METHOD STATEMENT – PRESSURE WASHING

STEP 1 – ASSESSMENT DETAILS

Method Statement Reference:	CCRM-020	FREQUENCY (TICK AS APPROPRIATE)				
Issue Number	08	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	AD Hoc
Task:	Pressure washing of external areas					
Date Completed:	2 March 2026	✓	✓			
Employee consultation and involvement:	Diego Orozco					
Re-Assessment Due*:	One year from above date					
Method Statement Completed By:	Health & Safety Manager	Emergency Telephone Number:				
		020 7624 6330 / 111 / 999				

STEP 2 – PERSONEL REQUIRED (DURING ACTIVITY)

Lone Worker	2 or More Persons	First Aider	Supervisor/Team Leader	Management
	✓			

STEP 3 – PROCEDURES TO BE CARRIED OUT (BEFORE STARTING WORK)

Training and Knowledge Company safety Site -induction form	Feed stand pipe following the method statement below where applicable	Insert RCD circuit breaker into power socket before inserting machine plug for electrical jet wash	Perform Visual Safety Check of Equipment	Perform Visual Check of PPE	Perform Visual Check CO2 Extinguisher	Surface preparation and protection of electric mains	Public Exclusion Cordon Area use warning signs SSOW	Ice, frost and snow public protection & Gritting
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

STEP 4 – HAZARDS, PRODUCT AND PPE

Slips, Trips & Falls	Low or High Temperatures	Noise	Vehicles	Hand and Arm Vibration	Biohazard	Flying particles	Electric Shock	Fire Risk	Manual Handling	Harmful /Irritant
										
✓	✓	✓	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Ear Defenders BS EN 352-1:2002	Rubber Gloves EN 420	Safety Wellingtons	Goggles BS EN1663B	Hi-Visibility Jacket	Overalls	Respirator Face Mask FFP2/FFP3or Surgical Mask
						
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N/A

STEP 5 – PRODUCT USAGE

Product Name	Product Usage	Product Type	Usage Dilution	Application / Equipment
Water	-	-	-	Jet Wash

STEP 6 – METHOD STATEMENT

SAFETY & KNOWN HAZARDS	METHOD	CARE OF EQUIPMENT
1. Only authorised operatives, trained in the procedure to carry out this task. 2. Place warning signs and barriers before you commence the task. 3. Inspect Equipment for any faults. 4. Follow Manufacturers Instruction when using Chemicals. 5. Wipe any spillages as they occur. 6. CO2 fire extinguisher to be on site at all time not far from 3mt distance from Bowser pressure washer 7. Fuel is present in standard metallic 20Litre Jerry Can / Jerry Can is store in a locked hazardous storage container for bowser pressure washer Known Hazards 8. Risk of ejected material: 9. High pressure water injury. 10. Aerosols (Biological hazards) 11. Nozzle Reaction Forces. No water jetting work on Ladders 12. Noise Risk: Noise 13. Manual handling 14. Hand-arm vibration. 15. Burns from hot surfaces like exhaust of the machine 16. Carbon Monoxide poisoning from engine exhaust 17. Electrical shock or burns due to direct or indirect contact with electric mains or installations close or around the area 18. Direct contact with cleaning solution, use to clean area. Or through generation of aerosols	METHOD ELECTRIC JET WASH 1. Put on personal protective equipment. PPE 2. Assemble equipment, check electrical equipment for safety, particularly plugs, casings and cables. 3. Set up the work site including an exclusion zone, with warning signs and barrier tape. 4. Insert RCD circuit breaker into power socket before inserting machine plug and protect from water ingress. 5. Remove any obstructions from the area. 6. If likely to be exposed to water or spray; protect any electrical sockets using duck-tape. 7. If necessary, cover items with protective covers. 8. Prepare cleaning solution according to manufacturer's instructions and add to machine if you need. 9. Select appropriate temperature, then direct jet at the surface to be cleaned, ensuring that the optimum distance from the spray nozzle to the working surface is maintained throughout. 10. Pay particular attention to heavily soiled areas. 11. Remove excess water from the floor and leave floor as dry as possible. 12. On completion, remove plug and circuit breaker from power socket and recoil machine cable. 13. Clean equipment and check for safety. 14. Leave pedestrian and public area clean & tidy to a high standard , free of debris , all solids and traces must be removed by sweeping following completion of task. 15. Return equipment and materials to store. 16. When floor dry, return warning signs to store. USING STANDPIPES The standpipe consists of a discharge outlet, standpipe handles, barrel assembly, brass lugs and base nut, polyurethane base nut washer, mushroom washer and bolt kit (strainer plate may be fitted). 1. Before fastening the standpipe to the hydrant, wind the spindle up (anti-clockwise) as far as you can. Check that the base nut sealing washer is fitted and screw the base nut lugs right down (clockwise). 2. Check the top of the hydrant for any damage and clean the hydrant point to ensure it is free of debris, sand and obstructions. 3. Once the hydrant point is clean and free of debris, connect the standpipe. If it is damaged or cannot be cleaned, select another hydrant location and report the damage local council. 4. Place the standpipe base nut and lugs down onto the hydrant. 5. Engage the standpipe lugs under the hydrant lugs then, holding the standpipe by both handles, turn the standpipe (clockwise) until firmly fastened. Do not overtighten or use any extension pipes on the handles or other tools to engage or disengage the standpipe onto the hydrant. 6. When operating the standpipe, turn the handle to allow water to be discharged. If the water is dirty, do not fully open the standpipe (30mm down on the hydrant mushroom provides maximum flow). 7. Attach the hoses to the standpipe before turning it on and then turn the spindle (clockwise) until water	1. Wash tools and attachments 2. Clean machine and fill tank 3. Clean all items used, including any access equipment 4. Disconnect and dry the hose and nozzles.

	flows. Do not wind the spindle all the way down as this may cause the standpipe to shut down incorrectly. 8. When finished, turn the spindle handle (anti-clockwise) until it stops and the mushroom is withdrawn into the body of the standpipe. 9. Release the pressure before removing any devices or hoses that are fastened to the standpipe outlet. 10. Turn the entire standpipe (anti-clockwise) until the lugs stop against the base nut flange, and then remove the standpipe. 11. Ensure the mushroom has seated properly and there are no leaks. If the hydrant is leaking, reattach the standpipe then remove it once again. If the leak persists, report it to council. 12. Ensure the yellow hydrant lid on the hydrant box is replaced before leaving. METHOD BOWSER PRESSURE WASHER 1. On arrival sign staff time sheet log book and put on PPE 2. Check the high pressure hoses, fittings, spray gun and lance hose. If one or more parts are found to be damaged DO NOT, under any circumtances, use the high presssure cleaner and inform/ reportyour Area Manager immediately. 3. Make sure Work area is clear for safe access and operation 4. Carry on the visual safety check as instructed 5. Put on PPE 6. Carry surface preparation as instructed on the training programme 7. Delimit a safe area of work Ideally 8mt to 10mt around the machine as show on the training manual. 8. If necessary cover items and electric mains with waterproof protective covers or plastic 9. Start jetting out heavy soiled areas. Corners and inconspicuous areas first 10. Drive sediments and deposits off the floor in a steady motion towards the middle area or the nearest drain 11. Ensure optimum distance between nozzle and working surface is maintained (15cm to 35cm) (6in to 13in) 12. On completion, removed water from corners with a squeegee and leave floor as dry as possible 13. Clean any spilled water from panels and glazing areas from area cleaned 14. Switch the machine off and drain the entire system (press gun trigger with machine OFF) 15. Roll back the hose and switch the fuel valve off 16. Returned materials and equipment to loading bay 17. Clean machine and equipment 18. Fill water tank with fresh water ready for next operation and Refuel engine	

STEP 7 – RISK ASSESSMENT (likelihood X Severity = Risk)

CATEGORY	HAZARD	POTENTIAL HARM	LIKELIHOOD	Severity	Risk before Controls	Risk After Controls	COMMENTS
Slips, Trips & Falls	Slips, trips & falls	Broken bones/bruises/cuts	4	3	12	4	• Operatives trained in these operations. • Awareness of environment and other people's actions. Tool box programme in place • Staff instructed to report hazards to area managers. • Staff instructed to wear protective shoes

Slips, Trips & Falls	Slips, trips & falls from the steps	Broken bones/bruises/cuts	4	3	12	4	• Operatives trained in these operations. • Awareness of environment and working on stairs during using an equipment. • Communication and Awaraness in place
Equipment Operation	Risk of Ejected Material / Noise Risk / Emission of Hand and Arm vibration	Cuts/bruises/puncturing/stabing/ impact/ bruises/cuts/hearing loss/blue finger disease	4	4	16	8	• Staff trained on surface preparation to minimise or eliminate the risk of solid particles, debris and materials • Areas to be cleaned, will be submited to an exclusion area of (10 to 8 mts around the machine) with barrier tape and visual signs to protect public • Operatives instructed to stop all work immideatley as soon as a members of the public or an unauthorise person traspass the exclusion area. • Short-term use • Regular suppervision is in place • Work in groups and PPE provided
Equipment Operation	Risk of entering of unauthorized public to the area to be cleaned	Seriuous injury with open wound, internal damage tissue, bleeding,	3	4	12	4	• Permit to work system • Areas to be cleaned, will be submited to an exclusion area of (10 to 8 mts around the machine) with barrier tape and visual signs to protect public • Operatives instructed to stop all work immideatley as soon as a members of the public or an unauthorise person traspass the exclusion area. • Regular supervision in place • Operatives trained in these operations. • Awareness of environment and other people's actions.
Equipment Operation	High pressure water injury	Seriuous injury with open wound, internal damage tissue, bleeding,	4	4	16	6	• Operatives trained to follow safe system of work • PPE has been issue • Supervision along the shift is in place • Refresh trainnig in place
Equipment Operation	Electric shock	Electrocution/burns/ seizure / shock / death	2	5	10	4	• Supervision along the shift is in place • Identifying and protecting any mains found within the area of operation • Electrical equipment is to be connected to a RCD. • The equipment and leads are to be PA Tested annually, • Visual inspection before use • Reporting of incidents and deffective equipment in place
Equipment operation	Carbone monoxide and exhaust fumes	Poisoning to workers and public	3	2	6	2	• Operatives trained • Evaluate ventilation of the area when working in internal parts of the building • Request Work Permit before working in internal parts of the building

Equipment Operation	Fire	Burns/ damage to property	2	4	8	4	• Annual PA testing • Regular machinery visual checks and maintenance • CO2 fire extinguisher to be on site at all time not far from 3mt distance • Fuel is present in standard metallic 20Litre Jerry Can / Jerry Can is store in a locked hazardous storage container
Manual Handling	Heavy objects/bending/ pulling / pushing/lifting	Back injuries, disorder of joints, injury to upper/lower limbs etc	3	3	9	4	• Staff trained on Manual handling, • Toolbox programme / suppervision / site induction
Equipment operation	Bacterial Infection Biological Hazard	(like Leptospirosis)	2	4	8	4	• Staff trained on Biohazard management • Use of PPE • Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences
Equipment operation	Accidentally starting	Injuries due to pressurized water	2	5	10	5	• Safety switchs for locking the spray gun in the closed position when not in use • Operatives trained • Areas to be cleaned, will be submited to an exclusion area of (10 to 8 mts around the machine) with barrier tape and visual signs to protect public • Regular suppervision is in place

OVERALL RISK RATING BEFORE CONTROL: 10.9	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	COMMENTS
			✓		
OVERALL RISK RATING AFTER CONTROL: 4.45	**Very Low**	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**	
		✓			

LIKELIHOOD
1. IMPROBABLE OCCURRENCE
2. REMOTED OCCURRENCE
3. REASONABLY PROBABLE OCCURRENCE
4. VERY LIKELY OCCURRENCE
5. ALMOST CERTAIN OCCURRENCE

SEVERITY
1. SLIGHT: NO INJURY or Injury requiring first Aid treatment
2. MINOR: INJURY requiring medical treatment with absence from 3 days to 3 weeks
3. MODERATE: Injury illnes resulting in temporary disibility (eg. fractures) and absence over 3 weeks
4. SERIOUS: Severe injury or permanent disibility (e.g loss of limb, sight) property and equipment damage
5. MAJOR: Immidiate danger exist, capable of causing death, loss or damage on a wide scale and serious business disruption (e.g. Explosion, fire, structural damage, etc.)

INTERPRETATION
4 and below very Low risk = No further action, but ensure controls are maintained an review
5 to 8 Low risk = Risk Can be tolerated or for only short term. Plan introduction of meassures with a define time period
9 to 15 Medium Risk = Planned and introduce further control measures to mitigate the risk within a time scale
16 and Above = Stop activity and immediate action