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[COMPANY NAME]

METHOD STATEMENT

FOR

STEEL REINFORCEMENT (REBAR) FIXING

PROJECT: [PROJECT NAME]

[Project Location / Plot No. / Site Address, City, Country]

Document Title	**Method Statement for Steel Reinforcement (Rebar) Fixing**
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Revision	00
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Project	[Project Name], [Location / Plot No.], [City, Country]
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Consultant	[Consultant Name]
Main Contractor	[Main Contractor Name]
Sub-Contractor	[Rebar Fixing Sub-Contractor Name]
Discipline	Structural Works – Reinforced Concrete (Reinforcement Fixing)
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Signature			
Date	[DD-MM-YYYY]	[DD-MM-YYYY]	[DD-MM-YYYY]

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1.0 Purpose

This Method Statement defines the methods, sequence of operations, resources, quality controls and health, safety and environmental (HSE) controls to be applied for the supply, cutting, bending, handling, storage, fixing, inspection and protection of steel reinforcement (rebar) for reinforced concrete works on **[Project Name]**.

It has been prepared so that the work is carried out safely, to the quality required by the Contract Documents, and in compliance with the applicable ISO standards, international and national codes, and statutory HSE requirements listed in Section 4.0. The objectives of this Method Statement are to:

- Establish a controlled, repeatable sequence of activities from material approval to pre-pour clearance, consistent with ISO 9001 (quality management) and ISO 10005 (quality plans);
- Ensure all reinforcement conforms to the specified grade, size, shape, quantity, position, cover and tolerances shown on the approved Issued-for-Construction (IFC) drawings and bar bending schedules;
- Identify hazards and assess risk in accordance with ISO 31000 and ISO 45001, applying the hierarchy of controls (elimination, substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls, PPE);
- Protect the environment through waste minimisation, segregation and recycling, in line with ISO 14001;
- Define roles, responsibilities and the authority of every person to stop work that is unsafe; and
- Define the hold, witness and review points, inspections and records that demonstrate compliance to the Client, Consultant and Main Contractor.

2.0 Scope

2.1 Works Covered

This Method Statement applies to all reinforced concrete elements on the project, including:

- Foundations – blinding-level starter bars, pad and strip footings, rafts, pile caps, ground beams and tie beams;
- Vertical elements – columns, shear walls, core walls, retaining and basement walls, lift and stair cores, parapets and upstands;
- Horizontal elements – ground-bearing and suspended slabs (conventionally reinforced, flat slab, ribbed and waffle), beams, transfer structures, ramps, stairs and landings; and
- Ancillary structures – water-retaining structures, tanks, pits, trenches, kerbs, equipment bases and external works that are structurally reinforced.

The scope includes: procurement and approval of materials; receipt, inspection and testing; storage; cutting and bending (off-site or in the site fabrication yard); transport and lifting to the work front; fixing and tying; lapping, mechanical couplers and (where permitted) welding; spacers, chairs and temporary supports; embedded items and openings; inspection, pre-pour clearance; and protection of fixed reinforcement until concrete is placed.

2.2 Exclusions and Interfaces

The following activities are **not** covered by this document and are governed by their own approved method statements and risk assessments. They are referenced where they interface with rebar works:

Related Activity / Document	Interface with Rebar Fixing Works
Formwork erection and striking	Sequence of fixing relative to formwork closing; formwork/rebar clearance before pour; protection of form faces; spacer and cover control.
Concrete supply, placing and curing	Pre-pour clearance (RFI); steel fixer standby during the pour; walkways over reinforcement; protection of starter bars.
Lifting operations / Crane lift plans	Lifting of rebar bundles, cages and mats; rigging, signalling and exclusion zones.
Temporary works design	Support of reinforcement cages and top mats; propping and stability of tall cages; edge protection.
Pre-stressing / post-tensioning	Coordination of ducts, anchorages and congested zones (post-tensioning itself is excluded).
MEP, sleeves, inserts and embedded items	Coordination of cast-in items, openings and additional trimming bars before inspection.
Surveying and setting-out	Position and level of starter bars, dowels and cages.

Related Activity / Document	Interface with Rebar Fixing Works
Waste and environmental management	Segregation and removal of steel off-cuts and tie-wire waste.

Special reinforcement types (epoxy-coated, galvanised, stainless-steel, GFRP or fibre reinforcement) require additional handling, storage and repair provisions per the project specification; these shall be added as an addendum if used.

3.0 Definitions and Abbreviations

Term	Definition
BBS	Bar Bending Schedule – schedule listing bar mark, diameter, shape code, dimensions, number and cut length for each reinforcement item.
CARES	Certification Authority for Reinforcing Steels – third-party product certification scheme (or equivalent approved scheme).
Cover	Distance between the surface of the reinforcement (including links) and the nearest concrete surface.
Hold Point (H)	A point beyond which work shall not proceed until written release is obtained from the nominated authority.
IFC	Issued for Construction (drawing status).
ITP	Inspection and Test Plan.
MIR	Material Inspection Request / Report.
MAR / MS	Material Approval Request / Method Statement submittal.
MEP	Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing.
NCR	Non-Conformance Report.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment.
PTW	Permit to Work (e.g. hot work, lifting, work at height, electrical isolation).
QA / QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control.
RFI	Request for Inspection (inspection request raised before a hold or witness point).
RA	Risk Assessment.
SWL / WLL	Safe Working Load / Working Load Limit of lifting equipment and accessories.
TBT	Toolbox Talk.
Witness Point (W)	A point at which the nominated authority is given notice and may attend; work may proceed if the authority does not attend after proper notice.

4.0 Standards, Legislation and References

The following standards, legislation and good-practice references are indicative of those relevant to reinforcement works. The Project Specification and the contractual order of precedence govern which edition applies. The responsible engineer shall confirm the current edition of each document and that all local statutory requirements, authority approvals and client requirements are met. Where local requirements are less stringent than those below, the more stringent standard should be adopted as company policy.

4.1 Quality, Health, Safety and Environmental Management (ISO)

Area	Key References
Management systems	• ISO 9001 – Quality management systems – Requirements • ISO 10005 – Quality management – Guidelines for quality plans

Area	Key References
	• ISO 14001 – Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use • ISO 45001 – Occupational health and safety management systems – Requirements with guidance for use • ISO 31000 – Risk management – Guidelines
Safety, health and ergonomics	• ISO 7010 – Graphical symbols – Safety colours and safety signs – Registered safety signs • ISO 11228-1 – Ergonomics – Manual handling – Lifting, lowering and carrying • ISO 9612 – Acoustics – Determination of occupational noise exposure • ISO 5349-1 – Mechanical vibration – Hand-transmitted vibration • ISO 12480-1 – Cranes – Safe use – General • ILO C167 Safety and Health in Construction Convention (1988) and ILO Code of Practice: Safety and Health in Construction
PPE	• ISO 20345 (safety footwear); ISO 20471 (high-visibility clothing); ISO 16321 (eye and face protection); EN 397 / ANSI Z89.1 (industrial safety helmets); EN 388 (protective gloves – mechanical risks); EN 361 / EN 354 / ANSI Z359 (fall-arrest harnesses and lanyards)

4.2 Reinforcement Materials, Detailing and Execution

Region / Source	Key References
International (ISO)	• ISO 6935-2 / -3 – Steel for the reinforcement of concrete – Ribbed bars / Welded fabric • ISO 15630-1 / -2 – Steel for the reinforcement and prestressing of concrete – Test methods • ISO 17660-1 / -2 – Welding – Welding of reinforcing steel (load-bearing / non-load-bearing joints); ISO 9606-1 – Qualification testing of welders • ISO 15835-1 / -2 – Steels for the reinforcement of concrete – Reinforcement couplers for mechanical splices • ISO 4066 – Building and civil engineering drawings – Bar scheduling; ISO 3766 – Simplified representation of concrete reinforcement
Europe / United Kingdom	• BS 4449 and BS EN 10080 – Steel for the reinforcement of concrete; BS 8666 – Scheduling, dimensioning, bending and cutting of steel reinforcement for concrete • BS EN 1992-1-1 (Eurocode 2) – Design of concrete structures; BS EN 13670 – Execution of concrete structures; BS EN 206 – Concrete • BS 7973-1 / -2 – Spacers and chairs for steel reinforcement; NSCS – National Structural Concrete Specification • CARES product certification of reinforcing steel and processors
North America	• ACI 318 – Building code requirements for structural concrete; ACI 301 – Specifications for concrete construction; ACI 117 – Tolerances; ACI 315 – Details and detailing of concrete reinforcement • ASTM A615/A615M, A706/A706M (deformed bars), A775 (epoxy-coated), A767 (galvanised), A1064 (welded wire), A370 (mechanical testing); AWS D1.4 – Structural welding code – reinforcing steel • CRSI Manual of Standard Practice; CRSI Placing Reinforcing Bars
Australia / New Zealand	• AS/NZS 4671 – Steel for the reinforcement of concrete; AS 3600 – Concrete structures
Middle East, Asia and other regions	• BS/EN-based or ACI-based project specifications as adopted by the Client and Consultant; national product standards where specified (e.g. IS 1786 India, SS 560 Singapore, CS2 Hong Kong) • Municipality / authority approval requirements for materials, testing laboratories and inspections

4.3 Health and Safety Legislation and Guidance

Region / Source	Key References
Europe / United Kingdom	• EU Directives 89/391/EEC (OSH Framework), 92/57/EEC (temporary or mobile construction sites), 2009/104/EC (work equipment), 89/656/EEC (PPE), 90/269/EEC (manual handling), 2003/10/EC (noise) and 2002/44/EC (vibration)

Region / Source	Key References
	• UK: Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974; CDM Regulations 2015; Work at Height Regulations 2005; LOLER 1998; PUWER 1998; Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992; PPE at Work Regulations 1992; COSHH; Control of Noise at Work and Control of Vibration at Work Regulations; Electricity at Work Regulations 1989; HSE HSG150 – Health and safety in construction; BS 7121 – Safe use of cranes
North America	• USA: OSHA 29 CFR Part 1926 – Safety and Health Regulations for Construction, in particular Subpart E (PPE), Subpart M (Fall Protection), Subpart Q (Concrete and Masonry Construction, incl. § 1926.701(b) – protruding reinforcing steel), Subpart CC (Cranes and Derricks), Subpart K (Electrical), Subpart J (Welding and Cutting), § 1926.52 (Noise) and § 1926.1153 (Respirable Crystalline Silica) • Canada: applicable provincial / territorial Occupational Health and Safety legislation and regulations
Australia / New Zealand	• Model Work Health and Safety Act and Regulations (as adopted); Model Codes of Practice: Construction Work, Managing the Risk of Falls at Workplaces, Hazardous Manual Tasks • New Zealand: Health and Safety at Work Act 2015
Middle East, Asia and other regions	• National / municipal construction safety codes, permit-to-work and authority approval requirements of the country and emirate / state / province where the works are executed • Examples: UAE Federal labour and OSH legislation and Ministerial resolutions (including summer midday work restrictions); OSHAD System Framework (Abu Dhabi); Dubai Municipality construction safety requirements; Singapore WSH (Construction) Regulations; Hong Kong Construction Sites (Safety) Regulations

4.4 Project Documents

- Contract Documents, Project Specification (structural concrete and reinforcement sections) and Employer's Requirements;
- Approved IFC structural drawings, general notes, reinforcement details and bar bending schedules;
- Geotechnical / ground investigation report (soil aggressivity and exposure classification, where relevant to cover);
- Approved Project Quality Plan, Project HSE Plan, Emergency Response Plan and Environmental Management Plan;
- Risk Assessment – Steel Reinforcement Fixing ([COMPANY CODE]-RA-REB-001) and approved Inspection and Test Plan ([COMPANY CODE]-ITP-REB-001);
- Main Contractor's site rules, permit-to-work procedures and authority / Client HSE requirements.

5.0 Roles and Responsibilities

Every person engaged in reinforcement works has the authority and the duty to **stop work** if conditions are unsafe or the work does not conform to the approved method.

Role	Key Responsibilities
Project Manager	Overall accountability for resources, programme, compliance with this Method Statement, and the implementation of the HSE and Quality Plans; ensures competent personnel and adequate equipment are provided.
Construction / Site Manager	Plans and coordinates the works with other trades; ensures permits, lift plans and work fronts are ready; enforces stop-work authority and closes out audit findings.
Site / Structural Engineer	Reviews IFC drawings and BBS; issues work instructions; checks fixed reinforcement against drawings; raises RFIs; maintains the as-built record; resolves technical queries with the Consultant.
QA/QC Engineer	Implements the ITP; inspects incoming material, fabrication and fixed reinforcement; witnesses testing; raises NCRs and tracks close-out; maintains quality records.
HSE Manager / Officer	Reviews risk assessments; conducts inductions, toolbox talks and inspections; issues and monitors permits; investigates incidents; verifies PPE and equipment certification; stops unsafe work.
Rebar Foreman / Supervisor	Directly supervises steel fixers; briefs the gang on the method, hazards and controls before each shift; ensures correct bar marks, spacing, laps and cover; maintains housekeeping; completes the daily pre-task checklist.

Role	Key Responsibilities
Steel Fixers / Benders	Work in accordance with this Method Statement, drawings and instructions; use required PPE and tools correctly; report hazards, defects and incidents immediately.
Lifting Team (Crane Operator, Appointed Person, Rigger, Signaller)	Plan and execute lifts per the approved lift plan; verify certification and condition of lifting equipment; maintain exclusion zones.
Surveyor	Sets out and verifies position and level of starter bars, dowels, cages and embedded items.
Welder (where permitted)	Holds valid qualification to ISO 9606-1 (or equivalent) and works to an approved welding procedure; complies with the hot-work permit.
Storekeeper / Logistics	Receives, segregates and stores rebar per Section 7.0; maintains delivery records and traceability; controls tie wire, spacers and consumables.
Consultant / Client Representative	Reviews and approves materials, method statement, ITP and inspection requests; witnesses hold points; issues pour clearance.

6.0 Resources

6.1 Manpower

Manpower shall be adjusted to the approved programme. A typical rebar gang is shown below; all personnel shall hold valid site induction and the competency cards/certificates required by the Main Contractor and local authority.

Position	Typical Number	Minimum Competence
Rebar Foreman / Supervisor	1 per gang	Trade certificate, supervisory training, first-aid awareness, ability to read structural drawings and BBS
Steel Fixers	8–12 per gang	Trade test / certificate or documented experience; induction; manual handling and working-at-height training
Bar Cutting & Bending Operators	2–4	Trained and authorised on the specific machine; supervised until competent
Riggers / Signallers	As required	Certified in accordance with local lifting regulations
Crane / Telehandler Operators	As required	Valid operator licence; familiarisation on the specific machine
QC Inspector / Surveyor / HSE Officer	1 each (minimum)	Qualified and experienced per project requirements
First Aider	1 per [50] workers on site	Valid first-aid certificate

6.2 Equipment, Tools and Consumables

Item	Requirement / Control
Bar cutting machine (shear) and bar bending machine, or programmable CNC bender/cutter	Guarded, emergency-stop operational, RCD-protected supply, dedicated barricaded yard, inspected before use, operator trained; tags per site electrical inspection scheme.
Hand tools – bending hickeys, bolt croppers, pliers, tying hooks / automatic rebar-tying tools, wire brushes	Inspected for defects; correct size for bar diameter; mushroomed heads removed; tool lanyards where used at height.
Angle grinder / cut-off saw / oxy-fuel set (where permitted)	Valid hot-work permit; guards fitted; correct discs; flashback arrestors on gas sets; fire extinguisher at point of work.
Mobile crane / tower crane, telehandler, flatbed trailer, forklift	Valid third-party examination and load-test certificates; operator licensed; lift plan approved; reversing alarms/cameras fitted.

Item	Requirement / Control
Lifting gear – wire-rope/chain slings, spreader beams, rebar lifting clamps, shackles, tag lines	Certified, colour-coded for the inspection period, SWL/WLL legible, inspected before each use; defective items quarantined.
Spacers, chairs, tie wire (typically 1.0–1.6 mm annealed black wire), couplers, caps	Spacers/chairs to BS 7973 or project specification (concrete, plastic or fibre-cement as approved; matching or higher concrete strength and non-corroding); impalement caps rated for the bar size.
Measuring devices – tapes, levels, cover meters, spacing templates	Calibrated where required; calibration register maintained.
Temporary supports – props, stays, kicker/support frames, walkways / stepping planks, edge protection	Designed or approved by a competent person; inspected before use.
Lighting and temporary electrical distribution	Low-voltage (e.g. 110 V) or RCD-protected, IP-rated, cables suspended/protected from damage.
PPE and first-aid / fire-fighting equipment	Per Section 11.3; first-aid kit, eye-wash and extinguishers located at fabrication yard and work fronts.

7.0 Material Requirements

7.1 Specification and Approval

- Reinforcement shall be of the type, grade, ductility class, surface characteristic and size shown on the IFC drawings and Project Specification (examples: B500B/B500C to BS 4449 / BS EN 10080; Grade 60 (420) to ASTM A615 or A706; Fe 500D to IS 1786; B500 to AS/NZS 4671).
- A Material Approval Request (MAR) shall be submitted for each source and approved by the Consultant before ordering. The submittal shall include the manufacturer's details, product certification (e.g. CARES or equivalent), type-test certificates, mill test certificates (heat/cast analysis and mechanical properties) and a traceable heat number system.
- Steel processors/cutters and benders (where off-site fabrication is used) shall be approved by the Consultant and certified to the applicable scheme; the supply chain shall maintain full traceability from heat number to delivered bar mark.
- Mechanical couplers shall comply with ISO 15835 or the specified national standard, with approved type-test evidence for the bar grade and diameter; welded splices shall be permitted only where shown on the drawings or approved in writing.

7.2 Acceptance Criteria on Delivery

Check	Acceptance Requirement
Documentation	Delivery note, mill certificate and test certificate match the approved source, grade, diameter and heat number; certificates are legible and traceable to the delivered bundles.
Identification	Each bundle carries a durable tag showing manufacturer, grade, diameter, heat number and bar mark (for cut and bent bars). Rolled-on identification marks on the bar are verified.
Dimensions and condition	Diameter and rib geometry within tolerance; no cracks, laminations, mechanical damage, kinks or bends not shown on the BBS.
Surface condition	Free from loose mill scale, flaking rust, oil, grease, paint, mud, form-release agent and any material that may reduce bond. Light, tight surface rust is acceptable if the bar still meets the dimensional and weight requirements (checked by wire-brush test) and the specification permits.
Quantity	Number of bundles / tonnage matches the delivery note and purchase order.
Testing	Samples taken for independent testing in an accredited laboratory (ISO/IEC 17025) in line with the Project Specification: tensile strength, yield, elongation, bend/re-bend, mass per metre and rib geometry per ISO 15630-1 or equivalent. Typical sampling is by heat/lot per diameter (commonly not exceeding 50 tonnes per lot) unless otherwise specified.

Check	Acceptance Requirement
Non-conforming material	Rejected or unapproved material shall be tagged “HOLD – DO NOT USE”, segregated and removed from site, with an NCR raised.

7.3 Storage and Handling of Materials

- Store on level, well-drained ground or on timber/concrete sleepers at least 150 mm above ground to prevent contact with soil, water and contaminants; in coastal/aggressive environments cover with tarpaulin and limit storage time to reduce chloride contamination and corrosion.
- Segregate by grade, diameter, heat number and bar mark with clear labelling; maintain a stock register. Provide separate, clearly marked areas for approved, unapproved/quarantined and cut-and-bent material.
- Limit stack height to the stability limit (typically not exceeding 1.5 m for loose bundles unless racked); secure against collapse and rolling with chocks; keep access and traffic routes clear.
- Provide a firm, level hard-standing for crane or telehandler offloading, with a marked exclusion zone around the offloading area during lifting.
- Store couplers, spacers, tie wire and caps in the covered store; keep coated reinforcement separated from uncoated steel and handled with non-metallic slings.
- Do not store rebar in contact with welding/cutting areas, fuel or chemicals, or where it can be contaminated by form-release agent or concrete splash.

8.0 Pre-Commencement Requirements

Fixing of reinforcement in any area shall not start until each of the following has been confirmed by the Site Engineer, QA/QC Engineer and HSE Officer:

No.	Requirement	Responsible	Status
1	Method Statement, Risk Assessment and ITP approved by the Consultant / Main Contractor and issued to site.	Project Manager	☐
2	IFC drawings, BBS and specification of the latest revision available; superseded drawings removed from the work area.	Site Engineer	☐
3	Rebar material approved (MAR) and delivered; mill certificates and test results approved.	QA/QC Engineer	☐
4	Fabrication yard set up: level hard-standing, machine guarding, barricades, electrical supply tested, bending areas signposted.	Foreman / HSE Officer	☐
5	Work area handed over: blinding / kicker / previous element inspected, set-out verified, free of water and debris, safe access provided.	Site Engineer / Surveyor	☐
6	Lifting plan approved; crane and lifting gear certified; riggers and signallers appointed.	Construction Manager	☐
7	Permits obtained: work at height, hot work, lifting, electrical, excavation/confined space (as applicable).	HSE Officer	☐
8	All workers inducted and briefed on this Method Statement, RA and emergency arrangements; briefing record signed (Section 14.3).	Foreman / HSE Officer	☐
9	PPE, tools and temporary supports, spacers and chairs available on site and inspected.	Foreman	☐
10	Emergency arrangements in place: first-aid, rescue plan for work at height, muster points, communications, emergency contact list posted.	HSE Officer	☐
11	Coordination meeting held with formwork, MEP, concrete and surveying teams; pour sequence and inspection dates agreed.	Construction Manager	☐

9.0 Method of Work

9.1 Process Overview

The reinforcement process follows the controlled sequence below. Hold points (H) and witness points (W) are detailed in the ITP (Section 10.0).

Step	Activity	Responsible	Section	Control Point
1	Review IFC drawings, specification and BBS; prepare work instructions and request approvals	Site Engineer	9.2	R
2	Material approval, ordering and delivery to site	QA/QC / Procurement	7.0	H
3	Offloading, receiving inspection, sampling and storage	Storekeeper / QA/QC	9.3, 7.0	W
4	Cutting and bending to BBS in the fabrication yard	Foreman / Operators	9.4	W
5	Tagging, bundling, transport and lifting to the work front	Foreman / Lifting Team	9.5	–
6	Work area handover and set-out check	Site Engineer / Surveyor	9.6	H
7	Fixing of reinforcement by element (footings, columns, walls, beams, slabs)	Foreman / Steel Fixers	9.7	–
8	Laps, couplers and welding (where approved); spacers and supports	Foreman / QA/QC	9.8, 9.9	W
9	Embedded items, openings and MEP coordination	Site Engineer	9.10	W
10	Self-inspection, correction and RFI submission	Site Engineer / QA/QC	9.11	H
11	Consultant inspection and pour clearance	Consultant / QA/QC	9.11	H
12	Protection of reinforcement; steel fixer standby during concrete placement	Foreman	9.12	W
13	Post-pour clean-up, protection of starter bars and records	Foreman / QA/QC	9.13	–

9.2 Drawing Review and Bar Bending Schedules

1. The Site Engineer shall check that only IFC drawings of the current revision are used and that the Bar Bending Schedule (BBS) matches the drawings, specification and approved shop drawings.
2. Congested zones (beam–column joints, transfer elements, pile caps, openings) shall be reviewed and, where necessary, a bar placement sequence or 3D reinforcement detail prepared and approved by the Consultant before fabrication.
3. BBS shall be prepared and scheduled in accordance with BS 8666 / ISO 4066 / ACI 315 (as specified), showing bar mark, size, shape code, dimensions, number of bars and cut lengths, with the location of each mark on the structure.
4. Any discrepancy, clash or constructability issue shall be raised through a Technical Query / RFI and resolved in writing before fabrication starts. Field changes to reinforcement are not permitted without written Consultant approval.
5. Controlled copies of drawings and BBS shall be issued to the fabrication yard and work front; superseded copies shall be withdrawn and stamped “SUPERSEDED”.

9.3 Delivery, Offloading and Inspection

1. Deliveries shall be scheduled with the Site Manager; the delivery vehicle shall report to the gate, be marshalled to the designated offloading area and be controlled by a banksman. Only trained and authorised persons shall be within the offloading exclusion zone.
2. Offload using a crane or telehandler fitted with approved lifting equipment (slings, spreader beam or clamps); bundles shall be lifted horizontally at the points marked or at not less than two pick points, with tag lines to control the load. Manual offloading of long bars is prohibited.

3. The Storekeeper and QC Inspector shall check documentation, tags, heat numbers and condition against the delivery note, mill certificates and MAR (Section 7.2), and complete the MIR (Appendix B).
4. Samples shall be taken and tested as specified; the material shall be tagged “Approved”, “Pending test” or “Rejected” as appropriate. Material pending test shall not be used in permanent works unless the Consultant authorises in writing.
5. Approved material shall be stacked per Section 7.3 and recorded in the stock register.

9.4 Cutting and Bending

Cutting and bending shall be carried out in the designated fabrication yard (or by an approved off-site processor) in accordance with the BBS.

1. Check the bar mark, diameter and heat number against the BBS before cutting; cut bars on the machine to the BBS length, minimising off-cuts through cutting-list optimisation.
2. Bend cold, using a mandrel/former of the correct diameter at a steady rate; do not use heat unless allowed by the specification, and do not re-bend or straighten partly-bent bars unless permitted by the code (and then only for the diameters and angles allowed).
3. Apply the minimum bend diameters of the governing code or the specification. Typical minimum values are shown below; the drawings and specification prevail.
4. Inspect the first bar of each shape and size (first-off check) and then sample at the frequency in the ITP; check shape, dimensions and angle against the BBS and for cracking or damage at bends.
5. Tag every bundle with the bar mark, diameter, number, element/location and BBS reference using durable tags; do not remove the original heat-number tag until recorded.
6. Reject and segregate incorrectly cut or bent bars; raise an NCR where repeated or where material is wasted.

Code / Condition	Bar ≤ 16 mm	Bar > 16 mm	Reference
Eurocode 2 / BS 8666 – general bends (min. mandrel diameter, φ = bar diameter)	4 φ	7 φ	EN 1992-1-1 Table 8.1; BS 8666
ACI 318 – stirrups and ties (db = bar diameter)	#3–#5 (10–16 mm): 4 db	#6–#8 (19–25 mm): 6 db	ACI 318 Table 25.3.1
ACI 318 – main bar hooks and bends	#3–#8 (10–25 mm): 6 db	#9–#11: 8 db; #14–#18: 10 db	ACI 318 Table 25.3.2

Typical fabrication and placement tolerances are given below. These are general values only; the Project Specification (BS 8666, BS EN 13670, ACI 117 or equivalent) shall govern.

Parameter	Typical Tolerance	Verified By
Cut length and bent dimensions	Per BS 8666 / ACI 117 / specification	QC – first-off and sampling
Concrete cover	Nominal cover as shown on drawings; deviation 0 to +10 mm (Eurocode 2 Δc_dev = 10 mm) unless specified otherwise	QC – cover blocks, templates, cover meter
Bar spacing	Not exceeding the specified maximum and not less than the minimum for compaction; typically ±10 mm	QC / Engineer
Lap and anchorage length	Not less than design length shown on drawings; no negative tolerance	QC / Engineer
Position of starter bars and dowels	Per specification (typically ±10 mm to ±20 mm depending on element)	Surveyor / QC

9.5 Transport, Lifting and Handling to the Work Front

- Transport cut and bent bars in tagged, bundled form, with bundles tied at not less than two positions and with bar marks visible. Use covered, level routes; keep pedestrians and vehicles segregated.

- Lift bundles, mats and prefabricated cages with the crane under the approved lift plan, using certified slings/spreader beams or clamps that prevent bars from slipping, and tag lines to control rotation. Loads shall not be lifted over persons, and the lift area shall be barricaded.
- Prefabricated cages (columns, pile cages, wall panels) shall have temporary stiffening (diagonal ties, bracing bars) designed so that the cage does not distort or collapse during lifting; lifting points shall be checked by the Engineer.
- Manual handling shall comply with Section 11.6; bars exceeding safe manual handling limits shall be handled mechanically or by a team of sufficient size with a nominated leader.
- Do not drop, throw or drag bars; place on timber bearers at the work front and not on previously fixed reinforcement. Stacks on slab reinforcement shall be limited to the load permitted by the Engineer and supported on the formwork/props, not on the bars.

9.6 Work Area Handover and Preparation

- Obtain the work area handover from the preceding activity (blinding, formwork, kicker, waterproofing, previous pour) and verify set-out, levels and the condition of starter bars.
- Clean the area of debris, water, mud, loose concrete, oil and previous form-release residue; drain standing water; repair damaged blinding, membranes or protection layers per the specification.
- Mark the main bar spacing, element centre lines and edge lines on the blinding/formwork using paint or chalk; prepare spacing templates for columns and walls.
- Install safe access (stairs/ladders, edge protection, walkways) before starting work; confirm permits, signage and barricades.
- Check that existing starter bars and dowels are straight, clean (free of loose concrete and laitance), and that damaged threads or couplers are repaired.

9.7 Fixing of Reinforcement

General requirements applicable to all elements:

- Fix bars in the sequence shown on the approved drawings, with the correct bar mark, diameter, number, spacing and position; do not omit, substitute, cut or displace bars without written approval.
- Tie bars at intersections with annealed tie wire (hand ties, rebar-tying tools or approved clips) at sufficient intersections to hold the bars in position during concreting and so that bars cannot move – typically every intersection at the perimeter and alternate (staggered) intersections elsewhere, or as specified. Tie-wire ends shall be bent into the concrete section and kept inside the specified cover.
- Maintain the specified concrete cover at all positions using approved spacers, chairs and separators of the correct size, quantity and strength; use cover-block spacing as per the specification (typically a minimum of four per m² on slabs and per metre on vertical faces, unless the specification requires otherwise).
- Use only approved tie-wire and spacers; do not use bricks, stones, timber or scrap steel as spacers, and do not support reinforcement from the formwork ties where this reduces cover.
- Do not walk on reinforcement mats without a stable working platform; do not use rebar as a ladder or access.
- Cut bars only where permitted by the Engineer; cut ends shall not remain within cover; do not use flame cutting on reinforcement in position unless approved by hot-work permit.

9.7.1 Footings, Pile Caps and Rafts

1. Verify blinding level, set-out and dimensions; position spacer blocks beneath the bottom layer to provide the specified bottom cover (typically ≥ 50–75 mm for earth-cast surfaces, as specified).
2. Place the bottom mat bars in the specified order and fix to the spacing marked; lap per the drawings and stagger laps.
3. Install supports (chairs / ‘Z’ frames / stools / support bars) to carry the top mat, designed for self-weight, workers and construction loads; space supports to prevent sagging and to maintain the specified distance between layers.
4. Fix starter bars/dowels for columns and walls with templates tied to the formwork or a rigid frame so that position, level and verticality are maintained during pouring; check by survey before RFI.
5. For piled foundations, expose and clean the pile heads and fix the pile-to-cap dowels or couplers as detailed; protect pile starter bars from damage.
6. Install side spacers/wheels or formwork stays for cover to vertical faces; inspect per Section 9.11.

9.7.2 Columns

1. Confirm that the starter bars are correctly positioned and clean. Pre-assemble the column cage on the ground where practical (to reduce work at height), or erect vertical bars and fix links progressively.

2. Place vertical bars at the correct laps (staggered as per drawing) or with couplers; fix links at the specified spacing (reduced spacing in confinement zones/beam–column joints) with the hook angle and orientation per drawing.
3. Tie links to vertical bars at every corner and to alternate bars as specified; alternate the position of link hooks around the column.
4. Attach spacers/cover blocks to all faces at the specified spacing and ensure they will not dislodge during formwork installation; fit approved impalement caps to protruding bars.
5. Temporarily support tall cages with stays, props or frames that prevent toppling and distortion; do not remove supports until the formwork is closed and secured and the Engineer agrees.
6. Check verticality, cage dimensions, laps, and links before the form is closed (Section 9.11).

9.7.3 Walls (Retaining, Basement and Core Walls)

1. Fix starter bars with templates; erect vertical bars and fix horizontal bars in the sequence shown in the drawings; stagger laps.
2. Install tie bars or ‘U’ and ‘S’ links between faces at the specified spacing and attach spacers to both faces; for water-retaining or basement walls, use spacers and wall-tie arrangements that do not create water paths, as specified.
3. Provide temporary bracing (stability frames or props) to prevent walls of mesh or bars from collapsing, particularly for single-sided or high walls and in windy conditions.
4. Provide access with scaffolding or mobile elevated work platforms; do not climb the rebar mesh. Provide edge protection and fall-arrest systems per Section 11.5.
5. Coordinate with formwork so that the second face is closed only after inspection; install cast-in items, openings and corner/trim bars.

9.7.4 Beams and Suspended Slabs

1. Confirm that the soffit formwork is complete, set to level and inspected, and that edge protection is installed before starting work.
2. For beams: place bottom bars and links, and fix top bars and side face bars; pre-fabricate cages where practical and lower them into position with the crane. Maintain the lap and anchorage lengths, hook details and stirrup spacing as drawn.
3. For slabs: place the bottom layer in the specified order (e.g. main bars first), then the second layer; fix top reinforcement on approved supports (chairs/ ‘Z’ bars / stools) spaced to prevent sagging and displacement; fix supplementary bars, trimmers and punching-shear reinforcement as shown.
4. Provide continuous walkways (boards or purpose-made platforms) over the reinforcement to prevent bars being displaced; do not stack materials beyond the permitted loading.
5. Install spacers to maintain bottom cover, and top support to maintain top cover; coordinate with MEP for conduits, sleeves and boxes so that bars are not cut or displaced to accommodate them without approval.
6. Protect the edges and openings with edge protection and covers; check that cantilever top bars are secured against displacement from concrete placement.

9.7.5 Stairs, Ramps and Other Elements

- Fix bars to the formwork profile with spacers to maintain cover; check nosing, landing and starter bar details against the drawings; apply the same inspection and protection requirements as for other elements.
- For water-retaining structures and special elements, apply additional requirements in the specification (e.g. crack-width control, waterproofing interface, stainless/epoxy-coated reinforcement).

9.8 Laps, Mechanical Couplers and Welding

- **Lap splices:** Lap length, location and stagger shall be as shown on the drawings; laps shall be tied at not less than two points and kept clear of the highest-stress zones unless detailed otherwise. Do not make additional laps for convenience without approval.
- **Mechanical couplers:** Use only approved couplers compatible with the bar grade and diameter (ISO 15835 or specified equivalent). Prepare bar ends and threads per the manufacturer’s instructions; protect threaded ends with plastic caps; make up with a calibrated torque wrench to the specified torque; record and mark each completed coupler; test samples per the specification.
- **Welding of reinforcement:** Prohibited unless expressly allowed by the drawings/specification. Where allowed, welding shall follow an approved welding procedure to ISO 17660-1/-2 (or AWS D1.4) by welders qualified to ISO 9606-1; preheat as required; use low-hydrogen electrodes; check weldability of the steel (carbon equivalent); test and

inspect welds. Tack welding of bars is not permitted unless specified, as it may reduce the strength and ductility of the bar.

- **Bending and re-bending of bars partially cast in concrete (starter bars):** Not permitted unless a detailed procedure is approved by the Consultant, including limits of bend diameter, temperature and checks for cracking.

9.9 Spacers, Chairs and Temporary Supports

- Spacers shall be of a type, strength and durability not less than the surrounding concrete, with a footprint that does not create a path for moisture, and shall be appropriate for exposure conditions; colour-coded where required for cover size.
- Provide sufficient chairs, stools and support bars so the top mat can support the weight of fixers, stacked materials and concreting; do not over-rely on the formwork for support of heavy mats.
- Fix spacers to the reinforcement (by clip, tie or integral wire) so that they cannot be displaced or dislodged during concrete placement, and check that the spacers do not impede concrete flow or compaction.
- Temporary supports for cages, columns and walls shall be designed by a competent person and checked by the Engineer before loading, with stability verified for wind and construction loads.

9.10 Embedded Items, Openings and MEP Coordination

- Confirm location and fixing of cast-in items (sleeves, anchor bolts, conduits, boxes, inserts, waterstops, earthing/lightning strips) with the relevant discipline before inspection.
- Provide trimming bars around openings per the drawings; cut or displace reinforcement only where shown on the approved drawings or approved in writing; remove temporary ties or props only when instructed.
- Ensure earthing and lightning-protection continuity, where specified, is achieved without compromising structural reinforcement or cover.
- Verify that embedded items are rigidly fixed so that they do not move during concreting and are protected from concrete ingress.

9.11 Inspection and Pre-Pour Clearance

1. The Foreman shall carry out a self-inspection of the completed reinforcement and correct defects. The Site Engineer and QC Engineer shall then verify against the IFC drawings, BBS and the Pre-Pour Reinforcement Inspection Checklist (Appendix A): bar mark, diameter, number, spacing, laps, anchorage, couplers, cover, spacers, supports, embedded items, openings, cleanliness and security of ties.
2. The QC Engineer shall submit a Request for Inspection (RFI) to the Consultant in accordance with the notice period in the contract (typically at least 24 hours), together with the checklist, survey record and any outstanding NCRs.
3. The Consultant inspection is a **hold point**; no formwork closing (where applicable) or concrete placement shall start until the signed RFI/inspection approval is issued. Comments shall be corrected and re-inspected.
4. Immediately before placing concrete, the Foreman and QC shall recheck that reinforcement is clean (no mud, oil, loose rust, debris, tie-wire off-cuts), correctly supported, and that cover and spacers are intact after formwork closing and MEP works.
5. Inspection records shall be filed in the Quality records and the as-built reinforcement information passed to the Engineer.

9.12 Protection During Concreting

- A competent steel-fixing crew (minimum 2 persons) shall remain on standby during concrete placement to correct displaced bars, spacers or embedded items; they shall not stand on top reinforcement where it is not supported.
- Provide walkways and ramps for concreting operatives and equipment; protect reinforcement from damage by concrete pump hoses, vibrators and wheelbarrows; avoid dropping concrete from height that may displace bars.
- Place concrete symmetrically around cages and do not allow concrete to build up against one side of a column or wall cage; check verticality during the pour.
- Keep tie-wire clippings and debris out of the concrete; clean reinforcement splashes/laitance on starter bars as soon as practicable (before concrete hardens).

9.13 Post-Pour Works and Protection of Exposed Reinforcement

- Clean concrete splashes and laitance from starter bars; straighten bars that were displaced only if permitted and without damaging the concrete.

- Protect exposed starter bars against corrosion for extended periods (e.g. cement slurry, approved coating, or covers) where the specification requires, and fit impalement caps/guards on all exposed vertical bars in accordance with Section 11.5.
- Maintain housekeeping – remove off-cuts, tie-wire and rebar scrap daily; segregate steel for recycling in the designated skip.
- Complete the pour and inspection records, update as-built information and close out any NCRs or observations.

9.14 Adverse Weather and Hot-Climate Working

Condition	Controls
Hot weather / high temperature	Apply the project heat-stress plan: scheduled shade/rest and hydration breaks; adjusted shift hours and compliance with any statutory midday work ban; WBGT or heat-index monitoring; acclimatisation for new workers; protect fixed steel from direct sun where hot steel may burn skin, and use gloves; concrete placement time-limits to reduce delays that expose steel; supervise for early signs of heat illness.
Wind	Suspend crane lifts and lifting of mats/cages when wind speed exceeds the crane manufacturer's limit or the lift plan limit (typically specified in m/s or km/h); secure unstable cages with stays; do not erect tall free-standing cages in high wind.
Rain / humidity / marine exposure	Cover stored steel; avoid prolonged exposure of fixed rebar to chlorides and wet–dry cycles that cause rust; re-inspect for contamination and clean before the pour; prevent water ponding in formwork; make work surfaces slip-resistant.
Lightning / storms / dust storms	Stop outdoor work and lifting, move people to shelter and shut down cranes; resume only after the "all-clear" from the Site Manager; check stability of stored materials and cages before restarting.
Cold weather	Where applicable, follow specification limits for bending steel at low temperatures and for icy surfaces; provide anti-slip measures and warm clothing.
Night work / low light	Provide adequate lighting at working areas and access routes (minimum illumination per Project HSE Plan); supervise closely; avoid lifting in poor visibility.

10.0 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

Quality is managed in accordance with the Project Quality Plan, prepared in line with ISO 9001 and ISO 10005. The Inspection and Test Plan below summarises the inspections that apply to reinforcement. The approved project ITP prevails if it differs.

Legend: H = Hold Point (work shall not proceed without written release); W = Witness Point (notified, may attend); R = Document Review/Approval; S = Surveillance (random check).

No.	Activity	Acceptance Criteria / Reference	Frequency	Contr.	Consult.	Record
1	Document review – IFC drawings, BBS, specification, approved MS/ITP	Latest revision; no unresolved queries	Before start	R	H	Drawing register, BBS
2	Material approval (source, grade, certification)	Specification; product certification; mill certificates	Per source	R	H	MAR
3	Delivery inspection and traceability	Tags, heat numbers, size, grade marking, surface condition, delivery note vs MAR	Every delivery	W	W	MIR / delivery note
4	Laboratory testing of reinforcement	ISO 15630-1 or specified: tensile, yield, elongation, bend/re-bend, mass per metre, rib geometry	Per heat/lot (commonly ≤ 50 t per size)	H	W	Lab test reports
5	Storage inspection	Raised off ground, segregated, labelled, protected	Weekly	S	S	Storage inspection record
6	Cutting and bending	BBS dimensions, shape code, bend diameter (Section 9.4), no cracking	First-off and sample	W	S	Cut & bend inspection record

No.	Activity	Acceptance Criteria / Reference	Frequency	Contr.	Consult.	Record
7	Mechanical couplers / welded splices (if used)	ISO 15835 type test; torque and make-up; ISO 17660 WPS/welder qualification; testing per specification	Per specification	H	W	Coupler/weld test records
8	Work area handover and set-out	Level, alignment, starters and dowels per drawings	Each element	W	S	Survey record
9	Reinforcement fixing – self-inspection	Bar mark, size, spacing, number, laps, anchorage, hooks, ties, supports	Each element/pour	H	–	Checklist (Appendix A)
10	Cover and spacers	Nominal cover and tolerance; spacer type, spacing and security	Each element/pour	H	W	Checklist; cover survey
11	Embedded items and MEP coordination	Location, fixing, openings, trimming bars	Each pour	W	W	Coordination sign-off
12	Pre-pour clearance (Consultant inspection)	All items in Appendix A satisfied; cleanliness; no outstanding NCRs	Each pour	H	H	Signed RFI / pour card
13	Monitoring during concreting	Reinforcement not displaced; cover maintained; standby fixers present	During pour	W	S	Pour record
14	Post-pour verification	Protection and capping of starter bars; cleaning; as-built record	After each pour	S	S	Inspection report
15	Final records and close-out	Complete traceability and test records; NCRs closed	End of works	R	R	Quality dossier

10.1 Non-Conformance and Corrective Action

- Any deviation from the drawings, specification or this Method Statement shall be recorded on an NCR, with the affected work identified and barricaded or tagged until the Consultant's disposition is received (accept, repair, rework or reject).
- The root cause shall be analysed and corrective and preventive actions implemented, consistent with ISO 9001; repeated NCRs shall trigger a review of the method, supervision or training.
- Reinforcement that has been damaged (kinked, cracked, reduced section, over-heated) shall be replaced or repaired only as approved by the Consultant.

10.2 Quality Records

The following records shall be maintained and made available for audit: approved MARs and certificates; mill/test certificates and laboratory reports; MIRs and delivery notes; stock and traceability register; BBS and drawing register; cutting and bending records; coupler and weld records; reinforcement inspection checklists; RFIs and pour cards; survey/cover records; NCRs and close-out; calibration certificates; training and competence records; as-built records.

11.0 Health, Safety and Environment (HSE)

11.1 HSE Management Commitment

All rebar works shall be carried out in accordance with the Project HSE Plan and the company's ISO 45001 and ISO 14001 management systems, with the objective of zero harm to people and the environment. Management shall provide the resources, competent supervision, training and equipment required to implement this Method Statement. All workers have the right and the duty to stop work they believe to be unsafe, without fear of reprisal. The hierarchy of controls – elimination, substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls and finally PPE – shall be applied to every hazard.

11.2 Risk Assessment Summary

The significant hazards of reinforcement works and their controls are summarised below, using the 5 × 5 risk matrix (Risk = Likelihood × Severity; 1–4 Low, 5–9 Medium, 10–15 High, 16–25 Extreme), consistent with ISO 31000. Work shall proceed only where the residual risk is Low or Medium. The full register is in Risk Assessment [COMPANY CODE]-RA-REB-001, which shall be updated for the actual project conditions.

No.	Hazard / Activity	Who / What May Be Harmed	Control Measures	Initial Risk	Residual Risk
1	**Manual handling of bars, bundles, mats and cages**	Steel fixers, riggers – back and musculoskeletal injury, crush injuries	• Mechanical handling for bundles and heavy bars; team lifts with a nominated leader for long bars • Weight/length limits set (ISO 11228-1 principles); trolleys and bar carriers; job rotation • Manual handling training; correct lifting technique; gloves and safety footwear	**L4 × S3 = 12 High**	**L2 × S3 = 6 Medium**
2	**Cuts, lacerations, punctures and abrasions from bar ends, tie wire and cut ends**	Steel fixers, helpers – lacerations, infection	• Cut-resistant gloves (EN 388) and long sleeves; tie-wire cut and bent into section • Bar ends capped or bent; sharp ends not left exposed • First aid on site; tetanus vaccination encouraged	**L4 × S2 = 8 Medium**	**L2 × S2 = 4 Low**
3	**Impalement on protruding rebar (starters, dowels, column bars, upstands)**	All persons on or near the work area – fatal or serious injury	• All exposed vertical bars within fall reach fitted with approved impalement caps/guards or bent over (OSHA 1926.701(b) principle) • Caps maintained and checked daily; bars cut to a safe height where possible • Signage and barriers; no working/walking on fixed bars; designated access routes	**L3 × S5 = 15 High**	**L1 × S5 = 5 Medium**
4	**Falls from height – slab and beam edges, scaffolds, working on mats and column cages**	Steel fixers, supervisors – serious injury or fatality	• Permit to work at height; edge protection, covers over openings and guard-railed access • Mobile elevated platforms or scaffold instead of climbing rebar; no climbing on cages • Full-body harness with anchorage where fixed protection cannot be provided; rescue plan; training	**L3 × S5 = 15 High**	**L1 × S5 = 5 Medium**
5	**Collapse or instability of reinforcement cages, mats or walls; overload of top mat**	Steel fixers and others nearby – crush injury, fatality	• Temporary supports / stays designed by a competent person; check before loading • Adequate chairs/supports; limit stacked material on mats • Stop work in high wind; cages not left unsupported overnight	**L3 × S4 = 12 High**	**L1 × S4 = 4 Low**
6	**Lifting operations – dropped or swinging loads; crane or rigging failure**	Riggers, fixers, nearby workers – fatality, major injury	• Approved lift plan; certified crane and accessories; trained and certified riggers/signallers • Exclusion zone and tag lines; no loads over people; load secured with correct slings/clamps • Wind limit; pre-use inspections; communication by radio/hand signals	**L3 × S5 = 15 High**	**L1 × S5 = 5 Medium**
7	**Plant and vehicle movement – delivery trucks, telehandlers, cranes**	Pedestrians, drivers, banksmen – struck-by, crush injuries	• Traffic management plan; segregated walkways; banksman for reversing • Speed limits; reversing alarms/cameras; high-visibility clothing • Designated offloading area with exclusion zone	**L3 × S5 = 15 High**	**L1 × S5 = 5 Medium**
8	**Bar cutting/bending machines and power tools**	Operators – entanglement, amputation, flying fragments, abrasive-wheel failure	• Machines guarded with working emergency-stop; operators trained and authorised • Barricaded yard; no loose clothing/jewellery; eye and hearing protection • Pre-use inspection; disc/wheel type and speed rating checked; tools unplugged when changing discs	**L3 × S4 = 12 High**	**L1 × S4 = 4 Low**
9	**Electrical hazards – temporary power, cables, damaged tools, wet ground**	All workers – electric shock, burns, fire	• RCD protection; tools inspected and tagged; low-voltage tools where practicable • Cables elevated or protected; connectors IP-rated; no use of damaged equipment • Only competent electricians make connections; isolation/lock-out procedure	**L3 × S5 = 15 High**	**L1 × S5 = 5 Medium**

No.	Hazard / Activity	Who / What May Be Harmed	Control Measures	Initial Risk	Residual Risk
10	**Hot work – cutting, welding and gas sets**	Welders, nearby workers – burns, fire, fumes, arc-eye	• Hot-work permit; removal/protection of combustibles; fire extinguisher and fire watch (30 minutes after completion) • Qualified welder; local fume extraction/ventilation; welding screens; suitable PPE • Gas cylinders secured, fitted with flashback arrestors; stored upright and separately	**L3 × S4 = 12 High**	**L1 × S4 = 4 Low**
11	**Slips, trips and falls on the same level – rebar mats, tie-wire off-cuts, uneven ground**	All workers – sprains, fractures, cuts	• Daily housekeeping; designated walkways/boards over mats; off-cuts collected in bins/bags • Safe access and adequate lighting; anti-slip safety footwear (ISO 20345) • Stockpiles kept clear of routes	**L4 × S3 = 12 High**	**L2 × S3 = 6 Medium**
12	**Heat stress and hot steel surfaces**	All workers – heat exhaustion, heat stroke, skin burns, fatality	• Heat-stress management plan: scheduled shade, rest and water; WBGT/heat-index monitoring; acclimatisation • Compliance with statutory midday/summer working restrictions; work scheduled for cooler periods; supervision for symptoms • Gloves for hot steel; shaded rest areas; cooling PPE where provided; training to recognise heat illness	**L4 × S4 = 16 Extreme**	**L2 × S3 = 6 Medium**
13	**Noise, hand-arm vibration and dust (cutting, grinding, bending)**	Operators and nearby workers – hearing loss, HAVS, respiratory irritation	• Hearing protection in designated noise zones; noise assessment per ISO 9612 • Exposure time limits and rotation for vibrating tools (ISO 5349); well-maintained tools • Wet cutting/extraction and respirators (FFP2/N95 or better) when generating dust	**L3 × S3 = 9 Medium**	**L2 × S2 = 4 Low**
14	**Eye and face injuries – tie-wire spring-back, cut-off fragments, grinding sparks**	Steel fixers, operators – eye injury, blindness	• Safety glasses/goggles (ISO 16321/EN 166) worn at all times; face shield for grinding and cutting • Tie-wire handled with care; bolt croppers held with a firm grip; eye-wash station on site	**L3 × S3 = 9 Medium**	**L1 × S3 = 3 Low**
15	**Work adjacent to excavations, formwork, concurrent trades and services**	Steel fixers and others – falls into excavation, collapse, struck-by	• Excavation permit; barriers and set-back from edges; supervision by competent person • Coordination meetings; permits and exclusion zones for overlapping work areas • Underground services identified and marked before work	**L3 × S4 = 12 High**	**L1 × S4 = 4 Low**
16	**Adverse weather – high wind, lightning, rain, dust storms**	All workers – struck-by, electric shock (lightning), slips, poor visibility	• Weather monitoring; stop-work criteria in lift plan and HSE plan • Secure loose materials and cages; shelter areas; shutdown of cranes • Resume work only after Site Manager clearance	**L3 × S4 = 12 High**	**L2 × S3 = 6 Medium**
17	**Environmental – steel waste, oil/fuel spills, dust and noise**	Environment, community – contamination, nuisance, non-compliance	• Waste segregation and recycling of scrap steel; designated waste skips; waste transfer notes • Bunded fuel storage; drip trays; spill kits; trained personnel • Dust suppression; noise control and working hours per permits	**L3 × S2 = 6 Medium**	**L1 × S2 = 2 Low**

11.3 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE is the last line of defence and shall be used in addition to – not instead of – other controls. PPE shall be issued free of charge, be in good condition, fit correctly and conform to the standards shown (or national equivalent).

PPE Item	Use / Specification	Standard (typical)
Safety helmet with chin-strap	Mandatory at all times on site; chin-strap when working at height or in windy conditions	EN 397 / ANSI Z89.1

PPE Item	Use / Specification	Standard (typical)
Safety glasses / goggles; face shield	Mandatory; face shield for cutting, grinding and bending operations	ISO 16321 / EN 166
Cut-resistant work gloves	Handling bars, tie wire and cut ends; heat-resistant where steel surfaces are hot	EN 388
Safety boots with steel toe-cap and penetration-resistant midsole	Mandatory; protects against falling bars and sharp objects (nails, bar ends)	ISO 20345 (S3)
High-visibility vest or clothing	Mandatory, particularly near plant and traffic; long sleeves and trousers in hot weather where required	ISO 20471 / ANSI/ISEA 107
Hearing protection	In designated noise areas (cutting/bending machines, grinders)	EN 352 / ANSI S3.19
Respiratory protection	FFP2/N95 (or better) for dust from cutting, grinding or cleaning; welding fume protection as assessed	EN 149 / NIOSH N95
Full-body harness with double lanyard / energy absorber	Where fixed edge protection cannot be provided; inspected before each use; used with a suitable anchorage	EN 361, EN 355, EN 795 / ANSI Z359
Welding / hot-work PPE	Welding helmet, leather gloves and apron, flame-resistant clothing when hot work is permitted	EN 175, EN 169, EN ISO 11611

11.4 Induction, Competence, Permits and Toolbox Talks

- No person shall work on site until they have completed the site induction and been briefed on this Method Statement and Risk Assessment (Section 14.3). Competence of steel fixers, operators, riggers and supervisors shall be verified and recorded.
- Daily pre-task briefings and weekly toolbox talks (topics in Appendix D) shall be given by the Foreman/HSE Officer and attendance recorded. Pre-task checklists (Appendix C) shall be completed before each shift.
- Permits to work (work at height, hot work, lifting, electrical, excavation) shall be obtained from and closed with the Permit Issuer; permit conditions shall be briefed to the gang and displayed at the work location.
- Workers shall be fit for work; those suspected of being under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or showing signs of heat illness or fatigue, shall be removed from duty. Supervision ratios shall be maintained; new or inexperienced workers shall work under close supervision.

11.5 Work at Height, Edge Protection and Impalement Protection

- Work at height shall be avoided where reasonably practicable (e.g. prefabricate cages at ground level and lift into position). Where work at height is unavoidable, use a permit, safe means of access (scaffold, stairs, mobile elevated work platforms) and collective protection (guard-rails, toe-boards, covers over openings) before personal fall-arrest.
- Perimeter and opening edge protection shall be installed before fixing starts and shall not be removed without permit/authorisation. Fall-arrest equipment shall be used only with a competent person’s rescue plan and suitable anchor points.
- Persons shall not climb rebar mats, cages or column bars, and shall not walk on unsupported top bars; provide walkway boards or platforms to span the reinforcement and distribute load.
- All exposed vertical bars or bars that project above a working surface where a person could fall onto them shall be protected with approved rebar caps/guards (or be bent over/ cut to remove the hazard) per OSHA 29 CFR 1926.701(b) and equivalent legislation. Caps shall be of a type tested for impact, large enough to cover the bar end and highly visible.
- Ladders shall be used only for short-duration, low-risk access, secured and set at the correct angle; materials shall not be thrown from height; tools shall be secured with lanyards where dropped objects are a risk. Provide exclusion zones/ netting below working areas.

11.6 Manual Handling and Ergonomics

- Assess manual tasks and eliminate or reduce them using mechanical aids (crane, telehandler, trolleys, bar carriers, wheeled bending tables, powered tying tools).

- As a general guide, an individual shall not lift more than about 25 kg alone, and less where the load is awkward, long, held away from the body or lifted repetitively; for long bars, use team lifting with a nominated leader and agreed signals (ISO 11228-1).
- Fix at a comfortable height where possible (raise formwork-supported bars on stools; use bar-tying tools to reduce bending); limit prolonged stooping and provide micro-breaks and job rotation.
- Train workers in safe handling and encourage early reporting of aches and pains to the HSE Officer.

11.7 Lifting Operations

- All lifts shall be planned, supervised and executed by a competent Appointed Person, with an approved lift plan (including load weight, radius, ground conditions, wind limits and exclusion zones), in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. BS 7121, ASME B30.5, ISO 12480-1) and local regulations.
- Cranes and lifting accessories shall have valid third-party certification and thorough examination, and be inspected before use; slings shall be protected from sharp edges and colour-coded to the current inspection period; defective gear shall be removed from service.
- Bundles of bars shall be slung with two slings (or lifting clamps/spreader beams) at suitable positions and at a safe sling angle, secured against slipping, and controlled with tag lines; mats and cages shall have approved lifting points and be stiffened as necessary.
- Loads shall never be carried over persons; no person shall stand under a suspended load; pedestrians and vehicles shall be excluded from the lift zone; communication shall use radios or standard hand signals by one nominated signaller.
- Lifting shall stop if wind exceeds the crane or lift-plan limit, or during lightning, poor visibility or loss of communication.

11.8 Machinery and Power Tool Safety

- Bar cutting and bending machines shall be positioned on level ground within barricaded areas and fitted with fixed guards, emergency stops and RCD-protected supply; only trained and authorised operators shall use them (ISO 12100 principles).
- No loose clothing, long hair, jewellery or gloves liable to catch in rotating parts shall be worn near bending machines; bars shall be fed and supported to prevent whipping; no person shall stand in the swing path of a bar being bent.
- Angle grinders shall have guards fitted and be used with correct discs rated for the speed; they shall never be used with guards removed; hot-work permit applies where sparks may ignite materials.
- Hand and power tools shall be inspected before use; damaged tools shall be tagged and removed from service; bolt cutters and tie-wire pliers shall be matched to the bar size.

11.9 Electrical Safety

- Temporary electrical installations shall be installed and maintained by competent electricians, with RCD/GFCI protection, regular inspection and tagging; cables shall be routed overhead or protected against traffic, water and damage.
- Check for overhead lines and underground services before moving cranes, lifting reinforcement or excavating; maintain the minimum safe clearances stated by the utility owner and local regulations.
- Rebar in contact with live conductors or exposed to wet conditions poses an electrocution risk; no electrical equipment shall be used in standing water; damaged cable/equipment shall be reported and removed immediately.

11.10 Hot Work and Fire Prevention

- Hot work (welding, flame cutting, grinding that produces sparks) is permitted only with a valid permit, where the work cannot be done by cold methods; combustibles shall be removed or protected within the specified radius.
- Fire extinguishers (type suitable for the hazard) and a fire watch shall be provided during and for at least 30 minutes after hot work; gas cylinders shall be stored upright, secured, separated (oxygen/fuel) and fitted with flashback arrestors.
- Flammable liquids, tie-wire spools wrapped in packaging and other combustibles shall be stored away from the hot-work area; the fire assembly point and emergency routes shall be kept clear.

11.11 Occupational Health – Noise, Vibration, Dust and Heat

- Noise surveys shall be carried out in accordance with ISO 9612; hearing protection zones shall be signposted; noisy operations shall be located away from other workers and scheduled to reduce exposure.

- Hand-arm vibration shall be controlled by selecting low-vibration tools, maintaining them, limiting exposure time and rotating duties (ISO 5349).
- Dust from cutting/grinding shall be controlled by wet methods or extraction, with respirators where exposure cannot otherwise be reduced to below the occupational exposure limit (including respirable crystalline silica where concrete is cut or chased).
- Heat illness shall be prevented by the measures in Section 9.14 and the Project Heat-Stress Plan: potable cool water within easy reach, shaded rest areas, appropriate work/rest cycles, supervision and trained first aiders.
- Health surveillance and fitness-for-work checks shall be provided as required by the applicable legislation and the Project HSE Plan.

11.12 Housekeeping, Site Traffic and Concurrent Operations

- Maintain good housekeeping: clean-up as work proceeds; place off-cuts and tie-wire in designated bins; keep walkways, stairs and access routes clear; stack materials safely.
- Segregate pedestrians from plant and vehicles; use barriers and signage; one-way routes where practicable; banksmen for reversing; designated parking, loading and offloading areas.
- Coordinate with other trades (formwork, MEP, concrete) to prevent overlapping operations at different levels; use permits and exclusion zones; maintain exclusion beneath work at height.

11.13 Environmental Management

Environmental controls shall follow the Project Environmental Management Plan (ISO 14001):

Aspect	Potential Impact	Control Measures
Steel off-cuts, scrap and tie-wire	Waste generation, injury, soil contamination	• Optimise cutting lists to reduce waste • Segregate scrap steel in marked skips; sell/return to approved recycler with records
Packaging, spacers, plastic caps	Waste, litter	• Collect and segregate; reuse where possible; dispose via licensed contractor
Fuel, oil and lubricants (machines, plant)	Soil and water contamination	• Bunded storage; drip trays; spill kits; refuelling at designated areas; trained personnel
Dust (cutting, grinding, traffic)	Air quality, nuisance	• Water suppression; cover stockpiles; limit vehicle speed; sweep areas
Noise and lighting	Disturbance to neighbours	• Restrict noisy work to approved hours; position machines away from boundaries; shield and aim lighting
Washing water and concrete wash-out	Water pollution	• Use designated wash-out facilities; do not discharge to drains; treat as required

11.14 Welfare Facilities

Adequate welfare facilities shall be provided at or near the work location: potable drinking water, shaded or air-conditioned rest areas, toilets, hand-washing facilities, and first-aid arrangements, in line with the Project HSE Plan and the applicable legislation.

12.0 Emergency Response

Emergency arrangements shall follow the Project Emergency Response Plan. All workers shall be briefed on the alarm, muster points and routes; the emergency contact list shall be displayed at the fabrication yard and work fronts, and emergency drills shall be conducted at the frequency required by the project.

Scenario	Immediate Actions
Injury / medical emergency	Stop work; raise the alarm; provide first aid by a trained first aider; call emergency services/site clinic; do not move a seriously injured person unless in immediate danger; report to the HSE Officer.

Scenario	Immediate Actions
Impalement on rebar	Do **not** pull the person off the bar. Call emergency services immediately; keep the casualty still and calm; support and stabilise the bar; cut the bar free (cold-cut with bolt croppers or grinder with spark protection) only when directed and under control; transport with the object in place; provide first aid for bleeding/shock.
Fall from height / suspended in harness	Activate the rescue plan immediately (suspension trauma risk – rescue within minutes); call emergency services; keep the area clear; treat injuries; do not move a casualty with suspected spinal injury unless in danger.
Crane / lifting incident or load drop	Stop all lifting; secure the area; ensure the crane is made safe; rescue persons if safe to do so; call emergency services; preserve the scene for investigation.
Electrical contact / cable strike	Do not touch the casualty until the supply is isolated; use non-conductive means to separate; call emergency services; start CPR if trained and safe; report to the HSE Officer.
Fire	Raise the alarm and evacuate to the muster point; attempt to extinguish only if safe and trained; isolate gas cylinders if safe; call the fire service; account for all personnel.
Structural collapse of cage or stack	Evacuate; keep people away; inform the Site Manager and Engineer; do not enter until declared safe; call emergency services for casualties.
Severe weather (high wind, lightning, dust storm)	Stop work; secure loads; shut down cranes; move to shelter; roll-call at the muster point; resume only after clearance.
Spill / environmental incident	Stop the source if safe; contain the spill with absorbent material/spill kit; notify HSE Officer; dispose of contaminated material correctly.

Emergency Contact	Number / Location
Emergency services (police / ambulance / fire)	[Insert local emergency numbers]
Site HSE Officer / Emergency Coordinator	[Name] – [Mobile]
Site first-aid post / nearest hospital	[Location] / [Hospital name and address]
Assembly / muster points	[Insert muster point locations and layout reference]

12.1 Incident Reporting and Investigation

- All incidents, near misses, dangerous occurrences, unsafe acts and conditions shall be reported immediately to the Foreman and HSE Officer and recorded in the incident register.
- Serious incidents shall be notified to the Client, Main Contractor and statutory authority within the time limits set by legislation and contract (e.g. RIDDOR in the UK; OSHA reporting in the USA).
- The HSE Officer shall lead an investigation to establish root causes (ISO 45001 clause 10.2) and the corrective actions shall be implemented, communicated and verified.

13.0 Monitoring, Inspection, Audit and Records

- **Inspections:** Daily supervisor inspections (Appendix C); weekly HSE inspections of the fabrication yard, storage and work fronts; monthly management inspections; third-party inspection of lifting equipment and electrical installations at the intervals required.
- **Audits:** Internal audits of compliance with this Method Statement, ITP and HSE Plan in accordance with ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 45001; findings recorded and closed out by the responsible person within an agreed time.
- **Performance indicators:** Lead indicators (toolbox talks held, inspections completed, permits audited, near-miss reporting rate, ITP hold points released on time) and lag indicators (incidents, lost-time injuries, NCRs, rework percentage, rebar waste percentage).
- **Records:** Quality and HSE records listed in Section 10.2 and Appendices shall be kept legibly, retrievable and protected, for the period required by contract and legislation.

14.0 Review, Revision and Communication

14.1 Revision History

Rev	Date	Description of Change	Prepared By	Approved By
00	[DD-MMM-YYYY]	Initial issue for approval	[Name]	[Name]

14.2 Review of this Method Statement

This Method Statement shall be reviewed and, where necessary, revised:

- Before work starts, to confirm it reflects the approved drawings, specification and actual site conditions;
- When the method, equipment, sequence, materials, location or personnel change significantly;
- Following any incident, near miss, stop-work event, NCR, audit finding or regulatory notice;
- When relevant legislation, standards or Client/Consultant requirements change; and
- At least once every [12] months or at the interval defined by the company management system, whichever is shorter.

14.3 Communication and Acknowledgement

All supervisors and workers involved in the reinforcement works shall be briefed on this Method Statement, the related Risk Assessment and the emergency arrangements before starting work, and shall sign below to confirm they understand and will comply.

Sr.	Name	Designation / Trade	Company	Signature	Date
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

14.4 Document Approval Status

Status (Consultant / Client)	Comments / Reference
☐ Approved ☐ Approved with comments ☐ Revise and resubmit ☐ Rejected	
Reviewer name, signature and date	

Appendix A – Pre-Pour Reinforcement Inspection Checklist

Element / Location: _____ Drawing No. / Rev: _____ Pour No.: _____ Date: _____

No.	Inspection Item	Contractor (✓ / ✗)	Consultant (✓ / ✗)	Remarks
1	Latest IFC drawings and BBS in use; bar marks match drawings			
2	Bar diameter, grade and number correct (heat numbers traceable)			
3	Bar spacing and positions correct (main and distribution bars)			
4	Laps, anchorage and curtailment lengths as drawn; laps staggered			
5	Hooks, bends and bend diameters correct; no damaged or kinked bars			
6	Links/stirrups – size, spacing, hook orientation and number correct			
7	Mechanical couplers fully made up, marked and tested; welds approved (if any)			
8	Starter bars and dowels correct in position, level and verticality (survey)			
9	Top mat supports/chairs adequate; reinforcement firmly tied and stable			
10	Concrete cover correct; spacers of approved type, spacing and security			
11	Reinforcement clean – free of oil, loose rust, mud, debris and tie-wire off-cuts			
12	Embedded items, sleeves and MEP fixings positioned and secured; openings trimmed			
13	Earthing / lightning-protection continuity provided as specified			
14	Formwork clean and complete; edge protection and walkways in place			
15	Impalement caps fitted to exposed bars; safe access provided			
16	Fixing supervised by a competent foreman; no outstanding NCRs			

Contractor QC: Name / Signature / Date	Consultant: Name / Signature / Date	Pour Clearance Released: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Appendix B – Material Delivery Inspection Checklist

Delivery note no.: _____ Supplier: _____ Date: _____ Vehicle: _____

No.	Check	Yes	No	N/A
1	Delivery note and purchase order match; supplier is the approved source			
2	Mill/test certificate supplied and matches heat/cast number			
3	Grade, diameter and ductility class as approved (MAR)			
4	Bundle tags and rolled-on identification marks legible			
5	Quantity/tonnage correct; bundles undamaged			
6	Surface condition acceptable (no flaking rust, oil, grease, mud)			
7	Dimensional check: diameter, rib pattern, straightness			
8	Samples selected for laboratory testing and labelled			
9	Offloading carried out with approved equipment and banksman			
10	Material tagged as Approved / Pending test / Rejected; stored in correct area			

Appendix C – Daily Pre-Task Safety Checklist (Rebar Works)

Foreman: _____ Location: _____ Date: _____ Shift: _____

No.	Item	Yes	No	N/A
1	Toolbox talk / pre-task briefing held and signed by all workers			
2	Permits (height, lifting, hot work, electrical) valid and displayed			
3	All workers wearing full PPE; harnesses inspected where used			
4	Work area clear; edge protection and openings covered			
5	Impalement caps fitted to all exposed vertical bars			
6	Cutting/bending machines guarded, e-stops tested, area barricaded			
7	Cranes, slings and lifting accessories certified and inspected; lift plan briefed			
8	Temporary supports/stays for cages and walls in place and stable			
9	Electrical cables, tools and RCDs inspected; no damaged equipment			
10	Fire extinguishers and first-aid kit available; hot-work precautions in place			
11	Weather conditions checked (wind, heat, lightning); heat-stress controls in place			
12	Drinking water, shade and rest areas available			
13	Housekeeping satisfactory; off-cuts collected; walkways clear			
14	Emergency contacts, muster point and rescue plan briefed			

Appendix D – Suggested Toolbox Talk Topics

No.	Topic	Key Messages
1	Manual handling of reinforcement	Plan the lift; use mechanical aids and team lifts; keep back straight; know weight limits
2	Rebar impalement protection	Cap or bend all exposed bars; never climb bars; report damaged caps
3	Work at height and edge protection	No climbing on rebar; harness and anchor; don't remove edge protection
4	Safe lifting and signalling	Stay clear of loads; use tag lines; understand signals; never stand under a load
5	Cutting, bending and grinding safety	Guards on; correct PPE; no loose clothing; e-stop location
6	Heat stress and hydration	Drink water regularly; recognise symptoms; rest in shade; look after colleagues
7	Electrical safety	RCDs; inspect tools and cables; report damage; keep cables off the ground
8	Housekeeping and slips, trips and falls	Collect off-cuts; clear walkways; use boards over mats
9	Hot work and fire prevention	Permit needed; remove combustibles; fire watch; cylinder safety
10	Emergency response	Alarm, muster point, first aid, rescue plan, impalement response
11	Environmental awareness	Segregate steel scrap; prevent spills; control dust and noise
12	Stop-work authority and reporting	Everyone can stop unsafe work; report near misses and hazards

Notes for Users of this Document

Guidance for adapting this Method Statement (delete this section before issue)

- Replace every item in [square brackets] – company name and logo, project details, document and related document numbers, names, designations, dates, emergency contacts. Use Find & Replace for "[COMPANY CODE]" and "[Project Name]"; update the header and footer text as well.
- Check every requirement against the Project Specification, drawings, local authority and Client requirements; the Project Specification prevails over any typical value in this document (e.g. cover, tolerances, spacer spacing, test frequency, bend diameters).
- Delete or add activities to suit the project (e.g. prefabricated cages, epoxy-coated/galvanised/stainless reinforcement, welding, mechanical couplers, post-tensioning interfaces, marine or high-rise conditions).
- Confirm that the standards and legislation in Section 4.0 are the current editions and that local legislation and permit requirements are fully covered. Local legislation always takes precedence.
- The Method Statement must be prepared, reviewed and approved by competent persons and communicated to all workers (Section 14.3) before work starts. This document is general guidance and does not replace professional judgement, engineering design or legal advice.