When formwork and casting does not give the desired results it may be necessary to:

Scrapping of performed work, sanding and evening-out of concrete frame

- Pre-conditions
- Preparation
- Self-inspection
- Execution

Work activity: xxx

Work activity & Problem	P	C	Risk= P*C	Action
Fall from ladder fall injuries	10	15	150	Greater use of stepladder
Cluttered work = Twist/fall- injuries	10	15	150	Regular tidying

		Assessment of probability		**Assessment of consequences**		
Probability = P	P = 0,1	Very unlikely	(<1 times/10 years)	C=0,5	Trifle	
Consequence = C	P = 1	Unlikely	(1 times/10 years)	C=1	Tiny	(1 - 2 days sick leave)
Risk = P * C	P = 3	Low probability	(1 times/3 years)	C=5	Small	(3 - 7 days sick leave)
	P = 10	Relative probability	(1 times/year)	C=15	Tactile	(8 - 29 - ” -)
	P = 30	Probable	(1 times/month)	C=70	Severe	(30-299 - ” -)
				C=500	Very severe	(>300 - ” -)

Text from the Working Environment Authority's brochure Safer Construction Work

Personal Protective Equipment § 71

Safety helmet and safety shoes should be used unless it is clearly unnecessary. Other personal protective equipment such as eye protection, hearing protection and gloves should be worn when necessary.

First Aid § 31

First Aid should be available. Staff who are trained to provide First Aid should always be made available. Facilities and equipment for First Aid should be signposted. There shall also be signs with phone numbers, addresses of the local emergency services as well as a, route description.

Regulations regarding First Aid is also available in AFS 1999:7 "First Aid and Emergency Support".

Equipment:

- ❑ Sander with vacuum
- ❑ Bumblebee
- ❑ Shovel and Brush
- ❑ Vacuum Cleaner

- ❑ Protective Mouthpiece
- ❑ Hearing protection

- ❑ Use Buckets
- ❑ Mixer
- ❑ Putty Shovels

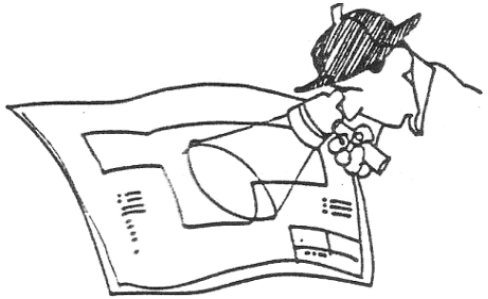
Material:

- ❑ Filler material
- ❑ Mortar
- ❑ Water

No	Check	Method or equipment	Frequency	Result	Date Signature	Deviation/Remedy Approval/Non-A
1	Presence of holes and pores	Ocular Painter present				
2	The presence of peaks	Ocular Painter present				
3	Existence of fissures or sloping areas	Ocular Painter present				
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						

Quality criteria for the project and the product

- Study Drawings, Specifications and Inspection planning
- Think through the alternative **methods of production** and handling of materials, tools etc. that can meet the requirements



Pay particular attention to

- concrete surfaces must be smooth
- corners shall be rounded with a maximum radius of 2 mm
- Nails, steel strips etc. shall be removed indoors to a depth of at least 10 mm
- Hidden holes for shutter bolts shall be filled to avoid sound bridges!

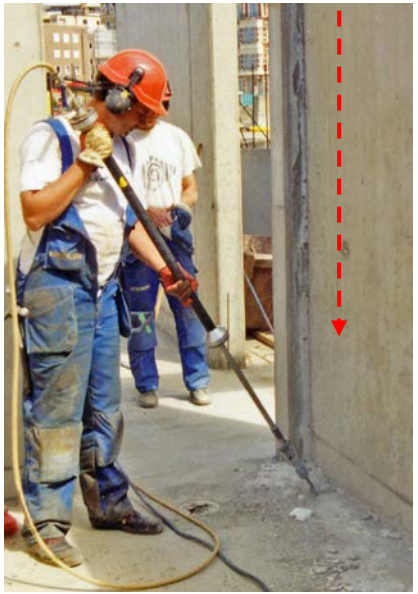
Avoid poor posture and methods in these cases!

Concrete walls are scraped and sanded

Fresh concrete is the easiest to adjust!

Everyone knows this - but wait until it starts to dust properly ...

Maybe concrete surfaces are most easily adjusted with a “Bumblebee”-tool



After a few weeks,
it is more difficult.

Roof and floor- adjusted and sanded.

Mortar or putty prepared.

Mortar applied by trowel.

Next come the painters who spray on the sand filler and even-out the ceiling and wall surfaces before painting/ wallpapering.