



CLIENT	NATIONAL GRID ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION
WORKS PACKAGE TITLE	WESTFIELD PILL, PEMBROKE
CONTRACT NUMBER	4567
OPERATING UNIT	OCU UTILITY SERVICES – HDD DIVISION

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Reference	4567-DWG-HDD1 Rev 5
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REGISTERING, AUTHORISING & IDENTIFYING AMENDMENTS

Any change in working methods, conditions or additional risks identified whilst work is in progress will need to be brought to the attention of the signatories below who will need to discuss the implications. Where applicable, a request to amend the Method Statement should be made to those names listed below. Any revisions will then need to be approved and communicated back to copy holders.

Amendments should be clearly identified within the text by a mark in the page border and a brief description below.

Rev	Date	Reason for Issue	Produced by	Checked by	Approved by (OCU)	Approved by (client)
00	26/01/2026	Issued for Review	Abbey McNulty	J Cooke	Aidan Walsh	
01	27/04/2026	Shot 2 removed	Abbey McNulty	J Cooke	Aidan Walsh	
02	26/06/2026	Revised in line with the design	Abbey McNulty	J Cooke	Aidan Walsh	



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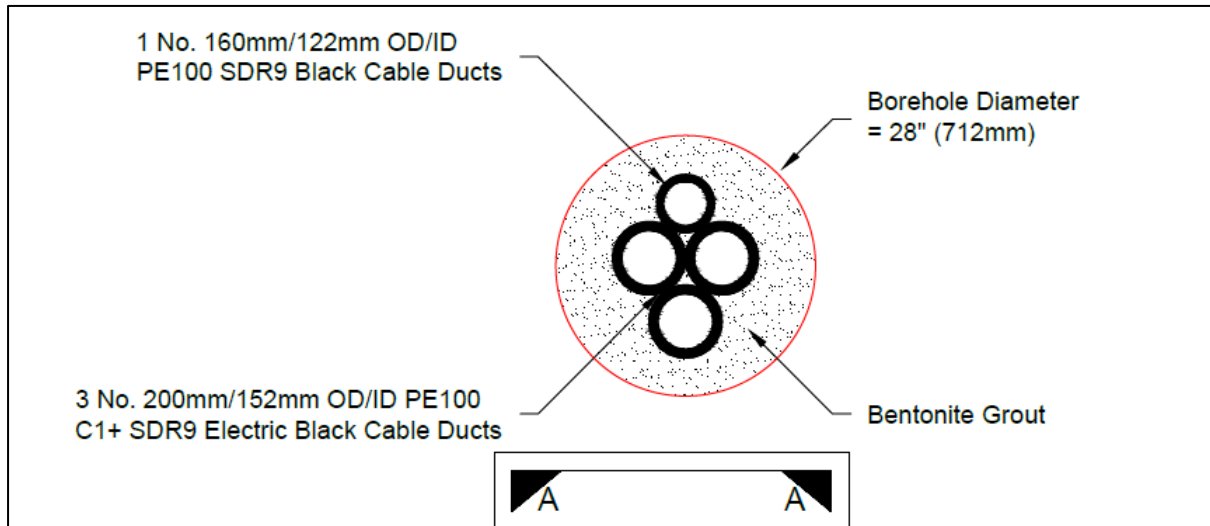
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1.0 Introduction – Description of Works

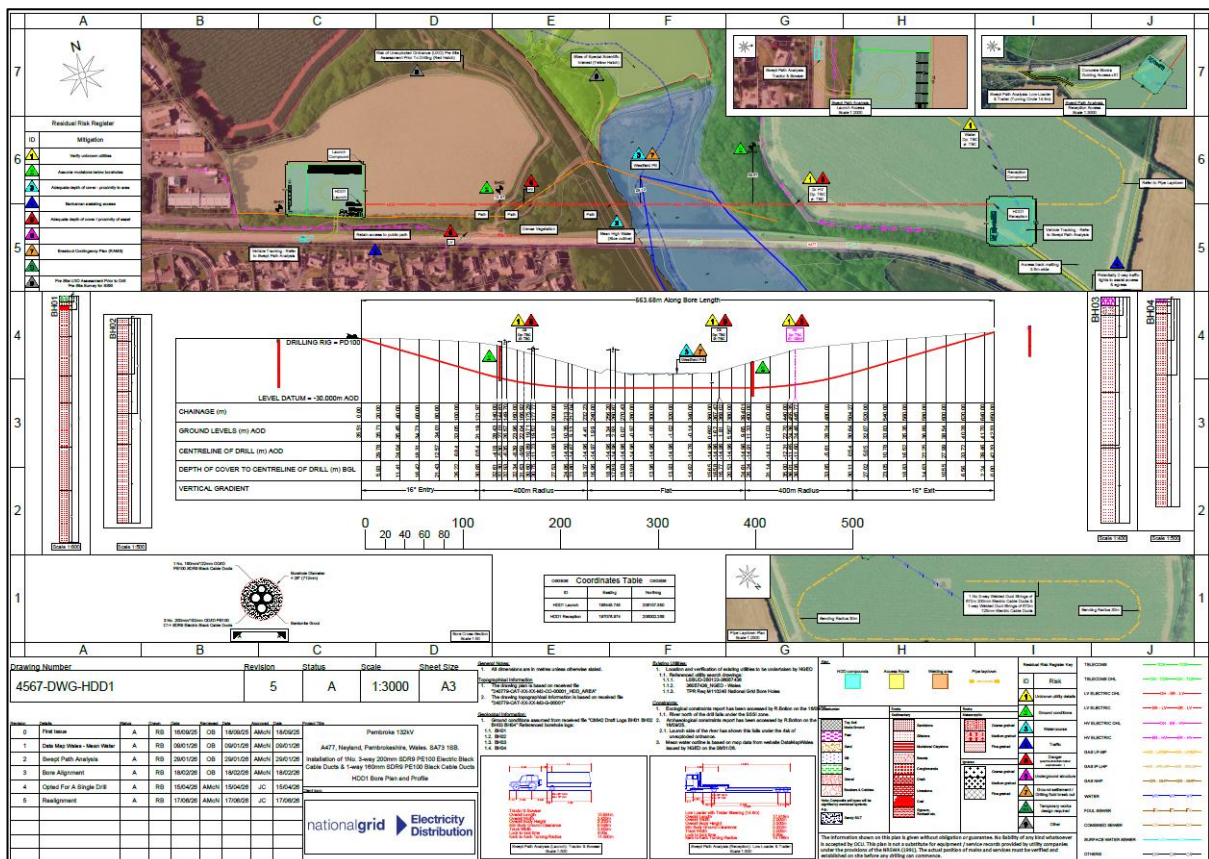
OCU Utility services HDD division have been appointed to design and undertake Horizontal drilling activities on the Westfield Pill Project.

OCU Trenchless are required to install 1No. shot of 650m by means of horizontal directional drill under the Westfield Pill. 2No. shots consist of 3way 200mm OD 152mm ID PE100 C1+ SDR-9 and 1No 160mm OD 122mm ID PE100 SDR9 Black Cable Ducts.

Cross Section:



4567-DWG-HDD1 Rev 5:





The purpose of this Method Statement is to outline the procedure to describe and determine the process and techniques to be implemented for the drilling of the required bores and installation of product pipe as per the approved design 4567-DWG-HDD1 Rev 5 (Appendix A)

Enabling works to provide access and egress to the work areas will be provided and maintained by OCU.

All existing underground ducts and services within the vicinity of the drill path, site compound and launch/reception pits will need to be located, marked out and their position detailed to the drilling team.

This document will also act as a guide to construction personnel on how to carry out the works safely and in accordance with statutory and environmental requirements.
The scope of the works will include.

- Site mobilization of plant and equipment.
- Set up of HDD equipment in the site compounds.
- Excavation/Backfill of launch/reception pits and thrust blocks.
- Drilling-Pilot shot and subsequent reaming of bore(s).
- Welding of pipes and installation of pipe.
- Demobilisation of plant and equipment.

The Method statement and Risk assessment are supported by various documents and systems as mentioned in Section 2.0.

Copies of the documents will be held either in hard copy or electronically by the Operational site management team.

Commence date	September 2026
Duration	6 months

A hazard identification & risk assessment (attached) has been carried out to identify all known hazards associated with the activities covered in this method statement and the control measures that will be put in place to mitigate any risks identified. This document will be issued to supervisors and briefed out to site operatives involved in the works. Should any unforeseen hazards arise during the construction phase, the works will stop immediately, and the risk assessment will be revised.

2.0 Reference Documents

Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015	
Construction Phase Plan	
Emergency Response Plan	
OCU Health, Safety & Environmental Policies, Procedures & Arrangements	
OCU Integrated Management Systems	
Health & Safety Guidelines HSG47	HSG47
Health & Safety Guideline GS6	HSGS6
Health & Safety in Construction 2006	HSG150
Guidance on Permit to Work Systems 2005	HSG250
OCU Excavation Procedure	OCU-HS-S1-PRO-17
Client Specific Documentation as required	

3.0 Pre-commencement Requirements

- Personnel undertaking works to have undertaken a project specific client site induction, EUSR Power & EUSR Electrofusion welding certification (For pipe welding).



- Suitable Temporary Welfare facilities to be in place.
- A nominated first aider for the works team to be in place.
- Individual competencies shall be held either electronically or in the office file.
- All materials and resources are on hand to complete the work safely and efficiently.
- OCU Site manager or supervisor will brief out this method statement and risk assessment to all relevant personnel.
- OCU site supervisor/foreman shall further conduct a site point of work risk assessment (POWRA) to identify any specific hazards on the day such as weather/ underfoot conditions and brief the working party on those hazards and any required precautions. The working party will then sign the briefing acknowledgement register confirm their understanding of the task to be carried out including any hazards and precautions identified on the point of work risk assessment. (The POWRA will be undertaken daily at each work site and be updated if conditions change during the working day/shift
- A Permit to Break Ground to be issued by the Engineer and in place prior to the commencement of any excavation works.
- Permit to drill to be prepared and signed off by the client prior to any drill activities.
- Any client specific requirements or permits to be in place.
- Full site-specific PPE to be always worn and /or task specific PPE as detailed in the risk assessment.
- Items of plant and equipment to have relevant documentation and checked prior to use.
- Items of mobile plant to be fitted with “thumbs Up” system where required.
- All environmental agency exemptions and/or permits to be in place prior to work commencing.

4.0 Roles & Responsibilities

The Operations Director and Project manager are responsible for the safe working of the site.

The Site Manager/Supervisor shall be responsible for monitoring compliance to ensure that all work is carried out to statutory requirements, standards, rules, and that risk assessment control measures are implemented, and that method statements are followed by the work teams.

It is the responsibility of all persons working or visiting the site to ensure that:

- They work to the requirements of this method statement and risk assessment,
- They work in a safe manner that does not endanger themselves or others who may be affected by their actions,
- Assist new employees, young or inexperienced workers to recognize hazards on site,
- Report accidents, incidents, near misses and unsafe acts and conditions, and
- Participate in any safety briefings, initiatives, toolbox talks and training.
- Adhere to site rules.

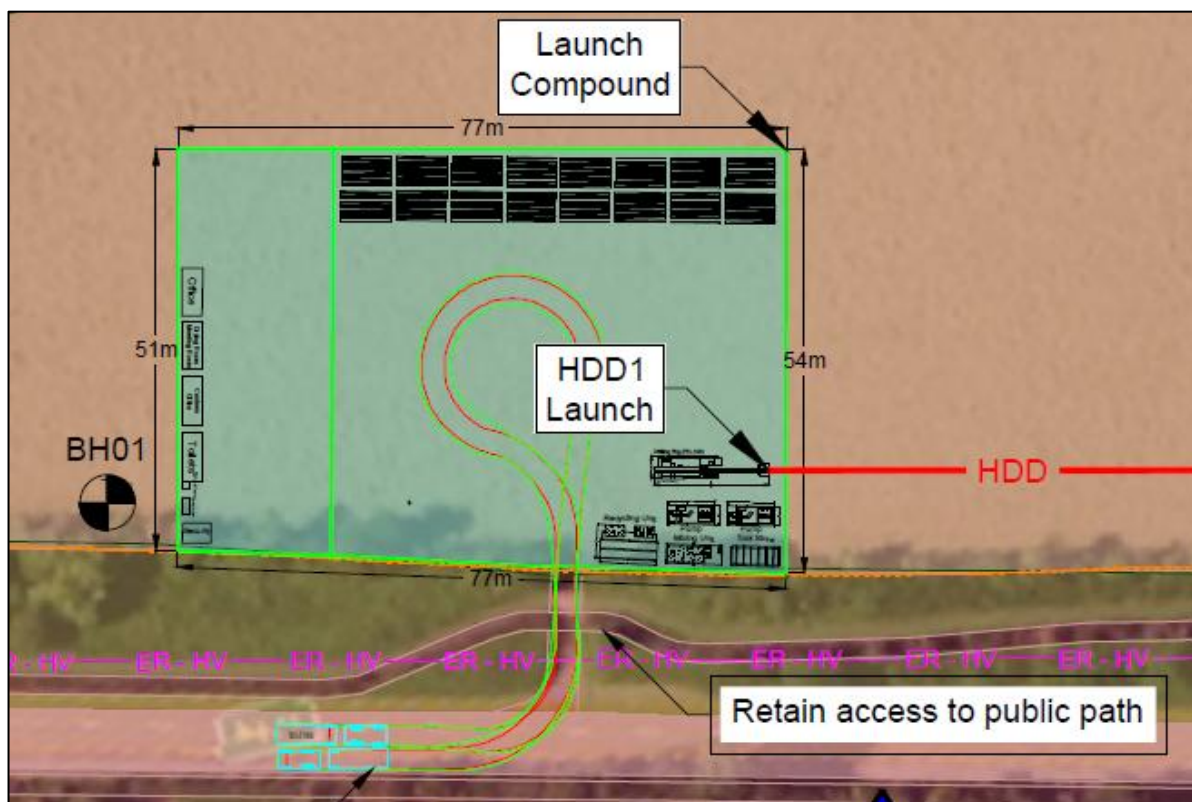
5.0 METHOD OF WORK – Mobilisation

Site layout

An area approximately 77mx50m for the operation of the Drilling rig and support equipment/vehicles will be required at the Entry Point (launch) of the drill. This area need not be square but can be flexible to suit the shape of the easement at the work area but needs to be an absolute minimum of 50m wide.

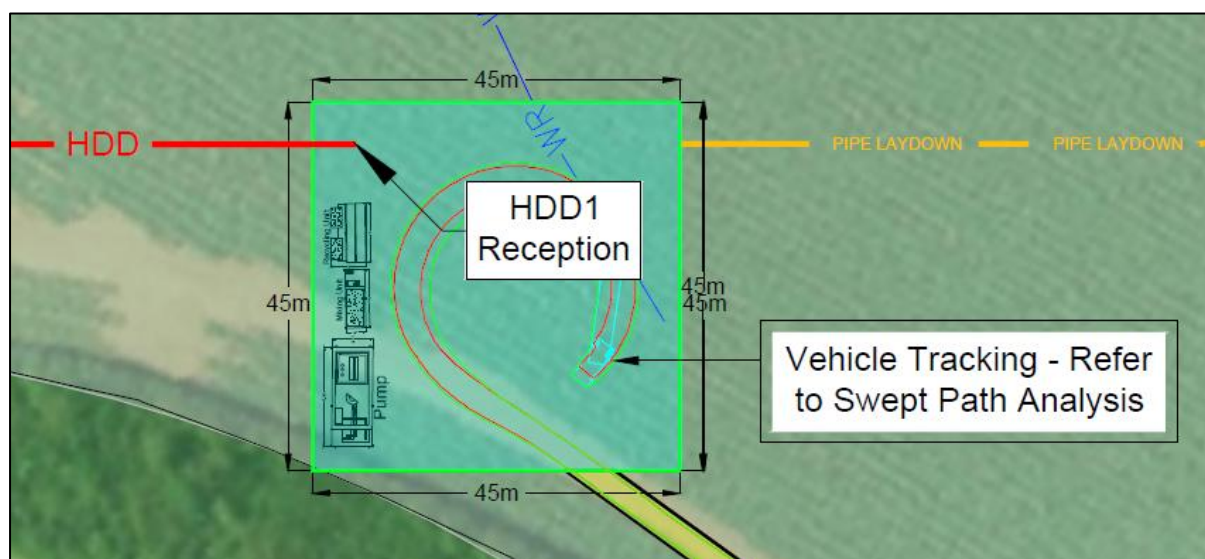
Indicative layout Launch side for PD100 Drill rig.

The Drill side site set up will be generally based on the drawing below subject to location and available space.

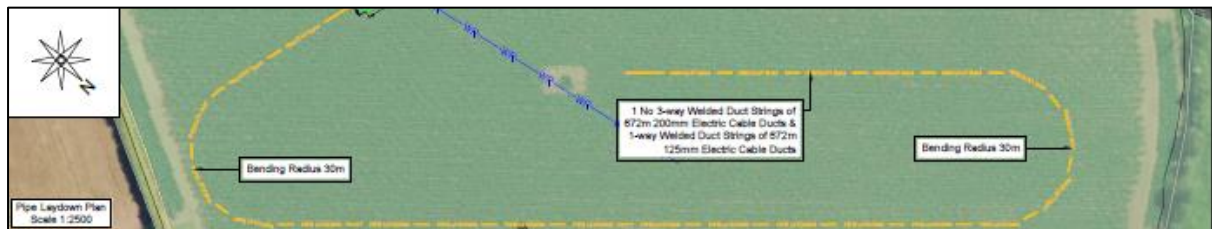


The exact positioning of the equipment will be at the discretion of the drill team leader and be subject to local conditions.

A working area approximately 45x45m wide will be required at the Exit Point for pipe handling and drilling fluid transfer. An additional recycling unit, mixing unit and pump will be required at exit to assist in cleaning the mud.



In addition, a pipe welding area and pipe layout easement will be required:

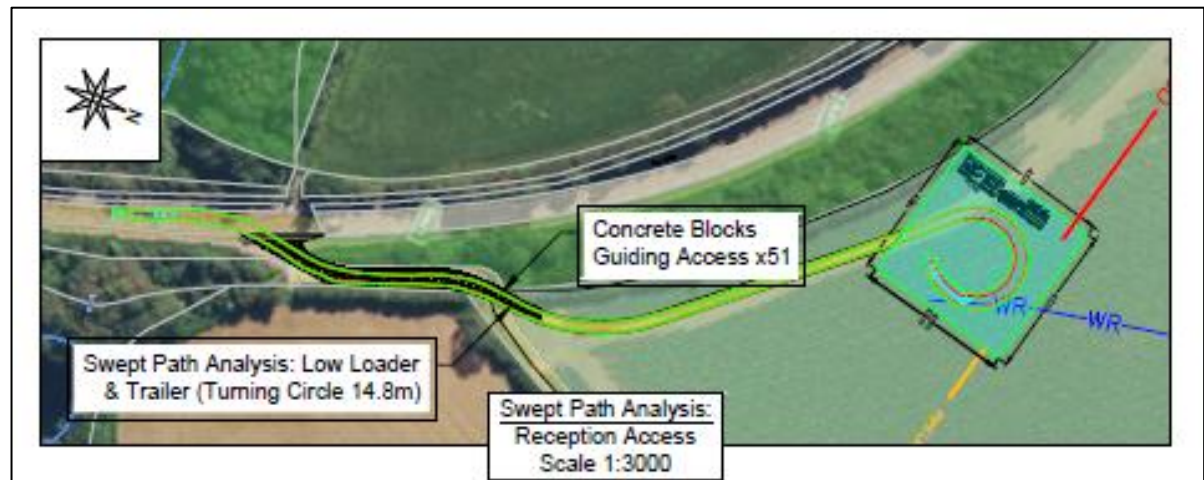


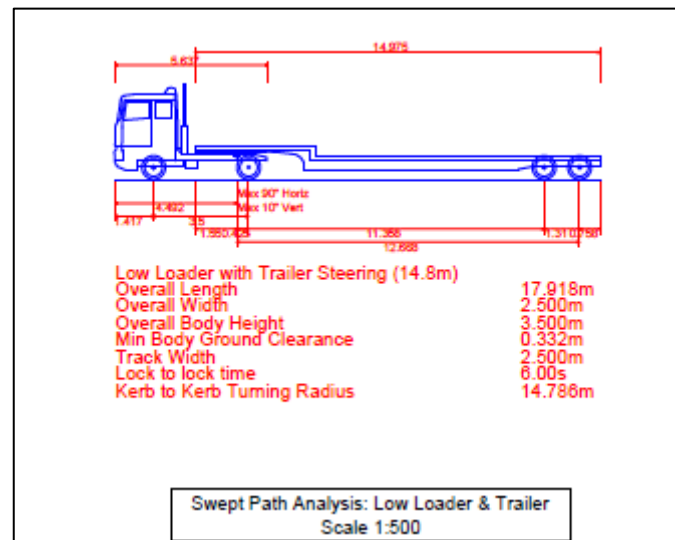
Swept path analysis for the haul road, and track matting for the launch and reception compound areas.

Launch area:



Receive area:





Vehicles and plant will be mobilized to site along the defined routes in the traffic management plan and use dedicated access points and haul roads as per the approved traffic management plan. Delivery drivers will adhere to the highway code at all times on the public highway and Site-specific rules while on the working easement and haul roads.

Details of the project traffic management plan will be supplied to delivery drivers to ensure compliance.

Upon arrival of drilling equipment, the delivery lorry will be parked within a safe working area for the offloading of the drilling rig. The drill rig is a self-contained tracked machine, delivered on a low loader trailer; the trailer has ramps that will be lowered thus allowing off-loading of the drill rig. The drill rig will be off loaded by one operator whilst a second person will act as banksmen guiding the drill down the ramps and to its required location.

Mobile plant will also be delivered to site by low loader, these may be OCU operated vehicles or third-party logistics providers.

(Access to site for delivery vehicle drivers to be as per NGED site rules).

Mixing units and ancillary equipment will be also delivered on low loaders or flatbed lorries and will be unloaded either by Crane /Excavator used as a crane or telehandler. (Where a mobile crane is to be used a Temporary works design must be supplied for the crane pad).

Where a crane is to be used a specific lift plan, the temporary works design and CBR for the hardstanding will be supplied to enable the calculation of lifting pad requirements.

Where possible loads will be preslung to avoid working at height but in certain cases it may be necessary to enter vehicle load beds. In these situations, suitable access points must be used and edge protection in place. For oversized loads where it is not possible to access the load bed, A ladder may be used for short duration to attach lifting accessories where the operative can maintain 3 points of contact and an additional person can secure ladder. (Task to be included in the daily POWRA)

Hold point.

Lift plans will be developed and produced to manage all lifting activities.

All existing underground ducts and services within the vicinity of the site compound, launch/reception pits and bore path will have been located, marked out and their position detailed to the drilling team by Site Manager.



A launch pit approximately 3.0m wide x 3.0m long x 1.2m deep will be required for each drill inside the launch site compound. A reception pit 3.0m x 3.0m x 1.2m deep will be required for each drill at Exit Point. All excavations to be assessed and suitable trench support provided where appropriate. All excavations to be secured within a fenced compound using Heras Fencing as a minimum.

The Product pipe will be supplied and delivered to site by OCU.

The Product Pipe will be delivered to site on a flatbed lorry; this will be parked in as suitable area for unloading. The driver will unstrap the load and then move to a safe location.

The pipes will be unloaded by a telehandler under a specific lift plan.

These will be placed in a lay down area in close proximity to the welding shelter in order to reduce vehicle movements during the welding process. All pipes will be chocked to prevent any unplanned movement and barriered off to prevent damaged from passing plant and equipment.

The pipe will be Butt Fusion Welded into single strings and tested by approved supplier.

Butt Fusion Welding will be to Client specification. The product pipes will be Internally and externally de-beaded.

Mud Tight tow heads will be provided by OCU.

While pipe string/towing welded pipe, route to be checked in advance for hazards, i.e., ditches /Overhead cables etc. and suitable controls to be put into place, including GS6 Barriers, height restrictors on excavator, edge protection /identification on ditches and banksman to be utilised as required.

5.1 GROUND CONDITIONS

A Factual Ground Investigation Report has been provided for this crossing to provide the Geological Information (Appendix B)

Geological Information:

5.1.1. Ground conditions assumed from received file "C8642 Draft Logs BH01 BH02 BH03 BH04"
Referenced borehole logs

The proposed HDD bore plan by OCU Utility Services is based upon ground investigations log "BH02, BH04 the findings have been extrapolated from the borehole log locations to the extent of the HDD length. The ground conditions are expected to be "SANDSTONE" to 35.00m BGL. The maximum bore depth of this crossing is proposed at 36.06 BGL, resulting in the bore path being located within the assumed Sandstone. It is the intention of the HDD bore path to maintain a 400m radius vertical gradient, which is expected to be achievable with the proposed down-hole assembly tooling. Drilling fluid additive will be used to maintain bore integrity and to optimise fluid viscosity to effectively remove cuttings from the bore through suspension in the drilling fluid being "flushed" through the bore during the drilling process.

5.2 RIG ANCHORING

The sheet pile wall will be installed to provide direct thrust resistance and ground support for the HDD rig during drilling operations. Installation will be carried out using a CAT 313 tracked excavator fitted with a vibratory piling hammer. Prior to works, a Temporary Works Design will be issued, and the Temporary Works Supervisor will inspect the area to ensure the ground is level, stable, and suitable for plant operation. A permit-to-dig will be completed, and all underground services will be identified and clearly marked. The sheet pile line will be set out by the Site Engineer to the required alignment and length.

Before piling begins, all plant and lifting equipment will be checked. The excavator's quick-hitch, hydraulic connections, and safety pins will be inspected to confirm they are fully engaged, locked, and free from damage or leakage. The vibratory hammer will be checked for secure attachment, correct operation, and oil levels. Lifting chains or pile clamps will be verified for valid certification, correct SWL, and absence of wear or distortion. These checks will be completed by the operator and verified by the banksman or supervisor prior to every shift.

Sheet piles will be delivered to site and offloaded onto firm, level ground using the excavator under the supervision of a banksman. The CAT 313 will then lift and position each pile using certified lifting accessories connected to the hammer. The first pile will be aligned to the set-out line and driven using the vibratory hammer, maintaining vertical alignment throughout. Driving will continue until the required embedment depth is achieved, verified by depth markings on the pile.

Each subsequent pile will be interlocked and driven sequentially to form a continuous wall. Alignment and interlock engagement will be checked frequently to ensure uniform line and level. The completed wall will sit directly in front of the HDD rig's thrust plate, forming the primary reaction face during operation. The top of the wall will be checked to ensure full, even contact with the rig plate. Any refusal before the design depth, or deviation from alignment, will be reported immediately to the Site Supervisor before continuing.

On completion, the wall will be visually inspected to confirm all piles are seated correctly, securely interlocked, and installed to the correct height and depth. The area will then be prepared for rig positioning and operation.

A minimum 5 m exclusion zone will be maintained around the excavator during all lifting and piling activities. The banksman will always remain in clear view of the operator and use agreed hand signals or radio communication. All operatives will wear full PPE, including hearing and eye protection. Work will stop immediately if excessive vibration, instability, or unsafe conditions occur.

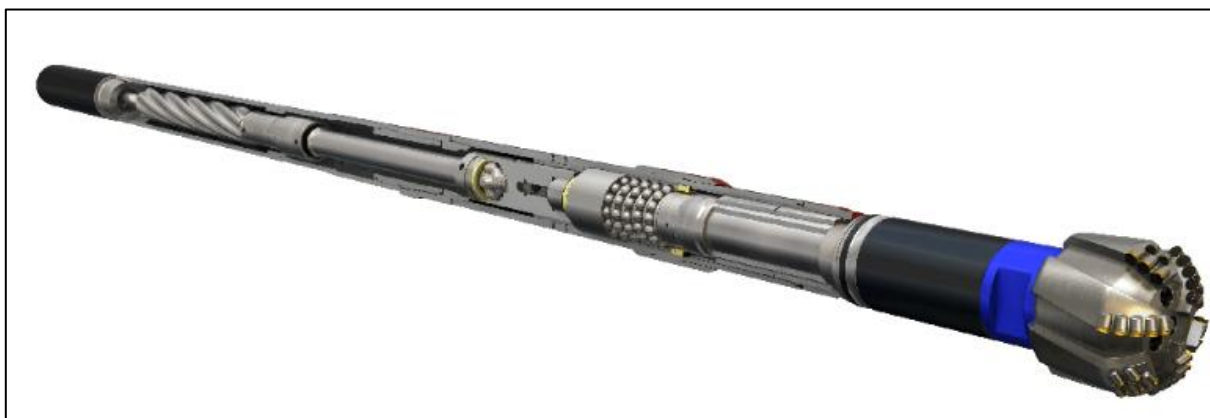
5.3 DRILLING OPERATION

The drill will be carried out in accordance with the proposed bore plans indicated on drawing 4567-DWG-HDD1 Rev 5 (Appendix A)

Drill commencement

A launch and reception pit will be set out as per coordinates on the drill design drawing. These will be excavated following the steps described above.

The drilling operation will commence with the installation of a pilot bore using a suitably sized mud motor, selected to suit the geological conditions. This will ensure adequate accommodation of the drill string and allow for controlled pressure injection of drilling fluid throughout the pilot drilling process.



Typical Mud Motor

The drilling will be carried out continuously in intervals subject to drill rod length, equivalent to one length of drill pipe until the drilling head exits the ground.

As the drilling is undertaken, information from the drill head will transmit real-time inclination and azimuth information remotely to the surveyor/tracker.

(Appendix C)

Gyro tracking using a Gyro Steering Tool (GST) provides highly accurate drill-head positioning by continuously measuring azimuth and pitch without being affected by magnetic interference, enabling precise steering even at significant depths. The system delivers real-time data throughout drilling, allowing the driller and steering engineer to compare the actual drill path with the planned profile and make immediate adjustments. It incorporates a north-seeking calibration process to establish true direction and maintain accuracy over long crossings, with periodic recalibration during drilling. When combined with GPS Track, gyro data is further verified at surface checkpoints, ensuring centimetre-level accuracy and reducing risks from existing utilities along the drill path.

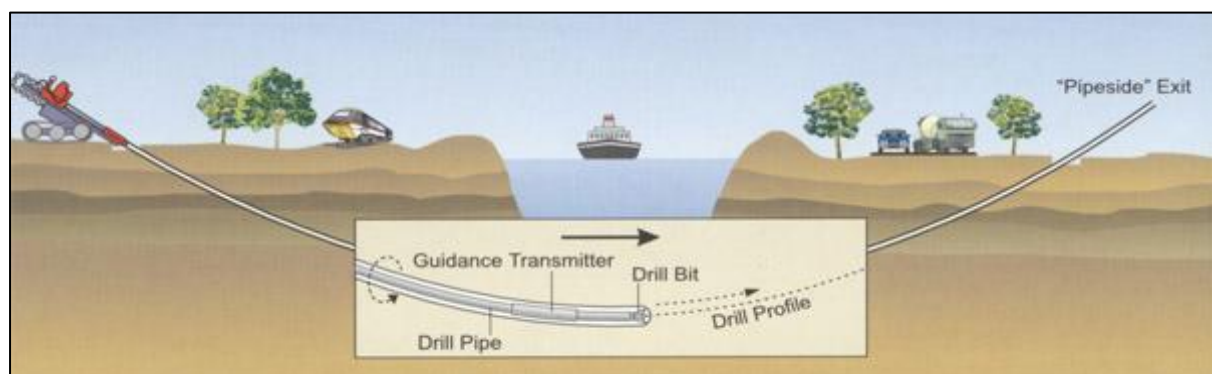
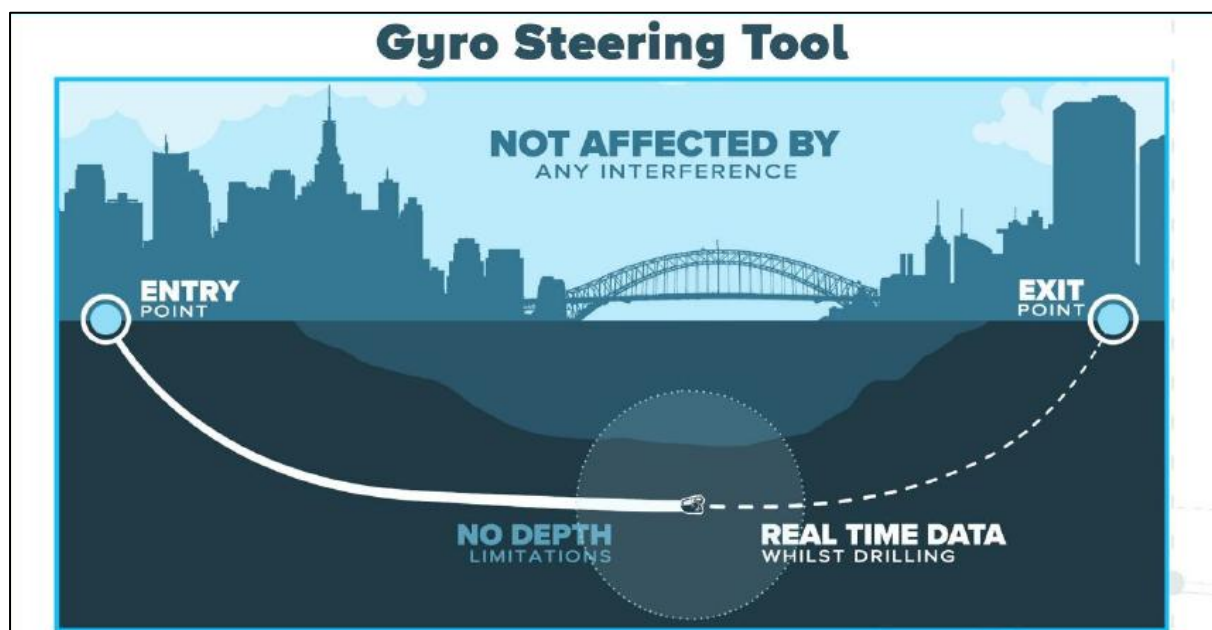


Diagram 1: Pilot Hole Schematic

Once the drill head emerges from the ground at Exit Point, the drill head will be removed using tonghands attached to the relevant 360 excavator positioned at reception side.

Tong hand attachment fitted to CAT 320 excavator.



HOLD POINT – Permit to lift is in place.

To do this

The rig operator will under instruction from the excavator operator/supervisor (by two-way radio communication) isolate the drilling rig.

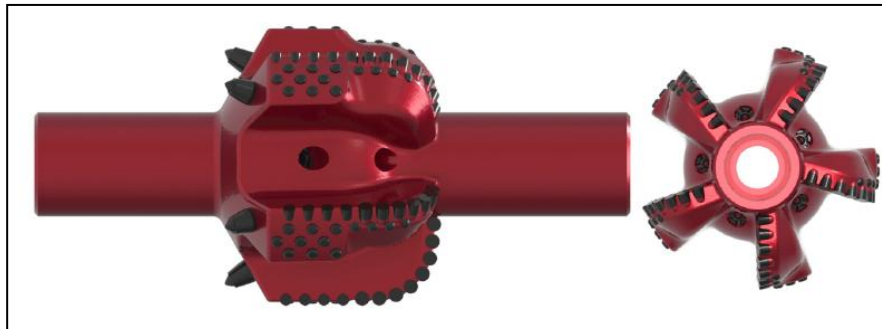
The tonghand attachment will by design remove and install all tooling without any manual assistance by site personnel except for the excavator operator. All tooling can be attached and detached by the tong hands attachment.

A banksman will oversee the alignment of tooling from a safe location in liaison by hand signals with the excavator operator.

The tonghand will attach and tighten the tooling to the required torque setting.

Once successfully completed the excavator operator will confirm to the rig operator.

Reaming will commence using the required type of reamer as ground conditions dictate Reaming passes will repeat using incremental size reamers to increase the bore diameter as necessary.



PDC Hole Opener

During the reaming process, drilling fluid is pumped under pressure through the drill string to the reamer. As the drill rig pulls the reamer back towards it, drill pipe is attached continuously behind the reamer for subsequent reaming and pipe pulling operations. These are identified as trailing rods.

During this process a tractor and tanker will be used to extract excess drill fluid from the reception pit and transport back to the launch side for recycling.

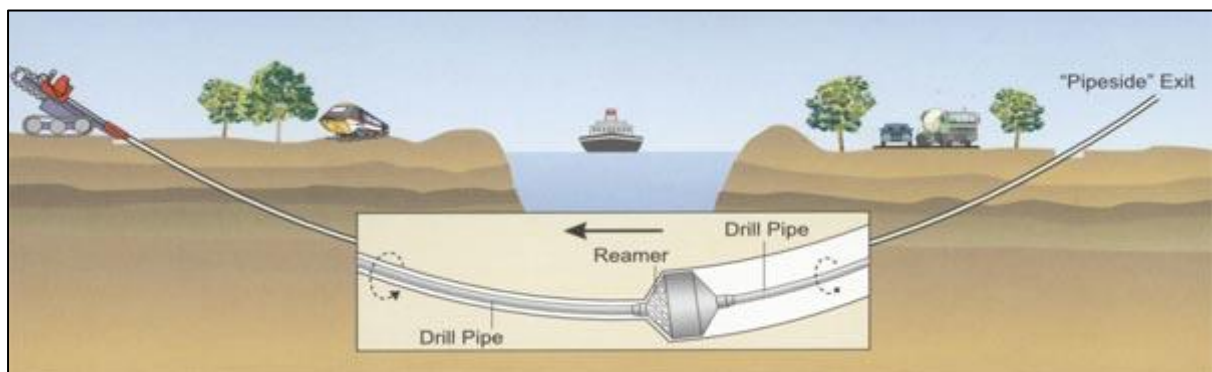
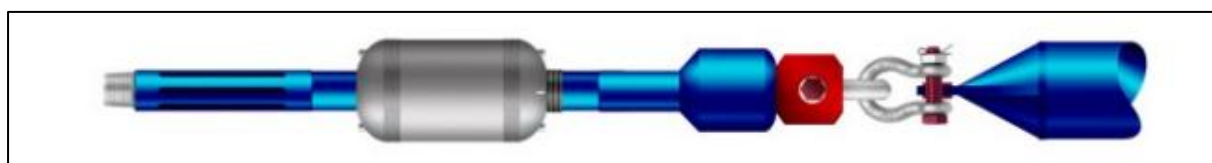


Diagram 2: Reaming Schematic

When the bore hole has been reamed out to the correct diameter the reamer is sent back down the bore one or two more times to ensure that the hole is clear of any large objects and that the slurry in the hole is well mixed.

This prepares the bore for the product pipe to be pulled in. Once the driller is satisfied that the bore is clear and ready for the pipe, the tow head is connected to the drill string via a 110T swivel. The swivel prevents the pipe from rotating during the pullback.



Typical Pulling assembly

The length of the product pipe is to be equivalent or greater than the length of the drill string so that adequate pipe protrudes at each end for continuation works by OCU.

The pipe is then pulled back towards the entry area by the drill rig.

Close control over downhole pressures should be observed to ensure no circulation loss occurs.

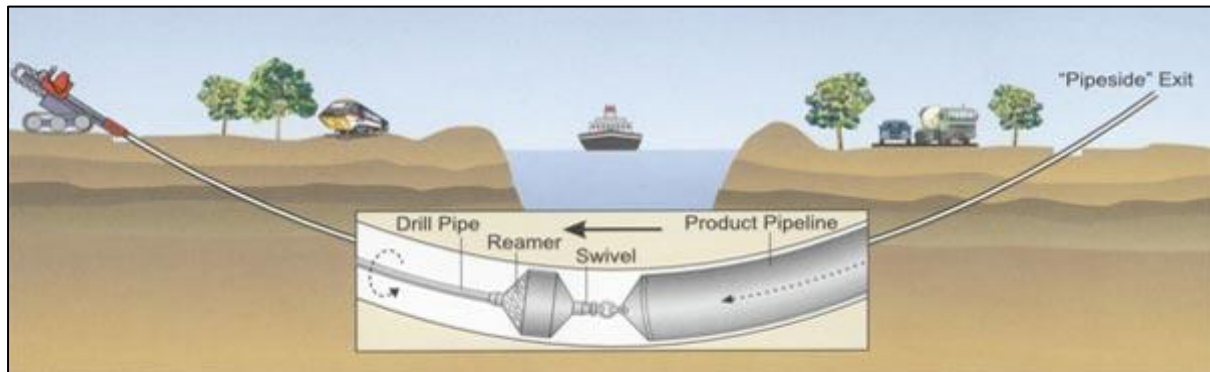


Diagram 3: Pipe Pull Schematic

The pipe will be sealed to prevent any contamination from drill fluids or other materials during the installation activity and while welded and laid out ready for installation.

Upon completion of the HDD crossings, OCU will produce an As-Built drawing using CAD, which will be presented to the Client.

5.4 DRILLING FLUIDS-General

Enviro Form fill or similar should be on hand to deal with any major Break-Out.

During drilling of the hole, the drilling fluid lubricates the drill string, removes solids from the borehole, and cools the drilling bit and downhole instruments.

The drilling fluid system design will be based on expected ground conditions and adjusted as required throughout the drilling operations, this will be based on the recommended Mud plan (Appendix D)

The drilling mud has very good sealing properties and is often used in construction of dams, where the water table is close to ground level.

One of the primary functions of drilling mud in Horizontal Directional Drilling, is that it provides a very good 'filter cake'. This means that, due to the flat clay platelets and the minute size of the particles, the mud soaks into permeable and porous drilled hole walls and provides a seal.

Mud viscosity will be varied according to the prevailing conditions and monitoring will be an ongoing operation. The desired viscosity for the ground conditions will be maintained. Mud pump volumes and pressures will vary according to conditions and the nozzle sizes used in the tools; the mud pump output details are included in the HDD equipment section.

DRILLING FLUIDS – Cleaning, Spoil Separation and Disposal

During the drilling of the holes, cuttings will be produced. The cuttings will be carried back along the drilled path by the drilling fluids to the mud pit. The mud pit is a pit that is excavated close to the HDD entry point.

The level of drilling fluid in the mud pit is monitored at all times during drilling operations. The driller will be able to monitor the level of the drilling fluid in the mud pit and keep the circulating drilling fluid system in balance, controlling the rate of pumping from the mud pit to the drilling fluid recycling system.

Drilled cuttings will be collected in a skip, or similar, so that actual volumes removed from the bore can be compared and recorded by the Fluids Technician with theoretical volumes for the size of pilot hole and ream. Any variations between the actual and theoretical volumes must be relayed to the Drilling Supervisor.

An area will be provided close to the work area at entry and exit for the storage of solids produced by the operation, these will be removed by licenced waste carrier to a suitable licenced waste or recycling facility.

Waste drilling fluid remaining at the completion of all HDD operations will be removed from site by a licenced waste carrier to a suitable licenced waste or recycling facility.

R2000E FLUIDS RECYCLING UNIT & ST2000E ACTIVE TANK



SITE TEC M2002E FLUIDS MIXING TANK



SITE TEC P2500D MUD PUMP



The drilling fluids used in OCU operations are classified as Non-Hazardous Waste, reference 01-05-04, in the European Waste Catalogue, and are suitable for disposal to landfill.

Supasorb may be used to absorb the water and solidify the remaining sludge which can then be excavated and removed as above.

Cuttings/waste will remain on site until maximum loads can be removed to prevent unnecessary vehicle movements.

**DRILLING FLUIDS – Loss of Circulation**

In the event that Break-Out is experienced, the rig will immediately shut off the pumps and the drilling assembly will be pulled off bottom to reduce annular pressures.

HOLD POINT – Loss of Circulation.

A Break-Watch programme will be operated at all times. Break-Out may occur some distance from the bore path.

Prior to drilling, potential Break-Out pathways will be identified and contingency plans put in place. (Appendix F)

- Sand Bags & Straw Bales will be available to control drill fluid at surface.
- An excavator will be available to dig a pit to contain fluid.
- Vacuum trucks will be available to transfer drill fluid from the containment
 - point back to the recycling system.
- If drilling is being undertaken in contaminated land, Break-Out may be contaminated.

Should mud circulation be partially lost as drilling progresses, operations will cease. An inspection of the drill line will be undertaken to determine if the fluid loss is to the surface or being lost downhole into the surrounding formation. Should the fluid loss be to the surface, then the mud will be contained with sandbags and if possible pumped back to the rig entry pit. To reduce or halt the mud fracture, the drilling string will be withdrawn from the hole to a position where mud returns are regained to the rig site.

Loss of fluid to the surface in accessible areas remains a priority. This will be contained and controlled immediately. The running back in of the drill string will not only recondition the drilled hole but will also have allowed time for the surface fracture to self-seal. Once the hole has been reconditioned, new cuttings generated by further drilling can flow into the fracture and eventually seal it off.

Should fluid loss be to the surrounding formation and not to surface, attempts as outlined above to recover circulation will be implemented. Should circulation continue to be lost to the formation, and drilled cuttings are also being carried out of the borehole into voids, drilling of the pilot hole can continue as normal.

Maintaining 100% mud returns in crossings where formations are predominantly sand, and silts cannot be guaranteed. The loss of the drilling fluid to the surrounding formation requires closer attention to drilling parameters downhole, such as drill string torque and push/pull characteristics.

Abandoned Bores / Plant:

In the event that a drill shot is unsuccessful then the client shall be informed, and all equipment shall be withdrawn from the bore as far as is reasonably practicable and then the void will be filled with a mud slurry and allowed to solidify.

Where plant becomes stuck underground work shall cease and a method for its recovery devised.

Where it is found to be irretrievable due to its location under the canal then equipment will be abandoned in the ground, the remaining bore filled with mud slurry and its location noted on the as-built drawings.

6.0 WORK SPECIFIC CONTROLS**6.1 Excavation**

OCU excavation procedure to be followed at all times.

HSG 47 Guidance to be followed at all times when planning and excavation.

Temporary works procedure to be followed.



Daily excavation checks to be undertaken and recorded.

6.2 Access, Egress Parking & Vehicle Movements

As per OCU and Project traffic management plan. The drilling sites will be set out to include suitable vehicle parking, all small vehicles, i.e. Vans & 4x4 will reverse park, Tractor and Tanker/HGV will park in suitable safe areas as defined on site. Reversing vehicles will be controlled by a banksman/Vehicle Marshall.

Follow GS6 avoiding danger from overhead Power lines when working or travelling beneath Overhead cables.

Pedestrian walkway to be in place to segregate pedestrians from operations.

View galley to be in place to allow visitors to watch the HDD operations on entry and exit.

6.3 Site Security

Unoccupied sites will be fully enclosed with double clipped Heras fencing (Heras fencing to be secured with stays or triangulated panels to prevent blowing over in windy conditions. Any signage attached to fencing will be minimal to reduce wind loadings) Gates will be secured with padlock and chain.

Regular checks on the integrity of the fencing will be undertaken.

Subject to security risk assessment taking account of the client's overall security arrangements additional measures such as remote CCTV cameras and dalek systems may be required.

6.4 Competencies and certification.

SKILL	TICK IF APPLICABLE	TICK IF QUALIFIED	NAME OR COMPANY
Rig Operator	☒	☒	OCU
Slinger/Banksman	☒	☒	OCU
Mobile plant operators Operator	☒	☒	OCU
HGV/Tractor	☒	☒	OCU
Crane operator	☐	☐	TBC
PLANT CERTIFICATION	TICK IF APPLICABLE	VERIFICATION	
Lifting Accessories	☒	Certificates on site	

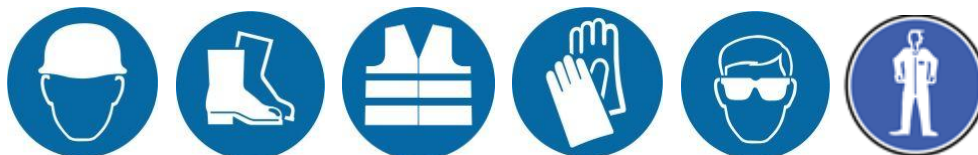
Tonghands	☒	Certificates on site
Telehandler	☒	Certificates on site
Excavators	☒	Certificates on site
Tractor	☒	Maintenance records
Crane	☒	Certificates on site
INSPECTIONS	TICK IF APPLICABLE	CERTIFICATION
GPS Survey Equipment	☒	Calibration Cert

6.5 PPE

OCU PPE complies with PPE Regulation (EU) 2016/425 Guidelines, 1st Edition, April 2018.

PPE will be utilised alongside existing or devised control measures to further reduce the level of risk as per the Risk and CoSHH assessments.

Minimum mandatory PPE requirements are head protection, foot protection with ankle support, high visibility vest, hand protection and eye protection.



Head Protection to EN397:2012

Foot Protection to EN ISO 20345

Safety footwear must provide support to the ankle, include mid-sole protection, have a covered steel toe cap, and must be FULLY LACED as intended.

Rigger Boots are not permitted on site; however, wellington boots and waders may be used for specialist tasks or where wet ground conditions dictate. Wellington boots used on site must include the mid-sole protection and covered steel toe caps.

High Visibility Clothing to EN471:2003 Class 2

Hand Protection to EN388:2016

Different Gloves are available for different tasks.

Ensure that appropriate gloves in terms of Abrasion resistance, Cut resistance, Tearing strength, Puncture resistance and Chemical protection are being worn for each task.



Eye Protection to EN166, "F" Rating for lenses and frames

The use of Eye Protection in fully screened mobile plant is not mandatory.

Clothing to Flame Retardant Coveralls to EN5631 or BS EN ISO 11612:2007 Class 2

"Hoodies" are not to be worn up with helmets. Helmet specific Zero Hoods will be made available in cold weather.

Hearing Protection will be worn where appropriate



Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)



RPE will be used for tasks associated with particulates such as mixing drilling fluid.

RPE Assigned Protection Factor (APF) will be APF20 with FFP3 Particulate Filter.

NGED specific site rules will apply in regard to the wearing of PPE on their sites.

7.0 RESOURCES

7.1 Labour / Manpower/Lines of communication (Appendix G)

Position	Name	Contact Number
Managing Director:	Mike McNulty	07717 894606
HDD Operations Director	Aidan Walsh	07712 772569
HDD Operations Manager	John Cooke	07712 772563
Site Manager	Bill Brunt	07341880375
Drilling Lead	Darren Coleman	07825 571 807
Mud Technician	Chris Parsons	
SHEQ Manager	Declan O'Neill	07919 849974

Item Number	Description	Print Name	Quantity
1.0	Excavator Operator with Lifting competencies	As appointed	2
2.0	Telehandler Operator		1
3.0	Rig Operator		1



4.0	Class HGV/Tractor operator		1
5.0	Floor hands with Banksman/Slinger(s) competencies	As appointed	3
6.0	Mud technician	As appointed	1
7.0	Surveyor (not full time)		1
8.0		As appointed	1
9.0		As appointed	1
10.0		As appointed	1
11.0		As appointed	1

7.3 Plant & Equipment

Item Number	Description	Quantity
1.0	Drilling rig and associated equipment	1
2.0	Mud pump	2
3.0	Mixing tank	1
4.0	500KV a generator	1
5.0	Active tank	2
6.0	Recycling unit	2
7.0	Telehandler	As required
8.0	20 t Excavator with tonghands	As required
9.0	13 t Excavator	1
10.0	Tool shed	1
11.0	COSHH store	1
12.0	Bunded fuel tanks	3
13.0	Tower lights	4
14.0	Towable pressure washers	2
15.0	Welfare Unit/Office	1
16.0	Holding tanks subject to requirement	1
17.0	Tractor and 3000gal bowser	1
18.0	Rod trailer	
19.0	6" water pumps c/w drip tray and hoses	2
20.0	Sheet Piles	As required
21.0	Various items of small plant & Equipment	

7.4 Materials

Item Number	Description	Quantity
1.0	Bentonite and associated drilling additives	As required
2.0	Fuels and oils for plant and equipment	As Required
3.0	Concrete	As required



7.4 WELFARE UNIT

A 8-man welfare unit will be positioned in close proximity to the works, OCU will have semi-permanent welfare at strategic compound locations throughout the project. The location of the nearest compound TBC on commencement.

8.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

- All works will be conducted in accordance with the Client Environmental management plan and any specific environmental consents. The relevant material within those documents relating to the tasks will be briefed to the relevant personnel during this method statement briefing.
- All environmental incidents will be reported and handled in accordance with the Client Environmental Project requirements and Internally with OCU Incident management process, Incidents will be reported to the Project Manager and Environmental Adviser as required, and an Environmental Incident and/ Non-conformance Report Form will be completed. All client requirements with respect to reporting of incidents will be complied with where applicable.
- Waste will be handled in accordance with the OCU Group procedure OCU-SUS-S3-PRO10 and any special requirements specified in the Client Environmental Management Plan
- No fuelling within 30m of a watercourse
- All Environmental and ecological consents will be complied with throughout the duration of the works.
- Spill kits and spill kit bins will be available at the point of works.
- All spillages shall be dealt with in accordance with the Pollution Prevention Procedure and follow the steps; Stop, Contain, Divert, Contact and Disposal

As outlined in the approved design the cable route will pass under the Westfield Pill. Searches indicate that the area to the north of the site is a SSSI designated area. (Appendix H)

9.0 EMERGENCY ARRANGEMENTS

Site Operatives to be inducted during which details of the client Emergency Arrangements will be detailed.

First Aiders – To be identified in welfare units and on daily POWRA for each work area.

In the event of any incident, the alarm will be raised by sounding the airhorn, persons working on the opposite end of the operation will be informed by Two-way radio or Mobile phone.

In the event of an operative requiring first aid, this will be administered immediately by the nominated first aider for the work area.

In the event of an injured operative needing hospital treatment, the first aider will decide if the IP can be transported by OCU vehicle or to contact emergency services.

If it's deemed that emergency services are required, the site supervisor will contact them **999 or 111**

- Location of the nearest site
- Access point/Road crossing as identified in the table below
- Incident type
- Numbers Injured (if any)
- Extent of any Injuries
- Details of any existing Hazards.

A designated operative will drive to the access point /road crossing to wait for the ambulance/paramedics and direct them to the IP's location.



Due to the rural location of the works an air ambulance may be deployed, hence preparation must be made for their arrival by clearing an area for landing and removing loose materials that may be obstructed by downdraft.

In the event of any incident all operations to cease immediately and all plant shut down so as to present no further risk to persons present.

Operatives will be stood down and remain at the muster point with the exception of first aiders, site supervisor and any person required to assist in response. Muster Point location to be determined on a site x site basis.

Once it is safe to do so and ideally within 30 minutes NGED management will be informed of the incident and what arrangements have been made up to that point.

In addition, any incidents on site which affect the Health, Safety, Quality of the Service and Welfare of employees, visitors, sub-contractors, or members of the public should be reported immediately to OCU senior operational managers see contact details in **section 6.1** (and also to Head Office (0161 248 9922) .

OCU ONE App will also be used to report near misses and incidents to the wider business once initial response has been managed.

All near misses and incidents will be reported to the client as will Positive Interventions.

In the event of any emergency, the following procedure will need to be followed:

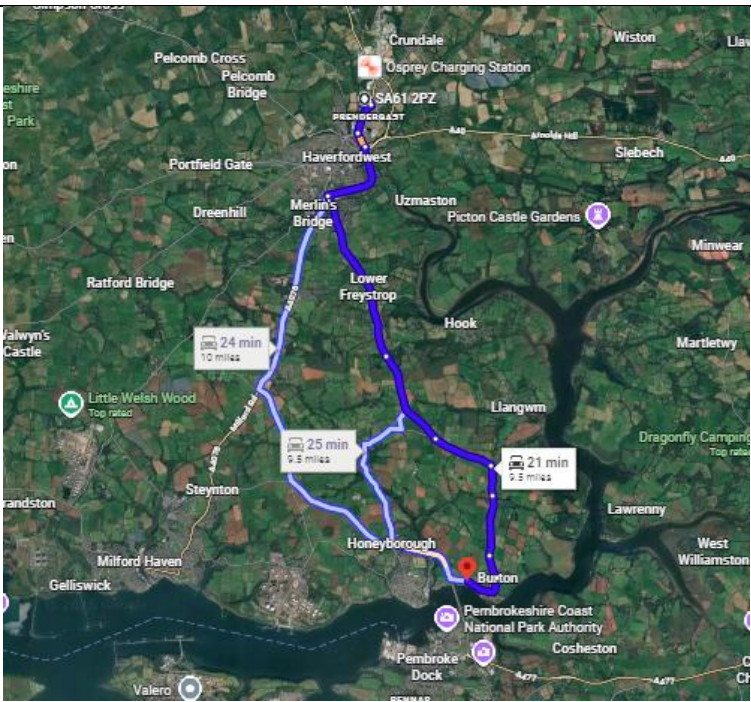
Muster Point TBC.

Nearest A&E Hospital:

Drill site Location Identification <u>Launch</u>	What 3 words
Neyland, Milford Haven SA73 1SB	https://w3w.co/conforms.meal.alternate
Drill site Location Identification <u>Reception</u>	What 3 words
Neyland, Milford Haven SA73 1PA	https://w3w.co/nicely.solves.reprints

Nearest Hospital	Nearest Hospital Accident and Emergency	Route to hospital



What 3 words https://w3w.co/catch.mental.chill	Withybush General Hospital - Emergency Department Fishguard Road Haverfordwest SA61 2PZ Tel: 01437 764545	
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Automated External Defibrillator (AED) Locations

UNIT 57, HONEYBOROUGH INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, NEYLAND, SA73 1SE

Firefighting equipment locations - as a minimum

- Welfare unit
- COSHH Store
- Tool store
- OCU Vehicles

Utilities:

Existing Utilities:

1. Location and verification of existing utilities to be undertaken by OCU

1.1. Referenced utility search drawings (Appendix I)

1.1.1. LSBUD-250123-36057436

1.1.2. 36057436_NGED - Wales

1.1.3. TPR Req M110240 National Grid Bore Holes

All Statutory Undertakers Plant drawings will be provided by the Client, and copies will be held with contact details on site.

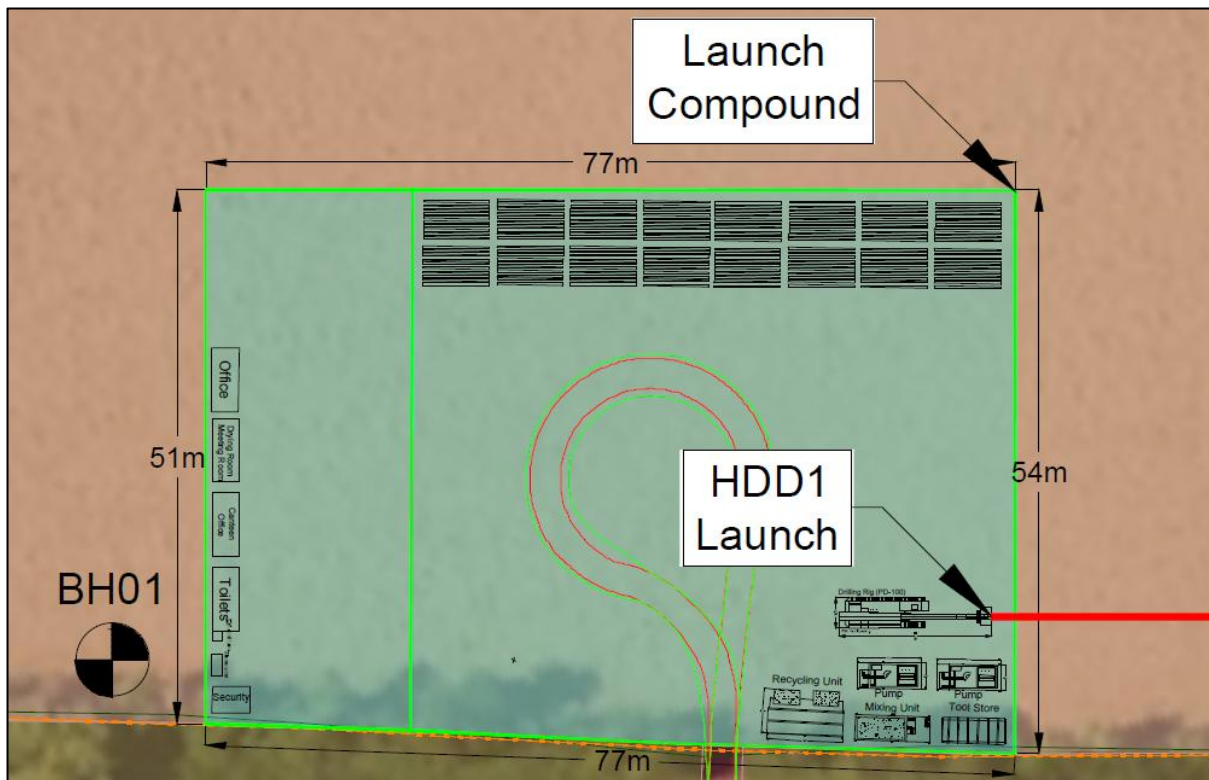
HSE	0845 345 0055
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NGED	Power	105
WWU	Gas	0800 111 99
Welsh Water	Water & Sewers	0800 052 0130
British Telecom	Comms	0800 023 2023
Vodafone	Comms	0333 304 0191
NHS Direct	Medical Advice	111
NRW	Environmental	0300 065 3000

All OCU vehicles carry first aid kits.

10.0 WELFARE

OCU will supply welfare facilities commensurate with CDM Regulations. Site set up will be in accordance with the approved design 4567-DWG-HDD1 Rev 5 (Appendix A)



All OCU gangs carry a 10-person First Aid Kit and relevant PPE which are issued freely, regularly checked, and maintained by OCU site supervisor from stocks available in OCU Head Office Stores.

All OCU vehicles carry first aid kits.

Automated External Defibrillator (AED) Locations- At each drill location to cover launch and reception. (Where significant travelling distances exist between launch and reception a second defib unit will be provided)

11.0 QUALITY PLAN ITP

The following information will be recorded for inclusion in the Project Safety File and submitted for each bore:



Permit to Drill Form (CF29 Issue 3)	Signed by Client
Drill Completion/Handover Form (CF107 Issue	Signed by Client
Daily Report	
Daily Report	
AutoCAD As-Built Plan and Profile	
Product pipe	Photo Entry & Exit
Product pipe capped	Photo Entry & Exit
Drilling Fluid	Specification/Source/COSHH/MSDS
Liquid Waste	Certified Carriers Licence and Waste Management Dockets
HDD Ducts to be laid flat, capped and backfilled	Photo prior to backfill
Pits Back Filled or Left Open	Photo Entry & Exit

12.0 OTHER

Site Supervisors will monitor the works and complete a SHE inspection on a regular basis.

Unannounced inspections will also be carried out by the SHE department regularly.

Inspections and Audits will be recorded on the OCU DepotNet SHEQ system.

Approval of this document by the SHE department is only valid with an accompanying email providing details of the comment or approval.

All printed copies of this document are uncontrolled.

**13.0 RISK ASSESSMENT**

Site : Westfield Pill, Pembroke		Activity: HDD		Persons conducting assessment : John Cooke							
Risk Assessment No.		Date for review 25/01/2027		Revision No.		Name Declan `O Neill		Signature		Date 24/04/2026	
Severity	5	5	10	15	20	25	Likelihood Rating 1 = 0-20 highly unlikely Rating 2 = 21-40 reasonably Rating 3 = 41-60 Even chance Rating 4 = 61-80 Highly Likely Rating 5 = 80-100 Almost certain Severity Rating 1 = Minor Injury Rating 2 = Minor injury requiring First Aid Rating 3 = Serious ("lost time" injury or illness) Rating 4 = Specified/Major injury or illness Rating 5 = Fatality or multiple fatality				
	4	4	8	12	16	20					
	3	3	6	9	12	15					
	2	2	4	6	8	10					
	1	1	2	3	4	5					
		1	2	3	4	5					
Likelihood											
Risk = Likelihood x Severity						Low Medium High					

All risks must be reduced to as low as is reasonably practicable, by applying control measures that reduce the likelihood of an incident, severity of an incident, or both. Risks that are defined as 'high' after control measures have been applied, must be re-reviewed and further control measures implemented to reduce the risk to low or medium

People affected by the activity			Employee	X	Third Party	X	Vehicle	X	Plant	X	Environment	X	Likelihood X Consequences		
No.	Hazard	Possible Consequences	Pre- Control			Control Measures						Post-Control			
			L	C	RR							L	C	RR	



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1	Delivery of plant & equipment and site access	Collision with 3rd parties Fatality/ serious injury to 3rd party or Site personnel Vehicle or equipment damage Damage to roadside assets Damage to other stakeholders' property	4	5	20	- Plant to be delivered and unloaded with in the traffic management set up (where applicable) or site compound. - Care to be taken that no part of the equipment over sail the public side of the TM or onto any public areas. - If on highway -All operatives to remain inside the TM area when releasing securing devices and marshalling equipment. - Specific guidance and control measures contained in the loading and unloading RAMS to be adhered to. Ensure pedestrian walk ways are in place and not obstructed at any times.	1	5	5
2	Delivery and collection of materials and equipment- internal and external hauliers	Contact of vehicles with persons and other plant. Contact of persons with materials Contact with overhead power lines Falls from height Suppliers unaware of site rules	3	3	9	- Ensure safe zone around lorries whilst manoeuvring and tipping load. - Lorries fitted with flashing beacons and audible alarm . Banksman in place to assist reversing. - At Delivery locations all those not involved in the task will be kept clear of the area. - Vehicles to follow Site Traffic management Plan where applicable - All suppliers to receive copy of traffic management plan (where applicable) prior to arranging delivery or collection on site. - All vehicles such as tipper wagons shall lower body before driving away. - All suppliers shall wear the required PPE. - Suppliers to be informed of work at height requirements prior to attending site -edge protection on the back of wagons etc. - Deliveries shall not be accepted if provisions to prevent falls from height are not in place. Ensure pedestrian walk ways are in place and not obstructed at any times.	1	3	3



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3	Use of Mechanical Excavators	Ground worker being struck by slewing. Excavator causing crush injury or fatality. Ground Workers being struck by material being lifted by excavator causing major injuries. Fire Unauthorised use	4	5	20	- Machine operators CPCS/NPORS trained as a minimum and competent. - Sites to be set up in a way that minimises people plant interface. Plant standard requirements including Human Form Recognition camera systems and Digital Thumbs Up. Audible warnings to be adhered to. No unauthorised personnel allowed within operations. - Site personnel to wear long sleeved high visibility top and trousers at all times in addition to all other minimum PPE requirements. Site to be set out to minimise plant people interface as far as is reasonably practicable - Workers to keep clear of moving excavator at all times and not to approach until signalled by excavator operator. - Keep out of swing radius of machine. Thumbs Up! Process to be followed before approaching the machine - only entering plant zones once operator has isolated the machine and given thumbs up signal. - Hazard beacons lights on at times of operation 360° vision by use of cameras and mirrors. - No use of mobile phones when operating plant. - Remove keys and secure plant when not in use. - Operators to access egress from plant using the steps provided and must maintain contact with the vehicle at all times. - All excavator works to be under the direct control of a competent banksman. Pre use checks to be undertaken and recorded daily on plant and equipment including all camera systems to ensure they are operating correctly.	1	5	5
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4	Use of mobile plant and vehicles(Drilling Rig, Lorries , tractors, and trailers)	Site Operatives coming into contact with Plant. Collisions with other plant on site. Entanglement in moving parts, Dust, Noise, Whole body vibration Overturning during operations on steep gradients, Use of mobile phones by operators, Access and Egress	4	5	20	- Plant operators to be CPCS/NPORS trained and competent. - No unauthorised personnel allowed within operations. - Workers to wear mandatory PPE and ensure high viz clothing is clean and reflective - Workers to keep clear of moving plant at all times and not to approach until signalled by the operator. - Hazard beacons lights on at times of operation - No use of mobile phones when operating plant. - Remove keys and secure plant when not in use. - Operators to access egress from plant using the steps provided and must maintain contact with the vehicle at all times. - All movements to under the direct control of a competent banksman(or work area segregated and entry prohibited by banksman)	1	5	5
5	Working In Proximity to Moving Plant	- Operatives, Personnel – Fatality - Injuries caused by impact, - Damage to property, plant & vehicles	4	5	20	- Operators must be trained, competent and authorised to use the plant. Exclusion zones to be established. Thumbs up system to be fitted to mobile plant - Flashing amber lights in operation - Audible alarms for reversing where fitted. - Plant shall not travel with raised loads and shall be driven with care at all times - It is essential that sloping and / or uneven surfaces which could affect the stability of the plant are avoided and routes pre-checked. - Daily plant checks conducted - As a minimum mirror on all plant to provide visibility around the machine. - Toolbox talks/Thumbs up campaign communicated - Safety belts worn at all times - General hazards communicated prior to works commencing each day on POWRA.Banksman allocated to operations task. Exclusion zones to be enforced	1	5	5



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6	Excavator being used as a crane / lifting purposes	Falling loads, Failure of lifting equipment, failure of lifting appliance Collapse of ground conditions Instability of loads Overturn of excavator Collision with other plant Moving loads	3	5	15	• If using the excavator for lifting purposes every load must be securely attached to prevent accidental dislodgement. • The excavator operator shall be adequately trained (correct CPCS category (e.g., A98 for above 10 ton) and assessed to undertake their role in lifting operations. This training is in addition to the training required for operating the machine as an excavator. • Lifting shall not take place with the bucket attached to the quick hitch. (To improve visibility and reduce the weight being lifted. • Be fitted with check valves, or similar devices fitted to the hydraulic lifting cylinders to prevent a gravity fall in the event of a hydraulic failure. • Have properly constructed and tested lifting points for the attachment of lifting accessories and the load. • Any person who attaches a load to an excavator or provides attendance to an excavator while lifting, must be competent. • Appropriate Lift plan to be developed by Appointed person (Lifting CPCS A61) and utilised on site for all lifting activities.	1	5	5
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7	ExcavatorAttachments	Falling buckets Dropped loads. Tonghands failure	2	5	10	• All Excavator Operators to have CPCS/NPORS training and certification. • All quick hitches to have valid 12-month inspection certification in machine file. • All Excavator Operators to do pre-daily checks on quick hitch, excavator andexcavator accessories. • Any defects or concern with quick hitch cease all operations with machine andreport concerns to Site Management* Quick hitches to be greased as per manufacturers recommendations. • Bucket/Attachment changes on excavator to be carried out in a secure area separate from main body of works where possible. • Ensure no persons work under bucket or attachments fitted to quick hitch at anytime* All buckets and attachments must be compatible with machine - Tong hands Risk assessment to be followed	1	5	5
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8	Lifting Operations and falls of equipment or materials from height	Injury from falling load Poor ground condition-inadequate for point loading Insufficient or under-rated lifting accessories. Insecure / unbalanced loads Untrained operatives. Failure of Lifting accessories SWL exceeded Slopes/Uneven ground Restricted / impaired driver vision Underground chambers/manholes	3	5	15	• All lifting operations will be planned, and risk assessed prior to commencing activity & accompanied by a Lifting Plan. • No handheld mobile phone usage on site by drivers/operatives is permitted. • Ground stability will be proved by means of a plate bearing test. (Intermediate and Complex lifts only). Lifting to be carried out on firm level ground only. • No unauthorised personnel permitted in the area where the lifting operation is ongoing. Area Segregated by physical barrier. • Lifting Appliance operator to be trained and competent to perform the activity. • Lifting appliance operator to be in possession of CSCS or Npors training card with Lifting competencies. • Weight, size, shape, and centre of gravity of load known before carrying out the activity. • All lifting equipment, chains, slings & lifting hooks to be inspected before commencing the activity. • Method of communication to be agreed with slinger/banksman (i.e., Hand signals). • Taglines attached to load before lifting. • Proximity hazards assessed before carrying out the activity. • SWL of lifting appliance not to be exceeded. • The current test certification for all plant and lifting equipment will be held either on site or electronically. • No persons to be under moving or suspended loads. • Loads to be attached as per approved slinging methods or as per the lift plan. • Appropriate PPE to be worn as per site requirements	1	5	5
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9	Underground Services	Impact damage causing Personal injury Explosion and fire Loss of service supply Electrical hazard	3	5	15	• Full set of underground service plans obtained from service providers and client. • Service drawings to be issued with the work pack/permit to break ground for each location. All drawings to be printed in colour and to be adequate size/scale. • Permit to break ground shall be issued and in place for the location being excavated prior to any excavation works taking place. • Trained personnel to use CAT and Genny's to locate cable and service runs, then mark-out outside excavation footprint, process to be repeated continually during operations. • Trial holes to be dug with insulated hand-held tools to locate the exact position /depth of service(s), • Machine assist can be used to remove surplus soil once the service has been found. • Flame retardant overalls/clothing to be worn while excavating • All damage or near-misses to be reported. • No mechanical excavation within 500mm of any known services. • HSG 47 Guidance to be followed	1	5	5
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10	Overhead lines / services	Electrocution/fatality Burns	4	5	20	• Work within GS6 guidelines • Use of goal posts* Cable owner to advise cable height and safe working and clearance heights where feasible or height checks to be carried using laser equipment only. • Having a banks man present at all times when traveling beneath any overhead lines • Correct PPE • Toolbox talks • Height restricted plant to be used while working under overheads in the GS6 zone of influence. Egg excavators/ cranes • Delivery locations, storage locations to be planned. • Tipper wagons to ensure bodies are lowered prior to driving away from delivery location.	1	5	5
11	Drilling near/under structures	• Damage to structure or drilling equipment. • Harm caused to personnel or third party as a result of damage caused by drilling operations	3	5	15	• Ground conditions to be verified by trial holes or Bore holes. • Drill path to be designed to avoid know structures and underground apparatus. • Drilling depth to be agreed with client. • Permit to drill to be completed and signed by relevant parties prior to drilling commencing. • Use of Tracking head to monitor drilling head location underground	2	5	10



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12	Excavations	Injury caused by falls into excavation. Collapse of excavation Water in excavation Temporary works failure Injuries sustained due to poor access and egress	3	5	15	• All excavations to be fully fenced off when unattended or excavations works completed. Edge protection or demarcation to be used when work is in progress. • On completion of physical trench or pit excavation works, the supervisor will check compliance with temporary works procedure. • The site supervisor or other competent person will carry out and record daily pre-entry checks (Where applicable) or following any significant weather event that may affect its stability. • A ramp or escape board for wildlife will be installed at pits • Additional temporary works to be used e.g. Shoring to have an approved design and to be installed and removed under the supervision of a competent person, this will then be signed off as fit for purpose by the temporary works supervisor. • Any water that has accumulated in the excavation is to be pumped out before excavation is accessed.(Permit to pump to be used)	1	5	5
13	Working at height	Falls from height personal injuryFalling objects	3	5	15	• No working at height but it that changes the following to be followed. - Fall protection in place on delivery wagons. • Fall protection i.e., barriers in place around excavations and unguarded adges • Safe access/egress to and from trailers via footed/fixed ladders or steps. Edge protection in place for refuelling plant, such as excavators. • Safe access/egress to/from excavation/pipe via secured ladder access system. • Where fall protection is not reasonably practicable on delivery wagons due to size of load fall arrest measures e.g., crash mats shall be implemented. • Loading and unloading RAMS to be adhered to	1	5	5



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14	Biological hazards	Leptospirosis / Weils disease Hepatitis AB, C HIV Other health issues associated with Zoonoses	3	4	12	• Area to be checked for the presence of discarded needles /human waste prior to works commencing - Immediate medical attention to be sought should a discarded needlestick injury occur. • PPE to be worn at all times. • Good welfare facilities to be available • Good hygiene to be practiced including washing hands before eating drinking smoking, or vaping	1	4	4
15	Manual Handling	Musko skeletal disorders or WRULDS, caused By Bending, Twisting, Pushing & Pulling, lifting injuries	3	3	9	• Use mechanical lifting appliances to assist in transporting materials if necessary. • Assess the load for handling, shape size weight etc. • Determine if the loads can be broken down into more manageable sizes. • If load is deemed to heavy or awkward for one person get help. • Job rotation to be utilised to minimise risk of repetitive strain injury and back strain. • Inspect site/route for trip hazards etc. • Gloves to be worn by operatives in vicinity of work area. Operatives will have received manual handling training and techniques will be enforced on site.	1	3	3
16	Slips, Trips and Falls	Incapacitating injury (e.g., sprained, or fractured ankle, or knocked unconscious – head injury).	3	3	9	• Due care and attention to be taken when carrying out works. • Maintain clear access/egress from works area at all times • Follow good housekeeping procedures. • Wear all appropriate PPE. (Including lace up boots with ankle protection. Wellington boots to be worn by risk assessment and must also provide ankle support • Works to be carried out in daylight where possible. If not, suitable lighting is to be provided. • Awareness in toolbox talks/morning briefings of potential location issues, including working on slippery, uneven, and soft ground conditions, excavations etc	1	3	3



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17	Exposure to vibration HAVS WBV	Vibration White Finger Blanching of fingers Potential factor in Carpal tunnel syndrome Potential factor in Raynaud's Syndrome	3	4	12	•Source and use lowest vibration emitting equipment that will fulfil task requirement - HAV assessment will need to be undertaken for tasks where HAV will be present •. Task rotation to be implemented to reduce exposure times •Tools to be well maintained and peruse checks to be carried out. •Suitable gloves to be worn to keep hands warm during cold periods. - Ergonomic seating in cabs of equipment	1	4	4
18	Harm to the environment	Ecological and Environmental Harm Breach of regulations Loss of confidence from client Poor public perception Prosecution	3	4	12	- Spill kits to be available on mobile plant or in close vicinity - Plant nappies to be placed under small plant items when in use or storage - No refuelling with 30 meters of a water course or drain - Refuelling to be carried out as per refuelling RAMS and do and don'ts checklist - COSHH storage to be used for hazardous materials - Permit to pump to be available for any pumping activities - Gulley traps to be protected if near to work location and risk of being compromised with run off or silt from work area - Ecology and environmental consents to be checked prior to works commencing - Any environmental incident to be reported to SHEQ team	1	4	4



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19	COSHH	Personnel Injury or Harm.Including acute or chronic illness or disease.Harm to the environment	3	4	12	• Hierarchy of risk to be applied • MSDS sheets to be obtained and COSHH assessments developed for hazardous materials. • Specific PPE to be worn as per COSHH assessments • Good hygiene- washing hands before eating drinking and smoking. • COSHH storage to be used to store materials when not in use. • Materials to be contained in clearly marked containers Waste materials to be disposed of as per manufacturers instruction	1	4	4
20	Refuelling of plant	Fuel/oil Spills onto ground (contamination) Run off into watercourses. Risks to ecology Harm to arable or grazing land Burns Fire	3	3	9	• All refuelling will be conducted within designated refuelling areas away from other moving plant/vehicles. • All refuelling to be on level ground • No refuelling within 30 metres of watercourses • Drip trays to be used during refuelling • Spill kits and fire extinguishers form part of the refuelling equipment. • Correct PPE to be worn e.g. rubber gloves • Only trained operative to operate refuelling bowser • All engines shall be turned off when refuelling. • All bowzers to be 110% capacity, double banded, locked after use. • All fuel oil cans to be labelled and stored in drip trays. • All personnel undertaking refuelling operations will be spill response trained/competent • All spills will be reported to the site supervisor immediately • Hazardous waste drums will be readily available on site for contaminated spill kits	1	3	3



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21	Noise Exposure	Noise induced hearing loss Nuisance to local populace Harmful to wildlife Irritation and frustration at continued exposure	4	3	12	• Source lowest noise emitting equipment • Noise assessment to be carried out / Mandatory Hearing protection to be worn if noise exceeds 85dB • Work to be carried out on agreed contract hours only • Job rotation to reduce exposure • Turn off all plant and equipment when not in use. Ensure signage is in place in the vicinity of the drill rig, recycling and mixing unit, stating that ear defenders MUST be worn.	1	3	3
22	Transport of Fluids in Bowsers/Tankers	Overturn of vehicle causing injury to driver or third party	4	4	16	• Tanker/Bowser to be full as far as practicable to minimise load shifting. • Travel at speeds appropriate to road, ground, load, and environmental conditions. • Ensure tire pressures are suitable for road, ground, load, and environmental conditions. • Visual check on tire condition to be carried out regularly.	1	4	4
23	Transportation (Loose Loads)	Loss of load causing risk of harm to site personal or third parties	4	4	14	• Loads to be secured to vehicle by ratchet straps, chains, or other appropriate means at secure anchor points in accordance with Department of Transport Guidance. • Loads should be checked at regular intervals throughout the journey. • Safety net or dust sheets to be used to cover load where applicable	1	4	4



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24	Rotating Rods	Risk of entrapment leading to serious injury or fatality	4	5	20	Fenced Exclusion zones to be established(Pipe side) where operatives will remain when RODs are rotating,• Operatives not to approach drill string until they have been given clear instruction by the Pipe side supervisor on confirmation from the rig operator that equipment has been immobilized.(Clear and Unambiguous method of communication to be agreed on site and use between floor hand and drill supervisor (Excavator Operator)• Training rods Safe system of work (OCU-HDD-SOP-001)to be utilized where Tong Hands cannot be utilised.• Non-essential personnel to be removed from work area prior to drilling work commences.	2	5	10
25	Lyme disease	Risk of medical conditions occurring including, Rash, Fever, Chills, Headaches, Fatigue, Muscle and Joint pains. Rarely if not treated more chronic conditions affecting heart and nervous system can develop.	3	3	9	- Wear PPE as per site requirements - Ensure bare skin is covered by long sleeves and gloves. - Tuck trouser legs into socks or boots. - Avoid walking in Brushy, overgrown, grassy, or wooded areas where possible. - Check clothing on regular basis and at the end of the shift for ticks and remove where possible.	2	3	6
26	Use of hand tools and power tools	Risk of injury to operative through incorrect use of faulty equipment Risk of burns Risk of electrical shock	3	3	9	- Use tools for the job they were intended and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. - Check tools before use to ensure they are in good working order. - Broken or damaged tools are not to be used and returned to stores for either disposal or repair. - Clean tools after use and return to storage. - Use 110 v or battery tools only - Portable generator - Training and competence - Keep leads off ground, dry and check before use/store safely	1	3	3



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27	Working in dark and diminishing lights	Overturn of vehicle causing injury to driver or third party	4	3	12	•Tower lighting to be erected during dark and diminishing lights to ensure adequate task specific lighting is in place •All excavations to have adequate fencing and warning signage to ensure all operatives are aware on the risks •All machines will operate with lights and flashing beacons during this time to ensure full visibility is in place. •Site foreman to carry out daily check on lighting to ensure, lighting is adequate for all tasks being carried out. - Good housekeeping to be maintained - Work to planned to reduce work in poor light conditions where possible	1	3	3
28	Hot Works	Fire Explosion	3	4	12	All works to be controlled by a "Hot Works Permit". • All works to take place in accordance with the hot works permit • A fire extinguisher (CO2/powder) will be at the point of work • Ensure no combustible materials are in the immediate area • Fire checks must be carried out 1 hour after cutting operations have been completed.	1	4	4



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29	Working in vicinity of Essex & Suffolk Water abstraction borehole	Break-out in water abstraction borehole	3	4	12	Follow Break-out contingency plan. Breakout watch programme to be operated when drilling past the abstraction borehole. The Drill Operator will monitor Drill Fluid levels in the mixing tank on a regular basis, (hourly), to ensure that the fluid levels decrease in volume. The Driller will monitor the Drill Fluid pressures of mud being pumped through the bore. Any increases in pump pressure will be investigated immediately to prevent the risk of pressure build up within the annulus. The Driller will monitor active fluid levels in the entry and exit pit and account for any unexpected changes. The amount of fluid being taken by the additional hole volume drilled will be calculated. In the event that Break-Out is experienced, the rig will immediately shut off the pumps and the drilling assembly will be pulled off bottom to reduce annular pressures. Essex & Suffolk Water MUST be contacted if break-out occurs on 0800 526 337.	1	4	4
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13.1 TONG Hands Risk assessment

No.	Hazard	Possible Consequences	Pre- Control			Control Measures	Post-Control		
			L	C	RR		L	C	RR
1	Use of Lavelley Tong hands, and extended slew zone when tongs hands attachment in use and when rods are connected	Collision with moving equipment resulting in Serious injury or fatality to Ground personnel/visitors.	3	5	15	• Rod lay down area to be situated to ensure minimal slewing of excavator equipment during attaching and detaching rods and reamers. • Tong hands rotational head to align so rods are not protruding towards the excavator cab/Operator. • If essentially necessary to handle the pipe/load perpendicular to the operator's cab, always ensure that the pipe is offset to the opposite side of the vehicle cab. • All non-essential personnel to be kept out of work area. • Floor hand supervisor to remain out of slew range in segregated area. See Figure 1(below) • Never allow the pipe to come close to the vehicle Cab, Tracks or Undercarriage. • Operator to maintain good field of vision at all times. • Pipe to be picked up centrally at all times to ensure minimum length extended beyond Tongs hands roller arms.	2	5	10
	Overhead lines	Contact with or flashover from Overhead power lines causing serious injury /burns or fatality to plant operator and persons in close proximity	3	5	15	• Drill design to ensure reception pit is not in close proximity to any overhead lines. • Equipment must not be operated in close proximity to overhead lines. • When travelling beneath overhead lines , Excavator to use defined routes as per GS6 observing safe traveling heights. • Machine boom to be stowed to lowest possible heights when traveling.	2	5	10



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	Attaching /detaching tong hands to excavator quick hitch	Sudden Unplanned detachment of tonghands leading to risk of injury to ground personnel/plant operator and or damage to equipment	3	3	9	• Trained competent operator only to use equipment. • Tong hands to be attached to excavator quick hitch as per manufacturers instruction. • Ensure Tong hands Pins are correct diameter and length for Excavator quick hitch. • Connections to be checked daily as part of operator's daily checks.	2	3	6
	Unintended Movement of equipment	Unplanned movement of equipment causing collision with ground personnel	3	3	9	• Tong hand to be fully lowered position when not in use. • Equipment to fully shut down and zero energy state before operator dismounts from excavator. • Ground personnel not to approach equipment until permission received from plant operator	1	3	3
	Load /Lifting	Loss of load increasing risk of injury to personnel and or damage to load and equipment	3	3	9	• Only drill Pipes and reamers of suitable size to be handled by the Tong hands • Never lift a load with Stationary vices or Make break vices. • Only roller arms to be used for lifting and Auto clamp engaged before lifting. • Never Exceed Tong hands lifting capacity (See Tag on Upper head) • Lift plan to be developed and utilised.	1	3	3

Likelihood of Occurrence	Score	Consequence of Occurrence	Risk Rating		Action
Very Unlikely	<u>1</u>	Insignificant / E.g., Non- Lost Time Incident	Low	1 - 5	Works may proceed
Unlikely	<u>2</u>	Minor / E.g., Non-Reportable Incident			



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Possible	<u>3</u>	Moderate / E.g., Reportable Lost Time Incident	Medium	6 - 12	All reasonable practicable measures in place and the point of work risk assessment captures further controls as required. Works may proceed with caution.
Likely	<u>4</u>	Major / E.g., Reportable Incident— Permanent Disability	High	13-25	Unacceptable. Do not proceed until further controls are in place and risk has been reduced with all controls in place.
Almost Certain	<u>5</u>	Catastrophic / E.g., Fatality			

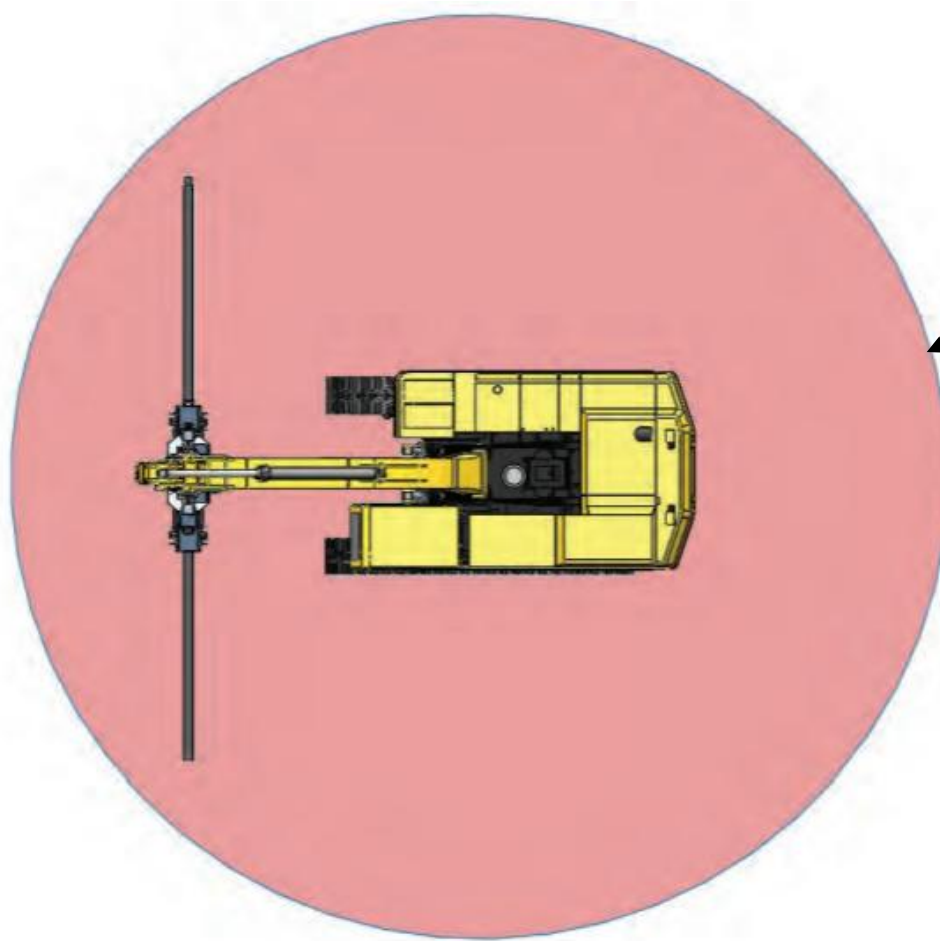
Compiled By

Name:	Declan O'Neill	Signature:	Declan O'Neill	Date:	26/01/2026
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Approved by

Name:		Signature:		Date:	
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Risk Assessment Review required (Approver to decide review period)	Date:	25/01/2027	Rev:	
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Danger area when equipment is in use - All ground personnel to remain outside of this zone when excavator and Tong hands in use



Hierarchy of Risk Reduction

- a) Eliminate the hazard.
- b) Substitute with less hazardous processes, operations, materials, or equipment
- c) Use engineering controls or reorganisation of work.
- d) Use Administrative controls, including training.

Use adequate Personal protective equipment



14. Appendices

- A. Design
- B. Ground investigation
- C. Gyro Information
- D. Mud Plan
- E. Equipment specification
- F. Breakout Contingency Plan
- G. Staff competency
- H. Misc Searches
- I. Utility Searches
- J. Settlement Calculations