

Solar PV design, supply, installation and all associated works for 4no. Buildings at Sport Ireland Campus, Snugborough Road

Preliminary Safety & Health Plan





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1 Introduction

This document has been prepared by ORS in accordance with the Safety Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations of 2013 (S.I No. 291 of 2013). Regulation 12 of the regulations specifies the requirements of the Safety and Health Plan as outlined below:

“12. (1), the project supervisor for the design process shall:

Subject to paragraph (2), on a preliminary basis and for the purpose of providing information for the Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage, prepare a written safety and health plan that specifies:

- A general description of the project and of the time within which it is intended that the project will be completed.
- Appropriate information on any other work activities taking place on the site,
- Where appropriate, work related to the project which will involve particular risks to the safety, health and welfare of persons at work including but limited to those referred to schedule 1.
- The basis upon which time in subparagraph (i) was established, taking into account Regulation 11(1)(a),
- The conclusions drawn by 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, and
- The location of electricity, water and sewage connections where appropriate, to facilitate adequate welfare facilities.”

This Safety and Health Plan has been prepared in accordance with regulation 12 of SI 291 of 2013, the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013.

It is the objective of the Project Supervisor for the Design Process to coordinate the identification and mitigation of risk as far as is reasonably practicable in the design stage and attention is drawn to the contractor of the residual risk.

This Preliminary Safety and Health Plan has been prepared, in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 (S.I No. 291 of 2013), the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Applications) 2007 and Section 17 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005, by the Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP). This preliminary plan highlights those hazards that have been identified by the design team during the design process that are deemed a particular risk and safety hazard in which the Project Supervisor for the Construction Process (PSCS) will have to manage during the construction process.

All designers, contractors and the PSCS working on this project are required (by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 to comply with any written directions issued by the PSDP to enable them to comply with the current regulations.

The PSDP is required by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 to notify the Health and Safety Authority (HSA), and the Client, of any parties who fail to comply with written directions issued by the PSDP.

The PSDP accepts no liability, whatsoever, for omissions from the Preliminary Safety & Health Plan and or the Safety File produced, where such omissions arise from failure to comply with



written directions issued by the PSDP.

The PSCS is required to develop this Preliminary Safety & Health Plan into the Construction Stage Safety & Health Plan, prior to the commencement of construction.

The PSDP shall not perform the duties, or part thereof, of the PSCS.

1.1 Objectives

The objective of this Preliminary Safety & Health plan is to assist in the identification and implementation of the measures needed to eliminate, or where this is not achievable to minimise the risks and hazards associated with the construction works.

1.2 ORS Comment on Commencement of the PSDP Role

ORS Building Consultants were appointed as PSDP for the Solar PV design, supply, installation and all associated works for 4no. Buildings at Sport Ireland Campus, Snugborough Road in January 2026.

2 General Description of the Project

2.1 Project Team Directory

2.1.1 The Client

Client	Sport Ireland
Address	The Courtyard Snugborough Rd Dublin D15 PN0N
Representative	Jordan West
Contact Details	jwest@sportireland@ie

2.1.2 Design Team

Structural Engineer	ORS Building Consultants
Address	Block A, Marlinstown Business Park, Marlinstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, N91 W5NN
Representative	Eoghan O'Reilly
Contact Details	+353 1265 5134 / e.oreilly@ors.ie

Sustainability	ORS Building Consultants
Address	Block A, Marlinstown Business Park, Marlinstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, N91 W5NN
Representative	Cian Murphy
Contact Details	+353 1554 7542 / c.murphy@ors.ie

2.1.3 PSDP

PSDP	ORS Building Consultants
Address	Block A, Marlinstown Business Park, Marlinstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, N91 W5NN
Representative	Vanessa Da Mata
Contact Details	+353 1265 4253 / v.damata@ors.ie

2.1.4 Other Relevant Parties

Project Management	ORS Building Consultants
Address	Block A, Marlinstown Business Park, Marlinstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, N91 W5NN
Representative	Alex Coleman
Contact Details	+353 1554 7559 / a.coleman@ors.ie

2.2 Project Description

The project involves the installation of a commercial-scale rooftop Solar Photovoltaic (PV) system across 4No. distinct buildings within the Sport Ireland Campus in Blanchardstown, Dublin 15. The primary objective of these works is to integrate sustainable, renewable energy generation infrastructure into the campus's core operational buildings.

2.3 Site Location

The subject works are located within the high-performance training hub of the Sport Ireland Campus, Snugborough Road, Blanchardstown, Dublin 15 (D15 EPN4) within the Abbotstown area in the northwestern suburbs of Dublin. An aerial view of the Sports Ireland Complex is shown in **Figure 2.1** below.

The site is bordered to the west by the GAA National Games Development Centre and to the southeast by the Football Association of Ireland headquarters. Direct logistics and transport are serviced by a network of dedicated perimeter access roads linking straight to Snugborough Road (R843).

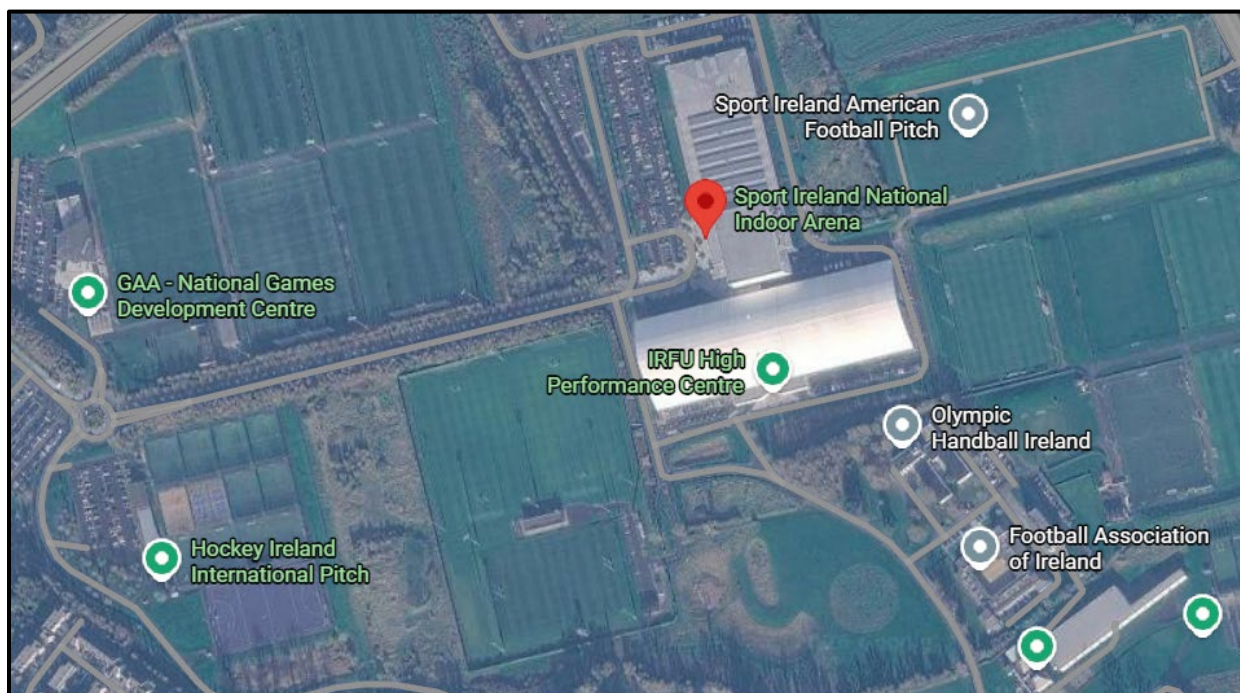


Figure 2.1: Sport Ireland Campus, Snugborough Road, Dublin 15. Source: Google Satellite imagery

The Hockey Pavilion is situated in the southwestern sector of the main Sport Ireland Campus hub, as shown in **Figure 2.2** overleaf. It is located southwest of the central campus access roundabout and sits a short distance southwest of the main National Indoor Arena complex. The structure is bordered by a large open field area to its east and sits northwest of the campus perimeter tree line and boundary roads.

The National Indoor Arena is situated in the eastern sector of the main Sport Ireland Campus hub. It is bordered immediately to its west by a dedicated campus car park and a large open field area and sits directly west of an extensive outdoor training pitch, see **Figure 2.3** overleaf.



Figure 2.2: Hockey Pavillion, Sports Ireland Campus. Source: Google Satellite imagery



Figure 2.3: National Indoor Arena, Sports Ireland Campus. Source: Google Satellite imagery

The Campus Conference Centre is situated in the southeastern sector of the main Sport Ireland Campus hub and is clustered within an established administrative block, as shown in **Figure 2.4** below.



Figure 2.4: Conference Centre, Sports Ireland Campus. Source: Google Satellite imagery

The Sport Headquarters 1 building (SHQ1) is situated in the southeastern sector of the main Sport Ireland Campus hub, positioned directly north of the Campus Conference Centre block, as demonstrated in **Figure 2.5** below.



Figure 2.5: Sport Headquarters 1, Sports Ireland Campus. Source: Google Satellite imagery

2.4 Intended Contract Commencement & Completion Dates

The intended contract commencement date is July 2026, with an anticipated completion date of April 2027. The overall construction duration is estimated at approximately 10 months.

2.5 Basis for Timeframe

The proposed construction timeframe is based on the provisional programme of works. The works are anticipated to be completed over an approximate 7 month programme.

2.6 Welfare Provision

The appointed Contractor shall provide and maintain suitable welfare facilities for all personnel in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013. Welfare facilities shall include, as a minimum, sanitary facilities, washing facilities, drinking water, drying rooms, rest areas, first aid provisions and welfare accommodation appropriate to the scale and duration of the works.

3 Known Existing Environmental and any Related Restrictions

3.1 Known Existing Underground Services

While the primary assembly of the solar photovoltaic (PV) arrays is confined to the elevated roof structures of the four designated campus buildings, ancillary ground-level excavation works may be required to complete the installation. To mitigate the high-consequence risk of service strikes, electrocution, or campus-wide utility disruption, all works to underground services shall be carried out in accordance with the HSA Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services (2022) and the relevant utility providers' safety guidelines.

The site is an existing campus and contains active service connections. Utility records have been obtained from ESB Networks, Eir (telecommunications), Gas Networks Ireland, Virgin Media, and Uisce Éireann. Copies of these maps are included in **Appendix H – Utility Drawings**. The contractor shall be cognisant of and implement recommendations from the code of practice for avoiding danger from underground services available from the HSA website.

There are existing ESB MV/LV and EIR underground cables as well as gas distribution pipes running underneath the site as identified in the Utility Drawings. There are no Uisce Éireann potable water mains or foul sewer infrastructure traversing underneath the site within the immediate vicinity of the proposed rooftop solar PV works.

Consideration must also be given to the possibility of encountering services that were not identified in the surveys or shown on the drawings. The contractor must conduct all excavation work with caution, including in areas where services have not been identified by the surveys. It is the contractor's responsibility to accurately locate and protect all live services present on site from the construction activities. When working near existing services, appropriate protective measures must be implemented to prevent any damage.

The contractor will be required to protect any live services within and adjacent to the site and ensure they are not damaged by the works. Where excavations are required, the area shall be CAT scanned and surveyed to avoid striking of services. When services are identified, the contractor shall ensure these are protected or diverted. All works to underground services shall be in line with the HSA Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services.

3.2 Known Existing Over Ground Services

The ESB Networks utility maps confirm that medium-voltage (10kV/20kV) overhead lines run along the internal roads. These lines act as the localised overhead distribution network for the campus and adjacent areas.

All works in proximity to overhead cables shall be carried out in accordance with the ESB Networks Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead Electricity Lines in Construction and the HSA Guidance on Electricity in Construction.

Prior to delivery of materials or use of mechanical plant, the PSCS shall ensure that overhead clearances are checked and maintained. Lifting equipment, scaffold erection, and delivery vehicles must be planned to prevent any risk of striking or encroaching upon the overhead

lines.

Any works near the supply point shall be coordinated with ESB Networks to confirm the service alignment and to implement temporary isolation or protection if required.

All works in proximity to overhead electrical lines shall be planned and executed in accordance with statutory safe clearance distances and the HSA Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead Electricity Lines. The Contractor shall undertake a specific risk assessment for works near overhead services and implement appropriate control measures, including exclusion zones, height restriction barriers, goalposts, warning signage and supervision by a competent banksman where required. Where removal, relocation or temporary protection of any overground service is necessary to facilitate the works, this shall be coordinated in advance with the relevant statutory undertaker. The Contractor shall ensure that all existing overground services within and adjacent to the site are adequately protected at all times and that no damage occurs as a result of construction activities.

3.3 Known Available Drawings or Safety File Prepared for Any Existing Structures

No pre-existing Safety File was made available to the PSDP for the existing structures. However, architectural drawings were provided and reviewed for the existing courtyard, pavilion, and national indoor arena to assist in planning the rooftop layouts and ground-level logistics.

3.4 Restriction of Working Hours

Construction activities associated with the Solar PV installation works are required to be coordinated within a live operational campus, logistics and distribution environment.

Certain construction activities, deliveries, and traffic management operations may require coordination with site management and neighbouring stakeholders to minimise disruption and maintain safe access arrangements during the works.

Any restrictions relating to permitted working hours, noisy operations, traffic movements or utility shutdowns are to be managed in accordance with client requirements, local authority conditions, operational site constraints and the Construction Safety and Health Plan implemented by the PSCS during the construction phase.

3.5 Restrictions and Difficulties Concerning Site Access, Layout, Etc.

The contractor shall ensure that construction traffic movements do not impede local access or affect traffic flow along the campus access roads. Careful management of vehicle entry and exit and strict adherence to a Traffic Management Plan are required.

Key considerations include:

- No stockpiling of materials, waste, or plant is permitted on the public roadway.
- Any debris or spoil deposited on the road surface must be promptly removed.
- Temporary traffic or pedestrian management measures shall be provided where deliveries or works could obstruct the public road.

The contractor is responsible for maintaining a clean and safe access route at all times, implementing the necessary controls to prevent nuisance, damage, or environmental contamination to neighbouring properties, the footpath or the public road.

3.6 Adjoining Land Use & Related Restrictions

The site is located within an active athletic campus containing high-performance training complexes, administrative headquarters, and public leisure facilities, bounded by public transport links and nearby developments. The surrounding uses include operational high-performance sports arenas, public roadways, and residential housing along the eastern and southern boundaries. These active, multi-user environments impose strict restrictions relating to construction traffic management, noise and vibration control, public interface management, access coordination, and the protection of existing sports infrastructure throughout the works.

To prevent unauthorised access and protect campus visitors and staff, all ground-level working areas shall be fully enclosed using lockable Heras fencing or equivalent secure hoarding. All fencing parameters shall be clearly marked with appropriate warning signage and maintained in pristine condition for the duration of the installation.

The contractor shall ensure that all disruption to neighbouring campus facilities, training schedules, and residential properties is minimised. Noise, vibration, and dust levels shall be kept as low as reasonably practicable through the use of silent-running plant, localised dust suppression, and strict operational scheduling to avoid high-profile events. Particular care shall be taken to maintain unhindered emergency and public access to all adjacent campus structures, and to protect existing building envelopes, landscaped areas, and boundaries from construction activities.

3.7 Restrictions Relating to Phasing of Works

Because the installation must be executed within a live campus environment, all construction activities must be meticulously structured and coordinated to maintain safe site operations, unobstructed access routes, and complete continuity of existing facility functions.

3.8 Any Other Known Restrictions

There are no other known restrictions made known to the PSDP.

4 Information on Other Activities Taking Place on the Site

4.1 General Details of Site Occupation (if partly or fully occupied) by the Client or Others

The project site forms part of the live operational Sport Ireland Campus and will remain fully occupied and functional during the proposed rooftop solar PV installation.

Existing training, administrative operations, public leisure activities, and internal distribution movements will continue within the wider campus throughout the construction period. This requires close, ongoing coordination between Sport Ireland, the contractors, site facility management, and other stakeholders to maintain safe access, operational continuity, and strict physical segregation between campus users and construction activities.

The surrounding campus infrastructure, training grounds, and adjoining public facilities will also remain active and occupied during the works. This includes adjacent units, public roadways, and utility corridors. Construction activities therefore require careful management of material deliveries, heavy traffic movements (such as cranes and MEWPs), pedestrian interfaces, utility access points, and temporary structural works in order to minimise disruption to existing site users and neighbouring occupants.

4.2 Other Contracts Which May Affect the Works

ORS as PSDP have not been made aware of any additional contracts which may affect the works.

5 Particular Risks (regarding construction and future maintenance)

5.1 Particular Risk Register

Schedule 1 of S1 291 of 2013

The following is the non-exhaustive list of particular risks to the safety and health of persons as set out in Schedule 1 of S1 291 of 2013, together with the opinion of the Project Supervisor for Design Process on what elements of the works may fall within each risk category. It should be noted that many of the risks on the project might arise out of working methods, which are at the discretion of the contractor and as such cannot be determined by the Project Supervisor for Design Process at this stage of the design process.

PARTICULAR RISK	YES	NO
(a) Work which puts persons at work at risk of burial under earth falls or falling from a height, where the risk is particularly aggravated by the nature of the work or processes used or by the environment at the place of work on site	√	
(b) Work which puts persons at work at risk of engulfment in swampland		√
(c) 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 legal requirement for health monitoring.		√
(d) Work with ionizing radiation requiring the designation of controlled or supervised areas as defined in Article 20 of Directive 80/836/Euratom		√
(e) Work near high voltage power lines		√
(f) Work exposing persons at work to the risk of drowning		√
(g) Work on wells, underground earthworks and tunnels	√	
(h) Work carried out by divers at work having a system air supply		√
(i) Work carried out in a caisson with a compressed air atmosphere		√
(j) Work involving the use of explosive		√
(k) Work involving the assembly or dismantling of heavy prefabricated components	√	
Note: The above information is based upon the information available to ORS Consulting Engineers at the time of assessment.		

5.2 Work which puts persons at work at risk of burial under earth falls or falling from a height, where the risk is particularly aggravated by the nature of the work or processes used or by the environment at the place of work on site

5.2.1 Works which put persons at work at risk of falling from height

Construction and maintenance activities associated with the proposed Solar PV installation works may expose personnel to risks associated with working at height. Such activities are anticipated to arise primarily during the construction of the control room and switchgear buildings, installation of electrical infrastructure, fencing works on uneven ground, maintenance activities, and potential tree or vegetation management operations.

Specific work at height activities may include:

- installation and maintenance of rooftop or elevated electrical equipment
- construction of control buildings and associated roofing works
- access to elevated plant or infrastructure during installation and maintenance activities
- operation of elevated work platforms
- temporary access using ladders or scaffolding

The Design Risk Assessment identifies falls from scaffolds or ladders during roofing activities as a relevant construction risk associated with the proposed development. Mitigation measures incorporated into the design and construction planning include minimising work at height where practicable through the use of prefabricated elements, provision of safe access arrangements, use of scaffolding and fall protection systems, and ensuring that structures are designed with appropriate safe working loads.

Additional mitigation measures to be implemented during the construction phase are expected to include:

- preparation of contractor-specific method statements and risk assessments
- use of trained and competent personnel only
- inspection and certification of temporary access equipment
- controlled access to elevated work areas
- implementation of exclusion zones where necessary
- use of fall arrest and fall restraint systems where appropriate
- ongoing supervision and monitoring of work at height activities by the PSCS and appointed contractors

All work at height activities associated with the proposed development will be undertaken in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 and all relevant health and safety legislation, guidance, and industry best practice.

5.2.2 Scaffolding

Scaffolding may be required during certain phases of the construction of the proposed Solar PV installation works. Scaffolding may also be required to facilitate safe access for inspection, maintenance, or installation activities where temporary work platforms are necessary.

The use of scaffolding introduces risks associated with falls from height, falling materials, structural instability, improper assembly, and unauthorised access. These risks may be increased by adverse weather conditions, uneven ground conditions across the site, and

interaction with other ongoing activities. The Design Risk Assessment identifies fall-from-height risks associated with roofing activities and highlights the requirement for appropriate safe access and fall protection systems during construction.

All scaffolding works associated with the project shall be designed, erected, altered, and dismantled by suitably competent and certified personnel in accordance with current statutory requirements and industry best practice. Scaffolding systems shall be appropriate for the intended use and designed to accommodate the anticipated loading conditions associated with construction activities and material storage.

Control measures to be implemented during scaffolding activities are expected to include:

- use of competent and certified scaffolding contractors
- preparation of scaffolding design calculations where required
- inspection and certification prior to use and at regular intervals thereafter
- provision of suitable guardrails, toe boards, and safe access arrangements
- implementation of exclusion zones beneath active work areas where necessary
- ensuring scaffolding stability on varying ground conditions
- restrictions on unauthorised access or modification
- coordination with overhead electrical infrastructure and exclusion zones
- ongoing supervision by the PSCS and appointed contractors

Particular attention will be required where scaffolding activities are undertaken in proximity to overhead electrical lines crossing the site. Appropriate stand-off distances, exclusion zones, and safe systems of work will be maintained at all times in coordination with ESB Networks requirements.

All scaffolding operations will be undertaken in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, relevant Codes of Practice, and project-specific construction safety procedures.

5.2.3 Roofing / Fragile Materials

Roofing-related activities associated with the proposed Solar PV installation works may expose personnel to risks associated with work at height, roof access, falling materials, and potential falls through fragile or incomplete roof elements during construction and maintenance operations.

The Design Risk Assessment identifies fall-from-height risks associated with roofing activities which may arise during installation of roof structures, coverings, cable penetrations, access to rooftop equipment, or inspection and maintenance works following completion of construction.

Where roofing works are required, appropriate mitigation measures and safe systems of work will be implemented to minimise risks to personnel. These measures are expected to include:

- minimising work at height where practicable through the use of prefabricated components
- provision of suitable scaffolding, edge protection, and fall prevention systems
- controlled access to roof areas
- use of certified access equipment and fall arrest systems where required
- inspection of roof structures and temporary works prior to access
- implementation of exclusion zones beneath active work areas

- supervision of roofing activities by competent personnel

Any fragile materials or fragile roof elements encountered during construction or future maintenance activities will require appropriate identification, signage, and protection measures. Personnel will not be permitted to work directly on fragile surfaces without suitable access platforms, crawling boards, or fall protection arrangements designed specifically for the task being undertaken.

Where rooftop electrical equipment or maintenance access is required following completion of the development, permanent safe access arrangements and maintenance procedures will be implemented as part of the operational health and safety strategy for the site. Roof structures will also be designed to accommodate appropriate safe working loads in accordance with applicable design standards and construction regulations.

All roofing and work-at-height activities associated with the proposed development shall be carried out in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, applicable Codes of Practice, and project-specific safety management procedures.

5.2.4 Installation of Roof Cladding and Wall Cladding

The installation of roof cladding associated with the proposed Solar PV installation works may involve work at height, manual handling operations, lifting activities, temporary access equipment, and the installation of prefabricated building components.

Risks associated with roof cladding installation may include:

- falls from height during installation works;
- risk of falling materials or tools from elevated work areas
- manual handling injuries during movement of cladding panels
- instability of partially completed structure
- exposure to adverse weather conditions
- interaction with lifting equipment and MEWPs
- risks associated with work in proximity to overhead electrical infrastructure crossing the site

The Design Risk Assessment identifies fall-from-height risks and specifies that work at height should be minimised where practicable through the use of prefabricated elements and appropriate safe access systems. Roof structures are also required to be designed with suitable safe working loads to facilitate construction and maintenance activities.

Control measures to be implemented during roof cladding installation are expected to include:

- use of competent and appropriately trained installation contractors
- preparation of detailed method statements and lifting plans
- provision of scaffolding, MEWPs, edge protection, and fall prevention systems
- controlled delivery, storage, and handling of cladding materials
- use of certified lifting equipment where required
- implementation of exclusion zones beneath active work areas
- sequencing of works to maintain structural stability during installation
- weather monitoring and suspension of works during adverse conditions where necessary

- coordination with site electrical safety requirements and exclusion zones

Where prefabricated or heavy cladding components are utilised, lifting and installation activities will require appropriate craneage, lifting supervision, and traffic/access management controls. Particular care will also be required where works are undertaken near overhead lines traversing the site. Appropriate stand-off distances and ESB Networks safety requirements shall be maintained at all times.

All roof cladding installation works shall be undertaken in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, relevant Codes of Practice, manufacturer installation guidance, and project-specific health and safety procedures.

5.2.5 Works Adjacent to Floor / Ground Openings

Construction activities associated with the proposed Solar PV installation works may involve works adjacent to temporary or permanent floor openings, excavations, cable trenches, drainage channels, utility crossings, and other ground openings created during the construction phase. Such works may arise during excavation for underground electrical cabling and service installations.

These activities may expose personnel, plant operators, and other site users to risks including falls into excavations or openings, collapse of excavation edges, trips and slips adjacent to open trenches, falling materials, and vehicle overturning in unstable ground conditions.

Ground openings associated with the proposed development may include:

- cable trenches for underground electrical infrastructure
- temporary service trenches

Control measures to be implemented during works adjacent to floor or ground openings are expected to include:

- preparation of excavation-specific risk assessments and method statements
- use of suitable edge protection, barriers, and warning signage
- controlled access to excavation areas
- inspection of excavations and temporary works by competent persons
- provision of safe crossing points where required
- implementation of exclusion zones around deep or hazardous openings
- appropriate sequencing of excavation and backfilling works
- management of groundwater and surface water ingress where necessary
- ensuring safe access and egress arrangements for personnel working within excavations

Where excavations are undertaken in proximity to existing underground or overhead services, additional controls and permit procedures will be required. Coordination with utility providers and implementation of safe digging practices will be necessary throughout the construction phase.

All excavation and work adjacent to floor or ground opening activities shall be undertaken in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, relevant excavation safety guidance, and project-specific construction safety procedures.

5.2.6 Works Around Unprotected Stairwells

Construction activities associated with the proposed Solar PV installation works may involve temporary or permanent stair access within buildings and associated ancillary electrical infrastructure. During the construction phase, personnel may be exposed to risks associated with incomplete stair installations, unprotected stairwells, and temporary access openings.

Risks associated with works around unprotected stairwells may include:

- falls from height into open stair cores or floor openings
- slips, trips, and falls on temporary access routes
- falling materials or tools impacting personnel below
- inadequate lighting or visibility within partially completed structures
- unauthorised access to incomplete work areas

The Design Risk Assessments identify fall-from-height risks and require the implementation of appropriate safe access arrangements, scaffolding, and fall protection measures during construction activities.

Control measures to be implemented during works adjacent to stairwells and internal access openings are expected to include:

- installation of temporary edge protection and guardrails around stair openings
- use of secure covers or barriers where stairwells are incomplete
- provision of adequate temporary lighting within buildings and access routes
- controlled access to unfinished or restricted work areas
- implementation of exclusion zones beneath active work areas where necessary
- maintenance of safe housekeeping standards to prevent slip and trip hazards
- use of designated access and egress routes for construction personnel
- regular inspection and monitoring of temporary protection systems by competent personnel

Where temporary stair access systems are utilised during construction, such systems shall be appropriately designed, installed, and maintained to accommodate anticipated construction loading and safe personnel movement. Any temporary handrails, landings, or access platforms shall remain in place until permanent protection measures are fully installed and operational.

All activities associated with works around unprotected stairwells shall be undertaken in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, relevant work-at-height guidance, and project-specific health and safety management procedures.

5.2.7 Works which put persons at work at risk of engulfment in swampland

Not applicable to this project.

5.3 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

Based on the information currently available for the proposed Solar PV installation works, no significant use, storage, or generation of hazardous chemical or biological substances is

anticipated as part of the normal operation of the completed development. However, certain construction activities associated with the project may expose personnel to limited risks arising from fuels, oils, lubricants, dust generation, vegetation management activities, contaminated runoff, or other construction-related substances.

Potential chemical-related risks during the construction phase may include:

- exposure to fuels, hydraulic oils, greases, and lubricants associated with construction plant and equipment
- contact with concrete, cementitious materials, or curing compounds
- dust generation during excavation and earthworks
- accidental spills or leaks during refuelling or maintenance operations
- use of cleaning agents or vegetation management products where required
- exposure to battery or electrical equipment components associated with temporary construction activities

Control measures expected to be implemented include:

- use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)
- safe storage of fuels and hazardous substances in designated areas
- implementation of spill kits and pollution prevention measures
- dust suppression measures during earthworks
- provision of welfare and hygiene facilities for site personnel
- controlled waste handling and disposal procedures

At present, no specific activities requiring statutory health monitoring have been identified; however, appointed contractors will remain responsible for undertaking task-specific risk assessments and implementing any legally required occupational health surveillance measures associated with specialist construction activities, hazardous substances, or prolonged exposure risks. All works shall be undertaken in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 and all applicable environmental and occupational health legislation.

5.4 Work with Ionising Radiation Requiring the Designation of Controlled or Supervised Areas as Defined in Article 20 of Directive 80/836/Euratom

Based on the information currently available for the proposed Solar PV installation works, no works involving ionising radiation or radioactive materials are anticipated as part of either the construction or operational phases of the project. Accordingly, no controlled or supervised radiation areas, as defined under Article 20 of Directive 80/836/Euratom, are expected to be required in connection with the proposed development.

Should any unforeseen requirement for ionising radiation sources arise during the course of the project, appropriate specialist assessments, statutory controls, and regulatory compliance procedures would be implemented by the relevant contractor or specialist operator in accordance with applicable health and safety legislation and radiological protection requirements.

5.5 Work Near High Voltage Power Lines

There are no ESB high voltage power lines located within the site boundary as identified on the utility drawings.

All works in the vicinity of overhead or buried electrical cables shall be coordinated with ESB Networks and the design team. Contractors shall refer to the ESB service location drawing (**Appendix H**) and confirm the exact cable positions through on-site verification.

No plant, scaffold, or delivery vehicle shall operate beneath or within unsafe proximity to overhead lines. Where necessary, temporary isolation or protection shall be arranged with ESB Networks before works proceed.

All works in the vicinity of the overhead and underground power lines shall be in consultation with ESB Networks and the design team. Refer to site services related information included with the tender documents indicating the extent of existing electrical services.

Before the commencement of any works, the contractor shall satisfy themselves on the location of all services and utilities on site and to be made aware of any surveys that have been conducted.

5.6 Work Exposing Persons at Work to the Risk of Drowning

Not applicable to this project.

5.7 Work on Wells, Underground Earthworks and Tunnels

Not applicable to this project.

5.8 Work Carried Out by Divers at Work Having a System Air Supply

Not applicable to this project.

5.9 Work Carried Out in a Caisson with a Compressed Air Atmosphere

Not applicable to this project.

5.10 Work Involving the Use of Explosives

Not applicable to this project.

5.11 Work Involving the Assembly or Dismantling of Heavy Prefabricated Components

- Delivery of materials.
- Installation of plant and equipment.
- Lifting and placing of elements.
- Overloading of the lifting appliances/gear.

The proposed works include the assembly and installation of prefabricated solar panels.

The design review identified the assembly and handling of heavy prefabricated components as

a significant construction-stage hazard. Risks associated with lifting operations, temporary stability, transport, positioning and installation of structural elements have the potential to result in serious injury during construction activities.

The construction will also require coordination of crane operations, temporary works procedures, exclusion zones and controlled installation sequencing within a live operational site environment.

Control measures identified include:

- Use of certified lifting equipment and competent lifting personnel,
- Preparation of lifting plans and method statements,
- Temporary works design and certification,
- Controlled delivery and installation sequencing,
- Exclusion zones during lifting operations,
- Minimisation of component weights where practicable through design,
- Inspection of lifting accessories and temporary supports, and
- Supervision of installation activities by competent personnel.

All lifting and prefabricated component installation works are required to be undertaken in accordance with the Construction Safety and Health Plan, temporary works procedures and the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013.

5.12 Work Which Puts Non-Construction Related Staff / Maintenance Staff at Risk Post Construction

All information related to the project including the materials used, access for maintenance and repairs, the location of services and utilities and the operation and maintenance manuals for all systems will be compiled in the health and safety file.

6 Other Particular Risks and Relevant Hazards

6.1 The Use of Plant, Machinery, Vehicles & Lifting Operations

The works involve the use of lifting equipment, delivery vehicles and associated machinery throughout the project.

The works will require controlled lifting procedures and temporary works arrangements during transportation, positioning and installation of components.

The site is also constrained by existing operational traffic routes, live utilities, and adjacent occupied areas. These conditions require careful coordination of plant movements, delivery sequencing and exclusion zones throughout the works.

Control measures identified for plant, machinery and lifting operations include:

- Preparation of lifting plans and method statements,
- Use of certified lifting equipment and competent operators,
- Implementation of exclusion zones during lifting activities,
- Controlled traffic management and vehicle routing procedures,
- Inspection and certification of plant and lifting accessories,
- Coordination of deliveries and crange operations,
- Supervision of lifting activities by competent appointed persons,
- Segregation of pedestrians, operational traffic and construction activities.

All plant operations, vehicle movements and lifting activities are required to be undertaken in accordance with the Construction Safety and Health Plan, temporary works procedures, lifting operation requirements and the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013.

6.2 Live Site & Traffic Management Plan

The project works are to be undertaken within the live facility, requiring comprehensive coordination of construction activities involving delivery vehicles, plant movements, lifting operations, excavation works and contractor access within areas containing existing operational traffic routes and occupied facilities.

The surrounding campus environment also contains active public roads and existing utility infrastructure requiring ongoing coordination and management during the works.

Control measures identified for live site and traffic management include:

- Implementation of phased traffic management arrangements,
- Segregation of construction traffic from operational and public areas,
- Designated delivery and access routes,
- Controlled contractor access procedures,
- Use of barriers, fencing and exclusion zones,
- Traffic signage and pedestrian management measures,
- Coordination with site management and adjacent stakeholders,
- Supervision of vehicle movements and lifting operations, and
- Maintenance of emergency access and egress routes throughout the works.

Traffic management and live site coordination activities are required to be undertaken in accordance with the Construction Safety and Health Plan, temporary traffic management procedures and all applicable health and safety legislation.

6.3 Noise, Vibration, Fumes and Dust

Construction activities associated with the building works have the potential to generate noise, vibration and dust during excavation, breaking works, vehicle movements, lifting operations, service installations, structural assembly and general construction activities.

The project is located within a live environment and as a result, management of nuisance and environmental impacts associated with construction activities will form an important consideration throughout the works.

Control measures identified for management of noise, vibration and dust included:

- Phased sequencing of construction activities,
- Controlled working hours where required,
- Use of suitable plant and equipment,
- Implementation of dust suppression measures,
- Management of vehicle movements and haul routes,
- Monitoring of work activities adjacent to occupied areas,
- Maintenance of site housekeeping standards,
- Coordination with site management and neighbouring stakeholders where appropriate.

All works are required to be undertaken in accordance with the Construction Safety and Health Plan, environmental management procedures and applicable health and safety legislation.

6.4 Manual Handling

The works may require personnel to manually lift and transport equipment and waste/materials. Mechanical handling shall be used wherever possible and practical. Any personnel entering the site shall be trained in manual handling and a risk assessment of manual handling tasks conducted. It is advised that the contractor adopts a delivery and waste management strategy to minimise the need for manual handling.

6.5 Emergency Plan

The proposed works require implementation of fire safety and emergency management procedures throughout the construction phase in accordance with the Construction Safety and Health Plan and applicable statutory requirements.

The project involves construction activities within a live facility, requiring coordination of emergency access arrangements, evacuation procedures and fire prevention measures with existing site operations and adjacent occupied areas.

The design review identified hazards associated with electrical installations, temporary electrical supplies, hot works, live services and construction activities which have the potential to increase fire risk during the works.

Control measures identified for fire safety and emergency management include:

- Preparation and implementation of a Construction Safety and Health Plan,
- Development of emergency response and evacuation procedures,
- Maintenance of emergency access and egress routes,
- Coordination with live site operations and emergency services where required,
- Control of hot works and temporary electrical installations,
- Provision of appropriate firefighting equipment,
- Implementation of exclusion zones and site signage,
- Maintenance of good housekeeping standards,
- Communication of emergency procedures to all site personnel and visitors, and
- Maintenance of a fire tender access route.

6.6 Waste Management

Construction activities will generate waste streams arising from excavation works, packaging materials, construction offcuts, temporary works activities, utility installations and general site operations.

Control measures identified for waste management included:

- Segregation of waste materials where practicable,
- Controlled storage and removal of waste,
- Management of excavated materials and spoil,
- Maintenance of good housekeeping standards,
- Prevention of obstruction to access and emergency routes,
- Use of licensed waste contractors where required, and
- Implementation of environmental and site management procedures throughout the works.

Waste management activities are required to be undertaken in accordance with the Construction Safety and Health Plan, environmental management procedures and all applicable statutory requirements relating to waste handling and disposal.

6.7 Site Security Measures

Because the rooftop solar PV installation spans four distinct buildings within a live environment, managing site security presents a high-priority challenge. The Sport Ireland Campus operates with an exceptionally high volume of foot traffic, including members of the public and staff.

The primary security hazards associated with these works include:

- **Unauthorised Access:** the presence of external scaffolding and access ladders creates a critical risk of unauthorised personnel or members of the public attempting to climb onto the elevated roof structures.
- **Asset and Material Theft:** high-value solar PV panels, copper cabling, and specialised contractor tools stored at ground level represent prime targets for theft.
- **Interface with Public Spaces:** the proximity of the working zones to public thoroughfares and active sports pitches increases the likelihood of trespassing into hazardous construction zones.

To mitigate these security risks, prevent unauthorised access, and protect the public, the Contractor must enforce the site security protocols throughout the lifecycle of the project.



All ground-level working areas shall be fully enclosed using secure, double-clipped, lockable Heras fencing or equivalent solid timber hoarding. All fencing perimeters and site compound gates must be kept locked outside of active working hours. Visible, compliant safety and warning signage must be prominently displayed and maintained in good condition on all boundaries.

All external scaffolding access ladders must remain padlocked at their base cages when not in active use by the installation team.

High-value equipment and tools must be locked inside the main secure site compound. Deliveries must be strictly scheduled to minimise the volume of uninstalled material sitting exposed on-site.

7 Continued Liaison Between Contractor, Designers and PSDP

7.1 Designer Safety Assessments

Details of construction hazards, hazardous materials, and hazardous work methods or sequences, which remain after the design process, that pose a particular risk to persons during the construction stage are documented in this preliminary plan. Copies of designer safety assessments are included in the attached appendices.

It is expected that all contractors prepare their own risk assessments for the project and coordinate the findings of these with the PSCS in accordance with their own duties under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations.

The Designer Safety Assessments identify residual hazards arising from the design process and are intended to inform the Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) and Contractors of those risks.

The Preliminary Safety and Health Plan does not prescribe construction methodologies, sequencing, access arrangements, lifting operations, or temporary works solutions. Responsibility for the selection, development, and implementation of construction methods rests with the PSCS and Contractors in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013.

7.2 Permanent Work Certificates

The contractor / PSCS will be required to nominate Permanent & Temporary Works Designers for elements of the work for which the Contractor shall be responsible for the Temporary & Permanent Design. The nominated Permanent and Temporary works designers shall be responsible for liaising and coordinating with the PSDP in accordance with the regulations.

7.3 Management of Temporary Works

The PSCS is to maintain a register of all completed and expected temporary works required to complete the project. The requirement for a temporary works design is to be identified in advance of that element of work. The temporary works design, calculations, certificate and method statement is to be forwarded to the PSDP prior to construction of the temporary structure.

All Temporary Works Designers are required to provide a 'Temporary Works Design Certificate' to the PSDP, for their element of the works on the Project.

Temporary works may include such matters as trench shoring, scaffolding, propping, working platforms, gangways and access stairs / ladders, etc. Persons who make decisions on site in respect of these may be deemed to be designers.

Temporary works designs shall be required where access systems, support or propping arrangements, working platforms, or lifting arrangements introduce risks beyond standard construction activities.

Where temporary works are designed by Contractors or specialist subcontractors, those parties shall be deemed designers under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 and shall comply with the associated statutory duties.

7.4 Temporary Anchors

Temporary anchors are to be managed according to the HSA Code of Practice for the Design and Installation of Anchors, utilising the specified FM-01, FM-02 and FM-03 forms.

7.5 Contractors and Design Changes Procedures

The PSCS must inform the PSDP in advance of any design work that is to be carried out by the PSCS, or other contractors during the construction phase. Such work may include designed temporary works e.g. falsework or scaffolds, design by specialist contractors or the design involved in changes / contract variations / contractor alternative proposals. **The PSCS shall inform and prepare the design process in accordance with the regulations.**

Where Contractors or specialist subcontractors undertake design activities, including the design of temporary works, alternative proposals, or specialist systems, they shall be deemed designers under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 and shall comply with all associated statutory duties.

The Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that such design activities are notified to the Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP) in advance, in accordance with the Regulations.

7.6 Contractors' Responsibilities

A contractor's responsibilities include complying with statutory health and safety requirements under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005, plus all current statutory instruments e.g. Safety Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, as applicable and the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007.

A contractor must additionally comply with the PSCS Construction Safety and Health Plan.

A contractor is obliged to secure further information regarding the PSCS and safety requirements before commencing works.

Scheduling shall be coordinated via the PSCS at regular contractor meetings.

It is the responsibility of the contractor prior to commencement to:

- Make themselves aware of the Preliminary Safety & Health Plan and all pertinent documents available from the PSDP / designers.
- Be familiar with the contents of those documents.
- Use this document as a basis to formulate the Construction Safety & Health Plan.
- Seek clarification from the design team prior to construction, where required.

It is the responsibility of the contractor at construction stage to:

- Keep all relevant drawings within the site offices
- Seek clarification from the design team prior to construction, where required.

7.7 Continuing Liaison

Procedures will be required for dealing with unforeseen eventualities during project execution resulting in substantial design change, which might affect contract period and other resources, i.e. site meetings, etc.

The PSDP will require to be notified of any relevant changes or decisions that will affect Particular Risks during the project. Other relevant information includes changes to the time required for completion of the project or phases of the project.

Procedures will be required for gathering of information relevant to the Safety File by the PSCS.

Procedures will be required to facilitate the co-ordination of the design of temporary works.

At monthly meetings, or otherwise as appropriate, the PSCS will be required to identify any design functions contemplated by contractors or required in connection with construction of the works and to identify the names, qualifications and competency regarding health and safety of the designers to enable the PSDP to fulfil the co-ordination function.

Signed design certificates must be submitted in advance of construction. It will be a matter for the employers of designers of temporary works to be satisfied as to the general competency of the designers, the design scope and criteria to be followed.

The information contained in this document have been prepared prior to the commencement of work on site. It does not take account of any matters or information, which may come to light upon commencement of works or otherwise.

8 Conclusions from Designers and PSDP Taking into Account the General Principles of Prevention and any Relevant Safety & Health Plan or Safety File

8.1 General Principles of Prevention

The general principles of prevention are contained in Schedule 1 of the Safety, Health and Welfare Act 2005. This document outlines the hierarchy in relation to the prevention of accidents and ill-health. In the context of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, the general principles of prevention apply to construction work and its associated preparation. The general principles of prevention are set out in order of preference below:

1	Avoidance of risk.
2	Evaluation of unavoidable risk.
3	Combating of risks at source. If risks cannot be avoided, they should be combated at source so far as reasonably practicable.
4	Adaption 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.
5	Adaption of the place of work to technical progress.
6	Replacement of dangerous articles / systems with safer ones.
7	Use of an adequate prevention policy (use of new technology, social and human factors, organisation of work, etc.)
8	Favouring collective measures over individual protection.
9	Providing appropriate training and instructions to employees.

Non-exhaustive list of Matters to be considered as regards the application of the General Principles of Prevention to Construction Work, under the 2013 Regulations.

10	Keeping the construction site in good order and in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.
11	Choosing the location of workstations, plant, machinery, cranes, etc bearing in mind how access to them is obtained and determining routes or areas for the passage and movement of equipment.
12	The conditions under which various materials are handled.
13	Technical maintenance, pre-commissioning checks and regular checks on installations and equipment with a view to correcting any faults which might affect the safety, health and welfare or persons at work.
14	The demarcation and laying-out of areas for the storage of various materials, in particular where dangerous materials or substances are concerned.
15	The conditions under which the dangerous materials used are removed.
16	The storage and disposal or removal of waste and debris.
17	The adaption, based on progress made on the construction site, of the actual time to be allocated for the various types of work or work stages.

18	Co-operation between employers and self-employed persons.
19	Interaction with activities at the place within which or in the vicinity of which the construction site is located.

8.2 Project Designers' Principles of Prevention Conclusions

The design team has taken into account the General Principles of Prevention. Please refer to Appendices for Designer Safety Assessments.

8.3 Residual Risks and Safety File Information

Residual risks associated with the completed works, including those relating to maintenance access, specialist systems, and future alterations, shall be recorded within the Safety File and provided to the Client on completion of the project.

The Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that all information required for inclusion in the Safety File is collated from Contractors, subcontractors, and designers and submitted to the Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP) in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013.

Appendix A – Proposed Site Safety Rules

It is the responsibility of the Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage (PSCS) to ensure that all personnel receive a site safety induction prior to commencing works on the project. The PSCS should develop the site safety induction, incorporating the following rules.

The PSCS / Contractor shall also ensure that they adhere to any existing health and safety rules / safety statements related to the subject site imposed by the client and take account of this in their site operations.

Contractors / Sub-Contractors

1	Must provide a copy of their safety statement and method statement, to the PSCS, prior to commencing works.
2	Must ensure that their employees have a SafePass, or equivalent construction skills card.
3	Must nominate, in writing to the PSCS, a safety officer, when they have more than 20 personnel on site, or more than 30 personnel employed.
5	Must supply Personnel Protective Equipment, to your own personnel, required to carry out their duties.
6	Must ensure that all your personnel are capable of reading and understanding the site safety induction. Where required, sub-contractors must translate the site safety induction.

All Personnel

1	You must have a SafePass, or equivalent construction skills card for specified operations on site. These must be presented to the PSCS before commencing.
2	You are NOT PERMITTED to carry out any works, unless you have been specifically trained for those works, i.e. you have been briefed on your company method statement.
3	You must report any situation, operation, plant or equipment you think is dangerous.
4	Safety footwear, safety helmets, and high visibility vests must be worn on site at all times.
5	Appropriate PPE must be worn when working with or near chemicals.
6	Work is not permitted at heights unless adequate measures are put in place to prevent falls, e.g. guardrails, work platforms, MEWPs or safety harnesses.
7	Only personnel with a Solas Construction Skills Certification Scheme card (or recognised equivalent) are allowed to erect, modify, or dismantle scaffolding. Any unauthorised interference with scaffolding will result in immediate dismissal.
8	Safe access and egress must be maintained; this means ensuring that rubbish and materials are kept clear of access routes.
9	All accidents must be immediately reported to the PSCS.
10	Floor openings, holes, etc. must be securely covered / hand railed, when left unattended.
11	All straight ladders must be tied or footed during use.
12	All tools must be in good condition and inspected before use.
13	All tools on site must be 110v or less unless otherwise approved by the PSCS.
14	The PSCS must stop work if it is deemed that work will pose a threat to the health or safety of anyone on site.
15	Any person who puts their own health and safety at risk, wilfully endangers others by their

own actions, neglect or engages in horseplay will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.

16 Any enquiry from a member of the public must be referred to the PSCS.

17 Any person under the influence of alcohol / intoxicants will be dismissed immediately.

Appendix B – PSCS Requirements & Duties

Duties of Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) as outlined in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013

1	Co-ordinate the identification of hazards, the elimination of the hazards or the reduction of risks during construction.
2	Develop the Construction Safety & Health Plan before construction commences.
3	Co-ordinate the implementation of the construction regulations by contractors.
4	Organise cooperation between contractors and the provision of information.
5	Co-ordinate the reporting of accidents to the Health & Safety Authority.
6	Notify the Health & Safety Authority, before construction, where construction is likely to take more than 500 person days or 30 working days.
7	Co-ordinate the checking of safe working procedures.
8	Co-ordinate measures to restrict entry on to the site.
9	Co-ordinate the provision and maintenance of welfare facilities.
10	Co-ordinate arrangements to ensure that craft, general construction workers and security workers have a safety awareness card, e.g. SafePass and Construction Skills Certification Scheme card, where required.
11	Co-ordinate the appointment of a site safety representative, when more than 20 persons on site.
12	Provide information to the site safety representatives.
13	Appoint a Safety Advisor, where there are more than 100 on site.
14	Provide all necessary safety file information to the PSDP.
15	Monitor the compliance of contractors and others and take corrective action, where necessary.
16	The PSCS may issue written directions to designers and contractors, if necessary.
17	Notify the Health & Safety Authority and the client of non-compliance with any written directions issued.

Project Liaison Arrangements

The project liaison arrangements shall be outlined in the contract documents. The PSCS shall ensure that construction health and safety performance is monitored and recorded throughout the construction phase to ensure compliance with legal requirements and site rules.

Ongoing Project Review Arrangements

The PSCS / contractor shall meet the client, client's representative, client's technical advisors and client's Health & Safety Advisor, or any other relative project stakeholders, in accordance with the meeting schedules set out in the contract documents.

Site Security Arrangements

The PSCS / contractor is responsible for the implementation and ongoing review of the site security measures to ensure that unauthorised access to the site is prohibited.

The PSCS shall include in their Construction Safety & Health Plan details regarding security measures, site hoarding, access controls, security fencing etc. These proposals shall be provided to the client's representatives for review and comment prior to commencement.

Additional Site Activities

The following activities shall / may be carried out on site (outside the scope of the main contract) during the project:

1	Private and public utilities companies carrying out routine maintenance and repair work to existing underground and overhead cables, pipe network, etc.
2	Safe local access to be maintained to all adjoining premises, during the construction phase of a project.
3	Roads Authority carrying out routine maintenance and repair work on the adjacent roads may impact on the access and egress to and from site.

During these additional activities, the PSCS will be required to:

1	Ensure all works are carried out with minimum disruption to the existing road network.
2	Ensure the site, and surrounding roads, are kept clean and tidy.
3	Provide an appropriately trained flagman to safely direct vehicles into and out of the site.
4	Ensure that adequate security arrangements are in place to ensure unauthorised personnel are kept off the work site.
5	Prevent the spillage or deposit of clay, rubble or other debris on adjoining roads.
6	Ensure safe access, and egress, is provided to the site for personnel, plant and equipment and ensure it is maintained.
7	Ensure safe access is provided, and maintained, for emergency services / vehicles.

Appendix C – Procedure for Preparation of the Safety File

All parties involved in this project have a statutory duty to provide all necessary information, for inclusion in the Safety File, to the PSDP, including the Client, Designers, Design Team, PSCS, and Contractors. The information to be provided to the PSDP shall be in accordance with the handover procedures outlined in the works specifications and the tender schedules.

The PSCS shall coordinate arrangements to ensure all contractors, sub-contractors and their specialist designers forward all information necessary, for the compilation of the Safety file, to the PSDP. The PSCS is required to document, to the PSDP, arrangements to ensure all parties (under their control) pass on Safety File information to the PSDP.

The PSCS is required to attend meetings with the PSDP, as required, in order to facilitate the compilation of the Safety File. Such meetings may be called by the PSDP, in addition to any scheduled site / design meetings.

The PSCS is required to provide, to the PSDP, a comprehensive list of sub-contractors and designers (appointed by the contractor or sub-contractors), with the following details:

- Company Name
- Representative / Contact person
- Address
- Phone number
- Email address

The PSDP shall correspond with parties, required to provide information for inclusion in the Safety File, as follows:

1	The PSDP shall confirm, with each party, the information they are required to provide for the Safety File, and the timescale within which they must provide the required information. This direction shall be confirmed in writing to the relevant party.
	Relevant parties are to provide all required information, of the Safety File, to the PSDP within 1 month of project completion (e.g. issue of practical / substantial completion certificate), unless agreed otherwise.
2	Upon expiry of the timescale, above, the PSDP shall again write to the relevant party confirming the timescale has expired, reiterating the information they are required to provide for the Safety File and stating that the PSDP will be required to notify the HSA & the client of the failure to comply with the written direction of the PSDP, if the outstanding information is not provided within 7 days.
3	Upon expiry of the 7 days, noted above, the HSA & the Client shall be notified, and the correspondence noted above will be included in the Safety File in lieu of the required information.
4	The PSDP shall review all information provided for inclusion in the Safety File. Where additional information is required, from any party, the PSDP shall correspond, with the relevant party, as above.

The PSDP accepts no liability, whatsoever, for omissions from the Safety File (as required by the Safety, Health and Welfare (Construction) Regulations 2013), where such omissions arise from the failure to comply with written directions issued by the PSDP.



The PSDP shall compile the Safety File, and hand-over to the client, as soon as possible, upon project completion.



Appendix D – AF1 Form



Appendix E – Drawings



Appendix F – Permanent and Temporary Work Certificates



Appendix G – Designer Safety Assessments



Appendix H – Utilities Drawings



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