

CONSTRUCTION DESIGN & MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS (CDM)

To:

Site:

LISTING OF HEALTH & SAFETY HAZARDS

(To be included in the Health & Safety File)

Hazard	Safety Precaution
Timber Components - splinters & sharp edges.	Use industrial type gloves during handling.
Steel connector plates - sharp edges.	Use industrial type gloves during handling.
Size & weight - awkward shape and heavy.	The weight of individual trusses is given on the A4 truss profile drawings. Trusses should always be moved/handled in the vertical plane. Mechanical handling devices should be used wherever possible with the trusses lifted from their node points. The number of men required should be assessed in relation to the truss shape and weight. A minimum of 2 men should always be used. <i>For further information regarding truss handling please request a copy of Technical data Sheet No. 25.</i>
Site storage - location, ground condition and stability.	Trusses should be stored vertically wherever possible supported at the wallplate positions on a firm surface and clear of ground contact. Trusses should be adequately propped to prevent toppling with the props positioned to prevent accidental or unauthorised removal. If trusses are banded together with tensioned straps these should be cut carefully with consideration of the possible tension fly-away release. <i>For further information regarding site storage please request a copy of Technical data Sheet No. 24.</i>
Site cutting.	No truss should be cut (except for overhangs) or otherwise altered without the permission of the truss designer. Any alterations are to be given in writing and are to be included in the Safety File.
Preservative treatment - health hazards.	Once dry, preservative treated timber is not classified as hazardous to health. However we advise the following health precautions are followed where appropriate: Cuts and abrasions on hands should be protected by waterproof dressings. Barrier cream should be used if minor irritation occurs through contact with preservative treated timber. Inhalation of dust from mechanical saws should be avoided. Always wash your hands before meals and after work. Off-cuts should be disposed of via an authorised waste contractor. <i>For further information regarding preservative treated timber please request a copy of our COSHH data sheet.</i>

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On site erection.	Full details of the Health & Safety hazards relating to the on site erection of trussed rafters should be included in the carpenter's Method Statement and Risk Assessments for the works. However some specific points are also detailed below and further information is provided in our Technical Data Sheet No. 26.
Working at height - danger of falls.	Always use scaffolding and safety platforms both external and internal to the building. Ensure trusses are sufficiently braced for stability before being used to support a man's weight. Single trusses and bracing members are too thin to support a safety harness.
Strength of timber members - defects.	Beware of knots and other strength reducing features which will weaken the timber section when seeking hand holds and foot supports. Long thin members may be a source of weakness when loaded in bending from hand holds. Longitudinal ceiling bracing members between trusses can support the weight of a man during erection, but are of insufficient width to be defined as a safe working platform.
Nails and other steel fixings - protruding sharp edges.	Ensure that all nails are fully driven home and fully embedded in the timber. Any nails that miss the truss member or protrude through the side of truss members should be removed and re-fixed correctly. Steel hangers and other fixings which have sharp protruding edges should be carefully flattened down onto the timber face. Restraint straps should not be left to protrude beyond a truss face without being shielded by a timber noggin.
Specified metal fixings.	Use only metal fixings supplied/specified by the truss designer. If substitution is required, obtain the designer's consent in writing and record it in the Safety File.
Truss supports - adequate design.	Ensure that all other structural building components which support the roof trusses are adequately designed. Designers of the elements should obtain loadings from the truss designer.
Principle girder trusses - load removal.	During decommissioning of the building the principle girder trusses (those which support other trusses) are to be identified from the drawings. The contractor should then be informed that these girders should not be removed until their supportive load is released.

NOTE: The project design drawings should be consulted for any additional information.