

AtkinsRéalis



Ground Investigation Specification

Mayo County Council

June 2026

100129275-ATK-XX-XX-SP-GE-000001

GREAT WESTERN GREENWAY- NEWPORT TOWN

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1. Introduction

A ground investigation is proposed for the improvement of the Great Western Greenway that runs from Westport to Achill (part of the Eurovelo 1 Atlantic Coast Route) and passes through the town of Newport, as seen in Figure 1-1.

The proposed cycle and pedestrian route will tie into the Great Western Greenway at its southern end at the townland of Kilbride. At the northern end it will tie into the proposed (as part of the Newport-Derradda Road Project) Great Western Greenway at Knocknageeha townland. The proposed development is located through Newport Town and is approx. 1100m in overall length.



Figure 1-1 - Aerial image of the site (Google Maps) with proposed site boundary

The following provides an overview of the ground investigation proposal together with details of the investigation requirements. The investigation comprises 4 cable percussive boreholes with rotary follow-on, 7 trial pits and 2 dynamic probes/window samples to define soil parameters and characteristics.

The Specification referred to in the Tender shall be Engineers Ireland's 'Specification and Related Documents for Ground Investigation in Ireland', 2nd Edition 2016, published by Engineers Ireland, 22 Clyde Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4., modified and extended by any Amended, Additional or Cancelled Clause or Table listed in Schedules 4



and 5. Insofar as any of the Specification Schedules, Additional or Amended Clauses may conflict or be inconsistent with any provision of the Specification for Ground Investigation, then the Specification Schedules, Amended or Additional Clauses shall always prevail. Any reference in the Contract to a Clause number shall be deemed to refer to any amended version of that as listed in Schedule 4.

1.1 Roles

The following roles are applicable to this job:

- Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP): - AtkinsRéalis
- Employer: Mayo County Council
- Investigation Supervisor - AtkinsRéalis

Details of the nominated Investigation Supervisor on behalf of AtkinsRéalis shall be confirmed prior to the commencement of the ground investigation works.

1.2 Timescales

The appointment for these works is expected to be made in early July, with site works to be completed by the end of July and reporting to be completed by the end of August.

1.3 Anticipated Geology

The following summary of anticipated ground conditions is based on published information. No assurance is given to its accuracy.

1.3.1 Drift Geology

According to Geological Survey Ireland (GSI) online viewer, the existing ground investigation data and the sites history, the superficial deposits at the site consists of Made Ground composed mainly of construction fill and Till derived from limestone.

1.3.2 Solid Geology

Based on the GSI website the site is underlain by bedrock of the Rockfleet Bay Limestone Formation comprising mainly of interbedded fine grained, dark limestone and calcareous shale.

1.3.3 Historical Ground Investigation Information

No historical investigations are known in the proximity of the area.

1.3.4 Mining Information

Historical mapping 6 inch (1837-1842) and 25 inch (1888-1913) show no record of mining in the vicinity of the site area.



2. Ground Investigation Schedule

The schedule of the proposed ground investigation is presented in Table 1.

The boreholes, trial pits and window samples are proposed to determine the geology, groundwater and underlying bedrock condition. The cable percussive boreholes are to reach to the natural superficial deposits, confirm its geology and perform soil sampling for geotechnical and geo-environmental sampling.

Table 1 - Exploratory Borehole Requirements

Hole No.	Type	National Grid Reference		Scheduled Depth	Remarks
		Easting	Northing	(m bgl)	
BH01	CP/RC	As shown on drawings		10	-
BH02	CP/RC	As shown on drawings		10	-
BH03	CP/RC	As shown on drawings		10	-
BH04	CP/RC	As shown on drawings		10	-

- The proposed exploratory locations are shown on the Exploratory Hole Locations drawings. Final locations to be agreed on site with the Investigation Supervisor.
- CP: Cable Percussion, RC: Rotary Coring.
- CP/RC: Cable percussive with rotary core follow on Boreholes
- Undisturbed Samples U100 are required in all exploratory holes including thin wall samples or piston samples in soft deposits
- Anticipated depths are indicative only, termination of exploratory holes to be agreed with the Engineer (Investigation Supervisor).

Table 2 – Trial Pit Requirements

Hole No.	Type	National Grid Reference		Scheduled Depth	Remarks
		Easting	Northing	(m bgl)	
TP01	TP	As shown on drawings		2	CBR/HV
TP02	TP	As shown on drawings		2	CBR/HV
TP03	TP	As shown on drawings		2	CBR/HV
TP04	TP	As shown on drawings		2	CBR/HV
TP05	TP	As shown on drawings		2	CBR/HV
TP06	TP	As shown on drawings		2	CBR/HV



Hole No.	Type	National Grid Reference		Scheduled Depth	Remarks
		Easting	Northing	(m bgl)	
TP07	TP	As shown on drawings		2	CBR/HV

- The proposed exploratory locations are shown on the Exploratory Hole Locations drawings. Final locations to be agreed on site with the Investigation Supervisor
- TP: Trial Pit
- Hand Vane Testing - required in all cohesive strata
- CBR: California Bearing Ratio (CBR) test using TRL Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) required
- Anticipated excavation depths are indicative only, termination of exploratory holes to be agreed with the Engineer (Investigation Supervisor).

Table 3 – Dynamic Probing/Window Sample Requirements

Hole No.	Type	National Grid Reference		Scheduled Depth	Remarks
		Easting	Northing	(m bgl)	
WS01	DP/WS	As shown on drawings		8	SPT
WS02	DP/WS	As shown on drawings		8	SPT

- The proposed exploratory locations are shown on the Exploratory Hole Locations drawings. Final locations to be agreed on site with the Investigation Supervisor.
- WS: Window Sampling
- Anticipated depths are indicative only, termination of exploratory holes to be agreed with the Investigation Supervisor.
- SPT: Standard Penetration Test.

These proposed locations are provisional only and subject to access, setup constraints but also to the identified presence of buried and overhead services or structures before undertaking the ground investigation. The final positions will be agreed once the site has been inspected by the contractor to assess the locations and a full review of the up to date services information has been undertaken. Responsibility for the identification and avoidance of services lies with the Contractor.



3. Geotechnical Sampling and In-situ Testing Requirements

A CAT scan is to be carried out and inspection pits are to be excavated by hand to depths of 1.2m at each exploratory hole location where services may be encountered. Under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, persons carrying out the task of locating underground services are required to be in possession of a Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) card.

In addition, avoidance of underground services shall follow the guidance as outlined in the “Code of Practice For Avoiding Danger From Underground Services”, 2010, published by the HSA. CAT scans shall be undertaken in accordance with the UK HSG47 'Avoiding danger from underground services' 2000 published by UK HSE by an approved and qualified operator.

Groundwater strikes, or inflow encountered within any exploratory hole shall be recorded and presented on the engineering logs.

All ground investigation holes must be backfilled and left safe.

3.1 Hard Standing

Some exploratory holes will be carried out on an area covered by concrete pavement of unknown thickness but can be expected at a standard 0.3 m thickness. The use of correct method to go through the hard standing shall be determined by the Contractor after inspection of the site.

3.2 Window samples

Window sampling (WS) is carried out using hollow steel tubes incorporating a longitudinal access slot and a cutting shoe in order to recover a nominally continuous soil sample for examination/sub-sampling at the time of sinking the hole.

Bulk bags, plastic tubs and jar samples shall be taken immediately below the topsoil, at every change of strata and at one-meter intervals within the same stratum for soil description logging purposes in all exploratory holes. Where samples are taken at depths which correspond with the boundary of two material types, the Contractor shall clearly state which of the materials has been sampled.

Standard Penetration Testing in accordance with BS EN ISO 22476-3 is undertaken at 1m intervals in every window sample.

The Contractor shall ensure that sufficient rods are brought to site, should the increase in probing depth be required.

3.3 Cable Percussion Boring

The Contractor shall select plant appropriate to the proposed drill locations, depths and anticipated geological conditions. The method of advancement and the diameter of the borehole shall be such that the boring can be completed and logged to the scheduled depth.



Soil boring shall be undertaken using a rig with the capability of undertaking Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) and U100 samples. The Engineer is to be notified of the intended plant/soil boring rig prior to commencement onsite.

Casing may be required.

Cable Percussion holes shall be taken to the indicative depth proposed in Schedule 2 to this Specification or refusal whichever comes first.

Starting hole diameter shall be a minimum of 200 mm. The Contractor shall agree with the Investigation Supervisor reductions in the casing diameter with depth depending on the ground conditions encountered.

The position, number and depth of the exploratory hole may be subject to adjustment on-site as directed by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall allow for whatever plant and/or equipment they deem necessary in order to safely locate the drilling rig in the vicinity of the proposed hole locations.

Any groundwater seepage shall be recorded on the borehole logs.

The Contractor is required to obtain the Engineer's approval before commencing and before backfilling any borehole.

The Engineer will give any installation details and backfill instructions.

3.4 Rotary Drilling

Rotary coring is required as cable percussive technique follow-on for the boreholes. It is expected to be required through soil and rock. Unless otherwise instructed by the Investigation Supervisor, all Rotary Cored Boreholes will be cored to a minimum of 5 m into substantially unweathered competent rock at each location where rock is encountered. Rotary coring is required from rock head in all boreholes where rock is encountered.

The Contractor may use an alternative method for drilling in the overburden and rock, subject to approval. This method may consist of other similar rotary techniques to achieve the minimum hole diameter in one drilling operation.

Rotary coring may also be permitted or required through soil from 1.20m level or at depth instead of cable percussive techniques and unless otherwise instructed or agreed with the Investigation Supervisor, it shall consist of hollow stem auger, Geobore S or other similar techniques subject to approval by the Investigation Supervisor, using a semi rigid liner and allowing to produce a continuous core not less than 100mm in diameter.

Where rotary coring is scheduled at cable percussive borehole locations, it is to be carried out from the final depth of the cable percussive borehole at that location. If rotary coring is required in rock, the same rig shall be used for coring through soil and rock without additional setting-up at the borehole location.

If the cable percussive borehole does not reach bedrock, rotary coring is required from the final depth of the cable percussive borehole through the overburden and weathered bedrock. Insitu testing in the form of SPTs in cohesive materials & CPTs granular material at regular intervals. Samples should be obtained from the split spoon.

All boreholes shall be backfilled (grout/bentonite pellets or instrumentation installation) immediately upon completion of drilling and the location and access route(s) reinstated immediately as close as possible to the original ground condition. All dismantled or damaged wall, fences, edges etc. must be reinstated and made good.



Where exploratory holes are carried out in grassed areas, the ground shall be reinstated as close as possible to the existing condition prior to the start of the works, including top-soiling and reseeded. This includes any damage to grassed areas along access routes to exploratory hole locations.

Where boreholes are not completed in the day they are commenced or when left unattended, the entire work area shall be fenced off at the end of shift by the Contractor using heras or similar style fencing.

Rotary cored boreholes are to be carried out to produce continuous core of not less than 92mm in rock and 100mm in soil to allow Class 1 samples to be retrieved for laboratory testing. (The drilling diameter shall allow for casing if required in unstable ground in order to achieve the required core diameter).

Not permitted to advance the hole to the schedule depth unless specified in Schedule 2. If the contractor chooses to use open hole drilling techniques at his own cost to retrieve the depth of a borehole already achieved by cable percussive and/or rotary coring techniques.

3.5 Trial Pits

A small excavator will be required to complete the trial pits to a scheduled depth of 2.0m.

Hand vanes will be required every meter in cohesive material.

CBR using hand DCPs will be required in every trial pit at a depth of 0.5 mbgl.

Environmental samples will be required in any Made Ground encountered.

Bulk bag and tub should be taken at 0.5m, 1m and every meter thereafter and/or every change in stratum.

3.6 Insitu Testing, Sampling and Monitoring

Standard Penetration Testing in accordance with IS EN ISO 22476-3 shall be undertaken at 1m intervals and are to alternate sampling with a thin-walled open tube sampler (UT100), where in a cohesive stratum.

In granular soils SPTs shall be taken at 1.0 m intervals to borehole completion. The mass, dimensions, energy ratio and calibration sheets of the SPT equipment shall be provided with the engineering log.

Undisturbed samples shall be recovered by the use of a UT100, capable of obtaining a sample of a minimum diameter of 100mm and comply with Clause 6.4.2.3.2 of IS EN ISO 22475-1:2006.

Bulk bags, plastic tubs and jar samples shall be taken immediately below the topsoil, at every change of strata and at one-meter intervals within the same stratum for soil description logging purposes in all exploratory holes. Where samples are taken at depths which correspond with the boundary of two material types, the Contractor shall clearly state which of the materials has been sampled.

Where groundwater samples are taken at a depth corresponding to a boundary between different materials, the Contractor shall clearly state within which material the water is associated.

The Contractor shall ensure that sufficient sample quantities are collected for the material type in question and the likely laboratory testing required (refer to Section 4). Where insufficient sample is available for testing the Contractor shall be responsible at his cost for the collection of sufficient material to test.



Where there is suspected asbestos encountered, a double bagged sample shall be taken and clearly labelled as potentially containing asbestos.

3.6.1 California Bearing Ratio

In situ California Bearing Ratio (CBR) tests are required at locations as specified in Section 2 ~~Error! Reference source not found.~~. The depths of the tests are confirmed by the Investigation Supervisor. Testing shall be carried out and reported in accordance with BS1377 part 9.

3.6.2 Vane Shear Strength Tests

Vane shear strength tests are required at locations as specified in Section 2; the depths of the tests shall be confirmed by the Investigation Supervisor. Testing shall be carried out and reported in accordance with BS1377 part 9.

3.6.3 Frequency of sampling

3.6.3.1 Trial Pits

Bulk bags, plastic tubs or jar samples shall be taken immediately below the topsoil, at every change of strata and at one-metre intervals within the same stratum for soil description logging purposes in all exploratory holes. Where samples are taken at depths which correspond with the boundary of two material types, the Contractor shall clearly state which of the materials has been sampled.

3.6.3.2 Boreholes

Bulk bags, plastic tubs and jar samples shall be taken immediately below the topsoil, at every change of strata and at one-meter intervals within the same stratum for soil description logging purposes in all exploratory holes. Where samples are taken at depths which correspond with the boundary of two material types, the Contractor shall clearly state which of the materials has been sampled.

3.7 Contamination avoidance and/or aquifer protection measures required

Asbestos awareness procedures shall be in place in case asbestos is encountered so as to minimise the risk of harm to human health.

Containment of fluid for all works is to be suitably compounded.

All equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned before being used on site. A clean stainless-steel trowel shall be used to sub-sample soil samples for chemical testing, which shall be cleaned between samples. When working on land affected by contamination the Contractor shall clean equipment (including wheels) before leaving the site and, where deemed necessary, between exploratory hole positions.

If significant contamination is encountered, sampling equipment and tools shall be cleaned between strata, specifically at the boundary between Made Ground and natural strata, in order to prevent cross contamination occurring.



The Contractor may only use vegetable oil-based lubricants.

3.8 Photography requirements

3.8.1 General

The Contractor shall provide sufficient digital photographs to show the condition of each exploratory hole location prior to the start of the investigation works and on completion of the investigation.

Digital copies of the photographs shall be provided to the Investigation Supervisor within 48 hours of being taken.

3.8.2 Inspection Pits and Trial Pit Photos

All inspection pits shall be photographed to show a general view of the pit and excavation arisings plus separate views of each excavated face and any foundations exposed, as well as any noted contamination. Photographs shall include:

- a. A colour chart and graduated scale in centimetres is provided; and
- b. A clearly legible reference board identifying the project title, exploratory hole number, date and depth range of drill runs shall be included in each photograph.

3.9 Reinstatement and Backfilling

All exploratory holes and pits must be backfilled and reinstated immediately upon completion as close as possible to the original ground condition on the same day during the same shift and prior to handover. Pits or trenches shall not be left open and unattended at any time.

Where trial pits are carried out in grassed areas, the ground shall be reinstated as close as possible to the existing condition prior to the start of the works, including top-soiling and reseeded. This includes any damage to grassed areas along access routes to exploratory hole locations.

Trial pits shall be backfilled using the arising's and placed in reverse order of excavation, in layers (measured on loose arising's) not more than 300mm thick (or 150mm for contaminated materials) and compacted to avoid long term settlement of the reinstatement. Backfilling should be placed to retain the ground level, pavement construction and surfacing present prior to trial pit construction. Excess arising's shall be removed from site at the expenses of the Contractor.

The boreholes and window samples shall be backfilled with cement bentonite grout/bentonite pellets upon completion unless a groundwater monitoring standpipe/standpipe piezometer is to be installed.

On completion of the site works in asphalt areas, reinstatement shall be carried out in accordance with the Guidelines for Managing Openings in Public Roads, (2nd edition, April 2017).

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to dispose of the arising's and any waste safely off site and to secure all necessary authorisations for the removal and disposal of waste off site.



4. Laboratory Testing

4.1 Geotechnical Laboratory Testing (Soil & Rock)

4.1.1 Soil Testing

The extent of geotechnical laboratory testing for soil is anticipated to comprise, but not be limited to, the following:

- Soil Classification Tests: Including moisture content, Atterberg limits, particle size distribution, and bulk/unit weight determination.
- Soil Strength Tests: Such as triaxial compression (consolidated drained, undrained, or unconsolidated), direct shear, and one dimension consolidation tests.
- Chemical Tests: Detailed chemical testing to assess sulphate content, pH, chloride content, and organic matter, as well as other tests required to evaluate potential chemical aggressiveness to buried concrete and steel.

Additional soil testing may be required based on the samples recovered and specific ground conditions encountered during site investigation.

4.1.2 Rock Testing

Where rock is encountered, the laboratory testing program may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Rock Strength Tests:
 - Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS).
 - Point Load Strength Index.
 - Chemical analysis on rock core or bulk sample (test methods to TRL 447 and test suite to include Total Sulphur, Acid Soluble Sulphate & Water-Soluble Sulphate and derivation of Oxidisable Sulphide & Equivalent Pyrite Content).

4.2 Chemical Testing (Soil)

SUITE I – Non-hazardous / Hazardous WAC Testing			
Determinand (Procurer to list required determinands)	Limit of detection required/offered ¹	Test method required/offered ¹	Accreditation required/offered ¹
Soil analyses			
Fibre screen asbestos			
Moisture content (as weight)			
Total organic carbon (by combustion with carbonates removed)			
Metals (As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se & Zn)			



Hexavalent chromium plus trivalent chromium			
BTEX / MTBE			
PCB (7 congeners)			
TPH CWG			
PAH (including coronene)			
Benzo(j)Flouranthene			
CEN 10: Leachate Preparation			
Metals (As, Ba, Cd, Cr, Cu, Hg, Mo, Ni, Pb, Sb, Se & Zn)			
Chloride, Fluoride, Sulphate			
Phenol			
Dissolved organic carbon			
Total dissolved solids			

SUITE E – Soil samples			
Determinand (Procurer to list required determinands)	Limit of detection required/offered ¹	Test method required/offered ¹	Accreditation required/offered ¹
PH			INAB/UKAS
Water soluble sulphate (as SO ₄)			INAB/UKAS
Organic matter			INAB/UKAS
Sulphate (total)	100 mg/kg		INAB/UKAS
Sulphide	10 mg/kg		INAB/UKAS
TOC/Soil organic matter	0.01%		INAB/UKAS

Either Engineer (Investigation Supervisor) to specify the test method, limit of detection and accreditation required or Contractor details what can be offered under each of these categories. See also Specification Notes for Guidance 15.5 in Engineers Ireland's 'Specification and Related Documents for Ground Investigation in Ireland', 2nd Edition 2016.

4.3 Environmental Laboratory Testing

Soil samples are scheduled for the analysis of following suites.



- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH-CWG) including mineral oil, interpretation, BTEX/MTBE.
- Fraction Organic Carbon (FOC),
- Metals (As, Ba, Be, Cd, Cr III, Cr VI, Cu, Hg, Ni, Pb, Se, V, Zn, WSB, Cr VI, Cr III, Fe, Mn, P, K),
- Indicators (pH, Chloride, Fluoride, Sulphate, Sodium, total cyanide),
- Nutrients (Ammoniacal Nitrogen as NH₄, NH₃ and N; Nitrate as NO₃, and N; Nitrite as NO₂; Orthophosphate as PO₄),
- Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs target list including THM, BTEX, MTBE plus TICs,
- Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs target list including Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) phenols and chlorinated phenols plus TICs),
- PCB 7 congeners

Environmental samples are required at depths of 0.5m, 1.5m and 3.0m below ground level in each window sample as listed in Section 2.

All soils environmental testing are undertaken by a UKAS accredited laboratory, accredited in Europe for all parameters tested. All soil sampling, storage, transport and testing are undertaken to best practice standards (BS 10175:2011+A2:2017), and any relevant *Client* protocols.



5. Testing Scheduling

Blank laboratory testing schedules and the driller's logs shall be provided to the Designer within 24 hours following completion of the exploratory hole.

6. Reporting

Typed Engineer's logs and laboratory schedule are to be submitted to the Investigation Supervisor ~~Engineer's Representative~~ within one week of completion of the exploratory hole.

A draft Factual Report shall be submitted within three weeks following the issuance of the laboratory schedule and the commencement of laboratory testing. The Final Factual Report shall be submitted within one week after receiving comments on the draft Factual Report.

A standard Factual Report is required and shall be produced in accordance with Engineers Ireland's 'Specification and Related Documents for Ground Investigation in Ireland'.

All contamination testing results must be presented in both PDF and Excel format. AGS data 4.0 shall be provided for the ground investigation both in draft format whilst laboratory testing is underway and a final version upon completion of the project.

7. Further Information

7.1 Services Information

The GI Contractor shall contact the relevant utility providers and comply with their requirements with respect to excavations in the vicinity of their services. It is the responsibility of the GI Contractor to ensure that all services have been cleared and are not damaged as a result of the fieldworks.

The Contractor is to satisfy himself that the risk from buried services and overhead cables has been mitigated through, but not limited to: ascertaining the location of the services at the site, use of cable avoidance equipment, risk assessments and any other means to mitigate potential risks.

7.2 Health and Safety Requirements

The Safety Health and Welfare at Work Construction Regulations 2013 (and SI 291 2013), are applicable to this contract.

Prior to the start of the site operations the Contractor shall provide risk assessments and method statements covering all aspects of the work to be carried out which should form part of the Construction Phase Health and Safety Plan to be produced by the Project Supervisor of Construction Stage (PSCS) and submitted to the Investigation Supervisor.

The GI Contractor shall erect a compound (welfare, offices, storage etc. as required for their operations) at his own cost. The GI Contractor shall liaise with the Employer to agree a suitable location if deemed to be required.



The GI Contractor shall ensure that the general public and people working on the port are protected at all times while plant and equipment are mobilised, in use at, and demobilised to/from each exploratory location.

7.3 Traffic management measures

Exploratory holes might be located within the verge of existing carriageways and traffic management will be required. Depending on the method of working of the contractor; traffic management may be required for plant and equipment accessing and exiting all the exploratory hole locations. Therefore, appropriate Traffic Management measures may be required to ensure safety of the worker and of the public and to minimise disruption to the traffic flow.

Where traffic management is required, the requirements for such traffic management measures are set out in the following:

- It is the responsibility of the Contractor to coordinate and agree their proposed Traffic Management Plan with Mayo County Council and the landowners of the access road in advance of any works commencing on site.
- Public access must be maintained past the works at all times along all public roads within the extent of the works for vehicles and cyclists, and along the footways for pedestrians.
- The Contractor shall employ a suitably qualified Traffic Management Company to design and implement any required traffic management measures.
- PSDP will be kept informed by the appointed contractor of developments in relation to traffic management.

One week prior to commencement of the exploratory holes the Contractor shall submit the dates and times and a site access plan for each of the exploratory holes in both the public and private roads to relevant Road Authority or County Council via the Investigation Supervisor.

Appropriate Traffic Management measures will be required to ensure safety of workers and of the public and to minimise disruption to the traffic flow in accordance with (but not limited to):

- Guidance for the Control and Management of Traffic at Road Works published by the Department of Transport
- Traffic Signs Manual (Chapter 8 – Temporary Traffic Measures and Signs for Roadworks) published by the Department of Transport.

Mayo County Council and An Garda Síochána shall be notified of any exploratory holes requiring traffic management. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to submit a Traffic Management Plan with traffic management proposals for any location where required to DAA and An Garda Síochána.

It is a traffic management requirement within this contract that a maximum of one lane may be closed on any given carriageway at a time. Therefore, full road closure is not permitted within the carrying out of the works.

The Contractor shall be responsible for obtaining written consent of all Traffic Safety and Management from the relevant authorities. The Contractor shall provide, erect, inspect, assess and maintain such traffic signs, road markings, lamps, barriers and traffic control signals and such other measures as may be necessitated by the works in accordance with the recommendations contained in Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual and the Guidance for the Control and Management of Traffic at Road Works referred above and any local authority requirements.

The installation and maintenance of traffic management shall only be carried out by operatives who have received suitable training as per Regulation 97 S.I. 291 of 2013.



At some locations, depending on the road, visibility, work to be undertaken, “Give and Take” and/or “Priority” options detailed in the Traffic Sign Manual may be considered.

If the Contractor requires to work at more than one exploratory hole location, where traffic management is required, at any one time, this shall be clearly indicated in the Traffic Management Plan for approval.

When working close to or on a public road the requirements of the Traffic Signs Manual, the Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, Guidance for the Control and Management of Traffic at Road Works and the HSA Guidelines for Working on Roads should be referred to.

The Ground Investigation Contractor must ensure that all personnel involved in the Works are made aware of the need to comply with safe working practices. The Ground Investigation Contractor is required to submit a programme covering the duration of the contract and a specific person shall be nominated by the Contractor to liaise with the Mayo County Council in relation to health and safety matters. The Ground Investigation Contractor shall comply with any specific safety requirements of Mayo County Council in carrying out these works.

Compliance with the above does not absolve the Ground Investigation Contractor from their obligation to comply with the provisions of the Safety Health and Welfare (General Application) Regulations 2007, the Safety Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 and relevant regulations made thereunder.

7.4 Access to site

Access to each exploratory location to be confirmed with the Client prior to starting any works on site.

The Contractor shall ensure that access is protected and secured and/or that their proposed Equipment shall be suitable to access the locations and provide the works without causing damage.

Access and any work required to access the location of to each exploratory hole and carrying out the work (e.g. temporary removal of fences or gates and reinstatement, vegetation clearance etc) is the responsibility of the contractor as well as the reinstatement and making good any damage caused by the Contractor.



APPENDICES

Appendix A. Drawings





AtkinsRéalis



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