



PRELIMINARY SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

QUARRY LANE APARTMENT DEMOLITION



PRELIMINARY SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

DOCUMENT STATUS

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APPROVAL FOR USE

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PRELIMINARY SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

1 SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

This Preliminary Safety and Health Plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, as amended, by Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited following their appointment as Project Supervisor for the Design Process for the project.

The Plan is based on information provided by the Client and the project Designers and includes a description of the project and the anticipated time for completion of the work. In addition, the plan identifies existing on-site risks and other activities taking place on the site that must be taken account of by those undertaking the role of Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage (PSCS).

Particular and significant risks associated with the design and construction works of the project are detailed along with measures taken to avoid, minimize or reduce these risks to acceptable levels where this is reasonably practicable. The Client's considerations and management requirements for safety and health are set out as are arrangements for the management of on-going design, design change and contractor design including that for temporary works.

This Plan will be updated and revised on an ongoing basis and will be as such a "live" document. This will be in line with the various works packages to be released on an ongoing basis as the project progresses. Various construction work packages will also be released and carried out. To this effect, the Client may appoint different PSCS. In time, it may be necessary to produce addenda to the original Plan to cover specific areas or sections of works. However, for the purposes of this Plan, the term PSCS is referred to in the singular.

The intent is to issue the Plan to appointed Contractors, Designers and to the appointed PSCS. Associated documents will also be issued at construction stage, as applicable, and these are likely to include design drawings, design risk assessments (DRAs), utility service information, ground investigation records and any other relevant information deemed necessary by any party. Scope of work documents, in particular for pricing purposes, will be compiled separately and form part of the tender documentation issued by the Client.

The PSCS, during the course of the construction phase, must take the preliminary information from this Plan and develop it further into a Construction Stage Safety and Health Plan for their package of works. All those undertaking design duties have a statutory obligation to liaise and comply with requests and directions of the PSDP. Designers must provide all relevant design information to the Client, PSDP, and other relevant parties as required, to enable the safe coordination of design and construction.



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2 SECTION 2 – PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT

Details of all parties involved including Client, PSDP, Designers and any other consultants are as follows:

Client

Name:	Roscommon County Council
Address:	Áras an Chontae, Roscommon
Contact Name:	Vincent Walsh
Telephone:	+353 87 9078740
E-mail:	vwalsh@roscommoncoco.ie

Project Supervisor for the Design Process (PSDP)

Name:	Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited
Address:	Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, F91RHH9.

Contact Name:	Brendan Maloney
Telephone:	+353 (0)71 91 61416
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Contact Name:	Cáit O'Reilly
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E-mail:	coreilly@jodireland.com

Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage (PSCS)

Name:	TBC
Address:	TBC
Contact Name:	TBC
Telephone:	TBC
E-mail:	TBC

Designers: Civil

Name:	Jennings O'Donovan & Partners Limited
Address:	Finisklin Business Park, Sligo, F91RHH9.
Contact Name:	John McElvaney
Telephone:	TBC
E-mail:	TBC

Designers: Electrical

Name:	TBC
Address:	TBC
Contact Name:	TBC
Telephone:	TBC
E-mail:	TBC

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3 SECTION 3 – GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

3.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The works comprise an existing two storey apartment block, built on the northern end of a site on Quarry Lane, Boyle, Co. Roscommon.

Serious deficiencies were noted to the building and it was determined that the structure was unsound and should be demolished.

A survey of the building and associated retaining structure revealed serious concerns with the retaining wall, upon which the structure relies for its stability.

The new apartment block was built without any additional works carried out to the original stone retaining walls.

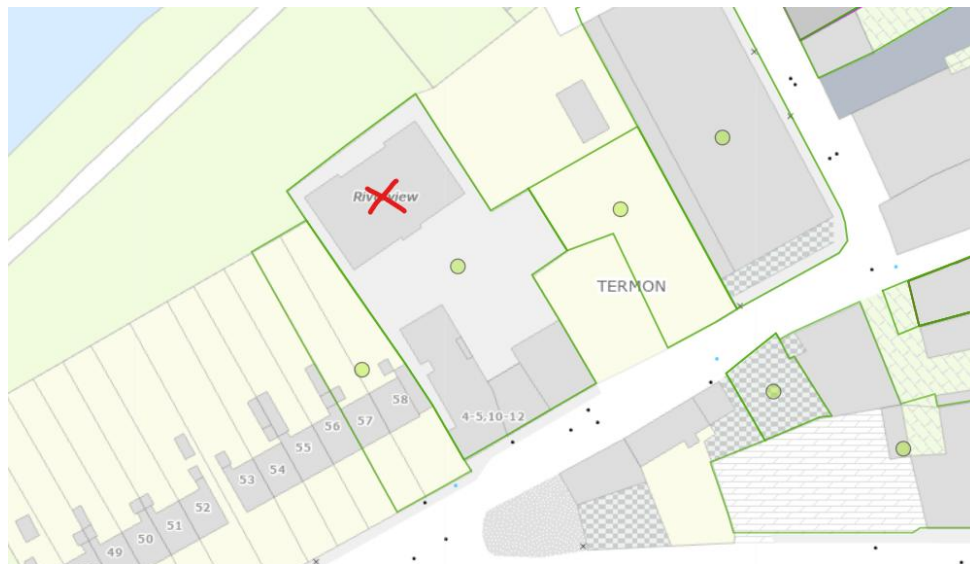
Once the building has been demolished, remedial works will be required to stabilise the retaining walls.

A Site Layout Drawing is included within **Appendix 1**.

3.2 LOCATION

The site is located off 'Quarry Lane', within the town of Boyle.

The central courtyard area, to the south east of the building to be demolished, is accessed through an archway directly from Quarry lane.



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3.3 DEMOLITION AND REMEDIAL WORKS SCOPE

The Quarry Lane demolition project will consist of the complete demolition and removal of the superstructure followed by remedial works to the remaining retaining wall structures. It is envisaged that a contractor for the Works will be appointed as the PSCS, and their works will comprise of the following:

Demolition works

- Identification and isolation of all services (electrical, surface water and sewerage connections). Contractor will require GPR to identify underground utilities.
- Strip out of interior including removal of kitchen units, bathroom units, storage heaters etc.
- Removal of exterior windows and doors
- Removal of steel railings to stairwell
- Demolition of superstructure and removal from site

Remedial works to retaining wall

The existing original retaining wall was built with a combination of concrete and random rubble. Serious structural cracking was noted to the face of all sides of the wall.

A block boundary wall was also constructed on the outer edge of the retaining wall, at the time of construction of the apartment building. A concrete beam (of sorts) was also constructed below part of the newly constructed block wall.

Proposed remedial works to include the following:-

- Demolition and removal of block boundary wall (Note:- Part of wall, close to front apartments to be retained).
- Remove material from the face of the retaining structure, including trees, bushes, plants etc.
- Pressure wash the retaining wall, to remove loose mortar, moss and algae
- Fill any obvious deep voids, crevices and cracks with mortar.
- Install weepholes to prevent hydrostatic pressure build up behind the structure
- Install spray fibre reinforced concrete (shotcrete) 2 pass method, with each layer 60mm to 75mm thick.(minimum 40mm cover to all steel). Total thickness 120mm min.

3.4 CONTRACTUAL ARRANGEMENTS



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The above Contract is a Traditional Build Contract and should be reviewed in line with the Employers Requirements.

3.5 RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION

The following list of documents have significant relevance to various elements of the project:

- Site Investigations Report – Retaining wall report dated January 2025

4 SECTION 4 – TIMELINE FOR COMPLETION OF PROJECT

4.1 PROJECT PROGRAMME

The basis for the time established for the project having taken into account the principles of prevention when deciding on technical and/or organizational aspects of the work.

The estimated duration of works on site for the overall Contract is as follows:

Total Duration of Redevelopment Works Package of the Project: 2 Months (10 Weeks)

The time allowed for the project as a whole takes into account measures necessary to avoid the risk from interacting with elements of the project. The appointed Contractor(s) shall provide written confirmation that the Contract Period is adequate for the safe construction of works.

The PSDP must be notified before the issue of any change orders/contract variations in order that their impact on time related aspects of the project may be assessed taking into account the general principles of prevention.

4.2 WORKING HOURS

Working hours are 07:00-19:00 Monday to Friday and 07:00–13:00 on Saturdays with no work to be carried out on a Sunday or Public Holiday unless in an emergency and agreed in advance. These must comply with any travel and weekend working restrictions applicable at the time the work is being carried out.

5 SECTION 5 – COMMUNICATION

5.1 ARRANGEMENTS FOR COMMUNICATING WITH DESIGNERS, PSDP, PSCS AND OTHERS

Where a design interface occurs involving two or more parties the Project Supervisor for the Design Process shall convene meetings as required to ensure the necessary flow of information between the parties concerned.

Records shall be kept of all such meetings that will be circulated to the attendees and other relevant personnel. All correspondence between parties regarding technical or organisational aspects of the works and Design Risk Assessments (DRAs) completed by individual designers shall be copied to the PSDP for review.

The PSDP shall ensure that all relevant information is passed to the PSCS. The PSCS shall review such documents in order to ensure appropriate measures are implemented during the construction stage to manage all risks with regard to any particular element of the works.



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The PSDP shall maintain appropriate records in relation to the distribution of documents and the issue of information to all parties involved. Initial PSDP/PSCS meeting to be held prior to the main works commencing onsite.

5.2 ON SITE COMMUNICATION

The PSCS shall make sure all on-site risks are communicated to all parties on site daily. The PSCS shall keep a record of any daily briefings which shall be forwarded to the PSDP and shall be contained in the safety file.

The PSCS will be responsible for communicating the progress of site works, any changes and incidents or accidents to the Client and PSDP in a timely manner. Specific communication arrangements will be made upon contract appointment.

A pre-start meeting will take place between the Client, PSDP, PSCS, and other Consultants (as required) to discuss various aspects of the project including H&S.

5.3 UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES

Should unforeseen circumstances arise during project execution then this should be brought to the attention of the Client and the PSDP, in particular where this would result in substantial design change which might affect the particular risks outlined.

This may also impact on the overall contract programme period, project resources or the construction safety. In such circumstances, the PSDP will organise a meeting to discuss the changes. The Preliminary Health and Safety Plan and other associated documentation would be revised and communicated to all relevant parties. Residual risks would also be reviewed and communicated to all relevant parties.

6 SECTION 6 – EXISTING RECORDS

All existing services drawings should be maintained onsite and should be referred to by the PSCS before any work takes place. There are overhead lines and other known existing utility infrastructure in the region. Requests have been submitted to utility providers for information and drawings. Once received these will form part of the pre-start information.

All contractors are to make sure that all areas where sub surface excavation is to take place are CAT scanned by a competent person. Service drawings should only be used as guide and all onsite services should be identified by the PSCS prior to any excavation works commencing. Service providers should be consulted as necessary.

6.1 EXISTING SAFETY FILE

No known safety file.



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7 SECTION 7 – EXISTING ON-SITE RISKS

7.1 SAFETY HAZARDS, INCLUDING

7.1.1 LOCATION OF EXISTING SERVICES

The Contractor shall be responsible for the identification, protection, diversion and relocation of all existing services, within the site, as required to complete the Works.

The Contractor shall take all necessary measures to avoid damage to such services and constructions, and to provide for the safety of all personnel on site.

WORKS AREA	EXISTING SERVICES
Water Services	Please refer to Utilities - Appendix 2
Electrical overhead & underground lines	OHL present adjacent to Site Entrance on Quarry Lane – Please refer to Utilities - Appendix 2
Eircom overhead lines	Phone Lines Present – Please refer to Utilities – Appendix 2
Buried Gas Mains	No known services

The PSCS must identify all site services above and below ground and liaise with service providers as required prior to works commencing on site. Suitable warning signage/exclusion zones should be established as required in accordance with the appropriate Code of Practice for the service. The PSCS shall notify ESBN, EIR and Irish Water prior to any works directly adjacent to or on any existing services.

The PSCS should refer to the following:

- ESBN – Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead Electricity Lines (May 2019)
- HSA – Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services (May 2016)

7.1.2 ADJACENT LAND/BUILDING USES

- Apartments to front of site - located to the left and right hand side of the site entrance. Apartment accommodation also above archway at entrance to the site.

7.1.3 GROUND CONDITIONS

The contractor is to give due consideration to the ground conditions. It should be noted that the existing retaining wall is not structurally sound and no excavation / demolition plant should be placed anywhere close to the side retaining walls or beyond the front line of the existing building to be demolished.

7.1.4 EXISTING STRUCTURES – STABILITY, OR FRAGILE MATERIALS

There are existing residential structures adjacent to the proposed site entrance. Care shall be taken to ensure disruption is minimized to local residents. Extreme caution shall be exercised when operating construction plant and machinery in close proximity to the existing structures. Existing buildings associated structures and components shall remain in place apart from areas highlighted for removal in the works package.

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7.1.5 SAFETY RISKS ARISING FROM CLIENT'S ACTIVITIES/ADJACENT LANDS

- Movement of work equipment / tools
- Security
- Members of the Public
- Unauthorised personnel
- Live Traffic – Site Access arrangements on to Quarry Lane
- Working at height

7.2 HEALTH HAZARDS, INCLUDING:

7.2.1 ASBESTOS, INCLUDING RESULTS OF SURVEYS

Not Envisaged. The Contractor is to inform the PSDP and the client if any ACM are further identified or illegal dumping is uncovered during the Redevelopment works.

7.2.2 EXISTING STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Not Envisaged

7.2.3 CONTAMINATED LAND, INCLUDING RESULTS OF SURVEYS

Rubbish bags had been identified adjacent to the building and in front of the retaining wall. These have now been removed.

7.2.4 HEALTH RISKS ARISING FROM CLIENTS ACTIVITIES

During the Remedial Works to the retaining wall, activities such as the erection of steel components and traffic management to and from site need to be taken into consideration by the contractor in order to minimise interference with the local community. The Contractor shall ensure that all loose materials that may be generated during the works are not left unsecured creating the potential to blow onto the public footpath, Quarry Lane or adjoining properties.

8 SECTION 8 – CLIENTS CONSIDERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

8.1 SAFETY OBJECTIVES FOR THE PROJECT AND THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING AND REVIEW

The prime objective of this plan is to promote the identification and implementation of the measures needed to eliminate, or, if this is not reasonably practicable, to minimise the risks associated with the construction works.

The PSCS shall maintain safety, health and welfare records for the project on a regular basis. These records shall be made available to the Client and the PSDP and must address the matters listed below as a minimum:

- Development and status of the Safety and Health Plan
- Significant risks identified before or during construction
- On going design co-ordination and provision of information



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- Contractor design of permanent works
- Temporary work design
- Reports of accidents or dangerous occurrences

8.2 SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

The PSCS shall be responsible for securing each area of work, so as to ensure the safety and health of all affected persons (Contractor's personnel, site supervision staff, members of the general public, etc). The PSCS is to provide details of security arrangements for the following:

- Signage
- Fencing specification
- Signing in/out procedures

8.3 SITE RULES AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS ON CONTRACTORS, SUPPLIERS AND OTHERS

As outlined in the Employer's Requirements

8.3.1 ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS

The Client/PSDP shall have access to the construction works site. The PSCS must ensure all personnel entering the site undergo a site induction to familiarize them with the nature of the project, emergency arrangements and site rules etc.

The PSCS shall ensure all personnel working on the project have provided appropriate proof of training and that records are maintained on file. Access to the construction works site shall not be facilitated to personnel who have not undergone approved training or site inductions.

8.3.2 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

All contractors and suppliers entering the project site shall wear the following Personnel Protective Equipment as a minimum at all times:

- Hard Hat
- Hi-visibility clothing – coat or vest
- Safety Glasses
- Safety boots
- Safety Gloves

All other PPE will be determined by the level of risk (safety eyewear, fall protection, etc by the contractor.)

The Client/PSCS may also have their own PPE Requirements above and beyond those listed above.

8.3.1 SITE TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

All site traffic must use designated traffic routes when delivering to site. The PSCS will be responsible for the development of a Traffic Management Plan and ensuring it is followed for the duration of the Project. This Traffic Management Plan must take into consideration the impact the deliveries or waste materials being removed from



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site will have on the traffic in the Quarry Lane and Boyle area. The PSCS shall ensure that the works or delivery vehicles do not obstruct any live roadways particularly that on Quarry Lane or adjacent Tremon Road. In the event a delivery or waste truck has potential to cause any obstruction then the Traffic Management Plan will need to be reviewed in advance and suitable measures put in place to minimise any impact on the adjacent live roadways.

8.3.3 DELIVERY AND LOADING / UNLOADING ARRANGEMENTS

The Contractor shall ensure any plant delivered do not block any access routes. The PSCS shall ensure adequate control measures are in place during loading/unloading activities and apply the hierarchy of controls. Particular attention should be paid to activities which may present risks of working at height and the interaction with mobile plant and machinery.

The Contractor should maintain free flow of traffic in the vicinity of the site where possible. Delivery and loading/unloading of materials shall be set out within the Construction Stage Traffic Management Plan. The proposed access/egress location is on Quarry Lane. It should be noted that the location of the entrance and Quarry Lane in general, is quite restricted.

As the above-mentioned access route is quite restricted the PSCS are to manage all vehicle movements safely to the drop off point preventing the risk of damage to nearby properties or vehicles.

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Quarry Lane Site Entrance Route



Quarry Lane & Termon Road



Figure 8.3 Termon Road entrance from The Crescent



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8.3.4 STORAGE ARRANGEMENTS

The Contractor should have a designated area for storage of materials. Demolition materials should be removed immediately from site to a designated registered landfill / recycling site.

Maintenance of machinery and plant to be carried out off site where possible. Any refueling etc. which is to be carried out on site must be carried out using an approved methodology (use of spill kits, drip trays, banded fuel bowsers etc.).

8.3.5 HOUSEKEEPING ARRANGEMENTS

Throughout the Demolition Phase of this development the Contractor shall implement good 'house-keeping' measures to ensure that the site remains in a presentable condition, and that access to the site is in no way impeded.

8.3.6 ROAD CLEANING PROVISION

Any refuse etc. deposited on the road by the Contractor, their employees or Sub-Contractors as a result of the works must be removed immediately by the Contractor.

8.3.7 WASTE DISPOSAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Contractor should have a designated area for waste materials to be removed. This is to be agreed with the client onsite. Separate waste generated on site must be contained in appropriate facilities (bins, skips etc.) and segregated accordingly. The Contractor shall be responsible for the removal of their own waste from the site. The Contractor shall dispose of all waste to a licensed facility. Records of which must be made available to the Client.

8.4 SUPERVISION

The PSCS shall ensure that adequate supervision is in place for all aspects of works and those carrying out the role are competent. The Client requires the PSCS to provide a competent person to be present on the site at all times during working hours for the purposes of providing advice on all on-going operations and to exercise general supervision of the works taking place with a view to maintaining a safe site.

8.5 STATUTORY INSPECTION RECORDS

The PSCS must provide the Client with copies of any statutory inspection records required for but not limited to, the following on a weekly basis:

- Lifting appliances (if applicable)
- Plant and Equipment
- Work equipment for work at a height

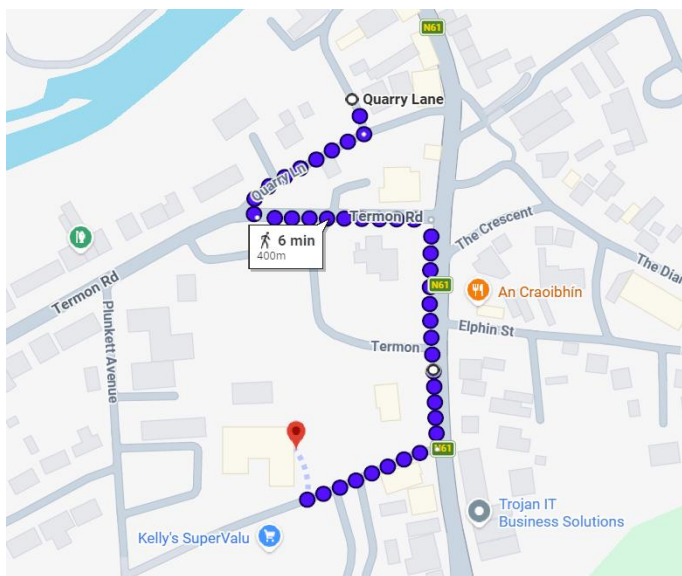
Daily checks should be carried out on all work equipment and prior to use.

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8.6 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES & FIRST AID

Emergency procedures and site safety shall be in accordance with the Requirements of the Safety Health and Welfare at work (Construction) Regulations 2013. The Contractors shall include details on Emergency arrangements in their method statement.

All emergency procedures on site must be brought to the attention of all operatives, site staff and visitors during the induction procedure. Details of the location of First Aid equipment and personnel with First Aid training must be displayed. The nearest Medical Emergency building is the Boyle Medical Centre. The nearest Hospitals are Roscommon County Hospital (N61 – 36mins. Approx..) and Sligo UH N4 (40mins. Approx.)



Boyle Medical Centre

8.7 WELFARE

The Contractor shall make provision for Welfare Facilities in accordance with Statutory Requirements.

8.8 CONTRACTORS

The Employer does not have specific requirements beyond current legislation regarding this project.

8.9 ACTIVITIES REQUIRING METHOD STATEMENTS

A Method Statement and Risk Assessment must be compiled for the works in accordance with legislative requirements. These are to be prepared in conjunction with the design of the works. JOD will review all RAMS prior to works commencing onsite. The contractor is responsible for submitting these to JOD.



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8.10 WELFARE

The Contractor shall make provision for Welfare Facilities in accordance with Statutory Requirements.

8.11 CONTRACTORS

The Employer does not have specific requirements beyond current legislation regarding this project.

8.12 ACTIVITIES REQUIRING METHOD STATEMENTS

A Method Statement and Risk Assessment must be compiled for the works in accordance with legislative requirements. These are to be prepared in conjunction with the design of the works. JOD will review all RAMS prior to works commencing onsite. The contractor is responsible for submitting these to JOD.

WORKS AREA	EXISTING SERVICES
What is to be done?	A precise description of the scope of the job.
Where is to be done?	The precise location of the job
When is it to be done?	Specify by date or by sequence of events the order in which operations are to take place
Who is to do it?	State the number and type of personnel to conduct the task specifying the skills required, training necessary or formal qualifications needed.
How is it to be done?	Detail the plant, equipment and materials needed. Set out the means of access and egress for labour to all parts of the work site and the means of handling and storage of materials and equipment to be employed. Specify the precise method of doing the work including the sequence and any limitations that may apply such as weather conditions or curing periods.
What are the risks and control measures?	Include the risk assessments for all aspects of the work detailing the hazards involved, who may be harmed by them and the precautions required to ensure the associated risks are controlled. Include emergency measures that may be relevant if necessary.
References	Include reference to relevant drawings and other documents such as standard procedures if required.
Date, Status, Author, Approval	Include the date of production, revision status, details of who produced and approved (may be external body e.g. main contractor) the method statement for use.
Communication	Set out how those doing the work are to be briefed on the contents of the document and what records are to be kept.
Supervision	Describe how the work will be supervised to ensure the method statement is followed.
Amendments	Set out how amendments to the method statement will be agreed and recorded including the change to the document revision number. Also include how changes will be briefed to those doing the work.



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WORKS AREA	EXISTING SERVICES
Validation	Sets out the means of review by other parties.

8.13 SUB-CONTRACTORS

All Sub-Contractors employed by the Contractor throughout the duration of the Project must abide by all instructions as issued from time to time by the PSCS and must operate subject to the provisions of current Health and Safety Regulations and Guidelines.

8.14 ACCIDENT REPORTING AND INVESTIGATION

The PSCS shall notify the PSDP and the Client immediately or as soon as possible of any accidents or dangerous occurrences in relation to the Project that are required to be reported in accordance with legislation.

The PSCS shall provide the PSDP and the Client with full reports of the investigations into such events identifying the direct and underlying causes and setting out the measures taken to prevent recurrence. A copy of the Health and Safety Authority notification shall also be provided.

The PSCS shall inform the PSDP, within 24hours, of any visits made to site by the Health and Safety Authority (HSA), the Environment Protection Agency or any other regulatory body. Copies of any correspondence from such bodies must be supplied to the PSDP. In the event that prohibition notices are issued, no works are to proceed until consultation has been carried out with the PSDP.

9 SECTION 9 – THIRD PARTY CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 THIRD PARTY CONSIDERATIONS

The Contractor shall have due consideration in the carrying out of their operations for the impact of those operations on members of the public and other staff members. If the contractor feels that consultation is required with a third party in relation to any aspect of the Project, then he will bring it to the attention of the Client and the PSDP.

The exact location of any existing services/ utilities and electric cables should be identified before the work commences. The PSCS should refer to the *Safety Document – Avoidance of Electrical Hazards when Digging* by ESB Networks before commencing the works. The PSCS should also refer to the HSA leaflet *Code of practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services*. These documents are downloadable from the following websites:

- http://www.esb.ie/esbnetworks/en/safety-environment/safe_digging.jsp
- http://www.hsa.ie/eng/Publications_and_Forms/Publications/Construction/Code_of_Practice_for_Avoiding_Danger_from_Underground_Services_.html

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10 SECTION 10 – WORK WHICH WILL INVOLVE PARTICULAR RISKS

Key risks are noted in bullet points and the means by which the PSDP has complied with their duties is outlined in italics after each particular risk. The aim is to eliminate these where possible and if this is not possible to reduce to them as far as reasonably practical. This is a non-exhaustive list and may be developed further as the project progresses. 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. The Contractor shall consider the risks and propose solutions in the Construction Stage Health and Safety Plan.

10.1 WORK WHICH PUTS PERSONS AT WORK AT RISK OF -

(a) Falling from height

(b) Burial under earth-falls

(c) Engulfment in swampland

where the risk is particularly aggravated by the nature of the work or processes used or by the environment at the place of work or site:

- Tree felling and vegetation clearance.
- Soft wet ground around the site within areas of peat/bog areas or adjacent to watercourses
- Temporary storage of excavated material
- Excavation, loading and removal of surplus excavated material off-site.
- Excavation of trenches for cabling, ducting and drainage.
- Deep excavation for roads, foundations, turbine bases and substation.
- Access and egress from the excavated locations
- Temporary works
- Working at height
- Erection of substation using prefabricated segments.

Tree felling should be carried out by a competent contractor in line with HSA code of practice for Managing Safety & Health in Forestry Operations. The correct PPE, signage and tree felling equipment should be operational for the works. All risk zones should be marked in advance to highlight tree felling zones to nearby structures i.e. other trees, machinery.

Excavated material should be removed from directly around the excavations in order to maintain clear access and prevent the potential movement of the material. A site temporary storage area or borrow pit should be established, and suitable material reused for backfilling if possible. Fencing or edge protection should be installed around the perimeter of excavations. All materials stored should be done so at a safe angle of repose or shoring used. The material shall be assessed for suitability and potential movement during storage.

The opening of excavations cannot be avoided through design mitigation measures and are required to provide an insight into the construction of the project. The risk of falling into excavations cannot be avoided through design mitigation measures. Safe access and egress are to be established and maintained.

It is industry best practice that temporary and permanent works certificates are completed by the temporary and permanent works engineers and provided to the Client and PSDP. The PSDP shall liaise with the Temporary Works Co-ordinator(s) in relation to temporary works on the project.



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The PSDP will ensure co-operation between permanent and temporary works designers in particular that the designs are compatible and that the loading from the temporary works will not exceed loads that can be safely carried by the permanent works at a particular stage of the construction. These should consider the safe angle of repose, position of surcharge, type of material, proximity of plant and equipment, the time frame of storage etc. Where cuts are part of the permanent works, a design should be available showing a safe angle of repose or alternative method of ensuring safety and stability.

The PSCS should carry out daily inspection of excavations to identify any signs of earth or support movement and complete AF3 form as required. Designers should endeavour to design out personnel entry into excavations, perhaps even by use of trenchless technologies.

The nature of these works involves working at height to install goal posts and bunting. The risk of working at height cannot be avoided through design mitigation measures. As such the risk of falling remains and must be managed through the employment of best practice, the use of suitable equipment and safe systems of work by the PSCS / Contractor.

The nature of these works involves working at height at various stages of the project. A competent, experienced turbine erection company is to be employed. Associated safe systems of work to be developed ahead of works commencing on site. Preassembly works to take place on land. Personal fall protection equipment and tower ladders to be designed for turbine construction. Associated testing and certification to accompany associated equipment.

MEWPs, ladders, scaffolding and other working at height platforms shall be utilized to enable safe working conditions. These shall be assessed on a case-by-case basis and must take accounting or surrounding activities. Where applicable temporary works designs, and certificates may be required.

Anchor points shall be designed in line with relevant Irish standards, codes of practice and adhere to legislative requirements. They shall be appropriately designed for intended and potential use. Associated certification must accompany each anchor point.

Peat on the site is a significant risk. The PSCS must monitor ground conditions as part of the investigation works. Further details on the ground conditions will be made available when the Site Investigations report is completed.

A number of the risks outlined will remain and must be managed through the employment of best practice, the use of suitable equipment and safe systems of work by the PSCS / Contractor.

10.1.1 WORK WHICH PUTS PERSONS AT WORK 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

- Lymes Disease / Weil's Disease (Leptospirosis)
- Burns/skin irritation due to contact with concrete
- Eye irritation/damage from sprays, e.g., maker paint, oils and greases from rigs, curing compounds, insulation, etc.
- Materials to be used include hydraulic oils, fuels, greases etc.

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The contracting of Leptospirosis, Weils Disease and Lymes Disease cannot be avoided through design measures. As such the risk remains and must be managed through the employment of best practice, the use of suitable equipment and safe systems of work by the PSCS. Suitable welfare and washing facilities are to be provided onsite. All personnel shall ensure good hygiene practices are followed and skin is checked for ticks. Personal protective equipment such as gloves must be worn and hands washed prior to eating, drinking or smoking.

Other hazardous chemical or biological substances for consideration may come to light as the project progresses. All building materials and hazardous materials should be accompanied by a Safety Data Sheets and the PSCS should maintain these onsite when such materials are being used. Suitable storage and hazardous waste arrangements must also be in place.

Suspected contaminated land is to be dealt with using an approved safe system of work for handling and disposal of the contaminated material. If the PSCS identifies any suspected contaminated ground, they must inform the PSDP and carry out testing as required.

A number of the risks outlined will remain and must be managed through the employment of best practice, the use of suitable equipment and safe systems of work by the PSCS / Contractor.

10.1.2 WORK WITH IONISING RADIATION REQUIRING THE DESIGNATION OF CONTROLLED OR SUPERVISED AREAS AS DEFINED IN DIRECTIVE 96/29/EURATOM2.

Not envisaged.

10.1.3 WORK NEAR HIGH-VOLTAGE POWER LINES

- Existing general electrical supply to the buildings/structures to be isolated prior to commencement of any works on site
- Existing external overhead and underground electric cables along Termon Road

All works should be designed and undertaken to avoid interference with overhead and underground cables insofar as is reasonably practicable. Where such this is not reasonably practicable and a residual risk occurs, this information should be passed onto the PSDP and PSCS. The PSDP shall review the Preliminary Health and Safety Plan and communicate Residual Risks to all relevant parties on the project.

There is a risk of operators coming into contact with live cables during the undertaking of the works. The PSCS shall conduct a review of all services in the building and layout/routes and obtain service drawings from utility providers. All live services shall be identified and clearly marked.

Please refer to the 'Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead Electricity Lines' published by the ESB prior to working in the vicinity of overhead electricity lines which is available for download on the ESB Networks website www.esb.ie/esbnetworks.

The PSCS must use well established techniques such as the use of cable location equipment to ascertain the precise location of the services shown on drawings at any specific location where new works need to be constructed that may clash with existing services. The Contractor shall also ensure Safety Buffer Zones are established in line with the HSA and ESB guidance. Please refer to the HSA Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services.

The risk of high-voltage power lines, therefore, cannot be eliminated and must be managed by the PSCS through the employment of best practice, the use of suitable equipment and safe systems of work.



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10.1.4 WORK EXPOSING PERSONS AT WORK TO THE RISK OF DROWNING

Not envisaged

10.1.5 WORK ON WELLS, UNDERGROUND EARTHWORKS, AND TUNNELS

Not envisaged

10.1.6 WORK CARRIED OUT BY DIVERS AT WORK HAVING A SYSTEM OF AIR SUPPLY

Not envisaged

10.1.7 WORK CARRIED OUT IN A CAISSON WITH A COMPRESSED-AIR ATMOSPHERE

Not envisaged.

10.1.8 WORK INVOLVING THE USE OF EXPLOSIVES

Not envisaged.

10.1.9 WORK INVOLVING THE ASSEMBLY OR DISMANTLING OF HEAVY PREFABRICATED COMPONENTS

- Lifting of steel and prefabricated concrete components
- Removal of roof components
- Removal of precast elements (stairs etc)
- Working in areas of extreme weather change

Transportation of plant and construction / demolition materials to and from the site will occur. The PSCS should review site access and outline traffic management specifics in their Construction Stage Safety & Health Plan. Appropriate signage should be installed on approach roads warning of the construction site entrance.

High-risk lifting / demolition activities to be identified and appropriate method statements put in place. No slewing of loads (steel for remedial works) to be permitted over Persons or temporary accommodations. All lifting appliances are to be certified as specified in the Construction Regulations and the General Application Regulations. Only appropriately trained and experienced banksmen, slingers or riggers to be employed. Site workers and other people will be excluded from zones where lifting is taking place. Safety helmets will be used by all personnel working with or near lifting appliances. All lift plans and lifting operations to be overseen by appropriately trained appoint person.

Lifting Plans to be developed with cooperation between designers to ensure that adequate planning has taken place for building cranes safely and for the placement of components and cranes. Cranes specified for work should have sufficient capacity to prevent lifting at 100% capacity. All works to be planned in line with local weather forecast, works to suspend in times of poor visibility or high wind due to the remote location of work site.

The risk of assembly or dismantling of heavy prefabricated components, therefore, cannot be eliminated and must be managed by the PSCS through the employment of best practice, the use of suitable equipment and safe systems of work.

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10.1.10 WORK INVOLVING INTERACTION WITH TRAFFIC

The project interacts with Ellison Street and Castle Street to which the site entrance is located on a narrow unnamed one-way street with bollards on either side. The following needs to be considered:

- Delivery / removal Vehicles
- Access / Egress of construction traffic onto the public road (Quarry Lane / Termon Road)

The PSCS shall deal with segregation of site traffic and pedestrians, to ensure safe access around the site by organizing and controlling traffic and pedestrian routes and where appropriate provide a traffic and pedestrian management plan. The PSCS must ensure safe passage around the works by organizing and controlling traffic and pedestrian routes and where appropriate develop a specific Temporary Traffic Management Plan. The PSCS shall co-ordinate the implementation of the developed traffic management plan during construction works.

Transportation of construction materials to the site will occur. Due to the large scale of removal of demolition materials and the amount of interface with public traffic, a Traffic Management Plan may be required in accordance with The Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport - Chapter 8 Traffic Signs Manual 2019. The PSCS shall take note of the access requirements for the site and any restrictions thereat.

The PSCS shall take note of the access requirements for the site and any restrictions thereat. Where works are to be undertaken on the public carriageway the PSCS shall develop an additional traffic management plan and shall liaise with the Client's Project Manager, Roscommon County Council and residents to ensure that the proposals are adequate and that disruption to the local residents is minimized.

The risk of interaction with traffic therefore cannot be eliminated and must be managed by the PSCS through the employment of best practice, the use of suitable equipment and safe systems of work.

10.1.11 WORK INVOLVING INTERACTION WITH THE PUBLIC

The proposed works will be within a secure site. The site, however, due to its location on Quarry lane / Termon Road, will have tasks which interact with the public. Any works on Quarry Lane will have a direct impact with pedestrians using the footpath and potentially vehicles.

- Local Residents

Signs should be put up to prevent the public from entering the part of the site where construction works are taking place. These areas must be closed and locked when works are not taking place and at the end of each day.

The barriers and signs are to be maintained throughout the duration of the works as specified in the Design and Management Requirements of the Safety Health and Welfare at work (Construction) Regulations 2013.

The risk of interaction with the public therefore cannot be eliminated and must be managed by the PSCS through the employment of best practice, the use of suitable equipment and safe systems of work.

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11 SECTION 11 – SIGNIFICANT DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION HAZARDS

11.1 INFORMATION ON SIGNIFICANT SAFETY AND HEALTH RISKS IDENTIFIED DURING DESIGN

The following are risks that it is anticipated will not be eliminated through alterations to the design.

- Working at height: Procedures to be established by PSCS
- Working near live services: Procedures to be established by PSCS
- Demolition of structures

The PSDP shall ensure that all designers involved in on-going design work are cooperating and that their work is coordinated with regard to safety and health. This shall be achieved through a design safety and health management meeting and a requirement for all designers involved in a works interface to copy all safety and health related correspondence to the PSDP.

Where a significant design change is proposed by any party (designer, PSCS or contractor) the change shall be fully detailed in writing complete with Design Risk Assessment and shall be submitted to the PSDP. The PSDP shall then review the proposed change taking account of the general principles of prevention. The proposed change shall be allowed to proceed only when it has been approved in writing by the PSDP.

A design change would be deemed significant with regard to safety and health where the change made would result in much higher levels of risk or works to those involved in the works. This could be due to any of the following contributory factors:

- Relocating work closer to major proximity hazards such as overhead power lines, a body of water, traffic on a public road, source of high noise levels
- Amending specification details
- Making alterations that would result in the foreseeable methods of construction being changed to involve work at height or work in a confined space.

11.2 MATERIALS REQUIRING PARTICULAR PRECAUTIONS

- Spoil (C&D Waste)

There are no known materials specified or called up in the Contract Documents, which are subject to control under the European Communities (Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Preparations) Regulations 1992/1994. Should it be discovered that such materials become part of the contract, this information should be brought to the attention of the PSDP for consideration.

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12 SECTION 12 – ARRANGEMENTS FOR CO-ORDINATION OF ONGOING DESIGN WORK & MANAGEMENT OF DESIGN CHANGE

12.1 PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION

All designers working on the project must take account of the General Principles of Prevention when preparing designs. The Principles of Prevention are a hierarchy of risk elimination and reduction. The General Principles of Prevention are set out in descending order of preference as follows:

- Avoid risks
- Evaluate unavoidable risks
- Combat risks at source
- Adapt work to the individual, especially the design of places of work
- Adapt the place of work to technical progress
- Replace dangerous articles, substances, or systems of work by non-dangerous or less dangerous articles, substances, or systems
- Use collective protective measures over individual measures
- Develop an adequate prevention policy
- Give appropriate training and instruction to employees

12.2 MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION OF ONGOING DESIGN

The PSDP shall ensure that all Designers involved in on-going design work are cooperating and that their work is coordinated with regard to safety and health. This shall be achieved through design safety and health management meeting and a requirement for all designers involved in a works interface to copy all safety and health related correspondence to the PSDP.

12.3 DESIGN CHANGE MANAGEMENT

Where a significant design change is proposed by any party (designer, PSCS or contractor) the change shall be fully detailed in writing complete with a Design Risk Assessment and shall be submitted to the PSDP. The PSDP shall then review the proposed change taking account of the general principles of prevention. The proposed change shall be allowed to proceed only when it has been approved in writing by the PSDP.

A design change would be deemed significant with regard to safety and health where the change made would result in much higher levels of risk to those involved in the construction, use or maintenance of the structure in question). This could be due to any of the following contributory factors:

- Relocating work closer to major proximity hazards such as overhead power lines, a body of water, traffic on a public road, source of high noise levels
- Amending specification details resulting in increased component weights
- Changing the specification of materials to more hazardous products
- Making alterations that would result in the foreseeable methods of construction or maintenance being changed to involve work at height or work in a confined space

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13 SECTION 13 – ARRANGEMENTS FOR CO-ORDINATION OF TEMPORARY WORKS DESIGN & DESIGN UNDERTAKEN BY CONTRACTORS IF REQUIRED.

The PSCS must appoint a competent Temporary Works Designer to take overall design responsibility for the stability of structures during the envisaged construction process

The PSCS must also appoint a suitably qualified engineer for the purposes of ensuring temporary works designs are constructed as designed. Both the Temporary Works Designer and the engineer must liaise with each other and the Project Supervisors for the Design Process and the Construction Stage.

The PSCS is required to provide a detailed schedule of all temporary works design required for the project on contract award or as soon as possible thereafter in order to enable the PSDP to discharge their duty to co-ordinate the design of such temporary works.

The PSCS is required to provide a detailed schedule of all design work to be undertaken by contractors in order to enable the PSDP to discharge their duty to organise co-operation between and co-ordination of designers with regard to the safety and health and welfare of persons involved in construction work.

14 SECTION 14 – LOCATION OF ELECTRICITY, WATER AND SEWAGE CONNECTIONS TO FACILITATE ADEQUATE WELFARE SERVICES

There are no facilities available to the PSCS for use for the establishment of site welfare facilities. It is the Contractors responsibility to provide these services.

15 SECTION 15 – SAFETY FILE

The PSCS must provide all necessary information to the PSDP throughout the duration of the works to allow the safety file to be compiled and presented to the Client at the project completion stage. The proposed safety file contents list is appended to this document (Appendix 3). A SharePoint folder or similar on a cloud-based platform will be set up for the project and will be shared with the relevant parties. The Safety File is a live document through the phase of the project and must be made available.

15.1 MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

Every person or organization involved in this project has a legal duty to provide relevant information for inclusion in the Safety File. Consequently, the Contractor and Designers shall co-operate with the preparation of the Safety File. The following are generally required as a minimum:

As-built drawings and plans used and produced throughout the demolition and/or installation process along with the design criteria

General details of the construction methods and materials used for remedial works

Commissioning certificates as required

Studies which outline key risk factors to be taken account of for future works or maintenance



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Details of equipment and maintenance details for any relevant aspects of the development

Details of the location and nature of utilities and services and their maintenance/isolation, safe operating procedures

Details of hazardous substances remaining – i.e. relevant safety data sheets



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16 APPENDICES

16.1 APPENDIX 1 – SITE LAYOUT PLAN



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16.2 APPENDIX 2 – UTILITY INFORMATION



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16.3 APPENDIX 3 – SAFETY FILE CONTENTS