

KERRY NATIONAL ROADS OFFICE

TRALEE NORTHERN RELIEF ROAD (SECTION B)

GROUND INVESTIGATION CONTRACT

Preliminary Safety and Health Plan: Design Process

SEPTEMBER 2026



MRG CONSULTING ENGINEERS LIMITED

No. 4 Day Place, Tralee, Co. Kerry

Tel: (066) 7123130 Fax: (066) 7123364 E-Mail: info@mrq.ie

also : Elysium Business Watercourse Road, Blackpool Cork

Tel: (021) 4300250 Fax : (021) 4396733 E-Mail : cork@mrq.ie

Consulting Engineers

Civil Structural Environmental

TRALEE NORTHERN RELIEF ROAD (SECTION B)**Ground Investigation Contract****Preliminary Safety and Health Plan: Design Process****TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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Revision Control Table

For & On Behalf of MRG Consulting Engineers Limited				
Rev.	Status	Prepared By	Checked By	Date
0	Tender Issue	T. Horan	K. Harty	04.09.2026

1. INTRODUCTION

The Preliminary Safety and Health Plan: Design Process has been prepared by MRG Consulting Engineers Limited as the Project Supervisors for the Design Process in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, 2013. The plan will be made available to the Project Supervisor Construction Stage who will incorporate and develop it as required in the final Safety and Health Plan. The Plan is intended to deal with the Ground Investigation contract only and is not intended to be applied to construction of the main project.

The Client for the project is Kerry County Council.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Tralee Northern Relief Road (Section B) will access the N22/N69 Tralee Bypass Road at the new roundabout at the end of Tralee Northern Relief Road (Section A). Section A was opened to traffic in February 2026. The Tralee Northern Relief Road (Section A & B) when complete will provide a transport connection between the Bypass Road and the Bracker O'Regan Road. The completion of the Scheme will form part of the Northern Relief Road Network.

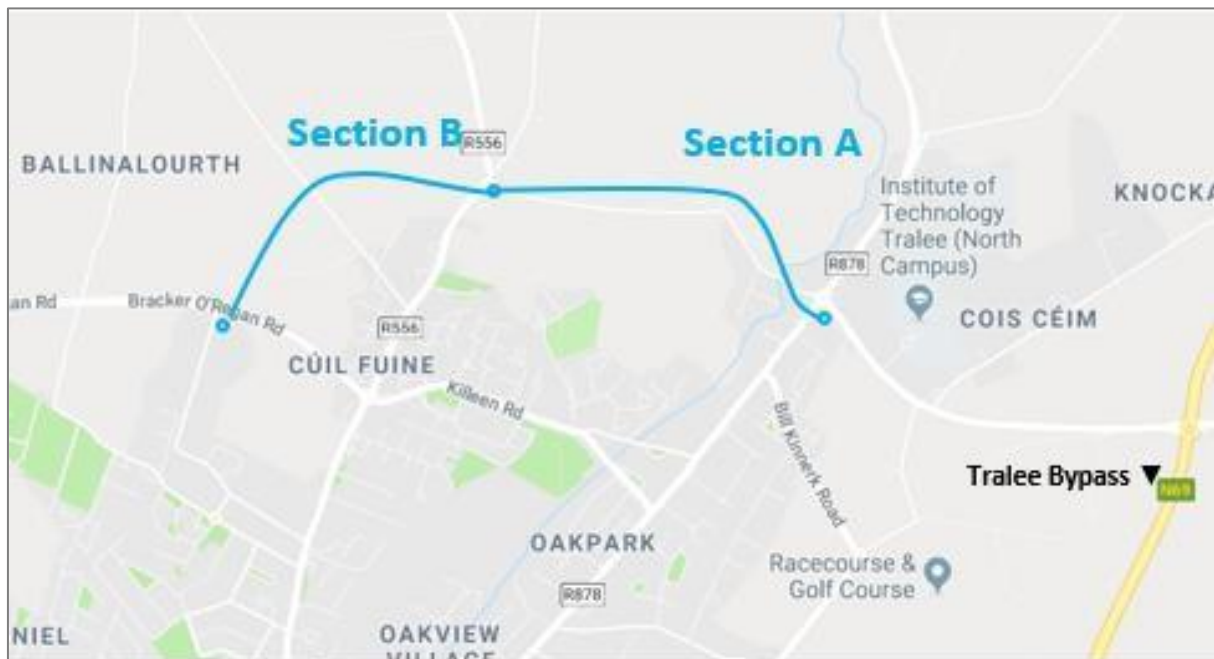


Figure 1.1 TNRR Section A & B

The investigation works on TNRR Section B will include for cable percussion boreholes, rotary cores, trial pits, dynamic probes, testing and Ground Penetrating Radar will be undertaken in the urban fringe area of North Tralee with the locations of the exploratory holes within the TNRR corridor. The Contractor will need to consider traffic management signage at the site entrance(s) off the public roads and at the locations of the slit trenches.

Much of the land on Section B of the proposed Relief Road is on agricultural pasture-land with a north-to-south slope.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE WORKS

The object of the site investigation fieldwork is to establish the following:-

- a) The geological strata in which it is proposed to construct the proposed road and structures;
- b) Evaluate the strength at formation level of the proposed roads;

4. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The construction works envisaged under this site investigation may include the following:-

- a) Shell and Auger Cable Percussion Boreholes;
- b) Window Sampling and Dynamic Probing;
- c) Soil, Water and Gas Sampling;
- d) In-situ and Laboratory Testing;
- e) Excavation for Trial Pits;
- f) Excavation for Silt Trenches;
- g) Rotary Drilling including coring;
- h) Installation of Standpipes and water level measurement at selected boreholes;
- i) Ground Penetrating Radar Survey;
- j) Provision of Traffic Management and Control to facilitate the above;

5. PROJECT SUPERVISION

MRG Consulting Engineers Limited are the appointed Project Supervisor for Design Process for the Ground Investigation. The contact is Kevin Harty, MRG Consulting Engineers Limited, 4 Day Place, Tralee, Co. Kerry, Tel: 00 353 (0)87 2388845 and email kevin.harty@mrg.ie.

6. REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTINUING LIAISON

Liaison between the Contractor and the Designer will be required at regular intervals throughout the course of the site works to consider the following:

- a) Health and safety implications of ongoing site activities;
- b) Unforeseen eventualities during project execution resulting in changes in the scope or location of the Works and which might affect particular risks, contract timescale, or have other health and safety implications;
- c) Notification of any incidents which may affect working arrangements.

7. PROJECT TIMESCALE

The commencement date for the Ground Investigation works is estimated as October 2026 subsequent to confirmation that all the necessary documentation has been provided. The duration of work on site is approximately 1 month.

8. STAFFING

The estimated maximum number of people at work on the site is 4. The Contractor has not been appointed and this document has been prepared at Tender Stage.

9. WORK INVOLVING PARTICULAR RISKS

This section of the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan is prepared to highlight particular risks to workers, the public and others.

The First Schedule of the Safety Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations SI 504 of 2013 gives a non-exhaustive list of Particular Risks to the safety and health of persons at work. The following Particular Risks apply:

Design Risk Assessment – Ground Investigation Works		
Project: Tralee Northern Relief Road (Section B)		Designer: MRG
Ref: Ground Investigation		Date: Feb 25
		PSCS: TBC
Sheet No:		
Design Stage: Constraints and Route Selection - Particular risks applying to Ground Investigation		
No.	Particular Risks Identified (Ref: S, H & W at Work (Construction) Regs 2006)	Yes/No
1	Burial or Engulfment or falling from a height	Yes
2	Chemical or Biological issues	Yes
3	Ionisation radiation (requiring designation of supervised areas)	No
4	Work near High Voltage Power Lines and other electrical cables	Yes
5	Risk of Drowning	Yes
6	Wells, underground Earthworks or Tunnels	Yes
7	Divers requiring Air Supply	No
8	Caissons with Compressed Air Atmosphere	No
9	Explosives	No
10	Assembly/dismantling heavy prefabricated components	No
11	Work in proximity to plant and machinery	Yes
12	Work in the vicinity of trunk underground services, including gas, telecoms and watermains	Yes
Note: if the answer to any of the above is "YES", details shall be provided below. Give the location of the occurrence(s) of the Particular Risk and provide relevant information such as measures for mitigation (preferably by referencing the drawings and/or specification as appropriate).		
No.	(Other) Key Hazards Identified	Decisions/Actions
1	Burial or Engulfment is a risk for all excavations in soil or rock. This is especially true where soft ground and high groundwater levels are present. Falling from a height is a risk where steep and changeable ground conditions are present including ground near steep slopes. Falling from a height is also a risk near smaller features such as riverbanks, boundary walls, ditches, bridges and culverts are present throughout the area of investigation.	Exploratory hole locations have not been specified in areas of known swampland. Holes have been located in areas of soft or sloping ground where it is assessed that competent ground investigation operatives will be capable of carrying out the works without endangering themselves or others. The risks of burial and engulfment are well known by ground investigation contractors, particularly with reference to the stability of trial pit excavations. Access to exploratory hole locations is to be assessed by the PSCS prior to the scheduling of operations. Falls from height on soil / rock cannot be removed by the designer and will require avoidance (alternative locations) or control by the Contractor (use of safety barriers).
Items to be drawn to the attention of Contractor(s): Reference is to be made to available mapping and best practice in ground investigation to ensure safe working practises are followed. Exploratory hole locations are to be assessed for access and suitable space and conditions for operating the necessary plant and equipment. Excavations will be undertaken in several areas of weak soil and high groundwater levels along the scheme where it is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure the stability of all temporary excavations or else abandon them and fill them in.		
No.	(Other) Key Hazards Identified	Decisions/Actions
2	The discovery of contaminated materials posing chemical or biological hazards is possible. Biological hazards could also be present via the livestock on the farmland. Materials for use by the contractor may also pose hazardous to livestock or humans, particularly if permitted to enter groundwater. Fungi and spores may be present in scrubland, as may vermin and briars, with the potential to cause infection or disease.	The risks of discovering such materials considered to be low. Issues arising from contact or inhalation of biological hazards are more likely but can be easily managed by the Contractor through the provision and use of PPE by operatives.

Items to be drawn to the attention of Contractor(s):

The area in question contains some made ground, scrubland, farmland, woodland and areas close to groundwater or watercourses. The storage of materials and pumping of water from excavations should be carried out so as to avoid entering groundwater and watercourses. PPE should be specified by the PSCS where it is deemed necessary to avoid these risks.

No.	(Other) Key Hazards Identified	Decisions/Actions
5	Unknown wells, underground earthworks or tunnels could present the risk of falls, engulfment/entrapment or drowning. No open wells or underground earthworks are known of. Also, contamination of drinking water could occur if boring too close to bored wells.	Boring is not specified near to wells used for domestic abstraction.
Items to be drawn to the attention of Contractor(s): The Contractor should ensure operatives are directed not to use or enter tunnels or suspect earthworks.		
No.	(Other) Key Hazards Identified	Decisions/Actions
6	Plant operating in close proximity to construction operatives and public roads. These hazards are inherent in general construction activities. Machinery operations cannot be avoided.	Adequate working space, adequate access route(s) and traffic management and planning should all be provided.
Items to be drawn to the attention of Contractor(s): Access routes need to be assessed and improved at some of the exploratory hole locations.		

Apart from the above listed particular risks, the following list gives other particular risks, which have been identified by the PSDP and are not listed in Schedule 1 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Construction Regulations 2013:

- i) Working in the vicinity of vehicles on site;
- ii) Working in the vicinity of traffic on existing roads;
- iii) Working in fields containing livestock;
- iv) Working remotely;
- v) Working within woodlands;
- vi) Working over / or adjacent to soft ground and bogs;
- vii) Risk of electrocution from electrical cables;
- viii) Work involving the excavation of trial pits up to 5m deep;
- ix) Work involving the use of drilling and excavation equipment on sloping ground;
- x) Work involving exposure of workers to excessive noise and the consequent effects on health.
- xi) Work in vicinity of trunk underground utilities such as watermains

The above list is non-exhaustive and represents those risks that have been identified by the PSDP during the design process following completion of a risk assessment for the scheme, which could not practicably be eliminated by revising the design. In addition, it should be noted that a number of risks may arise out of working methods proposed by the Contractor and as such cannot be determined by the PSDP.

Risks to Safety of the Public and Others

The following is a non-exhaustive list of the particular risks to the safety of the public and others in the works:

- i) injury and exposure to contaminated material or excavations resulting from unauthorised access to the site by members of the public;
- ii) proximity of vehicles and equipment to vehicles and pedestrian paths;
- iii) spread of disease and prevention of same;
- iv) pollution of wells and groundwater.

Specific Measures for Reducing Particular Risks

It is envisaged at the Design Process that the following non-exhaustive list of specific measures for reducing particular risks will be addressed in the developed Safety and Health Plan.

- i) Securing the site against unauthorised access;
- ii) Measures will be required for the safe operation of plant/equipment and other construction activities where these are in the vicinity of E.S.B. power lines;
- iii) A desk study has indicated that services are located on site and these need to be confirmed by careful means prior to excavating. The available information will be provided to the successful Tenderer;
- iv) The provision of appropriate traffic management on and adjacent to public roads.
- v) Maintaining a safe and practical distance from the banks of rivers and streams where possible and the provision of suitable rescue equipment for the prevention of drowning where there is a perceived risk of falling;
- vi) Maintaining a safe and practical distance from the foundations and structure of any walls or fences;
- vii) The Contractor to ensure the maintenance of appropriate slope angles on side walls in open excavation to ensure slope stability and eliminate the risk of collapse/burial under different weather conditions;
- viii) Ensure the Contractor provides fencing/barriers to open excavations when left unsupervised for any period of time;
- ix) Maintaining a safe and stable support platform for equipment, vehicles and working personnel in areas of soft ground and bogs;
- x) Supervision of the Contractor's own staff with regard to adherence to the Contractor's own Company Health and Safety Policy/Statement and specific Project Safety and Health Plan.

10. RISK ASSESSMENT

The Risk Assessment is based on guidelines to the Safety Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, issued by the Health & Safety Authority. The following Risk Rating Matrix is adopted:

Likelihood		H	M	L
Severity	H	3	3	2
	M	3	2	1
	L	2	1	1

Severity

H – Fatality, major injury causing long-term disability

M – Injury or illness causing short-term disability

L – Other injury or illness

Likelihood

H – Certain or near certainty

M – Reasonably likely

L – Very seldom or never

Risk Rating

3 = High risk – action required

2 = Medium risk – action required unless good reason

1 = Low risk – no action required

Table 1.0 below gives the risk assessment of the risks that have been identified during scoping and preparation of the Tralee Northern Relief Road (Section B) Preliminary Ground Investigation Contract. Table 1.0 gives a schedule of the risks and where the designer has not been able to avoid or mitigate the risk to a risk rating of 1 i.e. there is a residual risk, this shall be notified to the PSDP and/or PSCS by copying this document to him.

Table 1.0 Risk Assessment for Tralee Northern Relief Road Section B Ground Investigation Contract

Activity, Design, Process, Material Description of activity	Hazard Outline what the potential is of the activity to cause harm	Initial Risk Rating See Severity/ Likelihood Matrix	Actions by PSDP to Reduce Risk Rating (a) Is the initial risk rating >1? If yes, consider as a priority the need to avoid and reduce risks. (b) Can the risk be reasonably avoided by changing the design or specification? If yes, explain how and change it. (c) Can the risk be reasonably reduced by changing the design or specification? If yes, explain how the designer should address the risk and if not the final risk ratio reduced to 1 should be passed on to the PSDP and/or the PSCS. (d) If the final risk rating is >1, explain why and what others need to do to minimise the risk.	Final Risk Rating See Severity / Likelihood Matrix. If >1 the information is required for the PSDP	Is Final Risk Rating 2 or 3? If so, in what form has information been passed to PSDP or PSCS? Record information passed to the PSDP and/or PSCS for inclusion in the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan and/or Safety File
Ground Investigation activities – boring, drilling, pitting & trenching	Dust.	2	(a) Yes, risk rating > 1 (b) No - inherent to the nature of Ground Investigation activity. (c) No. (d) Residual risk remains because it is impossible to eliminate dust. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) should be used.	2	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS
Ground Investigation activities – boring, drilling, pitting & trenching	Exposure to noise Vibration.	2 2	(a) Yes, risk rating >1 (b) No – inherent to the nature of Ground Investigation activity. (c) No. (d) Residual risk remains because it is impossible to eliminate exposure to noise / vibration on sites. Enclosures of noise should be provided where practical; ear defenders and PPE should be used.	2 2	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS
Ground Investigation activities – boring, drilling, pitting & trenching	Handling.	3	(a) Yes, risk rating > 1. (b) No – inherent to the nature of Ground Investigation activity. (c) No. (d) Residual risk remains because it is impossible to eliminate handling. Attachment points should be provided on items to be handled. Self release shackles should be provided. Weight details should be provided on elements.	2	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS

Activity, Design, Process, Material	Hazard	Initial Risk Rating	Actions by PSDP to Reduce Risk Rating	Final Risk Rating	Is Final Risk Rating 2 or 3? If so, in what form has information been passed to PSDP or PSCS?
Ground Investigation activities	Plant / equipment	3	(a) Yes, risk rating > 1 (b) No – inherent to the nature of Ground Investigation activity. (c) Optimise design by allowing for adequate working space, near to access route(s) where possible. (d) Residual risk remains because it is impossible to eliminate plant or to limit investigations to areas with existing access routes. Adequate working space and planning should be provided.	2	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS
Ground Investigation activities	Tripping	2	(a) Yes, risk rating > 1 (b) No – inherent to the nature of Ground Investigation activity. (c) No. (d) Residual risk remains. The Contractor will be required to employ good housekeeping measures,	2	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS
Unauthorised Access by members of the public	Risk to falls/burial; Exposure to moving plant; Tripping; Exposure to harmful substances	3	(a) Yes, risk rating >1.	3	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS
		3	(b) No – it is not possible to design out this hazard	2	
		2	(c) Yes – fence off working areas around exploratory holes close to footpaths and roadways.	2	
		2	(d) A residual risk remains in relation to this hazard. The Contractor will be required to employ good housekeeping and security measures.	2	
Excavations	Risk of falls; Being struck by machinery; Collapse; Exposure to harmful substances. Noise & Vibration; Collapse	3	(a) Yes, risk rating >1	2	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS
		3	(b) No – the design requires excavation for ground investigation works.	3	
		3	(c) Yes – the extent of the depth of excavation has been specified as the minimal depth required for design purposes.	2	
		2	(d) Provide trench support if required. Provide traffic management, boundary fencing and adequate guardrail as required.	2	
		2	(e) Residual risk of falls, being struck by machinery, collapse and exposure to harmful substances remains. Site practices of reduced access to deep excavations, temporary support and edge protection will reduce the risk on site. PPE required.	2	
		3		3	

Activity, Design, Process, Material	Hazard	Initial Risk Rating	Actions by PSDP to Reduce Risk Rating	Final Risk Rating	Is Final Risk Rating 2 or 3? If so, in what form has information been passed to PSDP or PSCS?
Movement of plant equipment/ moving parts of equipment	Risk of being struck by moving plant; Tripping; Exposure to harmful substances; Noise & vibration; Working adjacent to live carriageway and live railway. Handling	3	(a) Yes, risk rating >1.	3	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS
		1	(b) No –the nature of ground investigation works requires movement of plant and moving parts of equipment.	1	
		1	(c) No	1	
		2	(d) It is not possible to design out this hazard. Highlight requirements for PPE and Ground Investigation contractor required to produce H & S statement, risk assessments and safety method statements.	2	
		3	(e) A residual risk remains in relation to this hazard. The Contractor will be required to ensure that safe operating methods and procedures are used.	2	
		2		2	
Working adjacent to and in a river	Drowning	3	(a) Yes, risk rating > 1. (b) No – inherent to the nature of Ground Investigation activity. (c) No. (d) Residual risk remains because it is impossible to eliminate the possibility of people drowning	3	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS
Working on farmland	Livestock	3	(a) Yes, risk rating > 1. (b) No – inherent to the nature of Ground Investigation activities in agricultural areas. (c) Yes – specification of adequate fencing and protection around exploratory holes reduces risk. (d) Residual risk remains because it is impossible to control the movement of livestock. Contractor is to fence around equipment and open holes or excavations at exploratory hole locations to ensure protection of operatives from livestock and livestock from excavations and equipment	2	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS

Activity, Design, Process, Material	Hazard	Initial Risk Rating	Actions by PSDP to Reduce Risk Rating	Final Risk Rating	Is Final Risk Rating 2 or 3? If so, in what form has information been passed to PSDP or PSCS?
Working in wooded or overgrown areas	Tripping over tree roots	2	(a) Yes, risk rating > 1.	2	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS
	Bumping into branches	2	(b) No – inherent to the nature of Ground Investigation activities.	2	
	Falling in open drainage ditches	3	(c) Yes – location of exploratory holes have been proposed in locations close to accessible areas (d) Residual risk remains. The Contractor is to assess the proposed locations of exploratory holes, prepare method statements for works in wooded areas and suggest comparable alternatives to PSDP if necessary. Personnel to be provided with appropriate PPE and to ensure proper housekeeping measures are carried out.	3	

Activity, Design, Process, Material	Hazard	Initial Risk Rating	Actions by PSDP to Reduce Risk Rating	Final Risk Rating	Is Final Risk Rating 2 or 3? If so, in what form has information been passed to PSDP or PSCS?
Access for maintenance and reading of piezometer groundwater levels	Manual handling.	1	(a) No, risk rating <1. (b) – (c) – (d) Yes, risk rating <1.	1	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS
Working adjacent to or above live underground services	Electrocution Exposure to harmful substances. Explosion	3 2 3	(a) Yes, risk rating >1. (b) No – the nature of ground investigation works requires boring and excavation in proximity to these services. (c) Yes – locations of known services are provided in contract drawings (to be verified on-site). Measures to hand excavate to 1.2m depth are specified to check for services prior to boring and excavation with machinery. (d) Residual risk remains as it is impossible to eliminate the possibility of unknown services being present, or for known services to be located incorrectly on drawings. Excavation permits to be obtained by Contractor from relevant authorities. Also, check (CAT Scans or similar) for UG services prior to any excavation or boring. PPE required for personnel.	3 2 2	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS
Working on steep slopes	Falls Subsidence, burial and/or engulfment Poor or unexpected performance of plant and machinery Steep falls beyond edge	3 3 3 3	(a) Yes, risk rating > 1. (b) No – inherent to the nature of Ground Investigation activities. (c) Yes – location of exploratory holes have been proposed in flatter locations based on the relative severity of slopes in an area requiring investigation. (d) Residual risk remains. The Contractor is to assess the proposed locations of exploratory holes and suggest feasible and comparable alternatives if necessary. Personnel to be provided with appropriate PPE and to ensure proper housekeeping measures are carried out.	2 2 2 3	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS

Activity, Design, Process, Material	Hazard	Initial Risk Rating	Actions by PSDP to Reduce Risk Rating	Final Risk Rating	Is Final Risk Rating 2 or 3? If so, in what form has information been passed to PSDP or PSCS?
Working on soft ground	Engulfment	3	(a) Yes, risk rating >1.	3	Copy Design Risk Assessment to PSCS
	Becoming stuck	2	(b) No – the nature of ground investigation works requires boring and excavation in areas of soft ground.	2	
	Instability for plant	3	(c) Partly – dynamic probing specified in some areas of soft ground can be carried out in advance of sending in heavier equipment. Further measures not possible without ground investigation information.	3	
	Collapse or instability of excavations	3	(d) Residual risk remains. The Contractor is to assess the proposed locations of exploratory holes and suggest feasible and comparable alternatives if necessary. Personnel to be provided with appropriate PPE.	3	

In addition to those Performance Standards included in Table 1 the following non-exhaustive list of documents are also considered appropriate when evaluating specific measures required to mitigate risk and hazards during construction of the works.

Working Places

HSA – Build in Safety – A short guide to good practice and legislation
HSA – Construction Safety Partnership Plan 2000-2002
HSA – Safety Behaviour in the Construction Industry
HSA – Stay Safe on Site
HSA – Safety with Asbestos
TSO – Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1997 (SI 1992/3004)
HSE – Health and Safety in Construction (HS(G)37)

Site Transport

HSA – Safety and Workplace Vehicles
HSE – Transport Kills – A Study of Fatal Accidents in Industry
HSE – Construction Site Transport Safety – Safe Use of Compact Diggers (CIS52)
HSE – Safe Use of Vehicles on Construction Sites (HS(G)144)

Protective Clothing and Equipment

TSO – Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 (SI1992/2966)
TSO – Construction (Head Protection) Regulations 1989 (SI 1989/2209)
HSE – The Construction (Head Protection) Regulations 1989: Guidance on Regulations (L102)
HSE – A Short Guide to the Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 (IND(G)174)
HSE – Respiratory Protective Equipment for use Against Airborne Radioactivity (EH53)
HSE – Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Equipment: A Practical Guide (HS(G)53)
HSE – Head Protection for Sikhs Wearing Turbans – Guidance for Employers (IND(G)262)
HSE – Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992. Guidance on the Regulations (L25)
HSE – PPE: Principles, Duties and Responsibilities (Con. Sheet 28)
HSE – PPE: Hearing Protection (Con. Sheet 30)
HSE – PPE: Eye and Face Protection (Con. Sheet 31)
HSE – PPE: Safety Helmets (CIS 50)

Mechanical Plant and Equipment

HSA – Code of Practice: Rider-Operated Lift Trucks: Operator Training and Supplementary Guidance
European Communities (Machinery) Regulations 2001 (S.I. No. 518 of 2001)
European Communities (Wire Ropes, Chains and hooks) Regulations, 1979 (S.I. No. 207 of 1979)
TSO – Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER) (SI 1998/2306)
TSO – Simple Guide to PUWER (IND(G)291)
HSE – Rider Operated Lift Trucks – Operator Training (L117)
HSE – Safety in Working with Lift Trucks (HS(G)6)
HSE – Safe Use of Work Equipment: Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1992: ACOP and Guidance (L22)

Portable Tools

TSO – Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER) (SI 1998/2306)
HSE – Safety with Chainsaws (AS207)
HSE – Portable Electric Tools & Equipment (CIS 6)
HSE – Safety in the Use of Abrasive Wheels (HS(G)17)
HSE – Compressed Air Safety (HS(G)39)
HSE – Safe Use of Work Equipment: Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1992. ACOP and Guidance on the Regulations (L22)
HSE – Manual Handling. Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992. Guidance on Regulations (LS23)
Pneumatic Nailing and Stapling Tools (PM 17)

Health Issues

Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Night Work and Shift Work) Regulations, 2000
European Communities (Protection of Workers) Exposure to Noise) Regulations 1990 (S.I. No. 157 of 1990)
HSA – Factsheet, Slips, Trips and Falls

HSA – Guidance on the Management of Manual Handling in the Workplace
HSA| - Ergonomics in the Workplace
HSA – Guide for Employers Workplace Stress
HSA – Dignity in the Workplace Charter
HSA – Guide Violence at Work
HSA – Code of Practice on the Prevention of Workplace Bullying 07
HSA – Guidelines on the Prevention of Workplace Bullying
HSA – Report of the Task Force on the Prevention of Workplace Bullying
HSA – Work Positive Pack - Prioritising
HSA – Guidelines on First-Aid at Places of Work
HSA – Care with Minimal Lifting
HSA – Guidance Notes on Prevention of Dermatitis
HSA – Guidelines to the Noise Regulations
HSA – Handle With Care – Safe Manual Handling
HSA – Is your Work Making You Deaf
HSA – Occupational Asthma – An Employers' Guide
HSA – Occupational Asthma – Medical Guidance Notes on occupational Asthma

Legislation/Safety Management

Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005
Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations, 2007
Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, 2013
HSA – Guidelines on Preparing Your Safety Statements and Carrying Out Risk Assessments
HSA – Guidelines on Safety Consultation and Representatives
HSA – Guidelines on the Health and Safety of Office Workers
HSA – Obligatory Safety Signs
HSA – Safe Company: A Guide to Making Your Company Safe
HSA – Safe Company Video
HSA – Safe to Work (A Guide to Preparing a Safety Statement for a Small Business)
HSA – Short Guide to Health and Safety Law
HSA – Short Guide to Health and Safety Law Irish Version
HSA – The HSA and You
HSA – Tu Fein Agus HSA
HSA –Workplace Health and Safety Management