

PRELIMINARY SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN



For

Renovation & Extension to Cronin's Bungalow

At

Kilmeedy, Co. Limerick

Tender Issue Only

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1 Introduction

This Preliminary Safety & Health Plan (PSHP) has been prepared in accordance with Statutory Instrument No. 291 of the safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013. It should be read in conjunction with the written risk assessments issued by all designers working on the project and any other relevant information. It is to input into the safety and health plan construction stage.

This Preliminary Safety and Health Plan is produced by the project Supervisor Design Process (PSDP) for the project who has been appointed by the client. Persons using this plan are advised to familiarise themselves with the purpose of the plan and their obligations by reference to the guidelines on the Procurement, Design and Management Requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (construction) Regulations 2013 published by the Health and Safety Authority of Ireland.

2.0 General Description of the Project

The proposed development comprises of a) the demolition of out buildings, garage, rear flat roof extension to existing dwelling house along with internal demolition and enabling works to the existing dwelling, b,) construction of extension to existing dwelling, c) refurbishment of existing dwelling house with all associated site works as per tender drawings

2.1 Site Location and Description

The site is located at Kilmeedy Village, Co. Limerick V42 YX76



2.2 Scope of Works

The Scope of Works includes:

- Site Clearance
- Demolition and enabling works
- Construction of a single-storey building with a pitched roof.
- Modifications and renovations to existing dwelling to include fabric, services and finishes upgrade.
- Modification of vehicular access, driveways, car parking areas.
- All associated works to services.
- All associated site works.

2.3 Working Hours

Not applicable or in accordance with Planning Permission Conditions.

3.0 Concurrent Work Activities on or Near Site

There will be no Concurrent work activities on site during the project.

4.0 Assumptions and Conditions

- It is assumed that all existing services are live and will remain live unless required to be temporarily shut down to facilitate safe working. All services are to be secured and maintained safely by the appointed contractor for the duration of the works and left in a safe condition on completion
- The contractor must secure the site and works therein satisfactory and appropriate to the location and maintain this security as required
- The contractor is to record all existing services encountered and proposed services and provide record of same to client on completion of the works. This record is to include location, condition, depth below ground level, sizes and terminations. The contractor should satisfy themselves as to the extent and location of all existing services prior to works commencing and identify the type, extent and location of all previously unknown services to the engineer. The design team will provide the contractor with the locations of all known and or assumed site services

- The contractor is responsible for the design and provision of all temporary works and access requirements. The contractor and temporary works designers should satisfy themselves that the temporary works as designed are appropriate and fit for intended purpose.

- **.5.0 Project Organisation**

5.1 Project Team

Employer(Client)

- Name : Corran Deel Voluntary Housing Association CLG
- Address : Kilmeedy, Co. Limerick V42 H935
- Contact : Siobhan Reidy
- Telephone : (087) 6574848
- Email : corrandeel@outlook.com

PROJECT SUPERVISOR CONSTRUCTION STAGE

- Project Supervisor Construction Stage
- To be confirmed – successful tendered

PERSON EMPOWERED BY THE CONTRACT TO ACT ON BEHALF OF THE EMPLOYER

- Name:
- Address:
- Contact:
- Telephone:
- Email:

PROJECT SUPERVISOR DESIGN PROCESS

- Name: Kevin Kenneally
- Address: Kenneally Murphy & Associates Ltd
- Contact: Kevin Kenneally
- Telephone: 068 51152
- Email: info@kenneallymurphy.ie

5.2 Project Team Responsibilities

All project personnel are responsible for complying with the Safety & Health Plan and for identifying and highlighting safety and /or environmental concerns raised during any stage of the project. A key aspect of this process is that the project team is responsible for identifying and highlighting all safety concerns to the PSDP.

5.3 Control of Site Works

All Site works fall within the control of the contractor /PSCS for the full duration of the project.

6.0 Work involving Particular Risks referred to in Schedule 1 of the Regulations

This section lists the “Particular Risks” as per schedule 1 of the Health & Safety & welfare at work (construction) regulations 2013

6.1 Risk of Failing from a Height, Burial under Earth Falls or Engulfment in Swampland

The Project will involve working at height in the most areas of the project and more specifically provision for working at height will mainly manifest in excavations, substructure works, superstructure works, working on, under or in the vicinity of temporary access platforms, on under or adjacent to opes and voids, adjacent to or within trenches, pits, manholes and sumps, etc.

Working at height is defined in S.I. 299 of 2007 Safety, Health and Welfare at work (General Application) Regulations 2007 Part 4 as “work in any place from which if measures required by this part were not taken, an employee could fall a distance liable to cause personal injury and any reference to be carrying out work at height includes obtaining access to or egress from such place while at work”

It is envisaged that there will be areas of the required works where it is necessity to work with, under, within or adjacent to earth embankments and burial under earth falls is a possibility

There are no areas of swampland evident on the site and it is reasonably expected that this risk need not be considered at Design Stage and until such time as evidence proves contrary

Possible Control Actions to be considered but not exclusive to:

Working at height is unavoidable on this project and it is a specific requirement of the contractor that they provide safe working platforms and a safe means of access and egress for their own personnel and all other required personnel to carry out works.

- Any persons working at height or providing access to work at height must be trained and competent to do so
- Appropriate safety barriers are to be provided giving priority to collective preventative measures
- Temporary works design must be specific to the particular task taking into account constraints, location, nearby concurrent work activities, access etc. The PSCS is to coordinate and plan all temporary and permanent work requirements

In addition, the following precautions must be addressed where appropriate:

- Protection to the public passing adjacent and close to the site to be provided.
- Provide training and use appropriate PPE as required

6.2 Content with Chemical or Biological Substances

It is anticipated that chemical and/or biological substances will be present on site during the project, in particular during site clearance, opening up and within existing services. Construction methodology, maintenance and upgrade work must consider the safety of operatives who will be exposed to waste and contaminated matter

The Following is a non-exhaustive list of legislation which needs to be complied with:

- SHWW (Construction) Regulations 2013

- Chemicals Act 2008 (No 13 of 2008)
- Chemicals (Amendment) Act 2010 (No 32 of 2010)
- Regulation EC 1907/2006, European Regulation for the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of chemicals (REACH)
- Regulation EC 1272/2008, Classification, labelling and Packaging of substances and mixture (CLP)
- Dangerous substances Act 1972 (no 10 of 1975)
- SHWW (General Application) Regulations 2007 & relevant Subsequent Amendments
- EC (Dangerous Substances and Preparations (Marketing and Use) Regulations

Possible Control Actions to be Considered but not exclusive to

- where contact with chemical or biological substances is unavoidable it must be ensure that where reasonably practicable a safe working methodology must be provided for such work i.e. licenced trained operatives to deal with waste materials in consultation with the HSA
- the potential of dealing with contaminated material that becomes exposed on the site must be considered by the PSCA
- the contractor shall ensure that all material safety data sheets are available on site at all times
- appropriate PPE including gloves must be provided and used as a matter of course with appropriate training given in such use
- develop an emergency evacuation plan to allow safe and appropriate evacuation for inured or incapacitated persons

6.3 Work with ionising Radiation

It is not anticipated that work with ionizing radiation will be required during the project and it is reasonable expected that this risk need not be considered at Design Stage and until such time as evidence proves contrary. Where this may be required the contractor should take all due care to protect the health safety and welfare of all workers associated with the particular activity workers in the vicinity of the work and general public.

Possible Control Actions to be considered but not exclusive to:

- Where working with ionizing radiation is unavoidable it must be ensured that where reasonable practicable a safe working methodology must be provided for such work to include safety measures, restrictions to exposure identification and control of acceptance exposure levels and alternative work methods to reduce the requirement for risk:

6.4 Work near High Voltage Lines

Working adjacent to or near high voltage lines may occur during the course if the project. The contractor should take all due care to protect the health safety and welfare of all workers associated with the particular activity workers in the vicinity of the works and general public

6.5 Works Exposing persons at work to the Risk of Drowning

It is reasonably expected that this risk need not be considered at Design Stage and until such time as evidence proves contrary.

6.6 Works involving Wells, Underground Earthworks and Tunnels

It is reasonably expected that this risk need not be considered at Design Stage and until such time as evidence proves contrary

6.7 Works Involving Divers

It is reasonably expected that this risk need not be considered at Design Stage and until such time as evidence proves contrary

6.8 Works carried out in a Caisson with a compressed air atmosphere

It is reasonably expected that this risk need not be considered at Design Stage and until such time as evidence proves contrary

6.9 Works involving assembly or Dismantling of Heavy Prefabricated Components

The project includes a requirement for the instalment of precast concrete floor slabs as well as other heavy prefabricated components. Handling of such items will require the aid of lifting equipment and plant which should be employed and operated with full knowledge and particular attention to part 2 chapters 2,3 and 4, Part 4 and schedules 1,3 and 5 of SI 29 of 2007 SHWW (General application) Regulations 2007

Possible Control Actions to be considered but not exclusive to:

- Where the use of heavy prefabricated components is specified or proposed by the contractor, it must be ensured that, where reasonable practicable, a safe working methodology must be provided for such work. This will include a requirement to consider ground bearing pressures for carnage, circulation space for vehicles, traffic management plans, certification of lifting equipment etc. a detailed method statement will be required for particularly hazardous operations. Appropriate inspection and certification of lifting equipment along with appropriate training and certification for all personnel is a pre-requisite for carrying out such work

7.0 Works involving Particular Risks NOT referred to in Schedule 1 of the Regulations

The following is a non-exhaustive list of unavoidable hazards not included in schedule 1 of the Health Safety and Welfare at work (construction) Regulations 2013, which have been identified during the design stage. Some additional risks and possible control measures have been identified in the designer's risk assessment appended to this document to this document and should be reviewed in detail. These lists do not address common-place site hazards, standard construction practice or common construction materials risk which are routinely controlled by experienced and competent contractors in their application of good construction management in compliance with safety and health regulations

In developing the site safety and health plan, the project supervisor construction stage should identify all other relevant activities, hazards and precautions incorporating the appropriate risk assessment in the overall safety and health plan construction stage of the works must not commence until the plan is developed in sufficient detail to cover all aspects of relevant construction procedures initial site works and all other project related activities

7.1 Access/Egress and Traffic Management

The construction site can be accessed via the public road extra care must be taken in entering and existing site. Construction works within close proximity to traffic and pedestrian routes for the general public poses a number of risks which must be addressed prior to the commencement of works.

Possible Control Actions to be Considered but not exclusive to:

- The construction site must be secured from the existing public thoroughfares by appropriate safety barriers and site access and egress arrangements. During works access to the work site shall be via allocated routes. At no time will operatives be permitted to encroach beyond the confines of the designated and controlled area. Signage must be in place to inform people of the site existence with additional signage erected at the entry point to inform personnel of the PPE requirements and the dangers present. Appropriate clear safety signage is a requirement
- Access to the site is to be restricted by adequate security arrangements. Arrangements must ensure there is no access to unauthorised areas by members of the public
- Means of egress in case of fire or emergency to be kept free at all times
- Access to local areas and adjacent facilities for emergency services must be provided at all times
- Appropriate safe lines of sight should be provided from a point 2.4m back from the road edge at all egress points
- Deliveries to and from the site are to be within agreed hours only
- Arrangements for disposal of materials from site are to be agreed. Delivery of materials to be under supervision to avoid contact with the general public and persons within the site boundary. Drivers are to be given a site induction and to be made aware of the site constraints.
- All plant and machinery must be fitted with appropriate reversing audible device and cameras as per current legislation.
- During the works, the contractor will be required to implement and maintain suitable traffic management systems. A traffic management plan should be put in place prior to any works commencing. A copy should be sent to the PSDP and the design team for traffic management is an important aspect of the works. Care must be taken that the contractor does not cause any obstruction to traffic entering the area which could result in vehicles attempting to access the site works area being stopped on the public road and causing a hazard to oncoming traffic.
- Access points and designated routes should be outlined in a site compound / car park plan to be provided by the contractor and agreed with the design team.
- All areas outside the site boundary are to be kept clear and clean at all times.
- The storage of materials, off-loading of materials or parking along the access road / entrance should be limited
- In publicly accessible areas every effort must be made to ensure that there is a minimum risk of debris etc. being discharged from site vehicles.

7.2 Existing Services

There is a particular risk associated with existing services within and around the site. The contractor should get as much information as possible in relation to existing services from the design team and all statutory undertakers should be contacted so that all available information

on the presence of services is obtained. The contractor should carry out an investigation at the start of the project to safely locate, identify and map all of the unknown services present in the vicinity of the works.

Possible Control Actions to be considered but not exclusive to

- The routes of all existing underground services must be carefully plotted prior to construction works
- Existing services must be protected at all times
- Obvious from visual assessment that there is an electrical line from an ESB pole to the house
- There is an existing septic tank and foul sewer on site
- Presumed existing water supply connecting the property

7.3 Noise and Vibration

The PSCS should consider the effect of noise emitting and vibration associated with plant and machinery. Precautions must be taken to control the risk of noise related injuries to site operatives. All works should be carried out with full knowledge and particular attention to Part 2 chapter 3 and part 5 chapter 1, part 4 and schedule 2 and 9 of SI 299 of 2007 SHWW (General Application) Regulations 2007. During construction it is foreseeable that hazardous high noise levels/vibration could be reached. The contractor must reach agreement with the PSCS before a) at 1.0m from the equipment plant. The plant used in the construction must comply with the appropriate noise regulations and in particular SI 299 of 2007 health safety and welfare at work (general application) regulations. Construction vibration is not expected to be imperceptible off site. There will be no operation of machinery permitted outside normal working hours or at weekends

In cases where the contractor's equipment or activities will generate noise above 87 dB (a) the contractor must isolate the area involved (by enclosure tapes warning signs and ensure that only persons wearing suitable hearing protection are allowed to enter the area
Where equipment/plant generates significant vibration, the contractor shall ensure sufficient rest periods have been provided. The contractor must ensure limit values and action values as set out in SI 299 of 2007 Health Safety and Welfare at work (general Application) regulations Part 5 chapter 2

Possible Control Actions to be considered but not exclusive to

- Restrictions to be applied to the following specific works: pile driving, concrete breaking out, demolition
- During construction it is foreseeable that hazardous high noise levels could be reached from time to time during the project. The contractor must reach agreement with the PSCS before conducting any activity on site that is likely to generate noise in excess of 85 dB (a)
- In cases where the contractor's equipment or activities will generate noise above 87 db (A) the contractor must isolate the area involved by enclosure, tapes, warning signs etc. and ensure that only persons wearing suitable hearing protection are allowed enter the area

- Method statements and risk assessments are to be complied for any work likely to generate noise in excess of 85 dB. All staff are to be provided with hearing protection throughout works as required.

7.4 Dust

It is anticipated that, given the location, nature of the works and the nature of adjoining facilities that dust generated by the works activities could cause hazard

Possible Control Actions to be considered but not to exclusive to

- Dust is to be minimised at source. Water is to be used to minimise dust due to drilling and cutting works
- Dust screens are to be erected around sides of working areas affected by prevailing winds. Enclosed skips to be used, dampening of area and netting to be used where appropriate
- Appropriate PPE to be provided and used

7.5 Working in confined Spaces

It is anticipated that working in confined spaces may be unavoidable. It is a requirement therefore that clear procedures should be adopted for access of and working within all confined spaces. Operatives must be trained in confined space working techniques. The definition of a confined space should be clearly and fully understood by all personnel on site. The requirement for working in confined spaces should be reduced by the designer. However if it is inevitable, especially for short term durations during construction clear procedures should be adopted for access of all confined spaces.

Operatives must be trained in confined space working techniques. All involved in confined space activities shall ensure best practise concerning access and egress, containment, emergency provisions, etc. are observed.

Designers will be required to ensure access to these areas is facilitated by their approach taken to the design of confined spaces. The PSCS will be required to address access in terms of methods of construction.

Full compliance is mandatory with SHWW (construction) (amendment) regulations 2010 S.I No 523 of 2010, and associated Health and Safety Authority Guidelines and best practise.

7.6 Housekeeping

All works should be carried out with full knowledge and particular attention to schedule 2 of SI 291 of 2013 SHWW (Construction) regulations 2013 relating to matters to be considered in particular as regards the application of the general principles of prevention to construction work

The following recommendation measures should be considered for this scheme:

- All site visitors, personnel and contractors should be required to comply with the PSCS's Health and Safety policy and specific Construction stage Safety and Health Plan ("The Plan"). All personnel are to be in possession of a valid Safe Pass Card.
- Operatives should complete the site specific Induction training
- All Subcontractors should be required to provide evidence of their Health and Safety Policy and procedures to the main contractor prior to the start of work. This information is to be incorporated into the Health and Safety Construction Stage Plan by the PSCS.
- All risks identified in this Preliminary Health and Safety Plan and in the Safety, Health and Welfare (Construction) Regulations, 2013 should be individually identified and addressed by the PSCS. All recommended Control measures, or approved alternatives, are to be implemented.
- Site Specific Safe working Method Statements and Safety Statements should be reviewed, revised, updated and approved on an ongoing basis to take into account any new issues/variations in design, methodology, and product changes etc., which arise during the course of the works.
- All site personnel and Health and Safety personnel should be advised on an ongoing basis of any revisions to "the Plan" by the PSCS.
- Proof of adequate training of personnel on site should be included in "The Plan". Safe Pass and necessary CSCS Certification or acceptable equivalent certification to operate specific plant and equipment to be observed by the PSCS and records kept up to date and on site for inspection.
- Smoking should not be permitted within designated working areas as per current legislation. The PSCS is to manage this requirement directly onsite.
- Eating and drinking should not be allowed in designated working areas or in areas outside of the canteen facilities (i.e. carpark areas etc.). Welfare facilities to be provided by the PSCS.
- Collective protective measures should be prioritised over individual where possible by the PSCS during construction.
- Personnel or subcontractor with unsatisfactory safety records, procedures or practices should not be permitted onto site unless evidence of improvement and training to achieve same is obtained and approved. The contractor shall immediately suspend personnel and stop works where there is evidence of any breaches of regulations or the works are not being conducted safely.
- The PSCS shall adhere to all legislation with regard to waste management and litter control
- The PSCS shall ensure that all cables, loose wires etc. and other potential slip, trip and fall hazards are avoided through cable, lead and material run management procedures.

7.7 Temporary Works

The contractor or approved PSCS will be required to employ a specialist Temporary Works designer who will be qualified and experienced in the design and methodology of the installation of temporary works. Designs and method statements will be required to be submitted to the design team and PSDP for comment/approval prior to the element of works

taking place. All temporary works to be design by competent person appointed by successful contractor.

8.0 Existing Drawings, Documents and Services Locations

Contract drawings, documentation and information will be provided by the design team. Drawings showing existing known services will be part of the package. All relevant drawings will be issued to the contractor and must be maintained in the site office by the PSCS during construction. The contractor should carry out an investigation at the start of the project to safety locate, identify and map all of the unknown services present in the vicinity of the works.

9.0 Safety Reviews

Safety reviews require to be undertaken during the course of the design development in association with the design team. The intention being that the design risk assessment will be fed back into the design to ensure that risk is designed out where practicable. Where it was not possible to reduce the risk to an acceptable level the PSCS is to be aware of the residual risk items that must be addressed during the construction phase. During the construction phase, the PSCS will review the Safety & Health Plan and the Contractor's proposed method of work to ensure the safety of all operatives and plant on site.

10.0 Safety File Information

The safety file is a record off information on health and safety issues for the end user or client.

It is prepared by the Project Supervisor for the Design Process (PSSP) and delivered to the Client on completion of the project. The information contained within the Safety File is a combination of information from the project Supervisor for the Construction stage (PSCS), the Designers, and the contractors and includes the following non exhaustive list of contents

- Contact details of Design Team, Contractors, Subcontractors and other Contractors on Site
- Contact details for servicing, maintenance and emergencies
- Insurance details of all Contractors on site
- As built drawings
- Outcome of surveys (as built), drawings and other information including details of location and nature of utilities and services, structural element sizes and articulation and any apparent defects.
- Statements of specific design criteria and all and any relevant design information.
- Design certification
- Residual Risks relevant to future users.
- Service agreements, warranties and guarantees
- Product manuals and specifications
- All and any other information deemed pertinent to the current and future maintenance and/or future use of the facility or pertinent to any future works to the facility

11.0 Health and Safety Plan Information (Construction Stage)

The Health and Safety Plan is a live document required to be assembled and maintained by the Project Supervisor for the construction Stage (PSCS) outlining in detail how the construction works will be managed safety to completion. The Health and Safety Plan will be retained on site for inspection and / or reference and constantly updated as required.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Hazard Checklist

Hazard Checklist

This non-exhaustive list of hazards can be used as a prompt when completing the Health and Safety Plan

Hazards	✓	Hazards	✓
FALLING FROM A HEIGHT	✓	IONISING RADIATION	
Work adjacent to and within trenches, sumps, excavations, wells	✓	Use of x ray machines	
Scaffolding, ladders, platforms, hoists	✓	Weld testing	
Unprotected opes, stairwells, floors, roofs	✓	Work adjacent to x ray machines: hospitals, airports	
BURIAL UNDER EARTHFALL	✓	WORKING NEAR DANGEROUS SERVICES	✓
Work adjacent to and within trenches, sumps, excavations, wells	✓	Sewers	✓
Mounding, storage of soil adjacent to work	✓	Live electrical power lines	✓
Unstable ground conditions	✓	Electrical substation, pylons, masts	
Foundations	✓	High pressure Mains	
ENGULFMENT IN SWAMPLAND	✓	WORK EXPOSING PERSONS TO RISK OF DROWNING	
Work on or adjacent to peat, wetland, lakes etc.	✓		
CHEMICAL	✓	Work adjacent to water, rivers, culverts	✓
Known existing chemicals on site	✓	High ground water table, trench	
Substance including solvents, paints, fuels, gasses, flammables, contaminated ground, toxic waste	✓	WORKS ON WELLS UNDERGROUND EARTHWORKS AND TUNNELS	
BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES	✓	Tunnels	
Asbestos		Basements	
Contaminated ground, landfill, waste material	✓	Deep excavations, under services	
Effluent, sewage	✓		
Contact with vermin, pathogens	✓		

Hazards	✓	Hazards	✓
WORKS BY DIVERS		Land Contamination	

Underwater surveys/works piers, bridges		High Water table	
CAISSON WITH COMPRESSED AIR ATMOSPHERE		SITE SET UP	✓
		Site layout, traffic circulation	✓
USE OF EXPLOSIVE		Access and egress	✓
Quarry		SITE ACTIVITIES	✓
Demolition works		Ground works	✓
		Excavations - opening up	✓
ASSEMBLY, DISMANTLING HEAVY PREFABRICATED COMPONENTS	✓	Demolition	✓
		Temporary works	✓
Precast concrete structure		MAINTENANCE	✓
Steel structure or elements	✓	Hazards associated with maintenance of the design	✓
Timber roof trusses	✓		
SITE CONDITIONS	✓	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	✓
Existing services, cables	✓	Chemicals, chemically treated products, timber	✓
Electricity Gas	✓		
Existing structure and buildings	✓	Sealing compounds, sprays	✓
Very high winds	✓	CONFINED SPACE ENTRY	✓

APPENDIX B

**Temporary Works Design
Certificate Template**

Temporary Works Designer's Certificate

PSDP's Certificate Ref No. _____

1	Project	
2	Designer	
3	Designer's client	
4	Elements/features of the temporary works for which we were/are appointed	
5	Main Design codes adopted (if applicable)	
6	Drawings (schedule may be amended)	
7	The intended construction sequence is detailed in	
8	Requirements for temporary stability propping, bearing , bracing, loading restrictions etc. are detailed in	
9	Certificate(s) by permanent works designer(s) which we have taken particular account of in respect of its/their item 9 (if applicable; quote the PSDP's Certificate Ref No.)	

We hereby confirm that we have to date carried out, and will continue to carry out as necessary, the design of those parts of the works which we are appointed to design exercising reasonable professional skill, care and all diligence and with due regard to our duties under the Safety Health and Welfare at Work act 2005 and under the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (construction) Regulations, 2006 (the Regulations) in that we:

1. Have taken account of the general principles of prevention and any existing Safety File
2. Have provided the PSDP & PSCS as appropriate with relevant information as required by the regulations and
3. Have cooperated with the PSDP & PSCS and with other designers as necessary

We confirm we have received all information and cooperation which we required from the designer(s) noted in item 9

Signed _____ for and on behalf of (temporary works designer) Date: _____

We hereby confirm that we have coordinated the activities of the designer named above and the other designers on the project in respect of the taken account of the general principle of prevention during the design of the element(s) of the works described above with due regard to our duties as PSDP under the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (construction) Regulations 2006

Erection of the temporary works may proceed, subject to the provision of a temporary works method statement agreed by the contractor, temporary works erector and PSCS as being adequate

Signed: _____ for & on behalf of _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX C

Designers Risk Assessments

APPENDIX C – DESIGNERS' RISK ASSESSMENTS

Design Stage : Preliminary Planning Stage Issue

2. Designers' Identification of Significant or Residual Risks

The following risks have been identified as design-related and not fully eliminable through design. These residual risks must be communicated to the PSCS and addressed during construction planning.

2.1 Working at Height

Hazard : Risk of falls during erection of structure, roof installation, installation of solar panels, access to elevated storage areas, and construction of pitched/flat roofs.

Design Influence :

- Roof geometry requires both flat and pitched works.
- Formation of opes, voids, and edges creates temporary fall hazards.

Residual Risk:

- Temporary works and fall-prevention systems required.
- Required Controls (to be implemented by PSCS):
- Collective protection (guardrails, man-safe systems) preferred over PPE.
- Temporary platforms, scaffolding, and safe access routes.
- Method statements for roof works.

2.2 Excavations / Substructure Works

Hazard :

- Risk of collapse of excavations, ground instability, or contact with unknown services.

Design Influence :

- Foundation excavations, drainage trenches, polishing filter bed, rainwater harvesting tank, and site utilities require significant ground works.

Residual Risk :

- Soil stability and groundwater conditions potentially variable.

Required Controls :

- Proper shoring, benching, and safe access to all excavations.
- Survey and verification of existing services before breaking ground.

2.3 Existing Services on Site

Hazard:

- Presence of ESB overhead line to existing house.
- Presumed water supply line.

Design Influence :

- Existing utilities limit safe working areas and require avoidance zones.

Residual Risk :

- Live services must remain protected during construction.

Required Controls :

- Trial holes, CAT scanning, service isolations (where needed), and protective barriers.

2.4 Construction Traffic, Access and Egress

Hazard :

- Site access directly from public road with limited visibility.

Design Influence:

- Proposed layout requires frequent construction traffic movement during works.

Residual Risk:

- Interaction with public road users and pedestrians.

Required Controls:

- Traffic Management Plan (TMP).
- Delivery scheduling.
- Adequate sightlines (2.4m back from road edge), signage, and banksmen.

2.5 Handling Heavy Prefabricated Components

Hazard :

- Use of precast floor slabs, structural components, and heavy plant.

Design Influence :

- Specification of precast elements necessitates crane lifts.

Residual Risk :

- Lifting operations carry inherent risk.

Required Controls:

- Lift plans prepared by competent lifting contractor.
- Certification of cranes / lifting accessories.
- Suitable ground-bearing assessments.
-

2.6 Chemical / Biological Exposure

Hazard :

- Potential contaminated materials during site clearance.
- Contact with effluent from existing septic tank system.

Design Influence:

- Design requires connection to existing foul outfalls and partial demolition / modification.

Residual Risk :

- Biological hazards during opening of existing systems.

Required Controls :

- Proper PPE, confined-space procedures (if required), temporary sealing and safe removal.

2.7 Confined Space Risks

Hazard :

- Works in manholes, drainage chambers, rainwater harvesting system.

Design Influence:

- Drainage design includes chambers requiring entry for installation/inspection.

Residual Risk:

- Entry into confined spaces during construction and maintenance.

Required Controls:

- Confined-space training, gas monitoring, emergency rescue plan.

2.8 Noise and Vibration**Hazard:**

- Use of heavy machinery, breaking out, compaction activities.

Design Influence:

- Significant excavation, hard-standing formation and structural works will generate noise and vibration.

Residual Risk:

- Exposure exceeding safe levels for workers.

Required Controls:

- Noise/vibration assessments, hearing protection zones, restricted working hours.

2.9 Dust Generation**Hazard:**

- Dust during excavation, cutting, and general construction.

Design Influence:

- External works include large soil movements and construction of yard areas.

Residual Risk:

- Dust affecting workers and nearby properties.

Required Controls:

- Dust suppression (water), wind barriers, enclosed skips.

2.10 Temporary Works

Hazard:

- Requirement for propping, formwork, temporary access and support structures.

Design Influence:

- Site levels, building geometry and excavation depths mean extensive temporary works will be required.

Residual Risk:

- Errors in temporary works design or installation pose structural failure or collapse risks.

Required Controls:

- Specialist Temporary Works Designer appointed by contractor (Appendix B).
- PSCS coordination and review.

3. Confirmation of Design Risk Communication

The designer confirms that :

- Risks have been designed out where reasonably practicable.
- Residual risks listed above must be addressed by the PSCS during construction.
- Information is provided to the PSDP for inclusion in the Preliminary Safety & Health Plan.

APPENDIX D

Principles of Prevention

The General Principles of Prevention set out in descending order of preference:

1. The avoidance of risks
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.
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 improve 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 system of work.
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 harness, the provision of local exhaust ventilation in preference to personal protective equipment, noise shields instead of ear plugs.
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 2006, the Safety Statement as required by the 2005 act must contain an adequate prevention policy
9. The giving of appropriate training and instruction to employees.

APPENDIX E

Asbestos Risk Addendum

Tender stage notice to accompany the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan for renovation and extension at Kilmeedy, County Limerick

Status: For issue with the tender documents and review by the PSDP. No asbestos survey or sampling has been carried out. Suspected materials below are unconfirmed but should be accounted for in Tender Return.

Tender purpose note

This addendum identifies potential asbestos risks for tender purposes only. No asbestos has been confirmed or ruled out, and no asbestos survey is available at tender issue. The contracting authority will arrange a full refurbishment and demolition asbestos survey by a competent surveyor before any construction, demolition, enabling or refurbishment works commence on site. The PSDP will review the findings and update the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan. No material suspected of containing asbestos may be disturbed until it has been assessed and the necessary controls are in place.

Project information

The original bungalow is understood to date from approximately 1940. The project includes demolition and alterations to the dwelling, construction of an extension and work to rear outbuildings. The building will be vacant during the works. Its age and proposed disturbance of existing fabric require an assessment of potential asbestos-containing materials before demolition or intrusive refurbishment.

Materials and locations requiring assessment

<u>Location</u>	<u>Survey Scope</u>
Original bungalow roof	Inspect and, where indicated, sample the existing roof covering to establish whether the apparent slates are natural slate or asbestos-containing fibre cement, including associated components to be disturbed.
Hall and living room floors	Inspect accessible existing and concealed floor layers,

	including any vinyl tiles or sheet flooring and adhesives beneath current coverings, before stripping out.
Flat roof areas	Inspect and, where indicated, sample roof felt, bituminous layers, adhesives and associated boards or components within the proposed work area.
Rear sheds and demolition areas	Inspect the masonry and timber outbuildings and all coverings, linings, boards and concealed materials within the demolition footprint. The galvanised sheeting described in the site information is not itself evidence that adjacent components are asbestos-free.
Other affected fabric	Extend the survey to other accessible materials that demolition, service alterations or refurbishment will disturb; record inaccessible areas and any assumptions.

Survey and control sequence

The client must arrange a full refurbishment and demolition asbestos survey by a competent person covering all parts of the building and outbuildings affected by the proposed works before site works commence. Survey access should include investigation beneath existing floor coverings where necessary and practicable.

Until the survey findings are available, no suspect material should be drilled, cut, broken, stripped or otherwise disturbed. Areas that cannot be surveyed must be clearly recorded and managed as potentially containing asbestos until assessed.

The PSDP must review the survey and update the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan and designers' risk information before affected site works begin. If findings become available during the tender period, the employer's representative should issue them and any tender changes to all tenderers equally. If findings become available after tender close, the employer must define and communicate any necessary removal or change of scope and address its pricing under the contract before the affected works proceed.

Any confirmed asbestos-containing materials that could be disturbed must be assessed and, where required, removed or controlled by appropriately competent persons under a project-specific method and the applicable regulatory requirements. The PSCS must incorporate the resulting arrangements into the construction-stage Safety and Health Plan before affected works begin.

Tender pricing basis

The following are provisional quantities for tender pricing of potential asbestos-containing materials. The areas are supplied for pricing comparison only: no asbestos survey or sampling has confirmed asbestos in any of these materials. The tender pricing schedule should provide a separate item for each area and state the pricing assumption and scope for safe removal and disposal.

Location	Material to be assessed	Tender area
Orginal Bungalow Roof	Suspected asbestos-containing slates	85 m ²
Hall & Living Room FLOOR	Suspected asbestos-containing vinyl floor tiles or adhesive	20 m ²
Rear Flat Roof	Felt, bituminous layers or adhesive to be assessed	19.75 m ²