

Preliminary Health and Safety Plan
G.C.D.C., Tea Rooms, Glenmore, Co. Kilkenny

**SAFETY HEALTH AND WELFARE AT WORK (CONSTRUCTION) REGULATIONS
2006-2013**

PRELIMINARY SAFETY & HEALTH PLAN

**This Preliminary Safety & Health Plan has been prepared on a preliminary basis in accordance with
Article 12 (1) (a) of SI 504 of 2006, The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction)
Regulations 2006 – 2013.**

for

Project:

Renovation & Extension to Existing House

for

Building Owner/Client:

Glenmore Community Development Committee

Glenmore, Co. Kilkenny.

Prepared by

Michael Tobin MRIAI,

Haggard, Glenmore,

Co. Kilkenny.

Project Supervisor for Design Process (PSDP)

Date: 10th July 2026

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PRELIMINARY SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN

This Preliminary Safety & Health Plan has been prepared on a preliminary basis in accordance with Article 12(1)(a) of SI 504 of 2006, The Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2006, and is based on project information available of this time and on a site visit carried out on **23rd June 2014.**

1	GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	
1.1	Client	Glenmore Community Development Committee
1.2	Project Supervisor For Design Stage (PSDS)	Michael Tobin MRIAI
1.3	Project Supervisor For Construction Stage (PSCS)	Contractor TBC
1.4	Architect	Michael Tobin MRIAI
1.5	Main Contractor	TBC
1.6	Project Description	Renovation of Existing House and Shop into Tea Room Cafe and Local Shop
1.7	Site Location	Glenmore Village, Co. Kilkenny.
1.8	Contaminated Land	No contaminated lands are expected.
1.9	Drawings/Specifications	Architects drawings and specification.
1.10	Existing Safety File for the project: None/attached in Appendix C	No existing safety file exists for the current buildings.
1.11	Location of Electricity, Water and Sewage Connections where appropriate to facilitate adequate welfare facilities.	PSCS to assess and provide welfare (electricity, water & sanitary facilities) requirements in relation to the scale of the project and in accordance with legislative requirements.
1.12	Adjoining Relevant Land Uses.	Site is located within the village of Glenmore, to the rear exposed rock face, access to the sides via rights of way, fronting onto the main Cappagh Road. Opposite development Mill Race Stream/River. Limited 'street' parking
1.13	Restriction of working hours.	Normal working hours apply within the site; including some Saturdays.

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1.14	Site Restrictions.	Contractor to ensure site remains secure at all times; the use of hoarding should be considered, if necessary to ensure site security. A site specific traffic management plan shall be implemented by the PSCS for planning deliveries, set-down, parking and site storage - a 'spotter' and/or traffic signaller is to be engaged on the site, when required, to facilitate safe access and egress. Parking is restricted around the site (village) . A cleaning regime is to be implemented on site and this will include the local roads and adjacent to the site. The restricted site is to be laid out to facilitate movement and storage of material to avoid, where possible, manual handling and double handling.
1.15	Existing roads and sightlines.	The contractor is to implement a traffic management plan for the site. The contractor is to take into account pedestrian traffic on the public the road and site.
1.16	Traffic system and access restrictions.	The contractor shall assess the impact of traffic on immediate local environment.

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1.17	Access to site	The contractor is to ensure and maintain fire vehicle, bin and delivery access to buildings adjacent to the site at all times Procedures for safe-pass and other certification methods are to be enacted on site. The contractor shall implement an appropriate booking in and out system for all site operatives and visitors Contractor's personnel shall carry appropriate (and visible) identification at all times on site. The PSCS contractor shall implement a site-specific Health and Safety induction procedure.
1.18	Intended Contract Commencement Date	To be confirmed
1.19	Intended Contract Completion Date	To be confirmed
1.20	Phasing at Works	Carried out in one phase. Allow adequate time during the construction process to accommodate the works taking into account H&S risks associated with the works.
2	OTHER WORK ACTIVITIES	
	The following other activities, not related to or included within the scope of the project, will be carried out on site during the construction phase.	
2.1	Existing Building Activities.	The building shall not be occupied during the works.
2.2	Installation of services.	Any services uncovered shall be documented by the PSCS. All diverted services are to be documented by the PSCS. Particular attention is drawn to the overhead electricity supply lines to the gable side of the shop.

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2.3	Installation of furniture, equipment	Shelving is envisaged in the shop and store, loose tables and chairs throughout the tea room side.
2.4	External works such as land Drainage, landscaping, public Utility services, work by Local Authority.	Existing connection to the public sewer, water supply to be maintained and protected. PSCS to document and Contractor to manage.
2.5	Other	Other work activities to be advised by the client if and when other items of work activities become known.
2.6	Fire Safety	Contractor is to put in place fire safety procedures including an alarm and first aid fire fighting equipment, and make provision for fire risk due to the construction process.
2.7	Archaeological investigations	Archaeological investigations are not expected to take place on the site.
3	KNOWN EXISTING SERVICES	
	Working 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 during site visit	Prior to commencement of the works, PSDP shall provide a tour of the site for the main contractor to ascertain such information.
3.1	Underground Services	No underground gas services established.
3.1.1	Water Mains	PSCS to establish the route of the existing mains water supply, this supply shall be used for the construction work and document same.
3.1.2	Electric Cables	PSCS is to establish the exact lines of existing incoming power lines with the ESB. PSCS/Contractor to identify, mark, and protect existing overground cables, prior to any work taking place and to mark and record on a drawing for inclusion in the Safety File.

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3.1.3	Telephone Internet Cables	Identify on map, mark and protect. If services are to be relocated these should be relocated prior to commencement of other works on site.
3.1.4	Gas Mains	No gas mains within the building site, new bottled gas supply to kitchen hob.
3.1.5	Other Liquids/Gases under pressure	Existing oil tank located in the rear yard to be removed, no pressurised fuels are present on site.
3.2	Overhead Services	
3.2.1	Electric Lines	Existing ESB pole adjacent to the shop gable wall, with accompanying electrical overhead cables. Ensure that any cables fixed close to the eaves are protected.
3.2.2	Telephone Cables	There are no visible overhead telephone lines in the vicinity of the works. Ensure that any cables fixed close to the eaves are protected.
3.2.3	Other	Protect services on adjacent buildings eg. Security cameras, TV aerials, internet and cable from house to electrical gates
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 1 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: (a) Items 1 & 2 of the Schedule 1 only those risks which would not be evident and reasonably deducible from drawings or other support documentation to a competent Project Supervisor for Construction Stage are listed. (b) Items 3 to 10 of the Schedule 1 only those which risks are reasonably foreseeable by the Project Supervisor Design Process are listed. (c) Other work which may involve risks which would not be evident and reasonably deducible from drawings or other supporting documentation to a competent Project Supervisor Construction Stage are listed.	

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4.1.1	"Works which put persons at work at risk of (a) falling from a height (b) burial under earthfalls, (c) 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 site."	Edge protection, to prevent falling from a height will be the responsibility of the contractor during the works. Standard scaffolding with integrated edge protection can be provided.
4.1.2	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. [obtain advice from Structural/Civil and Services Engineers and temporary works designer include]	To the rear of the site, rock face, with tree growth above loosening the shale type rock face. Prior to construction work commencing the contractor is expected to cut these trees and treat the cut trucks with herbicide to kill off future growth.
4.1.3	Falling from a height, for example: where the risk associated with working at a height is likely to be aggravated by the presence of another significant hazard then a particular risk may be present.	This Particular Risk is present Monitored by PSCS/Contractor
4.1.4	Works on or near site boundaries or existing structures, which will require excavation.	Monitored by PSCS/Contractor
4.1.5	Engulfment in swampland, for example, unstable ground, work adjacent to lakes and ponds or reclaimed ground.	Such work is not expected.
4.1.6	Work on or adjacent roofing to fragile materials. New roof lights must be non fragile in accordance with Class B as defined by ACR (M) 001:2000 and must maintain this classification for a period of no less than 25 years from the date of installation when fitted and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions. Project Supervisor for Construction is to obtain certification of same to be issued to the Project Supervisor for design for confirmation. [Project Supervisor for Construction is to assess risk already outlined for existing fragile roofing materials and more specifically for rooflights if they exist]	Such work is not expected.

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4.1.7	Installation of scaffolding; The project will require scaffolding.	Scaffolding: A site specific method statement will be required for scaffolding 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 the scaffolding. The Safety & Health Plan shall be updated during the project to reflect the status of the scaffolding including CR8 "Scaffholders report of Inspection".
4.1.8	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 platforms is to be considered by the contractor, wherever possible during the erection of the works, particularly for roofing. Extreme caution shall be taken in locating and firmly fixing all footholds for ladders and scaffoldings.
4.2.1	"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 legal 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.	An asbestos survey has been carried out on the building, no asbestos was found. However, rear roof slates appear to be artificial slates. If artificial slates are discovered (i.e. asbestos coated) they are to be removed, bagged and disposed of appropriately. Procedures for notifying the (Health and Safety Authority) H.S.A. are to be followed. If concealed asbestos is uncovered or suspected, inform architect immediately. All data sheets for new slates must be retained for the Health and Safety file by the Project Supervisor Construction Stage.

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4.2.2	Any work which involves the renovation of buildings which were initially constructed prior to the late 1980s should have an asbestos survey carried out by a specialist competent person. The competent person should have training in asbestos surveying and identification. [Where asbestos is identified, and prior to the main renovation work continuing, to have the asbestos must be removed.] [This in most cases will involve employing a specialist contractor who will give 28 days notification to the H.S.A and will also prepare a method statement outlining the exact procedures to follow in order to remove the asbestos safely.] [All data sheets must be retained for the Health and Safety file] [Buildings associated with Medical Treatment to be assessed for Medical waste and possible Medical contamination, infection]	As noted in 4.2.1
4.2.3	The circumstances of the use of certain materials or substances may give rise to particular risks based on their toxicological or physio-chemical properties, The presence or potential presence of explosive atmospheres (including potential for dust explosions). [obtain advice from client and include] 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). [obtain advice from client and include][obtain advice from the Services consultants that the design of the service ducts, plant rooms is reviewed and assessed and that sufficient space is provided for the installation, commissioning and maintenance information]	Such work is not expected.
4.2.4	There may be a specific legal requirement for health monitoring where a work activity puts a person's 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 as such involving particular risks include:	Such work is not expected. Refer to 4.2.1 above.

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4.2.4(a)	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 likely and other products likely to contain asbestos to which the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (Protection of Employees)(Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006 (S.I. No 386 of 2006) apply. Where Friable Asbestos is identified and remains in place the Project Supervisor for Construction is required to develop a method statement to remove asbestos to be removed at the earliest possible time. Where the risk exists that the asbestos will be disturbed during the course of the project.	Such work is not expected. Refer to 4.2.1 above.
4.2.4(b)	Demolition involving the flame cutting or Shot-blasting of painted steel where the paint is likely to contain lead and where an assessment reveals any conditions referred to in Regulation 4(7) of the European Communities (Protection of Workers)(Exposure to Lead Regulations 1988). (Lead paint has not been used in significant quantities since the mid 1970's). [where disturbed during construction or accessible to children after completion, lead should be removed at the earliest possible during construction, lead content in paint to be assessed if applicable and to be included in Preliminary Health and Safety Plan]	Such work is not expected. Contractor/PSCS to monitor.
4.2.4(c)	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 Regulations 4(b)of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (carcinogens) Regulations 2001 reveals a risk to safety or health.	There are no R45/R49 or R42 Substances specified, to our knowledge. Obtain Material Safety Data Sheets on any suspect materials. Follow instructions carefully, if it is necessary to use such substances.
4.2.4(d)	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.	Such work is not expected. Contractor/PSCS to monitor.
4.2.4(e)	Any other work activities involving the use of any chemical or biological agents where a risk assessment in accordance with Regulations 4 & 4 of the above mentioned Chemical Regulations 2001 or Regulations 4 of Safety, Health & Welfare (SI No 146 of 1994) as amended by the Safety, Health & Welfare at work (Biological Agents) Amendments Regulations 1998 reveals a risk to Safety or Health.	Such work is not expected. Contractor/PSCS to monitor.

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4.2.4(f)	[identify any source of effluent, natural water source and highlight possible contamination, Project Supervisor Construction to develop A regime for potential biological, chemical hazards] [obtain Client advice on any known potential biological, chemical hazards]	The following materials are not to be used: - high alumina cement in structural elements, - wood-wool slabs in permanent formwork to concrete, - calcium chloride in admixtures in reinforced concrete, - asbestos products, - naturally occurring aggregates in reinforced concrete which do not comply with BS 882:1983 and/or naturally occurring aggregates for use in concrete which do not comply with BS 8110:1985, - urea formaldehyde foam or materials which may release formaldehyde in quantities which may be hazardous, - any other substances which are not in accordance with British Standards and Irish Standards and Codes of Practice current at the time of specification. Obtain Material Safety Data Sheets on any suspect chemical or biological agents. We are unaware of and have not been notified of any materials that may present an exceptional hazard or risk at specification stage. No such substances are to be used by the contractor unless no equivalent alternative exists. In case of use, all people involved must be fully trained in the use of same. Follow instructions carefully if it is necessary to use such substances.
4.2.4(g)	[draw attention to the possibility of Weils disease where rodents can be expected to be present on site]	Unlikely on site, adjoining areas notably Mill Race water course maybe a source of vermon.

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4.2.5	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. These requirements are set out in the European Communities (Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2003 and the European Communities (Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Preparations) Regs 2004 (SI No 62 of 2004).	Such work is not expected. Contractor/PSCS to monitor.
4.3	Work with ionising radiation requiring the designation of controlled or supervised areas as defined in article 20 of Directive 80/836 Euratom such as: radioactive lightning conductors, radioactive smoke detectors, other disused radioactive materials or plan, radioactive installations, work near Xray 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.[Ionisation smoke detectors to be installed throughout the building. Obtain advice from the services engineer and client of any equipment to be installed.]	Such work does not form part of this contract.

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4.4	"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 1993 define high voltage as any voltage exceeding 1000 volts alternating current or 1500 volts direct current. [obtain advice from Client, Civil Engineer and/or Services Engineer and include here] [enter drawing numbers of relevant drawings if any] [if services are to be relocated these should be relocated prior to commencement of other works on site or at the earliest possible, Service Engineer to assess and advise, include advice] [where electrical overhead power lines are near access roads or cross (site) traffic routes, an assessment is to be made of the design 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 Engineer to assess and advise, include advice]	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 1993 define high voltage as any voltage exceeding 1000 volts alternating current or 1500 volts direct current. The Project Supervisor for Construction is to prevent any breach of these regulations.
4.5	"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 and drowning, works significantly below water table, work to bridges, culverts, work on or near the sea, lakes, ponds, reservoirs. Work where there is a risk of falling into and drowning in product vats, slurry tanks or grain silos.	Risk present at the Mill Race on opposite side of the public road, especially during times of heavy rain wall. This area is outside of the boundary of the site
4.6	"Work on wells, underground earthwork and tunnels" For example:- - Excavated well - Underground earthworks. - Tunnels. - Underpinning.	Such work does not form part of this contract.
4.7	"Work carried out by divers at work having a system of air supply".	Such work does not form part of this contract.

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4.8	"Work carried out in a caisson with a compressed air atmosphere".	Such work does not form part of this contract.
4.9	"Work involving the use of explosives". For example:- • Rock blasting or demolition: • Other:	Such work does not form part of this contract.
4.10	"Work involving the assembly or dismantling of heavy prefabricated components". For example:- • Includes work involving heavy steel structural frame elements, heavy pre-cast concrete frame elements, precast concrete floor units, precast cladding units, trussed rafters, and some items of mechanical.	The fabrication, delivery and erection of any heavy elements shall be subject to detailed method statements from the contractor.

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5.0 CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions by the Designers and the Project Supervisor for the Design Process as regards the taking into 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 of the General Principles of prevention as indicated in Appendix F, but this advise is not prescriptive as Designers may have their own methods of dealing with the matter.

6.0 CONTINUING LIAISON

6.1 Procedures for dealing with unforeseen eventualities during project execution resulting in substantial design change, which might affect contract period and other resources. To be informed to Project Supervisor Design Process.

Architect Michael Tobin

6.2 Procedures for considering health and safety aspects of the design elements for the Project Supervisor Construction stage whom must then inform Project Supervisor Design Process/ Architect in charge.

Architect Michael Tobin

The information contained in this Preliminary Health and Safety Plan has been prepared prior to 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:



Michael Tobin MRAI

Date: 10th July 2026

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APPENDIX A

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 must comply with the main contractor's Health & Safety policy and the specific Construction Stage Health & Safety Plans.
2. All other sub contractors are to provide evidence of their Health & Safety policy and procedures to the main Contractor prior to start of work. This information is to be incorporated in the Health & Safety Plan by the Project Supervisor for Construction. A monthly report will be submitted as to the status of each sub-contractors submissions and adherence to procedures
3. All risks identified in the Preliminary Health & Safety Plan and the Health, Safety and Welfare (Construction) Regulation 1996 to be individually identified and addressed.
4. Method statements and Safety statement to be reviewed and revised as necessary on an on going basis to take into account any new issues, which may arise during the course of any revision. Revisions, which could affect SHW matters, to be advised of at site meetings.
5. All site personnel and Health & Safety personnel are advised on an on going basis of any revisions to the Safety Plan.
6. Standard proof of adequate personnel training on site is to be included in the Health & Safety Plan.
7. Smoking is not permitted within designated working areas.
8. Eating and drinking is not allowed in the designated working area.
9. Main Contractor to 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 work place 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 roof work.
11. The Main Contractor will take sufficient adequate steps to control dust during the construction stage and this is to be noted in the Health & Safety 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 Health & Safety Regulations are adhered to at all times.
14. Personnel or sub-contractors with unsatisfactory safety records, procedures 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 avoid same.
17. Work must not commence until the Health & Safety 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 effected.
19. The PSCS shall advise to all parties whose health and safety may be effected the emergency arrangements for dealing with and minimizing the effects of injuries, fire and other dangerous occurrences.
20. The Main Contractor shall minimize noise and vibration as far as is reasonably practical.
21. For any statement, reference, report, legislation, the more onerous conditions will apply.

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APPENDIX B

Safety and Health Plan

Site Specific Safety and Health Plan to be implemented by the Project Supervisor Construction Stage. Following items (list is not exhaustive) should be addressed in Health and Safety Plan:

The Preliminary Safety and Health Plan

1. Description of Project.

- Project description and programme details;
- Details of client, designers, Project Supervisor Design Process and other consultants;
- Extent and location of existing records and plans;
- Arrangements from communicating with Designers, PSCS and others as appropriate.

2. Client Considerations and Management Requirements

- Structure and organisation;
- Safety Objectives for the project and the arrangements for monitoring and review;
- Permits and authorisation requirements;
- Emergency procedures;
- Site rules and other restrictions on contractors, supplied and the others; eg. access arrangements to those parts of the site which continue to be used by the client;
- Activities on or adjacent to the site during the works;
- Arrangements for liaison between parties;
- Security arrangements

3. Environmental restrictions and existing On-site Risks

a) Safety hazards, including:

- Boundaries and access, including temporary access
- Adjacent land uses
- Existing storage of hazardous materials
- Location of existing services – water, electricity, gas etc.
- Ground conditions
- Existing structures – stability, or fragile materials.

b) Health hazards, including:

- Asbestos, including results of survey
- Existing storage of hazardous materials
- Contaminated land, including results of survey
- Existing structures hazardous materials
- Health risks arising from client's activities

4. The Safety and Health Plan for the construction stage

a) Description of Project.

- Project description and programme details.
- Details of client, designers, Project Supervisor Design Process and Project Supervisor Construction Stage, designers, main contractors and other consultants
- Extent and location of existing records and plans
- Arrangements for communicating with Contractors, PSDP and others as appropriate.

b) Communication and Management of the work

- Management Structure and responsibilities
- Safety and health goals for the project and arrangements for monitoring and review of safety and health performance
- Arrangements for
- Regular liaison between parties on site
- Consultation with workforce

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- The exchange of design information between the Client, Designers, Project Supervisor for Design Process and Project Supervisor Construction Stage and Contractors on site
- Handling design changes during the project;
- The selection and control of contractors
- The exchange of Safety and health information between contractors
- Security, site inductions, and on site training
- Welfare facilities and first aid
- The production and approval of risk assessments and method statements
- The reporting and investigation of accidents and other incidents (including near misses);

Site Rules

- c) Fire and emergency procedures

5. Arrangements for Controlling Significant Site Risks

a) Safety Risks

- Services, including temporary electrical installations
- Preventing falls
- Work with or near fragile materials
- Control of lifting operations
- Dealing with services (water, electricity and gas)
- The maintenance of plant and equipment
- Poor ground conditions
- Traffic routes and segregation of vehicles and pedestrians
- Storage of hazardous materials
- Dealing with existing unstable structures
- Accommodating adjacent land use
- Other significant safety risks.

b) Health risks

- Manual handling
- Reduce noise and vibration
- Removal of asbestos
- Dealing with contaminated land
- Use of hazardous substances
- Other significant health risks.

Other items that can be included in Safety & Health Plan

1. General

1. Site Location Map.
2. Site Layout Drawings.
3. Site working hours
- 4.

2. First aid / emergency procedures and provisions

First aid Personnel

1. Emergency telephone numbers
2. First aid procedures, facilities and associated signage.
3. Site evacuation procedures and assembly points
4. Hazardous Materials Data Sheets
- 5.

1. Procedures

1. Hoarding and inspection of hoarding and access control.
2. Traffic management including the use of banksmen to manage traffic.
3. Waste storage and removal.
4. Shoring of banks on excavations 1.25m or deeper.
5. Protection and access for works 2m or more above floor / ground floor level.

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6. Craning and lifting of pre-cast elements.
7. Installation of roofs.
8. Slip, trips and falls.
9. Lifting and manual handling.
10. Electrical Systems Manuals.
11. Mechanical Systems Manuals.
12. Plant and Equipment Safety Certificates.

2. Welfare Provisions

1. Storage facilities.
2. Sanitary facilities.
3. Dining facilities.

Temporary Works Designers

To follow with agreement of building contractor if applicable.

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APPENDIX C

1. Architects Drawing List:

See List at Rear of Specification, and as part E-Tender documentation.

2. Structural and Civil Engineers Drawing List
Retaining wall to Raer of site.

APPENDIX D

Safety File

The Project Supervisor Construction Stage shall supply all necessary safety file information to the PSDP, which shall include the following items (list not exhaustive).

The Project Supervisor Construction Stage in co-operation with the Main Contractor shall ensure that the Safety File to be produced at the end of the project shall incorporate all issues identified in the Main Contractor's Method and Safety Statement.

The Project Supervisor Construction Stage shall standardise the format for each Sub-Contractor's information for the Safety File with the Client for ease of access of information and standard of information to be submitted by all Sub-Contractors.

The Project Supervisor Construction Stage shall identify relevant information to be issued by the Project Supervisor Design Process and issue a request in time. This will allow the PSDP to instruct the Design Team and Client to issue the necessary information to be included in the file.

The Safety File shall also include following items (list is not exhaustive)

1. The Design Team drawings, specification and bills of quantities used for the purpose of construction.
2. Certification that all safety glazing is installed as required. Location and type of safety glazing used shall be described.
3. Fire Certificate Application Report, Last Fire Certification Drawings used for construction and copy of Fire Certificate (for all relevant Fire Certificates for the project)
4. Drawings, details and certification of the system including relevant pull out tests and other loading tests for access safety systems such as hooks, safety lines, barriers etc.
5. Certification of all Fire Safety / Emergency related work must be included in the Safety file and include:
 - Drawings by special sub-contractors which indicate location of fire-stopping and cavity barriers and including associated test certificates.
 - Confirmation that the works are completed as per drawings and test certificate.
 - Fire test certificates for doors and confirmation that the doors are installed in compliance with the test certificates by specialist sub-contractor.
 - Drawings which indicate the location of fire rated enclosures and the relevant test certificates.
 - Confirmation that the works are completed as per drawings and test certificates.
6. Confirmation that services and emergency services in particular are fully commissioned and Services Consultants acceptance of same.
7. Details including names, type of training and dates of training of Client representative for Emergency and Safety Systems.
8. Correspondence PSDS and PSCS with Client.
9. Operation and maintenance manuals and recommended / required maintenance regime.
10. Maintenance requirements set out on an element by element basis.

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APPENDIX E

The following documentation has been issued under separate cover and forms part of the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan:

- 1. Architects Drawings incorporating Specification as per Appendix C.**

If any documentation has not been received, please advise the Project Supervisor Design Process.

APPENDIX F

Advice Notes

THE PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION

DESIGN AND THE PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION

Designer's Assessments of Safety during Construction and Maintenance taking account of the Principles of prevention (read in conjunction with the ACEI.EI.RIAI Guidance notes) have been carried out prior to the preparation of this PHSP. The matters highlighted in this plan have been identified for the information and assistance of the contractor only. It is the contractor's responsibility to deal with the risks in his construction methodology.

1. The avoidance of risk
2. The evaluation of unavoidable risks
3. The combating of risks at source.
4. The adaptation of work to the individual, especially as regards the design of places of work, the choice of work equipment and the choice of systems of work, with a view, in particular, to alleviating monotonous work and work at a predetermined work rate and to reducing the effect of this work on health.
5. The adaptation of the place of work to technical progress.
6. The replacement of dangerous articles, substances or systems of work by safe or less dangerous articles, substances or systems of work.
7. The giving of priority to collective protective measures over individual protective measures.
8. The development of an adequate prevention policy in relation to safety, health and welfare at work, which takes account of technology, organisation of work, working conditions, social factors and the influence of factors related to the working environment.
9. The giving of appropriate training and instructions to employees.