An Garda Síochána

Preliminary Health & Safety

Maintenance & Installation of CCTV in Town Centres

TITLE OF THE DOCUMENT:

Preliminary Health & Safety Plan

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Project Abbreviation & Definitions

Abbreviation	Definition
ALARP	As Low as Reasonably Practicable
AA	Appropriate Assessment
DRA	Design Risk Assessment
ESB	Electricity Supply Board
ESBN	ESB Networks
GPS	Global Positioning Systems
HSA	Health and Safety Authority
HSE	Health Service Executive
HAZID	Hazard Identification
MEWP	Mobile elevating work platform (scissors lift or boom arm type)
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
PSCS	Project Supervisor Construction Stage
PSDP	Project Supervisor Design Process
PHSP	Preliminary Health and Safety Plan
TMP	Traffic Management Plan

Conditions of Issue

Disclaimer: Holland Consulting have followed best industry practice in preparation of this report. The source data used in this report may have been provided to Holland Consulting by external parties. Holland Consulting cannot verify the accuracy or completeness of third-party data or associated documentation.

This Health and Safety Plan has been prepared, as required under S.I. 291 of 2013, to identify exceptional features of design and construction affecting safety and health from information provided by the designers, client and by reference to the contract documentation. It is not the intention to identify normal construction-related risks that a competent Contractor would anticipate in a project of this nature.

The information in this Health and Safety Plan only pertains to what is known about the site and hazards at the time of writing. If further hazards are identified, the document will be revised to assess the associated risks.

A limited inspection has been undertaken of the site. The Contractor and Project Supervisor at the Construction Stage are advised that commencement of excavation or opening up of works may reveal changes requiring reassessment of the construction/design risks. Absence of mention of conditions, items, or systems of work must not be deemed to be an endorsement by us that such are safe. It is a requirement that the Contractor always undertake written risk assessments pre-construction to enable the development of safe systems of work and work safely. Where a national standard is referred to but has been superseded by a Harmonised European Standard or a European Standard, then the Harmonised European Standard or European Standard shall be substituted for the national standard.

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1. Project General Information

1.1 Introduction

This Preliminary Health and Safety Plan (PHSP) has been prepared in compliance with Regulation 12 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 (S.I. No. 291 of 2013), as amended, and in accordance with the accompanying Guidelines published by the Health and Safety Authority (HSA).

The PHSP outlines health and safety considerations identified during the design process and sets out key project-specific risks and control measures that must be considered by all contractors tendering for the works. It serves to inform the planning, organisation, coordination, and control of construction activities to ensure the health and safety of all persons involved in the project.

This document has been prepared by Holland Consulting, following a request by the Client. As part of the development of this plan, site visits were undertaken to assess existing conditions and potential hazards.

It is the Client's intention that the project be designed and executed to eliminate hazards where reasonably practicable, and to reduce residual risks to an acceptable level for all persons involved in the construction, future use, maintenance, and eventual decommissioning of the facility, in full compliance with applicable health and safety legislation.

This document must be taken account of in the development of a comprehensive Construction Stage Safety and Health Plan, by the Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage (PSCS), before commencement of site works. All designers, consultants, and contractors have a statutory obligation to cooperate with the PSDP and PSCS by providing all relevant information necessary to update and maintain this plan throughout the project lifecycle.

1.2 Summary & Objectives

The Safety Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 places duties on clients, designers and contractors with respect to safety, health and welfare provisions, so as to ensure that they are coordinated and managed effectively throughout all stages of the construction project.

This Preliminary Health & Safety Plan sets out to ensure that the project is managed and constructed in a safe manner and complies with current legislation. The Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage is under a legal duty to implement and update, as required by changes in design or circumstances, the Safety & Health Plan throughout the project lifetime.

1.3 Project Health & Safety Requirements

All work will be carried out in accordance with the statutory regulations, in particular, but not limited to:

- The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005
- The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007 – 2020
- The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013
- Safety in Industry Act 1980
- The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Carcinogens) Regulations 2001 - 2019
- The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations 2001 – 2021 European Communities (Protection of Workers) (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 1989 - 2000
- Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006 & 2010 European Communities (Protection of Workers) (Exposure to Lead) Regulations 1989 - 2006
- Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Biological Agents) Regulations 2013
- European Communities (Classification, Packaging, and Labelling of Dangerous Preparations) (Amendment) Regulations 2008
- European Communities (Classification, Packaging, and Labelling of Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2003
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Confined Spaces) Regulations 2001
- The Chemicals (Asbestos Articles) Regulations 2011
- BS 6187:2011 Code of Practice for Full and Partial Demolition ESB Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead and Underground Electricity Lines
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Carcinogens, Mutagens and Reprotoxic Substances) Regulations 2024
- HSA Code of Practice for Safety in Roof Work 2016
- HSA Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services 2017

- HSA Code of Practice for the Design and Installation of Anchors 2017
- HSA Code of Practice for Working in Confined Spaces 2017
- HSA Code of Practice for Access and Working Scaffolds 2018
- ESB Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead and Underground Electricity Lines 2019
- HSA Biological Agents Code of Practice 2020
- HSA Chemical Agents Code of Practice 2024

In addition to this, the Contractor is expected by the Employer to adopt 'best practice' control measures for risks encountered during the works.

1.4 Organisational Structure & Responsibilities

The parties responsible for the completion and implementation of the Safety & Health Plan are as follows.

1.4.1 Project Supervisor for the Design Process

The Project Supervisor for the Design Process is the person appointed by the Client to co-ordinate the health and safety aspects of the projects design at the planning stages, including the preparation of the Preliminary Health & Safety Plan. This appointment shall be made and accepted in writing. The client will be responsible for sending notification, AF1 Form, to the Health & Safety Authority prior to design work beginning.

During the design process, the Project Supervisor for the Design Process is required to take account of the General Principles of Prevention, outlined below, when deciding technical and organisational aspects of the project. This will help in the planning and phasing of the project and when estimating the timeframe for the safe completion of the project and, where appropriate, for phases of the project.

In addition, the Project Supervisor for the Design Process must take account of any existing Safety & Health Plan or Safety File. The Safety File may contain information which will alert the Project Supervisor for the Design Process and Designers of significant safety and health risks that will need to be addressed in the Construction Stage Health & Safety Plan.

When the Project Supervisor for the Design Process is estimating time schedules for the project or phases of the project, consideration must be given to how the timing of the progression of the construction work is calculated as to ensure worker safety and health is taken into account. The Project Supervisor for the Design Process should consult with the Client and Designers when establishing the timeframe. Both are obliged to co-operate with the Project Supervisor for the Design Process so that work be completed within reasonable time frames. While the Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage also has a responsibility under Regulation 17(1)

concerning the estimation of time, both the Project Supervisors have independent roles in this regard.

The General Principle of Prevention, contained in Schedule 1 of the Safety, Health & Welfare at Work Act 2005, sets out a key hierarchy with regard to the prevention of accidents and ill-health. In the context of the Construction Regulations 2013, the Principles of Prevention apply to construction work and its associated preparation.

The General Principles of Prevention are as follows;

1) The avoidance or risks, e.g. where appropriate by selecting non-fragile roofing materials or by avoiding the disturbance of contaminated land where practicable.
2) The evaluation of unavoidable risks, e.g. evaluating the likely consequences of such risks.
3) The combating of risks at source. If risks cannot be avoided, they should be combated at source so far as practicable, e.g. by specifying brush application of a treatment rather than spraying to reduce solvent exposure or specifying finishing materials containing less harmful constituents.
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 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 their effect on health. This will make work less monotonous and improve concentration and reduce the temptation to take short cuts or to improvise equipment and materials.
5) The adaptation of the place of work to technical progress, taking advantage of technical progress often offers opportunities for safe and more efficient working methods.
6) Replacement of dangerous articles, substances or systems of work by non-dangerous or less dangerous articles, substances or systems of work, e.g. replacing solvent-based paints with water-based ones where practicable.
7) The giving priority to collective protective measures over individual protective measures. Measures which protect everyone should be given priority over those which protect only an individual, e.g. the provision of fixed guard rails on a maintenance walkway rather than safety harnesses, the installation of safety nets rather than relying on individual safety harnesses, the provision of local exhaust ventilation in preference to personal protective equipment.
8) The development of an adequate prevention policy in relation to safety, health and welfare at work, which takes account of technology, organization of work, working conditions, social factors and the influence of factors related to the working environment. The Safety & Health Plan for the site should act as the focus for the bringing together and co-ordination of the preventive policies of the various contractors involved in the project. Where a Safety & Health Plan is not required under the

Construction Regulations 2013, the Safety Statement, as required by the 2005 Act, must contain an adequate prevention policy.

9) The giving of appropriate training and instruction to employees.

In coordinating the application of the above principles, the Project Supervisor for the Design Process must consider how risks during the construction process can be proactively eliminated or mitigated by designers during the design process. If it is apparent that certain risks cannot be reasonably eliminated, then the second principle of prevention suggests that risks must be evaluated. One method of evaluating the risks as required is by carrying out a written risk assessment of the integral elements of the design process. This is commonly referred to as a design risk assessment. The Project Supervisor for the Design Process has a key role in coordinating the carrying out of these risk assessments and to assess if any gaps have been left in the assessment process.

1.4.2 Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage

The Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage is the person appointed by the Client to manage the construction work, control, coordinate and implement the health and safety requirements during the construction phase. This appointment shall be made and accepted in writing. Notification shall be sent, on the AF2 Form, to the Health and Safety Authority prior to construction work beginning.

1.4.3 Contractor/Sub-Contractor

Any person engaged by the main contractor to carry out construction works under the direction of the main contractor/Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage.

1.4.4 Designers

Any person who carries on a trade, business or other undertaking in connection with:

- preparing the design,
- Arranging for any person under the designer's control to prepare a design, relating to a structure to be erected by a competent contractor.

1.4.5 Safety Officer

The person(s) appointed, in accordance with Regulation 18 & 26 of the Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, to advise the contractor(s) as to the observance of statutory requirements, exercise a general supervision of the observance of the statutory requirements, and the promotion of the safe conduct of work generally.

1.4.6 Site Safety Representative

The person appointed/ elected in accordance with Regulation 23 of the Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, who may obtain safety information from the Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage, make representations to the Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage or contractor(s) on site, investigate accidents and dangerous occurrences, make representations to the H.S.A. inspectors, carry out safety inspections, investigate potential hazards and complaints and accompany H.S.A. inspectors whilst they are on site.

1.5 Project Team

Title	Company	Contact	Email	Phone

Client	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP)	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS)	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Lead Installer / Installation Team	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Event Security Liaison / Garda Representative	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Emergency Response Coordinator	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

1.6 Description of the Project

This section is included for information only and does not form part of the contract. The full scope of works and the obligations of the contractor are to be ascertained by reference to the full set of contract documents.

The scope of this project encompasses the installation, maintenance, and management of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) systems at permanent locations, including town centres, Garda buildings, and other established business facilities. This involves deploying and servicing CCTV equipment mounted on rooftops, poles, building exteriors, and other fixed infrastructure engineered for long-term surveillance. The works include comprehensive site surveys, thorough risk assessments, and detailed safety planning specific to permanent installations.

Key challenges addressed include working at heights, managing proximity to electrical utilities, and ensuring continuous, uninterrupted surveillance operations. Maintenance activities consist of routine inspections, necessary repairs, and system upgrades to maintain optimal performance and reliability throughout the lifecycle of the installations.

Due to the nature of town centres, coordination with local authorities and stakeholders is essential to minimise disruptions to daily operations and public access.

All installation and maintenance activities will be undertaken in full compliance with applicable health and safety legislation, electrical safety standards, and data protection obligations. In addition, all works shall be executed in accordance with the Garda Síochána (Recording Devices) Act 2023 (Code of Practice) Order 2024, the Code of Practice for Community-Based CCTV Systems, and the provisions set out under Section 38 of the Garda Síochána Act 2005, including the requirement to obtain written authorisation from the Garda Commissioner for the operation of CCTV systems in public spaces.

1.6.1 Pre-Planning and Documentation

The works will commence with a pre-planning phase to ensure all statutory and contractual obligations are met prior to mobilisation. This will include preparing and submitting Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS) specific to maintenance works in public areas/town centres, with due consideration for pedestrian management and traffic interaction. Verification of operator training records and statutory documentation (e.g., Safe Pass, Manual Handling, CSCS certification, and Competency Assessments) will be undertaken before commencement.

All MEWPs will carry a valid GA1 inspection certificate, and copies of Employers' and Public Liability Insurance will be lodged in advance. Where works are undertaken in town centres, additional controls for public safety will be included in the RAMS, such as exclusion zones, pedestrian diversion routes, and appropriate signage/barriers.

Pre-planning will also involve coordination with the local authority, An Garda Síochána, and relevant stakeholders to agree operational parameters, access/road closure permissions, and scheduling to minimise disruption to businesses, residents, and the general public.

1.6.2 Coordination with An Garda Síochána

Close liaison will be maintained with An Garda Síochána and contractors throughout the project to ensure that works are conducted safely, securely, and in a coordinated manner. The Gardaí will notify the contractor when cameras require inspection or maintenance, which will be logged on the contractor's maintenance matrix to ensure traceability and timely completion.

All works will be scheduled to avoid unnecessary disruption to public operations, with continuous stakeholder engagement in place to manage communications and resolve issues promptly. Compliance with data protection legislation will be strictly observed at all times, in line with the Garda Síochána (Recording Devices) Act 2023 (Code of Practice) Order 2024, the Code of Practice for Community-Based CCTV Systems, and the authorisation requirements under Section 38 of the Garda Síochána Act 2005.

1.6.3 Site Survey & Assessment

A detailed site survey will be undertaken prior to works to confirm installation or maintenance points and assess site-specific conditions. The survey will verify the integrity, stability, and accessibility of poles, building elevations, church façades, or other fixed structures. Structural soundness, height, and safe means of access will be evaluated to ensure that anchorage or fixing methods are appropriate and that all work at height complies with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, Part 4.

The survey will also consider the surrounding environment, including proximity to overhead lines, underground utilities, signage, and vegetation. In public areas, pedestrian and traffic flows will be reviewed to plan safe exclusion zones and diversions. In sensitive or heritage environments, measures will be implemented to protect existing fabric and avoid disruption to ongoing activities.

Where works are adjacent to watercourses or harbours, controls will include fall prevention, rescue procedures, and confirmation of safe access routes. Emergency arrangements, including muster points, communications, and access for emergency services, will form part of the assessment.

Survey findings will be documented, risk-ranked, and integrated into the final RAMS, which will be approved and communicated through inductions and toolbox talks prior to mobilisation.

1.6.4 Site Clearance

Once survey findings have been reviewed, each designated working area will be prepared to ensure that vehicle-mounted access equipment can be deployed safely. The working zone will first be inspected and cleared of obstacles, debris, street furniture, or temporary hazards that could interfere with vehicle positioning or safe basket operation. Dedicated exclusion zones

will then be established at each installation point, with physical barriers and signage erected to prevent unauthorised access by pedestrians or vehicles.

The access van will be positioned on stable, level ground in accordance with manufacturer guidance, ensuring that stabilisers are fully deployed and locked prior to elevation of the basket. Where surfaces are uneven, soft, or at risk of damage, track mats or suitable ground protection will be installed to distribute weight and prevent subsidence, rutting, or impact to underlying surfaces such as turf, cobbles, or paved footpaths. The van and elevated basket will only be operated by trained, competent personnel holding the relevant certification, and all movements will be controlled from within the designated operator's position in the van.

Site clearance will also consider the proximity of overhead services, adjacent buildings, and public areas. Traffic management measures will be introduced where operations encroach on carriageways, and pedestrian routes will be redirected to maintain safe passage around the works. This structured clearance process ensures that both the vehicle-mounted platform and personnel can operate without risk, while minimising disruption to the surrounding environment and the public.

1.6.5 Access & Egress Planning

Access and egress arrangements will be established in advance of each maintenance operation to ensure works are carried out safely and with minimal disruption to the public. The Gardaí will notify the contractor when cameras require inspection or maintenance, and these requests will be logged against the contractor's maintenance matrix to ensure that all assets are tracked, scheduled, and completed within the agreed programme.

On arrival at site, the contractor will locate the specified camera position and assess the immediate environment to determine safe access for the van-mounted platform. Traffic cones, barriers, and signage will be set out to create a secure working zone and to guide both vehicles and pedestrians safely around the operation. Where necessary, short-term lane closures or diversions will be agreed in advance with the local authority and Garda Traffic Division.

Each operation will be carried out by a two-person team: one operative positioned in the van to stabilise and control the vehicle-mounted basket, and the second operative working in the elevated platform to carry out the inspection, repair, or replacement of CCTV components. This arrangement ensures that the vehicle remains under constant control while the elevated works are undertaken.

Egress procedures will be planned so that, once the task is complete, the working area is cleared promptly. Cones, barriers, and signage will be removed in sequence to restore normal pedestrian and traffic flows. A final inspection of the area will be undertaken to confirm that no debris, tools, or temporary hazards remain.

These access and egress controls ensure that each maintenance activity is conducted in a structured, safe, and coordinated manner, maintaining compliance with statutory obligations and minimising disruption in town centres and other public locations.

1.6.6 CCTV Installation & Maintenance

The scope of works under this project may involve either the installation of new CCTV systems or the maintenance of existing systems, depending on the specific requirements at each location. Installation activities will include the positioning and securing of cameras to poles, rooftops, building façades, or other designated structures, together with the installation of associated cabling, power supplies, and network connections. Each installation will be carried out in accordance with manufacturer specifications, electrical safety standards, and the authorisation protocols set out under the Garda Síochána (Recording Devices) Act 2023 (Code of Practice) Order 2024.

Maintenance activities, by contrast, will focus on the inspection, servicing, and repair of existing equipment to ensure continued reliability and compliance. Typical tasks include the adjustment or replacement of camera components, cleaning of lenses, upgrading of recording or transmission units, and testing of power and communication connections. These activities may be reactive, arising from system faults identified by Garda monitoring, or preventative, carried out in line with the contractor's maintenance matrix and planned schedule.

Whether the activity involves installation or maintenance, works will be undertaken by trained and competent personnel, using vehicle-mounted access platforms or other safe methods of access as appropriate. All operations will be supported by site-specific risk assessments and method statements, incorporating pedestrian and traffic management controls where works take place in town centres or other public areas. On completion of each task, the site will be reinstated to its original condition, with barriers, signage, and equipment removed, and confirmation provided through the contractor's reporting system to ensure a clear record of completion.

1.6.7 Safe Access to Termination Boxes

Prior to testing or commissioning activities, safe access to the camera termination boxes located at the base of poles, on building exteriors, or within dedicated enclosures will be established. These boxes contain power supplies, data connections, and associated cabling required for the operation of the CCTV system

Before any work is undertaken, Lock-Out/Tag-Out (LOTO) procedures will be applied in accordance with the contractor's electrical safety policy and the requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, Part 3. Power sources will be isolated, locked, and clearly tagged to prevent accidental energisation while connections

are being inspected or serviced. Verification of isolation will be carried out using appropriate test equipment before access is granted

Once safe isolation has been confirmed, the termination box will be opened, and the integrity of all connections will be inspected. Cabling will be checked for signs of damage, wear, or moisture ingress, and gland seals and fixings will be examined for adequacy. Where testing of functionality is required, approved diagnostic devices or laptops will be temporarily connected at the termination point to confirm the operation of the camera, power stability, and data transmission prior to recommissioning.

On completion of works, all covers and seals will be reinstated, LOTO devices will be removed following verification of safe system restoration, and the enclosure will be re-secured. These measures ensure that personnel are protected from electrical risks and that all termination boxes remain fully weatherproofed, tamper-resistant, and fit for continued service.

1.6.8 Testing and Commissioning

Following the completion of installation or maintenance works, all CCTV systems will undergo a structured process of testing and commissioning to confirm that the equipment is safe, operational, and compliant with the specified requirements. This process will include verification that all cameras are securely mounted and aligned to provide the required coverage, that power and data connections are correctly installed, and that protective measures such as earthing and weatherproofing are in place.

Functional testing will then be carried out to confirm the performance of each unit, including image quality, field of view, night-vision capability where applicable, and the integrity of live feeds and recorded outputs. System integration checks will be conducted to ensure that cameras communicate effectively with recording devices, monitoring centres, and remote access platforms. Where works take place on existing systems, commissioning will confirm that upgrades or repairs are compatible with the existing infrastructure and that no disruption to continuous recording has occurred.

All commissioning activities will be documented through a commissioning certificate or test report, detailing the equipment tested, the outcomes, and any remedial actions required. These records will be submitted to the Client and the Garda Síochána as appropriate, in line with the authorisation and data protection obligations under the Garda Síochána (Recording Devices) Act 2023 and Section 38 of the Garda Síochána Act 2005.

Only once all testing and commissioning steps have been completed to the satisfaction of the Client will the system be deemed operational and formally handed over. This ensures that every installation or maintenance activity concludes with a fully functional, compliant, and reliable CCTV system, ready for continuous monitoring and long-term service.

1.6.9 Dismantling and Removal

Where CCTV cameras, poles, or associated equipment are required to be removed or replaced, works will be carried out under controlled conditions to ensure the safety of operatives, the public, and surrounding property. Prior to removal, power supplies and data connections will be isolated in accordance with Lock-Out/Tag-Out (LOTO) procedures and confirmed dead by a competent electrician.

Cameras and components will then be carefully dismantled using appropriate access methods, with items lowered in a controlled manner to prevent damage or injury. All fixings, brackets, and termination points will be inspected to ensure that no exposed or live elements remain. Redundant equipment and cabling will be removed from site in compliance with the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive and other applicable environmental legislation, with certification of proper disposal provided where required.

Where equipment is being replaced, new installations will only proceed once the area has been cleared, surfaces inspected, and any remedial works completed to ensure safe reinstallation. Where complete removal is undertaken, the site will be reinstated to its original condition, with all penetrations sealed and all temporary works removed prior to handover.

1.7 Location of the Project

Service activities will take place only at the locations identified as requiring attention, with work directed by the contractor's maintenance matrix and notifications received from An Garda Síochána or the Client. Because each site is unique, planning will be adapted to the exact circumstances on the ground whether a pole in a town centre, a unit at a Garda facility, or a camera on a commercial building.

The contractor's team will adjust methods and protective measures to suit the environment, ensuring safe access and minimal disruption while the equipment is inspected, repaired, or replaced. This flexible approach ensures that every intervention is tailored to the site, maintaining system reliability and compliance without unnecessary impact on daily activities around the installation point.

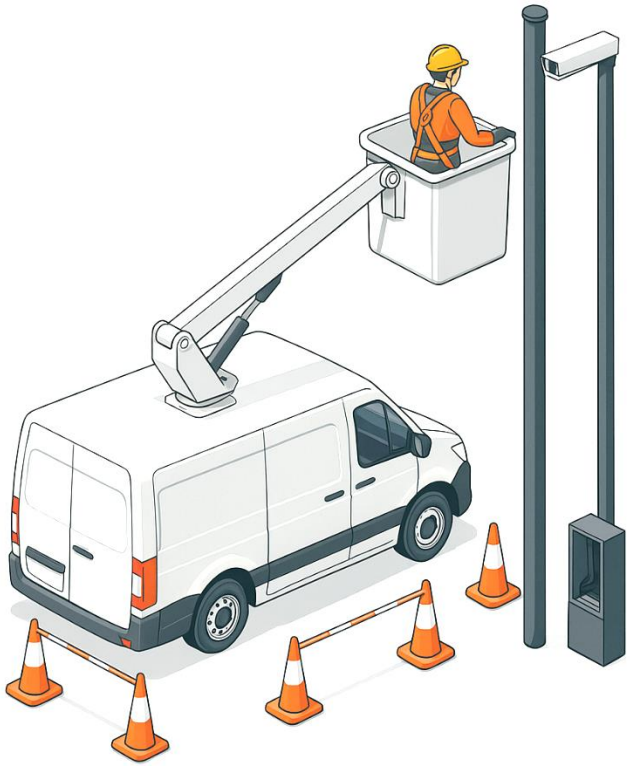


Figure 1 *Typical Pole for Town Centre CCTV Layout*

1.8 Working Hours

The working hours associated with the installation, operation, and removal of temporary CCTV systems shall not be considered fixed and will be determined by the specific nature and scheduling of the event. All such activities shall be coordinated in advance with An Garda Síochána, the event organisers, and shall be fully compliant with the conditions imposed by the County Council or any other relevant statutory authority. The contractor shall ensure that CCTV systems are installed and commissioned prior to the commencement of the event so as to provide complete coverage in accordance with security requirements.

Where operational demands dictate, installation works may be required to take place during either daytime or nighttime hours. The contractor shall clearly specify the proposed working hours and arrangements within the Method Statement and Risk Assessment, and these details shall be reflected in the Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage (PSCS) Construction Stage Health and Safety Plan.

1.9 High-Risk Activities & Controls

High Risk Activity (HRA) is an activity that has the potential to result in a Serious Incident or Fatality (SIF) if not adequately controlled. HRAs have the significant potential for adverse safety outcomes if not planned and carried out in a systematic and integrated manner. Careful

consideration must be given to the risks associated with the activity and the methods available to manage those risks.

This document sets out the co-ordination and co-operation required by all parties involved in HRAs to ensure projects are completed safely and effectively.

The installation of CCTV systems involves several high-risk activities, including working at heights on rooftops or elevated structures, operating near live power sources such as overhead power lines and underground services, and performing electrical works. Due to these inherent risks, strict safety controls must be implemented. This includes comprehensive risk assessments, use of appropriate fall protection systems, regular inspection of equipment, and ensuring all personnel are trained and competent for working at heights and with electrical hazards.

Coordination with utility providers is essential to identify and isolate electrical sources where possible, and all work near power lines or underground services must follow stringent safety protocols to prevent accidents.

1.9.1 Work at Height (MEWP Operations)

The use of Mobile Elevating Work Platforms (MEWPs) for the installation and removal of CCTV cameras presents one of the most significant hazards on site. The Health and Safety Authority (HSA) identifies work at height as the leading cause of fatal accidents in construction in Ireland, and MEWP operations are specifically highlighted in HSA guidance as requiring robust planning and control. Risks include falls from the basket, overturning due to poor or unstable ground conditions or high winds, entrapment between the basket and adjacent structures, and falling tools or materials striking persons below. The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, Part 4: Work at Height apply, requiring that work at height is avoided where possible, and where unavoidable, that appropriate fall protection, exclusion zones, and safe systems of work are implemented.

1.9.2 Management of High-Voltage Overhead Powerlines

The CCTV installation project involves multiple locations where overhead powerlines may present a High Risk Activity (HRA) during construction and installation works. At this stage, exact locations of overhead cables have not been confirmed; however, all necessary precautions and safety measures will be implemented to manage the potential risks associated with working near powerlines.

As per the *ESB Code of Practice, specifically Chapter 7 – Construction Sites Where an Overhead Electricity Line Presents a Hazard*, careful planning and management are required when operating near these power lines.

Definitions:

Hazard zone

The hazard zone is a lateral area near an overhead electricity line which must normally be isolated from the work site by physical barriers. This minimises the risk of accidental contact or near contact with the overhead line by plant and machinery, equipment, scaffolding or other materials. See Figure 1. The dimensions of the hazard zone are related to the voltage of the overhead line.

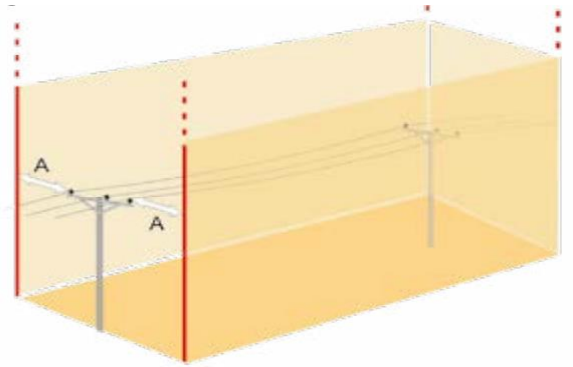


Figure 2 *Hazard Zone*

Nominal phase-to-phase voltage of overhead line	Minimum horizontal distance (A) in metres
LV, 10kV, 20kV and 38kV	6.0
110kV, 220kV, 400kV (and other voltages in this range)	10.0

Figure 3 *Hazard zone minimum distances*

Exclusion zone

An exclusion zone is a region around a live overhead electricity line which must never be breached in order to avoid electrical arcing or flashover. Figure 3 is an illustration of the exclusion zone around the three overhead electricity lines on a single pole.

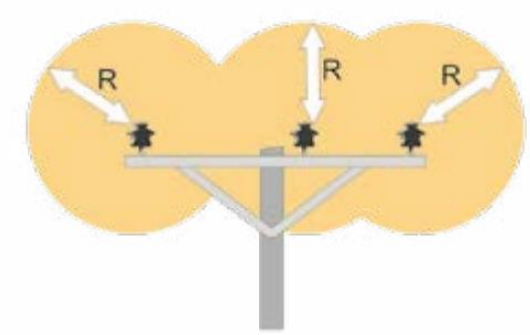


Figure 4 *Exclusion zone*

The dimension R of the exclusion zone is determined by the operating voltage of the overhead electricity line. The exclusion zones for operating plant and machinery and materials are specified in Figure 4.

Nominal phase-to-phase voltage of overhead line	Exclusion zone (R) in metres
Insulated LV conductors. (insulation to be verified in all cases by network owner/ operator before any work starts)	1.0
Un-insulated LV conductors	3.0
10kV, 20kV and 38kV	3.0
110kV	4.5
220kV	6.0
400kV	8.0

Figure 5 *Exclusion zones in metres (which must NEVER be breached)*

Sites can be classified into three categories based on the proximity of work or plant to the hazard zone, with specific control measures outlined for each:

- **Sites where there will be no work or plant passing in or under the hazard zone**

On sites where no work or machinery will pass under or enter the hazard zone of overhead powerlines, strict measures must still be implemented to prevent accidental breaches and ensure safety at all times**.**

Set Up Barriers

Erect physical barriers on the work side, outside the edge of the defined hazard zone, at the minimum safe distance from the nearest conductor or overhead line as specified by relevant standards. These barriers serve as a clear boundary to prevent plant, machinery, or personnel from entering the hazard zone.

Barrier Materials

Use strong, sturdy, and non-conductive materials for barriers such as bunting, uprights, and goalposts. These materials must be clearly visible to all site personnel and easily distinguishable against the environment to ensure maximum awareness.

Visibility Equipment

Place standard electrical hazard warning signs along the perimeter of the hazard zone at intervals no greater than 20 meters. This continuous visual alert system helps reinforce the presence of electrical hazards and reminds personnel to maintain safe distances.

Prevent Breaches of the Hazard Zone

Implement safe systems of work to ensure that no plant, equipment, or materials being used, moved, or handled outside the hazard zone cross the established barriers. This applies to tasks such as installing guttering, handling roofing timbers, or erecting scaffolding, where tools or materials could inadvertently enter the hazard zone.

Task-Specific Risk Assessments and Work Method Statements

If there is a risk that machinery, ladders, scaffolding, or other equipment used outside the hazard zone could fall or otherwise breach the exclusion zone, develop task-specific risk assessments and method statements. These documents must outline all control measures to eliminate or minimize the risk of breach and be readily available on site throughout construction activities.

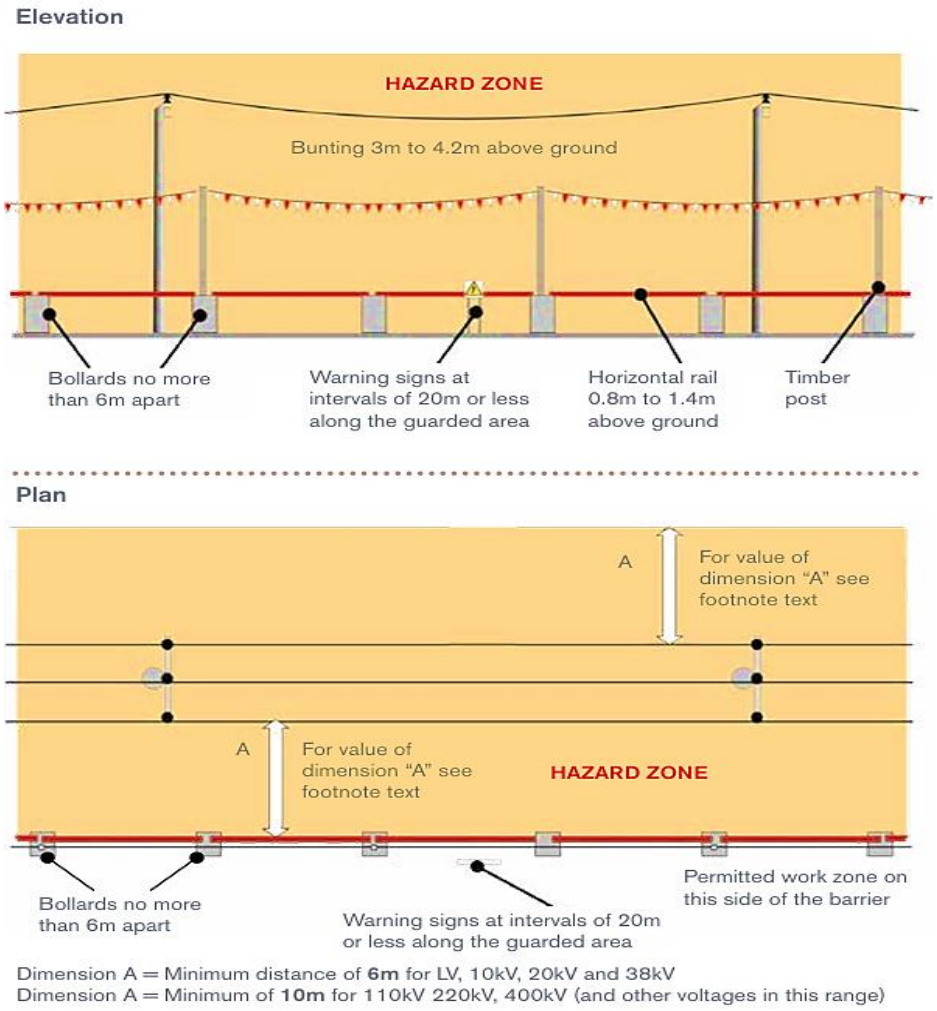


Figure 6: *Elevation and Plan for a site where plant and machinery will not pass under electricity lines*

For detailed information on the required exclusion zone dimensions and safety protocols, refer to the relevant sections of the ESB Code of Practice.

Sites where plant will pass under a live overhead line

- If plant or machinery must pass under a live overhead electricity line, controlled **crossing points** must be established. These crossing points will be marked with **height-restricting goalposts** made from **rigid, non-conductive, and highly visible materials.** The crossbar at each crossing point must not exceed **4.2 meters,** unless **ESB Networks** grants specific approval for an alternative height at a given location. **Figure 2** from the ESB Code of Practice illustrates the required safety measures, including goalpost positioning and clearance guidelines.

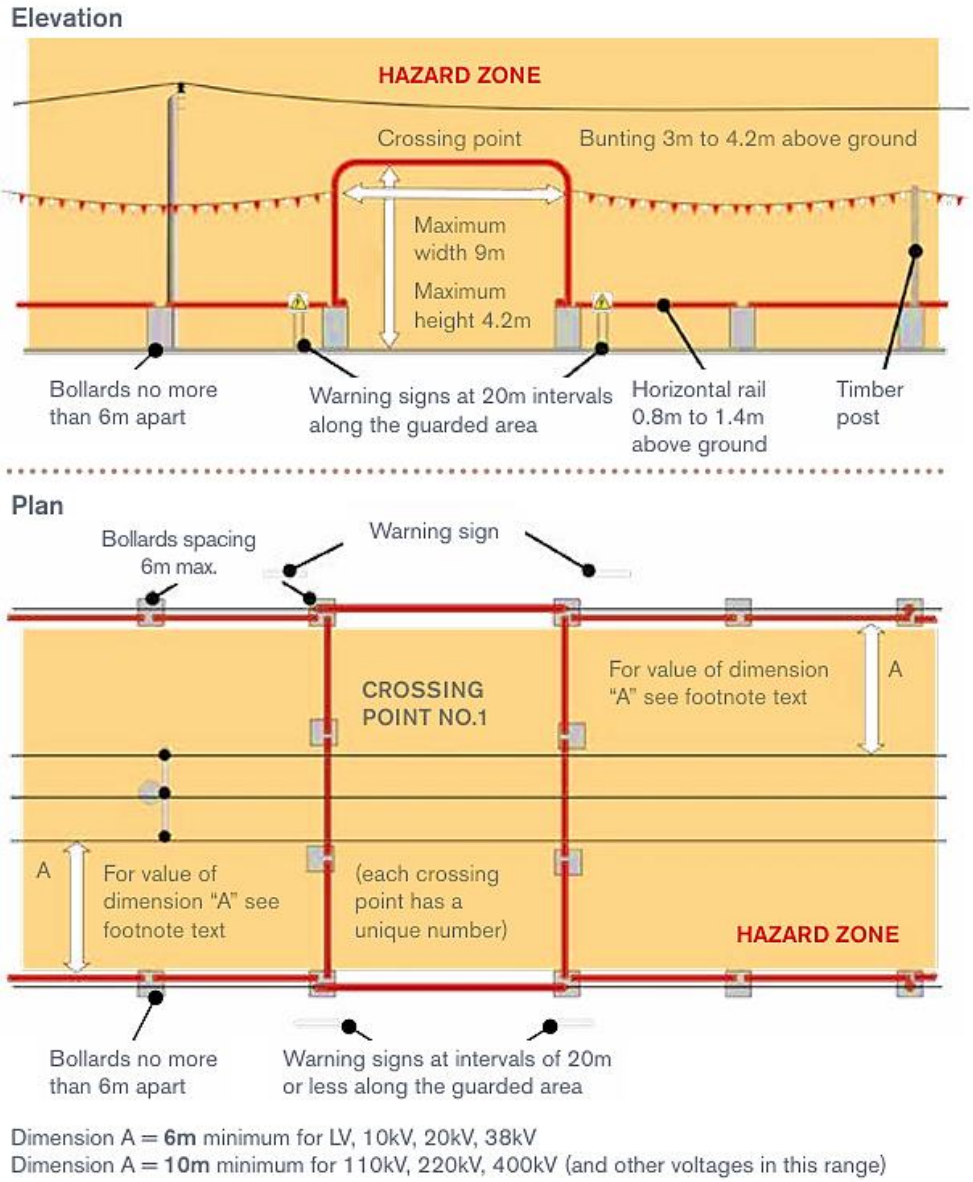


Figure 7: *Elevation and plan for a site where plant and machinery will pass under electricity lines.*

Sites where work will be carried out in the hazard zone

In areas where construction work must take place within the hazard zone, additional control measures must be implemented. These include comprehensive risk assessments, coordination with ESB Networks regarding potential power disconnections, and adherence to strict safety procedures to mitigate risks.

1.9.2 Ground Conditions

The safe operation of Mobile Elevating Work Platforms (MEWPs) depends critically on the stability and load-bearing capacity of the surface on which they are deployed. The Health and Safety Authority (HSA) has identified poor ground conditions as a leading cause of MEWP overturning incidents, often resulting in serious or fatal outcomes.

Ground conditions must therefore be examined prior to positioning any MEWP. MEWPs shall only be operated on firm, level surfaces capable of bearing the maximum load without risk of settlement or compression. Depending on site conditions, this assessment may consist of a visual inspection or, where risks are greater, a geotechnical survey carried out by a competent person. The project risk assessment will determine which level of inspection is required.

Where outriggers are used, spreader pads or plates of adequate strength and size must be correctly positioned to distribute loads. Depressions or hollows must be filled prior to placement, and where ground conditions remain unsuitable, stabilisation measures such as engineered timber mats, proprietary mats, steel grillages, or concrete bases must be provided. Scaffold boards are not acceptable for this purpose. Signs of ground movement, cracking, or subsidence must be treated as danger indicators, and MEWPs must never be positioned adjacent to trenches, excavations, backfilled areas, or spoil heaps unless an engineering assessment has confirmed stability.

In addition to surface conditions, the presence of underground services must be considered. Services such as sewers, drains, water mains, gas pipelines, telecommunications lines, and buried electricity cables can all compromise ground stability and pose significant safety risks. Employers have a legal duty under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007 to identify and assess risks associated with underground services before work begins. All available maps and records must be obtained, checked for accuracy, and incorporated into the project's planning and RAMS. Contractors must confirm that the records provided are current and relevant to the area of work.

The Health and Safety Authority's Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services must be followed at all times. Where uncertainty exists regarding the location of underground services, the Dial Before You Dig (DBYD) procedure must be carried out. This involves consultation with key utility providers — including ESB Networks, Gas Networks Ireland, and Uisce Éireann (Irish Water) — to verify the presence and location of underground assets before excavation or MEWP deployment.

The Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP) and Designers bear primary responsibility for coordinating the management of overhead and underground services at the design stage. They must consult with network owners and operators to obtain up-to-date information and incorporate it into the design and safety file. This proactive approach ensures that risks are anticipated, properly mitigated, and that MEWPs are only deployed on surfaces that are fully assessed as safe.

1.9.3 Working Near Water

The installation and maintenance of CCTV systems may require operatives to work adjacent to rivers, canals, lakes, harbours, or other bodies of water. These environments present an elevated risk of drowning, slips, and falls, and therefore are classified as high-risk activities within this project.

Before works commence, a site-specific survey will be undertaken to assess water proximity, bank stability, tidal or current influences, and restricted access conditions. Only operatives trained and competent in working near water and in the use of personal flotation devices will be assigned to these tasks.

All personnel operating in close proximity to water will wear fall prevention measures such as harnesses, lanyards, or guardrails where a fall hazard exists. A buddy system will be enforced at all times to ensure that no operative is left working alone near water.

Rescue arrangements will be in place prior to works commencing. These will include the provision of rescue poles or throwlines, the presence of a designated rescue-trained operative, and established emergency communication protocols. Where risk assessments identify the need, additional measures such as standby rescue craft or advance coordination with local emergency services will be implemented.

Access to working platforms, poles, or structures adjacent to water will be restricted to authorised and trained personnel only. Temporary barriers, signage, and exclusion zones will be erected to safeguard both operatives and the public. Environmental conditions including wind, rain, and visibility will be monitored continuously, and works will be suspended if conditions are deemed unsafe for access or rescue.

All risks and corresponding control measures will be captured in the site-specific Risk Assessments and Method Statements. These requirements will be reinforced through pre-start briefings and toolbox talks, and dynamic risk assessments will be carried out where conditions change during the course of works.

1.9.4 Site Traffic Management Plan

The installation of CCTV systems using MEWPs requires careful control of vehicle and plant movements within the event site. The Health and Safety Authority (HSA) requires that a safe traffic management plan is in place to segregate MEWP activities from workers, contractors, pedestrians, and vehicles.

For CCTV installation, all MEWP movements must be planned in advance and carried out within designated exclusion zones established by barriers or fencing. Where full segregation is achieved and the MEWP operates on a clear, unobstructed route with no pedestrian or vehicle interface, a banksman is not required.

Where segregation is not practicable, for example in areas of restricted access, during manoeuvres near other site activities, or where operator blind spots occur the use of a competent banksman/signaller is mandatory. In such circumstances, the system of work must include:

- A traffic management plan that clearly defines MEWP routes, exclusion zones, and pedestrian/vehicle separation.
- Deployment of a trained and competent banksman/signaller in high-visibility clothing.
- Continuous two-way communication between the banksman and MEWP operator.
- Safe operating procedures ensuring the MEWP configuration minimises blind spots.
- Defined approach distances for banksmen and an emergency stop procedure if visual contact is lost.

The PSDP shall ensure that contractors RAMS address these requirements and that the plan is coordinated with the overall event logistics and site layout**,** ensuring consistency with crowd management and public safety arrangements.

1.9.5 Electrical Connections

All electrical connections associated with the installation and maintenance of CCTV systems will be carried out in strict compliance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, Part 3 (Electricity), and the relevant standards of the National Rules for Electrical Installations (ET101). Only trained, competent, and authorised personnel will be permitted to undertake electrical work.

Prior to commencing works, Lock-Out/Tag-Out (LOTO) procedures will be applied to isolate power supplies at the termination cabinet or designated control point. Isolation will be verified using appropriate test equipment before any connection or inspection is undertaken. All cabling will be checked for integrity, proper termination, and protection against damage or moisture ingress.

Where new connections are made, they will be installed in accordance with manufacturer specifications and tested to confirm correct polarity, earthing, and continuity. Weatherproofing and strain relief measures will be applied to all terminations to ensure durability in external environments. Temporary or makeshift connections are strictly prohibited.

On completion of works, the system will be safely re-energised following verification by a competent person. All covers and seals will be reinstated, and the termination cabinet securely locked. Documentation of testing and certification will be completed and retained in the project file, with copies provided to the Client and, where applicable, to An Garda Síochána in line with statutory obligations.

These controls ensure that all electrical connections are made safely, reliably, and in full compliance with Irish legislation, reducing the risk of electric shock, fire, or system failure.

1.9.6 Work During Adverse Weather or Outside Normal Hours

Prior to operation of a MEWP, the weather conditions need to be assessed. For example, if there has been heavy rain, flooding or freezing of the ground prior to or during the MEWP's use, reassessment checks may need to be carried out to avoid the MEWP sinking due to the unstable environment.

1.9.7 Temporary Works and Supporting Structures

The installation of temporary CCTV systems at event sites may involve the use of portable poles, scaffold towers, or other supporting structures designed for short-term deployment. These temporary works present significant risks if not properly designed, erected, and maintained, including the potential for structural collapse, falling equipment, or instability caused by inadequate foundations, insufficient anchorage, or excessive wind loading.

In accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, all temporary works must be treated with the same level of safety consideration as permanent structures. Contractors are required to ensure that any temporary supports are designed for their intended purpose, erected only by competent persons, and subject to appropriate inspection and certification. The Project Supervisor for the Design Process (PSDP) will coordinate with event organisers and contractors to confirm that load-bearing capacities, anchoring requirements, and site conditions are fully assessed before works proceed.

Structures supporting CCTV equipment must remain stable under operational conditions and protected from vibration, overloading, or interference from crowds, vehicles, or adjacent activities. Weather resilience will be a priority, with wind loadings assessed against manufacturer specifications and inspections carried out before use, after significant weather events, and at intervals during use to confirm ongoing stability.

Contractors will be required to include in their Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS) comprehensive details of the design, erection, inspection, and dismantling of all temporary works. Certification of inspection and competence will be retained on file to provide assurance that temporary structures are safe, fit for purpose, and compliant with statutory requirements.

1.9.8 Coordination with Multiple Duty Holders

Temporary CCTV installation at event sites takes place within a complex environment involving numerous stakeholders. These typically include the CCTV installation contractor, event organisers, electrical contractors, security providers, other construction or fit-out contractors, and An Garda Síochána. The overlapping activities of multiple parties create interface risks, which can result in accidents if not properly managed.

The Health and Safety Authority (HSA), under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, requires that the Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP) and the Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) ensure that contractors cooperate and coordinate their activities to prevent risks to health and safety. Particular risks in this context include:

- Establishing an exclusion zone around the MEWP using barriers or fencing, preventing any other workers or contractors from entering while overhead installation is taking place.
- Implementing phased scheduling, ensuring MEWP operations are completed before ground-level works in that area commence.
- Appointing a competent supervisor or banksman where necessary to enforce segregation and monitor the zone.
- Communicating the sequence of works clearly at coordination meetings with all contractors, including security and electrical teams, so that no unauthorised overlap occurs.

Where the event site remains open to other contractors or staff during build-up or dismantling, segregation measures, work sequencing, and phased scheduling must be implemented to prevent overlap. Clear communication channels must be maintained with An Garda Síochána and the event organiser's safety team to ensure that operational and crowd management activities do not conflict with construction or installation work.

1.10 Selection of the Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage

The appointed contractor for the Garda CCTV Project will be furnished with a copy of the Preliminary Health and Safety Plan, which outlines the particular risks associated with this project. In accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 (S.I. 291 of 2013), the Employer is required to appoint a competent Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS).

The Employer will make reasonable enquiries to satisfy itself of the competence of the organisation proposed to fulfil this role. It is the responsibility of the PSCS to further develop the Preliminary Health and Safety Plan into a Construction Stage Health and Safety Plan, and to update this plan throughout the project to reflect progress and any changes in methodology, risk, or site conditions.

The Employer reserves the right to intervene should breaches of health and safety legislation or failures in the PSCS's duty of care be observed. In such circumstances, and in compliance with statutory obligations, the Employer retains the authority to terminate the appointment of the PSCS and appoint an alternative, competent party to the role.

1.11 Contractor Pre-Qualification & Approval

All Contractors are to undergo a pre-qualification assessment of their competence to perform the work, environmental, health and safety capabilities, attitudes and past health and safety performance using an appropriate pre-qualification process. Only experienced, competent Contractor organisations who demonstrate an excellent H&S record, robust H&S management systems and an unwavering commitment to health and safety will be approved. Contractors are to ensure appropriate insurance in place and employ trained competent personnel to carry out their work safely. Contractor's equipment shall be certified where appropriate and inspected and maintained in good working order.

The Contractor must be approved by the Client, as per the project contractor approval procedure. Prior to Contractors mobilisation on-site, the Client shall hold a Construction H&S Kick-Off Meeting with the appointed Contractors site management team to ensure all health and safety requirements are fully understood.

Contractors shall ensure a robust system is in place for the prequalification of sub-Sub-Contractors. The Contractors prequalification of Contractors shall include an extensive health, safety and environmental assessment similar to that applied by the Construction Management Team to the Main Contractors. Upon request, Contractors shall provide evidence of all Contractor prequalification's to the Construction Management Team.

1.12 Health & Safety Documentation

Before commencing work on-site, the Contractors shall issue the following documents to the Construction Management Team in electronic format:

- Complete Competency Assessment Document;
- Signed copy of the most recent Safety Statement or equivalent;
- Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS).
- Relevant Training/Certifications.
- Plant and Machinery Records
- Copy of their Employers Liability and Public Liability insurance certificate.

1.13 Monitoring of Health & Safety on Site

The Project Supervisor for Construction Stage, or another competent person(s) appointed by the PSCS, should carry out and record formal health and safety inspections.

The main purpose is to ensure that all work on the project is being carried out in accordance with the safety and health plan and the Construction Regulations. A written report of every

inspection will be submitted to the Project Supervisor for Construction and its recommendations implemented immediately by the contractor(s) concerned.

Holland Consulting shall provide advise to the Employer and undertake an oversight role, conducting monthly audits and inspections as instructed by the Employer.

The Employer requires contractors to implement best safety practices on site, and expects all contractors engaged in the development of the project to take meaningful and substantive steps to ensure that best practice is adopted. Examples include (non-exhaustive) reverse parking; wearing PPE (please, refer to the table below for minimum PPE requirements), assessing risks; and implementing health and safety control measures and monitoring for compliance.

1.14 Safety File

A Safety File will be prepared for this project, by the PSDP, in accordance with Regulation 13(a) of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013-2021, as amended. Its purpose is to provide information on residual hazards in a structure and on a site, which should assist any person carrying out construction related or maintenance work on the structure in the future. The file forms part of the plant and process information file which is required to be developed from the collective of designers and contractors involved in the Project.

The Project Supervisor for Design Process is responsible for ensuring that all the relevant information is included in the Safety File.

The Project Supervisor for Construction Stage will ensure that all relevant information which needs to be included in the Safety File is passed to the Project Supervisor for Design Process. Every person or organisation involved in this project has a legal duty to provide relevant information for inclusion in the Safety File. Consequently, the Contractors and Designers shall co-operate with the preparation of the Safety File.

1.15 Preparation of Safety File

A schedule of information required for the Safety File will be drawn up by the PSDP and agreed with the design team. This schedule will be issued to the PSCS. Information shall be provided on an ongoing basis and not as a whole on completion of works. The PSCS shall cooperate with the PSDP to ensure that the Safety File can be completed.

Typical Safety File content includes:

Section 1 – As-built drawings, utility & service record drawings, fire cert drawings, drawings showing emergency and firefighting systems.

Section 2 – Specifications.

Section 3 – General Information (contact details of project supervisors, consultants, designers, contractors, and subcontractors).

Section 4 – Design Criteria (design statements, applicable codes, and standards, loading etc).

Section 5 – Building Products and Materials (data sheets, supplier information, product brochures).

Section 6 – Design Risk Assessments and the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan.

Section 7 – O&M manuals & certificates outlining maintenance procedures and schedules for plant and equipment.

Section 8 – Test certificates, guarantees, product and statutory consents.

Non-compliance with the provision of information for the completion of the Safety File will result in the issuing of a Written Direction under Regulation 14 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013-2021, as amended.

1.16 Project Review

The project team will meet monthly on-site over the duration of the project. The meetings are to be arranged by the Client and/or PSDP. The implementation of the safety standards set out in the safety and health plan will be discussed. The lessons learned from these meetings will be taken forward to improve the implementation of health and safety standards.

1.17 Notification to the Health & Safety Authority

In accordance with Regulation 10 of the Construction Regulations 2013, where construction work is planned to last longer than 30 working days or if the volume of work is scheduled to exceed 500 person-days, and upon appointment, it is the responsibility of the Client to promptly give notice, in writing, to the Health & Safety Authority in the approved AF1 Form detailing the appointment of the appointed Project Supervisors.

1.18 Consultation Amongst Contractors

Under Section 13, of the Safety, Health & Welfare at Work Act 2005, each employer is obliged to make arrangements for effective consultation with his/her employees on matters of safety and health. In addition, employees have the right to select and appoint a safety representative to represent them in consultation on safety and health matters with the contractor.

However, consultation does not just cover the employer/employee relationship. Consultation should be on going between Contractors, Designers, Project Supervisors, Clients and others, as relevant, on site. Decisions should not be unilaterally imposed on other parties, but due consideration should be given to inputs of those who are affected by decisions made in the context of safety, health and welfare.

In addition, the obligation on contractors to consult with their employees, they must also take account of the need for co-ordination of consultation arrangements between the various other contractors on site. The Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage will need to specify in the Safety & Health Plan the arrangements for consultation between different contractors. Contractors are obliged to co-operate with the Project Supervisor in ensuring that there is effective consultation between the various contractors and groups of employees on the site.

The Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage should ascertain the effectiveness of the arrangements made. This can be done simply by requesting feedback from the contractors and their respective employee representatives. If the project is on a large scale with numerous contractors on site, then the Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage should arrange in consultation with the various contractor employee representatives and the site safety representative, implementing structures such as joint safety committee meetings or a rotation of safety representatives attending the site safety meetings. No matter what structure is implemented it is important that consultation arrangements should include balanced participation on the part of both employers and employees.

1.19 Review of Method Statement Risk Assessment (RAMS)

The Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage (PSCS) requires that contractors submit Risk Assessments and Method Statements (RAMS) relating to any activity involving a particular risk, or activities that interface with the public, no later than two weeks prior to commencement on site.

Each RAMS submission must clearly set out the methodology and sequence of work, identifying all associated hazards and the control measures to be implemented. RAMS must be comprehensive and supported by all relevant documentation, which may include, but is not limited to, temporary works designs, traffic and logistics plans, safety data sheets (SDS), plant and equipment certifications, and emergency procedures.

RAMS will not be reviewed or approved until a complete submission has been received. Incomplete or partial submissions will be returned to the contractor for resubmission, as the PSCS must be satisfied that all risks have been fully addressed prior to any work activity commencing.

1.20 Accident Management

Contractors will operate a no blame policy in respect of accident / incident investigation. This encourages openness in the investigation of an accident and makes elimination of repeat accidents easier. The purpose of any investigation is to identify the underlying weaknesses in our management systems and to prevent a re-occurrence or minimise the potential loss from any accident.

Heinrich developed the accident triangle to demonstrate how repeated under-reporting of incidents and near misses, ultimately could lead to a serious accident or fatality if left unchecked. It the policy of the Client to encourage the reporting of unsafe practices as much as possible for the prevention of injury.

1.20 Reporting Accidents & Incidents

The accident reporting procedure will be communicated to all Contractors during their site safety induction training. During project inductions, it will be stressed to each employee that every accident / incident must be reported promptly. The onus is on the individual in relation to the reporting of accidents. All accidents must be reported by Contractors to the CMT and provide investigation reports ASAP.

2. Design

2.1 Design Principles

It is not possible to design out all the risks. The reasonably foreseeable risks are:

- Ground conditions: The risk of MEWP instability due to uneven, soft, or waterlogged ground surfaces. Risk of overturning increases where proper spreader pads, mats, or ground assessments are not in place.
- Work at height: Installation and removal of CCTV cameras using MEWPs presents risks of falls, entrapment, and falling tools or components. Where possible, cameras will be designed for remote operation and ground-level maintenance to minimise repeat work at height.
- Temporary works and structures: Use of portable poles, scaffolds, or other temporary supports creates risks of collapse or instability if not correctly designed, erected, and certified by competent persons.
- Falling objects: Loose tools, fittings, or equipment falling from baskets or structures pose risks to workers and members of the public below. Exclusion zones and tool lanyards are required.

- Interface with the public and event staff: Activities often occur adjacent to live event build-up areas. Risks include unauthorised entry into work zones, interference with plant, or collisions with moving MEWPs. Clear fencing, signage, and security are required.
- Traffic management and plant movement: Deliveries, MEWP travel, and contractor movements create collision risks. A site-specific traffic management plan must segregate plant routes from pedestrian flows and include banksmen where visibility is restricted.
- Temporary electrical systems: CCTV systems connected to generators or distribution boards pose risks of electrocution, fire, or overloading. All electrical works must be carried out by competent electricians and certified in line with IS 10101.
- Adverse weather: High winds, rain, or icy conditions may render MEWP operations unsafe or destabilise temporary structures. Weather monitoring must be continuous, and work suspended where thresholds are exceeded.
- Coordination with multiple duty holders: Overlaps between CCTV installers, event organisers, security, electrical contractors, and An Garda Síochána create interface risks. The PSDP/PSCS must coordinate schedules, exclusion zones, and RAMS to prevent simultaneous conflicting activities.
- Data protection considerations: Camera locations must be planned in line with GDPR and national data protection law, ensuring coverage is proportionate and lawful.

Where feasible and reasonably practicable, work at height will be minimised through ground-level preparation of equipment before lifting into position. Temporary installations will be designed for safe dismantling, with modular components allowing for controlled removal.

The reasonably foreseeable risks associated with dismantling and removal include:

- Instability of temporary CCTV supports or poles during dismantling.
- Falling objects during camera or structure removal.
- Electrical hazards from residual temporary power connections.
- Manual handling risks in transporting heavy CCTV units or equipment cases.
- Adverse weather conditions affecting dismantling safety.
- Vehicle movements and loading/unloading activities during equipment removal from site.
- Risks of unauthorised public access into dismantling zones once event operations have ended.

To reduce these risks, contractors will:

- Plan dismantling in a phased sequence, with exclusion zones maintained.
- Ensure all temporary works are de-energised, isolated, and verified safe prior to removal.

- Use lifting aids or MEWPs where practicable to reduce manual handling.
- Secure work areas post-event to prevent trespass or interference.
- Segregate waste streams for safe disposal, recycling, or re-use of CCTV equipment.

Designers and planners should, at this stage, consider:

- The use of modular, demountable CCTV structures to support safe future dismantling.
- Ensuring durable and documented components (e.g., poles, fixings) that are easier to track and redeploy.
- Incorporating safe access points and anchor points for harness use during camera installation or removal.
- Minimising the use of non-recyclable or composite materials in temporary structures.
- Clearly identifying temporary power supplies, load capacities, and emergency shut-offs to support safe operation and dismantling.

2.2 Risk Mitigation

2.3 Design Risk Assessment

All designers and contractors are obliged to implement the General Principles of Prevention on this project. To give structure to this process, the PSDP recommends that the design team utilise the ERICPD Model (Eliminate, Reduce, Isolate, Control, PPE, and Discipline) to ensure all risks are reduced to ALARP (As Low as Reasonably Practicable).

The process normally includes the following activities:

- Coordination meeting
- HAZID (Hazard Identification);
- Use ERICPD Model to address identified hazards.
- Creation of a Hazard Register
- Hazard Analysis
- Design Risk Assessments, demonstrating designer safety intervention and ALARP.
- Risk register (to include the list of residual risks); and
- Regular Project Team Review.

Throughout this process, the main aim is to identify, eliminate or reduce all reasonably foreseeable risks within the project. This is also an open process allowing clarity for all over how risks are identified and addressed.

Designers are advised to concentrate in their designer risk assessment on how they can implement the General Principles of Prevention through designer intervention and to avoid abdicating risk reduction measures to the contractor using phrases such as “Contractor to risk assess, “Contractor to describe control in a method state ment” or “Wear PPE”. Used correctly, the DRA is a robust tool in early risk reduction in projects.

2.4 Conclusions drawn by designers and PSDP

Conclusions drawn by designers and the PSDP will consider the General Principles of Prevention, and all relevant information will be kept current in the Risk Register

The PSDP will be analysing the risk highlighted by the risk management process and making comments in the Risk Register, where applicable.

2.5 Substances Hazardous

Although MEWPs themselves are not classified as hazardous substances, the fuels, hydraulic oils, and batteries that power them are subject to the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations. In addition, diesel-powered MEWPs may generate exhaust emissions that constitute a chemical risk, particularly in enclosed or semi-enclosed environments. The PSCS shall therefore ensure that Safety Data Sheets for fuels, oils, and batteries are obtained, that safe systems of work are in place to prevent leaks, spills, or fire hazards, and that adequate ventilation or substitution with electric MEWPs is considered where exhaust fumes could create a health risk. These records and controls shall be included in the Safety File to ensure ongoing compliance and to protect both workers and the public.

3. Site-Wide Elements

3.1 Emergency Arrangements

The PSCS shall formulate prior arrangements in potential events of emergency situations arising and ensure that all site personnel are familiar with same.

The PSCS shall distribute all 24-hour emergency and contact telephone numbers to the Employer, design team and as appropriate site personnel.

3.2 Access & Egress

The site entrance for the CCTV installation works will be secured and locked when not in use to prevent unauthorised access. The Contractor shall ensure that no MEWPs, delivery vehicles, or other plant are positioned in a manner that obstructs visibility or creates sightline hazards for vehicles or pedestrians entering or exiting the site. Access restrictions for contractors and suppliers will be managed in line with the arrangements set out in Section 1 of this plan, and clear sightlines will be maintained at all times on egress from the site entrance.

Delivery of CCTV components, including poles, temporary structures, and MEWP access equipment, will be undertaken using pre-defined routes agreed with An Garda Síochána to minimise disruption to public roads and pedestrian areas. Where small quantities of ancillary materials are procured from local suppliers, delivery routes may be adapted, but such movements will be subject to the same traffic management and safety requirements. Under no circumstances shall construction or installation traffic interfere with public access, emergency routes, or crowd management arrangements associated with the event.

3.3 Site Accommodation & Welfare Facilities

- The PSCS shall arrange for the welfare facilities in line with the contract documentation and the Safety, Health, and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013-2021, as amended.
- The PSCS shall ensure that any other contractors provide welfare facilities for their employees and subcontractors.
- All contractors may avail of the PSCS welfare facilities.
- It is vital that the PSCS ensures adequate first aid facilities are present at the main compound and throughout the operation.

3.4 Logistics

- Laydown will be confined to the designated areas and all deliveries should be in accordance with the contract documentation.
- Provision of space for a contractor's compound will be provided for and this area must be agreed with Construction Coordinator.
- Mobile phone coverage, the PSCS should check this prior to construction works.

3.5 Rules Regarding Waste & Hazardous Materials

- The contractor will provide bins on site for the deposit of rubbish and other construction related waste. Under no circumstance shall waste be burned on site.
- Waste shall be segregated correctly in accordance with the environmental plan and disposed of at ap proved licenced landfills.
- A dedicated hard stand for use as a refuelling station shall be constructed at each site location.
- Any diesel or fuel oils stored at the temporary site compounds will be bunded.

4. Continuing Liaison

4.1 Liaison & Communication Arrangements

The PSCS can contact the project delivery team as necessary using the contact details above in Section 1.

The main forum for communication between the Employer, PSCS, PSDP, contractors and designers will be the monthly progress meetings at which permanent and temporary designs will be discussed and coordinated.

4.2 Design Changes

It is imperative that Contractors highlight any material changes in the permanent works design to the PSCS and project manager in a timely manner so that any design safety issues which may arise can be adequately coordinated with the PSDP. Similarly, all temporary works must be identified by each contractor in their method statement, and all associated designs must be communicated to the PSDP in a timely manner so that any design safety issues which may arise can be adequately coordinated with the permanent works designers.

4.3 Unforeseen Eventualities

Unforeseen eventualities during project execution that result in substantial design change and might affect risks, contract period, and other resources will be subject to a formal review by the PSDP, PSCS, Designers, Contractors, and Client with relevant sign-off.

5. Particular Risk

5.1 Review

Significant safety and health risks identified during the design are outlined in the following pages.

The following is the non-exhaustive list of risks to the safety and health of persons as set out in Schedule 1 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013-2021, together with the opinion of the Project Supervisor for Design Process on what elements of the works may fall within each category of Particular Risk.

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 Design Process.

The Contractor shall consider the risks and propose solutions in the Construction Stage Health and Safety Plan.

5.2 The ALARP Principle

No work activity is entirely free from risk and many organisations globally require that safety risk is reduced to levels are As Low As Reasonably Practicable or `ALARP'.

The `ALARP region' lies between unacceptably high and negligible risks levels. Even if a level of risk for a `baseline case' has been judged to be in this ALARP region it is still necessary to consider introducing further risk reduction measures to drive the remaining or `residual' risk downwards.

The ALARP level is reached when the time, trouble and cost of further reduction measures become unreasonably disproportionate to the additional risk reduction obtained.

5.3 Likelihood or Probability

Probability Factors

Factor	Descriptor	Note
5	Probable	Occurs in site of frequently in organisation.
4	Occasional	Occurred several times within the organisation or occurred frequently in industry
3	Remote	Occurred within the organisation or occurred several times in the industry or work type
2	Improbable	Heard of in industry work type
1	Very Unlikely	Not known yet in industry or work type

5.3 Consequences

Consequence Factor/People

Consequences are set out using the PEAR principle (people)

Factor	Descriptor	Note
5	Catastrophic	Fatality
4	Severe	Major bone fracture, loss of limb, loss of sight or hearing, serious illness.
3	Major	Minor bone fracture. <7 days illness.

2	Minor	Laceration, stitches, minor illness < 3 days
1	Incidental	First aid treatment

Consequence Factors/Environment

Factor	Descriptor	Note
5	Catastrophic	Long term damage (5+ yrs), €1m to correct or in penalties
4	Severe	Medium-term (1-5 years) damage, €500k-€1m to correct
3	Major	Short-term (< 1 year) damage, requiring up to €500k to correct
2	Minor	Minor damage, requiring up to €200k to study or correct
1	Incidental	Negligible impact, managed within operating budgets

Consequence Factor/Assets

Factor	Descriptor	Note
5	Catastrophic	€1M+
4	Severe	€500k - €1M
3	Major	€200k - €500k
2	Minor	€5k - €200k
1	Incidental	€0 - €5k

Consequence Factors/Reputation

Factor	Descriptor	Note
5	Catastrophic	Loss of confidence in the organisation. Court action proceeding.
4	Severe	Lawsuits or prosecutions threatened/HSA Voluntary Closure.
3	Major	Social media/national newspaper/HSA Prohibition Notice.
2	Minor	Local newspaper/HSA Prohibition Notice.
1	Incidental	Confined to the site

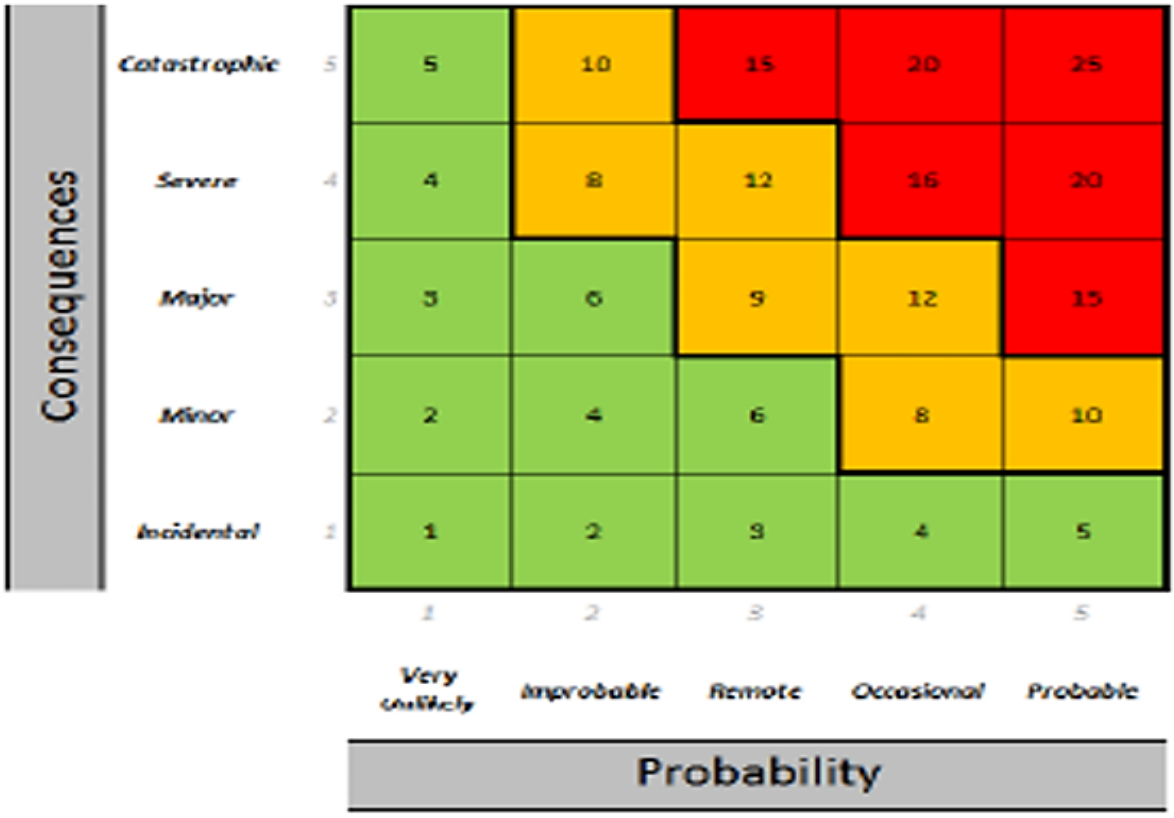
5.4 Calculation of Risk

Risk is calculated thus: Factor of Probability (Pr) multiplied by the highest of the four Factors of Consequence (C) and not as Pr x (P+E+A+R) which tends to give inconsistent readings.

ALARP Level Table

Rating	ALARP Level	Risk Level	Acceptability
15-25	Intolerable	High	Risk cannot be justified except in extraordinary circumstances. Activity relating to risk shall be stopped or not completed if started
7-14	Tolerable if ALARP	Medium	Tolerable only if further risk reduction is impracticable or if its cost is grossly disproportionate to the improvement gained.
1-6	Broadly acceptable	Low	Risk is acceptable: it remains necessary to maintain assurance that risk remains at this level.

Risk Matrix



5.5 Assessment of Particular Risks

Risk	Status	Works where this Particular Risk may present during works
Work which puts persons at work at risk of: • Burial under earthfalls. • Engulfment in swampland; 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.*	Anticipated	• Working at heights • Installation of heavy prefabricated equipment (e.g., frames) • Collapse of excavations or persons falling into excavations. • Overturning MEWPS or cranes. - Overturning of platform ladders and mobile access towers. • Designers are to ensure sufficient space is afforded in the designs for the positioning of MEWPS and cranes. • Designers are to maximise off-site fabrication so as to reduce the amount of work at height on site. • Crushing injuries due to poor control of suspended loads • Improper coordination of lifting equipment (cranes, telehandlers)
Work involving the assembly or dismantling of heavy prefabricated components.	Anticipated	• Collapse of components during lifting or assembly • Designer to ensure sufficient hard stand areas are provided for in the design. - Company is responsible for liaising with civil contractor. • RE plate bearing tests … PSCS to coordinate. - Ensure configuration is correct for loading and radius.
Work near high-voltage power lines.	Anticipated	• Electrocution when working in proximity to any overhead services. - Additionally, although not overhead services, the risk of electrocution presents when: 1. Commissioning high voltage equipment; and 2. Striking underground services *All necessary signage and mitigation measures to be taken regarding the overhead electricity lines throughout the site boundary as outlined in the Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead Electricity Lines*
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.	Anticipated	• Possible presence of contaminated soil. - The use of sprays underneath footways or roadways. - The possible use of concrete additives. - Borreliosis (Lyme Disease). - Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease). - Design of access to be in accordance with the appropriate standards. - Escape kits to be considered. - Consider the protocol regarding the number of personnel who must be involved in each entry. - Personal alarms. - Design adequate ventilation – natural or forced.

Particular Risk	Status	Works where this Particular Risk may present during works
Work exposing persons at work to the risk of drowning.	Anticipated	• CCTV Installations near or over water • Installation of temporary structures on or adjacent to lakes or rivers • Access and egress routes that involve working near the water's edge, particularly in uneven or natural terrain. • Limited rescue access or delayed emergency response.
Work with ionising radiation requiring the designation of controlled or supervised areas as defined in Article 20 of Directive 80/836/Euratom.	No work of this nature envisaged.	*For example, radioactive lightning conductors, ionization chamber smoke detectors, other disused radioactive materials or plant, radioactive installations, work near x-ray machines, in hospital radiotherapy departments or nuclear therapy departments.*
Work on wells, underground earth works and tunnels.	No work of this nature envisaged.	
Work carried out by divers at work having a system of air supply.	No work of this nature envisaged.	
Work carried out in a caisson with a compressed air atmosphere.	No work of this nature envisaged.	
Work involving the use of explosives.	No work of this nature envisaged.	

Particular Risk	Status	Works where this Particular Risk may present during works
Work involving asbestos	No work of this nature envisaged.	The Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage must further develop the above into their Health & Safety Plan, through the use of Risk Assessments and task specific Method Statements. The Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage must ensure that the correct control measures are in place prior to commencing works on site. The information contained in this Preliminary Health & Safety Plan has been prepared prior to work commencing on site. It does not take account of any matters or information that may come to light after that time. This shall be resolved through discussion with the Project Supervisor for the Design Process/ Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage main contractor to ensure a satisfactory and safe solution. Rushed solutions will not be permitted as they may produce further risks within themselves.
The specification or use of substances or preparations that must be labelled with the risk phrase	No work of this nature envisaged.	
The presence of Ethylene Oxide or Glutaraldehyde (Sterilising Agents) works in close proximity to exhaust outlets from equipment where the substances are used	No work of this nature envisaged.	

Other significant risks not specifically listed in the Schedule

Particular Risk	Status	Works where this Particular Risk may present during works
Surrounding Land Uses/Existing Structures	Anticipated	*Urban areas (town centres) of mixed use commercial, residential, and retail units. Public traffic, both pedestrian, and vehicular. Public access roads and footpaths.*
Existing Services	Anticipated	*Prior to commencing works on site, the Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage must satisfy themselves that all services on site have been identified, disconnected and diverted as required by the works. Services to be maintained and monitored throughout the duration of the works to include:* • Electricity • Wastewater • Water • Telecom and data• Gas *A survey of existing services will be required to enable separation and isolation so the PSCS will ensure to isolate the services affected by the new works prior to commence of work and ensure this is controlled by a permit system, this must be controlled for the duration of the project to include commissioning.*
Existing Traffic Systems & Restrictions	Anticipated	The traffic management plan must consider as a minimum: • Parking • Deliveries o Access availability o Deliveries times o Parking on public roads o Parking in private grounds o Road closures • Storage of materials • Location of the site compound • Safe access & egress for vehicular traffic • Other road users & adjoining residents • Signage • Pedestrian traffic • The site will be accessed utilising the existing local roads
Risks to the general public.	Anticipated	• Unauthorised entry by trespassers

6. Management of High-Risk Activities (HRA)

6.1 General

The Client's objective is to eliminate severe and fatal incidents on construction projects. The risk assessment process shall be used to identify tasks and locate specific hazards of the construction work. The following section outlines common high-risk construction and commissioning activities that are to be taken into account and addressed as appropriate as part of the risk assessment process.

6.1.1 Work at Height

Site Standard for Work At Height (Minimum)
☑ Contractors shall be aware of and in compliance with the National Health and Safety Working at Height Regulations. ☑ The Contractors is to develop and implement a safe work at height procedure (to include rescue from height arrangements). ☑ Work at height means work in any place, including access or egress to any place (except by a staircase in a permanent place of work) and work at or below ground level, from which a person could fall a distance liable to cause personal injury. ☑ Work at height shall be avoided where practicable. Where not avoidable, work at height shall be properly planned and organised through risk assessment. ☑ All work at height equipment is to comply with applicable national standards. ☑ Where Contractors provide their own means of access, such arrangements are to be in accordance with all legal requirements and relevant site standards and training requirements. ☑ Contractors are required to place an identification (ID) label on all work at height equipment prior to its use on site. The Equipment ID label is to detail the name of the Contractors organisation responsible for the work at height equipment and the date in which the label has been applied. A Work at Height Equipment ID register shall be established and maintained by each Contractor. ☑ Fall arrest restraint equipment requires a daily visual inspection before use, a weekly documented inspection and a thorough examination every 6 months by a competent person. All fall arrest/restraint equipment is to carry clear identification tag showing date of next thorough examination. ☑ All Work at height equipment is to be safely stored when not in use to avoid damage. ☑ Contractors must ensure their employees are adequately trained in Work at Height equipment and practices. This must be from a recognised and accredited training organisation. ☑ All work at height tasks must include a specific rescue from height plan where relevant. Contractors shall outline this plan in the work RAMS and communicate it to those undertaking the work. ☑ Persons shall use appropriate backpacks to keep hands free and avoid manually carrying work materials up/down access ladders to working platforms.

6.1.2 Excavations, Earthworks, Underground Works

Site Standard for Excavations (Minimum)
☑ Ensure up-to-date maps and records of underground services are reviewed and verify the location of utilities through the Dial Before You Dig (DBYD) procedure before commencing excavation work. ☑ Excavations must be safe at all times; personnel should be prevented from entering the area and also workers within must be protected from excavation hazards e.g. falling earth when working in the excavation or fall from the bank edge. ☑ Contractors shall ensure that adequate precautions are taken for any works on or in excavations, earthworks, underground works or tunnel to protect the safety and health of all construction site personnel. ☑ All excavation, shafts, earthworks, underground works or tunnel work is to only be performed when the risks have been identified; control measures defined and permission to proceed sanctioned by the PSDP ☑ A clear services drawing is to be attached to all RAMS with all services clearly identified to the works crews. ☑ Trial holes and hand digging must be used to identify existing services before mechanical excavation commences. Information on service location to be updated on services drawings showing confirmed depth of service. ☑ Trained operatives and Cable Avoidance Tools (CAT) should scan area prior to works and throughout the activity. ☑ Where possible services should be isolated/diverted in advance of mechanical excavation works. ☑ Vacuum excavation is to be prioritised where ground conditions permit its use. ☑ No mechanical excavation within 500mm of existing services. ☑ All excavating and materials-handling vehicles and machinery are to be designed to an appropriate standard, inspected and maintained in good working order, and operated by trained competent personnel. ☑ Toothless buckets must be used where there is a foreseeable risk of existing services. ☑ Spotters and banksmen must stand clear of slew radius of machines. Operatives must not stand inside the excavation when it is being formed. ☑ Workers going inside the handrail must be protected from falling by use of fall protection equipment or otherwise. ☑ Excavated material must be kept at least two metres from the edge of the excavation.

- ☑ Equipment and materials must be kept back from excavation edges by a minimum of 1.5m.
- ☑ Rolling Plant must be kept back at least the depth of the excavation from the dig edge.
- ☑ Where excavations are stepped. No vertical face can be greater than one metre unless the ground conditions are signed off by a qualified engineer. Vertical faces should be angled, if possible, to a safe angle of repose for the ground conditions. No horizontal shelf must be less than 700mm wide.
- ☑ On stepped excavations, where the vertical dig is one metre or greater, no horizontal shelf may be used for access unless suitable edge protection is in place to prevent a fall.
- ☑ Excavations may require atmospheric monitoring for gases/lack of oxygen, refer to Confined spaces 17.14.
- ☑ Trench boxes where used, must be lowered to below one metre in height from the base of the excavation.
- ☑ All Trench boxes/shoring systems must carry relevant certification and be installed and inspected by competent persons before use.
- ☑ Safe Access into trench boxes must be provided via a secure ladder or a graded ramp. All strip/pit excavations will have a graded ramp fitted with handrails. Excavations should have access points installed at regular intervals. Contractors must develop suitable rescue arrangements to retrieve injured/incapacitated personnel.
- ☑ Underfoot conditions must be non-slip, and all standing water should be pumped out.
- ☑ In deep excavations e.g. in excess 3.5m, where trench boxes are used in preference to stepping of the excavation the excavation must be treated with the same precautionary measures as a confined space. Rescue plan etc. must be in place for retrieval of personnel.
- ☑ Pedestrian barriers must not be used as edge protection unless they are placed a minimum of two metres from the leading edge.
- ☑ Excavations should be backfilled as soon as possible following works. When reinstated ensure to follow best practice in use of aggregate and marker tape to highlight new services. As-Built drawings are to be updated with latest information.
- ☑ Scaffold handrails may be used as edge protection for workers but where there is public exposure to the excavation the entire dig area must be secured with Harris type fencing and deep excavation signage.
- ☑ Exposed vertical and horizontal rebar shall be adequately protected by the use of reinforced ‘mushroom caps.

6.1.3 Dropped Objects

Site Standard for Prevention of Dropped Objects (Minimum)
☑ Wherever possible and technically feasible, construction site personnel shall be protected by collective methods against falling objects such as fall prevention barriers, netting etc. ☑ Materials and equipment shall be stored, secured, laid out, or stacked in such a way as to prevent collapsing, falling or overturning. ☑ Tools must be tethered when working at height. ☑ Contractors to include the use of tool tethering to prevent dropped objects. ☑ Contractors shall include guidance in their RAMS prior to commencing work on-site.

6.1.4 High Voltage Overhead Powerlines

Site Standards for High Voltage Overhead Powerlines (Minimum)
☑ Prior to work, a risk assessment must be conducted to identify to identify powerline locations and hazard zones. Include ESB Networks consultation in the planning phase to assess site-specific risks. Reference Appendix 7 site layouts to ensure designated safe zones and hazard awareness. ☑ All work near overhead powerlines must adhere to the ESB Networks Code of Practice and the Approved Code of Practice. ☑ A site-specific method statement must be developed detailing control measures. ☑ A task specific SPA must be developed detailing control measures. ☑ Set up goalposts at designated crossing points with highly visible markers. Regularly measure clearance distances to ensure compliance with ESB Code of Practice. Conduct routine inspections of goalposts and crossing points to ensure they remain intact. ☑ Use only approved plant and machinery that meet height clearance requirements. Assign spotters when machinery operates near powerlines. Ensure all lifting equipment, cranes, and tall machinery have restricted movement plans near powerlines. ☑ All personnel working near powerlines must receive training on overhead powerline hazards, risk control measures, and emergency response plans. Conduct regular toolbox talks on powerline safety and proper operation of machinery near powerlines. ☑ Establish and communicate emergency procedures in case of accidental contact with overhead powerlines. Train workers on step potential hazards and ensure emergency contacts for ESB Networks are available on-site. ☑ According to the ESB Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead Electricity Lines, the required minimum EXCLUSION ZONE based on voltage levels are: ○ Up to 38kV: 3.0 meters ○ 110kV: 4.0 meters ○ 220kV: 6.0 -10 meters **No personnel, equipment, or materials should breach exclusion zones.** ☑ Contractors must comply with all safety standards and submit risk assessments.

- ☑ The construction Manager must verify that control measures are implemented and conduct regular inspections.
- ☑ Operatives/Personnel must report any unsafe conditions or powerline proximity concerns immediately.

6.1.5 Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWP's)

Site Standard for MEWP's (Minimum)

- ☑ Only qualified and authorised MEWP operators are permitted to use MEWP's. The site requirement is IPAF training only. Ensure operator has a machine authorisation badge. Conduct a documented operational check of the MEWP prior to use every day. Allow time to familiarize with the machine. Report any defects. Do not use defective equipment.
- ☑ A trained spotter is required whenever an MEWP is in use, they are to assist driver with movements and manage the exclusion zone. One spotter can coordinate several MEWPS in a work location providing they have clear line of sight to these in their control.
- ☑ Exclusion zones around working MEWPs are to be hard barriers and relevant safety signage.
- ☑ Tool tethers are to be used when working at height.
- ☑ Ensure operator's feet are on the floor of the MEWP at all times; do not use toe-boards, mid-rails or handrails to gain additional height.
- ☑ In the event that operator's feet will not be on the floor of the MEWP, a special permit will be issued in exceptional circumstances by Client Safety.
- ☑ Do not over load the MEWP. The machine SWL must be clearly visible on the machine.
- ☑ MEWP handrails must not be used to raise or lower materials. A cage within the MEWP transferring the load to the ground is permissible.
- ☑ Ensure operators hands are placed on the vertical upright in the cage when lowering / raising the MEWP, operator should not rest hands on top of the handrail.
- ☑ All MEWPs must be fitted with a minimum 4 x 150mm diameter nocks on the top handrail. These are to be placed at the location nearest to the operators or passengers hands.
- ☑ Trade partners must have adequate rescue plans prepared in event of operator being trapped at height.
- ☑ Operator must know the emergency contact, ensure there is a trained spotter on the floor to lower the machine in an emergency.
- ☑ Only use the emergency hydraulic drop to lower the MEWP in emergency situations.

- ☑ To aid avoidance of entrapment, the tortoise function must be selected when working within one metre of a solid surface.
- ☑ Do not drive MEWP through doorways from the basket. It must be "walked" through by operator at ground level using the controls. A spotter must be present to assist with MEWP movement.
- ☑ Ensure sufficient clearance space is available below the MEWP cage before lowering the MEWP. Ensure there is an acceptable safety zone.
- ☑ Do not travel with the MEWP extended at height. MEWP's must be lowered prior to travel.
- ☑ When operating outside the weather and ground conditions must be assessed.
- ☑ Operators should check the location of co-workers prior to moving or lowering the MEWP.
- ☑ A safety harness must be worn by the MEWP operator at all times and be tethered to designated anchor point. Shock absorbing lanyards are not permitted, use restraint lanyard only.
- ☑ In the event that an anchor point is not provided by the manufacturer - Use the lowest attachment point.
- ☑ Ensure the gates of the MEWP are closed at all times when in use, do not modify gates.
- ☑ Ensure all opes are protected to the required standard when MEWP's are in operation.
- ☑ If work is outside the MEWP e.g. operator hands are working outside the footprint of the basket, the area below must be barriered off underneath and/ or a standby man (spotter) must be in place to prevent personnel walking underneath the work area.
- ☑ Ensure the MEWP is clean and tidy at all times. Plastic tubs/bins are to be used to hold tools and equipment/materials.
- ☑ Ensure the operational manual and daily checklist is available in the MEWP.
- ☑ Prior to use of a MEWP on-site, Trade Partner/Contractors shall present a copy of the required statutory 6 monthly test certificate to the Client Construction Management Team. Once verified a Client Green Plant sticker will be issued to permit use of the MEWP on-site.
- ☑ MEWPs are to be parked in a safe areas when not in use and immobilised from unauthorised use.

6.1.6 Control of Hazardous Energy (CoHE)

Site Standard for COHE (Minimum)
☑ Sources of hazardous energy can include the following: electrical, mechanical, chemical, hydraulic, pneumatic, thermal / steam, stored energy etc.
☑ Contractors shall comply with any COHE procedure to ensure all potential sources of hazardous energy (e.g. electrical, mechanical, chemical, hydraulic, pneumatic, thermal/steam, stored energy etc.) are isolated and controlled to protect all persons

carrying out work on equipment and installations containing hazardous energy sources.

- ☑ The CMT must approve the competency of any persons tasked with carrying out isolations or energisations on the project.
- ☑ Machinery or equipment will be shut down in accordance with the project-specific CoHE procedure and any relevant plant shutdown, de-energization and isolation procedures.
- ☑ Contractors shall provide all required isolation devices to perform LO/TO as per the site requirements.
- ☑ Contractors must provide all required Arc flash rated PPE to their operatives working on or near live equipment.
- ☑ All persons working under COHE controls must have completed training.

6.1.7 Electrical Hazards

Site Standards for Electrical Hazards (Minimum)

- ☑ Electrical work is to only be carried out by trained competent personnel.
- ☑ All electrical equipment and electrical installations shall be designed, installed and maintained to appropriate standards by a competent person(s) including both fixed and portable equipment.
- ☑ All electrical tools and equipment must be visually inspected before use and a system in place to report and rectify any defects.
- ☑ Portable electrical equipment is to either operate at a low voltage (e.g. 110V) or be protected by residual current devices.
- ☑ 3 phase leads must be steel wire armoured.
- ☑ Domestic electrical leads/appliances are not permitted in the construction zone.
- ☑ To reduce the risk of trip injury from trailing cables, Contractors shall implement a policy of using cordless tools only, where possible.
- ☑ No electrical powered hand tool shall be used other than when it is tagged with a current colour coded tag.
- ☑ All electrical equipment to have a coloured quarterly PAT test tag/label with the following information - date of test – and the tester's name.
- ☑ Where used, electrical leads shall be connected to the power source through standard industrial waterproofed plugs and sockets, be in good condition and routed so as to prevent trip hazard.
- ☑ Contractors shall provide safely routing leads. Leads must not be trapped or across roadways.
- ☑ Contractors shall nominate a competent person on site who will be responsible for ensuring that all power tools and leads are subjected to documented checked for defects at least weekly.
- ☑ Cable reels must be fully rolled out to prevent overheating and melting when in use.
- ☑ Appropriate measures are to be implemented to prevent potential contact with underground or overhead electrical supply lines.
- ☑ All trailing electrical leads and hoses shall be suspended where possible and maintained so as to minimise tripping hazards.

Any invasive work on electrical equipment shall be controlled as part of the site permit to work and COHE procedure.

6.1.8 Temporary Electricity Supplies.

Site Standards for Temporary Electricity Supplies (Minimum)
☑ Client will provide a general temporary electrical power supply to power distribution boards for tasks and power tools. ☑ No individual shall interfere with or work on any electrical installations or equipment provided by the Client without written consent from the Construction Management Team and without being suitably trained and approved. ☑ Temporary power contractors must inspect all temp supply boards and equipment at least weekly. ☑ Repair or installation of any electrical equipment is to only be carried out by a competent qualified electrician. ☑ Socket outlets, plug connectors and cable couplers are to comply with the appropriate national Standard equivalent to International Standards IEC 60309-1 and IEC 60309-2 or European Standard BS EN 60309-1.

6.1.9 Safe Operation of Vehicles & Mobile Equipment

Site Standard for Safe Operation of Vehicles & Mobile Equipment (Minimum)
☑ Contractors shall ensure that all transport vehicles, mobile equipment (e.g. MEWPs), earth-moving machinery, and materials-handling machinery are designed and constructed to an appropriate standard and have valid test certification. ☑ All vehicles and machines (including auxiliary equipment) are to be maintained in good working order and operated by competent trained licensed personnel. ☑ Daily documented pre use inspections must be carried out on all mobile equipment on site. ☑ All personnel operating vehicles shall comply with the site Traffic Management Plan including the use of designated traffic routes, parking and set-down areas, and not exceeding site speed limits. ☑ Vehicles (including Contractor's deliveries) entering site must be fitted with a flashing beacon and an audible reversing alarm. ☑ Equipment must be safely parked and isolated when not in use, all keys are to be removed. ☑ Contractors shall take careful ownership and supervision of all site deliveries and loading/unloading tasks. Delivery drivers must be escorted at all times and wear full site PPE when outside of cab. ☑ Contractors shall ensure that loading/unloading tasks are completed by suitably competent personnel applying the site health, safety and environmental requirements.

6.1.10 Plant Machinery & Work Equipment.

Site Standard for Plant, Machinery & Work Equipment (Minimum)

- ☑ There are various hazards associated with the use of construction plant, machinery and work equipment (e.g. mechanical moving parts, electrical hazards, high pressure systems, projectiles, noise and vibration etc.) which shall be properly risk assessed and controlled.
- ☑ All plant and equipment brought onto site shall be properly guarded to prevent injury and be CE marked, or, outside the EU, comply with National Machinery Safety Standard or to a standard equivalent to the European Union Machinery Directive 89/392/EEC.
- ☑ All equipment must carry suitable operating manual and all relevant hazard warnings.
- ☑ Operators of plant, equipment and machines on site must be suitably trained and competent. All equipment must have an approved safe system of work.
- ☑ Every hazardous moving part of machinery shall be securely guarded.
- ☑ Equipment shall be inspected and maintained in good working order.
- ☑ Such inspections are to include statutory examinations and testing as required by local regulations e.g. lifting equipment, pressure equipment etc.
- ☑ A transportation plan for all large or heavy equipment shall be prepared during the planning stages of the project.
- ☑ Prior to use of construction plant on-site, Contractors shall present a copy of the required statutory test certificate to the PSCS.
- ☑ Construction plant shall be fitted with all required safety devices e.g. Roll-Over protection; auxiliary visual-aid devices (reversing cameras and mirrors) alarms such as reversing and motion alarms.
- ☑ Contractors are to ensure that they employ competent workmen who are familiar with appropriate plant and equipment.
- ☑ All portable electrical equipment shall be PAT tested every 3-months and colour coded as per the site schedule
- ☑ Any tool or equipment found to be defective must be returned to the Contractors compound immediately and secured against use by others. Defective equipment to be tagged as such.

7. Safety Documentation

7.1 Pre-Commencement

Copies of the following documentation shall be produced by the PSCS to the satisfaction of the Client prior to commencement on site:

- Construction Stage Safety Plan.
- Emergency Response Plan.
- Traffic Management Plan.
- Safety Statement.
- Design Risk Assessments (for initial works such as access road, site entrance works, compound set-up)
- Method Statements.
- Lifting Plans.

7.2 File on site

The Contractor shall keep copies of the following documentation on site, available always for inspection by the Client, his employees, agents or servants:

- Safety Statement.
- Construction Stage Safety Plan.
- Emergency Response Plan.
- Construction Management Plan.
- Traffic Management Plan.
- Preliminary Safety Plan.
- Method Statements.
- Safe Pass and CSCS ticket.

and, where appropriate:

- Lifting certificates (GA1) for plant and equipment engaged in lifting operations.
- Form AF2 – Notification of Site to H.S.A.
- Form GA2 – Weekly Inspection of Plant by operator.
- Form GA3 – Inspection of Equipment for work at a height; and
- Form AF3 – Inspection of Excavations.

8. Emergencies

8.1 Emergency Numbers

Service	Telephone No.	Additional details
Ambulance / Gardaí / Fire	TBC	TBC
Local Garda Station	TBC	TBC
Blue Screen Medics	TBC	TBC
Hospital	TBC	TBC
ESB	TBC	TBC

Bord Gais	TBC	TBC
Local Authority	TBC	TBC

9. AF1

[TO BE INSERT]