

## 14. Plastering Procedure

### Method of works

- WMS operatives to arrive on site and introduce themselves to the client representative/ resident, showing them their allocated WMS ID cards if necessary.
- The pre –works information and asbestos survey are to be read and understood. Ensure there are no ACM's or ACM debris present within the roof space that may be affected by the works.
- WMS will erect warning signage or barriers to segregate the working area from access by other building users. WMS to ensure the welfare is available as described in CPP.
- WMS to ensure there are no trip hazards and that residents are not put at any risk
- Appropriate dust sheets/ floor protection is to be lay to floor areas and transit route to protect floor surfaces from damage and dirt for the duration of the works.
- The COSHH MSDS for all specific products shall be followed.
- WMS operative's/ representatives are to wear PPE and RPE at all times when undertaking these works i.e. safety boots/ steel toe cap boots, gloves and safety glasses are to be worn while undertaking the works. P3 filter dust mask is to be worn when working with gypsum plasterboard materials.
- Works are to be undertaken using a set of podium steps or plasterers stilts to undertake these works..
- The ceiling/ wall areas are to be prepared; whether the plaster is being applied to an existing finish or new plasterboard finish:
  - New Plasterboard ceilings/ Walls: All joints are to be taped with adequate width scrim tape and all profile beads to be fixed in place using plasterboard adhesive or nail fixing if necessary.
  - Existing plaster ceilings/walls: All areas of damage to be made good, scrim tape to be used to any cracks/ joints. Fix all profile beads if necessary as above. Coat surface with bonding agent i.e. Blue grit or PVA using brushes or roller.
- Once prepared, mix up plaster in plasterers mixing bucket as per manufacturer's guidance.
- Disperse to a plasterer's spot stand if preferred, or disperse a suitable amount of plaster on to plasters hawk using trowel and start applying to ceiling/wall.
- Starting in one corner/ side of room apply a generous amount of plaster for the first coat working from outside of room into the centre of the room.
- Once ceiling/ wall is coated, leave for approx. 15 minutes and touch test to make sure it's not too wet to apply second coat but not too dry. Any trowel marks or bumps are to be smoothed out with trowel.
- Use this time to clean off trowel and bucket ready to mix up and use tools for second coat.
- Then a thinner second coat can be applied, working in the same order as the first coat apply an even coat of plaster working from outside in to centre of room.
- Once the ceiling/wall is coated wait and any gaps are filled, wait approx. 15 minutes and then give it a trowel to get the trowel marks out and smooth out finish.
- Wait a further 15 minutes and then give it another wet trowel or float using a brush or sprayer to dampen plaster; smoothing out further which should make it go pretty flat. Also use this time to wipe down corners/joints to adjoining surfaces with wet brush to remove any spill/excess plaster.
- Wait another 15 minutes and give it a final dry trowel to finish the ceiling/wall.
- On completion, the areas the working area and transit route are to be cleaned up using an M-type vacuum cleaner. Surfaces are to be wiped down with wet rag/ wipes removing any plaster dust/ debris.
- Dust sheets / floor protection tape to be removed and taken away.
- The site is to be cleared of all equipment/ rubbish and left clean and tidy.

### See additional docs

Working At Height  
 COSHH  
 PPE  
 Manual Handling

Risk Assessment - Plastering	
Hazard	Control Measures
Falls from height	See Working At Height
Slips Trips and Falls	The site will remain tidy at all practicable times. All designated access/egress routes shall be kept free of slip and trip hazards, and obstructions. All equipment is switched off and/or isolated when unattended. All material that could potentially cause injury is either secured behind barriers or removed from site. The need for good housekeeping is to be explained in the site induction.
COSHH	When using any chemicals or substances hazardous to health such as plasters and other gypsum products, the COSHH safety data sheet will be followed to ensure that the safe working practice is followed. This includes storage and use, including the correct use of PPE. Common material sheets are within this document.
Hazardous substances Dry Plaster mix	Operators know the risks of dry plaster powder and know to avoid skin contact, excessive dust build-up and contact with eyes. PPE is to be worn. Ensure the work area is suitable to prevent excessive dust build-up. Ensure adequate water supply is nearby to wash dust off skin. Operators will wear eye protection when plastering ceilings. Operators will keep work area clean. Gloves and barrier creams will be made available.
Manual Handling	Correct lifting techniques are to be used at all times when moving equipment, materials or any heavy loads. Paying particular attention when lifting (stable stance, good grip, keep load close to your waist and do not flex your back).
Hygiene	Good personal hygiene is a necessity washing of hands prior to any breaks (food – ingestion).
Vibration	If there are any tasks with expected high levels of vibration. WMS shall use vibration calculator to work out if operatives are likely to exceed action levels. See HAVS.
Respirable Dust	Control measures are to be implemented when any operations are being undertaken that could give rise to respirable dust. Particular attention is to be made to silica dust. When cutting tiles, dust extraction is to be used to ensure operatives are not working above the 8hr control limit (0.1mg/m <sup>3</sup> ) and FFP3 masks that have been face fitted worn.
Asbestos	All operatives are to be Asbestos awareness trained. HSG264 asbestos survey on pre 2000 properties before works start. See Asbestos