



Preliminary Safety & Health Plan

Project: Proposed Fire Remediation and Refurbishment works at
Fairhill Lodge, Dungloe, County Donegal, F94 FP8D for Respond

Fairhill Lodge, An Mhín Mhór, An Clochán Liath, Co. Dhún Na Ngall

Doc. No.: DSP_SDC_Z6120_RA

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Documentation Control Sheet

Client	Respond			
Document Title	Preliminary Safety & Health Plan	Document No.	PSDP_SDC_Z6583_RA	Volume Rev_A
Project	Proposed Fire Remediation and Refurbishment works at Fairhill Lodge, Dungloe, County Donegal, F94 FP8D for Respond			

Document Status

Safetydot.com				DOCUMENT REF
Project No. Z6583				Preliminary Safety and Health Plan
A	Tender Issue to PSCS	GR-SDC	06 Sept 2026	Gordon RICHARDSON B.Sc. (Microbiology, Biochemistry), Dip. (Biotechnology), Dip. (S.H.W.W.), NCEA in Science (Applied Biology), CMIOSH Chartered Safety & Health Professional
Rev	Description & Rationale	Originated	Date	Checked & Authorised

This Preliminary Safety & Health Plan is to be read in conjunction with the tender issue drawings & Designer/ Architectural Specification and Planning Permission Conditions.

Please note: SHWW Act 2005: Section 21: Duty of employers to co-operate - Where employers share a place of work, they are required to co-operate on complying with and implementing health and safety legislation. In doing so, they should take into account the nature of the work carried on and co-ordinate their activities and inform each other and their respective employees/safety representatives of risks from their work activities. They should exchange safety statements or relevant extracts relating to hazards and risks.

- **Japanese Knotweed:** Need to inspect site for possible new growth or evidence of presence.
- **WARNING:** All discarded PPE must not be left lying about.
- **CAUTION:** No tools or equipment should be left accessible to members of the public.
- Definition: [Irish Water = Uisce Eireann = IW = UE]
- Definition: **Local Respond Technical Service Administrator= TSA**
- **Respond** Protocol Ref: **AM4 P01 "Access Procedure for Landlords for Gas Safety Inspections"**.
- **Respond Fairhill Lodge - Brief Documentation Q-2026**

Reference information - General:

- ✓ Code of Practice for the Remediation of Fire Safety Defects - "Guidance for Owners' Management Companies, Building Professionals and Local Authority Staff in the context of the Fire Services Acts 1981 and 2003"; issue Date July / August / December 2023.
- ✓ Fire Safety Guide for Building Owners and Operators - Guide for Persons having Control under Section 18(2) Fire Services Acts 1981 & 2003.
- ✓ Multi-Unit Developments Act 2011, and Section 18(2) the Fire Services Acts 1981 and 2003.
- ✓ Fire Services Acts 1981 & 2003.
- ✓ Defects in Apartment-Report of the Working Group to examine Defects in Housing published by the Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage (2022).
- ✓ Code of Practice for Fire Safety Assessment of Premises and Buildings published by the Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage (2022).
- ✓ "Framework for Enhancing Fire Safety in Dwellings where concerns arise" 2017.

- ✓ (Draft) Fire Safety Guide for Building Owners and Operators - Guide for Persons having Control under Section 18(2) Fire Services Acts 1981 & 2003.
- ✓ Fire Safety Guide for Building Owners and Operators - Guide for persons having control under Section 18(2) of the Fire Services Acts 1981 and 2003; Issue Date August 2023.
- ✓ Report of the Working Group to Examine Defects in Housing. From: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
- ✓ <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-housing-local-government-and-heritage/services/interim-remediation-scheme-for-fire-safety-defects-in-apartments-and-duplexes/>
- ✓ <https://traffic.tii.ie/>
- ✓ Health and Safety Authority Guidance on Lone Working
- ✓ The HSA Code of Practice for Safety in Roofwork.

Building Regulations & Technical Guidelines:



Part A – Structure:

- ✓ SI 138 of 2012 Building Regulations (Part A Amendment) Regulations 2012
- ✓ Technical Guidance Document A - Structure

Part B - Fire Safety:

- ✓ S.I. No. 108 of 2024 - Building Regulations (Part B Amendment) Regulations 2024
- ✓ SI 115 of 2006 - (Part B) - Building Regulations (Amendment) Regulations 2006
- ✓ Technical Guidance Document B - Fire Safety – Volume 1 Buildings other than Dwelling Houses

Part B - Fire Safety 2017 Volume 2 Dwelling Houses:

- ✓ S.I. 57 of 2017 Building Regulations (Part B Amendment) Regulations 2017
- ✓ Technical Guidance Document B - Fire Safety - Volume 2 Dwelling Houses

Part C - Site Preparation and Resistance to Moisture:

- ✓ S.I. No. 497 of 1997 Building Regulations
- ✓ Technical Guidance Document C - Site Preparation and Resistance to Moisture

Part D - Materials and Workmanship:

- ✓ SI 224 of 2013 Building Regulations (Part D Amendment) Regulations 2013
- ✓ Technical Guidance Document D - Materials and Workmanship

Part E – Sound:

- ✓ SI 606 of 2014 Building Regulations (Part E Amendment) Regulations 2014
- ✓ Technical Guidance Document E - Sound

Part F – Ventilation:

- ✓ SI 263 of 2019 - Building Regulations (Part F Amendment) Regulations 2019
- ✓ Technical Guidance Document F - Ventilation

Part G – Hygiene:

- ✓ S.I.335 of 2008 Building Regulations (Part G Amendment) Regulations 2008
- ✓ Technical Guidance Document G - Hygiene

Part H - Drainage and Waste Water Disposal:

- ✓ SI 561 of 2010 Building Regulations (Part H Amendment) Regulations 2010
- ✓ Technical Guidance Document H - Drainage and Waste Water Disposal

Part J - Heat Producing Appliances:

- ✓ SI 133 of 2014 Building Regulations (Part J Amendment) Regulations 2014
- ✓ Technical Guidance Document J - Heat Producing Appliances

Part K - Stairways, Ladders, Ramps and Guards:

- ✓ SI 180 of 2014 Building Regulations (Part K Amendment) Regulations 2014
- ✓ Technical Guidance Document K - Stairways, Ladders, Ramps and Guards

Part L - Conservation of Fuel and Energy:

- ✓ S.I 535 of 2022 - Building Regulations (Part L Amendment) Regulations 2022
- ✓ S.I 534 of 2022 - European Union (District Heating) Regulations 2022
- ✓ Technical Guidance Document L - Conservation of Fuel and Energy - Dwellings
- ✓ Technical Guidance Document L - Conservation of Fuel and Energy - Buildings other than Dwellings

Part M - Access and Use:

- ✓ SI 608 2022 – Building Regulations (Part M Amendment) Regulations 2022
- ✓ Technical Guidance Document M - Access and Use



The Health & Safety Declaration in the Appendix to be signed by the PSCS Appointed To be completed and returned to the Architect upon successful award of contract.

Disclaimer: The Preliminary Safety and Health Plan has been prepared, as required under Regulation 12(1)(a) (b) of 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. While all reasonable care has been taken in the compilation and publication of the contents of this document, Safetydot.com makes no representations or warranties, whether express or implied, as to the accuracy or suitability of the information or materials contained in this resource. It is not the intention to identify normal construction activities that a competent Contractor would anticipate in a project of this nature. Access to and use of the information herein is entirely at the risk of the user. The information contained in this Preliminary Health and Safety Plan has been prepared prior to the commencement of the work on site. It does not take account of any matters or information which may come to light after that time. The information contained within this document is of a condensed and general informational nature only and can change from time to time. It should not, by itself, be relied upon in determining legal rights or other decisions. Safetydot.com does not assume legal or other liability for any inaccuracy, mistake, misstatement or any other error of whatever nature contained herein. Safetydot.com hereby formally disclaims liability in respect of such aforesaid matters. In the event of a global pandemic or similar disruptive phenomena, the Contractor appointed to carry out the project shall factor same into risk assessment of works and be responsible for implementing appropriate protocols to protect its workers as far as reasonably practical. Safetydot.com shall not be liable, directly or indirectly, to the user or any other third party for any damage resulting from the use of the information contained or implied in the document or in the event of a global pandemic or similar disruptive phenomena. The Contractor and Project Supervisor (Construction) are advised that commencement of excavation or other openings up of works may reveal changes requiring reassessment of the construction/design risks. Absence of mention of items must not be deemed to be an endorsement by us that such are safe. It is recommended that the Contractor always undertake risk assessments pre-construction to enable him develop safe systems of work and build/construct safely. The Contractor shall be appointed to the role of Project Supervisor Construction Stage. **Note:** This Preliminary Safety & Health Plan shall be reviewed on an ongoing basis and shall be updated as and when deemed necessary where feasibly possible to ensure that every effort is being made continuously to ensure that a systematic method of approach is being undertaken to ensure that works are being carried out in a safe manner. The Preliminary Safety & Health Plan has been prepared using information available prior to carrying out any work on site and does not take into account any information arising after its compilation however it is a controlled document and it may be amended at any time. The information in this Preliminary Safety & Health Plan has been prepared prior to the commencement of the works on site. It does not take account of any matters or information or designers risk assessments or legislation & Codes of Practice changes, temporary or permanent design changes which may come to light after that time.



Eircode - F94 FP8D



WARNING: Failure to supply the Client with relevant information to complete the *Safety File at the end of the project may result with the Main Contractor been issued a Direction under the Construction Regulations 2013 which is notifiable to the HSA and may also result in payments for works done been delayed. *see section 9

PSDP Role For:	Tender Stage Only	Construction Phase	Safety File ¹	Site Visits
	Yes x No ☐	Yes ☐ No x	Yes ☐ No x	Yes ☐ No x

Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION	4.0	OVERVIEW OF PROJECT
1.1	Overview	4.1	Introduction
1.2	Summary of Duties of the Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP)	4.2	Project Schedule & Intended Project Completion Time
1.3	Summary of Duties of the Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS)	4.3	Compilation of the Safety File
1.4	General Statement of Policy	4.4	Drawings / Specifications
		4.5	Existing Work Environment
		4.6	Existing Services
		4.7	Access to the Site
2.0	APPOINTMENTS - PROJECT TEAM	4.8	Service User and Staff Safety
2.1	Client	4.9	Method Statement Arrangements
2.2	Local Authority (LA)	4.10	Protected Structure
2.3	Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP)	4.11	The PSCS's Bona Fide Sub Contractors (BFSC)
2.4	Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS)	4.12	Security Arrangements
3.0	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	5.0	ACTIVITIES WITH PARTICULAR RISKS
3.1	General	5.1	Risk of Burial, Demolition, Engulfment in Swampland or Falls from a Height
3.2	Description of Construction Works		(a) Burial under Earthfalls
3.3	Existing Safety File, Records & Plans of Existing Facility / Site		(b) Demolition
			(c) Engulfment in Swampland
			(d) Falling From a Height

¹ Compilation and delivery of safety file to the client shall be the responsibility of the Project Supervisor Construction Stage for the project. The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works mentioned above when estimating at tender submission. The Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP) has only been appointed for the tender stage of the project and to carry out a defined number of site visits.

5.2 Risks from Chemical, Biological or Physical Hazards

- (a) Biological
- (b) Chemical
- (c) Physical Hazards

5.3 Work with Ionising Radiation

5.4 High Voltage Lines

5.5 Risk of Drowning

5.6 Work on wells, underground earthworks and tunnels

5.7 Work carried out by divers at work having a system of air supply

5.8 Work carried out in a caisson with a compressed air atmosphere

5.9 Work involving the use of explosives

5.10 Assembly or Dismantling of Heavy Prefabricated Components

6.0 OTHER RISKS

6.1 Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

6.2 Use of Building Materials & Plant and Plant, Machinery & Equipment

6.3 Use and Storage of Chemicals, Compressed Gases and Fuels

6.4 Scaffolding & Scaffold Management & Trestles Use

6.5 Ladder Access

6.6 Manual Handling

6.7 Adverse Weather Conditions

6.8 6.8.1 Pedestrians, Walkways and Road Safety – Signage

6.8.2 Traffic Routes

6.9 Site Compound

6.10 Use of Cutting Implements

6.11 Working at Height

6.12 Reducing Noise and Vibration

6.21 Excavator Quick Hitches

6.22 Use, Storage, Movement, Handling Plasterboard

7.0 Review of Sub-Contractor Safety Statements & Insurance

8.0 Owner Site Safety Procedures

9.0 Safety Documentation

10.0 Owner Site Safety Procedures

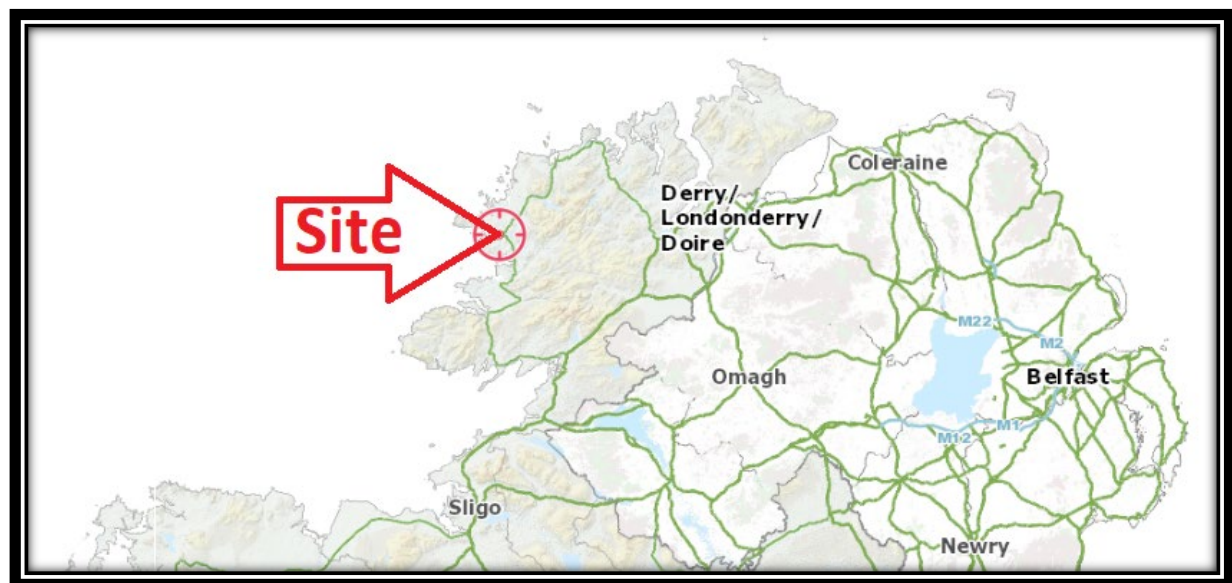


Fig 1.1 site location.

Part 1

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This project is concerned with the Proposed Fire Remediation and Refurbishment works at Fairhill Lodge, Dungloe, County Donegal, F94 FP8D for Respond. Works will be carried out to include but not limited to the following:

- Fireproofing above all fire separating block walls on Level 2
- Fireproofing of unprotected service penetrations
- Replacement of fire doors and fireproofing around frames on all three levels in the main corridors and common lobby on 1st and 2nd floors
- Full replacement of all external windows, excluding previously replaced ground floor units
- Fireproofing external wall cavities at all external windows, excluding those previously changed out
- Replacement of ceilings removed for fireproofing access and redecoration of same, including painting of ceilings in full rooms in apartments impacted
- Making good of walls and replacement of door reveal liners in corridor and lobby areas post replacement of fire doors, including replacement of skirting and architrave in common lobbies on 1st and 2nd floor and main corridors on all three levels
- Redecoration of walls in common lobbies on 1st and 2nd floor and main corridors on all three levels
- Making good post replacement of external windows, both internally via PVC architrave and externally via plaster repairs
- Replacement of flooring in common lobbies on 1st and 2nd floor and main corridors on all three levels
- Replacement of window boards post replacement of external windows
- Moisture resistant paint treatment to the full external façade in line with the structural engineer's report
- Allowance for 5nr. additional access hatches in the Level 2 corridor / lobby ceilings
- Allowance for structural steel encasement, extent to be confirmed

This document is devised to outline the duties imposed by all parties concerning their legal duties under Safety and Health Legislation. This document must be read in full and given careful consideration, the areas highlighted in red or blue writing should be given careful attention. This document is known as the **Preliminary Safety and Health Plan** for the design process and is prepared to comply with the requirements of Regulation 12 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Regulations (Construction) 2013; SI No. 291, otherwise known as the "Construction Regulations", and is based on project information at this time. It covers the Design Process of the Project and its purpose is to provide the basis from which the **Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS)** can prepare the **Construction Stage Safety and Health Plan** for the Project. The document will be revised as required to take account of the progress of the work and any significant changes which occur.

1.2 Summary of Duties of the Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS)

The Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS), unless specifically noted otherwise, shall be the Main Contractor who will be appointed in accordance with the provisions of S.I. 291 of Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013.

1.3 General Statement of Policy

It is the policy of Safetydot.com to give the greatest importance to the health and safety of all persons employed on the project in accordance with The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 Revised Updated to 25

September 2024² supplemented by The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007 to 26 May 2023³ and The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 to 13th October 2021^{4,5}. To this end every reasonably practicable effort will be made during the design and the construction stages to provide advice to ensure a safe and healthy working environment. There shall be full co-operation between all designers, engineers, contractors, consultants, client and others working on this project and shall comply with the requirements as set out in the statutory regulations, Local Authorities (LA) and other regulations and codes of practices relevant to the project works. Safety will be an integral part of the project management strategy and effective safety policies and site safety rules shall be prepared by the PSCS appointed to prevent accidents and incidents or damage to property, protect public safety, apply robust Traffic Management Controls, compliance with the Traffic Signs Manual issued by the Department of Transport Chapter 8 and National Roads Authority Guidelines, Local Authorities (LA) protocols including Incident Management Procedures, Equipment Controls and the Environment. This will need to be taken into account by the appointed PSCS when estimating at tender stage.

1.5 Statutory Requirements

All construction work will be carried out to comply with current applicable safety laws and regulations in Ireland and in particular with:

- *Safety, Health & Welfare at Work Act, 2005 Revised Updated to 25 September 2024⁶*
- *Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations, 2007 to 26 May 2023⁷ Including its Amendments*
- *Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, 2013 to 13th October 2021⁸*
- *The HS.A Code of Practice for Safety in Roofwork.*
- *Fire Services Act 1981 (and statutory instruments attaching thereto)*
- *Code of Practice on the Prevention of Workplace Bullying*
- *The Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Biological Agents) Regulations,*
- *Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services*
- *Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations*
- *Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Carcinogens) Regulations*
- *HSA Codes of Practice for access and working scaffolds.*
- *Existing and imminent EU directives relating to Safety Health & Welfare at Work.*

1.6 All works shall comply with:

- ✓ *Building Control Regulations 1997-2017 and any amendments.*
- ✓ *Works Requirements & Schedule of works & related drawings*
- ✓ *Preliminary Safety and Health Plan*
- ✓ *Homebond House Building manual 7th Edition.*
- ✓ *Limiting Thermal Bridging and Air Infiltration Acceptable Construction Details (www.environ.ie).*
- ✓ *Recommendations for Site Development Works for Housing Areas.*

² No. 10 of 2005 - Safety, Health and Welfare At Work Act 2005 (Revised). Updated to 5 April 2024.

³ S.I. No. 255/2023 - Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) (Amendment) Regulations 2023. These Regulations shall come into operation on 24 May 2023.

⁴ S.I. No. 528/2021 - Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) (Amendment) Regulations 2021. Effective 13 October 2021.

⁵ S.I. No. 528/2021 - Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) (Amendment) Regulations 2021. Effective 13 October 2021.

⁶ No. 10 of 2005 - Safety, Health and Welfare At Work Act 2005 (Revised). Updated to 5 April 2024.

⁷ S.I. No. 619/2021 - Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2021. These Regulations shall come into operation on 20 November 2023. S.I. No. 610/2021 - Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) (Amendment) Regulations 2021. These Regulations shall come into operation on 20 November 2021.

⁸ S.I. No. 528/2021 - Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) (Amendment) Regulations 2021. Effective 13 October 2021.

- ✓ *Approved Codes of Practice and Guidance issued by the Health & Safety Authority (H.S.A).*
- ✓ *Any other associated regulations and codes of practice.*
- ✓ *“Better Energy Programmes Contractors Code of Practice and Standards and Specifications Guidelines Version 7.3 2018”. A red-line version is available on request from SEAI - renamed as “Domestic Technical Standards and Specifications (DTSS)” Version 1.4 2023.*
- ✓ *In general, all works should be carried out in accordance with the specifications in this DTSS, and best practice and technical guidance documents outlined herein¹, which include, but are not limited to:*
 - *S.R. 54:2014 Code of practice for the energy efficient retrofit of dwellings*
 - *Building Regulations Technical Guidance Documents (Latest updates of Part L, Part B, Part C, Part D, Part F, Part J, Part M in particular).*
 - *The System Supplier/ Product Manufacturer Guidelines*
 - *Irish Agrément certificates or equivalent*
 - *Irish, British or European Standards Guides*

1.5

Technical guidance documents and standards:

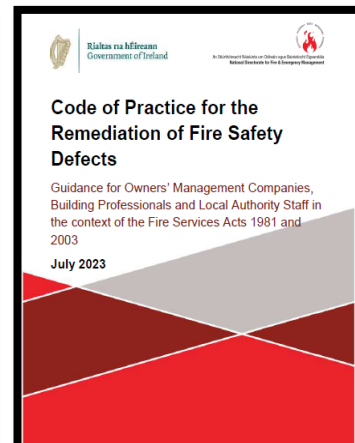
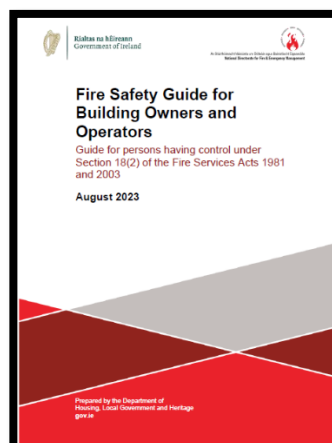
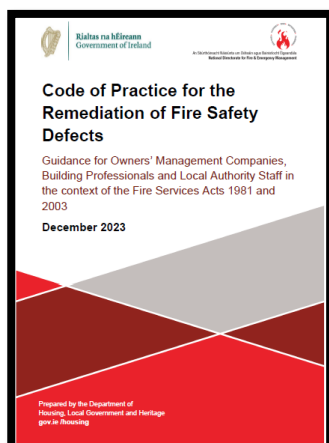
- *The Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (DHPLG) which publishes Building Regulations and associated Technical Guidance documents: www.housing.gov.ie*
- *The Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (SEAI) www.seai.ie*
- *The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) www.nsai.ie*
- *The UK Energy Saving Trust www.energysavingtrust.org.uk*
- *The UK Building Research Establishment www.bre.co.uk*
- *All British Standards (annotated B.S.) are on <http://shop.bsigroup.com>*
- *All Irish Standards (annotated I.S.) are on <https://shop.standards.ie>*
- *Commission for Regulation of Utilities www.cru.ie*
- *Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers www.cibse.org*
- *The applicable National Rules for Electrical Installations*
- *EPA “Summary Guidance for Compliance with the ODS and F-Gas Regulations” and “Complying with Regulations Controlling Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases and Ozone Depleting Substances – A Guidance Note for Operators of Equipment Containing F-gases and ODS”*
- *I.S. EN 15450 Heating Systems in Buildings – Design of Heat Pump Heating Systems*
- *I.S. EN 12831 Heating Systems in Buildings – Method for calculation of the design heat load*
- *B.S. EN 12828+A1 Heating systems in buildings. Design for water-based heating systems*
- *HPI Heat Pump installation guidelines*
- *Draft S.R. 50 – 1 Code of Practice for Building Services Part 1: Domestic Plumbing and Heating*
- *Microgeneration Certification Scheme MCS 021 Heat emitter guide for domestic heat pumps and “Heat Emitter supplement to the Domestic Heating Design Guide” by the Institute of Domestic Heating and Environmental Engineers (IDHEE)*
- *‘Heating and Domestic Hot Water Systems for Dwellings – Achieving Compliance with Part L’, Section 8 from DHPLG*
- *SEAI DEAP Heat Pump Methodology*
- *I.S. EN 378-1 and I.S. EN 378-3: Refrigerating systems and heat pumps – Safety and environmental requirements -Part1: Basic requirements, definitions, classification and selection criteria and -Part3: Installation site and personal protection*
- *Manufacturer’s installation instructions for the specific Heat Pump model(s) and other parts of the system installed*

- CIBSE TM 51 Ground Source Heat Pumps
- CIBSE – Domestic Heating Design Guide
- Microgeneration Certification Scheme (MCS) MIS 3005 “Requirements for MCS Contractors undertaking the supply, design, installation, set to work, commissioning and handover of microgeneration heat pump systems”
- I.S EN 17628 – Geotechnical Investigation and Testing – Geothermal Testing- Determination of thermal conductivity of soil and rock using borehole heat exchangers
- Environmental good practice guide for ground source heating and cooling (GEHO0311BTPA-E-E) by the UK Environment Agency.
- GSI Geothermal Collector suitability Maps.
- GSI Ground Source Heat and Shallow Geothermal Energy Homeowner Manual.

1.6

Interim Remediation Scheme Guidance Documents and Codes:

- ✓ Code of Practice for the Remediation of Fire Safety Defects - "Guidance for Owners' Management Companies, Building Professionals and Local Authority Staff in the context of the Fire Services Acts 1981 and 2003"; issue Date July / August / December 2023.
- ✓ Fire Safety Guide for Building Owners and Operators - Guide for Persons having Control under Section 18(2) Fire Services Acts 1981 & 2003.
- ✓ Multi-Unit Developments Act 2011, and Section 18(2) the Fire Services Acts 1981 and 2003.
- ✓ Fire Services Acts 1981 & 2003.
- ✓ Defects in Apartment-Report of the Working Group to examine Defects in Housing published by the Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage (2022).
- ✓ Code of Practice for Fire Safety Assessment of Premises and Buildings published by the Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage (2022).
- ✓ “Framework for Enhancing Fire Safety in Dwellings where concerns arise” 2017.
- ✓ (Draft) Fire Safety Guide for Building Owners and Operators - Guide for Persons having Control under Section 18(2) Fire Services Acts 1981 & 2003.
- ✓ Fire Safety Guide for Building Owners and Operators - Guide for persons having control under Section 18(2) of the Fire Services Acts 1981 and 2003; Issue Date August 2023.
- ✓ Report of the Working Group to Examine Defects in Housing. From: Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
- ✓ <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-housing-local-government-and-heritage/services/interim-remediation-scheme-for-fire-safety-defects-in-apartments-and-duplexes/>



Part 2

Appointments - Project Team

2.0 APPOINTMENTS - PROJECT TEAM

2.1 Client

Name: **Respond**

Address:

- Dublin High Park, Grace Park Road, Drumcondra, Dublin 9, D09 N2N7
- Galway Ard na Mara, Oranmore, Co. Galway H91 ETN5
- Waterford Airmount, Dominick Place, Waterford. X91A397

Contact Name: John McCormack Kenneth O'Hara

Tel: 01 808 7700 087 236 5717

E-Mail: john.mccormack@respond.ie kenneth.ohara@respond.ie

2.2 Project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP) – To Tender Stage Only

Name: **Safetydot.com**

Address: The Grange, Waterford

Contact Name: Gordon Richardson

E-Mail: info@safetydot.com

2.3 Architects

Name: **Carron + Walsh Construction Consultants Ltd.**

Address:

- Waterford 4th Floor, The Atrium, Maritana Gate, Canada Street, Waterford, X91 A250
- Dublin Mounttown House, 62/63 Mounttown Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin. A96 P8X6

Contact Name: Paul Marren

E-Mail: pmarren@carronandwalsh.com

2.4 Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS)

Name: **To Be appointed.....**

Part 3

Description of the Project

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

- (a) The project is called the Proposed Fire Remediation and Refurbishment works at Fairhill Lodge, Dungloe, County Donegal, F94 FP8D for Respond.
- (b) Access to the site is off The N56..
- (c) The works will include refurbishment and fire safety remedial works to Fairhill Lodge, See section 1.1 and refer to drawings for scope of works.
- (d) Fairhill Lodge is an occupied three-level residential accommodation building.**
- (e) The site will require particular attention given to pedestrians, tenants / residents, cyclists, delivery people, emergency services, vehicles and traffic management to ensure that children cannot access site areas. The appointed PSCS will need to devise a traffic management plan in accordance with HSA Requirements and Chapter 8 of the Road Traffic Manual⁹.
- (f) The units are located in a busy building with residents living on the 1st and 2nd floor who access their floors via a shared hallway that can be isolated from the ground floor units as the ground floor units can be accessed via external doors.
- (g) The appointed Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) will need to devise a system to ensure that a system is devised to carry out works in a live occupied building that includes but not limited to the following:
 - ✓ Securing permission from the **Local Respond Technical Service Administrator (TSA)**.
 - ✓ Do a risk assessment as part of your everyday planning (Devise / Use a checklist).
 - ✓ Keeping Records of all work carried out.
 - ✓ Informing the TSA without delay any observable issues seen during the course of work that may or may be directly associated with the works.
 - ✓ See Section 4.8 of this document "Contractor Safety Instructions".
 - ✓ Comply with the Code of Practice for the Remediation of Fire Safety Defects - "Guidance for Owners' Management Companies, Building Professionals and Local Authority Staff in the context of the Fire Services Acts 1981 and 2003". Sample records are contained in the document.
 - ✓ Comply with the Fire Safety Guide for Building Owners and Operators - Guide for Persons having Control under Section 18(2) Fire Services Acts 1981 & 2003.
- (h) Any work carried out at height will require a safe system of work to ensure that fall protection is provided and area below is well cordoned off .
- (i) The site will require particular attention is given to the live neighbouring properties, passing pedestrians, children, delivery people, household pet management, emergency services, vehicles and traffic management. The appointed PSCS where required will need to devise a traffic management plan in accordance with HSA Requirements and Chapter 8 of the Road Traffic Manual¹⁰. [See section 4.7 "Access to the Site" for free downloadable tool Health & Safety Authority TMP Form that can easily be filled in by the PSCS.](#)
- (j) The exact layout and logistics of the compound used by the PSCS shall be agreed prior to works commencing with the Client and the Architect however in most cases will just be the Contractors Van itself.
- (k) The appointed main contractor(s) (Project Supervisor Construction Stage - PSCS) for the project shall be required to take every precaution to ensure the health and safety of every person working on site including members of the public and children during the works. Traffic routes to the site will need to be made and kept safe during the works.
- (l) The appointed PSCS will need to give particular attention to ensuring that deliveries are not compromised by dropping materials or parking on the access roads or in disable parking spaces that may block traffic. The appointed PSCS will be required to devise and implement a traffic management plan.**

⁹ <https://www.trafficsigns.ie/ttm>

¹⁰ <https://www.trafficsigns.ie/ttm>

- (m) Any lights used on sight must not compromise passing vehicle vision.
- (n) Good housekeeping will need to be maintained to ensure that no rubbish blows about onto public spaces.
- (o) Any contractors appointed by the client must be made aware in writing of who is the appointed PSCS and when if this ever happens.
- (p) The appointed PSCS will be required to notify the HSA of the project prior to works commencing the framework for a Lot using the Approved Form (AF2) notification of project commencing to HSA, Metropolitan Building, James Joyce Street, Dublin 1.
- (q) The Client will be required to notify the HSA prior to works commencing using the Approved Form (AF1) notification of project commencing to HSA, Metropolitan Building, James Joyce Street, Dublin 1.

3.2 Description Of Construction Works

The appointed PSCS will be required to liaise daily with the Client Contact (TSA) regarding logistics and will need to be fully aware of the requirement to ensure that they don't compromise members of the public during works. The exact layout and logistics of the setup by the PSCS shall be agreed prior to works commencing with the Client contact and all relevant Safety Documentation and Temporary Traffic Management Plans if required. The Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) for the project(s) shall be required to take every precaution to ensure the health and safety of every person working on site including members of the public and children and traffic during the works. Traffic routes to and/or near or next to the site / property will need to be made and kept safe during the works.

Part 4

Overview of Project



4.0 OVERVIEW OF PROJECT

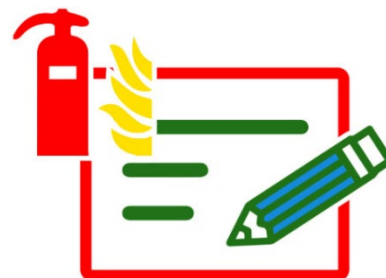
4.1 Introduction

The construction regulations require that construction schedules be such that the project be constructed safely. On commencing the project, the Client must assess the overall schedule and decide if it is unusually short. Where a detailed construction schedule is made available it should again be reviewed and any part of the schedule that would push a contractor into an unsafe work regime must be addressed. The construction programme will take account of the general principles of accident prevention when estimating the period for completing the project. In the unlikely event where Emergency Works are required, the PSCS is responsible of to ensure that all reasonable resources and robust methodology of work practices are used to address the emergency works without compromising personnel and public safety.

4.2 Project Schedule & Intended Project Completion Time

Any Schedule of Works developed will take account of the general principles of accident prevention when estimating the period for completing work safely and shall be agreed between the Client and the Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS). Alternatively, if the PSCS consider that it is not feasible to safely complete the project works within the specified time, the PSCS shall indicate a time within which they consider it will be feasible to safely complete the project works. The Contractor shall be required to take note of all events and festivals / events that are occurring in the vicinity of the works and shall plan and programme his works accordingly.

The AF1 HSA notification shall be sent to the HSA by the Client and the AF2 HSA notification shall be sent by the appointed PSCS to the HSA prior to commencement of the Framework. A laminated copy of the AF2 form must be posted on site – this may involve keeping on display in the Contractors Van front dashboard and in their safety folder carried with them in the van. The client shall nominate the PSCS in writing prior to commencement of the project.



NOTE: All dates and works mentioned are provisional, pending confirmation by the PSCS stating that the works for the project can be safely carried out in the time frame agreed to complete the project. The PSCS shall complete the Construction Stage Safety & Health plan for the project prior to commence of any works. It vital to the success of the project that Representation from the Client is involved at all stages during the life of the project and that regular meetings are held with the PSCS and Designers as appropriate. At all times both the Client and PSCS must ensure that there is full cooperation on all matters relating to Safety, Health, Environmental and Quality issues.

4.3 Compilation of the Safety File & Fire Register

The main contractor shall be responsible for the preparation of the Building Safety File which must be handed to the client at the end of works. Information relating to Fire Safety must be kept as part of the **Fire Register** held by Respond.

4.4 Drawings / Specifications

All relevant information or documents shall be provided by the client and/or Local Authorities (LA) contact persons.



Fig 2.1 site area.¹¹

4.5 Existing Work Environment

The appointed PSCS shall ensure that the site is securely fenced / coned / hoarded / barricaded off during the works where necessary and compliance with the Traffic Signs Manual issued by the Department of Transport Chapter 8 road signage requirements. Where used, the compound and site works area will need to be securely fenced off. All necessary precautions will need to be taken by the PSCS to ensure that the safety of personnel and public is not compromised during the life of the project. The appointed PSCS shall be requested to ensure that all who work on the project do so in an orderly obedient manner and ensure that no rubbish is allowed to blow around the site. Where there are 2 or more appointed PSCSs to carry out different projects on site at the same time, all parties will be required to liaise with each other on a daily basis and with the Client Representative.

No skips or burnable material or equipment to be left next to or near the building or other buildings in case of fire. No fuels or gases to be stored inside the building outside normal hours.

Roaming contractors and/or roaming workers onto site will be seriously dealt with and taken off site.

No works are to take place next to or near children and the appointed PSCS shall be requested to ensure that all who work on the project do so in an orderly obedient manner. Smoking is strictly prohibited in units. The appointed PSCS shall be reminded that there are people living in the building, so good housekeeping is of the utmost importance as well as ensuring that no tools / materials and no rubbish is allowed to be left in units or blow around the site.

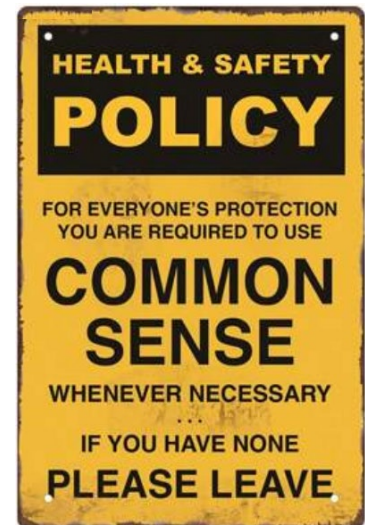
After discussing planned works with the Local Respond TSA, there will need to be a requirement for a letter drop and/or door to door communication with neighbouring residents to be carried out in the area by the appointed PSCS with Tenants / Residents signing a declaration allowing works to be carried out on the property. Any dispute to be referred to the Local Respond TSA who will bring to the attention of the Respond Coordinator.

¹¹ Image not to scale.

The appointed PSCS will need to appoint a **PR Person** as a contact person for Tenants / Residents in the area. Every incident or complaint or suspicious circumstance that comes to the attention of the PSCS will need to be recorded and reported to the Local Respond TSA.

Where children are present in a units during works, the PSCS will need to devise a system to segregate off works areas and ensure that contractors take particular attention with where they leave tools. The same applies with pets such as dogs who may run away with tools to chew on. The discovery of any unit with unsafe conditions must be brought to the attention of the Local Respond TSA without delay.

Where there is a risk of internal floors in units contaminated with pet faeces especially from cats, the PSCS will need to implement a system for workers to use a foot disinfectant bath as there may be a risk of infection to children or love ones when contractors return home after a day's work or spreading contamination to neighbouring properties. ***"Remember When in Doubt Get Out"***. Ref: Section 5.2-(10) Zoonosis.



Where there may be autistic children present, the appointed PSCS will need to work with parents to schedule a safe time to carry out works, like after when children have gone to school.

Hot Work Permits shall be required for any hot works carried out.

Contractors are advised to wear appropriate clean neath and tidy workwear when carrying out work on units and the wearing of high visible clothing may not be necessary, as it may be misinterpreted by children who may think that emergency services are entering their home which may raise their concern & stress. Such matters shall always be raised with the Local Respond TSA prior to carrying out work in units.



Appropriate signage for site risks shall be posted on the site as appropriate. Signage locations must be determined by the Project Supervisor Construction Stage and agreed with the client contact. Ladders must be removed from work areas at height at night, weekends or out of hours work and locked away securely.

The PSCS shall:

- Agree a delivery protocol with suppliers and hauliers where required.
- All deliveries must be planned with allocated times for collections/appointments/deliveries.
- Ensure that hand washing facilities are available.

The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works when estimating at tender submission.



Fig: 4.7.2 – Rear of building

4.6 Existing Services

The Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall refer to any existing drawings and Safety Files prior to commencement of any works and Specification Report. All / Any existing services in relation to the works must be identified and made safe before works commence by the appointed PSCS. The PSCS shall in the first instance satisfy themselves as to the existence and exact location of all services including electrical, security and Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) wires, power lines, rain water, drains and water mains and foul sewers and fire hydrants, ducting, fire detectors are actually located on site. Site specific information should be collated by the PSCS during the works and the Site Safety and Health Plan should be updated accordingly. The PSCS shall be fully competent to identify asbestos containing material (ACM) in pipework which will require to implement the correct protocols and method statements when working with near ACM.

Any broken glass, wire clippings, nails, screws, packaging, shall be cleaned up immediately given particular attention to ensuring that none remains on the ground/ footpaths/ roadway, as the areas may be used by children.

NOTE: All wires and services must be treated as live and must be handled with extreme care and at no time must be put under any strain. The appointed PSCS will need to liaise closely with the Client Representative when working on all services. A site specific Method Statement shall be required in writing by the PSCS for all works on the existing services.

The appointed PSCS will need to liaise closely with the Client Representative when working on or near all services. A site specific "Construction Stage Safety and Health Plan" to include "Temporary Traffic Management Plan" (TTM) requirements and/or "Method Statement" (MS) shall be required in writing by the PSCS for all works.

4.7 Access to the Site

The PSCS will need to ensure that children can't enter site areas during works. Access to units will need to be done in coordination between the appointed Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) and the Local Respond TSA in accordance with the Respond Protocols.

Where necessary, The entrance to the works shall be clearly defined by the appointed PSCS.

Where necessary, the PSCS shall erect temporary directional signage to and/or from the work areas. Where necessary, the PSCS shall erect temporary directional signage to and/or from the work areas which may consist of arrows on the road / floor. The appointed PSCS will be responsible for ensuring that appropriate signage or means of communication is in place to inform delivery vehicles to the work areas. The entrance will need to be made safe and protected from damage of vehicles entering and leaving the site.



Any damage to the car park entrance, piers, walls, furniture, wires, poles, etc, will need to be repaired at the expense of the PSCS under approval of the Engineer, Architect and Client. The PSCS is advised to protect the road way for damage or from oil spills from leaking vehicles and keep a spill kits on stand-by in case of oil leaks that could enter the river or lake.

Where there are 2 or more appointed PSCSs to carry out different projects on site at the same time, all will be required to liaise with each other on a daily basis and with the Client Representative.

During the life of the project, the Project Supervisor Construction Stage shall ensure that appropriate firefighting equipment and spill kits and first aid kit are available, properly labelled and properly located throughout the work areas and that workers are properly trained in the use of such firefighting equipment.

The safe methodology for the removal of waste to be based on risk assessment. The main contractor PSCS shall ensure that if skips are used, that they do not damage existing tarmacadam / paving, that they are removed promptly, kept in a tidy state, do not bloc any of the exits and that all appropriate or necessary steps are taken to keep external areas in safe manor for any passing public and be kept well away from the main structure in case of fire. **Fire hydrants must never be blocked.**



The PSCS will need to exercise strict controls on site workplace vehicle & pedestrian traffic controls via the implementation and devising a Traffic Management Plan (Ref: **The Health & Safety Authority Construction Site Traffic Management Plan**).



Where provided, the compound and site gates must be kept closed at all times to prevent people driving into site which cannot happen under any circumstance. The site compound gate and fenced off areas shall be kept closed at all times and may be locked to prevent unauthorised entry and drivers/ delivery/ visitors and others shall wait to be allowed onto site by site management. Signs posted on gates informing delivery drivers of rules. The PSCS shall devise safe protocols for taking deliveries.

Ladders must be removed from work areas at height at night, weekends or out of hours work and locked away securely. Weekly GA3 checks to carried out on Ladders.



The main contractor PSCS shall ensure that if skips are used that they are removed promptly, kept in a tidy state, do not bloc any of the exits or fire hydrants and that all appropriate or necessary steps are taken to keep external areas in safe manor for any passing public.

Any broken glass shall be cleaned up immediately given particular attention to ensuring that none remains.

The Local Council Authorities waste management and segregation procedures must be complied with by the Main Contractor (PSCS) and all waste removed by a licenced waste removal contractor. Skips should be kept a safe distance away from the existing house in case of fire. Site security shall be addressed by the appointed Project Supervisor Construction Stage to address the risks posed by third parties (including staff, students, children & intruders) gaining entrance to the site and being exposed to construction site hazards. The Contractor is advised to ensure to take caution to the possible presence of syringe needles hidden in places.

The appointed main contractor (PSCS) shall inform all working on the project of the restrictions being enforced with the requirement for signing in and out procedures and the restrictions on parking. The appointed PSCS shall be required to maintain a sign in/ sign out register for all coming onto site and that all working on site receive Induction training provided by the PSCS and that an Approved Names List of Persons with details such as a phone number are maintained in line with GDPR policies and protocols¹². The entrance to the works shall be clearly defined by the appointed PSCS and appropriate signage shall be put in place by the PSCS.

The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works when estimating at tender submission.

4.8 Contractor Safety Inductions

The main contractor site induction training programme of all workers should include the management of risk including the awareness of the work environment and its dangers. Workers carrying out works should have appropriate training for the task.

When working on **Client Projects**, contractors shall ensure to:

- ✓ Carry out relevant Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in each case.
- ✓ Document SOP and file in each case to Supervisor.
- ✓ Carry out Risk Assessment (RA) in each case. Document RA and file in each case.
- ✓ That no more than the specified number of premises of different occupied properties or households are visited per day.
- ✓ Ensure to maintain a register of properties visited for contact tracing.
- ✓ Where required by tenant request or where there is risk of spread of COVID19, wear appropriate mask.
- ✓ The choice of the correct type of mask selected and worn to be in compliance with PPE controls identified by risk assessment.
- ✓ That **NO UNANNOUNCED / COLD CALLS** to occupied properties.
- ✓ Ensure that good housekeeping is maintained at all times both at the premise. Ensure the safe disposal of all waste materials in accordance with environmental waste management requirements.

4.9 Method Statement Arrangements (Devised RAMS, Programmes, Protocols by the PSCS)

The PSCS will need to consider devising detailed a Safety Plan, backed up with Method Statements and Use Safe System of Work Plans (SSWP), to address the following items but not limited to:

- ✓ Mobilisation and Site Set Up - protection of personnel and the general public, including exclusion of unauthorised persons.
- ✓ Cleaning the area.

¹² HSE GDPR Policies also applicable. <https://www.hse.ie/eng/gdpr/hse-data-protection-policy/hse-data-protection-policy.pdf>

- ✓ Works to live services. Identity and location of services above and below ground, including those required for the Contractor's use, and arrangements for their disconnection and removal.
- ✓ Traffic Management Plan. Traffic Management; co-ordination of pedestrian and vehicle traffic; members of the public - control of site transport and traffic.
- ✓ Exposure of existing services in the area.
- ✓ Dust, Control Management Plan
- ✓ Programme of work..
- ✓ Site Waste Management Plan - Disposal methods for gypsum-based products - Disposal methods of concrete products; Form and location of materials identified for reuse or recycling, and proposed methods for removal and temporary storage.
- ✓ Demolition Plan & Risk Assessment & Controls.
- ✓ Programme of work, including sequence and methods of deconstruction/ demolition.
- ✓ Procedure for communicating with existing tenants / residents on the first and second floor apartment. Nominated Public Relations Person.

4.9.2 HSA Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) Interactive Template

The PSCS may wish to use the Health & Safety Authority RAMS Template Form to devise Method Statements. This RAMS template is broken into 3 steps and 8 sections and should be developed in line with the associated guidance summarised within.



4.9.3 HSA - Safe System of Work Plan (SSWP)- House Building

The PSCS may wish to use the Health & Safety Authority SSWP form to assist in managing safety when working on units. The primary objective of the SSWP is to identify the major hazards associated with your work activities and to ensure that appropriate controls are in place before work commences. It communicates through the use of pictograms so that everyone on site, including persons who possess little or no English can understand what they need to do.



4.10 Protected Structure

There is no protected structure.

4.11 The PSCS's Bona Fide Sub Contractors (BFSC)

- ◆ **The appointed PSCS** shall ensure that their Bona-fide subcontractors have their own cover in force, often to a set indemnity limit. Depending on the type of work, this may be Employers' Liability, Public and Products' Liability, Contract Works and/or Professional Indemnity cover.
- ◆ **The appointed PSCS** shall ask Bona-fide subcontractors to produce evidence of insurance letters annually to check that they have the necessary cover in place.
- ◆ Bona-fide subcontractors provide their own method statement and are responsible for their own guarantees and maintenance.
- ◆ All contractors to be inducted and possess signed method statements.

4.12 Security Arrangements

4.12.1 Background

The appointed PSCS shall ensure that any suspicious activity resulting from unauthorised entry needs to be addressed immediately and reported to the Garda. The site will be fenced/hoarded off and appropriate signage

shall be installed. Every effort will need to be made to keep the main road free of spoil. A road sweeper will need to be employed to sweep roads daily as required. Appropriate signage will need be posted on the road leading to the site as part of the site traffic management plan. Appropriate site safety signage and warning signage will need be erected at the main entrance and at various prominent locations around the perimeter of the site

4.12.2 Develop a Security Plan

The appointed PSCS should take the lead in developing a security site-specific action plan. The plan should include an analysis of risks and identification of appropriate controls. Project management should communicate and consult with the necessary third parties to help develop and implement the plan.

4.12.3 Risk Assess Known & Anticipated Risks

The appointed PSCS should identify known and anticipated risks, taking into consideration the nature and duration of any potential civil unrest event. More severe outcomes, like jobsite shutdowns, may require enhanced controls and protocols.

4.12.4 Safety Protocols

The appointed PSCS security plan should specify the means of ensuring safety and well-being of potentially impacted parties. The plan should identify the parties responsible for implementing controls. Examples of controls and related considerations may include:

- Establishing a communication system to notify personnel before, during and after periods of civil unrest.
- Identifying controls and response for civil unrest events that occur without notice.
- Implementing a formal evacuation plan, including identifiable muster points and primary and alternative evacuation routes.
- Using enhanced site security.
- Updating crisis management plans and personnel contact information.
- Providing specialised training.

4.12.5 Property Protocols

Consider implementing site security controls:

- Develop checklists to be completed before jobsite closure, evacuation or temporary shutdown.
- Provide a gated hoarding around the property
- Secure materials/equipment and obstruct visibility of these items with a hoarding/fencing privacy screen.
- Protect building access points, gates and trailers.
- Install temporary barriers within the building as a redundant measure to discourage access to staging areas, upper floors and critical areas.
- Install temporary barriers at building access points if permanent features are not available.
- Equip the site with lighting and surveillance cameras that work well in low-light conditions.
- Provide centrally-monitored intrusion detection and leak detection systems with audible/visual alerts.
- Provide specific directives for any security personnel that are to remain onsite.
- Post signage prohibiting access.

In addition to site security, action plans should also address other potential sources of loss. Mobile equipment, building materials and site conditions can also contribute to damage and severe fire if proactive controls are not

in place. To identify additional strategies, conduct an internal vulnerability assessment of the jobsite and identify appropriate safeguards.

- Remove vehicles and mobile equipment from the site. In cases where this is not feasible, remove keys, and stage and immobilize equipment in a hard-to-access area out of public view.
- Disable hoists
- Remove ground level access and ladders to scaffolding and elevated platforms along the building to help prevent access.
- Remove fuel tanks /containers from the site.
- Remove small objects and waste that could be used to cause damage or spread fire.
- Remove combustible materials. If not possible, relocate materials to areas less prone to fire damage. Other options include storing materials off-site or delaying material delivery.
- Remove waste chutes to limit access and potential fire spread into the building.
- If practical, shut off the domestic water supplies to the building and secure valve with a lock.
- Drain domestic water lines if freezing conditions are possible and the building is to be without heat.

Before leaving the site unattended, document and/or photograph the conditions to ensure that the controls identified in the plan are in place. If feasible and safe, site management should perform visual inspections of the site periodically through the duration of the site closure.

Part 5

Construction Activities with Particular Risks

5.0 ACTIVITIES WITH PARTICULAR RISKS

The following is a non-exhaustive list of work involving particular risks to the safety & health of persons at work as set out in Schedule 2 of the Safety, Health & Welfare (Construction) Regulations, 2013. Other hazards may arise out of working methods, which are at the discretion of the main contractor (PSCS) and as such cannot be determined by the PSDP at this stage. The unforeseen hazards are to be addressed by the PSCS and the contractors themselves. The Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from overhead electrical & underground services and the Code of Practice for Working in Confined Spaces must also be referred to throughout the project/ works.

5.1 Risk of Burial, Demolition, Engulfment in Swampland or Falls from a Height

Work which puts persons at work at risk of - (a) burial under earthfalls, (b) demolition (c) engulfment in swampland, or (d) 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 or construction site.

(a) Burial under Earthfalls

5.1-1 Background:

There is no requirement for excavation works to be carried out.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

5.1-3 Know the "Safe Cross Code":

Remember,

one, look for a safe place

two, don't hurry, stop and wait,

three, look all around and listen before you cross the road,

Remember,

four, let all the traffic pass you,

five, then walking straight across you,

six, keep watching.

.....that's the **Safe Cross Code**!!!!!!.....



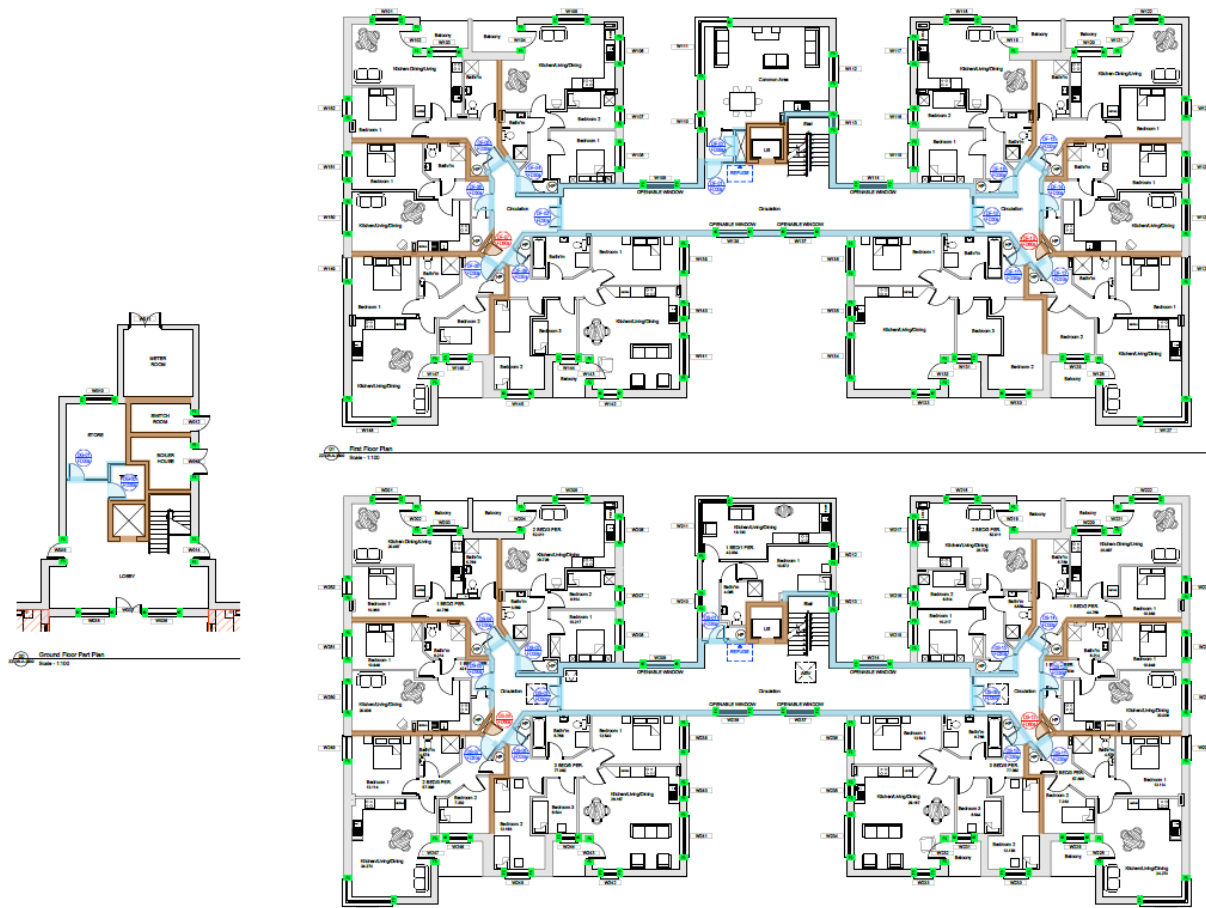
Safe Cross Code

(b) Demolition

There is a requirement for demolition works to be carried out to remove doors, windows etc s per drawings – See Section 1.1.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
x		x					x

Any demolition work conducted by the PSCS shall meet the requirements as set out in Part 12 of the SHWW (Construction) Regulations 2013 and The Code of practice for demolition; BS 6187:2000 - 2011 and The EU Construction & Demolition Waste Management Protocol. The main contractor shall prepare a detailed method statement for any demolition works. Where there is a risk of collapse of structures due to demolition, walls or structures shall be made safe by taking necessary precautions under strict supervision of a competent person and providing support where needed. Appropriate warning signage to be put in place. Where there is a requirement to cut openings in, acrow support props may be required. The strict control of any dust or metal cuttings shall be closely monitored by the PSCS. Appropriate warning signage stating **"WARNING - DEMOLITION WORK IN PROGRESS"** (Black writing on yellow background - signs) shall be put in place outside the entrance to the building. Demolition shall not be permitted to be carried out by one person alone, working alone on roof. There must be strict supervision at all times. The site will need to be made secure during demolition work by ensuring that public or children are not able to easily gain access to the site to view the demolition works. The area shall be made secure at night and during tea/ lunch breaks. Where asbestos containing material is concerned, the requirements of The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Asbestos Articles) Regulations shall apply.



The Appointed Contractor to allow for careful protection of fitted furniture, handrails and sanitaryware during demo and remedial works. Stack loose furniture, protect and store safely for future reinstatement where required for access. Carefully remove external windows/doors/screens to allow installation of perimeter cavity closers. All blinds & opening winders to be carefully removed, labelled & stored for future reinstatement. Replace all units with new assemblies to match existing fenestration. Remove carpet & underlay/grippers in common areas. Remove skirting & architraves in common areas. Carefully remove internal doors/screens for replacement with new fire rated door sets. Refer to internal door. Carefully strip-out riser stud partition.

The PSCS will need to ensure that:

- ✓ Ensure for that no part of a structure where demolition is carried out is so overloaded with debris or materials as to render it unsafe to any person.
- ✓ Ensure that site operations are carried out under the direction of a competent person, that the demolition does not endanger any person where there is a risk of collapse of a structure or part thereof.
- ✓ The appointed PSCS shall remind all of the dangers of coming into contact with syringe needles, biological contaminants, suspicious material, etc.
- ✓ The appointed PSCS shall remind all of the dangers of siliceous from silica and the correct FFP3 masks to be worn.
- ✓ The appointed PSCS shall devise and implement dust control protocols to help limit / reduce dust in the area.



At a minimum, all precautions to be undertaken for such work shall be as stipulated in the:

- The Chemicals (Asbestos Articles) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 248 of 2011).
- Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations.
- Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations.
- Guidelines for Working on Roads booklet by the Health and Safety Authority.

The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works mentioned above when estimating at tender submission.

(c) Engulfment In Swampland

No known hazards at this stage in the project.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

(d) Falling From a Height

There is a requirement for work at height to be carried out. Climbing ladders or steps.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
x		x					x

Any work conducted at height will need to be risk assessed and a safe method of work put in place. Where the risk associated with working at a height is likely to be aggravated by the presence of another significant hazard such as where the nature of the work or other restrictions make it impracticable to provide standard scaffolding or other suitable and sufficient means of support for example, then a Site specific safety statements and/or method statements will be required in respect of working at height to highlight specific hazards and controls put in place. The HS.A "Safe Systems of Work Plan" (SSWP); "House Form" may be used where it suits this requirement. This form should not be seen as a substitute for method statements. All such statements must be communicated with the workforce. All such Site specific safety

statements and/or method statements shall be described and explained to all relevant workers via toolbox talks prior to start of the work. Appropriate arrangements need to be developed (Method statements) by the Project Supervisor Construction Stage and all Sub Contractors to ensure 100 % fall protection is provided for all work activities associated with the project.

Any work involving ladder / MEWP / Boom Lifter use must be carefully planned, risk assessed, controlled and monitored. In addition, the following precautions must be addressed where appropriate:

- Prior to any work at height, a method statement shall be completed by the appointed PSCS, ensuring that all necessary steps have been taken to manage works at height.
- The appointed PSCS shall devise emergency procedures / rescue protocols to rescue injured or ill workers off the roof or from boom at height prior to works commencing.
- The appointed PSCS shall remind all during induction and during toolbox talks of the dangers of leaning against /sitting/ resting on sky lights on the roof/ climbing up on machinery, etc. Any persons working at height must be competent to do so.
- Appropriate barriers and fall arrest equipment must be worn when working at height. Guard rails and toe-boards to be provided around all edges, so far as is reasonably practicable, to prevent falling objects. Form GA3 "Work Equipment for Work at Height inspection" needs to be completed weekly or as necessary for all collective fall arrest equipment such as Safety Nets, scaffolding, tower scaffolds, ladders, toe boards, temporary handrails, guard-rails, toe-boards, barriers or similar means of protection, fixed and mobile working platforms, nets, personal fall protection systems such as harnesses, fall arrest systems and work restraint systems, etc.
- Ladders provided must be tied and set up at the correct angle. Platform ladders must be used instead of A-Frame ladders where risk assessment has deemed it a safer option to preventing accidents. Ladders provided must be tied and set up at the correct angle. Platform ladders can be used instead of A-Frame ladders but must be done so under strict supervision as they can result in causing a lot of damage to property when being moved about – ceilings can be damaged, expensive cupboards / doors can be damaged by platform ladders, however risk assessment should identify where it is necessary to use other kinds of ladders to carryout work safely without causing damage to furniture and fittings. Ladders must comply to EN131 Standard for Professional use.
- Where required, Painting/ decorating works to have defined procedure in the form of **Method Statement** drawn up and agreed with site foreperson. The use of beer barrels or drinks crates is not allowed for working off – a safe means of step up needs to be used.

NOTE: No flammable materials shall be left in open space. All chemical containers to be properly labelled.

- **Roof Work and work at different levels:** Appropriate barriers and fall arrest equipment must be worn when working at height. Appropriate fall arrest protection shall be used where appropriate. Appropriate fall protection needs to be reviewed for any work at height. Depending on circumstances, Bean Bags or Certified Safety nets to be used and installed by a competent person according to manufactures instruction when working on roofs and/or at height with handover certificate completed following installation. Safety Nets used must comply with EN 1263-1 safety requirements and test methods (how the net should be made) & EN 1263-2 safety requirements for the positioning limits (how the net should be installed) & BS-8411-2007 Code of practice for safety nets on construction sites and other works. Guard rails and toe-boards to be provided around all edges, so far as is reasonably practicable, to prevent falling objects. Form GA3 "Work Equipment for Work at Height inspection" needs to be completed weekly or as necessary for all collective fall arrest equipment such as air/bean bags, netting, scaffolding, etc.

- There needs to be emergency procedures in place to protect the roof in the event of sudden heavy down pour of rain if any part of the roof is exposed that may result in damage to internal ceilings and walls.
- Safe systems to be used to place materials in position and for the removal of waste. All waste to be collected and disposed of in a safe manner. No waste to be left lying around that may lead to a slip, trip or fall hazards.
- Appropriate fall arrest protection shall be used where appropriate. Appropriate fall protection must be reviewed for any work at height. Harnesses, inertia reels, fall arrest systems and work restraint systems must come with GA1 six monthly certificates.
- The contractors working on site for the PSCS involved in scaffolding must meet all of the requirements of the legislation as set out in the Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, 2013 and relevant HSA Codes of Practice for access and working scaffolds 2008. Where scaffolding is used, the scaffolding must only be altered by a competent scaffolder, this includes the removal and replacing of floorboards, handrails, etc. If tasks classified as "advanced scaffolding" are to be undertaken by a "basic" scaffolder, then the task must be undertaken under the supervision of an advanced scaffolder. The ratio of supervisor to trainee in this context should be no more than 1:1. Where work on site that may require the use of scaffold to enable persons to reach work at height such as the roof work, etc., the scaffolding must meet all of the requirements of the legislation and Codes of Practice for access and working scaffolds.
- All machinery operators must have a CSCS Card and /or New Entrance Card to allow them to use the machine. Those without any formal training will not be allowed to use the machine. Ref: The Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, S.I. No. 291 of 2013; Schedule 4 Construction Skills Certification Scheme (2) (a) and (b) page 76.
- All vehicles/machines such as the teleporter that lift loads must be checked regularly (GA2 form to be completed weekly for such equipment) to ensure that their safety devices & braking systems are working adequately. All vehicles/machines must be fully certified and vehicle operators must be fully certified and trained in their use. Keys must be removed when not in use because of close proximity with public. Reversing and sounding devices must be in proper working order where necessary.
- Guard rails and toe-boards to be provided around all edges, so far as is reasonably practicable, to prevent falling objects.
- Safe access & egress to all work areas to be provided
- Smoking, e-cigarette, vaping and eating food in buildings is not allowed. The PSCS is to provide appropriate rest area/canteen.
- The use of trestles shall not be allowed unless risk assessment and controls are implemented via devising a safe methodology of work. The use of trestles¹³ shall be risk assessed in writing prior to their use and all necessary precautions shall be put in place prior to their use such as handrails, mid rails, toe boards, ladder access, etc.

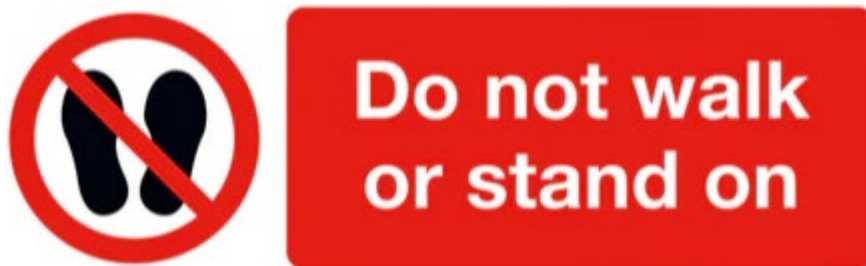
Note: *No flammable materials shall be left in open space.*

- Ladders provided must be tied and set up at the correct angle. Platform ladders can be used instead of A-Frame ladders but must be done so under strict supervision as they can result in causing a lot of damage to property

¹³ Health & Safety Authority - Safe Use of Work Platforms/Trestles Information Sheet

when being moved about. Roof ladders to be used on roofs. All ladders must comply with EN131 Professional Use Standards.

- Doors to be protected from damage to protect handles, door stoppers, etc.
- The Site Management to ensure that a Method Statement for all trades is devised and filed on site.
- Where a MEWP/ Boom Lift is used, workers will wear a harness and lanyard and be competent to operate the MEWP¹⁴.
- Baskets or Man Cages are not allowed to be used on teleporters unless they come with independent control mechanism fitted to the cage/ basket.
- The use of chemical anchors¹⁵ to comply with the Code of Practice for the Design and Installation of Anchors.
- Kitchen counter tops or utility Counter Tops to have signage stating “**Do not stand or rest tools on counter top**”.



At a minimum, all precautions to be undertaken for such work shall be as stipulated in the:

- *The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, Part 4, Work at Height.*
- *Schedule 4 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 www.hsa.ie provides a list of the occupations which are covered under the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS). Roof and wall cladding/sheeting CSCS cards required by all working on roof.*
- *Health & Safety Authority - **Code of Practice for the Design and Installation of Anchors***
- *The Code of Practice for Safety in Roofwork, must also be referred to throughout the project or works.*
- *Advisory Committee For Roof safety (ACR) publications (www.roofworkadvice.info)*

5.2 Risks from Chemical, Biological or Physical Hazards

(a) Biological

(1) Tobacco Smoking or Vaping shall be **prohibited** in all enclosed work places **in the buildings or units**. Smoking is not allowed (**Prohibited**) to take place on site grounds at any time. Ref: The HSA Report on the Health Effects of Environmental Tobacco Smoke in the Workplace. Smoking and Vaping/ e-cigarettes use to take place off site. **There may be tenants who smoke in the units while work is being carried on.**

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
x		x					x

¹⁴ Health and Safety Authority - Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPs) - Guidance on Safe Operating Procedures

¹⁵ Health & Safety Authority - Code of Practice for the Design and Installation of Anchors

(2) Weils disease (i.e. *Leptospirosis*)¹⁶: Leptospirosis is a zoonotic infection (a type of bacterial infection that is spread by animals). It is caused by a strain of bacteria called leptospira. Infection occurs when the bacteria enter through cuts or abrasions in the skin or through the mucous membranes of the nose, mouth or eyes. There are **two forms** of Leptospirosis:

- (1) **Weil's disease**: spread via direct or indirect contact with rat urine, often via contaminated water.
- (2) **Hardjo**: this is spread from cattle to humans via bacteria in cattle urine. It is usually less serious.

There are **two main types** of leptospirosis infection:

- (1) **Mild leptospirosis** is where a person develops flu-like symptoms, such as headache, chills and muscle pain.
- (2) **Severe leptospirosis** is where a person goes on to develop severe, sometimes life-threatening symptoms, including organ failure and internal bleeding. This is caused by the bacteria infecting major organs, such as the liver and kidneys.

Mild leptospirosis is the most common type of leptospirosis, accounting for 90% of cases. It is unclear why a few people go on to develop serious symptoms. The risk factors for developing severe leptospirosis include:

- being under five years old
- being over 65 years old
- already having a serious health condition, such as pneumonia

Workers at risk of infection include those in contact with rats, rat or cattle urine or foetal fluids from cattle or workers in contact with contaminated water in ditches, canals, ponds or river water. Occupations at risk include farmers, veterinarians, pest controllers, water sports instructors, water and sewage workers, divers, butchers, abattoir workers and construction/demolition workers.

Preventing Infection:

Leptospirosis is rare in Ireland, but as it does occur the risk of infection should be considered and workers at risk should be provided with information and training on the potential risks to health, the precautions to prevent exposure, hygiene requirements, wearing of suitable clothing and personal protective equipment and steps to take in the event of an incident and to prevent incidents. To prevent infection it is important that:

- Good basic hygiene is followed - regular hand washing, avoiding hand to eye and mouth contact, taking rest breaks including meals and drinks away from the work area.
- Cuts and abrasions are washed and covered.
- Appropriate protective gloves and protective clothing is worn if handling rats (dead or alive) if there is a risk of urine splash.
- A rodent control programme is in place.
- Equipment and clothing is rinsed and decontaminated.

“ANY” DIRECT CONTACT WITH VERMON MUST BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY.

¹⁶ https://www.hsa.ie/eng/Topics/Biological_Agents/Specific_Biological_Agents_Infections/Leptospirosis/
<https://www.hse.ie/eng/health/az/l/leptospirosis/>

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
x		x					x

(3) Aspergillus niger: Also work involving removal or handling soil may expose workers to Aspergillus (ie *Aspergillus niger*) and every effort by the PSCS shall be employed to remind workers of same during induction training. If large amounts of spores are inhaled, a serious lung disease, aspergillosis can occur. Aspergillus niger is one of the most common causes of otomycosis (fungal ear infections), which can cause pain, temporary hearing loss and, in severe cases, damage to the ear canal and tympanic membrane. The PSCS shall remind all working on site to always wash hands before eating, exercise good hygiene at all times and to wear gloves if one has open wounds.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

(4) Legionnaires disease¹⁷: The HSE¹⁸ guide for employers IACL27 titled "Legionnaires' disease - A guide for employers" and INDG376 "Legionnaires' disease¹⁹ - Essential information for providers of residential accommodation" should be referred to by those at risk. Legionnaires' disease²⁰ is a potentially fatal form of pneumonia caused by the legionella bacteria. It can affect anybody, but some people are at higher risk including those over 45, smokers and heavy drinkers, those suffering from chronic respiratory or kidney disease, and people whose immune system is impaired. Legionellosis is the collective name given to the pneumonia-like illnesses caused by legionella bacteria, including the most serious and well-known Legionnaires' disease, and also the similar but less serious conditions of Pontiac fever and Lochgoil head fever. Legionella bacteria grow best between temperatures of 20°C–45°C with optimum growth temperature being 35°C–40°C. High temperatures (minimum 60°C) kill the bacteria. Legionnaires' disease can affect anyone. People with immunosuppressed systems, the elderly or people suffering from respiratory problems may be particularly vulnerable. The following is a non-exhaustive list of potential sources of aerosols, which may contain Legionella bacteria: wet cooling systems for example, cooling towers and evaporative condensers; spa pools; showers, taps and toilets; machine cooling systems for example, in lathes and plastic injection moulding machines; spray booth water curtains; humidifiers in food cabinets and factories; ornamental fountains and water features; dust suppression systems such as those used in construction, cement and waste recycling industries; horticultural misting systems, lawn sprinklers; clinical humidifiers; firefighting systems for example, sprinklers and hose reels; and vehicle washes and power-hose.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

¹⁷ European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control -European Technical Guidelines for the Prevention, Control and Investigation of Infections Caused by Legionella species.

<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/Legionella%20GuidelinesFinal%20updated%20for%20ECDC%20corrections.pdf>

¹⁸ Health and Safety Executive (UK) –Legionnaires' Disease Technical Guidance (HSG274). <https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg274.htm>

¹⁹ Health and Safety Authority - Legionnaires' disease information sheet.

(5) Psittacosis: The diseases associated with fungi and bacteria present in bird and bat droppings include Cryptococcosis, Histoplasmosis, and Psittacosis. Cryptococcosis and Histoplasmosis is a disease caused by a fungus that naturally occurs in the soil and grows in bird and bat droppings. Psittacosis is a disease caused by a bacteria that is found in bird droppings and other secretions (often carried by pet birds). Where there is evidence of birds perching on the existing building or bats nesting, workers need to be aware of being exposed to infected bird droppings that may be present can cause psittacosis which is a lung condition (*Chlamydia psittaca* is the bacteria responsible). Workers may be infected by inhalation of fungi- or bacteria-contaminated dust or close contact with contaminated material. Respiratory protection should be made available where there may be a risk of exposure to bird droppings.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

(6) Mould: Moulds are fungi that are found everywhere – both indoors and outdoors all year round. The terms fungi and mould are often used interchangeably, but mould is actually a type of fungi. There are many thousands of species of mould and most if not all of the mould found indoors comes from outdoor sources. Moulds produce and release millions of spores small enough to be air-borne, water-borne or insect-borne. They can also produce toxic agents known as mycotoxins. Spores and mycotoxins can have negative effects on human health. For those who are affected by mould exposures there can be a wide variation in how they react. People at greatest risk of health effects are individuals with allergies, asthma, sinusitis, or other respiratory conditions, as well as infants and children, elderly people, and pregnant women. In addition, individuals with a weakened immune system are at risk. For this reason, the PSCS needs to devise and implement clean handling protocols for all materials and equipment used in the works especially if it is connected to mains potable drinking water. Where there may be dead birds found on the roof, they must be treated as contaminated waste as there is always the possibility Avian influenza H5N1 contamination.

NOTE: *Dead wild seabirds, waterfowl or birds of prey can be reported to the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Marine via the Avian Check Wild Bird Application or by calling the **Avian Influenza** Helpline Number (076) 1064403 or 1850 2000456.*

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
x		x					x

(7) Japanese knotweed - *Fallopia japonica*, commonly known as Japanese Knotweed is an alien invasive perennial species that has become increasingly problematic in Ireland. **Japanese knotweed**, is a large, herbaceous perennial plant of the family Polygonaceae, native to Eastern Asia in Japan, China and Korea. In North America and Europe the species is very successful and has been classified as an invasive species in several countries. Japanese knotweed has hollow stems with distinct raised nodes that give it the appearance of bamboo, though it is not closely related. While stems may reach a maximum height of 3–4 m each growing season, it is typical to see much smaller plants in places where they sprout through cracks in the pavement or are repeatedly cut down. The leaves are broad oval with a truncated base, 7–14 cm long and 5–12 cm broad, with an entire margin. The flowers are small, cream or white, produced in erect racemes 6–15 cm long in late summer and early autumn. It belongs to the woody weeds family, and its roots are deep

and strong and is an invasive weed. The discovery of Japanese Knotweed must be reported to the client and to the Local Authorities (LA) and its location must be documented on maps / drawings and included with the safety file.

Contractors need to be aware that when walking around properties to vigil for the presence of Japanese Knotweed.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

(8) Coronavirus COVID-19 : COVID-19 is a new illness that can affect your lungs and airways. It's caused by a new (novel) Coronavirus virus called Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2²¹. Ireland classify SARS-CoV-2 as a risk group 3 biological agent²² in alignment with other EU member states' provisional classifications. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the virus responsible for the disease COVID-19 belongs to the *Coronaviridae* family. A risk group 3 biological agent is defined in the Biological Agents Regulations and "means one that can cause severe human disease and presents a serious hazard to employees and which may present a risk of spreading to the community, though there is usually effective prophylaxis or treatment available". **Every risk assessment must consider the risk from Coronavirus COVID-19 and the controls required. Where there is suspected risk in an unit, contractors should wear a face mask to protect themselves when working in such units and to help protect neighbours when visiting another property to help prevent the spread on COVID19.**



Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
x		x ²³					x

5.2-9-1 Hand Hygiene / Hand Washing



Hand Hygiene / Hand Washing – Sinks & Sanitisation Areas:

Sufficient facilities are provided and maintained to ensure that everyone is washing hands regularly and thoroughly using soap and water. According to the National Eczema Association²⁴, you should apply an **emollient**²⁵, or any moisturizer, within three minutes of



washing your **hands** or getting out of the shower or bathtub while your skin is still moist. Gently pat yourself dry, then apply the **emollient** before the water can evaporate.

²¹ Health and Safety Authority - Risk Group Classification for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) information sheet. Published April 2020.

²² Classified as "risk group 3 biological agent" under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Biological Agents) Regulations 2013 (hereafter referred to as the Biological Agents Regulations) and the associated code of practice.

²³ Classified as "risk group 3 biological agent" under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Biological Agents) Regulations 2013 (hereafter referred to as the Biological Agents Regulations) and the associated code of practice.

²⁴ <https://www.healthline.com/health/emollient>

²⁵ <https://www.hse.ie/eng/health/az/e/emollients/types-of-emollient.html>

(10) Zoonosis²⁶ : **Workers need to be aware that tenants may have pets in units including birds.** Zoonosis (plural zoonoses, or zoonotic diseases) are biological agents originating from animals or from products of animal origin which are able to cause disease in humans (i.e. an infectious disease caused by a pathogen that has jumped from a non-human animal (usually a vertebrate) to a human). A zoonotic disease is a disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans. Zoonoses can be caused by a range of disease pathogens such as viruses, bacteria, fungi and parasites. More than three quarters of human diseases are zoonotic. Zoonotic diseases may be occupationally-acquired, but are not exclusively occupational diseases. Some Zoonosis can cause serious disease in humans but have little or no effect on animals (e.g. verocytotoxin producing *Escherichia coli* O157²⁷), whereas others such as Rabies virus can cause serious disease in both humans and animals.

Transmission from animals to humans may occur via:

- direct contact with infected animals, such as in a farm or veterinary setting or
- indirect contact involving contact with infected animal secretions (e.g. saliva, blood, urine, mucous, faeces, or other body fluids) or products.

Zoonosis have different modes of transmission. The main routes of exposure are via:

- inhalation e.g. breathing in an airborne zoonose;
- ingestion e.g. consumption of food or drink contaminated with the zoonose;
- absorption e.g. entry of the zoonose through broken skin; or
- injection e.g. bite or scratch from an infected animal or via an intermediate species (known as a vector e.g. ticks or mosquitoes which carry the zoonose without getting infected). Lyme disease is an example of a vector borne disease.

Workers who may be at risk of zoonotic infections include those who work in:

- contact with live or dead infected animals e.g. farmers, veterinarians, animal removal services, local authority workers, zoo keepers, pet shop workers;
- contact with aerosols, dust or surfaces contaminated with animal secretions;
- animal trade, breeding or slaughtering facilities;
- contact with contaminated water or land e.g. outdoor leisure workers, wastewater treatment workers, construction workers, forestry workers, landscapers/gardeners;
- cleaning or disinfection jobs in contaminated areas;
- research laboratories; or
- customs officials.

Anyone can become sick from a zoonotic disease, including healthy people. However, some people may be more at risk than others e.g. older workers or workers with weakened immune systems. Some infections during pregnancy such as listeriosis, toxoplasmosis or Q fever, can lead to miscarriage, stillbirth, premature delivery, or life-threatening infection of the newborn.

²⁶ https://www.hsa.ie/eng/topics/biological_agents/specific_biological_agents_infections/zoonoses/

²⁷ <https://www.cdc.gov/ecoli/index.html>

NOTE: *Dead wild seabirds, waterfowl or birds of prey can be reported to the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Marine via the Avian Check Wild Bird Application or by calling the **Avian Influenza** Helpline Number (076) 1064403 or 1850 2000456.*

Although the risk of infection is low, pregnant women should still avoid contact with certain animals and their products during pregnancy. For example, if pregnancy is suspected or confirmed, do not help deliver calves, kids or lambs and avoid contact with new born lambs, birthing by-products and contaminated bedding etc. Avoid handling and washing other people's clothing worn during lambing. Ensure such clothing is washed separately from other washing.

Below is a list of Zoonoses with brief description and type of carrier. Highlighted Red need to be considered when implementing controls where deemed relevant.

Name	Description	Animal carrier
Anthrax	Anthrax is an extremely rare but potentially life threatening bacterial disease that can be transmitted to humans through contact with infected animals or animal products.	Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Goats
Avian Influenza	Avian influenza H5N1 is a disease of birds. Exposure may occur in those who are in close contact with infected birds or who work with materials or products from infected birds. <i>New Concern from mid July 2024 – Cattle & Humans have been discovered to have caught the bird flue in Canada.</i>	Birds
Bovine Tuberculosis	Bovine tuberculosis (bovine TB) is a bacterial disease of humans and animals. Clinical symptoms are similar to other forms of TB.	Cattle, Deer, Alpacas, Llamas
Brucellosis	Brucellosis (also known as undulant or Mediterranean fever) is a highly transmissible bacterial infection. Human cases are very rare. Transmission is most commonly via contact with infected animals or ingestion of unpasteurised milk or milk products.	Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, Goats, Camels
Campylobacteriosis	Campylobacteriosis is the most common cause of infectious diarrhoea. It mostly affects very young children and the elderly.	Cattle, Poultry
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)	CJD is a very rare, fatal neurodegenerative disease, which is thought to be caused by the build up of an abnormal form of the naturally occurring 'prion' protein in the brain.	Cattle
Cryptosporidiosis	Cryptosporidiosis is an infectious diarrhoeal disease. It can be transmitted via contact with infected animals. It can be spread from person to person where there is poor hygiene.	Cattle, Sheep, Deer, Goats
E. coli O157	E. coli O157 is a bacterium that lives in the gut of animals. It can be transmitted via contact with infected animals or their faeces, and can cause illness ranging from diarrhoea to kidney failure in humans. In some cases the illness can be fatal. Young children and the elderly are at the greatest risk.	Cattle, Sheep, Deer, Goats,
Verotoxigenic E. coli (VTEC)		
Erysipeloid	Erysipeloid is a rare bacterial skin condition. It can be acquired from a wide range of infected animals.	Pigs, Fish, Birds
Giardiasis	<i>Giardiasis is a diarrhoeal disease caused by a parasite. The disease is spread via the ingestion of contaminated water or food, or by direct contact with infected animals or humans.</i>	Pigs, Sheep, Horses, Dogs, Cats
Hantavirus Disease	Hantavirus infections are caused by a group of viruses which are carried by rodents. It is generally spread via contact with urine, faeces or saliva from infected rodents.	Rodents

Name	Description	Animal carrier
Hydatid Disease	Hydatid disease is caused by the canine tapeworm (Echinococcus). It can be transmitted to humans via infected dog faeces.	Dogs
Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease and Hardjo)	Leptospirosis is a bacterial infection found worldwide, of which there are two forms: Weil's disease is most commonly acquired from water contaminated with rat urine. Hardjo is similar to Weil's disease but is generally caught from infected cattle.	Rodents, Cattle
Louping ill	Louping ill is a viral infection of which affects sheep and grouse. It very rarely causes disease in humans.	Sheep, Birds
Lyme Disease	Lyme disease is a potentially serious bacterial infection transmitted via tick bites. Ticks are common in forested areas, heathland, moorland and suburban parks.	Ticks
Newcastle Disease	Newcastle disease is a highly contagious disease of birds, but is very rare in humans. It can be transmitted to humans through contact with infected birds or their products.	Birds
Orf	Orf is a skin disease of sheep and goats caused by a virus. It can spread to humans who are in close contact with infected animals. It causes localised lesions on the skin and is not a serious disease.	Sheep, Goats
Ovine Chlamydiosis	Ovine chlamydiosis is a bacterial disease acquired from infected sheep or goats. In most humans it leads to a mild flu-like disease, but in pregnant women it can cause a severe life-threatening disease in the mother and lead to stillbirth or miscarriage of the unborn child.	Sheep
Psittacosis	Psittacosis (also known as ornithosis or parrot fever) is primarily an infection of birds. It can be transmitted to humans by breathing in infected material or occasionally by oral infection.	Birds
Q Fever	Q fever is a bacterial disease. In most people it only causes a mild flu-like illness, but it can lead to more severe disease.	Sheep, Goats, Cattle
Rabies	Rabies is a very rare but acute viral infection. The virus is transmitted via an animal bite, scratch or lick, generally from a dog in the case of classical rabies and from a bat in the case of bat rabies.	Dogs, Bats
Ringworm	Ringworm is a fungal skin disease of humans and other animals. It causes a characteristic ring-like red rash on the skin, which is not usually serious.	Cattle, Horses
Salmonella	Salmonella bacteria usually cause a mild, self-limiting diarrhoeal disease, although it can occasionally be severe. It is most commonly transmitted via food, but can also be found in faecally-contaminated soil or water.	Poultry, Pigs, plus many other animals
Streptococcus suis	Streptococcus suis is a bacterium that causes disease in pigs. It is generally spread from pigs to humans by direct contact, with the bacteria entering the body through cuts or abrasions in the skin.	Pigs
Streptococcus zooepidemicus	Streptococcus zooepidemicus is a bacterium that infects cattle and horses. It is a very rare human disease but can be acquired by direct contact with infected animals.	Cattle, Horses
Toxoplasmosis	Toxoplasmosis is a parasitic disease. For most healthy people there are no disease symptoms or mild flu-like symptoms. However, it can be a serious disease in pregnant or immunocompromised people. Sand piles at mixer station need to be covered with plastic sheeting as cats tend to urinate in sand at night.	Sheep, Birds, Cats
West Nile Virus	West Nile virus infects birds and is spread to humans and horses via a bite from an infected mosquito. Transmission to humans is very rare.	Birds

(11) Lyme Disease: "Lyme Disease", is transmitted through tick bites. **Factors increasing your risk of being bitten by an infected tick include:** spending a lot of time outdoors in tall grass, brush, shrubs, or wooded areas, having pets that may carry ticks indoors, participating in activities such as yard work, hiking, camping, fishing, hunting or farming in tick-infested areas. The HSE Health Protection Surveillance Centre (HPSC) urges people to protect themselves against Lyme disease. Those who work with deer specifically and work in forestry or grassy areas must be vigilant against tick bites. Prevention methods include:

- Wearing long trousers, long sleeved shirt and shoes
- Using an insect repellent, such as DEET (but use a low-strength DEET if you are pregnant – your local pharmacist can advise you)
- Checking skin, hair and warm skin folds (especially the neck and scalp of children) for ticks, after a day out
- Removing any ticks and consulting with a GP if symptoms develop
- If you have working or domestic dog, check them also

Ticks generally have to be attached to a person for a number of hours before passing on the infection, **rapid intervention** by removal of ticks is important. However the tick, including any mouthparts which might break off, should be removed with a tweezers by gripping it close to the skin. When a tick bites, people can develop a skin rash. This rash generally develops between 3 days and a month after a tick bite. The rash can be visible for up to a month and may grow to be several inches in diameter. *People, who have been infected, can also develop flu-like symptoms such as headache, sore throat, neck stiffness, fever, muscle aches and general fatigue; full recovery is generally the rule.* Occasionally however, there may be much more serious complications involving the nervous system, joints, the heart or other organs. Anyone who develops a rash or other symptoms should visit their GP and explain that they have been bitten by a tick. Further important information to protect against Lyme disease is available on the HPSC website: <http://www.hpsc.ie/A-Z/Vectorborne/LymeDisease/>

(12) Dry rot: Dry rot is wood decay caused by one of several species of fungi that digest parts of the wood which give the wood strength and stiffness. It was previously used to describe any decay of cured wood in ships and buildings by a fungus which resulted in a darkly colored deteriorated and cracked condition. The life-cycle of dry rot can be broken own into four main stages. Dry rot begins as a microscopic spore which, in high enough concentrations, can resemble a fine orange dust. If the spores are subjected to sufficient moisture, they will germinate and begin to grow fine white strands known as hyphae. As the hyphae grow they will eventually form a large mass known as mycelium. The final stage is a fruiting body which pumps new spores out into the surrounding air. In other fields, the term has been applied to the decay of crop plants by fungi. In health and safety, the term is used to describe the deterioration of rubber, for example the cracking of rubber hoses.

(b) Chemical

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
x		x					x

(1) Chemical Spill: The PSCS shall ensure that no chemicals escape into the drains, river, well, onto roads and ground areas. The PSCS shall ensure that they have provisions in place to deal with any spill in the form of a spill kit. At a minimum, all precautions to be undertaken for such work should consider the following, Procedures to block the shores in the event of a chemical spill, use of bunds for chemical drums and equipment's, Procedures to deal with oil leaking

equipment, Clean up procedure and safe disposal of chemicals. **Note the precautions to be taken when handling AAFF Foam Extinguisher with new Regulations.**

(2) Material Safety Data Sheets: The PSCS shall ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place with regard to the obtaining Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all hazardous materials to be used, or to be worked with, for the project. The PSCS shall keep all Material Safety Data Sheets for chemicals and materials used on file on site.

(3) Carbon Monoxide: The use of any generators and petrol or diesel driven equipment shall be restricted to use outdoors and not in closed spaces like excavations, as they generate Carbon Monoxide. The use of con saws shall be strictly controlled ensuring that adequate ventilation is provided. All such generators shall need to be monitored to ensure that their sitting:

1. Does not allow fumes to rise and enter other rooms, etc.
2. Do not allow exhaust outlet to face walls causing discolouration/ risk of fire,
3. Do not allow fuel can to stand next to exhaust outlet causing risk of fire. The PSCS shall ensure that all necessary control measures will be reviewed prior and during such works to ensure that there is adequate ventilation to prevent any build-up of Carbon Monoxide from con saw use to dangerous levels.

(4) Dermatitis: Contact with dust, paint, plaster, cement, plaster, use adhesives may cause risk of dermatitis. Proper PPE shall be worn to prevent or limit exposure such as the wearing of gloves, masks/ Breathing Apparatus, clothing and boots as appropriate. Always wash off any cement in contact with skin as soon as possible to prevent irritation. Ref: The HSA Guidelines on Occupational Dermatitis.

(5) Asbestos²⁸: Asbestos is a set of six naturally occurring silicate minerals exploited commercially for their desirable physical properties. They all have in common their asbestiform habit, long, (1:20) thin fibrous crystals. The inhalation of asbestos fibres can cause serious illnesses, including malignant lung cancer, mesothelioma (a formerly rare cancer strongly associated with exposure to asbestos), and asbestosis (a type of pneumoconiosis). **Ref. HSE Books:** HSG264 The Survey Guide, HSG248 The Analysts Guide, HSG247 The Contractors Guide.

(a) Site Asbestos Report Findings

Because the Framework applies to so many units, the PSCS / Appointed Contractor will need to be vigilant and report any suspicious concerns with the Local Respond TSA and always include asking the question as part of their risk assessment prior to commencing work in a unit.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works when estimating at tender submission.

(b) Asbestos Directive EU 2023/2668

²⁸ Chemicals (Asbestos Articles) Regulations, 2011.



NOTE: The contractor shall ensure that they are working to any new Asbestos Legislation enacted to comply with DIRECTIVE (EU) 2023/2668 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 22 November 2023 amending Directive 2009/148/EC on the protection of workers from the risks related to exposure to asbestos at work.

The Directive, which amends the **Asbestos Directive 2008/148/EC**, is due to be transposed into Irish national law by **December 21st, 2025**. Directive EU 2023/2668 sets more stringent exposure limits and strengthens preventative measures. The consultation document draws attention to the key provisions of the Directive:

- The Directive on asbestos in the workplace reduces the maximum limit of asbestos to which a worker can be exposed tenfold, to **0.01 fibres per cm³**. After a maximum transition period of six years, detection and measurement of asbestos will have to be conducted using electron microscopy, which is more sensitive than phase-contrast microscopy and will make possible the measurement of thin asbestos fibres.
- Following the introduction of electron microscopy, all EU member states will have the option to either measure thin asbestos fibres (in which case the maximum exposure limit will remain at 0.01 f/cm³) or to not measure thin asbestos fibres (in which case the maximum exposure limit will be reduced to 0.002 f/cm³). This means that the new measurement requirements will not significantly affect Irish industry until 2029.
- Permits will be required for asbestos removal, and employers will be required to investigate whether asbestos is present in structures before workers can begin demolition or maintenance work.
- The Directive requires workers at risk of exposure to asbestos in the workplace to wear suitable PPE and undergo compulsory training.
- The Directive also requires that a register of all medically-diagnosed asbestos-related diseases be kept.

New Asbestos Legislation Requirement by 21st December 2025

(c) Summary of the Asbestos Directive EU 2023/2668 & what it means

The directive lowers the occupational exposure limit value (OEL) from 0.1 fibres per cubic centimetre (cm³) to 0.01 fibres/cm³. This means is that you can only have 1/10th as many asbestos fibres in the same volume of air, which equates to 100 fibres per litre of air under the old limit, compared to 10 fibres per litre of air under the new limit. This means more employers and employees will be brought under the requirements of the legislation – particularly asbestos removal contractors and workplaces where asbestos may be present. Asbestos removal contractors will have to have even tighter controls on removal works than previously. This may mean additional worker training, upgrading personal protective equipment, use of decontamination units, ventilation systems and enhanced air monitoring. With the lower limits, air monitoring must be more sensitive and potentially more frequent, especially when dealing with high-risk asbestos. By December 2029, Ireland will also be required to use electron microscopy for measuring exposure, which means that previously safe environments could now fail monitoring under the new system. For employers with asbestos in their workplace, the emphasis will be on the removal of asbestos from buildings rather than leaving it in place or encapsulating it (which involves applying a sealant or coating to prevent the release of asbestos fibres). All of this connects back to the risk of increased costs associated with compliance.

The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works when estimating at tender submission.

(6) Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) is a highly toxic and flammable gas (flammable range: 4.3–46%). **Hydrogen sulfide smells like pungent rotten eggs.** Being heavier than air, it tends to accumulate at the bottom of poorly ventilated spaces. Although very pungent at first, it quickly deadens the sense of smell, so potential victims may be unaware of its presence until it is too late. For safe handling procedures, a hydrogen sulphide material safety data sheet (MSDS) should be consulted. Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) has been called the "silent killer" because it has a way of sneaking up on its victims and killing them without warning. The key to protecting workers against the silent killer is to raise their awareness by educating them about the dangers of H₂S and the precautions necessary to work with it safely. Hydrogen sulphide is a toxic gas most often encountered as a residual contaminant in slurry holding tanks.

(7) Handling Glass: Works involving handling glass including broken glass will need to be carried in a controlled manor.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
x		x					x

Where required: The PSCS and Designer/ Client will need to ensure that the correct colour and type of glass is installed by the Glass Supplier. (Ref: Building Regulations 2014; Technical Guidance Document K).

The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works mentioned above when estimating at tender submission.

(8) Silica²⁹: The generation of fine dust from the use of con saws cutting stone or blocks can result in workers being exposed to the risk of breathing in silica dust that could eventually lead to silicosis. Appropriate PPE (P3 mask, glasses, boots, gloves, ear defenders, hat, High-viz-vest) shall be worn if dust levels can't be controlled using water.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

(9) Wood Dust³⁰: Medium Density Fiberboard (MDF) is an engineered wood-based sheet material made by bonding together wood fibers with a synthetic resin adhesive. The majority of MDF is mainly composed of softwood, although some brands may contain a higher percentage of temperate hardwood if this is locally available to the manufacturer. High levels of hardwood can be found in MDF board from outside Ireland. The most common binder for boards intended for dry environments is urea-formaldehyde. Other binders may be used depending on the grade of board and its intended end-use. For example, melamine urea-formaldehyde, phenolic resins and polymeric diphenyl methane di-isocyanate (PMDI) are generally used in boards that require an improved moisture resistance. PMDI binder is not formaldehyde-based and consequently does not emit any formaldehyde. The exact constituents of an MDF board will vary from product to product. Under current legislation softwood dust, hardwood dust and formaldehyde are considered to be hazardous to health. Both softwood and hardwood dusts are known to be respiratory sensitizers and may cause asthma and other

²⁹ Health and Safety Authority - Crystalline **Silica** Dust Information Sheet

³⁰ Health and Safety Authority - A Guide to Respiratory Protective Equipment

respiratory problems. Hardwood dust can also cause a rare form of nasal cancer. Formaldehyde is classified in the European Union as a carcinogen and it carries the hazard statement 'suspected of causing cancer'.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

(11) Lead: Where there is a requirement to handle lead flashing on the roof / chimney. The appointed PSCS will need to be on the look-out for any suspected painted surfaces (...walls, floors, metal, railings....) that may have used lead based paint during their works that will need to be immediately reported to the architect. The European Communities (Protection of Workers) (Exposure to Lead) Regulations 1988 (S.I. 219/1988) and the European Communities (Dangerous substances and Preparations) (Marketing and Use) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 220 of 2003,) cover the use of lead. The use of lead base paints is prohibited. The HSE guide to working safely with lead INDG305 titled "Lead and You" should be referred to by those using or handling lead. The Material Safety Data Sheet for lead should be kept on site and all using or handling rolls of lead should be made aware of its hazards and the necessary precautions to be taken when handling lead.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

(12) Mercury Safety: Old fluorescent lamps contain a small amount of elemental mercury (Hg), also known as quicksilver. When lamps are cold, some of the mercury in the lamp is in liquid form, but while the lamp is operating, or when the lamp is hot, most of the mercury is in a gaseous or vapour form. Mercury vapour is a highly toxic substance, with an "extreme" rating as a poison. Even in liquid form, contact with mercury is considered life-threatening or a "severe" risk to health. Mercury can cause severe respiratory tract damage, brain damage, kidney damage, central nervous system damage, and many other serious medical conditions even for extremely small doses. Many years ago, hat makers used mercury to tan the animal pelts used in hats, and the exposure to mercury gradually caused mental and nervous disorders, frequently mistaken for insanity. This mercury exposure is precisely what created the old saying "Mad as a hatter". Although the amount of mercury in each fluorescent lamp is small, it is always important to avoid breaking fluorescent lamps, and that the unbroken lamps be delivered to a hazardous waste handler. Never EVER place fluorescent lamps in trash compactors or skips, since this will release the mercury and contaminate the surrounding area. Liquid mercury will not burn, but instead becomes a vapour when heated. It eventually cools and condenses back to a liquid form, spreading the contamination to larger areas. Businesses, schools and other large commercial facilities that replace hundreds or thousands of fluorescent lamps each year are particularly at risk of creating areas of significant mercury contamination due to improper handling of lamps. If not properly disposed, mercury can contaminate buildings, landfills, lakes, animals, fish, birds, humans, crops and rivers. If a fluorescent lamp breaks, then there will be a requirement to implement a proper clean-up procedure. Mercury can also be found in old paint used on floors or windows or on metal surfaces like railings, bridges, etc where there may be a need to review hot works for the removal / burning of paint. The procedures for handling mercury spills are constantly being refined, so seeking professional help to clean up a spill is advised since they will have the latest handling recommendations.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

(c) Physical Hazards

(17) Dust Generation & Noise & Vibration: Every effort to control dust including asbestos shall be made. Works involving generation of noise and/or vibration will need to be carried out in a controlled manor. Crystalline silica is in most rocks, sands, clays and also products such as bricks, tiles and concrete. When these materials are worked, eg cut, sanded, carved, ground etc, dust is created. This dust may be fine enough to be breathed deep into the lungs. The fine dust is called Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS). Silicosis usually follows many years of exposure to RCS, however, exceptionally high exposures over a few months or years can cause acute silicosis, which can cause death within months of exposure. Heavy and prolonged exposure to RCS under the conditions that produce silicosis can cause lung cancer. There can be many allergy-causing problems in a room, dust from building or demolition, can quick cause allergy symptoms to appear in persons young and old, so every precaution needs to be addressed by the PSCS to control the spread of same. Dust or soot from chimneys can have carcinogenic particles present which requires wearing the correct type of face mask.

At a minimum, all precautions to be undertaken for such work shall be as stipulated in the:

- Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations, 2007
- Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Biological Agents) Regulations, 1994 (Including amendments) & 1998.
- Chemicals Act 2008 (No. 13 of 2008) & Chemicals (Amendment) Act 2010 (No 32 of 2010)
- Chemicals (Asbestos Articles) Regulations 2011 (S.I. No. 248 of 2011)
- Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Carcinogens) Regulations.
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations, 2007 Part 5, Chapter 1 Control of Noise at Work and Chapter 2 Control of Vibration at Work.
- Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations, 2007 Part 7, Chapter 1, Safety Signs at places of work.

Environnemental Protection Agency guidance documents:

- Advice Notes on Current Practice in the Preparation of EIS (2003);
- Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports Draft August 2017; and
- Guidelines on the Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements, 2002

British Standards for reference purpose only:

- BS 4142:2014 Methods for Rating and Assessing Industrial and Commercial Sound - Guidance use only.
- BS 5228 (2009 +A1 2014) Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites Parts 1 and 2 - Guidance use only and
- BS 8233:2014 Guidance on Sound Insulation and Noise Reduction for Buildings - Guidance use only.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
x		x					x

Site-specific safety statements shall highlight contractor risk assessments in respect of all works involving chemicals. Method statements shall govern all works involving chemicals. Method statements are to be submitted to the PSCS, and are subject to approval and review, prior to the commencement of the work activity. Minimum site safety equipment must be worn such as steel toe protective footwear, helmets, hi-visibility vests.

Site Dust Mitigation

The PSCS will be required to minimise air blown dust emitted from the site. This shall include covering skips and spoil-heaps, daily washing down of roads, road sweeping etc. and any other precautions necessary to prevent dust nuisance. Public footways will be kept free of spoil. The appointed PSCS will need to liaise with the client contact before generating any loud noise. Any waste / material dust will need to be monitored during material removal to ensure that it does not spread to neighbouring buildings / properties.

Site Noise level & Vibration Mitigation & Monitoring

The PSCS shall not allow vibration to emanate from the site which may cause nuisance to residents in the vicinity the site. In relation to the Control of Vibration at Work shall ensure all equipment and tools used during construction comply with the requirements BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 (*code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction sites, which define exposure limit values and action values, determination and assessment of risks, provisions aimed at avoiding or reducing exposure, application of exposure action values, application of exposure limit value, employee information and training, health surveillance, records and effects and exemptions - Guidance use only*). The PSCS will ensure all Sub-Contractors on site select, maintain and use equipment which affords protection to operatives from the effects of vibration. Noise level from the works, shall not exceed 65 dBA Leq, at any point along the boundary of the development between 8.00am and 6.00pm Monday to Friday inclusive, but excluding Bank Holidays. At all other times, including Bank Holidays, the noise level from the development shall not exceed 45dBA Leq, at any point along the development boundary. Vehicles with sounding devices to be reverse parked at night in compound so as not to make loud noise in early morning. Machines will not be left idling / ticking over and will be switched off when not in use. The use of Radios, personal music devices (e.g. Mp3 players) playing loud music on site is not allowed in the construction areas and next to nearby residents. Loud music played on site is prohibited.

Site Lighting Level Mitigation

Site lights to use in such a way as not to bother neighbours or blind road users during out of hours. Appropriate lighting will be provided in compound areas at night for security reason but will be done so in a controlled manor so as not to affect neighbouring properties or road users.

Best Practicable Mean



Any waste / material dust will need to be monitored during material removal to ensure that it does not spread to neighbouring buildings / properties – wet down area if required. Where noise or vibration is generated that may interfere with normal working conditions for a client or its neighbours, the PSCS must consult in advance with the affected parties and agree a work plan. The strict control of any dust or metal cuttings or gas fumes generated by the works shall be closely monitored by the PSCS, smoke detectors will need to be isolated and capped where necessary to prevent activation, openings/ doors/ windows sealed properly to ensure that no dust escapes from/ throughout the site environment that may affect IT

equipment, persons with asthmatic conditions and sensitive environments. The Safety Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, Part 5, Chapter 1 - Control of Noise at Work and Chapter 2 - Control of Vibration at Work shall apply. The HSE guide to working safely with dust INDG315 titled "Stone dust and you" should be referred to where dust is generated. (*The HSE guide to Hand Arm Vibration INDG175 & INDG296 & HSE booklet on reducing risk of hand-arm vibration 246-31 should be referred to when working with Vibration - Guidance use only*). The Contractors must ensure that all new equipment purchased must meet with the requirements as set out under the new Vibration Regulations. All equipment rented needs to be, reviewed, before use and should come with information regarding the length of time that it can be used safely.

5.3 Work with Ionising Radiation

No known hazards at this stage in the project. The use of a hot work permit system will be required where there is a need to carry out any welding or braising of pipe works or cuttings metal. It is strongly recommended that a Permit to Work System be implemented for Roof Works and Hot Works. Hot works permit shall be required for any hot work carried out.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

The PSCS will need to liaise with the client and hot work permit users when using the Hot Works Permit system. The PSCS shall ensure that detailed **method statements** are written for any work involving hot work. Fire extinguishers to be kept on standby. Surrounding areas to be checked to ensure fire alarm detectors are not compromised. The use of a hot work permit system will be required where there is a need to carry out any welding or braising/cutting of pipe / metal works. It is strongly recommended that a Permit to Work System be implemented for Roof Works and Hot Works. There will need to be a one hour fire watch – Fire Watch to take account of above and below affected floor areas. There will need to be a fire blanket and minimum of 2 extinguishers on standby. There should be a fire watch person on the roof and below the roof to ensure that any smoke is detected in the attic space.

5.4 High Voltage Lines

All / Any existing services in relation to the works must be identified and made safe before works commence by the appointed PSCS. The appointed PSCS shall in the first instance satisfy himself as to the existence and exact location of all services including electrical are actually located on site. The appointed PSCS shall ensure that there is written method statements in place for any electrical work. Before any works commence, the appointed PSCS shall ensure that all electrical power to the affected areas is isolated first. Any electrical works must be certified from a competent electrician.

Known Existing Services		Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Services	Comments	Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
Water Mains	Investigate, identify - GPR ³¹ survey. Check area – above ceilings, walls before drilling holes.	x		x					x

³¹ Ground-penetrating radar (**GPR**) is a non-destructive method uses electromagnetic radiation/ radar pulses in the microwave band (UHF/VHF frequencies) of the radio spectrum, and detects the reflected signals from subsurface structures.

Known Existing Services		Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Services	Comments	Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
Telephone / ISDN ³²	Investigate, identify - CAT ³³ survey.	x		x					x
Overhead &/or Underground Electric Services / ISDN	Investigate, identify - CAT survey. Isolate as required. Adhere to Code of Practice.	x		x					x
Other Liquids, Gases under pressure	Unit Depending - Investigate, identify - CAT survey. <i>Check area – above ceilings, walls before drilling holes.</i>	x		x					x
Gas Mains ³⁴	Unit Depending - Investigate, identify - CAT survey. <i>Check area – above ceilings, walls before drilling holes.</i>	x		x					x
Other - Foul mains	Investigate, identify – TV Cables			x					

At a minimum, all precautions to be undertaken for such work shall be as stipulated in the:

- ◆ HSA “Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services”.
- ◆ HSA “Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead Electricity Lines”.
- ◆ ESB Electrical Services Guidebook.
- ◆ Dial Before You Dig Services – 1800 42 77 47 – info@gasnetworks.ie
- ◆ ESB Networks provides a 24 hour emergency response for emergencies which include contact with or damage to overhead electricity lines, underground cables or other plant. **The emergency contact number is 1850 372 999.**

The NEAREST EIRCODE Number shall be displayed on site and at defined locations such as on front windows or front doors or in corridors, canteen, offices, toilets to be used in an emergency to contact the emergency services.

5.5 Risk of Drowning

No known hazards at this stage in the project.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

5.6 Work on wells, underground earthworks and tunnels

No known hazards at this stage in the project.

³² Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) is a set of communication standards for simultaneous digital transmission of voice, video, data, and other network services over the traditional circuits of the public switched telephone network.

³³ Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) scanner is used to detect buried services prior to carrying out any excavation work is used to detect buried services prior to carrying out any excavation work and will only trace metallic conductors and not plastic pipes or fibre optic cables that carry a wire tracer.

³⁴ Gas Networks Ireland -

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

5.7 Work carried out by divers at work having a system of air supply

No known hazards at this stage in the project.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

5.8 Work carried out in a caisson with a compressed air atmosphere

No known hazards at this stage in the project.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

5.9 Work involving the use of explosives

No known hazards at this stage in the project.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

5.10 Assembly or Dismantling of Heavy Prefabricated Components

No known hazards at this stage in the project.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
	x						

Part 6

Other Risks

6.0 OTHER RISKS

6.1 Overview

The appointed PSCS is responsible for ensuring appropriate hazard identification and control arrangements are developed for the Construction stage of the Project. This should be in the form of specific Method Statements and Risk Assessments for all activities that pose a significant risk to safety and health. Contractors working for the appointed PSCS will be required to provide site specific Safety Statements, which will adequately outline how foreseeable risks, associated with their works will be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level. The appointed PSCS shall produce evidence of competence to act as health and safety supervisor (construction stage) with evidence of attending recognised safety & health approved courses and shall complete all pre-qualification health and safety documentation and shall be responsible for compiling information needed for the health and safety file for the project. The main contractor for PSCS shall ensure that they make arrangements to ensure that safety is managed by a competent chartered safety and health practitioner during the life of the project. In addition to the particular risks addressed in Section 5.0, the following hazards have also been identified as being relevant to the construction site:

6.1 Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

The use of any chemicals, preservatives, etc on the building or its wood structures must be in accordance with ICOMOS charter. All chemicals and substances used by contractors on site must have accompanying MSDS sheets. All chemicals and substances (including gases) used by contractors on site must have accompanying MSDS sheets. Notification is required by contractors to the PSCS before any chemicals can be brought onto and/or stored on site as per site requirements. A copy of all MSDSs for chemicals used on site to be kept on site. All chemicals used on site must be properly labelled, petrol cans labelled "petrol", Water containers labelled "water", etc. All chemicals to be stored out of reach from children and locked away at night. Any chemical spill from machinery, etc must be reported immediately to the Client contact and must be recorded in writing using a spill form. All spill waste must be properly disposed of. Where the spill happens, all necessary precautions shall be taken to cordon off from the public, traffic, block shores and clean up. Appropriate Spill Kits may be required to be located on site during the project. **The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works mentioned above when estimating at tender submission.**

6.2 Use of Building Materials & Plant and Plant, Machinery & Equipment – CE Marking

6.2-1 Building Materials & Plant and Plant, Machinery & Equipment

It is the responsibility of the material purchaser / user to ensure an adequate system of traceability is in operation on site from the point of delivery to the location within the works where the material is incorporated. Building materials such as adhesives, insulating materials, **S.R.21³⁵ material**, etc must be used in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and ensure that all Material Safety Data Sheets are sought from the suppliers

³⁵ S.R.21: Guidance on the use of I.S. EN 13242:2002 +A1 :2016 – Aggregates for unbound and hydraulically bound materials for use in civil engineering work and road construction. S.R. 21 also covers a wide range of products which are as follows,

- Annex A Aggregates for pipe bedding, haunching and surrounding material.
- Annex B Aggregates for backfilling of filter drains
- Annex C Aggregates for general fill material
- Annex D Aggregates for unbound sub-bases for road pavements
- Annex F Aggregates for cement bound materials

With the exception of Annex E, each of these Annexes will refer you to the NRA Specification for Roadworks which will give more detailed information on the specified requirements for each material. The NSAI have also published I.S 888:2016:Code of Practice for the procurement and use of unbound granular fill hardcore material for use under concrete floors.

and passed on to the users in the work site. All hazardous materials must be clearly labelled. All plant and machinery and equipment used on the project must come with full certification, owner manuals must be provided for all plant and machinery and equipment. Where the PCSC or any of his sub-contractors hire plant, machinery or equipment, they must ensure that they are safe for use and come with the proper documentation and that user manuals come with heavy machinery such as teleporters, etc. The appointed PSCS will put in place the necessary arrangements for providing service agreements for the equipment, performance of statutory inspections and training where necessary to ensure correct use. The appointed PSCS will need to ensure that all portable electrical equipment used on the project must be PAT (Portable Appliance Testing) tested prior to coming onto site. Users of all portable electrical equipment must also carry out a daily inspection of the portable electrical equipment that they are using and this must be recorded. All portable electrical equipment must be examined by a qualified competent person on a monthly basis and verified by the use of a monthly colour code system of similar. If equipment tested is not safe then it must be put out of use until it is made safe.

6.2-2 CE Marking and Compliance

(a) Background

The Conformité Européenne (CE) mark is common on products in North America and Europe. However, the China Export mark and the CE mark are easily mistaken, which is understandable because they look almost identical. Purchasers need to be aware that because the CE Mark was not trademarked by the EU which was realised



by China which in turn in recent times to develop their own CE Symbol which looks almost like the EU CE Mark.

(See Image 1) The **European CE marking** is a guarantee of quality. It means that the product complies with the European Union's safety, health and environmental protection requirements. This label indicates that the manufacturer has responsibly assessed the product and guarantees that it meets the obligation necessary to be sold within the EU.

(See Image 2) The **China Export Mark** means that the product was manufactured in China and is equivalent to the "made in China" labels. No registration, testing or auditing is required to use it. The mark can be used arbitrarily by Chinese manufacturers. Products bearing the China Export mark vary in quality and have no regulatory requirements. These products do not confer any risk assessment, safety assessment or quality test.

(b) CE Marking verse UK Marking

The requirements for placing products on the EU market is regulated in EU legislation through Directives and Regulations. The "CE" symbol is required on machinery sold in the European Economic Area. The symbol is an indication that the machine is in compliance with the relevant directive. The manufacturer, authorised representative who places on the market or puts into service such product is responsible for the compliance and conformity assessment of that product.

NOTE: *Equipment / Goods manufactured in Great Britain carrying a UKCA mark will not be valid in the EU and hence ownership of same will mean that you have no insurance cover for same. Even if it carries a CE mark, it may not be valid in the EU if it has not been approved by a EU Notified Body.*

The "CE" symbol is required on machinery sold in the European Economic Area. The symbol is an indication that the machine is in compliance with the relevant directive. The manufacturer, authorised representative who places on the market or puts into service such product is responsible for the compliance and conformity assessment of that product.



Where a product is certified by a (Northern Ireland) NI or UK Notified Body (NB), the CE + 'UK(NI)' mark must be affixed - placed on the market in Northern Ireland, but not in the EU.

Goods from the UK carrying the UKCA mark will not be valid for sale in NI or the EU.

Basically if it carries a CE mark only it can be placed on the EU market providing a Declaration of Conformity (DOC) and EU Notified Body is used.



From the 1st Jan 2021 UK Notified Bodies will be removed from the Nando website. Importer must ensure the machine or product when placed on the market (where required) is certified by an EU Notified Body. Where economic operators hold certificates issued by a UK Notified Body, they are advised to consider either applying for a new certificate issued by an EU Notified Body, or arranging for a transfer of the file and the corresponding certificate from the UK Notified Body to an EU Notified Body, which would then take over the responsibility for that certificate.

EU NB → CE Mark → EU and UK

UK NB → CE + UK(NI) → NI and UK only

The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works mentioned above when estimating at tender submission.

6.3 Use and Storage of Chemicals, Compressed Gases and Fuels

The use of any chemicals, preservatives, etc on the building or its wood structures must be in accordance with ICOMOS charter. All gas cylinders shall be labeled, transported on site, stored and used in accordance with the relevant regulations and standards. The Clients site requirements to be followed by the PSCS and contractors before any compressed gases can be brought onto site but not to be stored on site. Appropriate MSDS sheets should be made available. All gas cylinders to be chained up securely. Where the PSCS is given permission from the Client to store chemicals on site, the PSCS must provide the appropriate storage environment as stipulated by the Client. The PSCS must make Contractors aware that hazardous chemicals used on the project need to be removed from the area or stored in secure location outside normal working hours. Gas cylinders used on site where required must be fitted with flame arrester and must at times be chained secure, kept in a upright standing position. Extinguishers to be kept on standby where cylinders are held or used. Regulators on gas cylinders to be in good working order otherwise the owner will be asked to have them removed from site. All fuel cans carrying petrol/ diesel etc. to be labeled properly by sub-contractors and

not to be stored outside compound area. **The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works mentioned above when estimating at tender submission.**

6.4 Scaffolding & Scaffold Management & Trestles Use

Where there is a requirement for the use of scaffolding and tower scaffold, all scaffolding work must meet with the requirements of the legislation as set out in the Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, 2013 and relevant HSA Codes of Practice for access and working scaffolds 2018 and GA3 forms completed along with handover forms. The appointed PSCS or their sub-contractor must develop an appropriate Method Statement(s) to be completed prior to and during the scaffolding works. Where scaffolding requires the input of a specialist scaffolding designer, the PSCS shall appoint a Temporary Works Co-Ordinator to manage the scaffolding. Scaffolding hazards on the site may consist of: Use of scaffold for access and associated work, Underground voids/ manholes/ soft margins/ rough ground, Use of heavy machinery near scaffolding, Separate loading and access bays, Missing toe boards, Bad weather may affect scaffolding, Lack of handover certificates, GA3 forms and maintenance of the Scafftag³⁶ or similar system, Failure to tie ladders at top and bottom.

ADVICE: *Anchoring points for scaffolding to the building will need pull tested, to be carefully considered to ensure that no damage is done to the building. Any anchor point selected must be agreed between the scaffolder the PSCS and the client contact person*

The use of use of trestles on the roof is not allowed. The use of trestles³⁷ on site must be risk assessed prior to use and appropriate procedures put in place to ensure that proper safe access is provided, proper fall protection such as barriers is provided, that the safe working load (SWL) is not compromised. The HSA "Safe Use of Work Platform / Trestles³⁸ - Information Sheet" should be referred to when working with trestles.

6.5 Ladder Access

The appointed PSCS must ensure that workers are fit to use the equipment that they are provided with and that the equipment is fit for use and that workers or contractors must report any issues (including Safety & Health issues) that may affect their safety or the safety of others. Contractors working on the project who supply, use and maintain ladders for use on the project (...used to access/egress excavations, trench boxes...) must meet all of the requirements of the legislation (...Ladder GA3 Weekly Inspections done....) as set out in the:

- ◆ Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, 2013
- ◆ The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, Part 4, Work at Height.
- ◆ Building Regulations Technical Guidance Document Part K / BS 2037:1964 Specification for portable aluminum ladders, steps, trestles and lightweight staging – Guidance use
- ◆ Building Regulations Technical Guidance Document Part K / BS 5395:1982 Specification for portable timber ladders, trestles and lightweight staging – Guidance use
- ◆ IS EN 131: Ladders – **Professional Use Ladders / Steps NOT Domestic use ladders to be used.**
- ◆ Building Regulations Technical Guidance Document Part K / BS 1129 / EN131: Specification for portable timber ladders, steps, trestles and lightweight staging – Guidance use

³⁶ **What is Scafftag?** Visual Tagging System for scaffolding to help prevent working at height hazards and manage scaffolding inspection procedures. A Scafftag can be fitted at all access points (normally ladder access) from first build stage and remain on the structure until dismantle as part of good practice acting as a permit control system for the scaffold.

³⁷ Health & Safety Authority - Safe Use of Work Platforms/Trestles Information Sheet

³⁸ Health & Safety Authority - Safe Use of Work Platforms/Trestles Information Sheet, The Guide to the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, Part 4: Work at Height. The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013. The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005.

- ◆ GS31: Safe use of ladders, step ladders and trestles.
- ◆ Building Regulations Technical Guidance Document Part K
- ◆ HSA guide/ information on safe use of ladders and trestles.
- ◆ HSE guide on the safe use of ladders and stepladders (INDG402) – Guidance use.

6.6 Manual Handling

The appointed PSCS must address manual handling issues as a legal requirement. Manual handling on site can add additional problems due to the frequency of manual handling, the weight and size of materials and the location for handling items. The appointed PSCS must have provided the appropriate manual handling training to all their personnel prior to working on site in accordance with the requirements as set out in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations, 2007. Manual handling hazards on the site are: lifting, lowering, pushing, pulling and carrying, Handling of heavy items, block laying, handling pipework, moving and installing plasterboard and installing mechanical and electrical equipment at height, taking heat recovery unit upstairs/ attic will require risk assessment to use safe methodology, etc. Handling of any building materials, waste, etc. **The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works mentioned above when estimating at tender submission.**

6.7 Adverse Weather Conditions

If adverse weather conditions (High Winds, Heavy rain or Fog, extreme heat / sun light, etc.) occur, the hazards on site in the event of adverse weather conditions are: Slippery surfaces - Slip, Trip, Fall. Poor visibility – sun glare through windows. Sun burn – over exposure if working outdoors. Generation of dust during hot dry weather. Proper PPE to be worn at all times, High Vis Jackets/Vests, Safety Glassware, Safety footwear, Gloves, Sun Cream, Hard Hats, etc. The PSCS will remind Workers on site of the requirement to dress appropriately given the nature of the business. Tarpauling on standby. Not use scaffold during thunder storm. Wear sun protection. Drink plenty of liquids.

Applicable		Risk Rating <u>Before</u> Controls Implemented			Risk Rating <u>After</u> Controls Are Implemented		
Yes	No	High	Med	Low	High	Med	Low
x		x				x	

The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works mentioned above when estimating at tender submission.

6.8 6.8.1 Pedestrians, Walkways and Road Safety – Signage

Photographs need to be taken before, during and at the end of the project showing the internal and external conditions to the site from as many angles as possible. During the life of the project, photographs should be taken from fixed positions at fixed time intervals. All necessary precautions will need to be taken to ensure the safety of passing public, workers, children and any traffic management required for large vehicles to & from the site so as not to compromise public safety. Appropriate warning signage shall be posted at the main entrance such as appropriate warning signage alerting public that there is major works in progress. All public roads and footpaths shall be kept free of spoil, dirt and debris during the construction programme. Any damage to public roads shall be repaired by the main contractor (PSCS) at their own expense to the satisfaction of the local

Council Area Engineer. The HSA Working on Roads Guidelines may need to be referred to when working on or near roadways.

6.8.2 Traffic Routes

The appointed PSCS shall ensure that all traffic routes are clearly identified and that members of staff / public / others walking can't come into contact with. The driving along grass verges or over manhole lids or parking on fire hydrants must not happen. Safety Signage must be put in place. The appointed PSCS shall devise a pedestrian and traffic management plan for the works ensuring to segregate people from equipment.

6.9 Site Compound³⁹

The appointed PSCS shall decide on the exact set up or layout and logistics of the site compound where required which should be reviewed and agreed at the start of the project with the Client Respond TSA. The provision of welfare arrangements needs to be pre-planned and provided by the contractor. It is recommended that the main contractor use a proper toilet as connection to onsite mains sewers should be possible. The PSCS must consider all appropriate protocols when moving cabins to site via road and motorway in compliance with legislative requirements⁴⁰. The provision of cabins⁴¹ and welfare arrange protective equipment needs to be pre planned and provided by the contractor. The storage of any hazardous or flammable chemicals such as gases or petrol will not be allowed to be stored on site.

Hand washing facilities with soap, water and paper towel and open top bin to be provided along with sanitisers and disinfectant stations on site.

The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works mentioned above when estimating at tender submission.

6.10 Use of Cutting Implements

The appointed PSCS shall ensure that all workers who use any form of abrasive wheels have received training in their use. The use of cutting implements such as saws, etc must be used with extreme care ensuring that they are not used near another worker and are not left lying around. All appropriate PPE must be worn such as safety goggles, gloves, ear defenders, etc. Drawings must be reviewed before cutting surfaces takes place. The PSCS shall seek advice from the Architect if unsure prior to cutting takes place. There may be a requirement for the use of hot work permits to be implemented depending on location of works, this will need to be discussed by the appointed PSCS with the Client prior to any cutting works taking place. **The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2016** (SI 36/2016) introduce three new parts and two new schedules to the General Application Regulations:

- **Part 11: Woodworking Machines**

³⁹ HSA Requirements for Construction Site Welfare Facilities and The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 Part 14 - *Construction Site Welfare Facilities*.

⁴⁰ S.I. No. 190/1963: Road Traffic (Construction, Equipment And Use Of Vehicles) Regulations, 1963, Reg 96.

Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 (No.10 of 2005) Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 (No.10 of 2005).

European Best Practice Guidelines on Load Securing for Road Transport.

The lashing points should comply with EN 12640 & EN 12195-1 standard and associated guidance.

Safety Health & Welfare at Work (General Applications) Regulation 2007 (SI no. 299 of 2007).

Best practice suggests that the strength of the superstructure should meet the requirements laid down in EN 12642 (L-XL). In addition, the end wall should be able to withstand 40% of the payload, up to a maximum of 50 KN .

⁴¹ Health & Safety Authority - Safe Load Securing of Site Cabins and Prefabricated Accommodation Units Information Sheet.

- **Part 12:** Abrasive Wheels
- **Part 13:** Abrasive Blasting of Surfaces
 - **Schedule 13:** Woodworking Machines
 - **Schedule 14:** Training and Instruction.

The regulations apply to the use of any abrasive wheel for grinding or cutting at a place of work. The regulations deal with the use of abrasive wheels, speed of revolution, mounting of abrasive wheels and guarding and rests for workplaces and flanges. Schedule 14 deals with training and instruction. The regulations requires that the names of abrasive wheel trained persons to be written into the safety statement. The regulations apply to all places of work in which blasting is done, with the exception of blasting enclosures for cleaning of castings, enclosures, blasting apparatus and ventilating plant. The regulations provide for the provision of blasting apparatus, enclosures, ventilating plant. The regulations include rules on the prohibition of silica, the protection of employees and other persons and also of persons under 18. **Whenever a worker uses such an equipment under the regulations, all other workers in the area including the operator must wear the correct PPE.**

6.11 Working at Height

There is a lot of work at height such as roof work, etc. In line with The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, Part 4, Work at Height. The Work Equipment for Work at Height inspection form (GA3) form may be used for recording the inspection of scaffolds, guard-rails, toe-boards, barriers or similar means of protection, fixed and mobile working platforms, nets, airbags or other collective safeguard for arresting falls, personal fall protection systems, work positioning systems, rope access and positioning techniques, fall arrest systems, work restraint systems and ladders. All work at height should be risk assessed using the method statement form and appropriate controls should be employed. The appointed PSCS shall risk assess any works at height prior to commencing. Falling from a height – Use of MEWPs / Boom Lifters.

Use of MEWPs / Boom Lifters - The purpose of a MEWP is to lift people to a height safely in order for them to perform their tasks within the working platform. Generally MEWPs are not used to transfer people from one level to another or as an exit for persons at a height. Only in **exceptional circumstances** should exiting the working platform at a height be permitted, namely:

- for the purpose of an emergency rescue, and
- if after a detailed risk assessment it has been highlighted that it is the safest and most effective means of access to a particular location and all other means have been exhausted.

The legal provisions governing MEWPs are contained in the:

- ✓ Health and Safety Authority Mobile Elevated Work Platforms (MEWPs) - Guidance on Safe Operating Procedures
- ✓ Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005,
- ✓ Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007 (particularly Chapter 2-Use of Work Equipment and Part 4-Work at Height),
- ✓ European Communities (Machinery) Regulations 2008 [S.I.No.407 of 2008], and
- ✓ Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013
- ✓ HSA Information Sheet- Safe Load Securing of Plant and Machinery
- ✓ HSA Vehicles at Work-Workplace Transport Safety
- ✓ Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead Electricity Lines
- ✓ Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services

6.12 Reducing Noise and Vibration

Where noise or vibration is generated that may interfere with normal working conditions for a client or it neighbours, the PSCS must consult in advance with the affected parties and agree a work plan. The strict control of any dust or metal cuttings or gas fumes generated by the works shall be closely monitored by the PSCS, smoke detectors will need to be isolated and capped where necessary to prevent activation, openings/ doors/ windows sealed properly to ensure that no dust escapes from/ throughout the site environment that may affect IT equipment, persons with asthmatic conditions and sensitive environments. The Safety Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, Part 5, Chapter 1 - Control of Noise at Work and Chapter 2 - Control of Vibration at Work shall apply. The HSE guide to working safely with dust INDG315 titled "Stone dust and you" should be referred to where dust is generated. The HSE guide to Hand Arm Vibration INDG175 & INDG296 & HSE booklet on reducing risk of hand-arm vibration 246-31 should be referred to when working with Vibration. The appointed PSCS must ensure that all new equipment purchased must meet with the requirements as set out under the new Vibration Regulations. All equipment rented needs to be, reviewed, before use and should come with information regarding the length of time that it can be used safely.

(a) Noise level of 80dB(A) – First Action Level

If the noise level is likely to be between 80dB(A) and 85dB(A), the following shall apply:

- (1) Workers will be informed that noise level may be above 80dB(A) and below 85dB(A).
- (2) Workers will be informed that hearing protectors are available and the advisability of wearing protection that's individually fitted and where and how to obtain it.
- (3) Relevant training and information as necessary will be provided.

(b) Prevention of exposure above noise level of 85dB(A) – Second Action Level

If the noise level are likely to expose workers to noise above 85dB(A), then the following shall apply:

- (1) display mandatory warning signs, in accordance with Chapter 1, Part 7 of the Regulations, to convey information that:
 - the noise levels at those workstations are likely to exceed that upper exposure action value,
 - hearing protectors are available and **MUST** be worn.
- (2) ensure that the workstations are protected from unauthorised access by barriers or other suitable means that are technically feasible and justified by the risk of exposure.

(c) Application of exposure action values - Vibration

If following a vibration risk assessment carried out in the workplace that an exposure action value is exceeded, then the appointed **PSCS** shall comply with their duty in accordance with Chapter 2, Part 7 of the Regulations, to reduce exposure to mechanical vibration and attendant risks to a minimum by establishing and implementing a programme of technical or organisational measures, or both, appropriate to the activity and consistent with the risk assessment, taking into account in particular:

- (1) other methods of work which reduce exposure to mechanical vibration,
- (2) the choice of work equipment of appropriate ergonomic design which, taking account of the work to be done, produces the least possible vibration,
- (3) the provision of auxiliary equipment which reduces the risk of injuries caused by vibration, such as seats that effectively reduce whole-body vibration and handles which reduce the vibration transmitted to the hand-arm system,

- (4) appropriate maintenance programmes for work equipment, the places of work, workstations and systems of work,
- (5) the design and layout of places of work and workstations,
- (6) adequate information and training to instruct employees to use work equipment correctly, safely and without risk to health in order to reduce their exposure to mechanical vibration to a minimum,
- (7) limitation of the duration and intensity of exposure to mechanical vibration,
- (8) appropriate work schedules with adequate rest periods, and provision of clothing to protect employees exposed to cold and damp.

At a minimum, all precautions to be undertaken by the PSCS for such work shall be as stipulated in the:

- ◆ The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations, 2007
Part 5, Chapter 1 Control of Noise at Work and Chapter 2 Control of Vibration at Work.
- ◆ HSE booklet on Hand-arm Vibration Advice for employees, INDG296
- ◆ I.S. EN ISO 4869- 2:1996, Acoustics –Hearing Protectors-Part 2: Estimation of Effective A-weighted Sound Pressure Levels when Hearing Protectors are Worn.
- ◆ ISO 1999: 1990, point 3.6.

6.13 Erection and Installation of Plant or Equipment

Contractors responsible for the erection and installation of plant or equipment shall:

- (a) Erect, install, modify, work or use any plant or equipment to which any of the relevant statutory provisions apply in a manner which complies with those provisions,
- (b) Erect or alter any scaffold in a manner which complies with any relevant requirements of any of the relevant statutory provisions, having regard to the purpose or purposes for which the scaffold is designed at the time of erection or alteration.

All plant, equipment and scaffold towers on site must be put in place, or altered on site, in accordance with good practice. Where plant such as cranes or other lifting equipment is substantially altered or repaired, it should be re-examined and certified and the results of these examinations and tests recorded on the prescribed forms. Tower Scaffolding should only be altered by appropriately trained personnel and the scaffold should be re-examined and the results documented after such alterations.

6.14 Emergency Arrangements

The appointed Project Supervisor Construction Stage shall ensure that all current emergency services, alarms, smoke detectors, etc are made secure, isolated as necessary and do not compromise the emergency procedures within the existing building.



Eircode – Note the Eircode of the Location

Where there may be more than one Project Supervisor Construction Stage working at the clients site/ premises at the same time, every PSCS shall be required to liaise with each other on matters that may compromise the other and clear lines of demarcation will need to be defined on drawings.

The PSCS shall arrange for the Assembly point location to be located at the main gate/ entrance / define location to the works unless otherwise defined.

Access and egress routes – any compromised emergency routes will need to be communicated appropriately to all concerned via the use of temporary exit signage, posting information bulletins on safety notice boards, etc.

The appointed PSCS shall provide first aid facilities (proper stocked first aid kit) and ensure that they have a qualified (certified) first aider on site at all times.

Any Fire Hydrants located in the works area or on site shall not be blocked at any time. The PSCS shall make himself aware of the location of all fire hydrants in his area prior to works commencing.

The appointed PSCS shall devise emergency procedures to rescue injured or ill workers off the roof prior or off a raised cage on a MEWP / Boom to works commencing.

During the life of the project, the appointed Project Supervisor Construction Stage shall ensure that appropriate firefighting equipment is available, properly labeled and properly located throughout the work areas and that workers are properly trained in the use of such firefighting equipment.

The appointed PSCS shall ensure that appropriate firefighting equipment is available where all hot work is carried out. The PSCS will need to ensure that they have adequate fire extinguishers on standby in the site areas. Where and when ever a fire extinguisher is discharged on site, the PSCS must inform the client contact without delay to avoid any issues from working in such a sensitive area.



Under new Regulations, from July 2025, there will be a total prohibition on the purchase, training, testing and application of “affected” AFFF Foam Extinguishers and any remaining inventory will have to be managed as hazardous waste. In addition, if the total inventory of handheld AFFF Extinguishers exceeds 50 Kg, there will be a requirement to notify the Environment Protection Agency (EPA).

NOTE: Fire extinguishers must be kept out of reach of children if brought onto site.

The appointed PSCS shall devise emergency procedures to rescue injured or ill workers prior to works commencing. The appointed PSCS shall adhere to the following guidelines for devising emergency protocols – see reference documents:

The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works mentioned above when estimating at tender submission - handling waste.

6.15 Waste Management Procedures & Housekeeping

The appointed PSCS must ensure that all waste is handled by a certified waste collector and is disposed of according to Environmental Legislative requirements. The PSCS shall outline its waste management procedures in its Safety & Health Plan. The PSCS shall adhere to Local Council Authorities waste management procedures. Waste shall not be burnt on site as this is strictly illegal practice. The appointed PSCS shall ensure

that materials are ordered so that the quantity delivered, the timing of the delivery and the storage is not conducive to the creation of unnecessary waste.

- Packaging, cut cables, paint cans, food waste & rubbish will be segregated and will be collected by a reputable waste collector.
- Food waste & rubbish such as wrappings and drinks cans & bottles shall not be left lying around the site.
- Hazardous wastes such as Oils, batteries, chemicals, sewage, fluorescent tubes, lead, and materials contaminated with hazardous waste, contaminated cans will be segregated and will be collected by a reputable waste collector (i.e. it will be identified, removed and kept separate from other Construction Waste materials in order to avoid further contamination).
- Other Construction Waste materials will be segregated and will be collected by a reputable waste collector (collected in receptacles with mixed Construction Waste materials, for subsequent separation and disposal at a remote facility).

Waste shall be classified into two types, Hazardous waste & Non- Hazardous waste.

Hazardous waste	Non- Hazardous waste
Oils, batteries, chemicals, sewage, fluorescent tubes, lead, materials contaminated with hazardous waste, contaminated coronavirus waste, AAAF Extinguisher, Asbestos, etc.....	Wood, rubble, plastic, paper, cardboard, bottles, glass, cans, metal, aluminium, tin, tea bags, etc.....

The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they make appropriate arrangements to remove waste promptly. **The Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account any costs incurred for handling waste when estimating at tender submission.**

6.16 Communication Procedures

The appointed PSCS **shall** place great emphasis in ensuring that the Client, architect, Designers and Consultants are spoken (talk to each other) to regarding any issues that may compromise the Clients procedures to ensure that appropriate controls are put in place. People working on the project are reminded to use the telephone to communicate to on another rather than relying just on emails as such systems are not reliable and may not always be delivered.



There must be an open line of communication and cooperation maintained at all times between the PSCS and the Client and the architect and others involved in the project. The PSCS must liaise with the Client contact and Sub-Contractors daily about works and must implement a Safe Plan of Action (SPA) daily and weekly as necessary ensuring a well-coordinated safe site.

1. Meetings: Meetings to take place at regular defined intervals with design teams and contractors.

2. Construction Safety Plan: The appointed PSCS as part of their Construction Safety Plan shall outline the control measures required to be put in place to ensure that necessary control measures, design assumptions,

or risks to the PSCS are communicated to the PSCS & Contractors. The appointed PSCS as part of their Construction Safety Plan shall ensure that design issues identified during the construction stage are adequately addressed and communicated to all concerned including the Client, PSDP, Designers, Contractors and Consultants.

3. Induction training: The appointed PSCS shall compile the site induction programme to ensure that important elements such as Housekeeping, Hygiene, Site security, etc are included into the main contractors induction programme. The PSCS shall also set out his expectations which as a minimum shall include:

- ☐ Existing site hazards (When working on an operational site)
- ☐ HSQE policies,
- ☐ Behaviour on site,
- ☐ Mobile phone usage on site,
- ☐ Site rules which may apply,
- ☐ Parking of vehicles,
- ☐ Chemical storage,
- ☐ HSQE management plans
- ☐ PPE types required and suitable usage,
- ☐ Welfare facilities available,
- ☐ Hygiene measures,
- ☐ Notification of all confined spaces/restricted areas/exclusion zones/atex areas.
- ☐ Waste disposal expectations,
- ☐ Attendance at toolbox talks,
- ☐ Communication of Method statements
- ☐ Information on the particular risk on site.
- ☐ Emergency/first aid arrangements
- ☐ Any other expectation the PSCS may require.

4. Toolbox talks: The appointed PSCS shall also carry out regular toolbox talks with relevant topics with all working on the project and keep records of same. The HSA "Safe Systems of Work Plan" (SSWP) may be used also to help promote safety on site. The SSWP may help assist in



getting information across to workers that the PSCS may have working on the project. A record shall be kept of all meetings with time, date, attendees, discussion, action points, completion due dates, status and responsibility. The exchange of design information between the Client, Designers, Project Supervisor for the Design Process, Project Supervisor Construction Stage and Contractors on site shall be assured by the appointed PSCS at all times.



5. New Training Requirements for Work with Adhesives, Sealants, Coatings

Workers who use products containing **diisocyanates**, which are typically contained in many construction products, including polyurethane paints, coatings, foams, glues and flooring, are now required – **by 24th August 2023** – to complete an e-learning programme on using them safely. This new training requirement applies to workers using chemical products which contain diisocyanates at a concentration of 0.1% or more, e.g., polyurethane adhesives or sealants. Employers are required to ensure their employees are trained in their safe use, and an industry-led, web-based, e-learning programme has been developed for this purpose. Those completing the web-based training are required to pay a price of €5 per training course. There are three different

types of training available, which includes basic training (mandatory for all users), intermediate training (polyurethane adhesives, floor bonding, floor coating, water proofing), and advanced training (non-spray application of paints and coatings). Learners select the course relevant to the work activities they are completing and training must be renewed every five years. Diisocyanates are the most common cause of occupational asthma, and can also cause skin sensitisation. If a worker becomes sensitised to it, even a tiny amount of it can trigger a reaction. For those who develop occupational asthma, there is no cure, and it can have life-changing consequences. Diisocyanates can be found in many construction products and certain tasks, such as spray painting, can produce very high exposures. Learners completing the spray-painting course should expect it to take up to 70 minutes, and it covers three modules. Module one examines what diisocyanates are, product labels and safety data sheets, sensitisation, ventilation, protective equipment and more. Module two looks at spraying in a ventilated booth, and module three covers handling open mixtures at ambient temperatures. To identify if a product contains diisocyanates, the safety data sheet of the chemical product should be checked. To access the web-based course, visit <https://www.safeusediisocyanates.eu/>

The appointed Main Contractor, Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS) shall ensure that they take account of any costs incurred for such works mentioned above when estimating at tender submission.

6.17 Working in Confined Space⁴²

The term CONFINED SPACE means any place, including any vessel, tank, container, vat, silo, hopper, pit, bund, trench, pipe, sewer, flue, well, chamber, compartment, cellar or other similar space which, by virtue of its enclosed nature creates conditions which give rise to a likelihood of accident, harm or injury of such a nature as to require emergency action due to:

(a) The presence or reasonably foreseeable presence of:

- (i) flammable or explosive atmospheres,
- (ii) harmful gas, fume or vapour,
- (iii) free flowing solid or an increasing level of liquid,
- (iv) excess of oxygen,
- (v) excessively high temperature.

(b) The lack or reasonably foreseeable lack of oxygen.

Working in confined space may result in exposure to hazards like deficiency in oxygen or lethal concentrations of toxic or flammable gas. Therefore, no person shall be allowed to enter until the atmosphere has been tested and certified by a competent person. Any person working in confined space must be competent to do so. Ref: HSA Code of Practice for Working in Confined Spaces.

6.19 Road Users and Public & Road Safety - Signage / Lighting

All necessary precautions will be taken to ensure the safety of passing public, workers, and any traffic management required for large vehicles to & from the site so as not to compromise public safety. Appropriate **warning signage** shall be posted at the main entrance to the site and to the compound and along the routes. Appropriate warning signage alerting road users and public on footpaths, that there is major works ahead. Advance warning signs will be used to alert the driver to an unexpected road layout or hazard ahead. To achieve the desired impact the use of signs must be appropriate and the end of roadwork's signed. All signs shall be

⁴² HSA Code of Practice for Working in Confined Spaces

retro reflective to Class Ref 2 of EN 12899 for all types of road for works day and night. There will be a requirement to use a traffic control system when carrying out deliveries on the road. A traffic management plan (TMP) will be devised for such activities to coordinate traffic on the road. The competent person who possesses the valid (signing, lighting and guarding) SLG CSCS card (sometimes referred to as the Temporary Traffic Operations Supervisor) has responsibility for the implementation of the signing, lighting and guarding (temporary traffic management arrangements): that is, to ensure that the full requirements of the design traffic management plan (including any revisions to the plan) and of the relevant risk assessment are met. **SLG CSCS card holder** – Nominated Person to be appointed.

6.20 Lone Working⁴³

The appointed PSCS shall identify the potential hazards faced by lone workers and assess the associated risks. The appointed PSCS shall ensure that measures are in place to avoid or control such risks. Where the risk assessment shows that it is not possible for work to be done safely by a lone worker, alternative arrangements shall be made. The risk management process and the risk assessments shall be included in the Site Specific Safety Statement/ Construction Stage Safety & Health Plan. There needs to be a mechanism of raising a safety alarm system for all workers working in the area. Any worker left working in the live environment may be subject to a highly dangerous environmental situation, the appointed PSCS shall ensure that protocols are devised and implemented by all on site to ensure that lone working is a prohibited practice on this project.

6.21 Sharps Protocol⁴⁴

⁴³ <https://nursing-midwifery.tcd.ie/news/assets/pdf/Best%20Principles%20Risk%20Assessment.pdf>
https://besmart.ie/fs/doc/Small_Business/Documents/Guidance_on_Lone_Working_in_the_Healthcare_Sector.pdf

⁴⁴ References:

- 1 Tarantola et al, 'Infection risks following accidental exposure to blood or body fluids in health care workers: A review of pathogens transmitted in published cases', American journal of infection control 2006; 34:367-375.
- 2 Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, OSH answers, Needlestick injuries, http://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/diseases/needlestick_injuries.html
- 3 Expert Advisory Group on AIDS and the Advisory Group on Hepatitis: Guidance for clinical health care workers: protection against infection with blood-borne viruses: Recommendations of the Expert Advisory Group on AIDS and the Advisory Group on Hepatitis 1998, <http://www.dh.gov.uk/assetRoot/04/01/44/74/04014474.pdf>
- 4 Essex Health Protection Unit Community Infection Control Guidelines Section E Management of sharps injuries http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAwebFile/HPAweb_C/1194947344785
- 5 Health and Safety Executive needlestick injuries (website) <http://www.hse.gov.uk/healthservices/needlesticks/index.htm>
- 6 World Health Organisation (WHO) The world health report, 'Chapter 4 – Selected occupational risks' <http://www.who.int/whr/2002/chapter4/en/index8.html>
- 7 International Council of Nurses, ICN on Preventing Needlestick Injuries, http://www.icn.ch/matters_needles.htm
- 8 Council Directive 89/391/EEC of 12 June 1989 on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work <http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/cha/c11113.htm>
- 9 Directive 2000/54/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 September 2000 on the protection of workers from risks related to exposure to biological agents at work (seventh individual directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) http://eurlex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=32000L0054&model=guichett
- 10 Guidance on risk assessment at work, Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1996 11 RAS Protocol prikaccidenten voor schoonmaak werkzaamheden (Protocol needle stick injuries during cleaning activities). 2006, (Dutch), <http://www.zowerkjeprettiger.nl/content/files/Protocol%20Prikaccidenten%20-%20voor%20schoonmaakwerkzaamheden.pdf>

When carrying out works, always visually inspect inside areas before placing your hand into chimneys or tanks. This is to avoid coming into contact with sharp or hazardous objects which may cause laceration or infection. If you encounter such a situation, wearing protective gloves and using a grabbing tongs remove object and dispose of safely and appropriately. If you encounter a syringe, cease work, cordon off area, display notice advising of danger and contact supervisor for further instructions.

Syringes⁴⁵ or their needles can be mainly found in inner city areas hidden by users of drugs in places like behind radiators, in cisterns, behind toilets, under sinks, inside water chambers, inside washing/ clothes, in attics, etc. Always report a puncture wound from a sharp no matter how minor and a visit to the Doctor may be required. Workers need to be reminded of hazards from hidden syringes / sharps in toilet cisterns, behind furniture, etc.

12 Health and Safety Executive Needle sticks

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/healthservices/needlesticks/index.htm>

13 Essex Health Protection Unit Community Infection Control Guidelines Section EManagement of sharps injuries

http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAwebFile/HPAweb_C/1194947344785

14 Ras informatieposter en arbozakboekje over omgaan met prikaccidenten (Poster and information leaflet: how to handle needle stick injuries), (Dutch),

15 Essex Health Protection Unit Community Infection Control Guidelines 'Section EManagement of sharps injuries'

http://www.hpa.org.uk/web/HPAwebFile/HPAweb_C/1194947344785

16 Landelijke coördinatiestructuur infectieziektebestrijding. Draaiboek Prikaccidenten, Maatregelen bij accidenteel contact met bloed of andere lichaamsvloeistoffen die tot infectie met HBV, HCV of HIV kunnen leiden (scenario needle stick injuries, measures when accidental blood contact or contact with other body fluids may cause HBV, HCV or HIV infections. 2005, (Dutch),

http://www.infectieziekten.info/bestanden/protocollen/Prikaccidenten_draaiboek_jul05.pdf)

17 Guide to the European Union Regulations 2014 (**Prevention of Sharps Injuries in the Healthcare Sector**)

18 The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005

19The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Biological Agents) Regulations 2013

⁴⁵ Sharps Regulations Guidelines 2014 – HSA document

SAFE WORK PRACTICE SHEET (SWPS) No. EC&WD/29

MACHINE / EQUIPMENT / ACTIVITY	APPROVED BY	REV.
Needle Stick Injury Prevention	Paucic McGarrigle EE	0

A Needle Stick Injury is the term given if you are accidentally cut or pricked with injecting equipment (needles and syringes) or sharp objects (e.g. glass, razor nails) containing someone else's blood or bodily fluids. Although there is little risk of contracting an infection there is a chance that any cut or injury caused could result in Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, tetanus or similar infection.

Those most at risk are those directly involved in street cleaning, refuse collection, amenity horticulture, generally cleaning and sewer maintenance.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	PRECAUTIONS
Safety boots, Appropriate gloves in correct size (latex, anti-syringe), Litter Picker (remote handling devices), Knee Protective, Face Goggles	Cover all broken skin with waterproof dressing. Twinrix (Hepatitis A & B) Vaccination and Tetanus Option available to all employees.

Discovering a used syringe or needle or sharp object:

1. Visually check the work area before starting work, if any of the above are indicated.
2. The needle or sharp item will need to be removed from the working environment to eliminate the potential risk of harm to self or other individuals.
3. Do not place unprotected hands, where you cannot see, i.e. do not feel about for suspected objects.
4. Place suitable disposal container near sharp object. Using litter picker place sharp item in container.
5. If removing item by hand, wear suitable hand protection (anti-syringe gloves), latex gloves or similar, handle the body of the syringe, the head of the needle, but not the sharp end of the needle or sharp object, and place in the selected container.
6. Never resheath a needle or separate needle from syringe. Dispose of as a single unit.
7. Suitable containers include, a sharp's disposal box (yellow in colour with hazardous warning signs), or a container made of hard plastic or similar substance that will not allow penetration of the needle or sharp, e.g. a coke bottle.
8. Wash hands with disinfectant after securing the sharp in container.
9. Incident reportable on IR3 form.

Disposal of Needle or Syringe

10. Dispose of the sharp correctly, that is in a nearby Doctor's Surgery, Hospital or with sharps disposal company.
11. Sharp boxes not to be filled more than 3/4 full.

First Aid Following a Sharps or Needle Stick injury:

12. If an individual suffers a needle stick injury the wound should be encouraged to bleed and washed immediately and thoroughly with disinfectant and water. Do not suck wound. The wound should then be disinfected and dressed with a sterile wound pad.
13. Splashes in contact with eyes or mouth
 - Wash immediately and liberally with water or eye wash solution.
14. Seek medical advice immediately
15. Accident reportable on IR1 form

Care following needle stick or suspect sharp object injury:

16. The injured person should seek medical advice for proper wound care and post exposure management. This may be reduced even further the likelihood of contracting the disease (Hep B, Hep C, and HIV).
17. The treatment will include blood testing with informed consent.
18. Wherever exposure takes place the employee must be offered counselling.
19. Periodic blood testing will be required for 4 to 6 months following exposure as HIV, Hep B, Hep C can have long incubation periods.
20. Post exposure prophylaxis should be instituted as soon as possible in accordance with current accepted practice. Those responsible for organising and providing prophylaxis should be aware that the recommendations in this area are regularly updated. They must be aware of the most up to date guidelines at all times within reason.

Safe Disposal of Sharps

- Inspect the refuse bag before removal / transport in case of inappropriate disposal of sharps
- **Never** discard needles / syringes / sharps in a polythene bag
- Discard sharps at the point of use into a sharps container and immediately following use
- Discard disposable syringes and needles wherever possible as a single unit, into sharps containers
- Sharps such as small quantities of broken glass, drug vials, used needles, razors, blades etc. must be carefully disposed of into approved sharps containers
- Never attempt to decant contents of small sharps containers into larger containers
- Never dispose of sharps in containers used for storage of other wastes, or place used sharps containers in clinical waste bags
- Never leave sharps lying around
- Never insert fingers / hand past the level of the lid
- Close the aperture on the disposal of each sharp at the patients bed side
- Ensure Sharp containers are free from protruding sharps
- Sharp containers should not be filled above the fill line. Replace when $\frac{3}{4}$ full
- Once full the container aperture is locked, tagged and identification label signed
- The person locking the sharps container must tag the Sharps container
- Do not re-sheathed or bent needles

Safe Handling of Sharps

- Avoid re-sheathing needles manually and re-sheath as a last resort.
- To re-sheath safely, place sheath on a flat surface. Only re-sheath needles if a device is available to allow this to be done using one hand only. If such a device is not immediately accessible, the single handed scoop method may be used, i.e. the HCW holds the barrel of the syringe and scoops the needle cap from a hard, flat surface on to the end of the needle. Only when the needle tip is covered should re-sheathing be completed with the other hand. Re-sheathing devices should be decontaminated regularly.
- In certain situations it may be necessary to remove the needle from the syringe i.e. when performing blood gases. In this instance use either; needle-removing device located on some Sharp containers or re-sheath needle using technique **described** above and then remove needle. Needle forceps or other suitable devices should be readily available.
- Remove needles and attach blind hubs to syringes containing arterial blood which are to be sent to the laboratory. Intravascular guide wires and glass slides must be disposed of as sharps.
- Do not pass sharps from hand to hand. Use kidney dish / tray.
- When using sharps during a procedure, ensure that they do not become obscured by dressings, paper towelling or drapes etc.
- Ask for assistance when taking blood / giving injections to uncooperative or confused patients.

Part 7 - Part 15

Part 7. Review of Sub-Contractor Safety Statements & Insurance

- Regulatory Requirements

Part 8. Project Review

Part 9. Safety Documentation

Part 10. Owner Site Safety Procedures

7.0 REVIEW OF SUB-CONTRACTOR SAFETY STATEMENTS & INSURANCE

7.1 Regulatory Requirements

The contractors responsibilities under safety Regulations & Procedures shall include all Government Regulations under the Safety, Health & Welfare at Work Act 2005, inclusive of all current statutory instruments in relation thereto (e.g. Construction Reg. 2013) and legal requirements of all acts of the Oireachtas, Statutory regulations, Approved Codes of Practices, Local authority and other regulations or requirements to the works carried out under this contract. All Sub - Contractors must submit their safety statements and copies of insurance certificates to **Main Contractor** will compile a list of approved contractors for the project – see section 3.0.

8.0 OWNER SITE SAFETY PROCEDURES

All workers under the control of the PSCS, Main Contractor shall adhere to the requirements of The Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, 2013 in particular to Schedule 2, Regulations 17 and 24; Non-Exhaustive List of Matters to be Considered in Particular as regards the Application of the General Principles of Prevention to Construction Work under these Regulations:

1. Keeping the construction site in good order and in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.
2. Choosing the location of workstations bearing in mind how access to them is obtained, and determining routes or areas for the passage and movement of equipment.
3. The conditions under which various materials are handled.
4. Technical maintenance, pre-commissioning checks and regular checks on installations and equipment with a view to correcting any faults which might affect the safety, health and welfare of persons at work.
5. The demarcation and laying-out of areas for the storage of various materials, in particular where dangerous materials [Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)] or substances are concerned.
6. The conditions under which the dangerous materials used are removed.
7. The storage and disposal or removal of waste and debris. Arrangements for the safe and proper disposal of materials arising from site clearance and surplus and/or suitable excavated material are to be made by the Contractor, and **County Council** notified of same. Disposal arrangements are to be in accordance with relevant waste management legislation.

9.0 SAFETY DOCUMENTATION

9.1 Compilation of the Safety File

The appointed PSCS shall be responsible for the preparation of the Building Safety File. The PSCS will be required to prepare **one hard copy safety file** and **one soft copy safety file** for hand over to the client at the end of the end of the project upon completion. The safety file will have to be handed over at the end of the project upon completion. The PSDP has not been contracted to compile the safety file.

9.2 Compilation & Updating of the Construction Stage Safety & Health Plan

The appointed PSCS is advised to compile and revise a written construction stage safety and health plan for the project and to cost accordingly at tender stage. The appointed PSCS shall cost also at tender stage for site specific safety statement and ensure that all working on the project are allocated time for induction prior to working on the project. The appointed PSCS will be required to demonstrate proof that they have full Employer Liability and Public Liability and Contractors All Risk insurance cover to cover the project as well as demonstration of competency to carry out the works. The appointed PSCS will be required to keep a current in date copy of their Safety Statement on site at all times and also be required to hold copies of all sub-contractors

Safety Statements on site as well as training records, etc. **The appointed PSCS will be required to demonstrate proof that they have full Employer Liability and Public Liability insurance cover to cover the project as well as demonstration of competency to carry out the works.** The PSCS will be required to keep a current in date copy of their Safety Statement on site at all times and also be required to hold copies of all sub-contractors Safety Statements on site as well as training records, etc.

10.0 OWNER SITE SAFETY PROCEDURES

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1. Keeping the construction site in good order and in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.
2. Choosing the location of workstations bearing in mind how access to them is obtained, and determining routes or areas for the passage and movement of equipment.
3. The conditions under which various materials are handled.
4. Technical maintenance, pre-commissioning checks and regular checks on installations and equipment with a view to correcting any faults which might affect the safety, health and welfare of persons at work.
5. The demarcation and laying-out of areas for the storage of various materials, in particular where dangerous materials or substances are concerned.
6. The conditions under which the dangerous materials used are removed.
7. The storage and disposal or removal of waste and debris.
8. The adaptation, based on progress made on the construction site, of the actual time to be allocated for the various types of work or work stages.
9. Co-operation between employers and self-employed persons.
10. Interaction with industrial activities at the place within which or in the vicinity of which the construction site is located.

The consuming of food / meals on site is strictly prohibited as well as the disposing of rubbish from food wrappings/ drinks bottles on site. Smoking indoors is also strictly prohibited. In addition to the above, the appointed PSCS shall provide the following not unless agreement has not been granted from the Client to use their facilities:

- a. Adequate and suitable accommodation for the deposit of protective clothing used for work and kept, when not in use, at or in the immediate vicinity of the site, with such arrangements as are practicable for drying such clothing if it becomes wet.
- b. Facilities for boiling water and, where there are more than five persons at work on a site and heated food is not otherwise available on the site, adequate facilities for heating food, and an adequate supply of wholesome drinking water.
- c. All accommodation provided shall be properly ventilated, adequately lighted, kept in a clean, hygienic and orderly condition and shall not be used for the deposit or storage of building materials or plant.
- d. Appropriate changing rooms shall be provided for persons at work if they have to wear special work clothes and if, for reasons of health or propriety, they cannot be expected to change in another area. Changing rooms shall be easily accessible, be of sufficient capacity and be provided with seating. If changing rooms are not required every person at work shall be provided with a place to lock away his or her own clothes and personal effects.

- e. If circumstances so require where work clothes are likely to be contaminated by dangerous substances, atmospheric conditions or the conditions of the workplace, facilities shall be provided to enable working clothes to be kept in a place separate from personal clothing and effects.
- f. Provisions shall be made for separate changing rooms or separate use of changing rooms for men and women.
- g. Provision must be made for separate washbasins, or separate use of washbasins for men and women when so required for reasons of propriety.
- h. At least one suitable sanitary convenience shall be provided, not being a convenience suitable only as urinal, for every 20 persons at work on a site.
- i. Every sanitary convenience required to be provided shall be sufficiently ventilated and shall not communicate with any workroom or mess room except through the open air or through an intervening ventilated space.
- j. Every sanitary convenience shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy and every sanitary convenience, other than a convenience suitable only as a urinal, shall have a proper door and fastening.
- k. The sanitary conveniences shall be so arranged as to be conveniently accessible to persons at work at all times while they are at the site and shall where practicable be convenient to the washing facilities.
- l. Provision shall be made for separate sanitary conveniences or separate use of sanitary conveniences for men and women.
- m. Every sanitary convenience shall be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition.
- n. Pregnant women and nursing mothers shall be able to lie down to rest in appropriate conditions.
- o. Workplaces must be organised to take account of handicapped persons at work, if necessary. This provision applies in particular to the doors, passageways, staircases, showers, washbasins, lavatories and workstations used or occupied directly by handicapped persons at work.

Appendix 1

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION

(Third Schedule Safety, Health And Welfare At Work Act 2005)

1. The avoidance of 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, i.e. 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 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. The 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 of 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, organisation of work, working conditions, social factors and the influence of factors related to the working environment. The Safety and 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 and 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 instructions to employees.



Your Mental Health



the safe cross code

KNOW THE CODE!

One, two, three, safe cross

Four, five, six safe cross

One, two, three, four, five, six, **SAFE CROSS CODE**

chorus

REMEMBER...

ONE – look for a safe place

TWO – don't hurry stop and wait

THREE – look all around and listen

before you cross the road, remember

FOUR – let all the traffic pass you

FIVE – then walking straight across you

SIX – Keep watching, thats the

SAFE CROSS CODE

Safe place **STOP** and **WAIT**

Safe place **STOP** and **WAIT**

Safe ground **LOOK AROUND**

LISTEN for a traffic sound

If traffic's coming **LET IT PASS**

Until the road is **CLEAR** at **LAST**

Then **WALKING** straight across the road

KEEP WATCHING, THATS THE CODE!

repeat chorus

Thats the **SAFE CROSS CODE**

Know the **SAFE CROSS CODE**

KNOW THE CODE!



Health & Safety Declaration – PSCS Appointed

To be completed and returned to the Architect upon successful award of contract.

[All sections to be completed in BLOCK CAPITALS]

In relation to	Proposed Fire Remediation and Refurbishment works at Fairhill Lodge, Dungloe, County Donegal, F94 FP8D for Respond
We	
Proposing to act as	Project Supervisor Construction Stage (PSCS)

On the above project hereby declare the following:

1. Health and Safety management within the practice is the responsibility of:

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2. We confirm that each member of staff is aware of his/her responsibilities under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 and the Safety Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013.

In particular we are familiar with our general duties as Contractors as outlined in Part 3 Regulations 24-29 of the *Safety Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013*; also with the specific duties enumerated in Parts 4-14, Regulations 30-105 of those Regulations and Schedules 1-7 of those Regulations. We are aware of and will take into account the general principles of prevention as enumerated below when carrying out design construction work associated with the project and undertake to liaise with, communicate and cooperate with the PSDP and the PSCS in their roles.

Where the appointment includes the role of PSCS we are familiar with our duties as outlined in Part 2 Regulations 16-23 of the *Safety Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013*. We are aware of and will take into account and communicate to all contractors (including specialists) the general principles of prevention as enumerated below when coordinating organizational or technical aspects of the project or the programme and undertake to liaise with, communicate and facilitate cooperation amongst the other duty holders under those Regulations, specifically Regulations 16 and 17 of the *Safety Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013*.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION APPLICABLE TO CONTRACTOR AND PSCS

The purpose of the General Principles of Prevention is to provide a framework within which account is taken when identifying hazards in the risk assessment required under *section 19* of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005.

- i) The avoidance of risks
- ii) The evaluation of unavoidable risks
- iii) The combating of risks at source
- iv) The adaptation of work to the individual, especially as regards the design of places of work, the choice of work equipment and systems of work, with a view to alleviating monotonous work and work at a predetermined rate and to reduce their effect on health
- v) The adaptation of the workplace to technical progress
- vi) The replacement of dangerous articles, substances or systems of work by non-dangerous articles, substances or systems of work.
- vii) The giving to collective protective measures priority over individual protective measure
- viii) 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.
- ix) The provision of appropriate training and instruction to employees.

4. We are aware as Contractors of our obligations under Section 17 (3) of the *Safety Health & Welfare at Work Act 2005* to ensure so far as is reasonably practicable that the project 'is constructed to be safe and without risk to health and that it complies in all respects, as appropriate, with the relevant statutory provisions'.

Where the appointment includes the role of PSCS we are aware as PSCS of our obligations under Section 17 (3) of the *Safety Health & Welfare at Work Act 2005* to ensure so far as is reasonably practicable that the project 'is constructed to be safe and without risk to health and that it complies in all respects, as appropriate, with the relevant statutory provisions'.

We confirm that all staff have received, read and will apply the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, the Guide to the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations 2007, and the HSA frequently asked questions on risk assessments available at http://www.hsa.ie/eng/FAQs/Safety_Statement_and_Risk_Assessment/.

Where the role required is Contractor risk assessments will be carried out and maintained on the job file. Where the appointment includes the role of PSCS risk assessments will be sought and collected from contractors for inclusion in a Preliminary Safety & Health Plan which we as PSCS will prepare and update as appropriate.

We confirm that in our opinion this declaration is deemed to satisfy our obligations in relation to the following areas given the scope and nature of the proposed works:

- Health and Safety Policy and Organization;
- Arrangements;
- Competent Advice;
- Training and Information;
- Individual Qualifications and Experience;
- Monitoring, Audit and Review;
- Workforce Involvement;
- Accident/Incident Reporting, Review;
- Sub-consulting Procedures;
- Pandemic protocols;
- Hazard Management and Risk Assessment; and
- Health and Welfare.

5. In relation to enforcement actions, legal proceedings accidents, fatalities or incidents associated with the discharge of our duties as Contractor or PSCS (whether the relevant discipline is the subject of this declaration or not) over the last three years

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6. We confirm that in our opinion our organization is competent and adequately resourced to fulfill its obligations under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 and that our organization has adequate resources to fulfill the role of Contractor or PSCS as stated above.
7. We confirm to hand over the Safety File as outlined in Part 2 Regulations 21 upon completion of the project without delay and are aware that failure to do so in a timely manner (i.e. not taking several months to hand over) may result in payment for works been delayed / penalties applied and may also result in notification to the Health & Safety Authority by being issued a Direction as per The Safety Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, Part 2 Reg 14.

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE:		DATE:	
APPLICANT NAME:			
TITLE:			

To be completed and returned to the Architect upon successful award of contract. Failure to return this Health & Safety Declaration may demonstrate a non-commitment to safety obligations.