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| Scope |
| This procedure applies to all Company projects, offices, facilities, asset and concession companies and Joint Venture (JV) projects where the Company Management System has been adopted by the JV Board. Where the Company is required to operate another party’s Management System then the requirements of the Joint Venture/Alliance Business Management System (BMS) Assessment (MSC-PR-0002) must be followed in relation to assessing the validity of third party management systems. |

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| Purpose |
| The purpose of this procedure is to define and monitor the health and safety controls associated with Hydro demolition.  The requirements in this procedure are considered to be our current standards and must be adopted as part of a safe system of work. However, Projects and Contracts are also encouraged to identify new methods of working as long as these are: developed through rigorous risk assessment, demonstrably maintain current standards, deliver legal compliance and are approved in accordance with the Control of HSES Derogation procedure ([HSES-PR-0004](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-6992)). |

Procedural Requirements

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|  | **TRAINING & COMPETENCES** | |
|  | The following roles must have the associated training/competences detailed below: | |
|  | **Lead Water Jetting Operator**  Responsible for the control of the jetting gun, lance plus foot control valve or drain or drain/pipe cleaning hose. | * Water Jetting Association Safety Awareness Training programme or Level 2 NVQ Certificate in Associated Industrial Services Occupations (Water Jetting)*.* * Water Jetting Card * WJA Module-Hydro demolition or Cutting & Breaking * CSCS (Blue) Card |
|  | **Water Jetting Machine Operator**  Responsible for operating the Water Jetting Unit | * Water Jetting Association Safety Awareness Training programme*.* * Water Jetting Association Card * WJA Module – Hydro demolition or Cutting & Breaking * CSCS (Red) Experienced Worker Card\* |
|  | \* Prior to June 2019 the Operator must hold a valid CSCS Blue, Red or Green Card.  After June 2019 the Operator must hold a valid CSCS Blue or Red Card. | |
|  | **Supervisor/Team Leader**  Responsible for the direct control of the operation | * Water Jetting Association Safety Awareness Training programme*.* * SSSTS (or company accepted equivalent) * Must be capable of selecting the correct equipment relevant to the task and operating conditions. |
|  | The role titles and responsibilities of the roles listed may differ within supply chain organisations; however, there must be arrangements in place to ensure that the activities assigned to specific roles are always carried out and that the Safe System of Work are adequate.  Further details of the responsibilities of each role are available with the Water Jetting Associations Code of Practice | |
|  | **GENERAL** | |
|  | Due to the varied nature of hydro demolition and legal requirements a Specific Risk assessment and Method Statement (WPP) will always be required for each activity, demonstrating the varied work locations e.g. a greenfield site or a city centre and diligent pre-planning and implementation of control measures required. | |
|  | The Site Lead must ensure that a Risk Assessment and Method Statement/WPP are completed in accordance with the ‘Setting People to Work Safely’ procedure ([HSES-PR-00011](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-8591)). | |
|  | The general hazards and dangers associated with hydro demolition techniques include the following hazards: | |
|  | * Mechanical * Transportation and machine movements * Electrical * Thermal (heat stress in relation to hot weather working and the wearing of specialist PPE) * Noise (internally to works and externally to 3rd parties) * Program-controlled machines (Sudden start up) * Equipment Operation   + sudden start (Lance recoil)   + shut off   + Projectiles including failure of encapsulated protection screens resulting in escaped projectiles from the hydro demolition process * Injury e.g. cement burns / abrasion | |
|  | General sources of danger to site personnel engaged in hydro demolition work, includes: | |
|  | * Reactive forces at the point of use - generated by the exiting water jets * Cutting capability of the high-speed jets * Operator injury through contact with the water jet lance is too short, or PPE not appropriate. * HP hose movements (especially during start-up of the pump and continued operation) * HP hoses bursting during the course of the works * Uncontrolled escape of pressurised water * Damaged parts being under pressure * Dust, aerosol formation and water vapour formation with airbourne contaminanation from the work area. * Sound emitted from equipment and water jet * Impact from rebounding debris from the jet impact point * Overheating and exhaustion of operatives * Overloading of working platforms/scaffolds from plant and materials * Instability of scaffold / temporary working platform resulting from jet reaction force. * Falling Debris * The risk of freezing water during winter working * Injury e.g. cement burns / abrasion from the waste water if skin is not adequately protected | |
|  | The Site Lead must ensure that a suitable and sufficient Safe System of work and risk assessment has been carried out and includes details of: | |
|  | * + The location.   + The timescale of the activity   + The type of hydro demolition (remotely operated equipment to be considered in preference to hand-held lance/gun)   + The level of supervision (named).   + The plant and equipment (including thorough examination and inspection certificates and daily inspection regimes, as per the manufactures recommendations).   + The competence of the workforce.   + The control measures (including demarcation, segregation and signage) to protect the workforce, other operatives and members of the public.   + The control measures to protect the routes of high pressure supply hoses.   + The sequence of events.   + The traffic management arrangements.   + Any health hazards and the protocol for managing unexpected hazards such as lead or asbestos.   + Use and supply of Company approved standard of Personal Protective Equipment.   + Noise control / noise monitoring   + Management/Disposal/Treatment of the waste water | |
|  | As part of the Safe System of Work implementation the Site Lead must ensure that the Hydro demolition Permit ([HSF-SF-0059a](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-12199)) is issued to the personnel involved in the works, specifying the precautions to be taken and the safe methods to be adopted within the timescale defined in the permit. | |
|  | The Supervisor/Team Leader must brief all team members on the Task and the Daily Activity Briefing in accordance with the ‘Setting People to Work Safely’ procedure ([HSES-PR-00011](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-8591)) | |
|  | The Supervisor/Team Leader must ensure that all team members clearly understand the means of communication and signals to be used between the operators. | |
|  | In a two person team the Machine Operator will often be responsible for the Safety Standby duties. This is only acceptable as long as visual and/or verbal two-way communication is maintained at all times.  If there are more than two in the team, the Safety standby must not be assigned any other duties | |
|  | Water Jetting from ladders is prohibited | |
|  | All persons undertaking water jetting must carry at all times either a waterproof Medical Card or the WJA Photo ID Card. | |
|  | For High risk hydro demolition, the site lead must discuss the content of the risk assessment and method statement/WPP with the temporary Works department and HSES function in order to agree a Safe System of Work prior to the works commencing. The specialist contractor (where applicable) must also be included in the discussions. | |
|  | **Hydro demolition tools** | |
|  | Hydro demolition tools can be subdivided into the following categories: | |
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|  | The border between hand held and mechanised tools is set by the permissible reaction force generated by a water jet. BS EN 1829 -1 recommends a maximum reaction force of 250N for the safe use of hand held devices. Exceeding this must only by activity specific risk assessment and method Statement/WPP process, with specific controls covering:   * The comfortable physical capabilities of the individual * Experience of operators in assessing reaction force risks. * The exposure time * The work location, and * Any supporting structure | |
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|  | Where suitable hand-held guns must be used in preference to lances. The length of a hand-held gun must be greater than 1100mm when measured from the nozzle tip to the centre line of the trigger handle. | |
|  | As the hand grip of a hand-held water jet tool is safety critical, when released, no liquid must exit under pressure from the nozzle. | |
|  | The pressure generator (pump) must have an emergency shut off facility. The safety Standby must have the facility to activate the emergency shutoff immediately | |
|  | The trigger of the lance or gun must never be tied / jammed or wedged by other means in the operating position. | |
|  | **Maximum Working Pressure** | |
|  | All systems and assemblies must have a safety device which prevents the ‘permissible’ (see definitions) pressure from being exceeded by more than 15%. | |
|  | Examples of acceptable safety devices:   1. Bursting or Rupture Disc 2. Spring Loaded Pressure Relief Valve 3. Air Operated Safety Relief Valve | |
|  | All safety relief devices must be capable of passing the full flow of the pump to which they are fitted without significant pressure rise. | |
|  | **Operational Controls** | |
|  | People and plant must be removed from the surrounding areas of the water jetting in order to eliminate the risk of injury /damage. The use of suitable guards /side-screens and No Entry signage must be used in order to protect other plant and persons from contact with high pressure jets and the grit and/or, solids washed out by the operations. Suitable fencing must be erected to provide protection to others from the Hydro Demolition operations. | |
|  | Note that the protective area includes the area beyond the location to be jetted, particularly where cutting operations are taking place. | |
|  | Operators must have good access to the workplace, a safe working platform and secure footing. The work area must be kept clear of loose items and debris. Cleaning down following each jetting shift must be undertaken. | |
|  | When work is carried out at height, precautionary measures must be taken to prevent the operator being forced backwards by the pressure of the jet. The use of guardrails on scaffolds and MEWPs are imperative and consideration must be given to fall arrest devices. Consideration must also be given to the force exerted on the scaffold or MEWP by the action of the jet. The scaffold must have sufficient anchoring to prevent movement or overturning. MEWPs must be of sufficient size to prevent excessive motion or overturning. | |
|  | The pump unit must not be started and brought to pressure until each member is in their designated position and the nozzle is held by the operator in or directed at the work-location. | |
|  | No attempt should be made to tighten/adjust nuts, hose connections, fittings etc. whilst the unit is under pressure. The pump must be stopped and any pressure in the line discharged (including the dry shut off gun and line) prior to making any adjustments. | |
|  | Hoses used for water jetting must be specifically designed for the purpose and certificated as such. | |
|  | **SINGLE PERSON OPERATION (SPO**) | |
|  | Special equipment is available for “Single Person Operation”. SPO is permissible in circumstances, where a risk assessment of all the tasks clearly demonstrate that there is no increase of risk to the operator and/or third parties. | |
|  | All remote control systems must provide the operator with control of the water jet stream and emergency control of the prime mover via a local stop button in accordance with BS EN 13850:2008. When radio control systems are used they must comply with relevant legislation. Controls signal failure for radio and hard wire SPO systems must always result in the jet stream being shut off and the machine being returned to a safe operating mode or shutdown. Failure of the high pressure water control valve must result in the valve returning to dump (by-pass) mode. | |
|  | **PROHIBITED AREAS** | |
|  | Where practicable, cordons must be erected at a safe distance of at least 10 metres all around the jetting operation to prevent entry by unauthorised persons. | |
|  | Where it is not practicable of a safe working area in accordance with 7.1, suitable protective screening able to resist and contain a high velocity water jet or flying debris is acceptable at a closer distance. This must be based upon the location and the risk assessment. | |
|  | Hoses must be protected if outside the prohibited work are by suitable vehicle ramps, shrouds or conduits | |

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|  | **No Entry Signs** |
|  | Suitable warning signs must be prominently displayed around the prohibited area. See Image 1: |
|  | Image result for water jetting signs  Image 1 |
|  | Persons wishing to enter the area must wait outside the cordoned area/barriers until the jetting has stopped and permission to enter is obtained from the safety Standby. If unauthorised entry is detected, the pressure must be shut off safely and immediately, and the incident reported to the Site Lead. Under no circumstances must the Jetting Operators be distracted. |
|  | **Maintenance and Daily Checks** |
|  | The pump unit and ancillary equipment must be maintained in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions by competent personnel. This must include daily checks as detailed on the Daily Hydro demolition checklist sheet, which must be completed before works commence as evidence of the equipment being in good and workable condition. See the ‘Plant Pre-Use Daily/Weekly checklist index’ ([HSF-RM-0046d](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-11010)) for more information. |
|  | Jetting guns must be checked daily and trigger mechanisms and guards given a thorough visual examination to ensure correct operation before operation. |
|  | Jetting nozzles must be kept clean and the jet checked to ensure it is not blocked. |
|  | All electrically operated high pressure water jetting units must be checked daily for external damage with special emphasis on connections, junction boxes, switches and supply cables. |
|  | **Winter Working** |
|  | During periods when there is a risk of freezing, the entire system must be drained or flushed with anti-freeze prior to use, taking cognisance of any manufacturers recommendations on such processes. If the system has been inadvertently allowed to become chilled and any residual water in the pumps or hoses has become frozen, it is imperative that the whole system is thoroughly thawed out and then cautiously flushed without any nozzle or other restriction being attached to the high pressure hose. All drain off areas to waste water resulting from the process must be sensibly managed to prevent public access areas becoming frozen and creating a slip hazard and also the loading of scaffold structured from ice during freezing conditions. |
|  | **Noise** |
|  | High pressure water jetting operations usually produce noise levels in excess of 85 dB(A) and are therefore subject to the Noise at Work Regulations. |
|  | The major sources of sound generated during hydro demolition operations include: |
|  | * Sound emitted from the pressure generating unit (pump, engine, power transmission) * Sound emitted from the high speed water jet * Sound emitted from the erosion site (breaking/cutting concrete) |
|  | Prior to commencement of any hydro demolition operation, management/supervision must ensure compliance with the ‘Control of Exposure to Noise’ ([HSF-PR-0044](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-8150)) by implementing noise protection control measures by means of erecting suitable acoustic screens, baffles or exclusion zones. |
|  | **Vibration** |
|  | Prior to commencement of any hydro demolition operation, management/supervision must ensure compliance with Hand Arm Vibration procedure ([HSF-PR-0060](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-8571)). |
|  | **COSHH** |
|  | The spray from jetting operations may contain substances hazardous to health such as particles of the object being washed or cut. |
|  | The Site Lead must identify the hazardous substances likely, or liable to be produced as a result of the hydro demolition prior to operations commencing and ensure that relevant COSHH Assessments are requested and briefed to the Hydro demolition team(s). |
|  | **Legionella** |
|  | There is a specific risk that the high pressure water jetting spray may contain organic debris which, depending on origin (such as cooling towers), could include legionella. Hence, water jetting in such areas must not be undertaken until a safe system of work has been installed. |
|  | **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** |
|  | It is a Company requirement to assess the risk to health and safety in the workplace and to eliminate or minimise those risks by measures other than by the provision of personal protective equipment. However in many circumstances, personal protective equipment will still be needed to adequately control the risk. In those circumstances, the Site Lead must ensure that Company approved personal protective equipment, on an individual basis, has been provided to all employees exposed to the risk. |
|  | Even Specialist PPE is unlikely to reduce the risk of penetration injury from a high velocity water jet to a level which is As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP). Therefore, PPE must be part of a safe system of work which incorporates other risk control measure (e.g. use of a long barrel jetting gun to prevent the jet being swept over the feet) |
|  | The standard of PPE expected for operators carrying out hydro demolition operations includes: |
|  | * **Head protection** (to EN397) – All operators shall be supplied with a safety helmet which shall be worn at all times while at the worksite |
|  | * **Eye protection** (goggles, face shield) – A face shield / visor with chin protection (adequate for the purpose and, of adequate fit on the person) must be provided and worn by all operators. The face shield / visor must comply with EN 166 class A impact resistance (or class B, if class A is unavailable). * Additional dust resistant goggles (EN166 class 5) may be required in addition to the face shield where there is a hazard from aerosols, fine sprays or dusts. |
|  | * **Hearing protection** - Suitable and sufficient hearing protection shall be provided and worn by all Hydro demolition operators. . |
|  | * **Body protection** – Suitable protective clothing made from a tight weave of Kevlar shall be provided and worn by all operators. * There are currently two types of jetting PPE available. The ‘Turtle Skin’ suit is made up of panels held in place by straps. The alternative TST ‘suits’ (as shown in the image) have Kevlar protection within the structure of the clothing. * The PPE is available with varying degrees or protection:-        * Management can therefore choose protection appropriate for the working pressure being used, and for the most at risk parts of the body. |
|  | * The Company approved suit is a two piece suit and depending on location / length of lance will determine if full or half suit is required. The Site Lead must make an assessment of this based on all the guidance criteria and location. |
|  | * Company approved Kevlar jacket and trousers. |
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|  | * Provision of a suitable breathable disposable waterproof suit or jacket and trousers must also be considered in order to provide protection to the Kevlar suit within the Hydro demolition area of works |
|  | * **Hand protection** (heavy duty rubber gloves, reinforced gloves) – Suitable waterproof protective gloves (adequate for the purpose and, of adequate fit on the person) shall be provided and worn by all operators. |
|  | * **Foot protection** – Suitable ultra-high pressure protective boots which incorporate protection areas over the top of the foot and approximately half way up the front of the upright part of the boot shall be provided and worn by all operators. Where necessary, additional strap-on protective shields shall also be provided and worn by all operators. |
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|  | * Falch Footwear is suitable footwear |
|  | * **Respiratory protection** – Respiratory protection may be required in certain circumstances, e.g. confined space entry. Where deemed necessary, suitable respiratory protective equipment (adequate for the purpose and, of adequate fit on the person) shall be provided and worn by all operators. |
|  | The Site Lead, through the risk assessment process, must identify potential sources of heat to which hydro demolition employees may be exposed (e.g. heat generated from wearing of additional PPE, variant seasonal temperatures, low air flow within protective encapsulated areas) and consider how serious a problem each one will create and implement adequate control measures to mitigate possible harmful effects to employees. The following control measures must be considered: |
|  | * Ventilate the work area to provide a cool flow (or cooled) air. This is particularly important where hot work processes generate radiant heat or high humidity * Use fans to circulate airflow * Reduce heat from plant and processes as far as possible by insulating plant, pipes, walls or roofs to minimise radiant heat * Monitor temperature, humidity and workers’ physical response to environmental conditions * Organise the work so that those tasks requiring greater physical exertion are undertaken in cooler periods within the shift. Also, provide rest breaks * Rotate work in hot conditions to limit the exposure of individual employees * Inform and train employees to recognise symptoms of heat-related illness * Provide ready access to fluids and encourage employees to make up for body fluid lost through sweating. A useful ‘rule of thumb’ is that workers should drink at least half a litre of water each hour if the hot environment is resulting in excessive sweating |
|  | A hose shroud must be used where the hose joins a hand held device. This will offer protection to the operator in the event of a hose failure or leak at the fitting. |
|  | Method statements must include specific donning procedures necessary to control foreseeable risks associated with the task (e.g. splashback and sealing of PPE), including operators checking each others PPE to ensure that there are no gaps. |
|  | Skin checks must be undertaken at change-over of lance operators and at the end of the shift, to ensure that no skin irritation has developed as a result of breaches of the PPE. |
|  | **WASTE DISPOSAL** |
|  | Collection and disposal of waste/residues from the water jetting process must be arranged in accordance with the latest version of the Environment Protection Act. See ‘Discharging Water’ reference material ([ENV-RM-0042a](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-8728)). If discharging into the sewage system, a Form G/02 – Trade Effluent Discharge Notice needs to be in place, which can take upto 2 months to get in place. |
|  | **FIRST AID** |
|  | A first aid needs assessment must be undertaken in accordance with [HSF-PR-0008](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-1110). Dependant upon the task, provisions may include emergency showers. |
|  | Emergency first aid must be available to the water jetting team |
|  | Any person injured by the impact/penetration of a water jet must seek expert medical advice immediately. |
|  | Arrangements must be made for the immediate transfer of the patient to a Hospital Medical Facility. |
|  | All water jetting operatives must carry a Water Jetting Association ‘Medical card’ at all times. The card has basic details of the medical treatment for Water Jet Injuries and precautions to be taken to combat the possible effects of the injection of contaminated water into the body and is **required by medical staff in the first instance prior to any treatment**.  These are available via the Water Jetting Association at: <https://www.waterjetting.org.uk/shop/medical-cards-medicards/> |

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| Abbreviations / Definitions | |
| **Hydro demolition** | (also known as hydro demolition, hydro blasting, hydro blasting, hydro milling, water blasting, and water jetting) is a [concrete](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concrete) removal technique which utilizes high-pressure water to remove deteriorated and sound concrete as well as [asphalt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asphalt) and [grout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grout). |
| **Permissible Pressure** | The maximum working pressure of the lowest rated item or component in the operating system or assembly. |
| **Ultra-High Pressure (UHP)** | Water Jetting using equipment operating above 25,000 psi |
| **Water Jetting** | All water jetting processes including those using additives or abrasives where there is energy input to increase the pressure applied to water, up to a pressure of 1700bar (25,000 psi or 17mpa) |
| **WJA** | Water Jetting Association |
| **REASONABLY PRACTICABLE** | Balancing the level of risk against the measures needed to control the real risk in terms of money, time or trouble. However, you do not need to take action if it would be grossly disproportionate to the level of risk. |

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| INPUTS | | |
| **Reference** | **Type** | **Title** |
| [L22](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/l22.pdf) | Legislation | Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 |
| [L122](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/l122.pdf) | Legislation | Pressure Systems Regulations 2000 |
| [L5](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/l5.pdf) | Legislation | Control of Substances Hazardous to Heath Regulations 2002 |
| [SI 2005 No.1643](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/1643/contents/made) | Legislation | Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 |
| [SI 2005 No.1093](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/1093/contents/made) | Legislation | Control of Vibration at work Regulation 2005 |
| [SI 1990 c.43](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents) | Legislation | Environmental Protection Act 1990 |
| BS EN 1829-1: 2010 | External Guidance | High pressure water jet machines. Safety requirements. Machines |
| BS EN 1829-2: 2008 | External Guidance | High-pressure water jet machines. Safety requirements. Hoses, hose lines and connectors |
| [HSF-PR-0046](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-7786) | Procedure | Plant |
| [HSF-PR-0049](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-7542) | Procedure | Tools & Equipment |
| [HSF-PR-0042](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-5650) | Procedure | Mechanical Safety |
| [HSF-PR-0021](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-1112) | Procedure | Control of Substances Hazardous to Health |
| [HSF-PR-0044](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-8150) | Procedure | Control of Exposure to Noise |
| [HSF-PR-0060](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-8571) | Procedure | Hand Arm Vibration |
| [HSF-PR-0008](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-1110) | Procedure | First Aid |
| ISBN  1-874278-02-4 | External Guidance | The Water Jetting Association Code of Practice 2015 (Blue) |

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| OuTPUTS | | | |
| **Reference No.** | **Document Title** | **Responsibility** | **Retention Period** |
| [HSF-SF-059a](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-12199) | Hydro demolition permit | Supervisor/ Team Leader | 3 years |
| [HSES-TF-0011c](https://home360.balfourbeatty.com/ghoreferencecentre/Group%20BMS/_layouts/DocIdRedir.aspx?ID=2KHUWT73P6SE-1572-7851) | Risk Assessment | Site Lead | 3 years |
|  | Relevant Plant Pre Use Daily/Weekly checklist | Supervisor/ Team Leader | 3 years |