

Client: Department of Infrastructure
 Project Name: Isle of Man - Sea defence options
 Design Element: COC2 - Set Back Wall

Design Stage: Concept Date
 Author: J. Skanberg-T 28/11/2014
 Check: G. Kenn 16/12/2014
 Review: G.Kenn 16/12/2014

TABLE 3-1: DESIGNER'S HAZARD INVENTORY (Revision 1.0, 30 January 2013)

Nr	Activity	Hazard	Receptor			Eliminate by design?	Mitigation measures	Residual risk	Imp practicable solutions	
			Task workers	Other workers	Public					Environment
1. CONSTRUCTION PHASE - SAFETY HAZARDS										
1.1 Access and egress										
1.1.1 Delivery of plant and materials and access to site										
1	Plant and material delivery access to site.	Restricted access around Castletown Promenade.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Early contractor involvement to consider best access routes for plant and deliveries. Development of a traffic management plan. Consider design options that minimise large plant access.	Traffic Management Plan to be developed. Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	None.
1.1.2 Movement of plant around site										
2	Movement of site traffic on public rights of way.	Disturbances to the Promenade; heavy traffic.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Traffic Management Plan required. Contractors to consult with local resident groups. One-way traffic signalling, or traffic diversion to be set in place along Castletown Promenade.	Traffic Management Plan to be developed. Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	None.
3	Movement of site traffic on public rights of way.	Public struck by site traffic.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Traffic Management Plan required. Contractors to consult with local resident groups. Consider constructing works during periods when promenade area is less busy e.g. avoid summer months. Site Management plan will need to consider demarcation of promenade area and fencing etc to prevent public access. All emergency access to be maintained at all times.	Traffic Management Plan to be developed. Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	None.
4	Movement of site traffic on public rights of way.	Disturbances to beach users, and no access during construction of the new wall.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Early consultation with local resident groups. Provide sufficient notice to advise of the likely downtime of the promenade and beach during construction. Consider phasing development so only part of the beach is inaccessible at any one time.	Consultation with resident groups. Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	None.
5	General movement around site.	Slips, trips and falls.	Y	Y	N	N	N	All work areas to be kept clean and tidy. Designated pedestrian routes to be demarcated.	Slips, trips and falls.	None.
6	Mud on road.	Hazard to other road users.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Contract requirements to include wheel wash; road sweeper.	Mud accumulates between road sweeping operations.	None.
1.2 Adjacent land users										
7	Location of site compound.	Limited space due to site proximity to urban area. Could cause impact on local residents and business owners.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Careful consideration of site compound positioning. Early contractor involvement would be beneficial.	Contractor to advise on most suitable location and the associated risks.	Remote compound.

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8	Shared use of walkways, beach access ramps and promenade access routes.	Injury to public.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Physical separation of pedestrians and site traffic. Designated safe corridors for public to access the promenade area and clear signage of the work site is required. It would be beneficial to completely close the promenade area fronting Castletown beach during construction, however this may be impracticable due to requirements of public and home owners. May require phased working.	Unauthorised access.	None.
9	Public access to areas surrounding work area.	Injury to public.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Fencing to site compound and work areas and signage to inform about risks present on site.	Trespassers.	None.
1.3 Excavating the promenade to form the new defence										
10	Excavating the promenade to form the new defence.	Structural collapse of promenade.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	The promenade is of unknown condition. During excavation of the promenade, there is the potential for full structural collapse. It is recommended that the area of excavation be conservative in width and depth prior to forming the new defence. Full geotechnic survey of the existing promenade to be undertaken prior to detailed design to ensure that there is sufficient structural capacity.	Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	Leaving the promenade intact.
1.4 Working at height										
11	Falling hazard working around existing sea wall.	Falls, falling tools.	Y	Y	N	N	N	Contractor to setup temporary barriers and employ banksmen in areas at risk of working at height.	Contractor to advise on best method for this element of the work. Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	None.
1.5 Working near water (Coastal location)										
12	General works and operations near the sea.	Accidental water entry.	Y	Y	N	N	N	Contractor to provide life saving equipment. Toolbox talks and training to be completed.	Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	None.
13	Flooding of works during construction.	Water damage risk to site and workers.	Y	Y	N	N	N	Contractor to register for Environment Agency flood warning and any other local flood warning services. Remove plant and materials from at risk area, if a flood warning is given.	Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	None.
15	Wave damage during construction.	Water damage risk to site and workers.	Y	Y	N	N	N	Work on the foreshore to be within prescheduled windows around low tide. Contractor to register for Environment Agency flood warning services, and response measures to developed for securing site works and equipment during risk of wave attack.	Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	None.
1.6 Groundwork										

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14	Excavation through existing fill material and promenade area.	Structural collapse of promenade area.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A full geotechnical investigation should be undertaken before further design development. Where possible avoid loading the promenade near areas of excavation to minimise the risk of destabilisation of structure. Contractor to ensure construction plant is sited a suitable distance from the excavations.	Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	None.
15	Promenade load bearing capacity and excavation area.	Structural collapse of promenade area and wall.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	A full geotechnical investigation should be undertaken before further design development. Where possible avoid loading the rear of the promenade sea wall or excavating immediately adjacent to the sea wall below the required level, to minimise the risk of destabilisation of structure. Contractor to ensure construction plant is sited a suitable distance from the promenade wall edge.	Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	None.
1.7 Existing services										
16	Excavation.	Striking unknown services.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Full services search to be completed prior to detailed design. CAT scan before excavation; hand excavation for first 0.5m.	Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	None.
1.8 Unexploded ordnance										
17	Excavation.	Striking unexploded ordnance.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Conduct desk based study for identification of unexploded objects and survey before construction.	Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	None.
1.9 Confined Spaces										
	N/A									
2. CONSTRUCTION PHASE - HEALTH HAZARDS										
2.1 Manual handling										
18	Manual handling of materials.	Injury to personnel.	Y	Y	N	N	N	Where possible all elements specified should be suitable for lifting and positioning by mechanical means. Suitable access routes to construction areas to allow delivery directly to working area with lifting and handling equipment, competent personnel. Manual handling tool box talks and training.	None.	None.
2.2 Environmental and weather conditions										
19	Working on site during dark, cold, wet and rainy conditions.	Personnel not being visible during short or dark days (due to limited daylight) and being hit by plant, getting wet and cold, slipping or tripping in the wet and cold.	Y	Y	N	N	N	Appropriate lighting to be installed if working during evening conditions, all personnel to wear appropriate PPE, including wet weather clothing.	None.	None.

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20	Demolition over water body.	Environmental pollution of watercourse.	N	N	Y	Y	N	Careful planning to ensure all debris is captured, consideration of safety nets for larger debris particles. All attempts to limit leaching into watercourse undertaken.	Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	None.
2.3 Noise and vibration										
21	Demolition of any relic structural components (road base, concrete footings).	Hand arm vibration.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Use mechanical methods for demolition wherever possible. If hand demolition is required then ensure adherence to guidance. All noise and vibration to be monitored and controlled in public areas.	Noise and vibration.	None.
22	Noise and vibration from construction process e.g. drilling or piling.	Disturbance to locals and risk of damage to surrounding structures.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	All noise and vibration to be monitored and controlled around construction site.	Noise and vibration.	None.
2.4 Materials										
22	Biological hazards due to water (eg. Leptospirosis).	Illness to personnel.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Staff awareness, avoid contact, good hygiene practice	None.	None.
23	Dust due to construction plant and vehicles.	Health and visual impact to personnel and public.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Dust-management measures: tarpaulins on lorries, water sprays.	None.	None.
24	Fuel spillage.	Fire hazard. damage to flora (limited), fauna (fish and marine/aquatic species) and coastal waters.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Fuel storage remote from waters, all fuel storage areas to be bunded and containers located on drip trays; spill kit available.	Damage to fauna or groundwater.	None.
25	Hydraulic oil spillage.	Fire hazard. damage to flora, fauna and watercourse.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Regular maintenance of plant; biodegradable hydraulic oil in plant working near watercourses (optional); spill kit.	Damage to fauna or groundwater.	None.
26	Mud due to construction plant and vehicles.	Dangerous road conditions.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Contract requirements to include wheel wash; road sweeper.	Mud accumulation between road cleaning leading to slippery conditions.	None.
27	Wet concrete leading to burns.	Personal injury.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Staff awareness, PPE.	None.	Alternative materials.
28	Wet concrete spillage or surplus concrete.	Damage to flora, fauna and watercourse.	Y	N	N	Y	N	Spill kit; offsite disposal of surplus concrete and washing out of lorry.	None.	Alternative materials.
3. DECOMMISSIONING										
29	Decommissioning of structure.	Hazards associated with decommissioning coastal defence during 100 year design life.	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Careful consideration during detailed design to simplify future decommissioning.	None.	None.
30	Working near water during defence inspection.	Water entry.	Y	Y	N	N	Y	All inspections can be completed during calm weather conditions. No requirement to inspect structures during storm conditions.	Risk to be identified in Pre Construction Information Pack.	None.
4. PUBLIC SAFETY										
31	Walking on uneven ground.	Slips, trips and falls.	N	N	Y	N	N	Ground reinstated to a level surface following construction. No severe changes in level.	Construction team to ensure all surfaces are reinstated appropriately.	None.

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32	Unauthorised climbing on promenade wall.	Falls from the wall.	N	N	Y	N	Y/N	Partly mitigated by design by ensuring the defence is 1150mm from the promenade deck level (greater than the 1100mm recommended by design guides). Access cannot be eliminated but could be discouraged through the use of signage.	DoI should consider installing warning signage.	None.