

MANDERWOOD

Timber Engineering Limited www.manderwood.co.uk

Health & Safety Policy for the Loading, Haulage, Delivery and Erection of Trussed Rafter on site - A definition of responsibilities

(These Guidelines have been developed in association with the Health & Safety Executives as a voluntary code of practice for the Trussed Rafter industry)

LOADING TRUSSES

The Truss Fabricator will either be responsible for in-house haulage or for selecting a competent haulier. In either case he shall ensure that trailers suitably adapted for the safe delivery of trussed rafters are used.

The Truss Fabricator will be responsible for providing the contractor with details of the weight, physical dimensions, configuration and layout of the trusses to be delivered in advance of delivery.

Details concerning weights of bundles of trusses and their banding will be provided by the Truss Fabricator at time of delivery.

HAULAGE OF TRUSSES

Where haulage is not to be provided in-house, the Truss Fabricator is responsible for the appointment of a competent haulier. Competent in this text will mean a haulier that complies with all legislation and provides all the drivers to be employed in delivering trusses with both general and product related training.

The Truss Fabricator will ensure that every driver has received suitable Health and Safety training before being allowed to leave the truss fabrication yard

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UNLOADING, TRANSPORT ON SITE AND STORAGE OF TRUSSED RAFTERS

The contractor is responsible for preparing a safe working method for the unloading, transport on site and storage of trussed rafters

Should the safe working method identify any unusual requirements the contractor should notify the Truss Fabricator before delivery

The Contractor is responsible for the provision of appropriate equipment and manpower to comply with this safe working method and for the training of the manpower and maintenance of the equipment

The Contractor is responsible for providing suitable access for the truss delivery lorry, level hard-standing for unloading and the provision for the safe separation of pedestrians from the delivery and off-loading process

Where a crane is used to off-load the Contractor is responsible for the hire and for providing a slinger/banksman suitably trained

If asked by the contractor the Truss Fabricator and the Haulier will, where appropriate, cooperate in the development of a safe working method for these activities

Whilst on site the safety of the delivery driver shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. However, the delivery driver shall be empowered to refuse to offload if any aspect of the safe working method is contravened such that health and safety is compromised

CONSTRUCTION OF ROOFS

BUILDING DESIGN

THE CDM REGULATIONS

The Truss Fabricator is **NOT** the Building Designer. The Building Designer, usually the Architect, is assumed by the Truss Fabricator to be a competent person within the meaning of Health and Safety legislation and, by specifying timber trussed rafters for the roof structure, is deemed to have taken responsibility for choosing a design solution which satisfies CDM requirements. (view the HSE website)

Where such information would not be obvious to a competent Building Designer, the Truss Fabricator will convey to him clear information on, for example, truss weights, dimensions, configurations and the layout and erection sequence for trusses.

The Building Designer will be responsible for ensuring the scheme of trusses proposed by the Truss Fabricator satisfies their requirements

ERECTING TRUSSED RAFTERS

Unless the contract is for supply and erect, the Truss Fabricator's responsibility in the development of safe working methods relating to truss erection shall be limited to providing information and assistance in development of the safe working plan.

However the Truss Fabricator does have a duty of care to convey to the contractor any information which would not be obvious to an experienced competent contractor. This could include specific requirements for the erection sequence of trusses or the specification of temporary bracing required to ensure stability during erection.