

Finishes and Interiors Sector COVID-19 Health and Safety Task Group Task Assessment Tool

COVID-19 Situation Update Applicable to this Task Assessment Tool

01 June 2020 Construction Leadership Council publish Construction Road Map to Recovery Plan which lays out proposals to secure the future of construction businesses nationwide, while setting the industry on a sustainable path towards recovery. [CLC Roadmap to Recovery](#).

15 December 2020 NHS test and trace workplace guidance [updated](#) to reflect employers' legal duties around staff who are self-isolating. introduced to form a central part of the government's COVID-19 recovery strategy, which seeks to help the nation return to normal as soon as possible for as many people as possible, in a way that is safe and protects the NHS and social care sector.

07 January 2021: Construction Leadership Council (CLC) publish version 7 of the [Site Operating Procedures Version 7](#). The changes in Version 7 are minor, including updated guidance on self-isolation and shielding and the removal of the requirement to display a QR code in site canteens.

The Task:

1. At the start of the pandemic the CEO of the FIS asked for an analysis of tasks where the COVID-19 guidance for two metre social distancing rule stipulated by Public Health England (PHE) would be difficult to maintain. An FIS task group of Health and Safety Practitioners has been formed, and this tool presents the suggestions made, to date, in order to continue working safely.

Objective:

2. The Task Group agreed an objective as; *'To identify safe methods of work in order to reduce the spread of COVID-19 focused on the two-metre social distancing rule.'*

It is agreed this paper is a 'living' document, changes, amendments, inclusions, and deletions will be made as and when information is received or becomes available. Please continue to contribute. To make changes please contact georgeswann@thefis.org or info@thefis.org

Disclaimer:

3. It is emphasised the 'Suggested review of existing methods of working and controls for the two-metre rule' shown in the Task Assessment below are purely suggestions, it is strongly advised individual considerations to be applied to specific work activities, environmental and immediate vicinity circumstances, equipment and resources available. The FIS and/or Task Group members cannot be held responsible for instances or events caused by following these suggestions. A full Risk Assessment for each task must be undertaken in accordance with current legislation using the recognised hierarchy of control.

Background:

4. The CLC position is that all construction sites should assess their situation and those sites that cannot implement [Site Operating Procedures Version 7](#) should not remain open. Consideration of the Construction Design and Management Regulations and elements of site welfare in keeping with these procedures must be included. If organisations are not reassured that these procedures have been met and maintained, it cannot be expected that work should continue. If in your opinion the site is not considered safe a report can be sent via the [HSE whistleblowing service](#).

Note: Cases of COVID-19 identified in the workplace are [Riddor reportable](#).

5. There are 14 guides available [from HM Government on working safely during coronavirus](#). The devolved government of Scotland have published guidance for the construction industry listing essential projects [Covid-19 construction sector guidance](#). The Northern Ireland Assembly are following advice from Westminster. The guidance produced by the devolved government for Wales reflects the Public Health England measures, [Wales construction and outdoor work Covid-19 guidance](#) and includes Welsh regulation, 7A, which reinforces the two metre social distancing rule.

6. The FIS COVID-19 Health and Safety Task Group looked at tasks they identified as being undertaken in the finishing and interiors sector. The group discussed potential methods of maintaining social distancing while undertaking these tasks and assigned a traffic light RAG legend to each task:

- Red cannot be done by following current methods
- Amber significant change to process required
- Green can be undertaken without significant changes but aim to ensure the safety of individuals.

Further Considerations:

7. As well as the legal duty to protect the health, safety and welfare of employees and other people who might be affected by the business and to do whatever is reasonably practicable to achieve this, organisations need to consider the contractual issues. It is worth getting an opinion from insurers to see what is covered. Consider if there could be a potential case if someone were to fall ill caused by travelling to work in conditions where two metre social distance cannot be maintained. The advice is always, if in doubt check.

8. If work can carry on, can the right materials and labour be secured, how will the COVID-19 measures impact schedules? Consideration should be given to time implications in order to determine the recalibration period and then assess the impact on productivity in order to negotiate changes to specification and/or a revised schedule with the main contractor or client.

Back to site procedures:

9. Organisations are advised to produce a site checklist based upon the CLC [Site Operating Procedures](#). An [example check list with suggested criteria is available here](#). FIS recommends that members conduct a formal inspection of sites before work starts and at fixed intervals to ensure that the environment continues to provide safe working conditions. Workers must be briefed daily on risks and should be encouraged to report concerns to supervisors. These should be raised with the responsible parties and improvements actioned immediately.

10. The HSE is the enforcing authority for the PHE guidelines and will consider a range of actions for non-compliance, from providing advice to issuing enforcement and prohibition notices. HSE have a website for workers to report concerns about health and safety where they cannot be resolved by speaking with their employer or trade union, issues can be reported using [HSE working safely enquiries](#).

Back to work procedures:

11. Organisations should assess individual circumstances when staff return to work. For people who have been absent due to sickness or other health reasons organisations should follow their returning from absence procedures or current back to work guidance which can be found at [ACAS returning to work after absence](#). If you have any queries or need further guidance contact FIS on 01217 070077 or email info@thefis.org.

FIS 4 Step Protocol

12. FIS have developed a [FIS four step COVID-19 safety protocol](#) to encourage the implementation of appropriate COVID-19 risk assessments in place for the protection of people on finishes and interiors projects in order to reduce the risk to workers and liability for individual companies.

Task Assessment:

13. Members of the Task Group agreed to populate the table shown on pages 4 to 15 with identified tasks, suggested reviewed methods of work and assign a 'traffic light' category (red, amber, or green) to each task. The consolidation of this work is shown below.

COVID-19 Risk Assessment:

14. An example [FIS COVID-19 Risk Assessment](#) is available.

Further Information:

15. It is appreciated this is a complicated document if you would like a talk through-walk through please call George Swann on 07553 874838 or email georgeswann@thefis.org.

Useful Information Sources:

Organisations are advised to produce documentation and support materials that comply with the policies and guidance provided by their home nation, are applicable to individual organisational strategy and culture, are appropriate for the workplace, the tasks and activities being undertaken. Here are links to examples of good practice and further information:

General:

[HSE COVID-19](#)

[Construction Response to Covid-19](#)

[CITB Free eLearning Course C-19](#)

Toolbox Talk:

[Covid-19 A toolbox talk for construction workers](#)

[Finishes and Interiors COVID-19 Best Practice USA Film](#)

<https://www.beaccredited.com/coronavirus-covid19-toolbox-talk>

Risk Assessment Method Statements:

[FIS COVID-19 Example Risk-Assessment-1](#)

[FIS Methodologies for Working with COVID-19 Restrictions](#)

Employee Welfare:

[FIS COVID-19 Example Employee Welfare Policy](#)

Mental Health:

<https://www.thefis.org/about-us/builders-brew/> and <https://www.thefis.org/mental-health-hub/>.

[Construction Industry Helpline and App](#)

Notice to Self Employed Workers:

[FIS Example Template Guidance LOSC COVID-19](#)

PPE and RPE:

[HSE Face masks PPE and RPE for COVID-19](#)

FFP means Filtering Facepiece and P means Particles, 1,2 or 3 is based on the grade of protection from harmful substances that can be airborne. It is commonly felt an FFP3 mask is the better version and the minimum requirement for health workers as stated by the Health and Safety Executive.

Manufacturing Personal Protective Equipment:

[BSI Standards for medical PPE](#)

[BSI Compliance changes webinar getting PPE on the market](#)

CE Mark:

[British Safety Industry Federation CE Marking and Certification Checklist](#)

Mask for Task Animation

[CICV Forum – Facemask Animation v1 from Connect creative communications on Vimeo](#)

What to do if a Worker has COVID-19 or has to Self-Isolate

[What To Do If A Worker Has COVID 19 FlowChart Build UK](#)

Task Assessments: The hierarchy of control for Risk Assessment must be employed. Timings will require revisions to task schedule in work programs. The identified tasks should not be considered in isolation, it is advised to take into account all tasks listed prior to extracting those particular to the work being undertaken.

The FIS COVID-19 Health, Safety and Environmental Working Group identified and commented on 8 areas for general consideration: A people, B Site, C off-site, D implications of, E health support mechanisms e.g., first aid, F working in isolation, G training, H office working and I materials. There are 3 activities generic to tasks: 1 manual handling, 2 setting out, 3 working at height and 4 install insulation, slab and roll. The Group identified 11 tasks specific to interiors and finishes: 5 installation of ceilings, 6 fitting tracks, 7 install drylining partition walls, 8 installation of glass components, 9 plastering, 10 rendering, 11 operable partitioning, 12 airless spray plaster, 13 external work and 14 screeding operations.

Red = 7	Amber = 32:
1. Manual handling involving two or more people. 1.4. Manual handling for fixing permanent fire doors. 3. Working at height for task requiring two people on a work access platform. 7.5 Installing drylining partition walls Boarding – over 3800mm as this requires two people on a single access platform, tower, or podium. 8.2 Install glass components second fix as this requires two people. 10.3 Rendering application of thin coat render 2m distance cannot be maintained when applying the topcoat due to curing times to enable the correct quality finish. 11.4 Second phase installation of operable partitions.	General; A4, I1, I.2. Manual handling; 1.1, 1.5, 1.6, 1.10, 1.12, 1.13, 1.15, 1.16. Working at height; 3.1, 3.2, 3.3. Installation of ceilings; 5, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4. Fitting tracks 6.1. Installation of drylining partition walls; 7.3, 7.6, 7.7. Installation of glass components; 8. Rendering; 10, 10.1. Operable partitions; 11, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5. External work; 13.5.

Serial	Identified Tasks	Ref.	Suggested review of existing methods of working and controls for the 2m rule	Category Red, Amber, Green
General: Considerations for all tasks:				
A	People	A1	Revise work programme and schedule to reduce or eliminate trade interface. Consider not handing over a work area to next contactor until completion. Nominate a COVID-19 Manager, Supervisor and/or Monitor. Duties could include daily workplace checks, social distancing conformity checks, toolbox talks, task briefings, provide direct supervision and control of tasks where social distancing is not possible by following established methods and going home briefings. Anybody with symptoms arrange and send for testing. Where possible work from home	G

		A2	Refer to method statements and identify specific granular breakdown of activities, assess the individual risks associated and include social distancing where needed. Please see <i>FIS Methodologies for working with COVID-19</i>	G
		A3	The people – symptoms , body temperature records at site entrance. Testing positive means household isolation, inform people who may have been in contact with the individual. Shared responsibility. What is practical and reasonable, enforce if necessary. Reinforce advise on self-isolation including those at risk in the same household FIS Template Guidance LOSC COVID-19	G
		A4	PPE – Masks (type, RPE), visors and gloves. Posters from the World Health organisation: Donning PPE Poster World Health Organisation	A
		A5	Stringent handover with extra cleaning down time for anything handles handled or breathed upon.	A
B	Site and Office	B1	B1. Site and office layout: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and egress common areas, corridors hallways, crossing points, staircases and landing, rest area, toilets. Mark floor areas for social distancing. • One-way circuit. • Remove electronic sign in systems, sign-in no pen sharing incorporate site manager uses a ‘school’ register. Investigate why people have not turned up. • Add more hand washing and equipment cleaning facilities. 	Site Dependent
		B2	Segregation in changing rooms 2m	G
		B3	Clean and Dirty rooms	Site Dependent
		B4	Additional cleaning measures	G
		B5	Staggered start and break times	G
		B6	Timing of installation – contractual issue, follow on trades. Minimise number of people on site by planning, programming, and sequencing works.	Contract Dependent

		B7	Hold inductions and site meetings in the open air or use electronic systems, Microsoft Teams or Skype, WhatsApp or 'GoTo' meeting Limit the number of attendees and hold repeat meetings.	G
		B8	Reduce the number of people using hoists, get people to use stairs, implement lift up, stairs down and one-way routes.	
C	Off-site See I1 and I2	C1	Product design , seek support from Manufacturers	G
		C2	Consideration of Construction Design and Management Regulations (CDM).	G
D	Implications of	D1	Cost , different materials take longer to install. Time , work rates reduced due to restrictions. Quality , will it match the agreed specification. Compliance avoid mixing products from different suppliers, if necessary split whole floor and/or areas between different suppliers.	Site and Contract Dependent
E	Health support mechanisms e.g. first aid	E1	Change of policies for First Aider protection e.g. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Content of First Aid boxes. See St John's Ambulance web page: CPR Advice COVID-19	G
F	Working in isolation	F1	Isolated working , check in timings, communicated on induction, reviewed procedures, have means of communication, mobile phone or radios and irregular checks on individuals.	Site Dependent
G	Training See A4 and B	G1	Donning PPE and RPE.	G
		G2	COVID-19 Toolbox Talks Youtube USA toolbox talk	G
		G3	Site Inductions and Task Briefings include COVID-19 policy, procedures and protection measure.	G
H	Office working	H1	Set up environment for 2m distancing mark floors and furniture, equipment PCs printers, hand sanitiser on all or next to desks and equipment.	G

I	Materials	I1	Specification: Any change to the materials specified must be checked with the systems owner to ensure warranties and compliance requirements continue to be achieved.	A
		I2	Confirm changes with Main Contractor and Client.	A
Activities Generic to Tasks:				
1	Manual Handling (two person and more lifting):		Overall Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All tasks and operations identified below must be assessed for correct manual handling relative to the material and equipment being manoeuvred and or handled, then reviewed for risk assessment to identify controls for implementation to prevent the risk of COVID-19 transmission from person to person through the work activity. • Size of load, deliveries, first fix, second fix, type of load, panel, sheeted materials, sack, box etc. Review individual loads. • Create manual handling inventories. • Include quarantined areas. • Materials to be handled by the same people from point of delivery to point of installation. • Mechanically position loads as close to the installation point as possible. • Consider mechanical lifting aids, ergonomic manipulators and vacuum lifters. This could result in shortages of plant caused by immediate demand. • Change environment and reduce load to make it a single person operation. 	R
	of deliveries See B1 and B6	1.1	Palletized loads use lifting equipment forklift, mini crane. Move using trollies, barrows and pallet trucks. Reduce loads to one person lifts. Use poles of 2 metres plus for heavy material rolls, through core tube for two person lifts.	A
	for installing decorative plasterwork	1.2	Coving, centre pieces. Mostly dependant on the individual materials, heavier items requiring two people are usually at longer lengths so social distancing could be maintained.	G
	for fitting bolts on balconies	1.3	Time of fitting, safety consideration for follow on trades, can it be left? Reduce workforce size. Once items are in place the fitting should be able to be carried out independently by one person.	G

for fixing permanent and temporary Fire doors	1.4	Permanent fire doors Use pre-hung doors and board lifters A fire doors typical weight is 70Kg and are less than 2 metres wide, adjust work programme for late installation. BWF Fire Door Installation	R
	1.5	Temporary fire doors lighter than 70kg, assess to review the weight, size and if door can be installed by one person use jigs, lifting aids and manual handling techniques to lift the full weight of the doors.	A
for fixing fire blankets	1.6	Fire blanket dependant on the drop and weight.	A
for installing fire barriers	1.7	Note: that Risk Assessment for installing of fire barriers should always make provision for suitable protective clothing including disposable overalls and RPE fully face fitted mask (Minimum FFP3)	G
for installing panels and/or cladding See 1.7	1.8	Fitting dependent upon type and design.	G
for Acoustic folding wall partitions See I1 and I2	1.9	Dependent upon size and weight of components. Distribution, environmental restrictions. Adaptions, lifting aids and Exoskeleton aids for light repetitive work. Innovation for the latest designs of panels. Is it essential to have in place at this stage of the build? Potentially an issue at both ends of a contract.	A
for installing curved bulkheads	1.10	Lighter boards used.	G
for the installation of furniture products	1.11	Pre-assembled at factory if access allows. Move into building and position on pallet trucks or bogeys.	A
for installing heavy sheet materials e.g. acoustic boards See I1 and I2	1.12	British Gypsum Rigidur Boards, SoundBloc, Duraline, Fire Panel, Core boards need lifting aids review of material weights and/or lengths to be looked at for both loading and installation. All information can be found on manufacturers websites for specification review	A
for floor laying	1.13	Processes should allow for social distancing to be adhered to whilst both loading and installing, use of trolleys etc. if loads are too heavy for one person lift applicable to carpets, tiling, wooden flooring, vinyl, laminate.	G

for the installation of wall mounted air conditioning units	1.14	Use mechanical lifting aids e.g. mini crane, mini forklift or Gene lift to lift into position.		A
for the installation of ceiling mounted air conditioning cassettes	1.15	Use mechanical lifting aids to lift into position, strip ceiling back further if required for access.		A
for pulling in steel armoured electrical cables from a drum	1.16	Use mechanical aid to place drum in a safe position, all operatives to be a minimum of 2 metres apart when pulling cable, look at alternative routes for cable, ensure route is clear, look at programme to keep built obstructions away until cable pull complete.		G
for loading out see 1 'considerations', B8	1.17	<p>Commercial Sites: Sheet materials 2.4m and frames 2.4m plus enables compliance with the 2m rule, use flat bed and side load board trollies and pallet trucks on concrete frame projects. Space in hoists must be assessed two labours and one hoist driver may not allow 2m distancing, reduce people in hoist, split journeys in hoist. Use of stairs one way system for those that may not fit in the hoist. Use manual handling aids, plaster board trollies, vacuum lifters, one person at each end of boards</p> <p>Housing Sites: Materials manoeuvred on housing sites, generally either self-off load or by site forklift truck, transported to storage area from delivery, then transported to plot under construction for loading out in the plot. Loading into plots is usually ground access or from scaffold loading bays, this is generally a two person operation, one operative at the front of the plasterboard and the second at the rear, board are generally 2.4m for sheet plasterboard materials of various performance design values and weights varies from 25kg to 50 + kg, use of letter box system will ensure the 2m distancing as the operatives will be working together although on different floors.</p> <p>Insulation Loading out insulation products, arrive to site on pallets wrapped, manoeuvred to work location by forklift truck, crane, then pallet truck two person task as materials are light weight 2m distancing can be complied with. Thermal Economics Isorubber rolls under screed acoustic insulation are 37kg and 1m width require two person lift, a 2m plus pole can be positioned through the core tube and role lift ensuring compliance with 2m distancing.</p>		G

		1.18	Cut boards to one person weights – Main Contractor and/or Client buy in required, subject to approval by the systems owner and the designer as this may result in horizontal board joint below the ceiling.	G
		1.19	Use a letterbox system to move boards up or down storeys as used in house building	G
	for moving bagged materials	1.20	Manual handling aids – Flat trolleys or powered trolleys – avoid over loading. Consider leaving bagged materials on pallets to be manoeuvred by one person using a pallet truck or can be placed on side loading board trolleys where the access is narrow only loaded to enable one person to safely manoeuvre the trolley. Trolley lengths are on average around 1130mm, 2m rule will not be achieved if two people are required to move the load.	G
	for removing waste	1.21	Small lightweight materials can be handled by one person, although when placed in waste bins, the waste can be heavy any ramps will increase weight loading for manoeuvring of the bins, where required reduce load of bin to enable one person manoeuvring. Use pallets with neatly and securely stacked waste material one person to load pallet, pallet trucks load for 1 person manoeuvring or forklift removal from work area.	G
2	Setting out	2.1	No change suggested operatives can maintain social distance	G
3	Working at Height:		Considerations: Any works at height that require two operatives either on a scaffold, access equipment or a Mobile Elevated Work Platform As a last resort – Introduce Safe System of Work including upgraded PPE and limit and/or define time constraints in relation to close-proximity working (only where this situation cannot be mitigated by hierarchy of control).	R
	to install light gauge steel frame systems (SFS)	3.1	Work from two independent towers and/or Mobile Elevated Work Platforms. Implement no lower level working as moister falls on lower operatives Internal rails needed to prevent operatives moving too close.	A
	to install boarding to High Level Partitions	3.2	Review methodology to reduce task to one-person operation.	A
		3.3	Use manufacturers adaptations to Mobile Elevated Work Platforms to position board as close as possible to studs prior to final positioning and fixing.	A

	to set up work access equipment	3.4	Setting up of mobile scaffold towers and stairwell fall protection systems and podium steps etc. Components are light weight and long, most systems can be erected by one person, although higher built systems will require two people, stairwell systems may require two people although all systems can be safely erected maintaining 2m distancing.	G
4	Install insulation slab or roll See 1.1, 1.7, 1.21, 2.1 and 3	4.1	Insulation products are light weight and can be easily cut down in installed by one person, typically coveralls, protective eye wear and a respirator is worn during these tasks. Programme to eliminate trade interface working. No hand over of area to contactor until completion.	G
Specific Tasks:				
5	Installation of Ceilings: See A4, I1, I2, 1.1, 1.8, 2.1 and 3		<i>Considerations: Purchase reduce board sizes or cut down on site. Use board lifters, in housing top tack (wall not in)</i>	A
	to install metal frames	5.1	One-person operation metal and board ordered or cut down to manageable size. Change metal frame five centres to 300.	G
	to install grid and tile	5.2	Two people can stay far enough apart during this process if more than one person is needed due to lengths of materials appropriate PPE will reduce the risk of transference.	A
	to board ceiling	5.3	Use 2400 boards and two towers or podiums. Use board mates or Deadman props. Slower process Main contractor and/or client buy in needed. or Use smaller boards e.g. 900x1800 where possible or cut down boards. Issues for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> clients relating to cost, finish and output reduction suppliers relating to availability of boards after lockdown specification as not all board types are available in smaller format, designer and client change required. 	A
	to use plant, equipment, and tools	5.4	Shared use of scaffolding, board trolleys and board lifters, power tools (collated guns etc.). Safe System of Work amended to include increased cleaning regime prior to handover.	A

			Shared use of tool vaults by different teams. Ensure that enough vaults are available to allow one per team, no shared use across teams.	
	to install trims and beads	5.5	One-person operation.	G
	to make and/or install service cut outs	5.6	One-person operation.	G
	to skim coat	5.7	No change suggested operatives work individually.	G
6	Fitting tracks see 1.1, 1.18, 2.1 and 3			G
	for tracks over 1.2 metres	6.1	Tracks over 1.2 metre up to 2m requires two people, consider using a dead man or prop.	A
	for head tracks, details, and deflection details	6.2	Tracks of 1.2 metres can be installed by one person, generally, tracks are over three metre. Use core board strips? Hold in place using two operatives maintaining social distancing once fixed at either end one operative can secure the rest of the track. Change core board strips to fire line or plasterboard. Approval by system owner required. Use two towers or podium steps if needed.	G
	for floor tracks	6.3	No change suggested operatives can maintain social distance.	G
7	Install drylining partition walls See 1.1, 1.7, 1.18, 2.1 3, and 5.7		Considerations: One person setting out, for head track see section four above two people install head tracks, one person installs base tracks, one person installs studs, one-person boarding. Review design to reduce weight, size and/or type of material to determine if there is an alternative material, system or method that matches the specification. The principle designer should check and agree to any material changes as equal and approved.	G
	to installing stud partitions	7.1	Light gauge is fine, heavier gauge usually means longer lengths so should be able to maintain social distancing. Designate areas so that more than one area can be metallated at once i.e. two cores at a time. 6 metre stud work two person install, one operative on the ground and one operative on a working platform, with barriered exclusion zone in place on the floor.	G

	to fix boarding	7.2	One person, unless heavy gauge studs, width of board, cradle fitted to scissor lift, board cradle fitted to lifts if using scissor lifts.	G
		7.3	Boards three metres and over ok to load out when being carried by two-people horizontally, the orientation with 3 metre boards changes from horizontal to vertical when being fixed into position, the width of the board is usually 1.2 metre therefore the two metre distance cannot be maintained. The boards can be replaced with a smaller board of lower weight or cut down to reduce the weight the enable one person to safely fix the board into position. Approval by system owner and principle designer required.	A
		7.4	Boarding – up to 3800mm in height Ply as 1 st , 2700mm and 2nd layer, 1100mm plasterboard is one person on a single access platform, tower, or podium.	G
		7.5	Boarding – over 3800mm in height Ply as 1st and 2nd layer plasterboard is two people on a single access platform, tower, or podium.	R
	to installing acoustic boards	7.6	All sheet material of high weights is two person install, whether to wall or ceiling, boards can be reduced in size cut down for safe one person install. Approval by system owner and principle designer required.	A
	to install fire cases	7.7	All sheet material of high weights is two person install, whether to wall or ceiling, boards can be reduced in size cut down for safe one-person install.	A
	to complete sticking	7.8	No change suggested operatives work individually.	G
	to make good	7.9	No change suggested operatives work individually.	G
	to complete finishing	7.11	No change suggested operatives work individually.	G
	to tape and joint	7.12	No change suggested operatives work individually.	G
8	Installation of glass components, (partitions and glazed		Considerations: Three-part deflection head is a three man install including first and second fix. Handling aids. Ergonomic manipulators. Vacuum lifters.	A

	screens) See 1.1, 1.7, 2.1 and 3			
	for first fix	8.1	Dependant on sizes and weights of product smaller sections can be handled by one or two operatives and maintain social distance.	G
		8.2	Not possible to do with one person PPE to carry on these works with proper training for the PPE wearer. Using ergonomic manipulators and handling aids to reduce manual handling of items (site specific RAMS etc.) Consider a design review.	R
	for second fix using plant machinery	8.3	Use robotic lifting equipment, vacuum lifter is 2.5m from control consul, which can also be detached to be a remote control, so distance between machine operator and person at the glass is maintained. In some situations, it may be preferable to have a second person at the glass e.g. very large panels, they must approach the glass from the opposite face, so the glass is always between operatives as a physical barrier. Two people from the same household can overcome manual handling restrictions. In that case we suggest installing signage at workface or on Mobile Elevated Work Platform clearly showing others that this is the case.	G
	Manifestations	8.4	Fitted at a later stage, put a coloured tape on glass as a temporary measure.	G
9	Plastering see 1.1, 1.2, 1.21, 5.5.	9.1	Spreads, Stilts knocking up.	G
	for skimming	9.2	No change suggested operatives can maintain social distance.	G
	for applying second and third coats	9.3	No change suggested operatives can maintain social distance.	G
10	Rendering see 1.1, 1.2, 1.21, 2.1, 3 and 5.5.			A
	To apply through colour render	10.1	2m distancing can be maintained from the start to the finish of the process, as the cure time allows a gap. Although space considerations and work timing patterns must be considered when working from scaffold systems.	A

			Programme to eliminate trade interface working hand over of area to contactor until completion.	
	for installing beads and insulation	10.2	No change suggested operatives work individually.	G
		10.3	Application of thin coat render, 2m distance can be achieved when installing beads and insulation, 2m distance cannot be maintained when applying the topcoat due to curing times to enable the correct quality finish. Although space considerations and work timing patterns must be reviewed when working from scaffold systems. Programme to eliminate trade interface working hand over of area to contactor until completion.	R
11	Operable Partitions: See 1.1, 1.7, 2.1, 3 and 5.7			A
	for first phase	11.1	Operable wall head track systems.	G
		11.2	Acoustic baffle to ceiling void.	G
		11.3	Specialist motor drive units.	A
	for second phase	11.4	Install partitions, including glass, size too small and weight often too great to stop manual handling that would interfere with social distancing.	R
		11.5	Install large operable wall panels over 4m to location with direct access.	A
		11.6	Specialist bespoke systems.	A
12	Airless spray plaster See 1.1, 1.21 and 2.1	12.1	Ensure the hose is long enough.	G
13	External work See 1.1, 1.7, 1.21, 2.1 and 3	13.1	Light gauge steel frame Systems (SFS), Cementitious Boards and External cladding sheets.	G
		13.2	Steel frame studs over 2 metre install two persons.	G

		13.3	Steel frame stud under 2m one person install.	G
		13.4	Use of low weight sheet material to enable one-person install. Approval by system owner and principle designer required.	G
		13.5	All sheet material of high weight is two people install; boards can be reduced in size cut down for safe one person install. Where possible use low weight sheet material to enable one person install. Approval by system owner and principle designer required.	A
		13.6	Space considerations and restrictions moving sheet material and personal space, work timing patterns must be considered when working from access equipment. Weather conditions must be assessed prior to commencement of work.	G
14	Screeding operations, sand and cement and flow screed operations. See 1.1, 1.21, 2.1 and 3	14.1	Setting up routing of hoses by two people length of hose allows 2 metre distancing and good routing will also help this, one person operating the screed pump to pump the materials, one person laying the screed and one person assisting the layer there is no requirement to be closer than 2 metre any time during this process, including the floor sanding of cured flow screed.	G