



RISK ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT

Pipe insulation, Unit 3, Canal Side Business Park, Stockport

Hollins & Reed Contracting Ltd · 12 to 14 October 2026 · In charge: Dan Hollins

Job details

Company	Hollins & Reed Contracting Ltd
Site and work area	Unit 3, Canal Side Business Park, Stockport
Planned dates	12 to 14 October 2026
Customer	Canal Side Estates Ltd
In charge on site	Dan Hollins
Team	Two operatives: Dan Hollins leads and checks the area each morning; Priya Shah works with him.
Work	Pipe insulation
Prepared by	Dan Hollins
Signature	
Date	

Work and boundaries

Pipework insulation. Areas: As marked on the client's site plan

Working arrangement

- Access: the floor or ground.
- The work area will be kept clear of other people.

Emergency arrangements

Continuous siren; assemble at the front car park. First aider: site manager on reception, 0161 496 0000. Ambulances come in by the main gate.

Planned method

1 Set up the work area

Confirm the work area and scope before starting. Keep other people outside the active work area. Keep entrances and escape routes clear.

2 Do not climb into a tight space on your own

Risers, crawl spaces, ceiling voids, ducts and plant pits can hold bad air, and you can get stuck. If the only way to lag it is to get inside one, stop: that is a permit job with the air tested first. Somebody stays outside watching, and there is a way of getting you out before anyone goes in.

3 Confirm the pipe service and temperature

Check what the pipe carries and the specified operating temperature before choosing insulation. Stop if the service or temperature is unknown.

4 Carry the insulation materials safely

Plan the route, clear it, and carry long items upright with two people. Store materials close to the work so nobody carries further than they need to.

5 Use the specified pipe system

Check the product, thickness and facing against the specification before fitting. Keep the product information with the work.

6 Fit and seal the pipe insulation

Fit the specified sections or wrap tightly around the pipe. Seal each joint with the specified tape or facing system.

7 Close gaps around the pipe run

Check bends, supports and penetrations as well as straight sections. Close gaps with the approved material and tape before the finish hides them.

8 Keep hot pipework safe

Treat the pipe as hot until its temperature and safe working method are confirmed. Keep people away from exposed hot sections while insulation is incomplete.

9 Clear and hand back the area

Remove tools, waste and unused materials. Check the area is clean and ready to use. Tell the person in charge when the work is complete.

Risk assessment

Hazard	Who might be harmed and how	Controls in place	Further action
People entering the work area or tripping over materials Step 1	Workers, occupants and visitors	Mark or barrier the active work area. Store tools and materials away from access routes.	None recorded.

Hazard	Who might be harmed and how	Controls in place	Further action
Being overcome by bad air, or trapped, inside a riser, void, duct or pit Step 2	The insulator and whoever tries to pull them out	Lag it from outside the space wherever you can. No permit, no air test, no rescue plan: nobody goes in.	None recorded.
Poor performance, condensation or burns from the wrong insulation Step 3	Insulators, service workers and occupants	Use the project specification and product data. Do not guess the insulation from the pipe appearance.	None recorded.
Back and shoulder injury from carrying heavy or long items Step 4	Everyone handling materials	Use a trolley or sack truck on the flat. Never carry up a ladder; hand items up or hoist them.	None recorded.
The pipe loses thermal or fire performance because an unsuitable product is fitted Step 5	Insulators, service workers and building occupants	Use the named system and thickness. Stop if the product or thickness is not identified.	None recorded.
Heat loss, condensation or exposed hot surfaces at an open joint Step 6	Insulators, service workers and occupants	Keep the vapour barrier continuous where the system needs one. Leave valves, flanges and access points usable.	None recorded.
Cold bridging, condensation or loss of thermal protection Step 7	Insulators, service workers and occupants	Inspect the full worked length. Do not hide an incomplete joint behind a finish.	None recorded.
Contact with a hot pipe causes a burn Step 8	Insulators, service workers and people nearby	Use the agreed isolation or protection method. Stop if the pipe temperature is unknown.	None recorded.
Debris, tools or unfinished work left in the area Step 9	Workers, occupants and visitors	Remove waste by the agreed route. Record and protect any unfinished work.	None recorded.

Sources

HSE: Steps needed to manage risk

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/simple-health-safety/risk/steps-needed-to-manage-risk.htm>

HSE: Process fire risks

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/safetytopics/processfire.htm>

HSE: Confined spaces

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/confinedspace/>

HSE: Introduction to working in confined spaces

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/confinedspace/introduction.htm>

Pipe Insulation and lagging

<https://www.rockwool.com/uk/applications/hvac-insulation/pipe-insulation/>

HSE: Manual handling in construction

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/healthrisks/physical-ill-health-risks/manual-handling.htm>