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METHOD STATEMENT
FOR
PLASTERING WORKS METHOD STATEMENT

Project No:

REVISION HISTORY	ISSUE DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVIEW / STATUS

PREPARED BY:	REVIEWED BY:	APPROVED BY:
QA QC ENGINEER	MAINTENANCE MANAGER	DEP. HEAD



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1. Purpose

The general purpose is to ensure that a safe system of work applies to all work activities; as such this is the ideal way to prove that the risk associated with a particular activity has been carefully considered and appropriate

2. Objective

This method statement is critical to the health and safety of the activity it relates to. It shall be followed and adhered to. Any deviation or changes must be first authorized by the site supervisor.

3. References

- Contract Specifications
- Program of Works
- Approved Shop-drawing
- Approved Material Submittal
- Local Authority's Rules (UAE Fire Code) and Regulations
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 72)

4. SCOPE

The scope of work consists of Surface preparation, establishing of plaster thickness, fixation of plastering accessories, Plaster mix preparation & application, Finishing, and curing works.

5. SITE SUPERVISION

The construction Manager shall have overall responsibility for the completion of the work.

6. REFERENCE

7. DOCUMENTATIONS

- Approved Shop Dawgs
- QCS 2023
- Project Specification
- Project Quality Plan
- Project HSE Plan



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- Risk Assessment
- Material Submittals

8. RESOURCES


9. PERSONNEL

- Construction Manager
- Site Engineer
- QA/QC Engineer
- HSE Officer
- Surveyor
- Foreman
- Labors

Project Manager	Ensure the work is progressing as per the approved Schedule and contractual requirements.
Project Engineer/Construction Manager	Responsible for carrying out the work following IFC Drawings, Approved Shop drawings, and project specifications.
QA/QC Engineer	Ensure the quality requirements as outlined in the quality plan are being achieved.
HSE Officer	Study the health & safety aspects of the job, advice Remedial measures and oversee implementation of these.
Surveyors	Establish line and level according to approved drawings and ensure these are maintained.
Foreman	Supervise the work as advised by the project engineer.
Labors	Carry out the work as advised by the foreman.

10. EQUIPMENT

- Hacking tools, Hand trowel
- Mechanical mixer Drum
- Volumetric Weigh Box

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- Plumb bob, Aluminum Straight edge
- Mortar mixing pan
- Tyrolean/Spatter dash equipment.

11. WORKFORCES

Sr. No	Required	Numbers
1.	Project Manager	0
2.	Project Engineer/Construction Manager	0
3.	QA/QC Engineer	0
4.	HSE Officer	0
5.	Surveyors	0
6.	Foreman	0
7.	Labors	0

12. PERMIT TO WORK

Required Work permits shall be obtained and shall be available on-site.

13. SAFETY REQUIREMENT


- Safety requirements for plastering works shall be following Occupational health and safety standards of the GCC HSE plan and GCC Occupational health safety management system.
- All Workers involved in the project shall be inducted on the safety, health and
- Environmental issues before allowing working at the site.

Personal Protective Equipment

- All required mandatory PPE like safety helmet, safety shoes, and hand gloves shall be used during the execution of the work

Specific Safety Requirement

- Personnel working at height shall wear Full Body Harness

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14. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE WORKS AND PROCEDURE

- Surfaces to receive the plaster coat shall be thoroughly cleaned of any loose dust, particles, wood pieces, nails, mold oil, binding wires, etc., and neutralized by applying potable/ Treated water.
- All MEP embedment work & Plastering accessories fixation works shall be completed, inspected & Approved by the consultant before proceeding with the plastering works.
- Leveling pad shall be made on the surfaces to the specified thickness of the plaster requirement as indicated in the Shop Drawings.
- The following specified volumetric mix shall be used for the plastering.
 - a. Dash coat (Under Coat) /Spatter coat: 1(Cement): 4 1/2 (Sand)
 - b. Top Coat /Final coat: 1(Cement) : 6 (Sand)
- The Plaster mix is prepared by mechanical mixer drum with ingredients measured volumetric with constructed Gauge box.
- Undercoat plaster thickness will not be more than 13mm thick or less than 8mm. Plaster thickness exceeding more than 10mm or less than 5mm, shall be done in 2 coats.
- Approved Expanded Metal lath shall be fixed at the junction of different Background and all over the electrical conduits and other service pipe works
- Approved Angle / Corner Beads (AB 48X 48mm -EXMET) & Stop beads (PS13 & PS16 –EXMET) shall be fixed by mortar dab on the surface to the plumb, by using G.I Nails. It shall comply with BS 14 49 Part 2.
- The spatter dash coat (1st coat) shall be applied to the prepared Block masonry surface using a Tyrolean box to achieve a rough surface to ensure good key for subsequent plaster coats
- The applied spatter dash coat shall be cured for a minimum period of 2 days (water spraying 3-4 times a day) before the start of the undercoat/1st coat plaster coat.
- Before applying the next /final coat the preceding coat is to be brushed down to remove any loose particles and is to be dampened sufficiently to ensure uniform absorption.
- The second / Final Plaster coat shall be built up and finished to the required thickness by felting or floating. For Tiling, finishing work needs to keep it on UN smooth surface.
- A neat 5mm wide joint shall be prepared where plaster finishes flush against the door & window frames.
- The finished plaster surface shall be water cured for 2 days.
- All adjacent finishes and materials during plastering works shall be protected by temporary coverings like polythene sheets.
- The finished surface shall be smooth, free from waviness, and irregularities, and in the true plane to correct line and level.



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- The concrete surface should be clean, free of loose debris, porous, chipped, scarified, etched, or otherwise roughened to ensure good mechanical bond
- Materials: - According to the Project specification materials such as corner beads, edge trim, angle beads, and stops for render shall be of stainless steel and shall comply with BS 1449 Part 2. All plaster accessories shall be profiled to suit the depth of plaster to be applied. Render grooves shall be fabricated from stainless steel

15. Methodology

- All works shall be following Project Technical Specification
- All MEP services shall be installed before starting plastering work.
- Clearance shall be taken from each discipline before starting plastering work.
- The site Engineer and Consultant have to check all the supports/levels of plastering work before starting work.
- Metal lath shall be used in all the joints between block and Concrete columns and beams. Also, metal laths shall be used above the MEP services to control cracks.
- Solid-plaster bases that are smooth or that do not have the suction capability are prepared by the installation of accessories such as:
 - a. Corner beads as outside corner reinforcements
 - b. Inside corner, accessory to provide stress relief at internal angles. c. Casing beads when plaster abuts dissimilar material.
 - c. Plaster screeds to establish plaster thickness.
 - d. Control joints to relieve stress in areas prone to cracking.
- Fasteners are used to attach the metal lath to the concrete surface. A minimum of
- 3/4 in (19 mm) length is required to ensure structural integrity. The size and type of fastener selected will be based on the type of substrate, the weight of the metal lath, and the thickness and weight of any additional materials.
- The concrete surface should be clean, free of loose debris, porous, chipped, scarified, etched, or otherwise roughened to ensure a good mechanical bond.
- The chip or roughen the solid surface substrate using a wire brush, hammers, chisels, scabbers, or other hand or power tools.
- Care should be taken to avoid removal of the solid substrate structure beyond that amount necessary to ensure proper bond of plaster to substrate
- Apply the approved bonding agent (NITOBOND SBR) to the concrete surface by brush, roller, or spray
- The room temperature should be greater than 4.4°C for at least 48 hours before the application of plaster and continuously during and after the application



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- Once a control sample of any insitu finish has been approved, do not change the constituents or proportions without approval. Ensure that supplies are obtained from one source to give uniform color and texture throughout the whole of the Work.
- Application of plaster can be done by hand or machine application. Hand application will be used in this project.

Hand application

Hand application is typically performed by the plasterer using a hawk and trowel. The plasterer scoops the plaster from the hawk with various tools and applies it to the plaster base.

- Before starting the rush coat/first coat, all the MEP services shall be installed and take clearance from each discipline.
- The first coat or scratch coat on a metal-lath base should be thick enough to fully key into and embed the lath. The scratch coat on a solid substrate base should be sufficiently trowel-forced into the solid substrate to promote a good mechanical bond.
- Excessive trowelling during scratch coat application should be avoided.
- The scratch coat surface should be rotted to a level plane.
- Application of curing on the external wall will be required to stop plaster from drying out too quickly. If necessary, then a single Hessian and single polyethylene sheet will be hung against the wall to protect the plaster from the drying effects of the wind in hot weather. On internal walls, there shall be adequate ventilation to allow the plaster to dry
- Before applying the finish coat/rush coat, moisture should be applied to the scratch coat to begin the absorption process and if necessary, to satisfy the anticipated absorptive capacity of the scratch coat during application and tooling of the finish coat.
- The second coat/final coat should be applied as soon as the first coat is sufficiently rigid to resist cracking, the pressures of the second coat application, and the leveling process.
- Screeds (pegging) shall be used to ensure a flat surface within the project specification. A tolerance of plus or minus 6.4mm in 3.0m from the true plane in the finished plaster surface is allowed.
- Finish plaster-flush with metal frames and other built-in metal items or accessories that act as plaster ground.
- Where the casing bead does not terminate plaster at the metal frame cut the base coat free from the metal frame before plaster sets and groove finish coat at junctures with metal.
- Cut, patch, replace and repair plaster as necessary to accommodate other work and to restore cracks, dents, and imperfections. Repair or replace work to eliminate blisters, buckles,

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and crazing and check cracking, dry outs, efflorescence, sweat outs, and similar defects where the bond to the substrate has failed.

- Remove temporary protection and enclosure of other work. Promptly remove plaster from doorframes, windows, and other surfaces not indicated to be plastered. Repair floors, walls, and other surfaces stained marred, or damaged during plastering.

Working in higher levels

The work with the use of scaffolding will comply with safety requirements. An access ladder allowing safe access shall be provided. Climbing off the end frames is prohibited unless their design incorporates an approved ladder. To allow access to the working platform in this manner, the ladder built into the end frames may be used if uniform rung spacing between frames can be achieved. Tube frames that do not provide uniform rung spacing must be equipped with offset ladders for platform access. On scaffolds 6 feet (1.8 m) above the ground or floor, handrails, mid-rails, and toe-boards are to be installed and scaffolds completely decked. A safety net or safety harness shall be provided.

Curing


Curing for Plastering shall be done a minimum of 3 days with Potable water in each coat, Rush coat, and final coat.

Safety

A strict safety policy will be implemented throughout the work. PAT Engineering recognizes the importance of safety on site and will strictly adhere to the approved safety requirements for working at the site. The risk assessment is attached herewith experienced and well-qualified safety personnel will be assigned to implement and control the SITE SAFETY.

Safety Training: - Daily toolbox meetings will be held at the site. Work-specific training will be given to the personnel. All workmen will be informed about the nature and hazards involved in the complete scope of the job. Emergency drills will be conducted to test preparedness and response every six months.

Emergency Procedure & Communication at Site: - In the event of an accident or incident alarm is activated. Alarm points are notified using mobile or telephone. The following details will be communicated - the location of the incident, and the nature of the incident. On hearing the emergency alarm, all people shall vacate the workplace. Before leaving each person shall ensure that the area is as safe as possible by switching off the welding machine, gas cylinders, running machines et

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Area Lighting:- Area lighting aims to provide sufficient lighting for the personnel and equipment to move around and complete the works safely. The type of work to be carried out will determine the lighting requirements.

16.COMPLETION OF THE WORKS

- The completed activity shall be raised with RFIT and Approved.

17.QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

- Ensure that all materials to be used are approved materials.
- Ensure that the required materials are approved by the consultant before the execution of work.
- All works shall be carried out following the related method statement and approved by the consultant.
- All manpower that carries out the works shall be adequately trained and equipped with the required PPE against the work hazards.
- Required maintenance shall be done frequently to the works-related equipment.
- All the formworks, reinforcement, and embedded items shall be inspected and approved by the consultant.

18.APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 -- Risk Assessment

19.Bonding Agent (Rush Coat)

20.Plastering Accessories