Taylor Wimpey Uk
Site HSE Manual

Section 3
Bringing Contractors and Operatives on to Site

Document Owner

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3.1.1 Site Access Procedure

Purpose
To ensure that only authorised, competent, and properly equipped operatives gain access to the construction site, in line with health, safety, and security requirements.

Responsibilities

Taylor Wimpey as Principal Contractor
- Establishes and enforces site access arrangements.
- Provides adequate resources for security, induction, and record-keeping.
- Ensures all subcontractors are made aware of requirements before mobilising to site.
- Contractors hold suitable SMAS accreditation

Site Manager
- Implements day-to-day access control.
- Maintains induction records, signing-in logs, and PPE checks.
- Ensures adequate supervision and monitoring of access arrangements.

Supervisors/Contractors
- Ensure operatives arrive with the correct PPE and documentation.
- Confirm that operatives attend inductions, briefed on their safety systems of work and regular briefings.
- Monitor compliance with site rules and report any breaches.

Operatives
- Provide evidence of training/competence (e.g., CSCS, CPCS, NPORS, CISRS, cards).
- Attend the site induction and follow site rules at all times.
- Wear the required PPE and present fit for work.

3.1.2 Site HSE Induction
Taylor Wimpey, as Principal Contractor, has a duty to control access to the build area to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of all persons on site.

Access Requirements
- No individual is permitted to enter the build area unless they have completed a **Site Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) Induction**, delivered by the Site Manager or Assistant Site Manager.
- Short-term visitors who are not undertaking construction activities may be permitted access only under the continuous supervision of a member of the **Site Management Team**.

Controls and Arrangements
- The Site Manager is responsible for maintaining accurate induction records and ensuring only inducted personnel are authorised for unaccompanied access.
- Visitor access must be logged, and a member of the Site Management Team accompany visitors at all times while within the build area.
- Operatives or visitors found within the build area without authorisation or supervision may be subject to immediate removal from site.
- These arrangements are communicated to all contractors, suppliers, and visitors prior to attending site.

Induction Process
The inductee is taken through the HSE Induction Presentation or Flip Chart or slide show, clearly demonstrating, and reinforcing the TW approach to HSE on site and standards
The induction card displays the induction number which is unique to the individual.
The induction is recorded digetely by the Site Manager on the **Site HSE Induction Record**

When each induction is completed, the QR code is to be scanned, and the relevant details completed to

ensure all inductions are suitably recorded.
Larger sites may set up Induction Suites using different media e.g., wide screen TV, etc. Contact your Regional HSE Advisor to review.

Site HSE Induction Record

Note: When 'inducted' operatives transfer to another site, the receiving Site Management Team must provide them with a site specific HSE Briefing covering relevant HSE information relating to that site, e.g., traffic management/pedestrian segregation, welfare, plant use, etc.
Where a site has unique situations e.g., Contaminated Ground, then a discussion must be held with your RHSEA for them to assist in the development of a site-specific induction slide covering the control measures in place e.g., precautions when working on a Brownfield site.

3.1.3 Non-English Speaking Operatives

Where employers are using operatives on site not familiar with written English text (or non-English speaking), arrangements must be made for the employer to provide their operatives with a translation of their risk assessment and other safety critical information for their work activity.

On TW sites, the process is:

- Contractor informs the Site Manager of intention to employ non-English speaking operatives.
- Contractor ensures that their supervisor attends the Induction Session and can translate the critical HSE information in the induction in the operative's native language; and
- Contractor's Supervisor confirms to the Site Manager that the operatives understand the critical HSE control measures e.g., the use of PPE on site.

3.2.1 Introduction

Introduction

Below is a summary of the key arrangements for employing a Young Person on site

Risk Assessment

- A specific **Young Persons Risk Assessment** must be carried out before employment begins.
- The assessment must consider the individual's lack of experience, maturity, and awareness of risk.
- Work presenting unacceptable risks (e.g., high-risk plant operation, work at height, hazardous substances) must not be allocated.

Parental/Guardian Consent

- For persons under 18, written consent must be obtained from a parent/guardian before work commences.

Induction and Supervision

- All young persons must attend the full Site HSE Induction.
- A designated supervisor must be appointed to monitor and support the young person at all times.
- Direct supervision is mandatory during all work activities.

Training and Competence

- Tasks must be matched to the individual's level of training and physical capability.
- No high-risk activities (e.g., scaffolding erection, confined spaces, lone working) may be undertaken.

Welfare and Wellbeing

- Welfare facilities must be suitable for the young person's use.
- Young persons must not be exposed to extreme weather, manual handling beyond their capability, or excessive noise and vibration.

Review

- Risk assessments and supervision arrangements must be reviewed regularly throughout the placement.

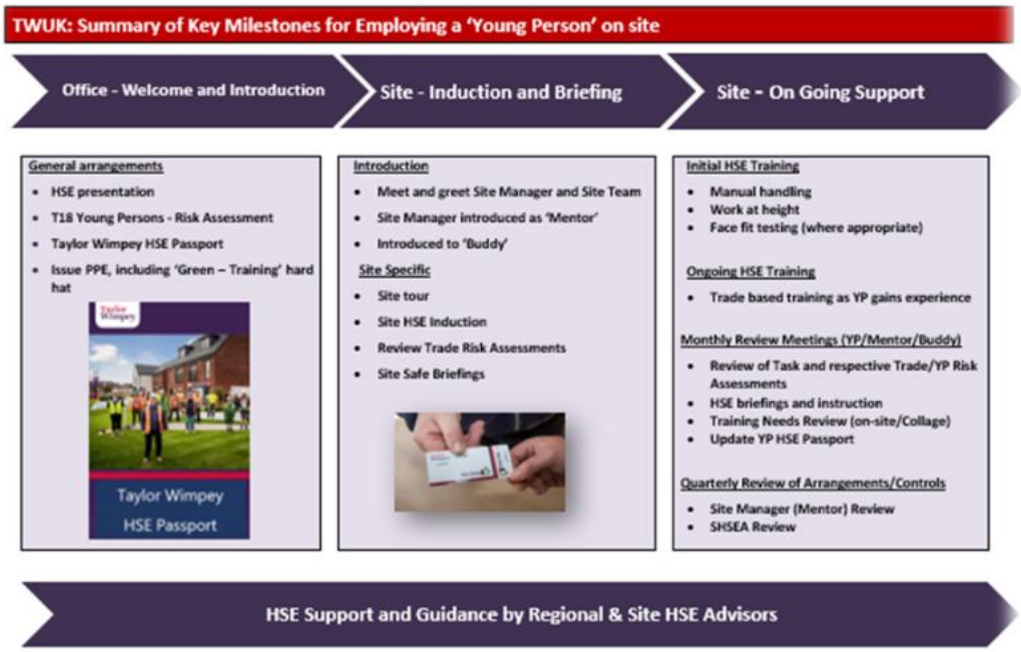
3.2.2 Taylor Wimpey's Arrangements

Taylor Wimpey's Arrangements

Where a directly employed Young Person is employed on site, arrangements must be made to manage their health and safety

The three key stages to managing the health and safety of Young Persons (see chart below)

1. Office – Welcome and Introduction
2. Site – Induction and Briefing
3. Site - Ongoing support



3.2.3 Office Welcome and Induction

On their first day of employment all Young Person's attend the relevant Business Unit Office to receive:

- A **General HSE Induction for Young Persons**
- Their **Young Person's Trade Direct Risk Assessment (TD16)**
- **Taylor Wimpey HSE Passport**
- Details of their mandatory HSE training
- The appropriate PPE i.e., Green 'Training' hard hat, safety boots, high visibility vest/jacket and, where necessary, eye protection, ear protection, gloves and FFP3 face mask (face-fit tested)
- and tools (where appropriate)

3.2.4 Site - Induction and Briefing

For site based Young Person's following their 'welcome and introduction' in the Office, they are allocated a site, where additional site-based introductions, site HSE induction and briefings are carried out.

Activity	Details
Introductions	On their first site, the Young Person is introduced to the Site Manager, Site Team and their 'Buddy'. TW Site Manager is the appointed 'mentor' for any TW Young Persons on their site Introduced to their 'buddy' a nominated (Tradesman) responsible for the day-to-day supervision of the Young Person as well as first point of contact on health and safety maters
Site Tour	Prior to receiving their Site HSE Induction, the Young Person must be given a tour of the site by the Site Manager. This is intended to make the Young Person familiar with the facilities on site, the arrangements for traffic management and pedestrian segregation and highlight specific risk and hazards on site, etc.
Site HSE Induction	All Young Persons are given a full TW Site HSE Induction, including fire/emergency arrangements and a Induction Card id issued. For all subsequent sites a 'Site Specific' briefing is provided
Trade Risk Assessments	Once the Site HSE Induction is carried out the Young Person is provided with a briefing on the appropriate Trade Risk Assessment, e.g. TD02 – Directly Employed Scaffolder TD03 – Directly Employed Bricklayer TD04 – Directly Employed Carpenter/Joiner TD17 – Directly Employed General Operative
'Site Safe Briefings' (SSB)	A detailed briefing on TWUK's approach to providing and maintaining Traffic Management and Pedestrian Segregation on all our sites is carried out with the YP and further briefings as necessary via the 'Site Safe Briefing' pack.

3.2.5 Ongoing Support

The Mentor (Site Manager) and Nominated Buddy (Trade Supervisor/Tradesperson) are required to meet monthly with the Young Person to review their Trade Risk Assessments, training, development and determine if ready to progress to new tasks, including the use of new plant, equipment and tools.
A quarterly review is held between the Young Person, Mentor (Site Manager), Nominated Buddy (Trade Supervisor/Tradesperson) and Site HSE Advisor.
NB: All on-going training, development, instruction and monthly/quarterly reviews is recorded in the Taylor Wimpey HSE Passport.

Initial HSE Training including:

- Manual Handling
- Work at Height
- Face Fit Testing (where appropriate)
- Ongoing HSE Training:
- Trade base training as YP gains experience

Monthly Review Meetings

- Review of task and respective Trade/Young Person Risk Assessments
- HSE briefings and instruction
- Training needs review (on site/college)
- Update **Taylor Wimpey HSE Passport**

Quarterly Review Arrangements/Controls

- Site Manager (mentor) Review
- Site HSE Advisor Review

3.2.6 Young Person HSE Training

As part of the Young Persons Trade Risk Assessment, the core (mandatory) HSE training must be carried out (detailed in the TWUK HSE Training Matrix).
Further training is provided based on the task and activities the Young Person is expected to carry out. These are detailed and recorded in the Tayor Wimpey Operative's HSE Passport

Directly Employed Apprentices/Young Persons		Approved Provider
Apprentice Manager	3-Day HSE Procedures TW Site HSE Induction	RGW/DMSS Site Manager
Apprentice/Young Person *Held in BU Office at start of employment **Core Training supplemented by Trade Specific Training (see Directly Employed trades)	Apprentice/Young Persons Induction* TW HSE Induction 1-Day Occupational Health** Manual Handling** Face Fit Testing** (where appropriate) ½ Day Fall Protection/Prevention (including stairwell protection, Oxford Safety Systems, STA Ladder, Free Standing Ladders, Proprietary Decking Systems, etc.) **Trade Specific HSE Training	PD/RHSEA TW Site Manager RGW/DMSS RGW/DMSS RGW/DMSS RGW/DMSS RGW/DMSS/Supplier

3.2.7 Contractors Young Persons

If a Contractor's Young Person's is on site, then the TD16 Risk Assessment is used to check and confirm that the Contractor has suitable arrangements in place to manage the health and safety of their Young Person.

A green 'Training' hardhat must also be worn by the Apprentice when working on a TW Site, with these hardhats obtained from the TW Site Management Team
(See **STAC and HSE Site Control Forms Folder - Section 2: TW STAC 'T' Series - Trade Risk Assessments and Key Control Measures**)

3.3.1 CSCS Cards

The Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) is the leading competence card scheme within the UK construction industry. CSCS cards provide proof that individuals working on construction sites have the required training, qualifications, and health and safety knowledge for the roles they perform. Although CSCS cards are not a legal requirement, most principal contractors and clients mandate them as part of their site access and competency management arrangements. Ensuring that all personnel hold the appropriate CSCS card helps to promote a competent workforce, reduce risk, and maintain high standards of health, safety, and professionalism across construction projects.
Anyone working on a TW site is encouraged to obtain an appropriate CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) card. A CSCS card is the primary form of certification used across the UK construction industry to demonstrate that individuals have the necessary training, qualifications, and health and safety knowledge for the work they carry out. This helps ensure a competent workforce and supports safe working practices on all TW sites.

3.3.2 The CSCS Card Scheme

What is a CSCS Card

- A **photo ID card** that shows your occupation, qualifications, and level of training.
- Helps employers confirm that workers are competent and safe to work on site.
- Widely required across most UK construction sites.

How to get a CSCS Card

- **Pass the CITB Health, Safety and Environment Test** (within the last 2 years).
- **Prove your qualifications** (NVQ, SVQ, apprenticeship, degree, or equivalent).
- **Apply via the CSCS website** (or by phone).

Types of CSCS Cards

There are different cards depending on the persons role, experience, and qualifications:

- **Labourer Card (Green):** For general site operatives. Requires passing the CITB Health, Safety & Environment test + Level 1 Award in Health and Safety in a Construction Environment (or equivalent).
- **Apprentice Card:** For those registered on an apprenticeship.
- **Trainee Card (Red):** For individuals studying towards a qualification.
- **Skilled Worker Card (Blue):** For workers with NVQ/SVQ Level 2 or equivalent.
- **Advanced Craft Card (Gold):** For those with NVQ/SVQ Level 3.
- **Supervisory Card (Gold):** For site supervisors (NVQ/SVQ Level 3 or 4).
- **Manager Card (Black):** For site managers (NVQ/SVQ Level 5, 6, or 7).
- **Professionally Qualified Person (PQP) Card:** For members of professional bodies (e.g., CIOB, RICS, ICE).
- **Academically Qualified Person (AQP) Card:** For those with a degree or HNC/HND in a construction-related subject.

3.3.3 Taylor Wimpey CSCS Card Recommendations

- **Site Management Teams** hold either a **Manager Card** or a **Professionally Qualified Person (PQP) Card**, depending on their NVQ qualification or professional membership.
- **Operatives (including directly employed staff)** hold a CSCS card relevant to their **specific trade or activity** on site.
- **Site-based Sales Staff and Customer Service Staff** who visit construction sites are **no longer required** to obtain a **Construction Site Visitor Card**, as this card has been withdrawn from the scheme.
- The **Construction Related Occupation (CRO) Card** has also been **withdrawn**. Office-based staff with construction-related qualifications to use the **CSCS Card Finder** to identify the correct card for their role and skill set.

Note: A member of the TW HR team or BU HSE Administrator can be contacted to explain and assist with the process of obtaining an appropriate CSCS card.

3.4.1 Signing in

Signing in on arrival to a Taylor Wimpey site is a fundamental safety requirement. It ensures that the site management team knows exactly who is on site at any given time, allowing effective control of site operations and supporting emergency procedures. All operatives, visitors, and Contractors must report to the designated site office or access point, sign in using the site's system (manual or digital), and receive the appropriate induction or briefings before starting work.

Accurate signing-in records support:

- **Emergency evacuation and roll-call**
- **Security and access control**
- **Verification of competence (e.g., CSCS cards)**
- **Monitoring of site attendance and Contractor labour**

Note: on some sites, i.e., timber frame Individuals must also sign out when leaving the site to ensure the headcount remains correct.

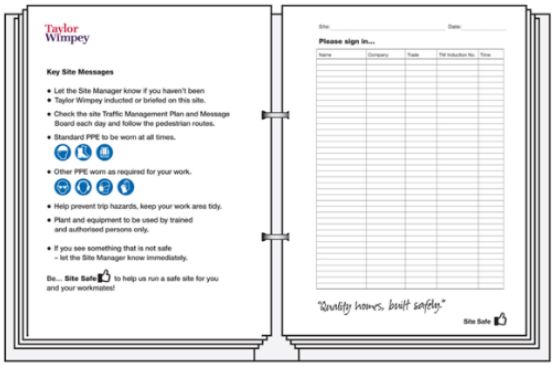
3.4.2 Sign-in Procedure

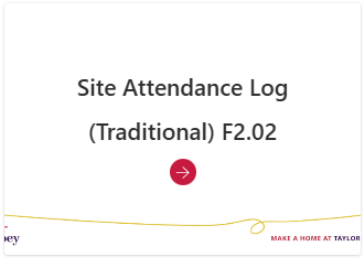
Taylor Wimpey Signing-in Procedure
Purpose
To ensure that all persons entering and leaving the site are recorded for reasons of **health, safety, security, and accountability**.

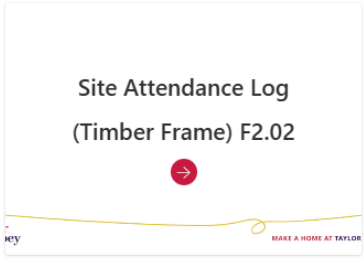
Scope
This procedure applies to **all operatives, trade contractors, directly employed staff, visitors, and management personnel** entering a live Taylor Wimpey construction site.

Responsibilities

- **Site Management Team**
  - Ensure a signing-in system (manual or electronic) is in place and monitored.
  - Check that individuals signing in have completed the **site induction** (unless classed as a supervised short-term visitor).
- **Operatives & Subcontractors**
  - All operatives need to 'sign-in' each day as they arrive on site, using the **Site Attendance Log (Construction HSE Plan – Folder 2, F2.02)**.
- **Visitors (e.g. sales staff, customer service staff, management team, HSE team, NHBC)**
  - Must sign in upon arrival and report to a member of the site management team
  - Must be accompanied by a member of the site team if not inducted.







3.4.3 Signing-In Area

Signing-in Area
The signing-in area provides operatives with the key HSE information specific to the site e.g.:

- Key site restrictions.
- The Traffic Management Plan.
- The Site Management / Support Team.
- Any key HSE messages for that day (Site Message Board); and
- Confirmed they have received and understood their employer's Risk Assessments

The Signing-in Point must be easily identified within the Site Compoun

3.5.1 Risk Assessments

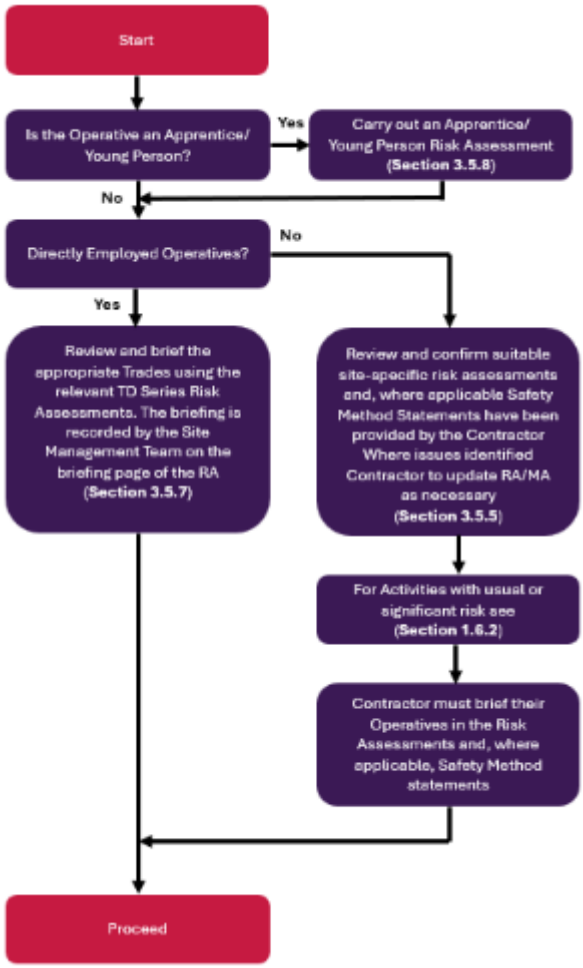
Introduction to Risk Assessment

Risk assessment is a systematic process used to identify hazards, evaluate the potential risks they pose, and determine the necessary controls to prevent harm. It is a fundamental part of effective health and safety management, ensuring that workplaces, activities, and environments are planned and managed in a way that protects people, property, and organisational operations.
At its core, risk assessment helps answer three key questions:

1. **What could go wrong?**
   Identifying hazards—anything with the potential to cause harm.
2. **How likely is it to happen and how severe could it be?**
   Evaluating the level of risk by considering both likelihood and consequence.
3. **What controls are needed?**
   Implementing measures to eliminate the hazard or reduce the risk to an acceptable level.

Risk assessments support legal compliance, demonstrate due diligence, and promote a proactive culture of safety. By understanding risks before work begins, organisations can prevent incidents, reduce downtime, ensure worker wellbeing, and improve operational efficiency. They are not a one-off exercise but must be reviewed regularly, especially when there are changes to tasks, equipment, materials, or the working environment.
Ultimately, risk assessment is about making informed decisions that keep people safe and allow work to proceed efficiently and confidently.

3.5.2 Taylor Wimpey Risk Assessment Process



3.5.3 TW STAC Series Risk Assessments

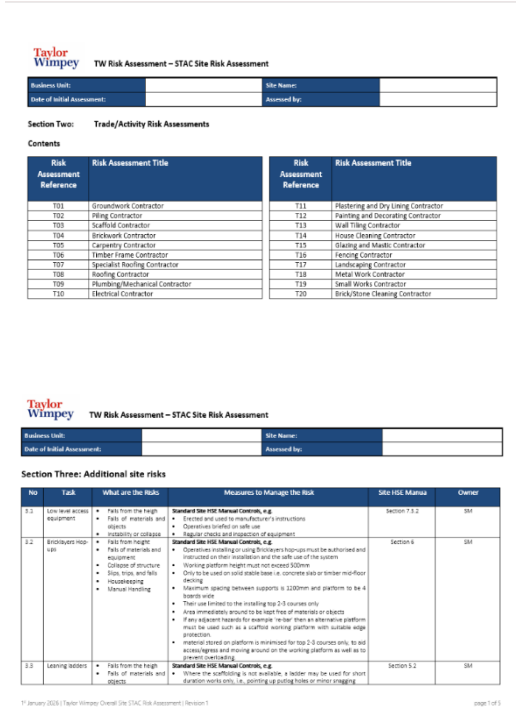
The TW Risk Assessment (STAC Site Risk Assessment) provides our Site Management Teams with a list of standard activities carried out on site, along with the required control measures to maintain a safe working environment. The assessment must be completed by the Production/Site Management Team prior to the start of any site works to ensure that all **site-specific risks** are identified and appropriately controlled.
Risk assessments are live documents and must be reviewed regularly. Where new risks or control measures are identified, these must be recorded by the Site Management Team and communicated to all relevant personnel.
This document is not suitable for adoption by small contractors as a formal risk assessment. However, it may be used as an aide-mémoire to support them in developing their own site-specific risk assessment. Each contractor remains responsible for the ongoing review and revision of their assessment and for ensuring that any changes are communicated to their employees.

Structure of the STAC Risk Assessment

1. **Part 1: Site-wide Risk Assessment** – general hazards and controls across the site.
2. **Part 2: Trade/Activity Risk Assessments** – risks and controls for specific construction trades and activities.
3. **Part 3: Additional Site Risks** – unique or location-specific risks.
4. **Part 4: COSHH** – hazardous substances and control measures.

In summary the STAC Risk Assessments ensures that risks are identified, controlled, reviewed, and communicated, supporting a safe and healthy work environment

Part 1: Site Wide Risk Assessment
This part of the risk assessment focuses on the **site-wide risks** that fall under the control of Taylor Wimpey as the Principal Contractor. These include, for example, traffic management, public protection, welfare facilities, and other overarching site arrangements.
The assessment outlines the standard Taylor Wimpey controls that must be implemented and provides a mechanism for identifying any **additional controls** required to address the specific needs or conditions of the site.


Taylor Wimpey TW Risk Assessment – STAC Site Risk Assessment

Business Unit:		Site Name:	
Date of Initial Assessment:		Assessed by:	

Section Two: Trade/Activity Risk Assessments

Contents

Risk Assessment Reference	Risk Assessment Title	Risk Assessment Reference	Risk Assessment Title
T01	Groundwork Contractor	T11	Plastering and Dry Lining Contractor
T02	Piling Contractor	T12	Painting and Decorating Contractor
T03	Scaffold Contractor	T13	Wall Tiling Contractor
T04	Brickwork Contractor	T14	House Cleaning Contractor
T05	Carpentry Contractor	T15	Glazing and Mastic Contractor
T06	Timber Frame Contractor	T16	Fencing Contractor
T07	Specialist Roofing Contractor	T17	Landscaping Contractor
T08	Roofing Contractor	T18	Metal Work Contractor
T09	Plumbing/Mechanical Contractor	T19	Small Works Contractor
T10	Electrical Contractor	T20	Brick/Stone Cleaning Contractor

Part 2; Trade/Activity Risk Assessments
Within the overall STAC Risk Assessment,
the **Trade/Activity** section contains a series of risk assessments for each specific trade or activity. These summarise the key risks and the standard control measures required, along with references to the Site HSE Manual, where more detailed guidance on the expected controls can be found.

Taylor Wimpey TW Risk Assessment – STAC Site Risk Assessment

Business Unit:		Site Name:	
Date of Initial Assessment:		Assessed by:	

Section Three: Additional site risks

No	Task	What are the Risks	Measures to Manage the Risk	Site HSE Manual	Owner
3.1	Low level access equipment	• Falls from the high • Falls of materials and objects • Instability or collapse	Standard Site HSE Manual Controls, e.g. • Erected and used to manufacturer's instructions • Operatives briefed on safe use • Regular checks and inspection of equipment	Section 7.5.2	SM
3.2	Bricklayers Hop ups	• Falls from height • Falls of materials and equipment • Collapse of structure • Slips, trips, and falls • Housekeeping • Manual Handling	Standard Site HSE Manual Controls, e.g. • Operatives installing or using Bricklayers hop-ups must be authorised and instructed on their installation and the safe use of the system • Working platform height must not exceed 500mm • Only to be used on solid stable base i.e. concrete slab or timber mid-floor decking • Maximum spacing between supports is 1200mm and platform to be 4 boards wide • Their use limited to the installing top 2-3 courses only • Area immediately around to be kept free of materials or objects • If any adjacent hazards for example 're-bar' then an alternative platform must be used such as a scaffold working platform with suitable edge protection. • material stored on platform is minimised for top 2-3 courses only, to aid access/egress and moving around on the working platform as well as to prevent overloading	Section 6	SM
3.3	Leaning ladders	• Falls from the high • Falls of materials and objects	Standard Site HSE Manual Controls, e.g. • Where the scaffolding is not available, a ladder may be used for short duration works only, i.e., pointing up poling holes or minor snagging	Section 5.2	SM

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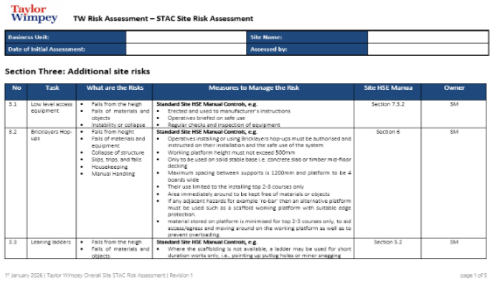
Part 3: Additional Site Risks
This part of the STAC Risk Assessment identifies tasks and associated control measures that impact multiple trades or activities. An example of this would be the use of low-level access equipment, which can involve various contractors on site.


Taylor Wimpey TW Risk Assessment – STAC Site Risk Assessment

Business Unit:		Site Name:	
Date of Initial Assessment:		Assessed by:	

Section Three: Additional site risks

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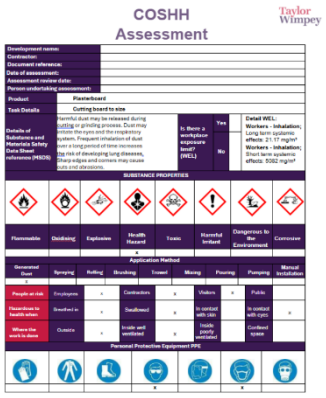
Part 4: COSHH
This section contains a series of **COSHH Assessments** for the various common hazardous materials and substances that may be used on site. These assessments outline the associated risks and the control measures required to ensure safe handling, storage, and use.


COSHH Assessment

Taylor Wimpey

Development name:
Contractor:
Document reference:
Date of assessment:
Assessment review date:
Person undertaking assessment:
Product: Plasterboard
Task Details: Cutting board to size
Details of Substance and Materials Safety Data Sheet references (MSDS)
Harmful dust may be released during cutting or grinding process. Dust may irritate the eyes and the respiratory system. Frequent inhalation of dust over a long period of time increases the risk of developing lung diseases. Sharp edges and corners may cause cuts and abrasions.
Is there a workplace exposure limit? (WEL)
Yes
No
Detail WEL:
Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 21.17 mg/m³
Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 5082 mg/m³
SUBSTANCE PROPERTIES
Flammable | Oxidising | Explosive | Health Hazard | Toxic | Harmful Irritant | Dangerous to the Environment | Corrosive
Application Method
Generated Dust | Spraying | Rolling | Brushing | Trowel | Mixing | Pouring | Pumping | Manual Installation
People at risk: Employees, Contractors, Visitors, Public
Hazardous to health when: Breathed in, Swallowed, In contact with skin, In contact with eyes
Where the work is done: Outside, Inside and ventilated, Inside poorly ventilated, Confined space
Personal Protective Equipment PPE

3.5.4 Safety Method Statements

Where applicable, a **Safety Method Statement (SMS)** is required to clearly explain how a work operation will be carried out safely. SMSs are typically only needed for **high-risk or complex activities** that include multiple key control measures which must be highlighted and explained in detail.

Safety Method Statements must:

- Be **site- or operation-specific** and, where appropriate, incorporate Taylor Wimpey procedures.
- Include relevant **diagrams or plans** to clearly communicate the information.
- Be **sufficiently detailed** to match the complexity of the operation.

If the operation is **complicated, new, or if you are unsure that the contractor's SMS adequately reflects the nature and risks of the intended work**, contact your Regional or Site HSE Advisor for guidance.

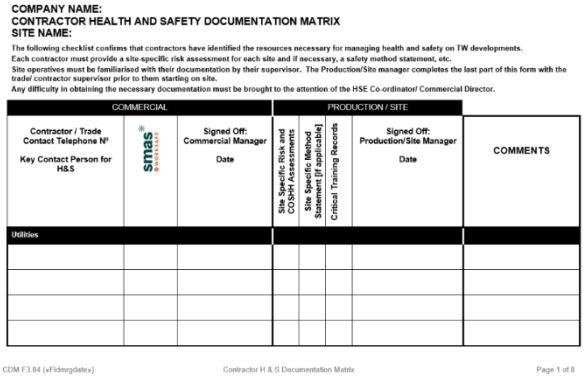
Note: Contractors must also provide information on how they intend to manage other relevant issues, such as:

- Risks arising from working adjacent to, near, or over water.
- Specific environmental concerns on site, e.g., invasive weeds, on-site refuelling, etc.

3.5.5 Contractors Risk Assessments

Before any contractor commences work on site, they must provide site-specific Risk Assessments and, where required, Safety Method Statements.
The site-specific Risk Assessments and, where applicable, Safety Method Statements must be recorded in the **Contractor Health and Safety Documentation Matrix (Construction HSE Plan – Folder 3, F3.4)**

Where Taylor Wimpey is the Principal Contractor, the Responsible Persons tasked with reviewing contractors' Risk Assessments and, where applicable, Safety Method Statements are indicated below.


COMPANY NAME:
CONTRACTOR HEALTH AND SAFETY DOCUMENTATION MATRIX
SITE NAME:

The following checklist confirms that contractors have identified the resources necessary for managing health and safety on TW developments.
Each contractor must provide a site-specific risk assessment for each site and if necessary, a safety method statement, etc.
Site operatives must be familiarised with their documentation by their supervisor. The Production/Site manager completes the last part of this form with the trade/ contractor supervisor prior to them starting on site.
Any difficulty in obtaining the necessary documentation must be brought to the attention of the HSE Co-ordinator/ Commercial Director.

COMMERCIAL			PRODUCTION / SITE				
Contractor / Trade Contact Telephone N° Key Contact Person for H&S	smas	Signed Off: Commercial Manager Date	Site Specific Risk and COSHH Assessments	Site Specific Method Statement (if applicable)	Critical Training Records	Signed Off: Production/Site Manager Date	COMMENTS
Utilities							

CDM F3.04 (eFldmrgdate») Contractor H & S Documentation Matrix Page 1 of 8

Standard Contractors - Responsible Persons Matrix

Contractor/Trade	Production Director	Production Manager	Site Team	Regional HSE Advisor*
Groundworks	Y	Y	Y	Y
Piling	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scaffold		Y	Y	Only if designed scaffold
Brickwork/Masonry		Y	Y	
Carpentry		Y	Y	
Contract Lift		Y	Y	
Roofing		Y	Y	
Plumbing		Y	Y	
Electrical		Y	Y	
Plastering/ Dry Lining		Y	Y	
Painting/Decorating		Y	Y	
Wall Tiling		Y	Y	
Fencing		Y	Y	
Landscaping		Y	Y	
House Cleaning		Y	Y	
Glazing		Y	Y	
Mastic		Y	Y	
Metalwork		Y	Y	
Brick/Stone Cleaning		Y	Y	
Miscellaneous		Y	Y	

*SHSEA can review on behalf of RHSEA

Specialist Contractors - Responsible Persons Matrix

Contractor/Trade	Production Director	Production Manager	Site Team	Regional HSE Advisor	CDM Support Advisor
Demolition	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Asbestos Removal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ground Remediation		Y	Y	Y	
RC Frame	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tower crane	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Refurbishment		Y	Y	Y	
Hoist/Mast Climbers		Y	Y	Y	
Cladding/Curtain Walling		Y	Y	Y	

The Responsible Persons must:

- Review the contractors' Risk Assessments and Safety Method Statements to ensure they accurately reflect the work activity to be carried out on site.
- Confirm that the operatives have been briefed on the content by their employer.

Note: If the Risk Assessments and, where applicable, Safety Method Statements have not been provided, **the work must not commence on site**.

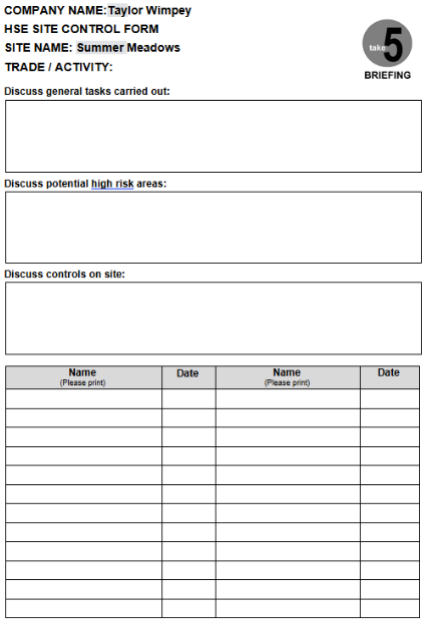
3.5.6 'Take 5' Briefings

For **high-risk activities**, it is essential to ensure that the applicable control measures are fully reinforced. The **Site Manager (or Supervisor)** can use the relevant HSE Site Control Form – the **'Take 5' Briefing** – available in the STAC / HSE Control Forms Folder (see F2.01).
The **HSE Site Control – 'Take 5' Briefing** can be used as follows:

Steps for Using the 'Take 5' Briefing:

1. **Discuss the Task:**
   Review the planned task with the operatives and supervisors. Highlight any potential high risks, such as falls from height.

2. **Review Control Measures:**
   Identify and discuss the controls to be used, e.g., mobile scaffold towers, Oxford landing systems, air bags/mats, or other relevant measures.
3. **Assign Responsibilities:**
   Clarify who is responsible for implementing the controls, including the installation of any equipment.
4. **Check Competence:**
   Verify that all operatives have received the necessary training and instruction to safely install and use the equipment or system. If not, contact their employer to ensure appropriate training is completed before work begins.
5. **Reinforce Safety Importance:**
   Emphasise that the control measures are in place for their safety. Confirm agreement from all parties that they understand the task, the risks, and the required controls.



COMPANY NAME: Taylor Wimpey
HSE SITE CONTROL FORM
SITE NAME: Summer Meadows
TRADE / ACTIVITY:

take 5 BRIEFING

Discuss general tasks carried out:

Discuss potential high risk areas:

Discuss controls on site:

Name (Please print)	Date	Name (Please print)	Date

In addition to a general form, the following specific high-risk tasks are covered individually:

- Groundworker.
- Scaffolder.
- Bricklayer.
- Carpenter/Joiner.
- Roof Tiler.
- Plasterer / Dry Liner / External Renderer.
- Concrete Flooring Installer.

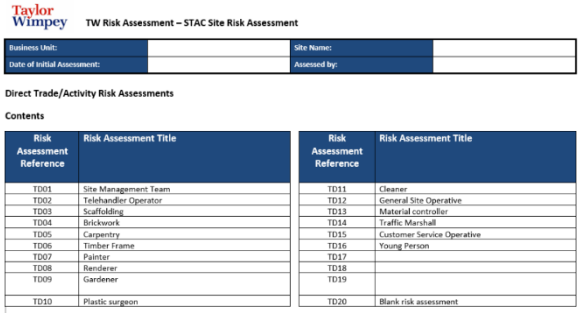
Once the work has begun, monitor that the safe system of work is being adhered to, if not - stop the works and review.

3.5.7 Direct Trade Risk Assessments

Direct Trade Risk Assessments

- Direct Trade Risk Assessments are carried out for all directly employed staff, trades and general site operatives. A briefing on the contents must be provided and recorded before they commence work on site.
- Direct employees must be briefed on the relevant Task Risk Assessment by the Site Management Team to ensure they fully understand the controls associated with their work activities. The briefing is recorded by the Site Management Team on the risk assessment.
- For Apprentices and Young Persons, the Site Management Team must conduct the briefing using the 'Apprentice / Young Person Risk Assessment' (TD16) together with the supporting Trade Risk Assessment.
- The Young Person Trade Direct Risk Assessment (TD16) and, where applicable, the Trade Risk Assessment must be reviewed regularly—at least monthly—and updated to reflect new tasks, completed training, and other relevant changes.

The picture below indicates the current suit of Direct Trade Risk Assessment, clicking on the image takes you to these risk assessments



Taylor Wimpey TW Risk Assessment – STAC Site Risk Assessment

Business Unit:		Site Name:	
Date of Initial Assessment:		Assessed by:	

Direct Trade/Activity Risk Assessments

Contents

Risk Assessment Reference	Risk Assessment Title	Risk Assessment Reference	Risk Assessment Title
TD01	Site Management Team	TD11	Cleaner
TD02	Telehandler Operator	TD12	General Site Operative
TD03	Scaffolding	TD13	Material controller
TD04	Brickwork	TD14	Traffic Marshall
TD05	Carpentry	TD15	Customer Service Operative
TD06	Timber Frame	TD16	Young Person
TD07	Painter	TD17	
TD08	Renderer	TD18	
TD09	Gardener	TD19	
TD10	Plastic surgeon	TD20	Blank risk assessment

The Risk Assessment and Key Control Measures (TD02, TD03, etc.) are used to brief Taylor Wimpey directly employed trade operatives.
The purpose of this briefing is to ensure that any direct trade operative is fully informed of:
The briefing ensures that all directly employed trade operatives are fully aware of:

- The **potential risks** associated with their tasks and activities.
- The **control measures** in place for each task or activity they are carrying out.
- Any **training, instruction, or familiarisation** required, e.g., for plant or equipment they are expected to use.
- Any **specialist PPE** required, e.g., face-fit testing.
- Any **additional tasks** that fall outside their main trade or activity, e.g., cleaning out/around their plot.

3.5.8 Apprentice/ Young Person Risk Assessment

Young Person / Apprentice Risk Assessments

- The **Young Person Trade Direct Risk Assessment (TD16)** and associated **Trade Assessment** must be completed for the Young Person and discussed with them and their **nominated supervisor (Buddy)** before they commence work on site.
- The **Apprentice/Young Person Risk Assessment and Key Control Measures (TD Series – Directly Employed: Apprentice/Young Person)** are for use by Taylor Wimpey.
- The **Apprentice / Young Person Initial Risk Assessment** is carried out in **two stages**:
    1. **Young Person Risk Assessment and Key Controls** – sets out the **induction process**, **PPE requirements**, and **training programme** at the start of employment, as well as the arrangements for **supervision and mentoring**.
    2. Following the initial induction and risk assessment, the relevant **Trade Risk Assessment** (e.g., Bricklayer, General Site Operative) should be reviewed with the Apprentice/Young Person. Any **tasks being carried out** must be highlighted in the risk assessment.
- Both the **Young Person Trade Direct Risk Assessment (TD16)** and, where applicable, the **Trade Risk Assessment** must be **reviewed regularly**—at least monthly—and **updated** to reflect new tasks, completed training, and any other relevant changes.

TD16 Risk Assessment Details
The briefing ensures that the Apprentice or Young Person, along with their nominated buddy and the Site Management Team, are fully aware of:

- The **potential risks** associated with their tasks and activities.
- The **control measures** in place for each task or activity they are carrying out.
- Any **training, instruction, or familiarisation** required, e.g., plant or equipment they are expected to use.
- Any **specialist PPE** required, e.g., face-fit testing.
- A record of any **additional tasks** that fall outside their main trade or activity, e.g., cleaning out or around their plot.

The necessary **training, instruction, or familiarisation** must be **reviewed regularly** with the Apprentice/Young Person, their nominated buddy, and the Site Management Team (at least monthly). Arrangements must be made to provide or confirm that the required training or instruction has been completed, e.g., use of tools during college training.
Mandatory Training and Task Progression for Directly Employed Apprentices/Young Persons

- The **mandatory training** for directly employed Apprentices/Young Persons is detailed below.
- The **Site Manager**, **Designated Mentor**, and **Nominated Buddy** must meet regularly (at least monthly) with the Apprentice/Young Person to:
    - Review their specific **Risk Assessment**.
    - Determine if they are ready to progress to **new tasks**, reflecting their increased knowledge and experience.
- When progressing to new tasks:
    - The **relevant control measures** must be covered in detail.
    - The **Risk Assessment** must be updated as appropriate.

- If the task is **not covered by the appropriate Trade Risk Assessment**, the specific details of the task and the required controls must be added.
- The **Apprentice/Young Person's tasks** and the implementation of control measures are **monitored by both the Site Manager and the Nominated Buddy** to ensure safe working practices and competence development.

3.5.9 Contractor's Apprentice/Young Person Risk Assessment

Contractors' Apprentice/Young Person Risk Assessments must include the following information:

- The **control measures** in place for each task or activity they are carrying out.
- Any **training, instruction, or familiarisation** required for plant or equipment they are expected to use.
- Any **PPE requirements**, e.g., green 'training' hard hat, face-fit testing, etc.

Note: Contractors may choose to implement TD16: Trade Direct Risk Assessment – Young Persons if they wish.

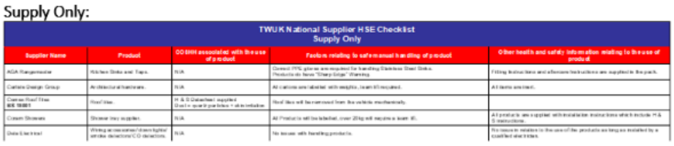
3.6.1 National Suppliers

When national suppliers are engaged on site, they must follow the Health, Safety, and Environmental (HSE) control measures specified in the relevant checklists provided by TW. Upon arrival, suppliers should review and acknowledge the applicable checklists with the Site Manager or HSE representative. The checklists summarise the key hazards, control measures, and site-specific requirements that must be adhered to throughout the duration of their work. Compliance with these measures will be monitored by the site management team, and any deviations must be reported and rectified immediately. These checklists form part of TW's supplier management system and support safe working practices, regulatory compliance, and risk control while on site.

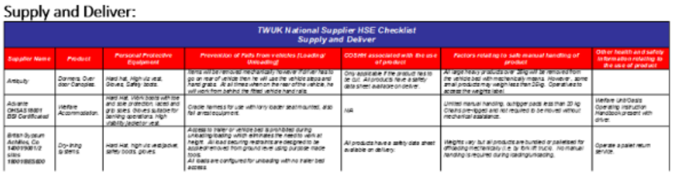
3.6.2 National Supplier Checklists

Where national suppliers are used, a series of health, safety and environmental checklists are available that summarise the key control measures to be applied when the supplier is on site, these consist of:

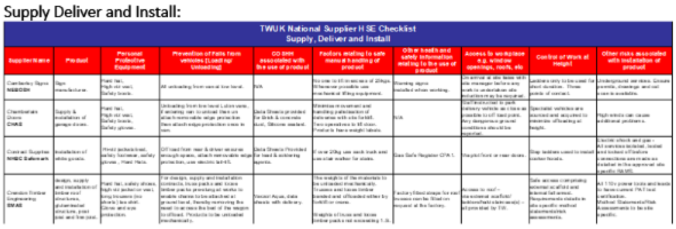
Supply Only:



Supply and Deliver:



Supply Deliver and Install:



Copies of the checklists available from Inhouse – and filed in Folder 3 (**Construction Phase HSE Plan Folder 3, F3.07**).

3.7.1 On Going Monitoring

Once a contractor / operative has started on site, on-going monitoring must be undertaken (see **Section 1.3.4**), particularly:

- Where the activities are deemed high risk
- After a significant change to the scope of works; and/or
- During or following adverse weather or significant change to the scope of works.
- Before a contractor / operative starts a new type of activity not discussed at the preliminary meetings and is high risk, the Site Manager must re-use the **HSE Site Control Form** (see **Construction HSE Plan Folder 2, F2.01**).

3.7.1 'Support Team' and 'Creating a Site Team Approach'

Our 'Creating a Site Team Approach' initiative is aimed at providing site management teams with support in monitoring and maintaining good HSE on site. The site management teams are encouraged to identify operatives and trades on their site to provide support through encouragement and shared ownership in maintaining a safe site. These operatives are awarded with a blue hat to ensure they are visible as part of the Site Management Team.
There are three key stages in developing and maintaining a Site Team Approach

Stage 1: The Groundworks Supervisor
There is no reason why your Groundworks Supervisor cannot have a 'blue hat' and be a key member of your site support team. Over the years TW has run a series of training courses and workshops to help the Groundworks Supervisors develop their skills and understanding of the TW way.

If they are not suited to the task you must discuss with your Production Manager / Director about having your Groundworks Contractor Supervisor replaced.
Your Groundworks Supervisor has been:

- Selected
- Trained
- Key member of your team
- Respected

Stage 2: Grow Your Site Support Team
Who else on your site has the ability to assist you in maintain a safe site?
They could include:

- The Telehandler Operator.
- General Operatives; or
- Individuals within Key Trades [Scaffolder, Bricklayer, Carpenter, etc.]

Stage 2 is about identifying people with the potential [and interest] and working with them to develop their skills and knowledge to participate in maintaining a safe site.

Stage 3: Making it Happen
You have your support team, now you need to maximise their involvement and support by:

- Holding regular team catch-ups.
- SHSEA visits.
- Development Site Visits; and
- Involving them in Site Walkabouts.

3.8.1 Occupational Health

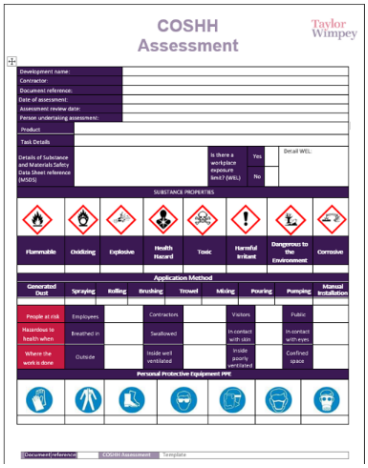
Occupational health in construction is the promotion and protection of workers' physical, mental and social well-being, achieved through the prevention of work-related illness and injury, effective control of site-specific risks such as dust, noise, vibration and manual handling, and the support of individuals to remain fit, healthy and productive at work.

3.8.2 Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH)

Some of the materials and substances used or produced as part of the construction process can be hazardous to health or the environment. The risks associated with these substances must be assessed and appropriate control measures introduced covering the way the substance is used, stored and disposed of.
COSHH Risk Assessments have been provided for each of the following materials/substances within the overall STAC risk assessment for the site

Typical COSHH Substances used on Site	
Brickleen	Tanalised timber
Spray line paint	General multi-origin site dust
Ready mixed concrete	Wood/MDF dust
Cement	Concrete/brick dust
Plaster	Plasterboard dust
General purpose adhesives	Lead
Expanding foams	Preparation oil
Expanding foam cleaners	Tar/glue remover
PVA adhesives	General surface spray cleaners
Mitre bond and adhesive	General hard surface cleaners
Diesel, gas, and oil	Disinfectant

COSHH Assessment Template
There is a blank **COSHH Form** for creating new assessments as and when necessary (**see the Construction HSE Plan - Folder 2, F2.2.4**).



CONTRACTOR'S COSHH REQUIREMENTS

TW Contractors who bring products or substances that are hazardous to health or the environment into the workplace must ensure they have adequate COSHH Assessments in place with appropriate precautions to protect Operatives who may be exposed to health risks arising from hazardous substances they work with.
The following steps must be undertaken by all Contractors:

1. **Identify the substances employees may be exposed to** such as paints and resins and by-products of a process, such as silica from cutting activities.
2. **Assess the harm exposure may cause**, identify the level of exposure that may cause harm, and the effects of exposure.

3. **Where possible, eliminate or control exposure by using a non-harmful substitute**, limit the number of people exposed, and use dust suppression or extraction.
4. **Provide operatives with information, instruction, and training** to include the nature of the risk, the control measures required, and the personal protective equipment to be used.
5. **Contractors must also provide details of their monitoring arrangements**, to ensure the effectiveness of the precautions and initiate health surveillance, when necessary, within their COSHH assessment.
6. **Contractors must keep records of assessments,** and your assessments must be included as part of your method statement or activity plan.
7. **Contractors must provide the correct P.P.E**. for the activity and encourage high standards of personal cleanliness and hygiene.

Note: silica and wood dust are included, however, additional guidance is provided within this manual):

3.8.3 Construction Dust

Construction dust refers to the fine particles generated during tasks such as cutting, grinding, drilling, sanding or demolition, which can include silica dust, wood dust and lower-toxicity dusts; prolonged or uncontrolled exposure can cause serious health issues including lung disease, asthma and cancer.
Here are the **main types of construction dust** and their associated health risks:

Silica Dust

- Generated when cutting, drilling, grinding, or polishing materials such as concrete, sandstone, bricks, tiles, and mortar.
- **Health risks:** Silicosis, lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Wood Dust

- Produced when sanding, cutting, or shaping softwood, hardwood, and MDF.
- **Health risks:** Asthma, chronic bronchitis, nasal cancer (especially hardwood dust).

Lower-Toxicity Dusts

- Includes gypsum (plasterboard), limestone, marble, and dolomite.
- **Health risks:** Irritation to eyes, nose, throat, and lungs; long-term exposure can worsen respiratory conditions.

This section provides guidance on the prevention and control of dust exposure
The prevention of ill health caused by dust is achieved on site by following these simple steps:

- **Identification of risk** – activities and substances likely to expose operatives to respiratory risks are subject to a suitable COSHH assessment using the manufacturer's safety data sheet and the details of the task to be undertaken.

- **Controls** – equipment fitted with extraction or suppression, dust bags on small tool (e.g. skill saw used on a roof or area with difficult access and only for short durations), vacuum cleaners fitted with HEPA filters, damping down and no dry sweeping

- **PPE** – FFP3 masks (face fit tested) or powered respirators

- **Work practice** – cutting in designated areas and dusts vacuumed up regularly

- **Training** – correct use of equipment and briefing/Site Safe Briefings on the expected safe system of work.

Silica Dust

Even short-term exposure to silica dust can lead to Silicosis. Research also suggests that it is the second most identified cause of occupational lung cancer after asbestos. Silica is found in many construction materials including concrete, stone, and clay products.
Consideration must first be given to 'dust free' methods of cutting – such as hand tools and block and slab splitters, tile nibblers, etc.

Elimination and Reduction

- When installing concrete kerbs, blocks or paving (likely to contain silica) the following measures must be considered to eliminate or limit any dust generated by cutting these products:
- Paving layout and item size can be designed so that the smallest number of cuts is required
- Specifying that materials are cut to size at the point of manufacture, eliminating the need for cutting on site e.g., brick specials, smaller paving slabs (Limiting the number of cuts during design/layout)
- Using equipment such as block splitters, that generally reduces dust

Example of suitable water suppression systems that must be used on TW Sites

Husqvarna battery powered water tanks for dust suppression

Makinex/Husqvarna constant pressure water tanks for dust suppression

Power driven cutter with integrated water pump with water supply

Wood Dust

Carpentry and Joinery activities such as the cutting, drilling, and sanding of wood or wood-containing materials such as MDF, generates 'wood dust' which is harmful to health

Taylor Wimpey and Contractors are required to protect their Operatives from exposure to wood/wood-containing materials such as MDF dust, as they can cause serious health problems, including:

- **Asthma** – with Carpenters and Joiners are four times more likely to get compared with other UK workers.
- **Cancer** – hardwood dust can cause nose cancer

Note: settled dust contains the fine particles that are most likely to damage the lungs.

Key Controls

- All Operatives who could be affected by wood dust must be appropriately trained in the hazards and control measures - this will include the controls identified in the COSHH assessments.
- For all wood cutting activities, the Carpenter/Joiner must use M rated (or above) vacuum extraction.
- Some activities which require a limited number of cuts in inaccessible areas such as roof works where it is not practical to use a vacuum extraction system, a dust collection bag is permissible.
- For any control that requires the use of RPE, ensure that the correct type of RPE is used and maintained and that the individuals wearing the RPE have been trained and face fit tested if appropriate.
- There must be suitable arrangements to ensure that all people wearing face-fit masks are following their training correctly.
- Disposable RPE must be made readily available for
- Operatives, and a record of RPE maintained.
- Powered RPE must be maintained following the manufacturer's guidance, and records of maintenance inspections kept.

Methods for Controlling Construction Dust

Personal exposure of operatives must be limited where possible by:

- Rotating the task.
- Selecting cutting areas that limit the number of persons in the vicinity.
- Consideration of blade selection, e.g., diamond blades reduce the time of the cut and generate less respirable silica dust.
- Clear up the cutting location regularly, dampening to avoid excessive dust.

Joiner/Carpente

When cutting/sanding timber/MDF, etc., operatives must:

- Set up a cutting area isolated from other trades where significant cutting is to be carried out (e.g., for a plot pack); and
- Use a saw/workbench fitted with suitable wood dust extraction equipment (Minimum M-Rated extraction).
- Wear suitable RPE (see section 3.6.1.6).

Note: If only a few isolated cuts required, e.g., with a handsaw, wearing suitable RPE is enough.

Plumber/Electrician

When chasing out brick /block operatives must:

- Isolate area from other trades; and
- Use a chasing tool fitted with suitable dust extraction (Minimum M-Rated extraction).
- Wear suitable RPE (see section 3.6.1.6).

Note: 'Chasing out' must be avoided where possible and, if unavoidable, kept to a minimum

Roofer

The Roofing Contractor's Risk Assessment must include:

- How valley tiles, etc. are to be cut, e.g., on a cutting jig, etc. to prevent scaffold boards being damaged.
- What means of dust suppression at source is identified, e.g., powered water suppression, dust extraction, use of a tile nibbler, etc.
- Wear suitable RPE (see section 3.6.1.6);

Dry Liner

When rubbing down walls, operatives must:

- Use a sanding tool fitted with suitable dust extraction. [Minimum L-Rated extraction]
- Wear suitable RPE (see section 3.6.1.6).

Note: For hand sanding small areas, e.g., within a cupboard, wearing FFP3 face mask is enough.

General Site Operative

When cleaning out large floor areas / full plot or regular cleaning out:

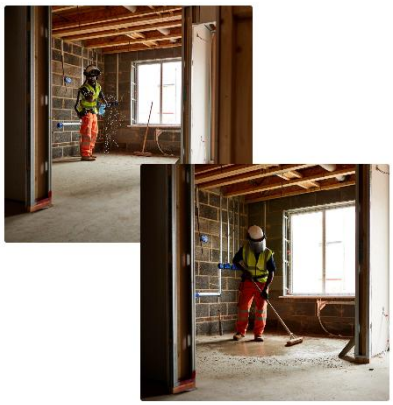
- Use a Class M vacuum to collect dust
- Wear suitable RPE (see section 3.6.1.6)

Note: For any residual dust after vacuuming, damp down floor with a fine mist and sweep to collect dust

Cleaning Small Areas

When cleaning out individual rooms or 'one-off' small amounts:

- Use a vacuum (where possible)
- Wear suitable RPE
- Damp down floor with a fine mist; and
- Sweep up to collect dust.



Note: where generators are used to power vacuums additional risks must be considered such as:

- Long cable runs; and
- Use in wet/ damp conditions etc.

Where Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is necessary, the employer must provide their staff and operatives with appropriate PPE.

- Standard PPE is safety footwear, hard hat and high visibility clothing. (These cover general applications only). Specific Risk or COSHH assessments may require some additional items of PPE.

Control of Construction Dust

Where the risk of exposure to construction dust cannot be eliminated (e.g., use of a different material / process, etc.) those potentially exposed to construction dust for certain tasks at work must have their exposure reduced by suitable means of extraction or suppression (depending on trade and activity). RPE must also be used, but only as a secondary control measure

Type of Dust	Task	Trade/Activity	Equipment Required
Silica dust [Respirable Crystalline Silica or RCS] that comes from silica materials such as concrete, mortar and sandstone	Chasing/drilling out of brick/Blockwork	Plumbers / Electrician	Minimum 'M' rated dust extraction Suitable RPE
	Cleaning out plots	General Site Operative	Minimum 'M' rated dust extraction Suitable RPE
Wood dust	Cutting timber products	Joiner / carpenter	Minimum 'M' rated dust extraction Suitable RPE
Lower toxicity (irritant) gypsum dust	Sanding down joint fillers	Plasterer / Dry liners	Minimum 'L' rated dust extraction Suitable RPE

V-TUF Dust Extraction Equipment

Suitable M-rated dust extraction systems and accessories are available from V-TUF, please use the order codes shown below

V-TUF Vacuum order codes:

- TW CODE: TW50 - V-tuf M- CLASS-Vacuum
- TW CODE: TW51 - V-tuf L - CLASS-Vacuum
- TW CODE: TW50A - V-tuf Filter Bag for L and M CLASS (Pack-of-10)

Accessories include:

- 10 Metre suction hose
- 8 Metre electrical supply cable
- Floor 'sweep-up' tool
- Power tool connection.
- Shovels

Power and a means of securing and transporting the unit and accessories can also be provided by the supplier

Power Source

Power Source	Vacuum	Vacuum and Power Tool
TW CODE: TW60 Petrol Quiet Generator - 110V Lightweight	Yes	No
TW CODE: TW65 VTGD 4000 Diesel Generator	Yes	Yes
TW CODE: TW60a Petrol 5KVA Generator - 110V Lightweight	Yes	Yes

Securing and Transporting

TW70 - Secure / transportable unit for all the kit, including generator

Supplier Details

Available from:
V-TÜF | 18 Crofton Drive, Allenby Industrial Estate, Lincoln, LN3 4NR, United Kingdom
Tel: 01522 515767
Mobile: 07848455979
Email: eugene@v-tuf.com

When using a generator with the dust extraction unit the same control measures detailed in section 2.4.2 must be applied

3.8.4 Respiratory Protection Equipment (RPE)

Introduction

Given the nature of some work activities, it is not always possible to eliminate or contain all the dust created by the task, therefore, suitable RPE must be provided to the operatives involved in the task/activity.

There are two main types of Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE):

1. **Tight-Fitting (Respirator) RPE**
2. **Loose-Fitting RPE**

Note: All RPE must be suitable for the task, properly maintained, and worn in accordance with training and manufacturer's instructions.

Tight Fitting (Respirator) RPE:

- Includes disposable masks, half masks and full-face masks.
- Works by creating a seal against the face.
- Requires **face-fit testing** to ensure an effective fit and protection.

The effectiveness of the mask relies on a good seal between the mask and the face of the operator. All operatives who are required to use these types of masks must be '**face fit' tested** to ensure the

suitability and effectiveness of the mask and seal to the user.
Face -fit testing can be undertaken by your Site HSE Advisor, mask supplier, and any person who has undertaken the necessary training. Discuss any training requirements with your Regional HSE advisor.

Loose-Fitting RPE

- Includes powered hoods or helmets.
- Does not rely on a tight seal to the face.
- Suitable for individuals who may have facial hair or difficulty achieving a seal with tight-fitting types.

Tight fitting masks are not always suitable for operatives with facial hair, i.e., stubble, beards, etc. Where a seal with the mask can't be achieved, alternative RPE must be provided to these operatives.

Trade Operatives

Trades such as, Bricklayers, Joiners, Roofers, including general site operatives etc. are exposed to construction dust during their activity.
If the operatives' "Face Fit" Test has indicated a suitable seal cannot be achieved using a disposable / reusable face mask (e.g., facial hair) – a powered helmet must be provided.
The recommended equipment to be provided by Taylor Wimpey for our directly employed operatives or our Trade Contractor for their operatives is:
JSP Jetstream Constructor Kit

TW order code: HEA020JET

Enfield Code	Consumable Description
TWHEA020JET	Jetstream® Dust Constructor Kit (PSL) with Multi Plug
TWHEA600FIL	Jetstream® Dust Filter TH2PSL

The Respirators and the accessories listed below must be ordered from **Enfield Safety Supplies** using Taylor Wimpey Code (see above).

For access to demonstration videos, use the QR code opposite

Enfield Safety Supplies
Langley House
Station Road
Standon
Hearts. SG11 1QN
Tel: 0333 003 5710
Web: www.enfieldsafety.co.uk
Email: sales@enfieldsafety.co.uk

Groundwork Activities
If the operatives' "Face Fit" Test has indicated a suitable seal cannot be achieved using a disposable / reusable face mask (e.g., facial hair) – a powered helmet must be provided.
The recommended equipment for use by our Groundworks Contractors is either of the powered helmets indicated or a similar product provided it is to be the same standard (if in doubt contact your RHSEA)

JSP PowerCap Infinity Complete Unit

TW order code TWHEA001RES

Order Code	Description
TWHEA001RES	Powercap® Infinity® PAPR - Complete unit - Black
TWHEA660FIL	TH3P R SL Filters for the PowerCap® Infinity® PAPR - Pair

For access to demonstration videos, use QR code opposite

Maintenance of Powered RPE Helmets

Responsibility

- The operative issued with the helmet is responsible for daily visual checks and monthly recorded inspections.
- Monthly inspections are recorded on F2.35 Monthly Powered Helmet RPE Maintenance Record
- The Site Manager is responsible for monitoring to confirm the necessary checks and inspections are being carried out

When

- Monthly

Purpose

- To record that the powered helmet is maintained in good condition and suitable for use

COMPANY NAME:
POWERED HELMET RPE MAINTAINANCE RECORD
SITE NAME:
MAKE:
MODEL:
SERIAL NUMBER:

3.8.5 Asbestos

Introduction

New build homes are not constructed using asbestos-containing materials (ACMs). However, asbestos may be encountered during demolition, refurbishment, or when breaking ground, and appropriate precautions must be taken.
For ground-breaking works, e.g., excavations and ground penetration (see **Section 4.7**)

For demolition or refurbishment works, prior to carrying out any works the following must be in place:

- Full asbestos survey carried out and reviewed by TW.
- Specialist asbestos removal contractor appointed (Asbestos licences, certification and training checked where applicable).
- Safe system of work prepared for the safe removal of asbestos / asbestos containing materials.
- Safe system of work reviewed and confirmed adequate by Production / RHSEA.
- For licenced removal, the Health and Safety Executive must be informed at least 14 days in advance. (sent by the licenced contractor)

Upon completion, certification/evidence provided by the asbestos removal contractor that the area is clean, and all asbestos removed.

Following the removal of asbestos, site operatives involved in subsequent groundworks or refurbishment works must be briefed on:

- Where asbestos works was carried out.
- Type and information on asbestos source.
- If asbestos is found, works must be stopped immediately; and
- Regional HSE advisor and Production Director to be contacted to arrange programme of asbestos remedial works.

Note: if in doubt, assume materials are asbestos/ACM until confirmed by laboratory testing

Control Measures if Asbestos is Suspected or Found

- **Stop work immediately** and prevent access to the affected area.
- **Inform the Site Manager** without delay.
- **Do not disturb the material** – do not cut, drill, break, or move it.
- **Arrange for a competent asbestos surveyor** to inspect and, if required, test the material.
- **Follow the guidance of licensed asbestos contractors** for removal.
- **Record and communicate findings** to all relevant operatives before work resumes.

Only licensed asbestos contractors are permitted to remove or handle asbestos-containing materials.

3.8.6 Manual Handling

Introduction
Manual handling involves lifting, carrying, pushing, or pulling objects by hand or bodily force. It is a common activity on construction sites and, if not performed correctly, can lead to musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) and other injuries.

This section outlines the **hazards of manual handling** and sets out the **control measures** required to reduce the risk of injury. The information applies to both the **Site Management Team** and **Contractors**, who are expected to implement and monitor these controls when working on our sites.

Hazards of Manual Handling

- Lifting or carrying loads that are too heavy, awkward, or unstable.
- Poor posture or incorrect lifting technique.
- Repetitive handling of materials over prolonged periods.

- Twisting, stooping, or reaching while carrying loads.
- Slips, trips, or falls while handling materials.
- Limited visibility caused by large or bulky items being carried.

Control Measures

- **Avoid manual handling** where possible by using mechanical aids (e.g. forklifts, pallet trucks, hoists, wheelbarrows).
- **Plan the lift** – assess the load, the route, and the destination before moving.
- **Reduce the weight of loads** by breaking them into smaller, manageable units.
- **Store materials safely** to avoid unnecessary lifting from the floor or above shoulder height.
- **Use team lifting** for heavy or awkward items.
- **Ensure good housekeeping** so routes are clear of obstructions, slip or trip hazards.
- **Provide training** for operatives on safe lifting techniques and correct use of mechanical aids.
- **Encourage reporting** of manual handling issues and review tasks regularly to identify safer alternatives.

TW sites are provided with telehandlers to minimise manual handling and materials are always delivered as close to the work area as possible to reduce the need for manually handling. However, there will be occasions when heavy, bulky or awkwardly shaped items need to be moved manually - the risks associated with manually handling these items must be assessed and appropriate control measures introduced

Manual Handling Assessment

When carrying out manual handling assessments consider:

- The weight of the item; generally, items over 25kg for men and 16kg for women (or 20kg and 13kg if repetitive handling is required) need to be given greater consideration.
- The repetitiveness of the lift.
- The size of the item, e.g., whether it lends itself to a 2-person/team lift.
- Whether lifting aids can be used; and
- What general controls can be introduced to reduce the risk of musculoskeletal injury.

Key Controls

- Avoid or minimise manual handling by using mechanical lifting/handling where possible.
- Taylor Wimpey's telehandler is available to move materials to the required plots or locations.
- Employees must have manual handling training where appropriate.
- Communicate to operatives the hazards associated with the activity and train them in lifting techniques.
- Provide the suitable equipment necessary to carry out any manual handling, such as grips, trolleys, etc.
- Identify loads that must be shared for heavy or awkward lifts.
- Plan the position and height of stacks to reduce carrying distances.
- Consider the size of the material and consider replacing it with a smaller size.

Contractor's Manual Handling Requirements

All Contractors are responsible for providing Manual Handling Risk Assessments for any heavy or bulky items their employees are required to handle and for managing the associated control measures. This assessment must be included within their Site Safety Documentation.

To minimise the risk of injury to operatives, Contractors must assess each work activity and identify the manual handling requirements, then once identified and take suitable precautions to avoid or reduce the risk to the Operatives (see **Section 3.8.6**).

Contractors are responsible for briefing their Operatives on manual handling.

Certain items such as Stair Sets, or Doors must have a 'Weights Warning Alert' attached to provide details of both the weight of the item and any precautions to be taken.

See Site Safe Briefing: **Manual Handling**.

Weight of material or product displayed on product or packaging

Plasterboard Slots - Category 1: Standard Temporary Works

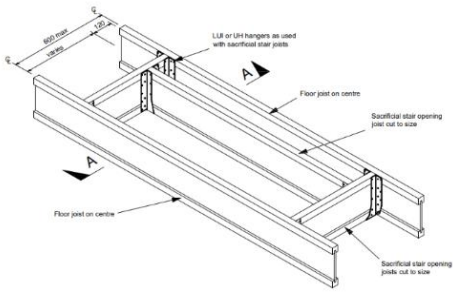
When loading plasterboard to upper floors, a designated 'plasterboard slot' may be used. This method reduces the risk of injury associated with manual handling and avoids the need to carry sheets up internal staircases.

When plasterboard slots are used the following controls must be adopted

- Packs of plasterboard to be mechanically transported by telehandler to the designated plot and either:
  - Placed as close as possible to the entrance on suitable ground, or
  - Placed on a load loading bay for apartment buildings or timber frame houses
- When placed external at ground level suitable barriers to be placed around the packs to segregate from any traffic routes
- Individual sheets of plasterboard to be manual carried into the plot and laid flat within the plot
- For traditional houses plasterboard can be manual carried to the upper floors via two methods:
  - Manual carried up the stairs and placed (laid flat) in the required areas, or
  - Manual passing the plasterboard through a designed plasterboard slot and then laid flat in the required areas.

Plasterboard Slot Design

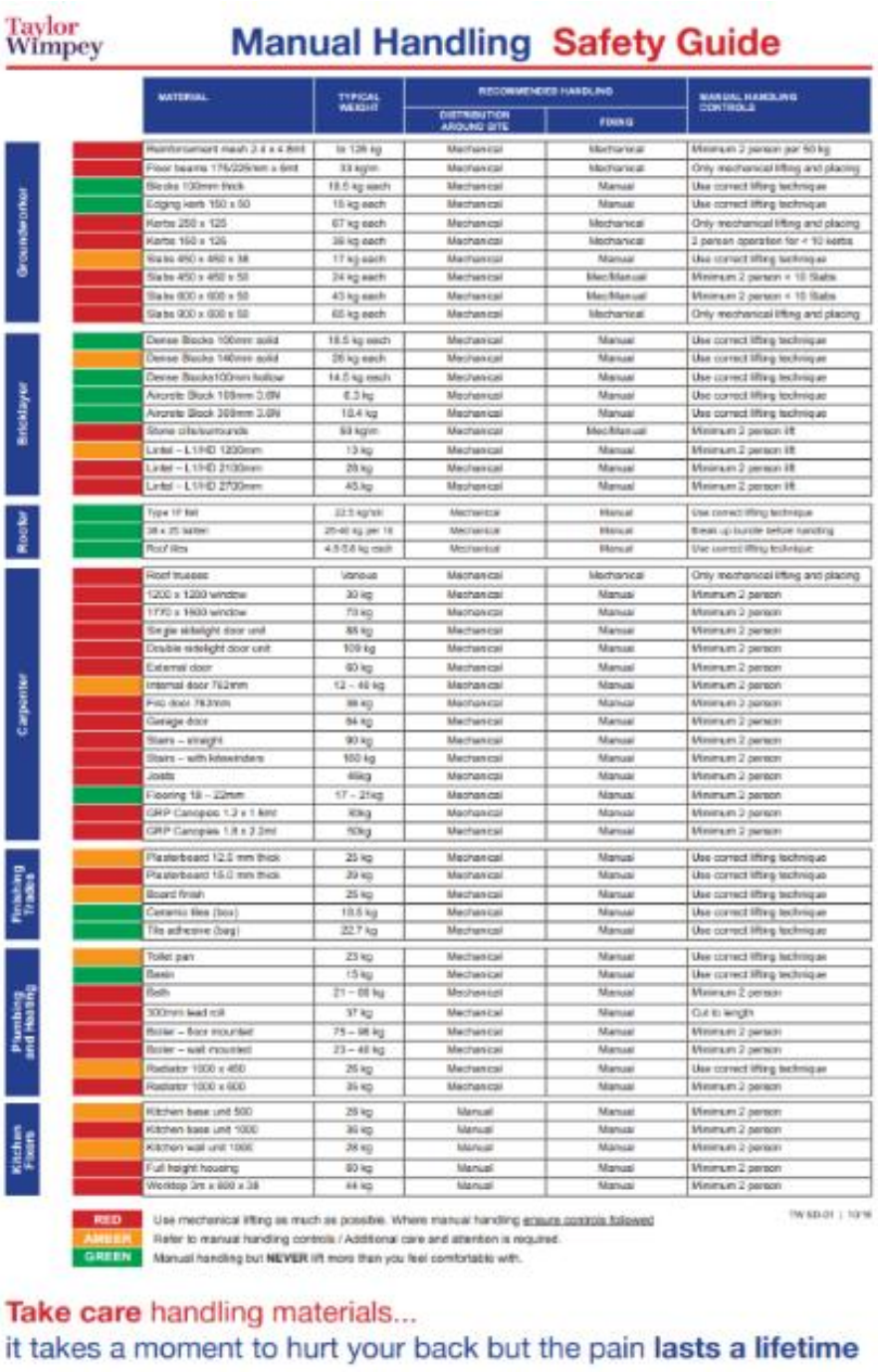
- A slot is constructed in the mid-floor utilising the standard Taylor Wimpey Design, this requires one additional temporary joist to support the metal hatch



A reusable high grade metal box with an 'opening trap hatch' is then inserted into the slot

- Operatives using the plasterboard board slot must be briefed on it's safe use – keep closed when not in use

Reusable plasterboard slots can be provided by:
Protec International Ltd - sales@protection.co.uk
Leachs - sales@leachs.co.uk
Note: The use of plasterboard slots must be considered on all plots, where the layout makes it difficult to manually handle the boards.



Taylor Wimpey

Manual Handling Safety Guide

	MATERIAL	TYPICAL WEIGHT	RECOMMENDED HANDLING		MANUAL HANDLING CONTROLS
			DISTRIBUTION AROUND SITE	FIXING	
Groundworker	Reinforcement mesh 2.4 x 4.8mt	to 126 kg	Mechanical	Mechanical	Minimum 2 person per 50 kg
	Floor beams 175/225mm x 6mt	33 kg/m	Mechanical	Mechanical	Only mechanical lifting and placing
	Blocks 100mm thick	18.5 kg each	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Edging kerb 150 x 50	15 kg each	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Kerbs 250 x 125	67 kg each	Mechanical	Mechanical	Only mechanical lifting and placing
	Kerbs 150 x 125	36 kg each	Mechanical	Mechanical	2 person operation for < 10 kerbs
	Slabs 450 x 450 x 38	17 kg each	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Slabs 450 x 450 x 50	24 kg each	Mechanical	Mec/Manual	Minimum 2 person < 10 Slabs
	Slabs 600 x 600 x 50	43 kg each	Mechanical	Mec/Manual	Minimum 2 person < 10 Slabs
	Slabs 900 x 600 x 50	65 kg each	Mechanical	Mechanical	Only mechanical lifting and placing
Bricklayer	Dense Blocks 100mm solid	18.5 kg each	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Dense Blocks 140mm solid	26 kg each	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Dense Blocks100mm hollow	14.5 kg each	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Aircrete Block 100mm 3.6N	6.5 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Aircrete Block 200mm 3.6N	13.4 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Stone cills/surrounds	50 kg/m	Mechanical	Mec/Manual	Minimum 2 person lift
	Lintel – L1/HD 1200mm	13 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person lift
	Lintel – L1/HD 2100mm	28 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person lift
	Lintel – L1/HD 2700mm	45 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person lift
Roofer	Type 1F felt	22.5 kg/roll	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	38 x 25 batten	25-40 kg per 1t	Mechanical	Manual	Break up bundle before handling
	Roof tiles	4.5-5.6 kg each	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
Carpenter	Roof trusses	Various	Mechanical	Mechanical	Only mechanical lifting and placing
	1200 x 1200 window	30 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	1770 x 1800 window	70 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Single sidelight door unit	85 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Double sidelight door unit	109 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	External door	60 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Internal door 762mm	12 – 46 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Patio door 762mm	88 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Garage door	84 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Stairs – straight	90 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Stairs – with kitewinders	160 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Joists	46kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Flooring 18 – 22mm	17 – 21kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	GRP Canopies 1.2 x 1.6mt	10kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	GRP Canopies 1.8 x 2.2mt	10kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
Finishing Trades	Plasterboard 12.5 mm thick	25 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Plasterboard 15.0 mm thick	29 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Board finish	25 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Ceramic tiles (box)	10.5 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Tile adhesive (bag)	22.7 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
Plumbing and Heating	Toilet pan	23 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Basin	15 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Bath	21 – 68 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	300mm lead roll	37 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Cut to length
	Boiler – floor mounted	75 – 98 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Boiler – wall mounted	23 – 48 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Radiator 1000 x 450	25 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Use correct lifting technique
	Radiator 1000 x 600	35 kg	Mechanical	Manual	Minimum 2 person
Kitchen Fitters	Kitchen base unit 500	28 kg	Manual	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Kitchen base unit 1000	36 kg	Manual	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Kitchen wall unit 1000	26 kg	Manual	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Full height housing	80 kg	Manual	Manual	Minimum 2 person
	Worktop 3m x 600 x 38	44 kg	Manual	Manual	Minimum 2 person

RED — Use mechanical lifting as much as possible. Where manual handling ensure controls followed

AMBER — Refer to manual handling controls / Additional care and attention is required.

GREEN — Manual handling but **NEVER** lift more than you feel comfortable with.

TW SD-01 | 10/16

Take care handling materials...

it takes a moment to hurt your back but the pain **lasts a lifetime**

Manual Handling Safety Guide

The TW Manual Handling Safety Guide, illustrated below, is available on Inhouse

Poster packs are provided to site. If you are concerned about potentially heavy items being handled, manually check the control measures in the contractor's risk assessment.

3.8.7 Noise

Noise on Construction Sites
Construction sites can be noisy environments, with many activities generating levels of noise that, without suitable management, may cause hearing damage or permanent hearing loss. Prolonged exposure can also lead to **tinnitus** (ringing, whistling, buzzing or humming in the ears), a distressing condition that may disrupt sleep and overall wellbeing.

Taylor Wimpey aims to work with contractors to eliminate or minimise exposure to noise by:

Identifying the Risk
- Assess all activities likely to expose operatives or members of the public to excessive noise.

Control Measures
- Review the selection of plant, equipment, and work methods to reduce noise at source.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Provide and enforce the use of suitable hearing protection for operatives carrying out noisy works.

Work Practices
- Establish designated 'noise zones' where necessary (e.g. cutting areas).
- Rotate operatives and monitor exposure times to reduce risk.

Training & Awareness
- Provide education on safe systems of work, correct use of equipment, and noise exposure limits through inductions, Site Safe briefings, and toolbox talks.

Identifying the Risk
- Compression breakers, core drilling, chop saws, vibrating rollers, excavators, angle grinders and many other common pieces of equipment used in construction can generate potentially harmful levels of noise.
- Some equipment like cartridge operated fixing tools create a very short burst of noise above the 'Peak lower exposure action value' which will cause hearing damage in a shorter time than lower noise levels.
- Exposure to noise is not limited to the individual using the equipment, but also those within the surrounding areas and needs to be managed accordingly.
- Short exposure to lower noise levels can sometimes be overlooked, however should be a consideration during assessment.

Control Measures and Work Practice

- Identify any general controls that can be introduced to reduce the noise to remove the need for operatives having to wear hearing protection.
- Observe if operatives are required to spend time in areas where the noise is at, or over the 'lower exposure action value' of 80 dB (A-weighted) and, if so, encourage the use of hearing protection.

(See Listening Checks below).

- Observe if operatives are required to spend time in areas where the noise is at, or over the 'upper exposure action value', of 85 dB (A-weighted) and, if so, enforce the use of hearing protection.
- Equipment such as cartridge operated fixing tools create a very short burst of noise above the 'Peak lower exposure action value' of 135 dB (C-weighted) or 'upper exposure action value' of 137 dB (C-weighted). With such equipment, enforce the use of hearing protection.
- Where practicable, keep as far away from noise sources as

possible.

- Select quieter equipment and adopt work best practices whenever possible, such as opting for quieter blades for table saws, keeping blades sharp and selecting the right height adjustment for cutting.
- Do not leave machinery running when not in use to prevent exposing others to noise.
- If possible, keep the noise source and work area sperate by considering the positioning of equipment and implementing the use of screening between the source and receiver.
  Note: a screen is most effective when placed near to either the source or the receiver, not halfway between.
- Where possible, position noise creating activities (cutting stations etc.) away from sensitive receptors such as occupied parts of the site or neighboring homes or businesses.

LISTENING CHECKS *

- Are employees exposed to noise which makes it necessary to shout to talk to someone **1 m away,** for more than about **half an hour per day** in total? ***The noise level here is probably 90 dB or more.***
- Are employees exposed to noise which makes it necessary to shout to talk to someone **2 m away,** for more than about **two hours per day** in total? ***The noise level here is probably 85 dB or more.***
- Is conversation at 2 m possible, but **noise is intrusive -** comparable to a busy street, a typical vacuum cleaner or a crowded restaurant - for more than about **six hours per day** in total? ***The noise level here is probably 80 dB or more***

* extracted from HSE Guidance "Controlling Noise at Work. The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 L108 (Second Edition).

TW Directly Employed Operatives

- Operatives are responsible for the procurement of their own tools and must select suitable models with low noise output.
- Operatives are responsible for ensuring that their tools and equipment are serviced and maintained in line with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Prior to Operatives undertaking work on a site, they are to identify what tools they are likely to be using and refer to the Daily/weekly noise exposure charts (Ref below) as part of their TW HSE Induction.
- Names of tools, sound pressure (dB) and duration of exposure must be logged and stored within their **TW HSE Passport**. If it is identified that an Operative is above the daily/weekly exposure limit of 85dB for Lower Exposure Points, or 140dB for Peak Sound Pressure with control measures and PPE in place, no work is to commence, and you must contact your Site Manager or Supervisor.

Purchasing Hearing Protection – Guide

When selecting hearing protection for use on construction sites, the following factors must be considered to ensure suitability and effectiveness:

Noise Reduction Rating (SNR/dB)

- Select protection that reduces noise to a safe level (ideally **below 85 dB** at the ear).
- Avoid over-protection, which can isolate operatives and prevent them from hearing warnings or instructions.

Type of Protection

- **Earplugs (disposable or reusable):** Lightweight, good for continuous use, but require proper insertion.
- **Earmuffs:** Quick to fit, provide consistent protection, suitable for intermittent use.

- **Helmet-mounted earmuffs:** For operatives wearing safety helmets.
- **Specialist protection:** e.g. electronic noise-filtering earmuffs for environments where communication is critical.

Comfort & Fit
- Ensure RPE fits the individual correctly; poorly fitted protection will not be effective.
- Consider temperature, duration of use, and compatibility with other PPE (helmets, goggles, masks).

Hygiene & Maintenance
- Select products that are easy to clean or replace.
- Provide storage facilities (pouches or cases) to keep equipment clean and serviceable.

Standards & Certification
- All hearing protection must comply with **EN 352** (European Standard for Hearing Protectors).
- Only purchase from approved and reputable suppliers.

Training & Information
- Ensure operatives are trained in correct fitting, wearing, and care of the chosen protection.
- Provide replacements promptly when items are worn or damaged.

PPE - Hearing Protection
- Noise exposure in decibels (dB) must be avoided by use of either ear defenders or ear buds.
- The SNR rating of the hearing protection has a related reduction in dB value. For example, an SNR rating of 27 used with equipment emitting 100dB would reduce the exposure level to 73dB (100 – 27 = 73).
- Ear protection is available from the Site Management Team for general use; however, the SNR rating must always be checked within specific Risk Assessments to ensure the protection is suitable. Selecting an SNR rating that is too effective can also cause a risk by reducing your ability to hear activities around you.
- If using disposable earplugs, make sure you insert them correctly as per the manufacturer's instructions. Insert them by rolling them up and inserting them into your ear whilst pulling the top of your ear upwards to open the ear canal.
- Always insert earplugs with clean hands and dispose of used earplugs after each shift. Ear defenders and reusable earplugs must be cleaned regularly.
- If ear defenders are used with headbands around the neck, the fabric head-strap must be used.
- Never wear earphones under ear defenders - You must never wear earphones when you're working on site in any case
- If you have problems wearing earplugs or ear defenders (such as significant discomfort), report this to your Trade Supervisor or Site Manager and do not proceed with the task without suitable protection.

Training

As part of the core training for all directly employed Operatives, a 1 Day HSE Occupation Health Awareness Course must be undertaken.

Monitoring

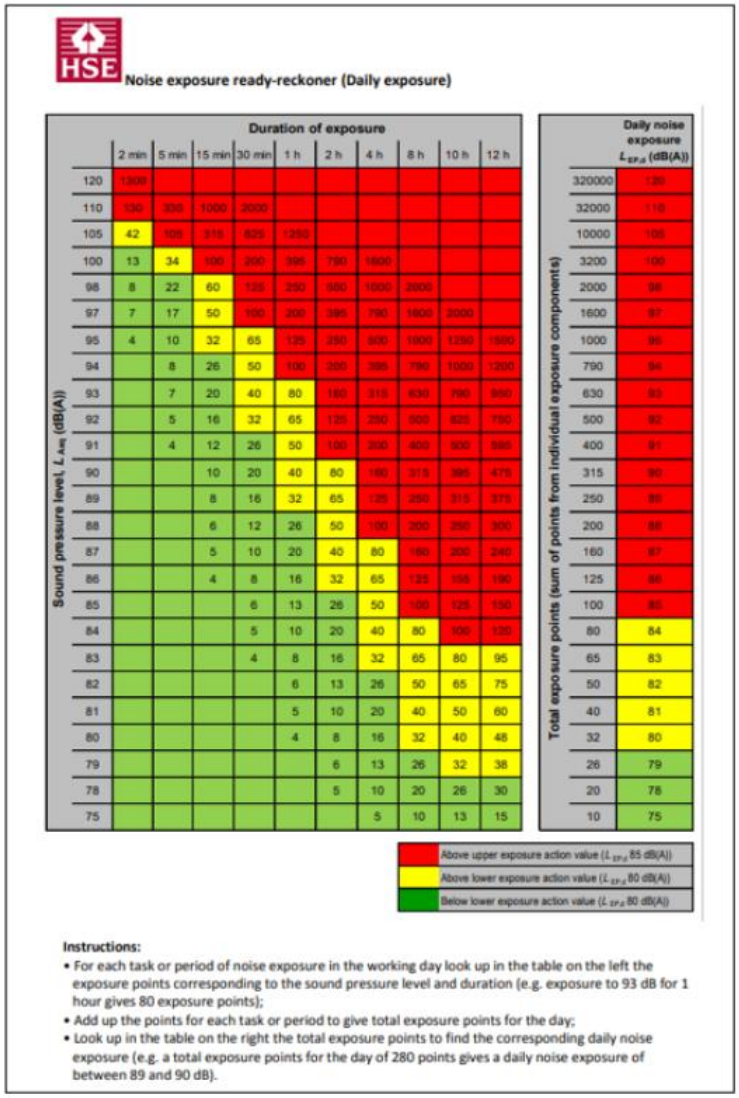
During the monthly HSE inspections the SHSEA advisor may conduct spot checks on factors of Occupational Health including Noise.
If it is identified that an operative is exposed over the daily EAV of 75 pts, then they are to engage with their supervisor or Site Manager.

Contractor's Noise Controls

Contractors must assess each activity, tool or equipment being used, then assess the personal noise exposure of workers, and record the results of the assessments. As part of the assessment, the Contractor must identify suitable control measures to reduce the risk of noise exposure.
Where reasonably practicable, Contractors must reduce the noise levels at the source (e.g. by using silencers, mufflers, or by using quieter machines), if it is not possible to reduce noise levels to below the action levels, the Contractor must provide suitable hearing protection.

Contractors must communicate to their Operatives what noise levels they are exposed to, how their hearing may be at risk, and what controls they must follow to protect their hearing.
For some activities, it may be necessary to designate a hearing protection zone and remove all personnel not directly involved with the activity from inside the zone. The Contractors' supervisor must liaise with the Taylor Wimpey Site Management Team to establish specific 'hearing' zones if needed.
The Contractor must provide employees with the necessary hearing protection identified within the risk assessment and ensure operatives are briefed on the controls, with a copy held on site for review.
The Contractor's supervisor must monitor and manage the exposure to their operatives, and ensure controls are implemented and followed.
Hearing protection is always the last line of defense. Wherever possible, other measures to reduce or control the risk should be adopted first.

HSE's Noise Exposure Ready-Reckoner
The HSE provide advice and guidance for employers and employees on the identification of risk and the controls of noise on their website
[HSE: Noise at work – health and safety in the workplace]



3.8.8 Hand Arm Vibration

Introduction

Vibration affects the human body either through the hands and arms (HAV or hand-arm vibration) or through the legs or buttocks (WBV or whole-body vibration). HAVS and WBV cause contraction of blood vessels exposed to vibration, as well as secondary tissue changes, this causes impaired sensation and eventually persistent pain.

Vibration can become a significant health problem when operatives are regularly exposed to work activity with significant levels of vibration. For example, hand-held tools and equipment can affect the fingers and hands, leading to conditions such as Hand-Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS) and Carpel Tunnel Syndrome (CTS).

Hand Arm Vibration

Regular exposure to HAV can give rise to permanent injuries such as:

- Vascular changes in the blood vessels of the fingers.
- Neurological changes in the peripheral nerves.
- Muscle and tendon damage in the fingers, hands, wrists and forearms.
- Suspected bone and joint changes.

Tools such as those listed below are known to cause HAV problems:

- Cordless Drill
- Hammer Drill
- Grinders and Polishers
- Multi Tool
- Hand-Held Grinders and Sanders
- Hedge Trimmers
- Belt Sander
- Pedestal Grinders
- Power Hammers and Chisels
- Impact Wrench
- Vibration Levelers and Compactors

Selection of Hand-Held Power Tools – Vibration Control Guidance

Purpose

To minimise the risk of operatives developing Hand Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS) or other vibration-related health conditions through correct tool selection and management.

Task Assessment

- Identify if the task can be completed **without vibration exposure** (e.g., use mechanical lifting, jigs, or pre-cut materials).
- If vibration tools are required, **select the lowest vibration option** available.
- Match tool size and power to the task — avoid oversized or unnecessarily powerful tools.

Tool Selection

- Prefer **low-vibration or vibration-reduced tools** (manufacturer's declared vibration emission values must be checked).
- Choose tools with **ergonomic handles, damping systems, and anti-vibration features**.
- Select **battery or pneumatic tools** only where suitable and safe — check manufacturer's HAV rating.
- Ensure **correct accessories** are used (e.g., sharp drill bits, balanced discs, well-maintained blades) to reduce unnecessary vibration
-

Exposure Management

- Refer to HSE Exposure Action Value (EAV) and Exposure Limit Value (ELV):

- **EAV (2.5 m/s^2 A(8))** – action required if exposure reaches this level.
- **ELV (5 m/s^2 A(8))** – exposure must never exceed this level.

- Plan work to keep individual daily exposure below the EAV where reasonably practicable.
- Rotate tasks and limit duration of vibration tool use per operative.

Inspection & Maintenance

- Inspect tools before use — remove damaged or worn tools from service.
- Keep accessories sharp and well-maintained to reduce vibration.
- Ensure handles, damping systems, and anti-vibration mounts are intact.
- Maintain tools according to manufacturer's guidance.

PPE and Controls

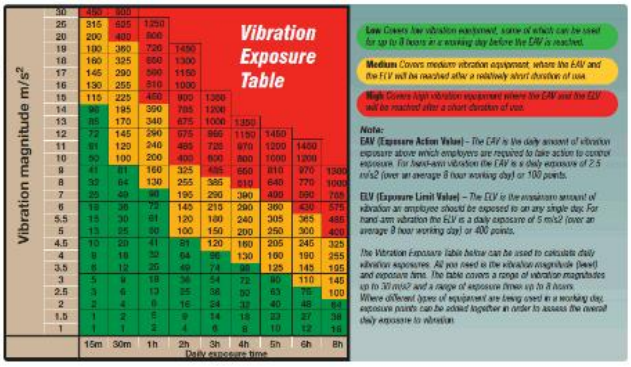
- **Anti-vibration gloves** may provide warmth but offer limited vibration protection – they are not a substitute for selecting low-vibration tools.
- Ensure operatives wear **hearing protection and eye protection**, as vibration risks often coincide with noise and flying particles.
- Provide training on early symptoms of HAVS (tingling, numbness, loss of grip strength).

Compliance

- All tools must be CE/UKCA marked and vibration ratings checked.
- Maintain a **vibration exposure register** for operatives.
- Ensure managers and supervisors understand how to calculate daily exposure using HSE HAV calculators or manufacturer data.

Exposure Action Value (EAV) and Exposure Limit Value (ELV):

Exposure Action Value (EAV) is a time-weighted average exposure limit. It is the level of daily exposure to hand arm vibration for an operation and steps to be taken to reduce exposure. The exposure action value EAV is calculated by dividing the exposure limit value (ELV) by an 8-hour workday.
Taylor Wimpey identifies the exposure action value (EAV) as 100 pts and the exposure limit value (ELV) as 400 pts for both sub-contractor and directly employed operatives.



Assessing the Risk: TW Operatives

Prior to Operatives undertaking work on site, they are to identify what tools they will be using and complete the Personal Vibration Exposure Record as part of their Taylor Wimpey Induction process.
Operatives who are responsible for the procurement of their own tools must:

- Select tools with a low vibration output
- Ensure that their tools and equipment are serviced in line with the manufacturer's instructions

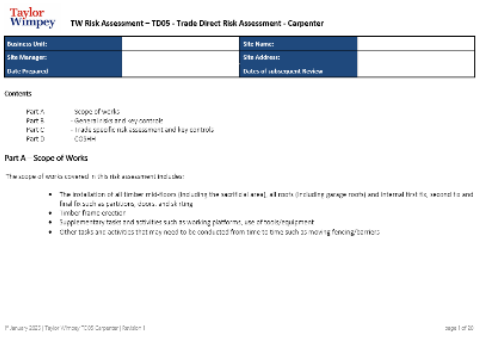
Operatives must record the following in their **TW HSE Passport**:

- Names of tools
- Points per minute, and
- Maximum time using tools within an 8-hour shift.

If it is identified that an operative is exposed over the daily EAV of 100pts then they are to engage with their Trade Supervisor or Site Manager.

Risk Assessments - TD Series

The Operatives TD risk assessment is reviewed with their line manager to assess suitable control measures in relation to their exposure to vibration. The standard TD risk assessment may be adequate if an Operative is not exposed above EAV. However, specific control measures may need to be implemented based on the outcome of potential EAV.


Taylor Wimpey TW Risk Assessment – TD05 - Trade Direct Risk Assessment - Carpenter

Business Unit:		Site Name:	
Site Manager:		Site Address:	
Date Prepared:		Date of subsequent Review	

Contents

Part A - Scope of Works

When collating a HAVS risk assessment, consider the following:

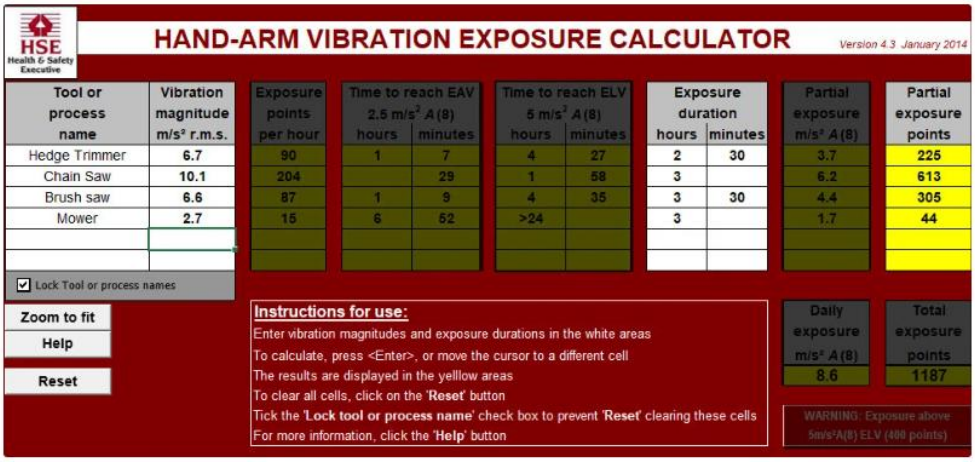
- Realistic duration of exposure to vibration – how long is the tool being used for over an 8-hour period?
- Contact force – the amount of grip and / or push used on tools / equipment.
- Factors affecting circulation – such as medication and smoking.
- Types of tools used.

Training

Directly employees Operatives undertake a 1-Day Occupational Health Course as part of their core training.

Contractor's HAV Controls

All Contractors must review the tools and equipment used, assess the risk associated with the activities and identify the necessary control measures.


HSE Health & Safety Executive

HAND-ARM VIBRATION EXPOSURE CALCULATOR Version 4.3 January 2014

Tool or process name	Vibration magnitude m/s² r.m.s.	Exposure points per hour	Time to reach EAV 2.5 m/s² A(8) hours	Time to reach EAV 2.5 m/s² A(8) minutes	Time to reach ELV 5 m/s² A(8) hours	Time to reach ELV 5 m/s² A(8) minutes	Exposure duration hours	Exposure duration minutes	Partial exposure m/s² A(8)	Partial exposure points
Hedge Trimmer	6.7	90	1	7	4	27	2	30	3.7	225
Chain Saw	10.1	204		29	1	58	3		6.2	613
Brush saw	6.6	87	1	9	4	35	3	30	4.4	305
Mower	2.7	15	6	52	>24		3		1.7	44

Lock Tool or process names

Zoom to fit | Help | Reset

Instructions for use:
Enter vibration magnitudes and exposure durations in the white areas
To calculate, press <Enter>, or move the cursor to a different cell
The results are displayed in the yelllow areas
To clear all cells, click on the 'Reset' button
Tick the 'Lock tool or process name' check box to prevent 'Reset' clearing these cells
For more information, click the 'Help' button

Daily exposure m/s² A(8)	Total exposure points
8.6	1187

WARNING: Exposure above 5m/s²A(8) ELV (400 points)

Contractors are advised to use the HSE calculator available on their website: https://www.hse.gov.uk/vibration/hav/calculator-guide.htm

The communication of the controls identified within the risk assessment is key in ensuring Operatives fully understand risks and the controls they must take to reduce the risk. As most of the actions required to reduce the risk are under the Operative's control, it's critical that the risk assessment is communicated clearly, the controls to reduce/prevent exposure are explained and that the necessary controls are available.

Contractors must maintain records of their briefings and are available on request

Contractors are responsible for monitoring and managing activities that expose their Operatives to vibration. For example, in tasks requiring job rotation, manage the changeover of personnel to ensure that the maximum trigger time is not reached.

When it becomes obvious that the maximum trigger time is likely to be reached the operation must be reassessed, and alternative controls put in place. If alternatives controls are not available, the the operation must cease until the following day.

The methods of work are reviewed at regular intervals to confirm that it is still the most appropriate way of carrying out the operation, the correct tools are being used and vibration levels are being reduced.

Occupational Health guidance must be sought for personnel diagnosed with HAVS and/or CTS before they can operate vibrating tools.

Tools and Equipment

All Contractors must maintain an appropriate tool and equipment register, identifying:

- Unique tool identification number
- Vibration output
- Maximum usage time

A regime must be in place for monitoring Operative's usage and applying control measures where necessary.

Risk Assessment

All Contractors are required to have in place risk assessments which identify the following:

- Identification of tools/activities where operatives will be exposed to hand-arm vibration.
- Details of how exposure is being recorded and kept under the exposure action value (75/100pts)
- Consideration given to tools with a lower vibration exposure.
- Tools and equipment to be serviced as per manufacturers instruction and PUWER.
- Consideration for regular breaks in cold weather to warm up and exercise hands.
- Provision of gloves in cold weather to try and reduce the effect of vibration.
- Consideration for regular breaks in cold weather to warm up and exercise hands.
- HAVS and tool training

Health Surveillance

All Contractors must identify a regime of health monitoring, such as providing health questionnaires, identifying Operatives with pre-existing conditions.
Contractors must provide health surveillance when Operative's exposure is or above the EAV and in other circumstances where there is risk, for example, after diagnosis of HAVS and exposure continues but below the EAV.
Health surveillance can involve just a short set of questions until, for example, signs or symptoms are reported. A health surveillance scheme must include access to a competent occupational physician.

3.8.9 Whole Body Vibration (WVB)

Introduction
Whole Body Vibration is exposure that passes through the feet, seat, or back into the body, usually from plant, vehicles, or platforms. Prolonged or high levels can cause musculoskeletal disorders (especially back pain) and fatigue.

Whole Body Vibration (WBV) – Site Guidance
Purpose
To prevent or minimise risks of musculoskeletal injury, back pain, and fatigue caused by exposure to whole body vibration from vehicles, plant, and equipment.

Risk Identification
- Sources of WBV include:
  - Dumpers, excavators, rollers, forklifts, MEWPs.
  - Prolonged driving of site vehicles over rough or uneven ground.
  - Vibrating platforms or standing on operating plant.
- Tasks with long periods of driving or machine operation present the highest risk.

Selection of Plant and Equipment
- Choose **low-vibration plant** where available (check manufacturer's vibration emission data).
- Prefer equipment fitted with **suspension seating** and **vibration damping systems**.
- Select plant suitable for the terrain – tracked equipment may reduce WBV compared with wheeled plant in certain conditions.
- Ensure tyres/tracks, suspension, and seats are in good condition.
- Avoid adapting hand-held vibrating tools for seated or standing use.

Exposure Management
- Follow HSE WBV exposure guidance values:
  - **EAV (0.5 m/s^2 A(8))** – action required if exposure reaches this level.
  - **ELV (1.15 m/s^2 A(8))** – must not be exceeded.
- Plan tasks to **limit daily exposure times**.
- Rotate operators to reduce prolonged exposure.
- Keep journey times short where possible

Site and Task Controls
- Maintain haul roads and work areas – **smooth out rough ground, potholes, and obstructions**.
- Use appropriate driving speeds to minimise jolting and vibration.
- Avoid unnecessary travel over rough ground.
- Do not allow standing passengers on mobile plant or vibrating platforms.

Operator Practices
- Adjust seat suspension correctly for operator weight.
- Maintain correct seating posture – both feet on the floor/controls, back supported.
- Take regular breaks to reduce fatigue and static postures.
- Report discomfort, back pain, or vibration-related symptoms immediately.

Inspection & Maintenance
- Daily checks on: seat condition, suspension settings, tyres, and tracks.
- Remove plant with defective suspension, damaged seats, or excessive vibration from service.
- Service plant according to manufacturer's guidance.

Compliance
- CE/UKCA marking and vibration data to be available for all plant.
- Maintain a **vibration exposure register** for operators.
- Ensure supervisors can use vibration calculators or manufacturer's data to estimate WBV exposure.

Control Measures for Whole Body Vibration

Control Measures for Whole Body Vibration

Introducing working methods which eliminate or reduce exposure, e.g. replace manned with unmanned machines such as remotely controlled compactors or rollers.

Visibility arranged so that the machine can be operated without stretching and twisting. Be easy to get in and out of the machine by using handholds and footholds so that the temptation to climb or jump is minimised

Regular maintenance of vehicles (including their seats and suspension) and maintenance of unmade roads and ground conditions throughout sites to suit the machines that use them will greatly reduce shocks and jolts.

3.8.10 Environmental Vibration

Vibration from activities such as demolition or piling activities on site may be perceived by those within proximity of the site (residents and businesses), as being a major issue. Generally, persons are 'very sensitive receptors' when it comes to issues such as noise and vibration and, as such, the residents and businesses must be consulted prior to these works commencing to ensure that these groups are made aware of the issues and that there is no cause for concern.
Where complaints are received directly to the site or TW, the Environmental Advice / Incident Line (0845 003 8752) must be contacted to ensure that it is logged and that any corrective action is put in place.
Environmental vibration refers to **vibration present in the surrounding environment** that originates from natural or man-made sources and is transmitted through the ground, air, or structures. It is generally considered **ambient vibration** that can affect people, buildings, or sensitive equipment.

- **Sources**: construction activities (piling, demolition, tunnelling), rail and road traffic, heavy plant and machinery, blasting, or even natural seismic activity.
- **Transmission**: usually through the ground into buildings, or through air as low-frequency vibration.
- **Impacts**: can cause annoyance or discomfort to people, interfere with precision equipment, or, if significant, contribute to structural damage.

General Principles

- **Assessment**: Identify potential vibration sources in environmental impact assessments (EIAs).
- **Prediction**: Use recognised methods (e.g., BS 5228 models) to predict off-site vibration levels.
- **Monitoring**: Install vibration monitors where works are close to sensitive receptors (homes, hospitals, laboratories).
- **Mitigation**:
  - Select low-vibration methods (e.g., bored piling instead of driven).
  - Limit hours of vibration-intensive works.
  - Maintain good communication with local residents.

3.8.11 Dermatitis

Introduction

Dermatitis is a general term for inflammation of the skin. It is not a single condition but a group of conditions that cause the skin to become red, swollen, itchy, sore, and sometimes blistered or cracked.

- It can result from **irritation** (contact with soaps, solvents, cement, oils, etc.) or from an **allergic reaction** (to substances such as nickel, latex, or certain chemicals).
- In occupational health, the most common form is **occupational contact dermatitis**, caused by repeated exposure to hazardous substances at work.

Substances within the construction industry that can potentially cause work related dermatitis, include:

- Wet cement.
- Epoxy resins and hardeners.
- Acrylic sealants.
- Bitumen or asphalt.
- Solvents used in paints or glues.
- Petrol, diesel, oils and greases; and
- Degreasers and detergents.

Causes on Construction Sites

Workers are at risk when their skin comes into contact with:

- **Irritants** – wet cement, solvents, oils, fuels, detergents, adhesives.
- **Allergens** – preservatives, epoxy resins, nickel in tools/fittings, latex in gloves.
- **Physical factors** – repeated hand washing, sweating inside gloves, abrasive materials.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Dermatitis

- Dermatitis is inflammation of the skin that is caused following exposure to certain substances or materials. It is a painful skin condition which can be prevented.
- Always read manufacturers guidance for any substances or materials especially those of a chemical nature. Reference should be made to the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
- Appropriate PPE should always be worn this can range from overalls to gloves. Where gloves are not suitable a barrier cream should be used.
- Any minor cuts or grazes should be treated prior to working with these substances as these are ideal entry routes through the skin.
- After working with any materials of this nature, care should be taken to ensure hands are washed correctly and dried thoroughly.
- After washing hand cream should be applied to replace the natural oils in your skin following the washing.

If any signs of irritation are found, this could appear as redness or swelling, this should be reported to your supervisor immediately.

Symptoms to Watch For

- Redness or rash on hands/forearms.
- Dry, cracked, or flaky skin.
- Blisters or weeping patches.
- Burning, stinging, or persistent itching.
- Worsening symptoms with repeated exposure.
- **If untreated, dermatitis can become chronic, painful, and may prevent workers from carrying out their job.**

Prevention & Control Measures

1. Eliminate/Substitute

- Use less hazardous products where possible (e.g., water-based paints/adhesives).

2. Control at Source

- Avoid direct skin contact with wet cement, oils, or solvents.

- Provide safe handling systems and correct containers.

3. Personal Protection

- Provide suitable gloves (e.g., chemical-resistant, nitrile, or PVC) – not one type for all jobs.
- Ensure gloves are clean, intact, and replaced when damaged.
- Avoid prolonged glove use without breaks to prevent sweating.

4. Skin Care

- Provide warm water, mild skin cleansers, and soft towels.
- Supply **pre-work barrier creams** and **after-work moisturisers**.
- Train workers to wash skin promptly after contamination, not just at breaks.

5. Information & Training

- Brief operatives on risks of dermatitis.
- Ensure COSHH assessments cover skin hazards.
- Encourage early reporting of symptoms.

Employer Responsibilities

- Assess risk of dermatitis under **COSHH Regulations**.
- Provide adequate welfare facilities (hot/cold water, soap, drying).
- Supply correct PPE and training.
- Consider health surveillance (skin checks) where workers are at significant risk.

3.8.12 Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease)

Introduction

Leptospirosis is a **bacterial infection** caused by *Leptospira* bacteria. It is commonly spread to humans through **contact with water, soil, or food contaminated by the urine of infected animals**, particularly rodents (rats).

- In the workplace, it is often referred to as **Weil's Disease** when it becomes severe.
- The bacteria can enter the body through **cuts, abrasions, or mucous membranes** (eyes, nose, mouth) and occasionally through swallowing contaminated water.
- Symptoms can range from mild flu-like illness (fever, headache, muscle pain) to serious disease affecting the **liver, kidneys, or lungs**, which can be life-threatening.

Site Safety Guidance

Definition

Leptospirosis is a **serious bacterial infection** caused by *Leptospira* bacteria, often spread through the urine of infected rodents (especially rats). Severe cases are known as **Weil's Disease**.


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Leptospirosis (Weils Disease)

- This is a serious infection that has the potential to be fatal. It can be passed to humans following contact with rat or cow urine.
- If you spot a rat on site, especially in the canteen, let the Site Manager know immediately.
- All rubbish should be disposed of correctly and waste foodstuffs should never be left lying around. Only eat in designated areas i.e. the site canteen.
- Food should not be eaten within the construction plots. If the site canteen is not in a fit state for use please notify the Site Manager immediately.
- Where work areas are suspected to be contaminated ensure operatives in that area wear the appropriate PPE, including rubber gloves and wellington boots.
- Any minor cuts or grazes should be treated prior to working in these areas, as they provide ideal entry routes through the skin.
- After working, care should be taken to ensure hands are washed correctly and dried thoroughly prior to eating, drinking or smoking.
- After washing hand cream should be applied to replace the natural oils in your skin following the washing.

How Infection Occurs

- Contact with **water, soil, or surfaces** contaminated with rat urine.
- Bacteria enter the body through:
  - Cuts, scratches, or broken skin.
  - Eyes, nose, or mouth.
  - Swallowing contaminated water.
- Risk is higher when working near **rivers, canals, sewers, drainage systems, or stagnant water**.

Symptoms

Symptoms may appear **4–14 days** after exposure. They often resemble flu at first:

- Fever and chills.
- Severe headaches and muscle pain.
- Red eyes.
- Vomiting or diarrhoea.

If untreated, the infection may progress to **Weil's Disease**, with symptoms including:

- Jaundice (yellow skin and eyes).

- Kidney or liver failure.
- Breathing difficulties or chest pain.
- Severe cases can be **fatal without urgent medical treatment**.
- Early treatment with antibiotics is essential.

Prevention and Control Measures

1. Avoid Contact Where Possible

- Do not enter stagnant or suspect water unnecessarily.
- Cover cuts or scratches with waterproof plasters.

2. Good Hygiene

- Wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking, or smoking.
- Use site welfare facilities, never wash in streams or standing water.
- Keep cuts clean and covered.

3. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Wear gloves when handling soil, waste, or working in wet conditions.
- Use waterproof clothing and boots where contact with water is likely.

4. Site Management

- Control rodent populations on site.
- Provide clean welfare and washing facilities.
- Brief operatives on Leptospirosis awareness, using Site Safe Briefing 15.

Action if Symptoms Appear

- Report symptoms immediately to your supervisor.
- Seek urgent medical advice and **inform your doctor that you may have been exposed to Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease)**.

3.8.13 Staying Safe in the Sun

During prolonged periods of hot weather, it is important that those working on sites take sensible precautions to protect themselves from exposure to the sun.

'Sun Safe' posters

The poster highlights, and advises on, the sensible precautions operatives on site can take to protect themselves during hot, sunny weather. The poster must be clearly displayed on all sites within the Site Office, Canteen, etc. Note: this includes where we have sites operating with temporary welfare facilities (e.g., site start / close-down).

Sensible Precautions in Hot Weather

- Keep your top on. Cover up by wearing appropriate clothing and stay in the shade whenever possible, especially during breaks.
- Consider rotating personnel to different tasks throughout the day to reduce the length of time workers are exposed to the sun.
- Use a high-factor sunscreen (at least SPF15). TW provides SPF30 suncream for your use within the welfare facilities.
- Watch for symptoms that include appearance of new moles or spots, changes to shape, size, colour of moles and spots or if they itch or bleed (seek medical advice)
- Drink plenty of water to avoid dehydration

NOTE: Sunscreen dispensers must be located so available to all.

3.9.1 Introduction

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) includes clothing, helmets, goggles, gloves, footwear, or any other equipment designed to **protect the wearer from health or safety risks at work**.

Taylor Wimpey Mandatory PPE

The following standard PPE must be worn as a minimum whilst on site:

- Hard hat (BS EN 397)
- Safety footwear (BS EN 20345 S3 SRC)
- Hi-Viz jacket/vest (BS EN 20471)

Task Specific PPE

Additional, PPE/RPE must be provide where identified in a task specific Risk Assessment or COSHH assessment, for example:

- RPE when dust is generated during cutting activities, i.e., silica dust, wood dust, etc.
- ARC rated overalls when excavating near underground electrical services (see **Section 4.10.7**)
- Hand protection
- Eye protection
- Hearing protection

3.9.2 Head Protection

Head Protection – Site Safety Guidance

To prevent head injuries from impacts, falling objects, electric shocks, or other hazards commonly encountered on construction sites.

Types of Head Protection

Safety Helmets / Hard Hats (EN 397 standard)

- Industrial standard helmets are the standard for TW sites, these protect against falling objects and minor impacts.
- Class B or C may be required in specific circumstances, i.e., electrical environments (subject to risk assessment)

Additional Protective Features

- **Chin straps**: ensure the helmet stays securely on the head.
- **Face shields or visors**: protect against sparks, chemicals, or debris.
- **Ear protection integration**: for high-noise environments.
- **Ventilated helmets**: improve comfort in hot conditions.

Selection Criteria

- Assess **site-specific hazards** (falling objects, overhead machinery, electrical hazards).
- Ensure helmet **fits correctly** and can be adjusted for comfort.
- Check for **certification**: must meet **EN 397**
- Consider **compatibility** with other PPE (goggles, respirators, ear defenders).

Usage and Care

- Wear helmets **at all times in the build area**.
- Inspect daily for:
  - Cracks, dents, or deformation
  - Damage to suspension harness
  - Missing or broken accessories
- **Do not paint, modify, or drill** the helmet – this can reduce protection.
- Clean with **mild soap and water**; avoid strong chemicals.
- Replace helmets according to manufacturer guidance or after a **significant impact**

3.9.3 Foot Protection

Foot Protection – Site Safety Guidance
To prevent foot injuries from hazards commonly found on construction sites, including falling objects, punctures, slips, trips, and exposure to harmful substances.

Safety Boots / Shoes (EN ISO 20345-S3-SRC as a minimum standard)

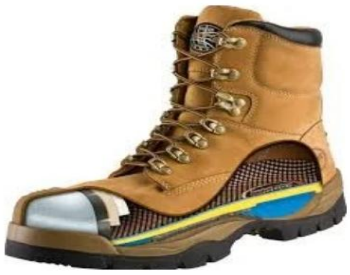
- **Steel-toe cap**: protects against impact and compression.
- **Composite or aluminium toe caps**: lighter alternative to steel, non-conductive.
- **Penetration-resistant midsole**: protects against nails or sharp objects.
- **Slip-resistant soles**: essential for wet or oily surfaces.
- **Heat-resistant soles**: for work near hot surfaces, i.e., road surfacing or hot applied bitumen roofs.

Selection Criteria

- Choose footwear suitable for **site-specific hazards**.
- Ensure correct **size and fit** – poor fit can cause fatigue, blisters, or trips.
- Check **certifications** (EN ISO 20345 for safety footwear).
- Consider **weather and working conditions** (waterproof, breathable, thermal insulation).

Usage and Care

- Wear boots **at all times on site** in line with PPE requirements.
- Keep boots **clean and free of debris** to maintain slip resistance.
- Inspect regularly for:
  - Worn soles or tread
  - Damaged toe caps
  - Loose stitching or cracked uppers
- Replace boots **if damaged or worn beyond safety standards**.
- Do not remove protective features or alter boots.



3.9.4 High Visibility Clothing

High-Visibility (Hi-Viz) Clothing – Site Safety Guidance
To ensure that operatives, visitors, and contractors are easily seen on site, reducing the risk of accidents from moving vehicles, plant, and machinery.

Types of Hi-Viz Clothing
Hi-Viz Vests

- Lightweight, sleeveless, worn over other clothing.
- Typically used in **warmer weather** or for short-duration tasks.
- Must have **reflective strips** compliant with EN ISO 20471.

Hi-Viz Jackets

- Provide **full arm coverage** and protection against weather (rain, wind).
- Suitable for **long-duration outdoor work** or **cold/wet conditions**.
- Often include additional features like **pockets, hoods, or insulation**.

Selection Criteria

- **Risk assessment**: Choose clothing based on **site conditions, visibility requirements, and weather**.
- **Standard compliance**: Must meet **EN ISO 20471** (high-visibility clothing standard).

- **Fit and comfort**: Clothing should allow freedom of movement and be the correct size.
- **Layering**: Consider jackets that can be worn over vests if extra warmth or protection is required.

Usage Guidelines

- Hi-viz clothing **must be worn at all times on site**, in line with site PPE requirements.
- Keep clothing **clean and visible** – dirt and grime reduce effectiveness.
- Inspect regularly for:
  - Torn fabric
  - Faded fluorescent material
  - Damaged or missing reflective strips
- Replace **worn or damaged clothing immediately**.
- Combine with other PPE as required (hard hats, gloves, boots).

HSE Requirements

- Employers must provide appropriate **high-visibility clothing** under **PPE Regulations 1992**.
- Clothing must be **maintained and replaced** as necessary to ensure continued visibility.
- Workers must be **trained in the importance of wearing hi-viz clothing** and reporting damaged items.

3.9.5 Provision of PPE

The responsibility for providing personal protective equipment (PPE) is as follows:

- **Taylor Wimpey Employees:** Taylor Wimpey is responsible for supplying all necessary PPE to its directly employed staff and operatives, including any agency staff or operatives under Taylor Wimpey's direct control.
- **Trade Operatives:** The respective employer of the trade operative is responsible for providing all necessary PPE. For example, a Carpentry Contractor must supply PPE to all staff and operatives under their direct control.

Shorts

The wearing of shorts is permitted unless the activity Risk Assessment identifies the need to protect skin due to exposure to a hazardous substance, such as wet cement or concrete.