Cork Scaffolding Ltd.

SAFECERT

Risk Assessment & Method Statement (RAMS)

Rev No.	0
Project Name	Eli Lilly Dundurrow
Project No.	N/A
Date	5th January 2026
RAMS No.	CSC-Rev0
Expiry Date	Review period is 12 months from 05/01/2026
Sub-Contractor	Cork Scaffolding (CSC) Ltd
Work Package	Erect, dismantle and modify scaffolds near or over Cable trays
Scope of Works	General Scaffold Design
Drawing No.	N/A
Start Date	5th January 2026
Duration of Works	12 months
Anticipated Working Hours	07:00 – 18.00

Responsible Person	Print Name	Signature	Date
Prepared by:	Karen Mc Evoy (on behalf of Cork Scaffolding Ltd.)		
Contractor Supervisor/Foreman	Pat O Donovan Craig Sharp		
Reviewed by:			
Notes/Comments			

Revision History

Rev	Date	Summary	Prepared	Reviewed	Accepted
0	05/01/2026		Karen Mc Evoy		
1					
2					
3					
4					

The requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005 and the provisions of the Construction Regulations
S.I. No. 291 of 2013 are to be observed.
Further requirements by the Client, their agents or representatives shall also be observed for the duration of this work. The guidelines specified in this Method Statement will be followed.

1. Methodology

This document is a detailed description of how the work will be carried out on Eli Lilly Dundurrow.
The supply, erect and dismantle of scaffolding materials to form an Independent T/F scaffolding platform or T/F Tower that is defined within TG20:21 the scaffolding does not require a bespoke design and will conform to IS EN12811-1 further detailed in NASC document TG20:21. All such structures will be classed as BASIC. SCAFFOLDS and will therefore require no design other than that of the erectors. Where design input is required then this will need a separate addendum to this plan to cover that work.

Basic Scaffold Erection:

1. Put on safety gear
2. Assemble the base
3. Install vertical frames
4. Install bracing
5. Install platforms
6. Install guardrails and toeboards
7. Tie-ins
8. Double-check all connections and components

Basic Scaffold Dismantle:

1. Make room for the dismantled scaffolding parts
2. Put on safety gear
3. Remove scaffold components from top to bottom
4. Remove scaffold anchors
5. Check the scaffold parts
6. Housekeeping, ensure area is totally free of parts

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2. Sequence of works

Plan and Prepare

Arrival / Pre-Commencement

- Scaffold brief to be in place before work starts
- All operatives inducted (including this method statement)
- Work to stop if task deviates – method statement revised as required
- Method statement signed off by all involved
- Toolbox Talk & Job Safety Analysis (JSA) required prior to work
- Contractors must comply with all Eli Lilly rules, regulations, and safety requirements
- Materials will be delivered and collected using designated traffic routes at dates and times agreed with building owner.
- Materials will be unloaded into an agreed area of the site and loaded from an agreed area of the building.
- Hazards should be systematically identified
- Risks should be assessed. When assessing the risks associated with the identified hazards, account should be taken of both the likelihood of harm occurring and the severity of the resulting injuries
- Loadings and anchor strengths must be calculated and verified
- Rescue plan to be developed prior to starting work

Confirm scope & design:

- TG20-compliant
- Duration for scaffolding to be in place and foreseeable modifications required
- Identification of procedures to monitor and co-ordinate the design, erection, modifications, inspections and dismantling of the scaffold
- Working near live services, electricity or overhead electricity must be identified by at the design stage of the project, scaffolds erected adjacent to overhead lines should be earthed

Competence & briefings:

- All scaffolders engaged in this work activity will contain a balance of qualified and competent operatives in accordance with the type of scaffolding required. Copies of current CSCS cards will be held in Head Office.
- Operatives will be briefed at the point of work; the relevant hazards and control measures will be explained.
- No work is to proceed until the surface on which the scaffold is to be constructed has been inspected and accepted as being fit for purpose and capable of withstanding the loads to be placed upon it. To be determined upon an initial survey.
- Operatives will work with due care and consideration of the surroundings.
- A scaffold should not be used unless it is properly constructed and is suitable for the purpose for which it is required, has been inspected and form GA3 "Report of results of inspections of Work Equipment for Work at a Height" has been completed and handed over to Eli Lilly.

Permits & interfaces:

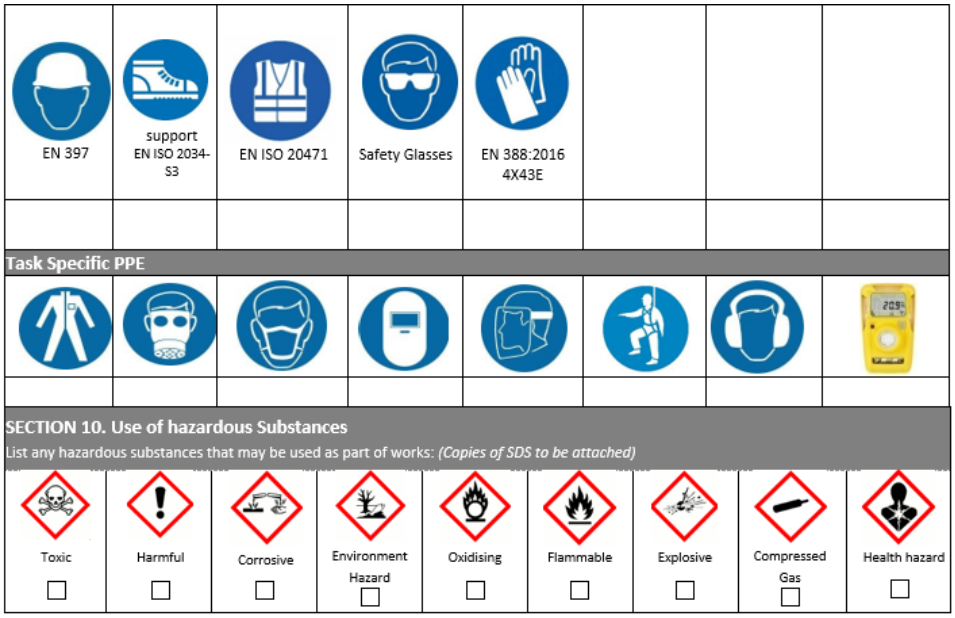
- Agree exclusion zones, lifting interfaces, traffic plan, live-services isolations/controls if applicable.
- Work area to be segregated by physical barriers, warning signs will be displayed at locations.
- Permits to be obtained before commencement
- Pre-start review and Permit-to-Work to be completed by crew

Materials & tools:

- All materials will be inspected on an item basis and will only be used if clean, serviced and fit for use. This inspection can be carried out before the materials are delivered to the site.
- Inspect tubes, fittings, boards, base plates, sole boards, ties/anchors, ladders, gates, toeboards; segregate defective kit.
- Materials will be distributed around site or vertically lift to lift utilising the following methods.
    - Using on site forklift
    - Using site cranage
    - Using on site manual handling
    - Using goods hoist/lift
    - Chaining from person to person

PPE:

- Helmet w/ chin strap
- Glasses/Eye protection
- Cut-resistant Gloves
- Hi-vis long sleeve vest
- Safety boots
- Harness with double lanyard 100% tie off required
- Additional PPE as per site-specific risk assessment/permits.



Weather & Environment:

- Assess wind, lightning, ground conditions, nearby public/roads/water, overhead lines.
- All our materials will be removed from site on completion of our works and recycled.
- Packaging materials will be segregated into the appropriate onsite disposal bins or be removed from site. Dispose of waste (tie wires, packaging, etc.) responsibly.
- Avoid damage to surrounding structures and vegetation

Fall Protection

All working platforms to have:

- Guardrails (top and mid)
- Toe boards
- Fully boarded platforms
- Harnesses used where collective protection (e.g. guardrails) is not feasible during erection/dismantling.

Temporary Works

- Any information that is critical to the safety of the project; this may include elements of the structural engineer's reports, temporary works soils and ground reports.
- All cantilever scaffolds must have a **temporary works design** approved by a qualified engineer.
- Loadings and anchor strengths must be calculated and verified.
- Rescue plan to be developed prior to starting work.
- The following Temporary works are any works required during the construction process to allow the completion
  off the main structure in accordance with the project permanent design. Each temporary work must be designed. The assessment may require design calculations, confirmation that the existing

structure is suitable for the proposed temporary works etc.
- A design and completion of a Temporary Works Design Certificate will be required.
- Each contractor who is involved in creating temporary works must ensure a competent designer is appointed to complete the design. This design must be issued well in advance of the works taking place.

Electricity / Portable Electric Tools

- Pipe racks / arbours carry electrical cables, some high voltage, so all works in the vicinity of these should be treated as works near electrical services.
- All hand tools must be in good order, without modification, and used in accordance with manufacturers guidelines. All operatives should be trained to use all hand tools. All battery-operated tools need a low energy hot works permit.
- Homemade / altered hand tools are not permitted on site.
- While there are no high voltage power lines in or adjacent to the construction areas, personnel must be aware that there are power cables (up to 380V ac) located in the work areas in cable trays and trunking systems.
- Personnel should survey the area prior to start of works and identify the services in the work areas.
- Contractors should also consult with the Eli Lilly area supervisor prior to start of works and complete the site- specific checklist that is required to be completed prior to drilling/breaking through a floor, wall or ceiling.
- Contractors to note that the Works take place within the areas that are classified as 'Atex' Rated, so the use of mobile phones or other devices with the potential to cause an explosion will not be permitted.
- The maximum voltage for portable electrical tools on site is 110V.

Noise

- Noise levels will be minimised where possible, however the nature of some works will cause elevated noise levels on site. Contractors should detail in their method statements what noise levels are expected, and where necessary, signage and ear protection should be provided, and if noise levels determine, hearing protection will be made mandatory in certain areas.

Permits

- The Site Shift Leaders (SSL's) and Permit Authorisers (PA) are the only persons authorized to issue the permits referenced here, except for the Excavation Permit which is issued by the Site Contractors Safety Co-coordinator.
- There is a dedicated SSL/ Permit Authoriser for each area throughout the site, consult with your Eli Lilly contact for locations, phone numbers or refer to the Permit to Work.

Hot Work Permits

- The purpose of the Hot Work Permit is to ensure specific tasks are properly planned and authorised by the area. A Hot Work Permit describes the activity/task, the tool, the location, the start/finish times and it identifies the controls that must be in place prior to commencement of the task. (Details of this procedure are given in the Eli Lilly Safety Procedure No. KIN-PS-007).
- There are 2 types of Hot work permit in operation on site. Hot work permit (High energy spark/open flame) (pink copy) Low risk/energy hot work permit (green copy)
- In general, the Hot Work Permit is required for any operation that produces flame, sparks or heat, otherwise known as "Hot work", within a hazardous or prescribed area, or within an 11metre radius of such areas

High Energy (Pink Copy)

- A High Energy Hot Work Permit is required for all of the following: Note this is not an exhaustive list, a detailed equipment flow chart and site map is included in the procedure and permit book. (Safety coordinator to visit area BEFORE the SSL to ensure all controls are in place)
- Welding, cutting equipment, grinding or using a chop saw, Open flame Activity, using non-ex rated electrical equipment, battery or percussion tools in hazardous areas.
- High Energy Hot Work Permit Points to Note:
- Eli Lilly permit Authoriser/SSL for the area must be consulted prior to commencing of work to discuss permit requirements. (Signs Permit to Work)
- All personnel required to be named on a hot work permit must attend hot work procedure training, with the fire watcher also requiring fire extinguisher training, in advance of receiving the permit. Personnel must always carry their fire extinguisher training & hot work procedure training card with them.
- A Hot Work Permit is valid for one shift only.
- Hot work permits cannot be issued if a Red Tag Permit is open unless approved by Emergency Response QIT.
- Fire-fighting equipment (Dry Powder or Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Fire Blanket). should be provided, by the contractor company, it should be at hand, in the hot work area for which the permit was issued, the fire watcher should be ready to always use it.
- A trained Fire Watcher must always be present, including breaks, while the hot work permit is open. Each hot work permit issued, requires 30 minutes mandatory post watch time. The minimum 30 minutes may be extended by the SSL's or Permit Authoriser depending on the activity and/or the area where the work is being carried out.
- Upon completion of the job including post monitoring fire watch the Hot Work Permits must be returned to the SSL / Permit Authoriser.

Low Energy (Green Copy)

- These are green colour permits, in which the permit details and controls are completed by the contractor. The work being carried out under these permits are classified as Low Risk/Energy hot works.
- The permit must describe the full scope of permit, task, tools/equipment, location, start time/finish time, and emergency readiness, fire extinguisher, exits, nearest phone etc.
- The low energy hot work permit must be presented to the Eli Lilly permit authoriser/SSL for authorisation.

Roof Pass Permit

- A roof pass permit is required by all contractors before going onto a roof area. Contact the building SSL or Permit Authoriser for the permit and discuss the work to be undertaken, any special conditions or situations pertaining to the roof being accessed.
- While on the roof:

  · Be aware of the locations of roof vents, ruptured disc lines, roof lights, etc.
  · If a situation arises that causes you concern, leave the roof and contact SSL or Permit Authoriser.
  · If the fire or gas alarm is sounded, go to the nearest internal assembly / shelter in place location.
  · When you are finished on the roof, ensure you return your part of the permit to the SSL or Permit Authoriser or place it in the drop box provided.

- Details of this procedure are given in the Eli Lilly Safety Procedure No. KIN-PS-014.

Confined Space Entry Permit

- A confined Space is a space, which by design has limited or restricted means for entry and exit and is large enough for an employee to enter and perform assigned work and which is not intended for continuous

employee occupancy. Examples include but are not limited to tanks, stills, reactors, boilers, pits, silos, ventilation and exhaust ducts, sewers, pipelines, pipe arbours, tunnels, vats, degreasers and ditches.

- All practical measures must be taken to avoid the need to enter a confined space, confined spaces are significantly more hazardous than normal workplaces due to the enclosed nature of the space, resulting in hazards being exacerbated.
- This procedure is to be used when inspection, cleaning or repair work is performed inside any of the spaces listed above Details of this procedure are given in the Eli Lilly Safety Procedure No. KIN-PS-006.
- The entrances to all permit requiring confined spaces are labelled with a warning sign as follows:
- "Danger Confined Space – Valid Permit to Work Required before Entry" In addition, where a detailed Risk Assessment and Control form has been completed the space will be uniquely identified with a CSE number "CSEXXXX" if in doubt ASK
- Only when the following conditions have been met is it permissible to issue a Confined Space Permit:

- Only trained personnel are permitted to enter confined spaces and/or act as watchers
- The space is in safe condition for entering, and atmospheric monitoring of the space has been completed.
- The contractor who is to enter the space is fully informed of the particular harmful or flammable
- characteristics of the product in the space & the risk assessment and control form for the space has been
- reviewed by the entrant, watcher & Permit Authorizer.
- The vessel spading/equipment lockout list must be completed before the Confined Space Permit is issued.
- The entrant and watcher must review and sign onto any associated line break and lockout permit. The entrant and watcher must apply for a personal lock as required by the line break and lockout permit.
- If the space is heated, it must be cooled and heating isolated before entry
- The entrant has all the required personal protective equipment. (P.P.E.)
- In all areas, the air supply to the space if required must be from a breathing airline, consult with the Permit Authoriser for details
- Where a space is equipped with a power source such as an agitator. The Equipment Lock Out Procedure, detailed separately, must be rigidly followed.
- The proper tools must be used.
- Safety cones to barricade (e.g. manhole or trench entry) must be used. Open CSE points must be controlled by either an attendant or barricades to prevent unauthorised entry and to notify others of a confined space entry

Line Break and Lock Out Permit

- This permit covers, Line Break, Equipment Lock-Out and Electrical Isolation
- The lock out procedure and LBLO permit establishes the minimum requirement for the lockout of energy & chemical isolation devices. It shall be used to ensure that equipment is isolated from all potentially hazardous energy and locked out before any persons performs any non-standard activities where the unexpected energisation, start up or release of stored energy could cause injury.
- Complete details of the procedure are given in Eli Lilly Safety Procedure No. KIN-PS-030 A permit must be written for each lock out – the permit is a triplicate book system.

Lone operator alarm system

The site operates "A Lone Operator Policy".

Lone working is avoided where possible. There are activities to be carried out by personnel which may require personnel to be working alone in a remote area on site. Where lone working is required, operatives will be required to carry a lone worker radio with them.

Safety Showers / Diphoterine Stations

Eye Wash Stations and Safety Showers are located throughout the plant site, both indoors and outdoors. It is important to get to know their locations in the areas that you work in. In the event of getting a splash of an unknown material or product on your person use the eye wash station / safety shower for a minimum of 15 minutes. Always have a colleague raise the alarm (2222) and inform security your location and appropriate assistance will be sent to the area. There are also Diphoterine stations throughout the site where chemicals are store / used.

Diphoterine is a product which stops the aggressiveness of a chemical; it is effective on both acids and bases. It is best used in the first sixty seconds of an incident and directly on to the eye / skin. The stations hold both eye washes and a spray.

Mobile Phones and Electronic Devices

Contractors will not be allowed carry their mobile phone/devices beyond the confines of the contractor compound. Rules of road for drivers apply when driving on site, i.e. no mobile phone/device use while driving. Delivery drivers must leave phones in vehicle when onsite.

Vehicles onsite

- All drivers must comply with Eli Lilly site traffic management plans, speed limits, signage, and designated routes always.
- Only authorised parking areas may be used. Parking in restricted or non-designated areas or on inclines is strictly prohibited.
- Vehicles must never be left unattended with the engine running. When parked, the handbrake must be fully applied, the correct gear or park position selected.
- Before loading or unloading, drivers should apply the parking brake, turn off the engine, and secure the vehicle.
- Extra caution must be taken when driving or parking on slopes; wheel chocks must be used where required.
- Drivers must remain vigilant for pedestrians, plant, forklifts, and other site traffic, particularly in high-risk or congested areas.
- When reversing, a spotter is always required.
- Mobile phone use while driving on site is prohibited.
- Lights should be switched on at all times
- Do not drive if you feel unwell.
- All vehicles must be subject to pre-use daily visual inspections and any defects must be reported immediately in person or via the QR code and the vehicle removed from service if required.
- Drivers must be competent, authorised, and inducted to the Eli Lilly site before operating vehicles.
- Adverse weather conditions (rain, ice, poor visibility) must be considered, with driving adjusted accordingly to maintain safety.
- Obey the 15kmph speed limit on site and in the car parks. Take extra care when driving on site.
- Pedestrians have the right of way on site, - except when a forklift is carrying a load Beware of battery-operated vehicles on site. (Due to their low noise emissions)

Safe driving needs 100% concentration: avoid unnecessary distractions. As a driver you are responsible for ensuring that the vehicle you are driving is safe to use on the road and onsite and meets all legal requirements. This is regardless of ownership.

Scene Preservation and Reporting

In the event of an incident or near miss involving a vehicle or plant machinery, the scene must be preserved and not disturbed until it has been documented, unless movement is required to eliminate an immediate risk to safety. The incident must be reported immediately to CSC who will report directly to SPG site management to ensure timely investigation and appropriate corrective actions.

3. Access and Egress Plan

A safe means of access and egress to all working platforms on the scaffold must be provided. This may include gangways, stairways, landings, ladders, ramps or hoists. Priority should be given to providing independent staircase access wherever practicable, particularly when there is high usage of the scaffolding or where materials will need to be carried between lifts by hand. Sufficient access points must be provided so that workers may easily gain access to their place of work. An inadequate number of access points may lead to unsafe practices such as workers climbing scaffold components to gain access to or egress from their place of work.

General Site Access

- Main Access Point: All personnel must enter via the designated security gate
- Security & Sign-In: All visitors and contractors must report to security, sign in, and wear a visitor badge or contractor pass.
- Induction: Site-specific induction before any work begins.
- Permits: Works involving scaffolding, hot works, roof or confined spaces must have an approved permit-to-work

Site Egress

- Clear egress routes must be always maintained.
- Emergency exits are clearly marked and illuminated.
- Workers must follow designated exit points during normal and emergency conditions.
- Ensure access ways and exits are not blocked by equipment or materials.

Access/Egress for Scaffolding Works

- Designated Scaffold Access:
    - Scaffold ladders/stairs to be fixed as per TG20 standards.
    - Access points to be fitted with gates or ladder traps to prevent falls.
- Working at Height:
    - All access routes to elevated platforms must be secure, free from obstructions.
    - Fall arrest systems must be used where required.

Emergency Access and Egress

- All personnel must be familiar with the site emergency plan and muster points.
- Emergency access routes must always remain clear.
- Scaffold platforms must have a rescue plan in place and be accessible by emergency teams.

Through Access

Where members of the public are permitted to walk through the base of the scaffold, precautions should include:

- The provision of sufficient headroom; ensuring there are no projections that may cause injury to people or damage their clothing
- Provision to prevent any materials, dusts falling through the scaffolding
- Provision and maintenance of a sound walking surface
- Provision and maintenance of adequate lighting

Method of how the work will be carried out

1. When work at height is carried out over or near water then a site-specific risk assessment must be carried out by a competent person. Factors such as water depth, tide changes, water flow and flood risks must be considered
2. Setting out shall be the responsibility of the foreman scaffolder with datum lines or measurements given by the client. Brief should detail all arrangements.
3. Construction of any structure shall be carried out STRICTLY in accordance with NASC document SG4:15 this guidance shows methods of work that comply with the requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 and General Application Regulations 2007 (Part 4 Work at Height) and complies with guidance on COLLECTIVE safety.
4. Each lift shall be completed as works go on and will be fitted with a single guard rail to offer operatives a safe working area known as the SCAFFOLDERS SAFE ZONE.
5. If work goes past daily break times, the scaffold will be closed, and "INCOMPLETE" signs fitted.
6. Ladders will be fitted, tied as required and left in place for safe access through the works.
7. For structures such as safety edge protection or laydowns, then our operators must work within a safe zone or must ensure the use of safety fall arrest equipment that is suitable for the job.
8. When the work is completed to the satisfaction of the supervisor then the following will be carried out.

    1. A full and final inspection by the SUPERVISOR to ensure all spare materials are cleared up and placed back in the agreed area.
    2. A scaffold ID Tag will be completed and fitted adjacent to the access points and will record that the scaffold complies with the specification.
    3. A handover certificate will be completed.

9. Cork scaffolding scaffolds will be inspected in accordance with Reg.119 Safety Health & Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007 and maintained a record. All scaffolds are to be re-inspected, and tag by a competent person:

- Before use
- After alterations
- After adverse weather
- Every 7 days
- Period without use
- Damage, including impact of traffic or site equipment with the scaffold
- After excavating in close proximity to the base of a scaffold.

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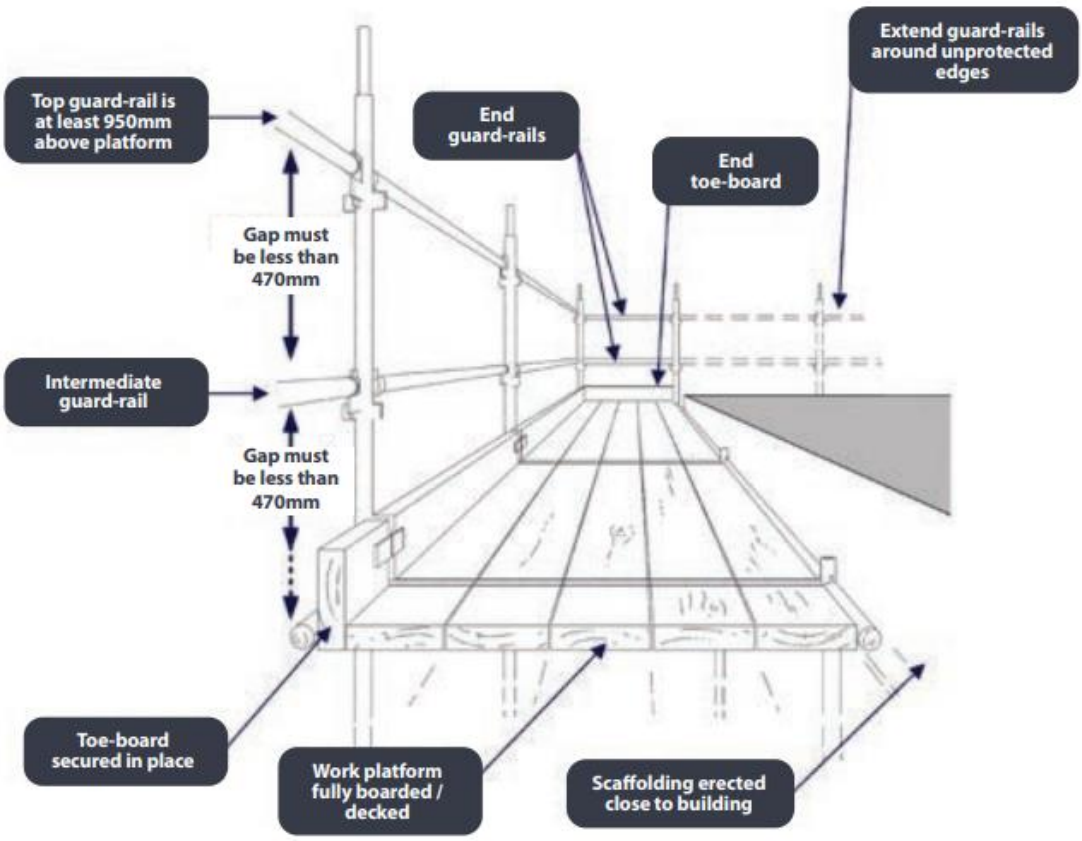
4. Erection & Dismantling

Erection Procedure

- Establish exclusion zone
- Hand-to-hand/manual/mechanical handling used
- Scaffold erection to ISEN 12811, TG20:13, SG4:15, HSA COP
- Scaffolders to remain 100% always tied off
- Platforms: minimum 4-board wide with guardrails
- Edge protection prioritised before reliance on harness
- Access ladders tied/secured with gates at access points
- Scaffold built progressively with boards, ledgers, bracing
- Full guardrails, toe boards, ladders, and gates installed at working level
- Scaffold inspected, tagged, and GA3 completed before use
- Weekly inspections and modifications tracked
- Clean-as-you-go housekeeping enforced



Procedure for Dismantling

1. Establish exclusion zone. Prominent warning notices should be placed and access to the danger zone should be prevented.
2. Check the scaffold has been cleaned and debris-free so as not to cause injuries to operatives.
3. Close off access routes if necessary and install incomplete signs.
4. Check the area and remove all authorisation signs.
5. Any defects found in the scaffold should be made good before commencing dismantling. The dismantling should be planned and risk assessed so that stability is assured by providing adequate bracing and ties and by restricting the imposed loads due to stacked scaffold components
6. Check that bracing and ties are still in place.
7. No throwing/dropping of materials – hand line or hand-to-hand only.
8. Scaffold can be dismantled as a reverse operation from the above erection procedure ensuring that guardrails always remain in place and then dismantled using the scaffold step (or similar) as detailed in SG4.
9. When all the work is complete then materials will be stacked neatly and safely, and the area will be tidied and left safe for other people.
10. Report any defects/incidents immediately.

5. Personnel & Equipment

Task Specific Training (Please Tick)			
Safe Pass		Confined Space Entry	
Manual Handling		CSCS Slinger/Signaler	
Working at Heights incl ladder training		CSCS Teleporter	
MEWP (Boom/Scissors)		CSCS (Specify):	
Hot Work Permit & Fire Watcher		Appointed Person	
Fire Extinguisher		Line Break & Lock Out	
HRO training		Other (Specify):	
CSCS & Other: Scaffolding Basic / Scaffolding advanced			

Resources

Role	Responsibility	Requirement
Scaffolding Supervisor	Oversees works, ensures compliance with TG20/SG4 and site rules	Must hold **CISRS Advanced Scaffolder** card + **SSSTS/SMSTS**
Advanced Scaffolders	Erection, modification and dismantling of cantilever scaffold	Minimum **2 operatives**, CISRS **Advanced** or **Part 2 (under supervision)**
Banksman/Spotter	Assists with vehicle movement and safety during deliveries	Trained and experienced in **vehicle marshalling**
Telehandler Operator *(if needed)*	Lifting and placing of scaffold components	CPCS/CSCS ticketed
General Operative	Support tasks (e.g., material handling, exclusion zone setup)	Safe Pass and manual handling training required
Temporary Works Coordinator *(TWC)*	Approves scaffold design, ensures compliance with temporary works procedures	Appointed by contractor or Inniscarra Pump Station, County Cork site management

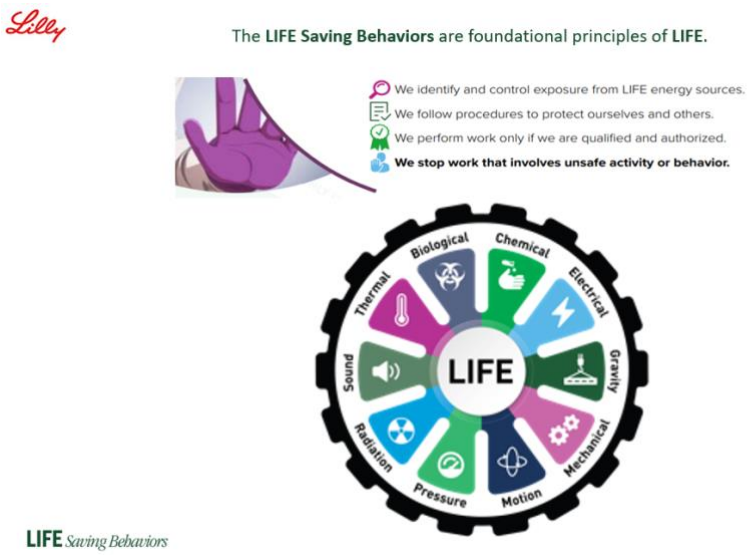
Supervision

Role	Name
Lead Supervisor	Craig Sharp
Supervisor	Pat O Donovan
Safety Advisor	Karen McEvoy – 0873925522 (CSC)

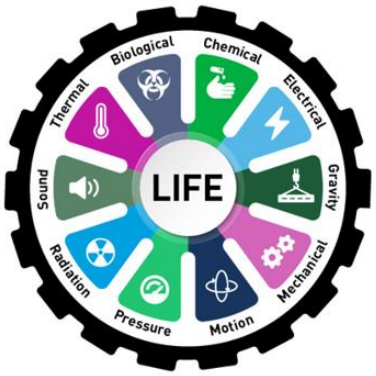
Key Plant & Equipment

Equipment	Purpose
Scaffold Tubes & Fittings	Main structural framework
Needles/Beams (Steel or Aluminium)	Support for cantilever section
Counterweights	To balance cantilever loads
Anchor/Resin Fixings	Structural anchoring into building
Harnesses & Lanyards	Fall protection
Access Ladders / Stairs	Safe access to working platforms
Debris Netting/Sheathing	Edge protection and containment
Tagging System (Scaff tags)	Inspection and usage status tagging
Telehandler or HIAB Lorry *(optional)*	Moving beams and scaffold to upper levels
Hand Tools (spanners, levels, etc.)	Assembly and adjustment of scaffolding
Rescue Kit	For emergency evacuation from height

6. Emergency Procedure



A **LIFE Near Miss** is an incident that had the potential to result in a **Life-altering Injury or Fatality (LIFE)** but did **not**. These events are critical learning opportunities and are tracked to prevent future LIFE Events.



LIFE precursors are conditions or behaviors that, if left unaddressed, could lead to a **LIFE Event,** Pre-cursors often involve exposure to high-risk energy sources such as gravity, pressure, electricity, or mechanical force.

1. Emergency Contact Information

- Internal Emergency Number: 2222
- External Emergency Services: Dial 112 or 999
- Site Security: IE10
- The facility at Eli Lilly has an ERT on site.
- The ERT will respond to most emergency situations.
- Currently the ERT are not set up to respond to a person being suspended in a harness, so a rescue plan for this type of work must be in place by the person carrying out the works.
- ERT are contactable via site phones by dialling 2222 or via mobile phone on 021-4772222
- Muster stations are provided at each internal assembly / shelter in place location –

2. Evacuation Protocol

- Alarm Activation: In the event of an emergency, activate the nearest alarm point to alert all occupants.
- Evacuation Routes: Follow the designated evacuation routes displayed throughout the facility. Do not use elevators during evacuation.
- Assembly Points: Proceed to the nearest assembly point as indicated in the site maps. Remain there until further instructions are provided.
- Roll Call: Supervisors will conduct a roll call to ensure all personnel are accounted for.

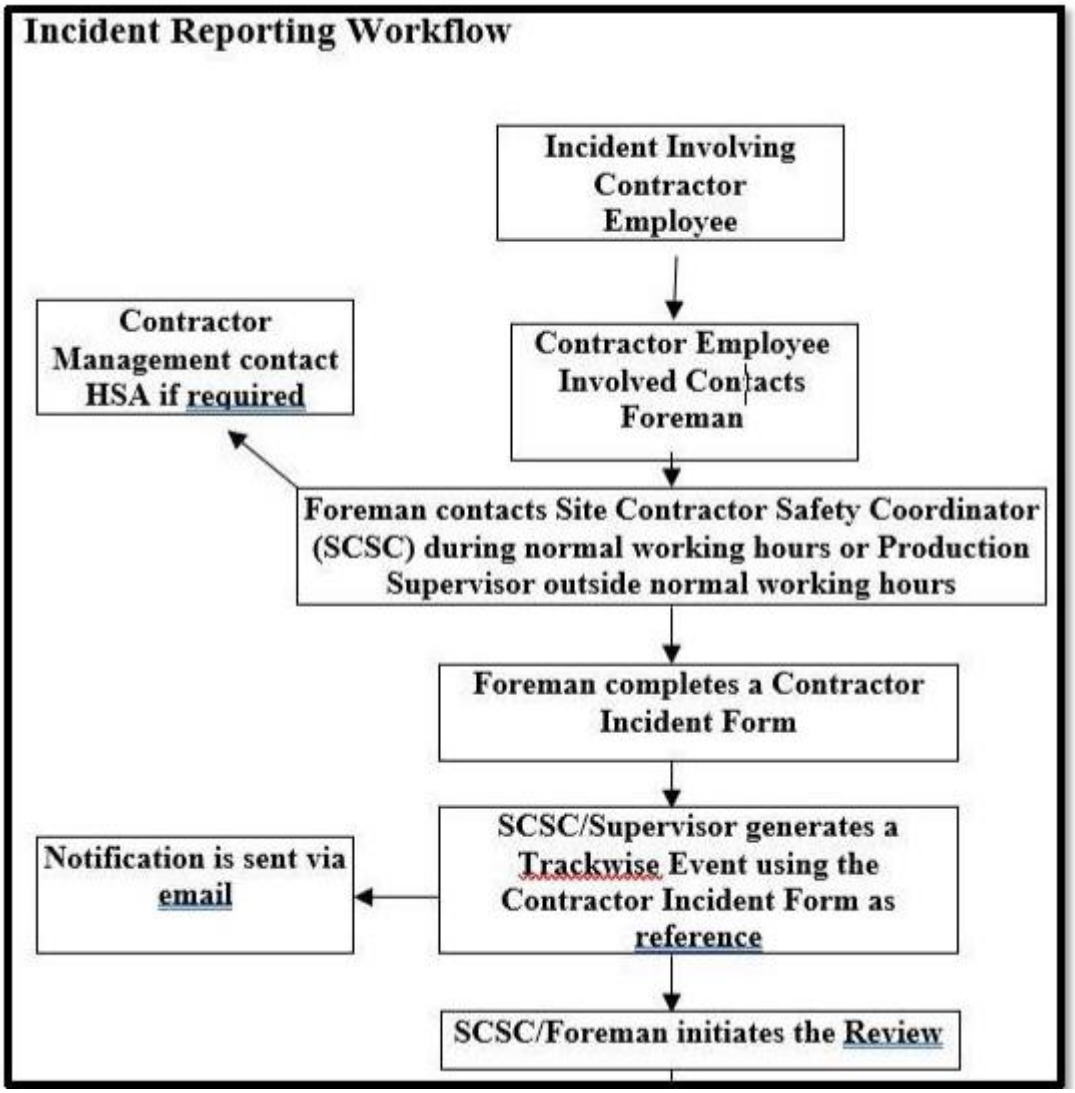
3. Fire Safety Measures

- Fire Extinguishers: Located at strategic points; only trained personnel should attempt to use them.
- Fire Doors: Must remain closed to prevent the spread of fire and smoke.
- Emergency Lighting: Activates automatically to illuminate exit paths during power failures.

4. Medical Emergencies

- First Aid Stations: Equipped with necessary supplies and Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs).
- Trained First Aiders: Available on-site to provide immediate assistance.
- Reporting: All medical incidents must be reported to the Health and Safety Advisor.
- During Normal Working Hours: All incidents, no matter how minor, must be reported at time of occurrence to contractor's supervisor, the project manager and contractors site contractor safety coordinator.
- After Normal Working Hours: All accidents, no matter how minor, must be reported at time of occurrence to contractor's supervisor and site security in IE10 on duty. The accident must be reported by the company to the project manager and the site contractor safety coordinator as soon as possible. The accident must also be logged in the contractor's own accident book as soon as possible after the accident.
- A full incident / accident report must be submitted within 24 hours to the project manager and contractors site contractor safety coordinator.

- All accidents /incidents reported will be investigated, the investigation will be appropriate to the type and nature of the event. The purpose of the investigation is not to find blame but to find the causes and put appropriate measures in place to prevent a reoccurrence.



5. Chemical Spills and Exposure

- Immediate Action: Evacuate the area and inform the Emergency Response Team.
- Containment: Only trained personnel should attempt to contain or clean up spills using appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- Decontamination: Facilities are available for decontamination procedures if necessary.

6. Security Threats

- Suspicious Activity: Report immediately to Site Security.
- Lockdown Procedures: Follow instructions provided over the public address system.
- Access Control: All entry and exit points are monitored; unauthorized access is prohibited.

7. Training and Drills

- Regular Drills: Conducted to ensure preparedness for various emergency scenarios.
- Training Programs: Mandatory for all employees, covering emergency response procedures and the use of safety equipment

7 Working at Height Plan

In order to comply with the inspection requirement of The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulation 2007. S.I. No 299 of 2007. (Part 4 & Schedule 5). It is the policy of Eli Lilly that all harness and the fall arrest devices attached, all ladders, mobile elevated work platforms and scaffoldings, both fixed and mobile are visually inspected every seven days and the results of this inspection recorded on a (GA3 or equivalent) Form. Pre-use checks must be carried out by the user on all working at height equipment.

Only competent authorised persons are allowed to carry out these inspections.

The use of Eli Lilly ladders is not allowed unless permission has been received from the area owner. It is the contractor responsibility to inspect this ladder before use.

If you are working at heights a risk assessment must be carried out, with priority being given to collective measures over personal protective measures. A risk assessment must be carried out before any work at heights is undertaken, regardless of the height off the ground. Always ensure areas under personnel working at height are adequately cordoned off. All scaffolding must be erected/dismantled and handed over as per scaffolding plan and Code of Practice 2019.

- Prevent falls from height (leading cause of fatal injuries in construction)
- Ensure all work at height is planned, supervised, and carried out safely
- Comply with **Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007 – Part 4: Work at Height**
- In the event of a fall involving a safety harness, the suspension time should be kept to a minimum by getting the person back to a position of safety as quickly as possible.
- This is to prevent or minimise suspension trauma. Should the need arise to initiate a rescue then the following must be followed. For operatives working on an independent scaffold or tower scaffold and there is a need to rescue after a fall then they will be accessed from/on the lift below.
- There may be an urgent need to place boards, this will be done by the other operatives. An immediate assessment of the operative will be made by the nearest first aid responder
- If conscious can the suspended scaffolder recover themselves or assist in their own rescue by climbing back on to a platform.
- Can they support themselves so that they are not solely supported by the harness e.g. get a foothold on to a tube? The priority when rescuing a suspended person is not to endanger unnecessarily the safety of the rescuer(s) or the casualty.
- Inform the emergency services and site management as soon as practicable.
- Encourage the casualty to keep all four limbs moving to aid blood circulation, by flexing the leg muscles.
- Frequent pumping of the legs against a firm surface will also activate the muscles and improve blood circulation.
- Transferring body weight from one side to another.
- A member of the rescue team should always monitor the suspended scaffolder reassuring them and if essential taking them through the rescue process.

Rescue without specialist equipment

- Colleagues can move to or create a working platform at a position adjacent to the casualty, clip on to a suitable anchorage point such as a ledger or guard rail and assist the person on to the platform. If the casualty is un-conscious, then they must be manoeuvred manually on to the platform. Note if the platform is non-boarded then the rescuers should create a temporary platform a minimum of 4 boards wide to facilitate the rescue. If guardrails are not present the rescuers must be clipped on at

all times. Once the casualty is on a safe platform their fall arrest equipment can be released or the lanyard cut from the anchor point if safe to do so. If unconscious or semi-conscious the casualty is best managed by being placed in the recovery position and steps are taken to ensure the airway is open. Where possible the remaining scaffolders can assist the emergency services by providing safe access to the casualty e.g., positioning a ladder or installing rails or boards.

Post rescue Action

- If the casualty is not injured and fully conscious, they should always be sent to hospital for further medical assessment following suspension in a harness. If the operative is semi-conscious/unconscious then he will be put in the recovery position, kept warm and monitored by the first aider until the ERT arrive and they will control his removal to hospital. Advise the ambulance crew that the patient needs to be treated for suspension trauma or intolerance which should be treated in a similar way to crush injuries. Do not move the casualty unless in danger.

Falling from a Height

– for example, where the risk associated with working at a height is likely to be aggravated by the presence of another significant hazard then a particular risk may be present.

- Significant risk due to installation of drainage pipework at the underside of Level 1&2 and also external header pipes to be installed on the external elevations of the building.
- Collective measures of fall protection are to be given priority over personal protective measures. Areas under personnel working at heights must be barriered off and suitable signs posted to warn others of the activities overhead. This will apply in particular where there are works to be completed on MEWEP/high level scaffolding in the following areas:
- Where scaffolding is required, the contractor shall provide temporary works design, certified scaffold systems and all necessary safety barriers to provide for safe working at height, safe access and egress from works area.
- GA1 and GA3s to be supplied for all access equipment i.e. MEWPs.

Tool tethering

- All tools must be firmly secured to prevent them from falling. Tools must be tethered to workers or structures they are working on using lanyards or other secure attachments.

8 Procedure for Changing this Method Statement

- If necessary, this Method statement can be changed by immediate scaffold Manager/Supervisor or Eli Lilly

Hazard	Risk	Control Measures
Falls from height	Major injury or fatality	Guardrails, toe boards, double lanyard harness, scaffold tagging
Falling objects	Head/eye injury to workers below	Tool tethering, debris netting, exclusion zones
Scaffold collapse	Severe injury	Temporary works design, anchor verification, competent erection
Unauthorised access	Fall risk for untrained persons	Scafftag system, barriers and signage

The Risk Assessment should be reviewed on a regular basis as the work progresses. Additional hazards highlighted or a change in the risk factors should have a separate risk assessment carried out.

The Risk Assessment is based on the combination of the SEVERITY and LIKELIHOOD associated with each hazard and has taken account of the General Principles of Prevention as outlined in Schedule 3 of the 2005 Act below.

HAZARD: Is taken to mean "anything that can cause harm".
RISK: Is "the chance, great or small, that someone will be harmed by the hazard".
SEVERITY: Is the possible outcome of an accident / incident e.g., broken leg explosion.
LIKELIHOOD: Is the possibility of the accident / incident occurring.

SEVERITY		LIKELIHOOD		CHARACTERISTICS
High	Fatality, major injury or illness causing long term disability.	**High**	Certain, near certain.	Possibility of a single fatality or serious injury or of minor injury to a number of people. Possibility of significant material loss. **Work cannot proceed if risk is high after control measures are implemented.** Tasks must be reviewed, additional control measures implemented to reduce the risk.
Medium	Injury or illness causing short term disability.	**Medium**	Reasonably likely to occur	Possibility of minor injury to a small number of people. Risk of some material loss. The possibility of fatality or serious injury or significant material loss is unlikely although conceivable.
Low	Minor injury.	**Low**	Very seldom or never.	The possibility of injury or material loss is unlikely, although conceivable.

Qualitative Risk Matrix			LIKELIHOOD of occurrence				
			Tier 1 *Not Likely*	**Tier 2** *Possible*	**Tier 3** *Quite Possible*	**Tier 4** *Likely*	**Tier 5** *Very Likely*
SEVERITY of consequence	**CAT4** *Serious / fatal injury*		5	10	15	20	25
	CAT 3 *Moderate Injury*		4	8	12	16	20
	CAT2 *Medical treatment*		3	6	9	12	15
	CAT1 *First Aid Treatment*		2	4	6	8	10
Severity & Likelihood risk levels			**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

RISK LEVEL	RISK DESCRIPTION	REQUIRED ACTION
16 to 25	Very High	These risks are unacceptable.
10 to 15	High	Substantial effort shall be made to reduce the risk.
5 to 9	Moderate	Risks are to be addressed in order of priority
2 to 4	Low	These risks are considered low.

Task/Activity	Hazard identified	Persons At Risk	Initial Risk			Control measures to be implemented to reduce level of risk	Residual Risk			Responsible
			L (1-3)	S (1-3)	R (1-9)		L (1-3)	S (1-3)	R (1-9)	
	Identify Hazard	Who's at Risk	Likelihood	Severity	Risk = L x S	Control Measures	Likelihood	Severity	Risk = L x S	Responsible people & groups
1. Scaffolding assembly, access/use & dismantling of scaffold.	Collapse of a scaffold structure.	Scaffolders / Other workers in the area	5	4	20	Only qualified operatives are permitted to be involved in the erection, dismantling and modification of scaffold equipment. An Advanced scaffolder (Team Lead) will lead the scaffolding team a ratio of scaffolders i.e. advanced scaffolder to basic scaffolder will be 1-3. All operatives must comply with relevant codes of practice and standards ISEN 12811-1 and TG20:21 for all tube and fitting scaffolding structures. Do not overload the scaffold with materials. Operatives will check all materials & tools to ensure that they are fit for purpose prior to using them. Any defective items will be isolated and not used. Proof of conformity will be submitted before any scaffolding materials are used on site and a check list completed. The scaffold will be formally inspected before handover and at least every 7 days or after adverse weather conditions and after a modification. Inspection taken by a qualified person and results recorded. A Site specific PTW and RA will be completed before	5	1	5	Scaffolders / Other workers in the area

						works including task/job description and brief.				
2. Working at Heights – Handrails	Unprotected edge, loose unsecured handrail resulting in a fall from height. or materials damaged.	Scaffolders other trades/ users	5	4	20	Do not work in any area where there is an unprotected edge. The principle of creating a scaffolder safe zone should be applied for all general scaffolding operations where suitable. Personal fall protection will be required where there are unprotected edges.	5	1	5	Scaffolders other trades/ users
3.Working at Heights, Fall Protection – use of FPPE	Working at Heights, Fall Protection – use of FPPE	Scaffolders	5	4	20	Scaffolder's primary function is to establish & work within a "Scaffolders Safe Zone" which comprises of a correctly boarded and supported platform without gaps which someone can fall and a single FIXED guardrail @ 950mm/1000mm above the working platform where there is a risk of a fall. All operatives possess w H training certs. All work to be carried out in accordance with COP for access scaffolds and TG20:21 operation Guidance. All scaffolders will be trained in SG4 and certification of training to be held inside site office. All scaffolders to be suitably qualified in scaffolding operations and possess the relevant qualification for the structures they are working on. All safety harnesses, lanyards & other items of FPE to be thoroughly inspected within last 3 months (minimum) by a qualified person and prior to use by the scaffolder and entered in the GA3 inspection form and implemented by a competent person. Tags to be updated weekly. Pre-dismantle	5	1	5	Scaffolders

						checks of the scaffold structure are to be carried out by the operatives (i.e. guard rails, boards, and ties) prior to starting work. GA3 to be updated. Wherever practicable a single / double guardrail should be erected to prevent encroachment of an unprotected edge. Attention to be paid to preventing falls by the placement of a fixed barrier where possible / practicable as opposed to reliance on fall arrest. Double lanyards / Inertia reels should always be attached to a suitable anchor point such as fixed tubes or structural steel providing it can withstand a shock loading of 22 Kn. In addition, anchor points above head height should always be given first consideration where practicable and when traversing will always maintain 100% tie-off.				
4. Working at Heights – Ladders	Damaged ladder, ladder at unsuitable angle, uneven footing, and Over-reaching resulting in a likely fall from height.	Scaffolders, end users	5	4	20	All ladders are to be secured/footed when in use and ensure they are in good condition – report any defects. Ladders must extend 1 metre above the landing point. Never overreach from a ladder. Place the ladder as close to the work as possible. Ensure your boots are free of mud, grease etc. before climbing a ladder. Do not use unsuitable means of accessing high work. If a suitable means of carrying out the work is not available to you, you must inform your supervisor. Avoid working from ladders where possible. They should only be used where a risk assessment has determined that they are the only practicable option of	5	1	5	Scaffolders, end users

						carrying out the works. Never use a ladder that is damaged. Always check the equipment before use and report any damage immediately keep site ladder register updated to be implemented by a competent person. Ladders should be set on a firm base and leaning at the correct angle, which is 1:4. Ladders should be secured at the top and extend a safe distance above the landing stage i.e.1 m. Avoid using ladders near electrical hazards; never use ladders with metals parts near electricity. Only one person should be on a ladder at any one time. When climbing up or down, uses both hands on the rungs and always face the ladder. Tools or materials must not be carried on a ladder. Use rope/sling to lift loads and fittings etc. are placed in bags. Tools kept in toolbelts. Never carry out work from a ladder that requires the simultaneous use of both hands Workers should never stretch to reach their work piece/work area. Move the ladder Always keep the work area clean and tidy, especially at the foot of the ladder.				
5. Working near Live services, Chemicals, pressurized pipework etc.	Contact with live services. Possible electrocution	Scaffolders	5	4	20	Live services to be considered are electricity, high level sprinklers, motive power, moving plant and equipment, pressurized pipework. pipework containing chemical substances. All equipment cables, pipes, machinery etc. are to be treated as live. PTW and risk assessments will help to identify individual risks posed by live services. Where scaffold or mobile towers and MEWPs are to be used, equipment will be protected to avoid inadvertent	5	1	5	Scaffolders

						operation of equipment and to protect it from damage. Any inadvertent operation will be notified by the client immediately. Operatives will be instructed by the supervisor regarding precautions and procedures, awareness of shut down and emergency switch stops etc. Work should not impinge on emergency access to plant; additional precautions will need to be agreed with the owner if required, Operatives will not use equipment for access, e.g., climbing on piping or standing on lagging. Cutting, fabricating, drilling etc. near-live services should be avoided if possible; where it cannot be avoided a risk assessment will be in place to mitigate any risk posed. Where necessary advice will be sought from the plant operators / owners on the best practice while working adjacent to equipment. Where applicable any additional criteria set out in a work permit issued by the client will be adhered to in full. Damage to any service/equipment should be reported to supervisor immediately. Liaise with other trades on site to be familiarised with unknown hazards before starting work. If in doubt always ask questions. Appropriate PPE to be worn relevant to the services present detailed in the live RA. Identify the location of Emergency Showers.				
6. Use of hand tools	Unsecured work	Scaffolders/ other trades below	4	4	16	Always ensure that all hand tools are free from defects before using. · Check that tool handles are in good order and secured to the head. · Always wear eye protection. · When using hammer ensure that hands are kept in a safe position · Glasses & Gloves to be worn always	4	1	4	Scaffolders/ other trades below

						when operating hand tools. · Only use tools for the job for which they were intended. · Hand tools to be tethered.				
11. Housekeeping	Slips/Trips/Falls	Scaffolders/ other personnel	4	4	16	Ensure work area has a safe means of access and egress. Do not walk across excavations such as manholes etc. Do not leave scaffolding materials lying around work area. Keep scaffold platforms clear of any loose materials. Appropriate housekeeping must be maintained using a clean as you go philosophy.	4	1	4	Scaffolders/other personnel
12. Delivery of materials to site	Struck by vehicle Fall from truck	Scaffolders/ pedestrians	5	4	20	Materials secured to truck during transportation. Truck to be parked as close to the working area as possible in a designated laydown area as close to the place of work to limit manual handling/carrying of materials. And then once unloaded the truck will be moved to a designated area away from the place of work. Driver to have correct category driver's license for the vehicle and correct PPE if he is exiting the vehicle. Mirrors and beacons to be regularly inspected. Spotter to be in place while truck is maneuvering. Adhere to SPEED LIMIT on site. Materials will be brought to the loading area by means of scaffold truck. Operatives will not stand on the flatbed of the truck unless side rails are fixed to prevent a fall from the truck. To keep Pedestrians and Vehicles apart the following actions will be used. · a spotter will be in place, and the truck will have a 2-metre exclusion zone around it. No footpaths pedestrian walkways to be blocked off causing pedestrians to walk in an area where vehicles are operating.	5	1	5	Scaffolders/ pedestrians
13. Unloading & loading of materials	Materials	Scaffolders/	5	4	20	Materials must be secured to truck/vans	5	1	5	Scaffolders/Othe

	Falling or striking people	Others				during transportation. Side boards should be fastened to prevent items falling from vehicle during movement. Two persons handling items longer than 2 meters. Spotter must be in place. Exclusion area in place.				rs
14. Manual Handling	injury whilst handling (lifting, pushing, pulling, or carrying loads.)	Scaffolders/ General operatives	4	4	16	All people are suitably qualified in manual handling as per company training. Mechanical equipment to be used where practicable (equipment to be suitably inspected and tested). Awareness of environment and team lifting where possible. Materials to be delivered / stored as close to the work area as possible to reduce the distance material is carried. Materials to be stored in a suitable designated area and ground conditions to be assessed prior to storing material. Exclusion zones to be erected around drop zones. Materials will be hoisted and lowered using physical handballing. Verbal commands to be used between operatives when passing items to height or to ground. No items of materials will be thrown up or down while any scaffolding operations are taking place. Always adopt TILE as best practice TASK INDIVIDUAL LOAD ENVIRONMENT. Attention to be taken with scaffold boards where nails may be present or damaged end bands. Suitable gloves to be worn dependent on the specific hazards. Hands to be kept out of potential impact areas or pinch points e.g. pulling / pushing transoms against fixed surfaces etc. Tightening / loosening scaffold fittings etc. should be done away from body to avoid self-injury. Stance should be continuously adjusted to prevent a sudden jerk	4	1	4	Scaffolders/ General operatives

						forward/backward. 2-meter rule applies.				
15. Falling Objects from a scaffolding platform	Personal injury	Scaffolders and other trades	5	4	20	All surplus materials to be removed to ground. If material is stacked at height, it MUST be stacked in a manner that it will not fall. Tags to be pulled when dismantling and modifying scaffold. Equipment to be stored in suitable receptacles whilst erecting/dismantling procedure commences, and the area below must be barriered off with appropriate signage to form an exclusionary area. Fitting bags should be fit for purpose and SWL clearly marked (no holes). All lifting operations to be planned and carried out by, or under the supervision of a nominated qualified person. Ropes used in conjunction with Gin wheels will be inspected and colour coded. Only the approved methods to be used for tying knots when raising/lowering materials using a hand line. Approved knot for tying tube is a Rolling hitch with half hitch around the top section of the tube. For boards a Timber Hitch will be used. Under no circumstances MUST materials be 'bombed' (throwing materials) from/to a person on a scaffold or other structure even in the exclusion area. When passing materials from hand-to-hand clear instructions are to be voiced to avoid confusion. If a person reaches below a single guardrail to receive / pass material or fix a component, they MUST be clipped on at all times & to an anchor point as high as possible. Ideally insert another rail ensuring no gap is greater than 470mm. Wherever possible, gaps in boards should be suitably closed, to prevent items falling through. Ensure all	5	1	5	Scaffolders and other trades

						scaffold fittings are checked prior to dismantle to make sure that none are loose especially in areas where the structure could be subject to vibration. Toe boards should be fixed to edges to prevent items rolling or falling from temporary or finished platforms.				
16. Moving machinery on site	Struck by moving machinery (forklift-trucks, dumpers, lorries, vans, etc.)	Other contractors/ Pedestrians	5	4	20	All plant machinery to be operated by nominated, qualified people (CSCS trained) and site rules to be observed. Thorough examinations, weekly inspections, and regular maintenance to be carried out as per the manufacturer's recommendations. All reversing operations to be carried out with a spotter. Audible alarms, camera and flashing beacons to be used when fitted. All operatives must wear the appropriate hi-visibility clothing. Seat belt is mandatory in site vehicles. All available pedestrian routes must be used. Areas to be barriered/restricted so far as is reasonably practicable.	5	1	5	Other contractors/ Pedestrians
17. Storing Materials at height	Falling objects	Scaffolders/ other personnel in the area	4	4	16	If material is stacked at height, it MUST be stacked in a manner that it will not fall. Users of scaffold should be informed of SWL of scaffold platform and loading bays. A sign will be placed adjacent to a loading bay designating maximum loading. Equipment to be stored in suitable receptacles whilst erecting/dismantling during scaffold works. A Spotter should be in place to assist mechanical loading of scaffolds. The area must be barriered off with appropriate signage. Attention to storage at break times or finish times to be practiced and housekeeping needs to be maintained on a continuous basis.	4	1	4	Scaffolders/ other personnel in the area
18. Working in high Noise areas	Progressive	Scaffolders	4	4	16	Segregation where practicable. Noise	4	1	4	Scaffolders

	noise induced hearing loss					assessments must have been carried out to determine noise levels. Hearing protection to be made available and to be worn in designated areas.				
19. Hygiene	Health Hazards Weils disease	Scaffolders	2	2	4	Suitable and appropriate clothing /PPE to be worn always. Hands should be washed after handling equipment and before meals and smoke breaks. Clothing should be removed and cleaned in the event of a spillage or destroyed if necessary. Adhere to rules for onsite Welfare facilities. Keep the facilities clean and bin all waste.	2	1	2	Scaffolders
20. Working with other trades/contractors	Dropped objects	Others	5	3	15	Communicate with co-workers. Scaffold brief to be completed by Scaffold coordinator and given to scaffold erectors. Exclusion zone: No other trade permitted into working area.	5	1	5	Others
21. Live site (Public)	injury to third parties	Others	5	3	15	Always set up away from walkways. Vehicles not to be parked on walkways or under arbours. Materials must be handled within exclusionary areas where reasonably practical. Scaffolders should assist each other to spot near blind-spot areas such as corners and doorways. Two-man handling may become necessary at certain phases of the work. 2-meter rule applies. Plan where vehicles are parked. Assess location suitability for parking. Adequate barriers should be in place around loading/unloading from vehicles.	5	1	5	Others
22. Use of Harness and lanyard	Unlimited fall injury	Scaffolders	5	4	20	It is essential that scaffolders wear a harness and lanyard and anchor to a suitable anchorage point when not behind handrails. Like all PPE, it is dependent on the discipline of the user and the level of supervision provided. Only operatives trained in the correct use of fall arrest equipment will be	5	1	5	Scaffolders

						permitted to use harnesses. Site management should monitor performance closely and zero tolerance for non-compliance applies. Breach of company rules can result in dismissal. All Fall protective equipment (FPE) requires to be inspected by the operative using it prior to use. Scaffolders must store their FPE equipment correctly when not in use.				

Briefing & Sign-Off

Briefed To: (By signing below I confirm I have been briefed and understand the RAMS)

No.	Name (Print)	Signature	Date	Company
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

Supervisor Statement:
I confirm all personnel involved have been briefed and future operatives will also receive communication of these RAMS.

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Title: _____

Date: _____

Acknowledgement

As Senior Manager of Cork Scaffolding (CSC) Ltd, I confirm:

1. All employees will comply with relevant EU Directives, Irish Legislation, SHWW Act 2005 (as amended), associated Regulations, Codes of Practice, and Guidance Notes.
2. CSC and its employees shall comply with Eli Lilly Standard Rules and Guidelines for Contractors.

Signed: _____
Name: _____
Position: _____
Date: _____

Risk Assessment Method Statement Review - Team Members

Prior to the commencement of this work, the contractor supervisor/safety/chargehand will discuss this Risk Assessment Method Statement with the workers.
Each worker must sign on understanding their roles and responsibilities here within.
This RAMS should be located at the work site for users to reference as they perform the work.

Briefing Delivered by:		
Print Name	**Signature**	**Date**

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Comments/Changes:

On going assessment

After the works starts, if the work activity changes significantly due to:

- Local issues,
- New Hazards
- Changes to the system of work
- Changes to training requirements

Responsible persons must amend RAMS and have reviewed again. The document revision number goes in cover sheet.

	Section Number	Item Number	Comments
1			
2			

3			
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10			

Post job this documented must be filed in the contractor site office for a duration of 5 years.