

# Risk Assessment Fencing

Significant Hazard	Groups at Risk	Existing Controls	Further Action Required
Fence	Participants	To make sure stage is level & secured before use.	
Erecting fence	Participants	To use gloves.	
Stability of fence when erected	Participants/users	To ensure it has adequate base feet on upright fencing poles	
Power cables are a trip hazard.	Participants/ passers by/users/ person setting up / Rigging Team	Ensure the cables are out of main walkways.	Cover with cable covers or cable tape
Fence falling if not supported	Person setting up / Rigging Team	When setting up fencing to check all safety clips and feet are secured	
Water/ Liquid on flooring	Participants	Ensure floors are monitored for liquids and to mop up any liquids	Wet Floor Signage to be erected.
Bad Weather / High Winds	Participants	If the fencing is not secure enough for extreme weather conditions, you must not use fencing, derig the fencing to make safe.	

# Method Statement

## Fencing

1. Inspect area fencing will cover, ensure flat ground and remove any obstacles.
2. Check height area above for any restrictions. i.e. cables trees, lights.
3. Ensure there are at least two persons from the rigging team, setting up the site.
4. Put on protective gloves, high visibility jackets and work boots
5. Secure fencing, Use base feet or legs to ensure secured in its position.
6. Safety rules followed by HSE safety regulations to be given to the supervised operator.

# Fire Safety Risk Assessment - General Fencing

Significant Hazard	Groups at Risk	Existing Controls	Further Action Required
Smoking e.g Cigarettes, matches and lighters	Participants / Users	To make sure nobody smokes in the wooden fencing.	
Electrical / Gas or oil-fired heaters (portable)	Participants / Users	Not to be used against wooded / plastic fencing.	
Light fittings and lighting equipment e.g. halogen lights or display lighting	Participants / Users	Ensure electrical and mechanical equipment is installed, used, maintained and protected in accordance with the manufactures instructions.	
Obstruction of equipment ventilation eg generators	Participants / Users	Ensure electrical and mechanical equipment is installed, used, maintained and protected in accordance with the manufactures instructions.	
Naked flames eg candles	Participants / Users	Not to be used against wooded / plastic fencing.	
Flares, Fireworks and Pyrotechnics	Participants / Users	Not to be used against wooded / plastic fencing.	
Deliberate ignition eg arson, vandalism.	Participants / Users	Take precaution to avoid arson.	

# Risk Assessment - Heras Fencing

Significant Hazard	Groups at Risk	Existing Controls	Further Action Required
Fence	Participants	To make sure stage is level & secured before use.	
Erecting fence	Participants	To use gloves.	
Stability of fence when erected	Participants/users	To ensure it has adequate base feet on upright fencing poles	
Power cables are a trip hazard.	Participants/ passers by/users/ person setting up / Rigging Team	Ensure the cables are out of main walkways.	Cover with cable covers or cable tape
Fence falling if not supported	Person setting up / Rigging Team	When setting up fencing to check all safety clips and feet are secured	
Water/ Liquid on flooring	Participants	Ensure floors are monitored for liquids and to mop up any liquids	Wet Floor Signage to be erected.
Bad Weather / High Winds	Participants	If the fencing is not secure enough for extreme weather conditions, you must not use fencing, derig the fencing to make safe.	

# Free Standing Fencing - HOARDING Installation Guide

## Including Wind Speed weight calculations

Temporary Steel Hoarding is an economical fencing system that combines the privacy and protection benefits of timber hoarding with the rapid erection and versatile benefits of temporary mesh fencing. The system can be offered in a basic galvanised finish or in a polyester powder coated colour to match a corporate image.

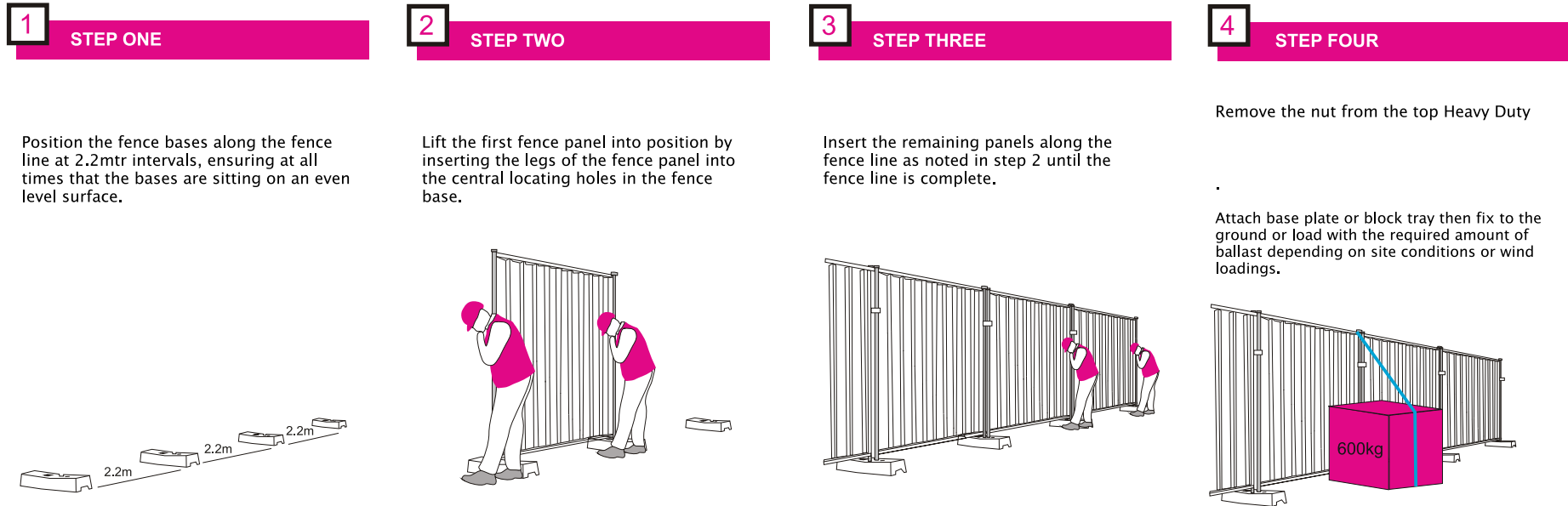
The panels can be rapidly assembled around a construction hazard, however, care does need to be taken to ensure the panels are stabilised correctly. This erecting guide will demonstrate how to assemble the basic components and illustrate the variety of options available for fixing and stabilising the panels

### MANUAL HANDLING

Please ensure you are familiar with the individual weight of each component before attempting to lift, carry or handle these products. We would recommend the use of purpose built stillages for movement of the products from site to site to minimise the risk of injury or damage. Safety gloves and hard hats should be worn at all times.

### ERECTION GUIDE

The erecting process varies slightly for each individual stabilising method, however the basic erection principal is noted below:



For the erection and dismantling of a basic hoarding system:

**Basic Tools:** 7/16 (20mm) spanner, Spirit level, Spacing gauge or tape measure.

**Safety Clothing:** Hard hat, Safety footwear, Gloves and overalls should always be worn when erecting hoarding systems.

**High Winds:** Hoarding systems should never be erected in high winds. Due consideration should be taken when erecting hoarding systems in exposed location.

### Stabilising on hard standing

1. Concrete or Water Ballast every 5 meters - 600kg = 85 MPH
  2. Concrete or Water Ballast every 2,1 meters - 128kg = 85 MPH
- x2 Clamps and x1 base foot per panel to secure

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