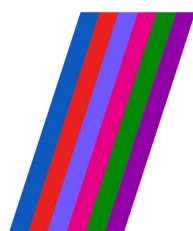


Project Particulars:

Project	County Cavan Rugby Football Club Peaceplus Community Regeneration & Transformation
Address	County Cavan Rugby Football Club, Swellan, Cavan.
Client	County Cavan Rugby Football Club.
Job Reference	No. 26-039



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CONSULTANTS

ARCHITECTS	Gaffney & Cullivan Architects
FIRE SAFETY CONSULTANTS	n/a
MECHANICAL CONSULTANTS	n/a
ELECTRICAL CONSULTANTS	n/a
QUANTITY SURVEYORS	n/a
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS	n/a
TEMPORARY WORKS DESIGNER	To be confirmed
OTHER CONSULTANTS	To be confirmed

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APPENDICES

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PRELIMINARY SAFETY & HEALTH PLAN

This Safety & Health Plan has been prepared on a preliminary basis in accordance with Article 12(1)(a) of S1 504 of 2006, the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2006, and is based on project information available of this time and gathered during a site visit carried out in September 2007

1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Client	County Cavan Rugby Football Club, Swellan, Cavan.
Project Supervisor for Design Process	Gaffney & Cullivan Architects, 7 Clonard House, Navan, Co. Meath. 1 Farnham St, Cavan.
Project Description	Peaceplus Community Regeneration & Transformation
Site Location	County Cavan Rugby Football Club, Swellan, Cavan.
Contaminated Land	N/A
Drawings/Specification/Location of Connections for Welfare Facilities/ Specifications attached in Appendix B	
Relevant Adjoining Land Uses	- Sports complex in full time use. All works will take place in a fully functional working Complex. - There are also other commercial and residential units in the locality. - The local fire station is located nearby.
Restriction of Working Hours	Working hours shall be between 8 am and 5 pm Monday to Friday. Other hours to be by agreement with management and the PSDP.
Site Restrictions	- Site access will be via the main entrance. - Site hut position and builders' compound shall be contained within site boundary as agreed on site. - It is expected that the contractor will co-ordinate deliveries, removal of debris at off peak periods, where practicable. - The contractor will aim to minimise noise during normal working hours where practicable. - The main access road to and from car parks will be kept clean and free of debris at all times, facilitate by a cleaning regime by the contractor. - Site hoarding/fencing must be erected to minimise public interference with the site during works. - The contractor is to install suitable hoarding and ensure site remains secure at all times. - Site parking restrictions. Storage restrictions, segregated from the works. - Due to the sensitive nature of the site, the contractor shall implement an appropriate booking in and out system for all site operatives and visitors. - Contractor personnel shall carry appropriate (and visible) identification at all times on site. - The contractor shall implement a site specific Health and Safety induction procedure. - Vehicular and personnel routes will need to be separated within the site. Contractor to include for this in Traffic Management Plan, which should be given to PSDP before works begin on site. - The evolving nature of Covid measures will necessitate continuous updating of the Site specific Health and Safety Plan.
Site Restrictions (contd.)	
Traffic System and Access Restrictions	The contractor is to prepare and submit a traffic management plan for approval to the PSDP in advance of commencement

	on site. The contractor is to take into account pedestrian traffic especially near the site entrances and feeder roads to the site. It will also outline how the contractor will deal with traffic within the healthcare complex and on the main access road. On the approach to the main entrance, appropriate signage must be erected to warn motorists of the presence of site vehicles emerging/turning. A 'Banks Man' should be retained at the entrance when traffic is entering and exiting the site. Access to the building has to be controlled at all times and limited to the building workers only.
Existing roads and sightlines	• Site access will be via the main hospital entrance unless otherwise agreed and approved with Hospital management. • Construction traffic will be emerging onto a busy street, which both pedestrian and vehicular traffic. • Site traffic and pedestrians and traffic will need to be separated. Contractor to include for this in Traffic Management Plan, which should be given to PSDP before works begin on site.
Access to site	Access to site will need to be carefully managed by the contractor. Contractor must liaise with the hospital management in this regard.
Intended Contract Commencement Date	June 2026
Intended Contract Completion Date	September 2026
Phasing of Works	Works will be completed in a single phase.

2. OTHER WORK ACTIVITIES

The following other activities, not elated to or included within the scope of the project, will be carried out on site during the construction phase.

Existing building activities	There are other building activities adjacent to the site. The successful contractor will be required to prepare a Site Specific Health and Safety Plan that addresses the then state of these works.
Installation of Services	• Some services are to be relocated prior to commencement of works on site. Contractor and Architect to assess and advise (see risk assessments attached). • Where electrical cables are near access roads or cross (site) traffic routes and external roads an assessment is to be made of the design to establish if this risk can be eliminated or reduced. Where this cannot be eliminated protective measures must be put in place at the outset of the contract, Services contractors to assess and advise (see risk assessments attached). • Services will be extended and upgraded during the works under the contract. Please see services drawings as per Appendix.
Installation of furniture, equipment	• New equipment and furniture will be installed internally. • PSDP was not informed of terminations or data terminations required for equipment or machinery by the design team.
External works such as Land Drainage, Landscaping, Public Utility Services, Work by Local Authority	• Drainage to be connected to existing services on site. • Utility services to be connected to existing services on site. At present, there are no works proposed by the local authority.
Other	

3. KNOWN EXISTING SERVICES

Note work near high voltage power lines is dealt with in Section 4.4. The following information is checked as far as possible by the Project Supervisor Design Process with the Client and records what can be reasonably established.

Underground services	Most of the works are internal. The location of all services will be shown on the construction drawings. If the location of services cannot be ascertained, a topographical survey will be required. For all existing services, please see drawings noted in Appendix.
Water Mains	Yes
Electric Cables	Yes
Telephone Cables	Yes
Gas Mains	Yes
Other Liquids/Gases Under Pressure	Foul Sewerage
Overhead Services	To be confirmed on site
Electric Lines	To be confirmed on site
Telephone Cables	Yes
Other	Surface Water

4. PARTICULAR RISKS

The following is the non exhaustive list of particular risks to the safety and health of persons (as set out in Schedule L of SI 504 of 2006) together with the opinion of the Project Supervisor for Design Process on what elements of the works may fall within each particular risk category. It should be noted that many of the risks on the project may arise out of working methods which are at the discretion of the Contractor and as such cannot be determined by the Project Supervisor for the Design Process.

Note that in relation to the following:

- Items 1 and 2 of the Schedule I only those risks which would not be evident and reasonably deducible from drawings or other support documentation to a competent Project Supervisor Construction Stage are listed.
- Items 3 to 10 of the Schedule I only those risks which are reasonably foreseeable by the Project Supervisor Design Process are listed.
- Other work which may involve risks only those risks which would not be evident and reasonably deducible from drawings or other supporting documentation to a competent Project Supervisor Construction Stage are listed.
- In preparing this section of the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan, there was full consultation with the Structural, Civil and Services Engineers and Temporary Works Designer (where relevant).

"Works which put persons at work at risk of

- Falling from a height,
- Burial under earthfalls,
- Engulfment in swampland, where a risk is particularly aggravated by the nature of the work or processes used or by the environment at the place of work or construction sited.

Burial Under Earthfalls for example deep foundations, deep cuttings, work in excavation, which are in or adjacent to unstable ground, hazardous underground services or where there is a risk of undermining existing foundations.

Precautions are needed where foundations are close to the existing building. PSCS to advise.

Falling from a Height, for example where the risk associated with working at a height is likely to be aggravated by the presence of other significant hazards then a particular risk may be present.

Examples of work activities that are classified as working at height:

- Working on trestles
- Working on a flat roof
- Erecting false work or formwork
- Working on a ladder
- Working at ground level adjacent to an excavation;
- Working on formwork within an excavation
- Working near or adjacent to fragile materials
- Carry out risk assessments for work at height activities and make sure that all work is Planned, Organised and carried out by a competent person
- Follow the General Principles of Prevention for managing risks from work at height – take steps to avoid, prevent or reduce risks
- Chose the right work equipment and select collective measures to prevent falls (such as guard rails and working platforms) before other measures which may only reduce the distance and consequences of a fall (such as nets or airbags) or may only provide fall-arrest through personal protection equipment.

The Work at Height Regulations require employers to ensure that:

- All work at height is properly planned and organised
- A risk assessment is carried out for all work conducted at height
- Appropriate work equipment is selected and used
- People working at a height are competent
- Equipment used for work at height is properly inspected and maintained
- Risks from fragile surfaces are properly controlled
- The risk assessment should include a careful examination of what harm could be caused from working at height with a view to taking the effective steps to reduce the likelihood of this harm occurring, either through avoiding the activity or, where this is not reasonably practicable, by

carrying it out in a safe manner using work equipment that is appropriate to the task and the level of risk.

Works on or near site boundaries or existing structures which will require excavation.

Precautions are needed where foundations are close to the existing buildings surrounding the site. Method Statements for this work will be required from the PSCS in advance of work starting on site. No work shall start until they have been agreed with the PSDP. The following guidance should be taken into account:

- Guard against danger to persons at work from a fall or dislodgement of earth, rock or other material by suitable shoring or otherwise
- Guard against dangers arising from the fall of materials or objects or the inrush of water into the excavation, shaft, earthworks, underground works or tunnel
- Secure adequate ventilation at all workplaces so as to maintain an atmosphere fit for respiration and to limit any fumes, gases, vapours, dust or other impurities to levels which are not dangerous or injurious to health
- Enable persons at work to reach safety in the event of fire or an inrush of water or materials
- Avoid risk to persons at work arising from possible underground dangers such as underground cables or other distribution systems, the circulation of fluids or the presence of pockets of gas, by undertaking appropriate investigations to locate them before excavation begins

Ensure that a safe means of access to and egress from each excavation

Engulfment in Swampland, for example, unstable ground, work adjacent to lakes and ponds or reclaimed ground.

Not applicable at this time

Work on or adjacent to fragile roofing materials

New roof lights must be non fragile in accordance with Class B as defined by ACR (M) (001)2000 and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions. Project Supervisor for Construction Stage is to obtain certification of same to be issued to the Project Supervisor for Design Process.

The existing building will need to be assessed by the PSDP and PSCS on site before work begins to assess the risk for fragile roof materials.

Installation of scaffolding

The project may require scaffolding. If scaffolding is necessary, a site specific method statement which will include how the scaffolding will be managed, planned, installed, checked and removed. The use, purpose and maximum loading shall be clearly communicated to the designers, the installers and the users of scaffolding. The Safety and Health Plan shall be updated during the project to reflect the status of the scaffolding including CR8 "Scaffolders Report of inspection of scaffold".

- High level Systems should, where possible, be commissioned prior to scaffolding removal to reduce the necessity for hoists, etc. Method statement is required.
- The installation of high level services at all levels requires extreme caution and care including all scaffolding, etc.

Operations where the nature of the work or other restrictions, make it impracticable to provide standard scaffolding or other suitable and sufficient means of support.

- The use of collective protective measures such as nets and mobile platforms is to be considered by the Contractor wherever possible during the erection of the works.
- An assessment should be made to review if the work can be avoided or reduced, where not possible to eliminate this type of work control measures as stated above and below are requested.

"Work which puts persons at risk from chemical or biological substances constituting a particular danger to the safety and health of such persons or involving a statutory requirement for health monitoring."

Where certain materials or substances are to be used, or materials in existing buildings are to be modified, a particular risk in relation to chemical or biological substances may exist. Any work which involves the renovation of buildings which were initially constructed prior to the mid-1970s should have an asbestos survey carried out by a specialist competent specialist person. The competent person should have training in asbestos surveying and identification.

The successful contractor shall engage the services of an ACM specialist to investigate the premises in advance of commencement to establish if a pre-works survey is require.

- Lead paint has not been used in significant quantities since the mid 1970s.
- Where disturbed during construction or accessible to children after completion, lead should be removed at the earliest possible time during construction. Lead content in paint to be assessed, if applicable, and included in the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan.
- Asbestos has been found in parts of the existing building (please see reports carried out by specialist consultant in Appendix). It is presumed that any old lino floor tiles and the bitumen adhesive underneath are Asbestos Containing in this wing of the hospital also and will be required to be removed by the contractor if they are deemed competent by the PSDP to do so. If not, the contractor will employ a suitably qualified consultant to carry out the works and all costs borne by the contractor. The asbestos waste shall be disposed of in an appropriate manner as per current legislation. A receipt shall be required for inclusion in the Safety File.
- The Project Supervisor Design Process has not been notified by the Design Team or Client of any materials (apart from asbestos) that may present an exceptional hazard or risk. Note: fire-stopping and cavity barriers executed in mineral fibre quilts and batts used to be non-shed variety and where cut suitable masks to be used and gloves and other site personnel to be provided with suitable protection where working near works involving putting up of batts and quilts.

The circumstances of the use of certain materials or substances may give rise to particular risks based on their toxicological or physio-chemical properties, for example:

- The presence or potential presence of explosive atmospheres (including potential for dust explosions).
- Work in confined spaces (i.e. areas where there is a possibility of a deficiency of oxygen or the presence of dangerous gases or vapours)."

Not applicable at this time.

There may be a specific legal requirement for health monitoring where a work activity puts a persons health at risk from hazardous substances or preparations. Where such a requirement exists the activity must be regarded as involving a particular risk. Examples of activities requiring health monitoring and therefore involving particular risks include:

- The stripping of lagging which contains or is likely to contain asbestos or the breaking or mechanical drilling or screwing and removal of insulating boards tiles and other products likely to contain asbestos to which the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Protection of Employees)(Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006 (SI No 386 of 2006) apply.
- Where Friable Asbestos is identified and remains in place the Project Supervisor for Construction Stage is required to develop a method statement to remove asbestos at the earliest possible time. Where the risk exists that asbestos will be disturbed during the course of the project."
- Demolition involving the flame cutting or shotblasting of painted steel where the paint is likely to contain lead and where an assessment reveals any conditions as referred to by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations
- Work involving the use of substances which must be labelled with the risk phrases R45 "may cause cancer" or R49 "may cause cancer by inhalation" and where a risk assessment in accordance with Regulation 4(b) of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Carcinogens) Regulations 2001 S.I No.78 of 2001 reveals a risk to safety or health.
- Work involving the use of substances or preparations which must be labelled with the risk phrase R42 "may cause sterilisation by inhalation" and where a risk assessment in accordance with Regulations 3(2) and 3(8) of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations 1994 reveals a risk to health.
- Any other work activities involving the use of any chemical or biological agents where a risk assessment in accordance with Regulations 4 and 5 of the above mentioned Chemical Regulations 2001 or Regulation 4 of Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Biological Agents) Regulations 1994 (S.I No 146 of 1994) as amended by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Biological Agents) (Amendments) Regulations 1998 (S.I No 248 of 1998) reveals a risk to Safety or Health.

All hazardous substances and preparations must be labelled with appropriate hazard symbols and the suppliers must provide a safety data sheet when requested by any person. The labels and safety data sheets must include risk phrases, which indicate the specific risks associated with the substance. The requirements are set out in the European Communities (Classification, Packaging Labelling and Notification

of Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2003 as amended by the European Community (Classification, Packaging, Labelling and Notification of Dangerous Substances) (Amended) European Communities (Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Preparations Regulations 2004) (S.1 No 62 of 2004)

Asbestos has been identified in the parts of the existing building which have already been refurbished. Any affected lino floor tiles and associated bitumen adhesive will be removed safely during the works to the satisfaction of the PSDP and HSA guidelines. The responsibility of this lies with the main contractor. If the contractor is not suitably insured and or trained in these works, he shall employ a specialist who shall be approved by the PSDP beforehand.

Work with ionising radiation requiring the designation of controlled or supervised areas as defined in Article 20 of Directive 80/836/Euratom such radioactive lightning conductors, radioactive smoke detectors, other disused radioactive materials or plant, radioactive installations, work near x-ray machines, in hospital radiotherapy or nuclear medicine departments.

- Ionising radiation is most commonly encountered in connection with certain types of non destructive testing and work near operating X-Ray machines, or in hospital radiotherapy or nuclear medicine departments or from some old lightning conductors.

Not applicable at this time.

Coronavirus (COVID-19)

A novel (new) coronavirus that has not previously been seen in humans was identified in December 2019. The virus is called Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and the disease that it causes is called Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19).

New information is becoming available every day as doctors and scientists study the virus and how it affects people. The situation is evolving.

The Department of Health is leading the government response in Ireland to COVID-19 and are providing up to date information and advice on its website at <https://www.gov.ie/en/organisation/departments-of-health>.

Additional resources for information and advice include:

- Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) at www.hpsc.ie
The HPSC provide advice for the general public and for specific groups and settings including employers, healthcare professionals, education settings and religious settings.
- Health Service Executive at www.hse.ie
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade provide travel advice at <https://www.dfa.ie/>
- World Health Organisation at <https://www.who.int/>
- Centre for Disease Control at <https://www.cdc.gov/>

Employers are advised to keep up to date with information on COVID-19 by using the websites referred to above. Information on employer duties with regard to biological agents at work is available on the HSA website.

Exposure to COVID-19 may present a health risk to workers and other persons at a workplace. Employers are advised to follow the latest public health advice and identify and implement suitable control measures to mitigate the risk of COVID-19 infection in the workplace.

"Work near high voltage power lines"

"This category includes all high voltage power lines, including overhead and buried lines. It also includes high voltage cables supplying fixed plant where a significant risk of breaching cable insulation exists. The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations define high voltage as any voltage exceeding 1000 volts alternating current or 1500 volts direct current."

If underground cables or overhead lines cannot be diverted, then the following steps should be taken to avoid contact:

- Contact the appropriate service providers (ESB, Bord Gáis, etc.) and ask their advice.
- Look around for obvious signs of underground services, e.g. valve covers or patching of the road surface.
- Use locator's to trace any services and mark the ground accordingly. Make sure persons using these scanners are trained and understand their use.
- Make sure that the person supervising excavation work has service plans and knows how to use

them.

- Everyone carrying out the work should know about safe digging practices and emergency procedures.
- Survey the area for overhead obstructions such as electricity lines.
- Erect goal posts and bunting if/as required
- Where work needs to be carried out in close proximity to overhead lines, contact the ESB for advice.

For further information on working near underground services, see the HSA Code of Practice 'Avoiding Danger from Underground Services',

"Work exposing persons at work to the risk of drowning"

For example: Work over or near water where there is a risk of persons falling into the water. Works significantly below water table, work to bridges, culverts, work on or near the sea, lakes, ponds, reservoirs are relevant. Work where there is a risk of falling into and drowning in product vats, slurry tanks or grain silos.

Not applicable at this time.

"Work on wells, underground earth work and tunnels"

For example:

- Excavated wells
- Underground earth works
- Tunnels
- Underpinning

Not applicable at this time.

"Work carried out by divers at work having a system of air supply"

Not applicable

"Work carried out in a caisson with a compressed air atmosphere"

Not applicable at this time.

"Work involving the use of explosives, for example:

- Rock blasting or demolition
- Other

Not applicable at this time.

Work involving the assembly or dismantling of heavy prefabricated components'

For example: Work involving steel sections, precast concrete framing elements, precast concrete floor units, precast cladding units, trussed rafters, and some items of mechanical plant.

Fabrication, delivery and erection of structural steelwork and precast concrete panels should be the subject of a detailed method statement from the Main Contractor and Temporary Work Designer to be lodged with the Project Supervisor Construction Stage and the Project Supervisors Design Process prior to commencement.

5. THE PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION

The Project Supervisor for the Design Process is required to prepare a written safety and health plan on a preliminary basis that includes the conclusions drawn by the designers and Project Supervisor Design Process as regards the taking account of the general principles of prevention and any relevant safety and health plan and safety file.

Matters to be considered (non exhaustive list)

- Glazing types to be used
- Cleaning of roofs, gutters etc.
- Cleaning of windows both internally and externally
- Use of vision panels in doors.
- Dangerous substances/materials and more specifically Asbestos
- Fragile roofs and roof lights
- Demolition works
- Access to and use of flat roofs for the purpose of maintenance.

Information to be requested from the Client (non exhaustive list)

- Existing processes, work on site.
- Existing traffic on site, including pedestrian traffic.
- Dangerous substances used or present on site.
- Other activities on site
- Other projects on site
- Known existing services on site, over ground and underground.

Information to be requested from the Structural/Civil Engineers (non exhaustive list)

- Existing traffic and access to site
- Installation of prefabricated elements
- Excavations and associated temporary works
- Location of roads and foundations near existing services
- Dangerous substances/materials.

Information to be requested from the Services Engineers (non exhaustive list)

Underground Services:

- Water Mains
- Electric Cables
- Telephone Cables
- Gas Mains
- Other Liquids and Gases under pressure (Foul and Surface Water)
- Other (Services duct sizes, Access to ducts, Floor in ducts).

Overground Services:

- Electric Cables
- Telephone Cables.

Installation and access to services and plant:

- Access to plant room for personnel and equipment
- Location of equipment, services, lights at high level and access for maintenance
- Location of new services near roads existing structures and boundaries.

DESIGN AND THE PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION

Designer's Assessment of Safety during Construction and Maintenance taking account of the Principles of Prevention.

Refer to DRA document in the pack.

Items to be drawn to the attention of contractors:

All of the above items are relevant to all contractors and should be made note of. Should any contractor realise another risk before or during works, it should be brought to the attention of the PSDP/PSCS immediately so a risk assessment can be carried out.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions by the Designers and the Project Supervisor for the Design Process as regards the taking account of the general principles of prevention and any relevant safety and health plan or safety file.

Designing for Safety in Construction as published by ACEI/EI/RIAI includes a methodology for Designers in taking account of the General Principles of Prevention as indicated in Appendices, but this advice is not prescriptive as Designers may have their own methods of dealing with the matter.

Appendices contain templates which could be used by the various different designers, including specialist designers, on a project to allow for unambiguous communication of their assumptions and assurances to the PSDP. This will help the PSDP to fulfil his or her co-ordination role, and will also demonstrate the designer's compliance with the legislation.

Appendices also contain a form which should be used in the case of temporary works design. It is critical that temporary works designers and contractors base their temporary works design with the due regard to the assumptions made in relation to loadings and construction sequence. It is recommended that the temporary works designer should complete a temporary works design certificate or similar to facilitate the provision of adequate information to all parties to allow the structure to be built in safety.

Designer Assessments received from the following:

Architect	Yes
Temporary Work Designer	No
Designer Assessments as received above are attached to this document	

7. CONTINUING LIAISON

Procedures for dealing with co-ordination of Designers Procedures for organising co-operation between Designers for dealing with changes or late changes to design

The PSDP will arrange meetings between the designer and contractor to aid the co-ordination of the design process. In the event of changes or late changes to the design, the PSDP will require the designer to provide a design risk assessment and apply the general principles of prevention. Appropriate measures will then be taken to deal with any hazards arising and eliminate them if possible.

Procedures for considering health and safety aspects of the Design elements by the Project Supervisor Construction Stage who must then inform Project Supervisor Design Process/Architect in charge.

The Project Supervisor (Construction) should bring to the attention of the Project Supervisor (Design Process) any significant safety issues or implications of which he/she becomes aware.

Also:

- In the event of unforeseen circumstances or situations occurring on site, particularly where they may affect 'Particular Risk' elements or the time scale for the project.
- A report of any accidents or incidents/dangerous occurrences that may occur.
- Report of any visits by the Health & Safety Authority.
- Whether delays to the programme result in health and safety issues.

The information contained in this Preliminary Safety and Health Plan has been prepared on a preliminary basis prior to the commencement of the work on site. It does not take account of any matters or information, which may come to light after that time.

Signed: Gaffney & Cullivan Architects Ltd **Date:** 29th May 2026
Project Supervisor Design Process

Appendix A

GENERAL SITE RULES APPLICABLE TO CONSTRUCTION SITES

These are generic rules for the general guidance of the Main Contractor and must be developed by the main contractor to become Site Specific Rules for the project in hand:

1. All site visitors, personnel and contractors should be required to comply with the Main Contractor's Health & Safety policy and the specific Construction Stage Safety and Health Plans.
2. All other Sub-Contractors should be required to provide evidence of their Health & Safety Policy and procedures to the Main Contractor prior to start of work. This information should be incorporated in the Health & Safety Plan by the Project Supervisor Construction Stage. A monthly report will be submitted as to the status of each sub-contractor's submissions and adherence to procedures.
3. All risks identified in the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan and in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2006 are to be individually identified and addressed by the Main Contractor.
4. Method statements and Safety statement are to be reviewed and revised as necessary on an ongoing basis to take into account any new issues, which arise during the course of any revision. Revisions, which could affect SHW matters are, to be raised at site meetings.
5. All site personnel and Safety and Health personnel should be advised on an ongoing basis of any revisions to the Safety Plan by the PSCS.
6. Standard and proof of adequate training of personnel on site is to be included in the Safety, and Health Plan prepared by the PSCS.
7. Smoking is not permitted within designated working areas.
8. Eating and drinking should not be allowed in the designated working area.
9. Main Contractor should ensure that a suitable person is appointed to attend all hot work operations and be supplied with a suitable fire-extinguishing appliance. Hot work must finish at least one hour before completion of work on site for that day to ensure that the workplace is left in a safe condition.
10. Collective protective measures such as nets and mobile elevated platforms must be considered by the Main Contractor during the erection of the roofwork.
11. The Main Contractor will take sufficient adequate steps to control dust during the construction stage and this is to be noted in the Safety and Health Plan and to be reviewed at the site meetings.
12. The Main Contractor should ensure that all excavations are supported in accordance with the requirements for the 2006 Construction Regulations.
13. The Main Contractor is to ensure that all relevant Safety and Health Regulations are adhered to at all times.
14. Personnel or sub-contractors with an unsatisfactory safety record shall not be allowed on the site unless evidence of improvement and training to achieve same is obtained.
15. The Contractor shall observe all legislation with regard to littering.
16. The Main Contractor shall ensure that all cables, loose wires etc. and other trip hazards are avoided and set up procedures to prevent same.
17. Work must not commence until the Safety and Health plan (Construction) is in place for each of the Sub-Contractors.
18. The PSCS should issue a method statement for distribution of Health & Safety related information and revisions to Health & Safety plan to Sub-Contractors and any other parties whose health and safety may be affected.
19. The PSCS shall advise all parties, whose health and safety may be affected of the emergency arrangements for dealing with and minimising the effects of injuries, fire and other dangerous occurrences.
20. The Main Contractor shall minimise noise and vibration as far as is reasonably practicable.
21. For any statement, reference, report, legislation, the more onerous conditions will apply.

Appendix B

DRAWING/SPECIFICATION LISTS

Attached in pack