SH1 FRM2

SH PRO1

Rev 2

Form

1 of 6

Oct 18

# TRICS (Task Risk Identification and Control Sheet)

Section 1 – Task allocation To be completed by person organising task									
Works Packa		AWSc	9	Date:		07/07/20			
Contractor:	AECOM		Sector: C1						
Location: Colne Valley Works Sites: Dews Lane; North Embankment; Denham Water-ski Clu Moorhall Road.							-ski Clu	b; Sou	th of
Description of works									
AECOM ecolo Colne Valley a	AECOM ecologists are implementing a Natural England bat licence covering the felling of trees within the Colne Valley area. Potential Roost Features (PRFs) within trees are being inspected by bat ecologists through either the use of a Mobile Elevated Work Platform (MEWP) or climbed inspections.								
and a hazard	to human he	ealth. A tree cli	ied the presence mber was expose re skin irritation of	ed to the nes	st of OPM	during a tre	ee climb	and	
allow vegetati	on clearance	e to be comple	ge of other tree s ted in line with Fu e possible for all ti	ision's scop	e of works			icence	and
							•	Var	
Location info				ution and a				Yes	No
Are there any Fusion controls e.g. permits/clearances certificates etc required? Is there a requirement to isolate fixed plant, services or equipment?							✓ ✓		
				laibiueurs					▼ ✓
Will there be a requirement for lone working?									• •
Will there be a need to enter a confined space? Are there materials/substances used by on site which could be hazardous to the person carrying out the work?								· ✓	
	nts to discha	arge trade efflu	ent apply or are a	any required	?				✓
IF THE ANS	WER TO AN	IY OF THE AE	BOVE IF YES, PR IS REQU		I OF A DE	TAIL MET	HOD S	TATEN	IENT
			not start, your ma	nager shou	ld be conta	acted and a	a full ris	k	
			h Fusion process has been conside		issue of th	nis TRICS	is		
			e is of a MINOR I nager authorisat				ppend		
Completed b					Signatur				
Contact deta	ils:								
Review date: Weekly									
Section 2 – Risk Assessment									
To be completed by the person undertaking the work / task									
Completed by (name): Signature:									
Contact details									
							Yes	No	N/A
Emergency	Are ba	rriers and sign	s needed to sepa	rate the wor	rk area?		$\boxtimes$		
Document	Reference	Process Parent	Revision Status	Document (	Owner	Date		Page	





# TRICS (Task Risk Identification and Control Sheet)

and security									
-	Do you know the location emerger points/first aid etc?								
	Do power supplies/fire detection s								
Safety equipment		tection ⊠ Long slee	eved Hi Vs Jao ousers ⊠	cket/ves	t 🖂				
	What additional personal protective equipment is needed? e.g.         Dust masks       RPE         Hearing protection       Harness         Other (state): Mandatory PPE should be supplemented by the following additional items below as set out within Section 3 of this form where there is an increased risk of OPM exposure:         Hearing protection (as required)         Safety googles         FFP2/FFP3 mask         Chemical-Resistant Gloves								
	Disposable chemical coverall (wi								
	Safety wellingtons (with mid-sole	protection and steel toe	e caps).	Vee	Na	NI/A			
Health hazards	Check labels on materials and sub			Yes	No	N/A ⊠			
	ist any items of plant/tools required:			eakers e	etc…)				
Plant and	Are you experienced in their use or received the training to use them?								
equipment	Are all the plant/tools suitable for use, tested and inspected?								
	Plant/tools have been visibly inspected by the user prior to use and no defects apparent?								
	Have all underground services been located and clearly marked?					$\boxtimes$			
Excavation	Is there a drawing available for the support work?								
	ver sufficient shoring materials, as refore starting work?		ng, on site			$\boxtimes$			
	Which is the most appropriate means of access Access tower D Mobile Elevated Work Platform (MEWP) Scaffolding D N.B. Where areas are not accessible by a MEWP, then tree climbing will be required (where safe to do so).								
	If MEWP are you trained and competent to operate? <b>N.B.</b> ATM are supplying plant and operators.					$\boxtimes$			
Work at height	If scaffold/access tower has this been erected by competent person?					$\boxtimes$			
	Confirm this has been inspected by the user prior to use?					$\boxtimes$			
	If none of the above is practical is a ladder the proposed means of access?					$\boxtimes$			
	Specify the type of ladder, indicate ladder permit will be required).	the height/no of rungs	needed to pr	ovide s	afe acc	ess			
Type N/A Rungs N/A									
Manual	re there any heavy or awkward it		ed?						
handling	lifting equipment is required is it								
Document Refe	ce Process Parent Revision State	s Document Owner	Date Oct 18		Page 2 of 6	_			



### TRICS (Task Risk Identification and Control Sheet)

	Is a separate manual handling assessment required?		$\boxtimes$				
	Is there space in the work area to stack/store materials safely and allow access?	$\boxtimes$					
	Are all materials segregated from building users and members of the public?	$\boxtimes$					
Site tidiness work area	Are there any object/vehicles materials belonging to the client which may be a hazard?						
	Is the area suitably lit to carry out the task safely?	$\boxtimes$					
	Are the ground/floor conditions suitable for the work to be carried out?	$\boxtimes$					
	Are there facilities for the disposal of spent materials or packaging?	$\boxtimes$					
Environment	Are there any risks to trees or other ecology – contact SHE adviser for advise where required?	$\boxtimes$					
	Has consideration been given to prevention of nuisance from dust/noise to neighbours?	$\boxtimes$					
Section 3 – Task statement							

#### Section 3 – Task statement

To be completed by the person undertaking the task.

Accurately describe the safe method of working that will be adopted:

(Explain how the work is going to be done, include things such as plant, materials, access to the work area, manual handling, sequence of work, any limitations, protection to building users, members of public etc.)

The works area is within the core zone for OPM (i.e. within the area where it has previously been known to occur).

A hierarchy of controls will be implemented in order to minimise the risk to human health from exposure to OPM:

- An OPM trained surveyor (to be provided by Practicality Brown) will survey all oak trees prior to felling (both from ground level and at height) to identify any signs of the presence of OPM and its nests.
- All operatives undertaking tree works within the Colne Valley (including bat workers, felling contractors, MEWP operators etc) will be provided a toolbox talk covering basic identification of OPM, and health and safety risks associated with its presence;

#### A) Oak trees where OPM nests are identified

Individuals that have been exposed to OPM in the recent past (last six months) will not undertake inspections of trees where OPM has been identified, due to the potential increased risks of severe reactions for individuals experiencing repeated exposure.

- 3) Where OPM is identified (to date two trees at Dews Lane have been identified as infested), hazard tape or netlon fencing will be used to clearly demark an exclusion zone extending a minimum of 10m from the trunk of the infected tree, and increased to include the edge of the infested tree's canopy if that extends further than 10m from the trunk. No felling works will be undertaken on any trees within the exclusion zone until nests have been removed.
- 4) A contractor specialising in OPM removal will attend site to survey, inspect and remove nests from identified infected trees. Removed nest material will be treated as hazardous waste (unless OPM specialists specifically advise otherwise), and removed off site for incineration.
- 5) Following removal of nest material, an initial assessment will be made of trees containing PRF's (i.e. those with low, moderate or high potential) and thus requiring further to confirm that bats are absent prior to felling, to identify an appropriate means of proceeding while minimising risk of exposure of

Document Reference	Process Parent	Revision Status	Document Owner	Date	Page
SH1 FRM2	SH PRO1	Rev 2		Oct 18	3 of 6

Form



### TRICS (Task Risk Identification and Control Sheet)

surveyors/felling staff to OPM. The following hierarchy will be employed:

- Where the infested tree can be accessed safely from a MEWP: the bat ecologist and operator will as a precaution utilise full OPM PPE measures (see 'Full OPM PPE Measures' below) to undertake an at height inspection of any PRF's, due to the risk that hairs may persist on bark, branches and leaves. Caution shall be taken at all times to check for presence of OPM nests and contact with bark will be minimised as far as is possible. In the event that nests or potential nests are identified then the inspection will be terminated, with the MEWP descending to ground level and the process set out above in Steps 3 and 4 repeated before proceeding.
- Where the infested tree cannot be accessed safely from a MEWP: it is not considered feasible to safely undertake a climbed inspection of trees that have been confirmed as containing OPM, as full PPE measures are incompatible with safely undertaking climbed inspections. On this basis, where the tree cannot be accessed safely from a MEWP and contains PRF's (i.e. it has either low, moderate or high roosting potential) attempts will be made to view any PRF's from vantage points on surrounding non-oak trees to see if any features can be downgraded. Where this is not possible the named ecologist will agree an approach for pre-felling checks in consultation with the lead on site Accredited Agent (AA):
  - The options include undertaking emergence / re-entry surveys, and/or soft felling. A decision on the approach to be taken will be based on the nature of the PRF, associated safety considerations, the anticipated effectiveness of emergence / re-entry surveys given the time of year, and the ability to soft-fell safely;
  - Where soft felling is required the feature will be soft felled in conjunction with an experienced arborist. Sections containing PRF's will be cut away and lowered to the ground (through roping to adjacent trees) and inspected at ground level by an accredited ecologist or the Named Ecologist utilising full OPM PPE set out in 'Full OPM PPE Measures' below;
  - Any bats found will be moved in line with Natural England capture and release procedures with consideration given to anchoring the section felled PRF into a nearby suitable tree. Where PRFs cannot be inspected fully they will be left in-situ on the ground within a 10m exclusion zone for 24 hours.

Handling of wood/brash from infested trees should be undertaken in accordance with the Forest Commission guidance. See link at <u>https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/pest-and-disease-resources/oak-processionary-moth-thaumetopoea-processionea/opm-manual-10-other-work-oak-trees/</u>

#### Full OPM PPE Measures

The wearing of full OPM PPE Measures will be required when undertaking inspections of any oak trees where the presence of OPM has been previously confirmed, to guard against the residual risk of hairs stuck to bark/branches (understood to persist for a number of years) This will consist of the following:

- Disposable chemical coverall (with hood);
- Safety googles;
- Chemical resistant gloves (taped to suit as required to seal gaps);
- Safety Wellingtons (taped to suit as required to seal gaps);
- Face mask (FFP2/FFP3).

All AECOM operatives utilising face masks will be subject to face fitting training prior to starting these works.

Following completion of each inspection of a tree where the presence of OPM has been confirmed, both operator and bat ecologist will remove suits within an allocated 'decontamination area' from which other operatives will be excluded.

A hand held sprayer filled with water will be used to gently damp down suits, wellies and gloves with a fine mist to reduce the risk of transfer of any OPM caterpillar hairs. Wellies and gloves will be wiped down with rags using a gentle patting action (rubbing can disturb fibres). Suits and masks from inspections of trees known to be infested with OPM will be removed and double bagged and disposed of as hazardous waste.

Document Reference	Process Parent	Revision Status	Document Owner	Date	Page
SH1 FRM2	SH PRO1	Rev 2		Oct 18	4 of 6

Form



#### TRICS (Task Risk Identification and Control Sheet)

Suits will be changed after completion of each tree with confirmed OPM presence. Masks should be changed after each inspection of an OPM infested trees, or approximately every 2 hours (whichever is sooner).

Disposable suits should be removed before walking through other areas of the site where plant may be active (e.g. roads/site car parks), and standard mandatory high visibility trousers and long sleeved top worn.

Suits and masks from inspections of trees where OPM has not been recorded as present may be disposed of via standard waste streams.

In the event that tree climbing equipment is brought into direct contact with OPM hairs, then it should be treated as infected and put aside, and only for use within OPM infected areas.

#### C) Oak trees inspected and no OPM nests found and all other tree species

Where oak trees have been inspected and no OPM nests are found, and for all other tree species the following approach shall be adopted:

6) Where the tree can be safely accessed from a MEWP: Prior to undertaking bat inspections the bat ecologist will undertake an initial check from ground level for any signs of OPM presence, including visible nests within the tree, and any that may have fallen to the ground within the canopy spread. They will then undertake a further inspection at height (avoiding contact with the trunk and branches) to check for any OPM nests that may not have been visible from ground level. For all such inspections minimum 6 point PPE (gloves, safety boots, long sleeved high visibility tops, eye protection, safety helmet, ear protection) is mandatory and bat ecologists undertaking inspections should ensure that long sleeve tops are tucked into gloves to ensure no exposed skin on hands/forearms. In the event that nests or potential nests are identified then the inspection will be terminated, with the MEWP descending to ground level and the process set out above in Steps 3 and 4 repeated before proceeding.

Disposable chemical suits, face masks and googles will be made available and may be worn as desired by individuals undertaking MEWP inspections. However, this material does not need to be treated as hazardous waste where used on trees where no signs of OPM are found. In the event that nests or potential nests are identified then the process set out above for 'Where OPM nests are identified during ground level survey' will be followed.

- 7) Where the tree cannot be accessed safely from a MEWP, but is safe to climb: Prior to undertaking bat inspections the bat ecologist will undertake an initial check from ground level for any signs of OPM presence, including visible nests within the tree, and any that may have fallen to the ground within the canopy spread. Assuming no signs of OPM are identified then the tree will be climbed (where it is safe to do so) utilising mandatory PPE. Tree climbers and MEWP operators should ensure that long sleeves are tucked into gloves to ensure no exposed skin on hands/fore arms. The climber should continuously check for signs of OPM as they climb into the tree, visually checking surfaces prior to making bodily contact in order to risk potential for accidental contact with OPM hairs. In the event that nests or potential nests are identified then the inspection will be terminated, with the climber descending to ground level immediately and the process set out above in Steps 3 and 4 repeated before proceeding.
- 8) Where the tree cannot be safely accessed by MEWP or tree climbs: On this basis, where the tree cannot be accessed safely from a MEWP or tree climbed and contains PRF's (i.e. it has either low, moderate or high roosting potential) attempts will be made to view any PRF's from vantage points on surrounding non-oak trees to see if any features can be downgraded. Where this is not possible the named ecologist will agree an approach for pre-felling checks in consultation with the lead on site Accredited Agent (AA):
  - The options include undertaking emergence / re-entry surveys, and/or soft felling. A decision on the approach to be taken will be based on the nature of the PRF, associated safety considerations, the anticipated effectiveness of emergence / re-entry surveys given the time

Document Reference	Process Parent	Revision Status	Document Owner	Date	Page
SH1 FRM2	SH PRO1	Rev 2		Oct 18	5 of 6





# TRICS (Task Risk Identification and Control Sheet)

<ul> <li>of year, and the ability to soft-fell safely;</li> <li>Where soft felling is required the feature will be soft felled in conjunction with an experienced arborist. Sections containing PRF's will be cut away and lowered to the ground (anchored from MEWP or adjacent trees) and inspected at ground level by an accredited ecologist;</li> <li>Any bats found will be moved in line with Natural England capture and release procedures with consideration given to anchoring the section felled PRF into a nearby suitable tree. Where PRFs cannot be inspected fully they will be left in-situ on the ground within a 10m exclusion zone for 24 hours.</li> </ul>									
	tatement identifies the haza htrol measures identified wil			orks to					
Completed by (name):		Signature:		Date:					
Authorisation by manager (name):		Signature:		Date:					
Insert names of all members of the work gang and confirm the work method has been explained.           Name and position         Signature									

Document Reference	Process Parent	Revision Status	Document Owner	Date	Page
SH1 FRM2	SH PRO1	Rev 2		Oct 18	6 of 6