



PRELIMINARY SAFETY & HEALTH PLAN

St. James's Hospital
Electrical Upgrade Works – Phase 01
Dublin 08

September 2026

GARLAND
Concepts Realised

PROJECT TEAM

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Description of change	Originator	Rev	Approval	Date
Initial Release	TS	P01	Klv	30-09-2026

PRELIMINARY SAFETY & HEALTH PLAN

This Preliminary Safety & Health Plan has been prepared on a preliminary basis in accordance with Article 12 1(a) of SI 291 of 2013 of the Health, Safety & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 and is based on project information available at this time and gathered during the site visit completed on 24th July 2025.

1.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

1.1 Client:

Name: The Board of St. James's Hospital
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1.3 Project Description:

St James's Hospital is progressing a program of critical infrastructure upgrades to ensure the continued resilience and operational capacity of its electrical systems in support of essential clinical services and future campus development.

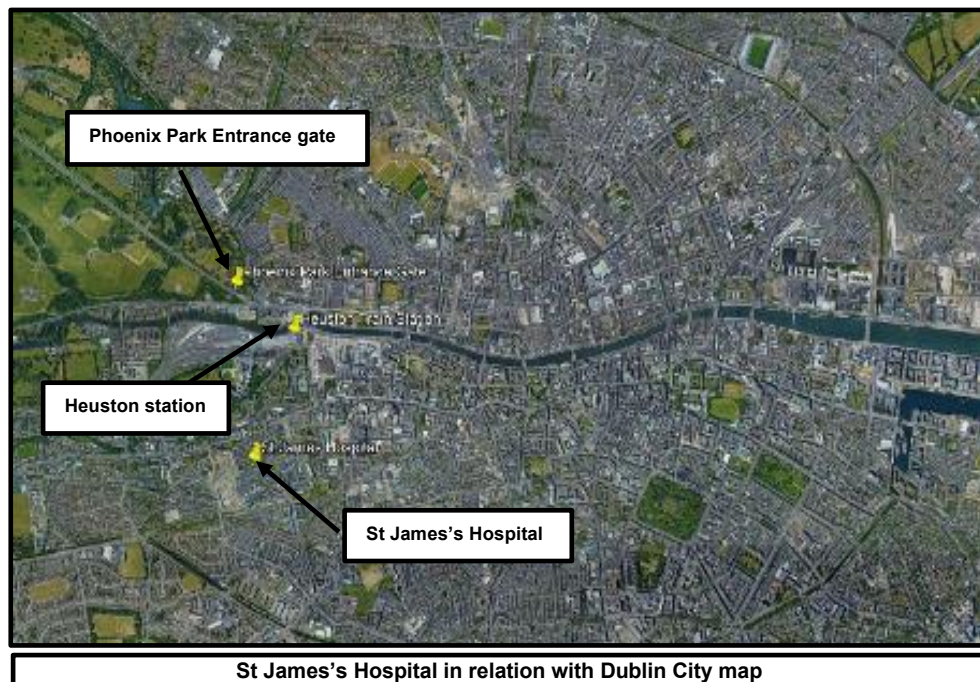
The Phase 01 works are proposed to consist of:

- Replacement of the existing 1.6MVA transformer in the Energy Centre.
- Replacement of the existing 1.0MVA transformer in the Phase 1C Substation.
- Replacement of the existing LV distribution board in the Energy Centre.
- Replacement of two existing MV ring main units.
- Installation of LV substation metering, arranged to provide metering by hospital zone.
- Associated modifications to the existing MV and LV distribution systems, including cabling, busbars, containment, earthing, protection, controls, monitoring and connections to the existing hospital systems.
- Associated builder's, civil and structural works required to remove the existing equipment and install the replacement equipment, including any necessary bases, plinths, openings, trenches, supports and making good.
- Surveying, tracing, identification and labelling of the existing supplies, submains and outgoing circuits affected by the works.
- Completion of the required protection, discrimination and fault-level studies before the relevant equipment is procured and commissioned.
- Removal and disposal of the redundant transformers, switchgear, cabling and associated equipment.

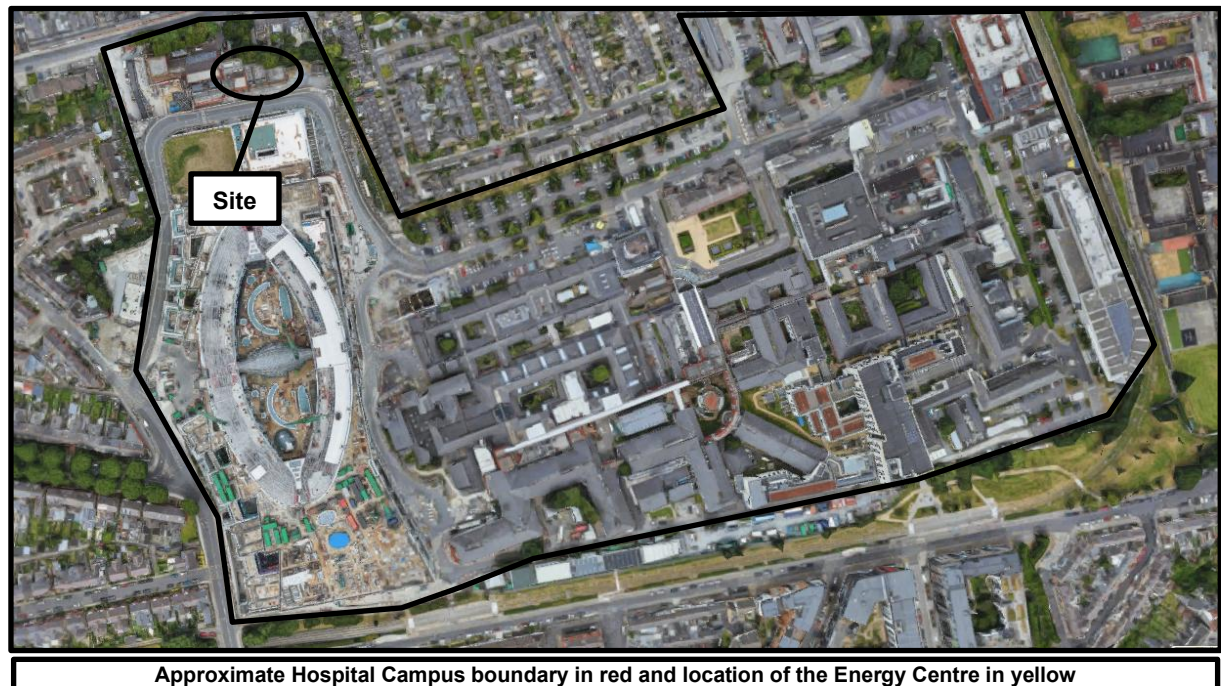
- Factory testing, delivery, installation, site testing, commissioning and validation of the new equipment.
- Phased shutdowns, isolations and changeovers to disconnect the existing equipment and connect the new installations.
- Temporary electrical arrangements, including temporary generation where required, to maintain critical hospital services while the existing equipment is isolated or replaced.
- Reinstatement of affected areas

1.4 Site Location:

St James's Hospital, the largest acute academic teaching hospital in Ireland, is based in Dublin, south inner city. The hospital is on in James's Street, south of Heuston train station and the Phoenix Park. The building where works will be undertaken is named the "Energy Centre" and it is located within the hospital campus, and adjacent to the new National Children's Hospital.



St James's Hospital in relation with Dublin City map



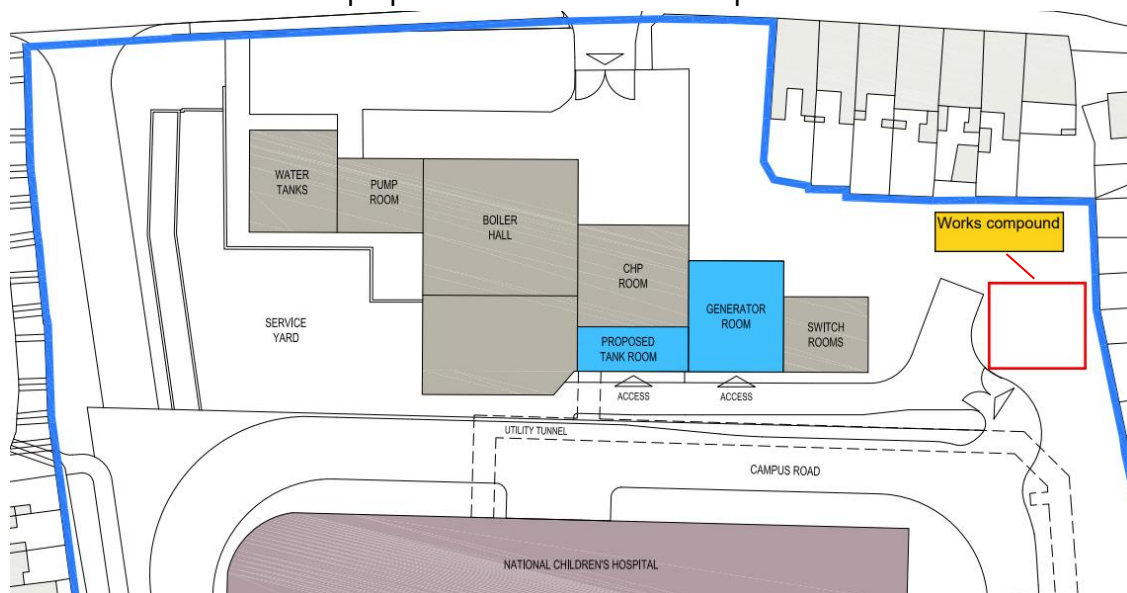
1.5 Contaminated Land:

None known – if contaminated soil is encountered, works shall be stopped, and survey must be completed by a competent person.

1.6 Drawings/Specifications/Location of Connections for Welfare Facilities:

Before commencement of activities the Client will communicate with Contractor to confirm the designated areas available for waste disposal, vehicle parking, office location, material storage and welfare facilities.

See below proposed location for the compound area:



Compound Area Proposed Location

1.7 Existing Safety file for the Project:

No Safety File for the existing building was made available to the PSDP.

1.8 Relevant Adjoining Land Uses:

The works are being undertaken in a live hospital campus, and the site is surrounded by residences, hospital facilities and main hospital campus access roads.

- North-east and east: Rear gardens of houses on Mount Brown and O'Reilly Avenue
- North: Mount Brown (road), with further houses beyond
- South: Internal hospital campus road, with New Children's Hospital beyond
- West: Basement access to the New Children's Hospital, with houses beyond

The PSCS is to note that all adjoining buildings adjacent to site will remain live during the project duration – Energy Centre existing gate must be closed at all times, and a spotter shall be in place to assist drivers manoeuvring construction vehicles.

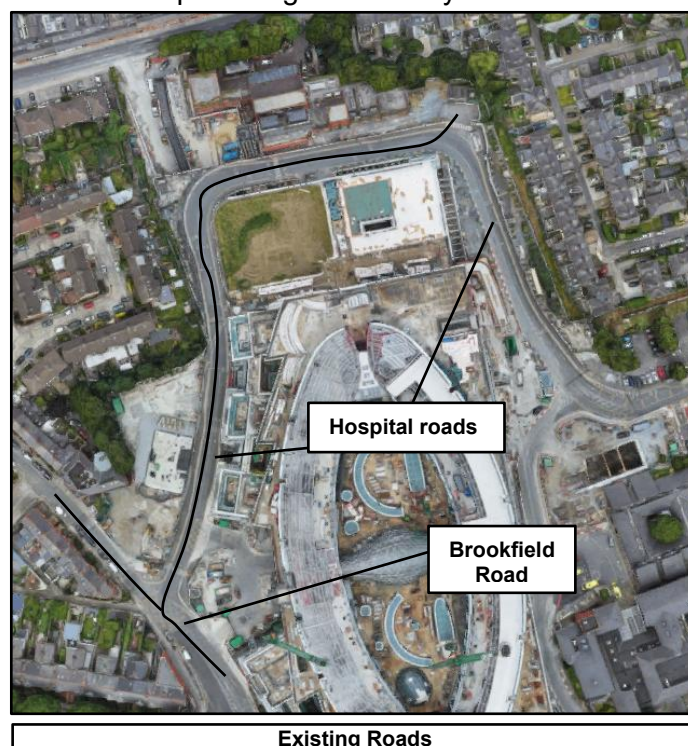
There are residential dwellings surrounding the hospital, as well as public transport facilities.

The main access road serving both the New Children's Hospital and St James's Hospital is located to the south of the site and must be kept clear at all times. This road is a critical infrastructure route for the Emergency Department at St James's, as well as a key public transport corridor, and shall not be obstructed by construction activities.

1.9 Existing Roads and Sight Lines

As mentioned, the site will be located within the hospital campus, and it is recommended that all construction vehicles (including workers vehicles) do not use main hospital campus roads to access site – contractor personnel and construction vehicles must use Brookfield Road as the main access.

Existing roads to access site present good visibility and run via two-way system.



1.10 Traffic System and Access Restrictions:

St James's Hospital maintains a traffic management strategy to reduce the volumes of through traffic to the site for safety and security reasons.

The James's Street entrance to the hospital is the main public access point. Traffic restrictions are enforced at this entrance at peak traffic times. Intercoms which are monitored via the hospital's Security Control Room are in operation at both the James's Street entrance and the Rialto entrance.

There will be no restrictions to emergency vehicles or Dublin Bus at any time. Vehicles wishing to gain access to the Hospital's Emergency Department should use the Intercom located at the Access Barrier.

As mentioned, all construction vehicles shall enter the campus via Mount Brown and not through the hospital campus.

St. James's Street is very congested with a large volume of traffic (vehicles, public transport and pedestrians) – by using Mount Brown it is expected to minimise traffic congestion within the Hospital and at hospital's entrances.

Public roads, pavements and corridors are to be kept clean and free from mud, soils and other construction material.

The contractor or his employees are not permitted to park on the hospital grounds; the contractor will identify alternative proposals within the site set up and traffic management plan completed as part of their tender submission.

Due to the nature of the site, restrictions will apply to when downtime, road closures and certain construction activities will be permissible.

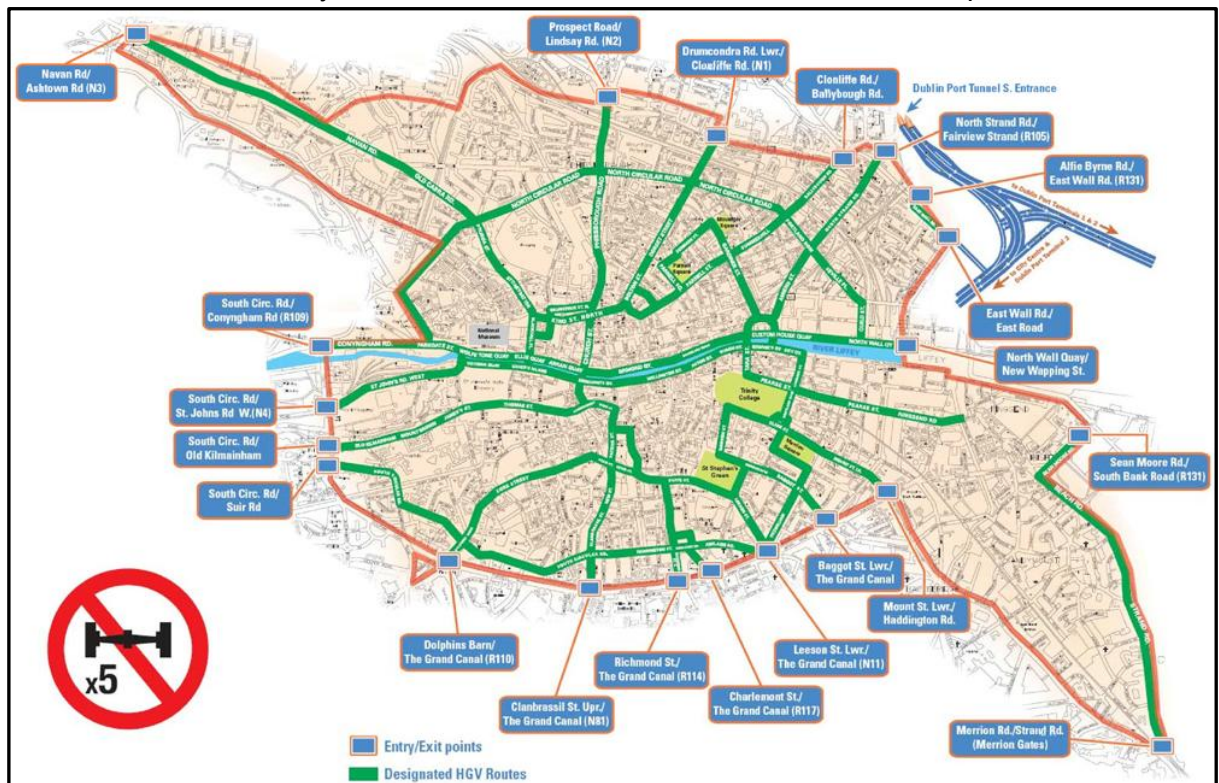
Due to regular deliveries on campus, road closures will need to be limited and clearly scheduled and communicated with the client and design team. Works inhibiting the flow of traffic will need to be limited in duration.

The following must be adhered to:

- The storage of plant and materials is limited and will require a delivery on demand system. Prior notification of site deliveries to be given to SJH.
- Deliveries to site must have a specific route that must be agreed with St. James's at least 5 days in advance.
- Access off James's Street is one way. The contractor will note the "Five Axle Ban Map" below when developing the traffic management plan for the project.
- Deliveries will in general be restricted to light goods vehicles where possible. HGV deliveries will need to be coordinated with SJH to arrange access and egress.

There is a 5-axle HGV ban in Dublin City Centre, where this site is located. During the hours of 07.00 – 19.00, seven days a week, HGVs with 5+ axles are not allowed to enter the restricted zone, unless there is a valid permit. During the hours 19.00 – 07.00, seven days a week HGVs with 5+ axles are allowed to enter the restricted zone, without a permit. HGVs with 4 axles or

less are allowed to enter the restricted zone at any time day or night. It is recommended for accessibility the size of the delivery vehicles be kept to 4 axels. The diagram below shows the entry/exit points for vehicles with 5 axles. There is a designated HGV route indicated on James's Street with entry off the South Circular Road as shown on the map below.



Five Axle Restriction Map

1.11 Work Permits

Where Contractors activities are expected to create hazards e.g.: hot works, demolition work or the use of dangerous articles or substances, the permission of the Maintenance Department must be sought before such operations commence so that adequate precautions may be taken.

This permission is typically authorised using a Permit to Work.

The Maintenance Manager, Project Manager in consultation with the Health & Safety Manager as necessary, is responsible, in conjunction with the Contractors for assessing the risks and potential dangers involved in carrying out the activity.

The permit will indicate a clear description of the work, together with:

- Any restriction or restrictions thereon
- Any special hazard or hazards known and any precautions to be observed.
- A statement that the plant or equipment is safe for work to commence and equipment locked off where necessary.
- The Permit is valid for the period stated and must be returned duly signed on completion of the work.

General Notes on Permit to Work:

Hot works require a permit

Any work that requires the application of heat to any substance and includes but is not limited to; electric welding, oxygen cutting or welding, grinding and other fire-producing or spark-producing operations that may increase the risk of fire or explosion.

Examples of hot work:

- Hot air gun
- Blow torch / open flame
- Gas/electric welding and cutting apparatus
- Soldering
- Brazing
- Grinding wheels
- Cutting discs
- Bitumen / tar boiler

1.12 Builders' waste

All materials used onsite should be disposed of in the manner stipulated in the relevant safety data sheet. No residual risks or hazards should arise from incorrect disposal of materials onsite. A waste management plan should be developed outlining how the contractor proposes to manage (dispose, recycle, reuse) any builder's waste arising from sitework.

The location of skips or bins for disposal of waste must be agreed with SJH management prior to commencement of the works. These should be located and covered so that they do not impede the public by causing obstruction or attract fly-tipping. Builders waste and domestic or food waste should be kept separate so as not to attract vermin to the site.

2.0 INTENDED PROJECT COMPLETION TIME

2.1 Restrictions of Working Hours:

08:00 – 18:00 Monday to Friday

08:00 – 14:00 Saturday

No work on Sunday and Bank Holidays

All works are to be coordinated and agreed with the hospital in advance.

The client retains the right to curtail the hours when certain activities, which are liable to cause dust, noise or vibration, are taking place. Works must be segregated from staff and patients.

Any disturbances arising from work in the Energy Centre, which is located within the hospital campus and linked to the main hospital, may need to be restricted to outside clinical service hours, where there is potential for impact on the main hospital building and its services.

2.2 Other Contracts which may affect work:

No other contracts made aware to the PSDP.

2.3 Intended Contract Duration:

It is proposed that the project will commence in November 2026 and complete in December 2027, taking approximately 13-months.

2.4 Basis on which Time Frame was established.

Time phase was devised by the design team/contractor through identifying tasks, restrictions and sitework and through a constructability review identifying site constraints.

3.0 OTHER WORK ACTIVITIES

3.1 Installation of Services, e.g. Telephones, Data, Computer, Process Services:

None known

3.2 Installation of Furniture, Equipment, Fixtures & Fittings or Machinery:

None known

3.3 External Works such as Land Drainage, Landscaping, Public Utility Services, Works by Local Authority:

None known.

4.0 KNOWN EXISTING SERVICES

A suite of underground services drawings is provided in the Appendices of this report, however the PSCS is responsible for ensuring the latest drawings are requested from the Client, utility providers, are available onsite, and the necessary controls have been implemented to maintain the integrity of all services and the associated safety of all potentially affected workers and public.

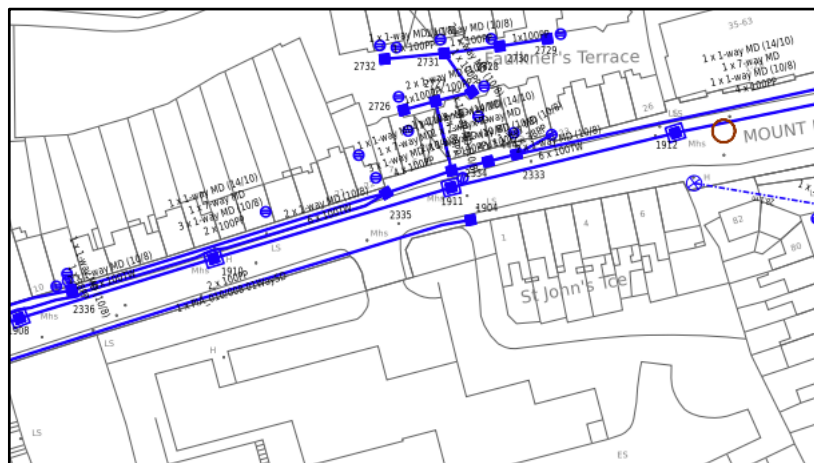
It is recommended that prior to starting work onsite, the PSCS must undertake a detailed survey of the site and satisfy themselves that all information regarding underground services is accurate and adequately detailed. Utility locations must be verified prior to undertaking any activity with the potential to disrupt live utilities. The survey should identify fragile or inadequately robust utilities. A plan must be implemented to maintain the integrity of live services to ensure worker safety, and to prevent interruption to the day-to-day activities of the neighbouring properties. A robust ground disturbance procedure must be implemented onsite to implement provisions to ensure the protection of live services (identified and unidentified services, advertent and inadvertent contact) in accordance with the following:

- HSA Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Underground Services
- HSA/ESB Code of Practice for Avoiding Danger from Overhead Electricity Lines
- HSA Excavations Frequently Asked Questions.

Ground works are not expected as part of the project, nevertheless the PSCS should have information regarding existing known underground services.

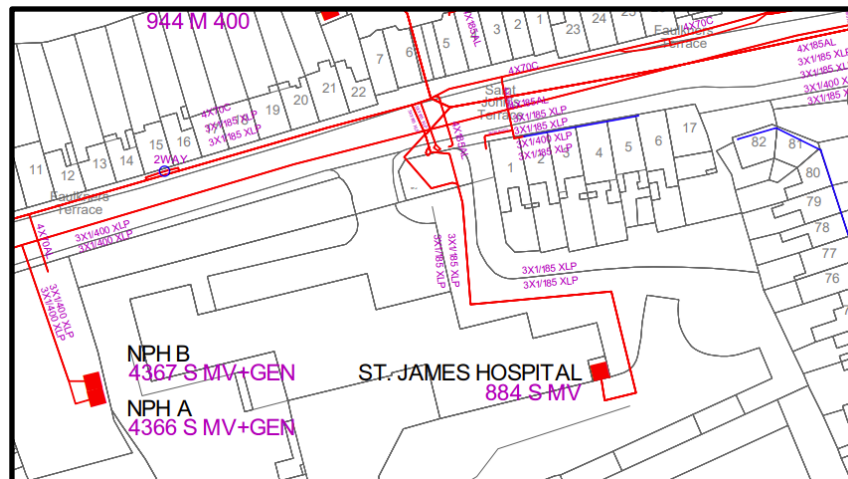
4.1 Services:

Eir



- The Eir drawing does not show any underground services within the site boundary.
- The contractor must note drawings only show approximate location of services.

ESB



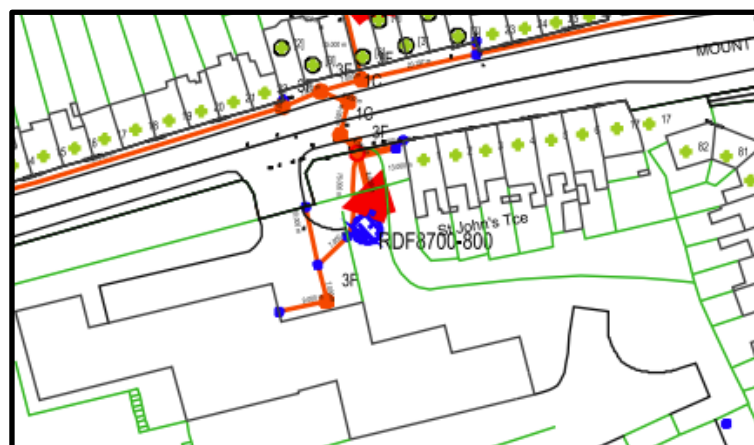
- The ESB drawing shows underground services and substation adjacent the site location.

Gas Networks Ireland



- The GNI drawing shows underground pipes adjacent the site location

Virgin Media



- Virgin Media drawing shows underground pipes adjacent the site location

5.0 PARTICULAR RISKS

The following is the non-exhaustive list of particular risks to the safety and health of persons (as set out in the Schedule, No. SI 291 of 2013) together with the opinion of the Project Supervisor for Design Process on what elements if any of the works may fall within each particular risk category. It should be noted that many of the risks on the project might arise out of working methods, which are at the discretion of the Contractor and as such cannot be determined by the Project Supervisor for Design Process.

5.1 Works which puts persons at work at risk of:

5.1.1 *Falling from a height where the risk is particularly aggravated by the nature of the work, processes used or by the environment at the place of work or site.*

All work at height must be carried out in a manner that eliminates exposure to fall hazards. The fall hazards involved may become aggravated by other factors - falls from height can be aggravated by the presence of poor housekeeping, inappropriate scaffolding systems, inappropriate edge protection, inappropriate crew training, complications for rescue, no exclusion zones, and other process or environmental factors. Any such hazard in the vicinity of work at height will require advanced planning to ensure appropriate protection prior to any worker potentially being exposed.

It is anticipated this particular risk can be appropriately controlled, or eliminated, with appropriate advance planning and through the application of standard construction techniques. The hazard can be eliminated by appropriate collective protection measures (i.e.: appropriate scaffolds, fall from height edge protection, guardrails), inspected work at height equipment (i.e.: GA3), appropriate training and others. If fall hazards are present onsite, an appropriate Rescue Plan must be developed in advance to retrieve a fallen, potentially incapacitated, worker.

All work at height must be conducted in accordance with the provisions detailed in the relevant HSA publications, namely:

- HSA Code of Practice for Safety in Roofwork.
- HSA Code of Practice for Access and Working Scaffolds
- HSA Mobile Elevated Work Platforms Guidance on Safe System of Works

Works on or adjacent to fragile roofing materials

Works at roof level are envisaged – temporary work at height protection shall be installed before any roof works commencement (if required). Contractor shall assess existence of fragile areas, and these shall be covered to prevent falls from height; necessity of fall arrest system must be assessed and be installed if required,

Installation of scaffolding

The project may require scaffolding for facilitate access to higher zones (i.e.: roof/reinstatement of demolished wall). A site-specific method statement is required which will include how the scaffolding will be managed, planned, installed, checked and removed. The use, purpose and maximum loading shall be clearly communicated to the designers, the installers, and the users of scaffolding. The Safety and Health Plan shall be updated during the project to reflect the status of the scaffolding including GA3 "Report of Results of Inspections of: Work Equipment for Work at a Height".

Any scaffold will have to be design, installed, and inspected by competent person. A scaffold Temporary Work Design and Certificate will need to be maintained onsite and any necessary scaffold changes will have to be communicated to the designer and approved before.

Any scaffolding or mobile towers required for works will not block fire escape routes from the hospital. A minimum of 1.2m clear pedestrian access is to be provided adjacent to any scaffolding/mobile tower erected within public areas, particularly during the erecting, modifying, or dismantling of scaffolding. Through access scaffolding may be required to safe passage of staff. Emergency access is to be always provided with particular attention required during erection, dismantling and modification of the scaffolding.

5.1.2 *Operations where the nature of the work or other restrictions make it impracticable to provide standard scaffolding or other suitable and enough means of support.*

None envisaged.

5.1.3 *Burial Under Earth falls where the risk is particularly aggravated by the nature of the work, processes used or by the environment at the place of work or site.*

None envisaged.

5.1.4 *Engulfment in Swampland*

None envisaged.

5.2 Work which puts persons at risk from chemical or biological substances constituting a particular danger to the safety and health of such persons or involving a statutory requirement for health monitoring.

Construction Materials and Products

All materials and construction products must be used and stored in accordance with manufactured SDS. It is possible that these projects if handled and used incorrectly are irritating to eyes and skin, may cause sensitization by skin contact, cause burns, harmful by inhalation and harmful if swallowed.

5.2.1 The circumstances of the use of certain materials or substances may give rise to particular risks based on their toxicological or physio-chemical properties.

5.2.2 There may be a specific legal requirement for health monitoring where a work activity puts a person health at risk from hazardous substances or preparations. Where such a requirement exists, the activity must be regarded as involving a particular risk.

Examples of activities requiring health monitoring and therefore involving particular risks include:

- The stripping of lagging which contains or is likely to contain asbestos or the breaking or mechanical drilling or screwing and removal of insulating boards tiles and other products likely to contain asbestos to which the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Protection of Employees) (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006 and 2010 apply.

- Where Friable Asbestos is identified and remains in place the Project Supervisor for Construction Stage is required to develop a method statement to remove asbestos at the earliest possible time. Where the risk exists that asbestos will be disturbed during the project.
- Contractor shall note the following:
 - The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Exposure to Asbestos) Regulations 2006 to 2010, apply to work where there is or may be asbestos fibres present.
 - These regulations apply in particular to any person or employer working with or removing asbestos. In addition, Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 (SI 291 of 2013) also apply to any building, installation, repair, demolition and asbestos removal work.
 - All the asbestos removal works should be carried out by a competent asbestos removal contractor in accordance with Asbestos at Work Regulations 2006 to 2010. Statutory notification requirements of 14 days are required under the provisions of the Asbestos Regulations for certain works involving asbestos. The contractor appointed for removal works is responsible for lodging the 14-day notification to the HSA and for drawing up a plan of work for any removal works.
 - Contractor is to provide a clearance certificate and the end of the asbestos removal for inclusion in the Safety File in accordance with the HSA Guidelines for Asbestos-containing Materials (ACMs) in Workplaces.
 - Work involving the removal of asbestos insulation, asbestos insulation board or asbestos coatings must be carried out in a manner that reduces the potential exposure to asbestos fibres of those undertaking the task and other persons in the vicinity. The contractor carrying out the removal of ACMs will be expected to include details in the plan of work (or method statement) of the control measures that are to be put in place to achieve this aim.
- Demolition involving the flame cutting or shotblasting of painted steel where the paint is likely to contain lead and where an assessment reveals any conditions as referred to by the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations
- Work involving the use of substances which must be labelled with the risk phrases R45 “may cause cancer” or R49 “may cause cancer by inhalation” and where a risk assessment in accordance with Regulation 4(b) of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Carcinogens) Regulations 2001 reveals a risk to safety or health.
- Work involving the use of substances or preparations which must be labelled with the risk phrase R42 “may cause sterilization by inhalation” and where a risk assessment in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations 2001 reveals a risk to health.

- Any other work activities involving the use of any chemical or biological agents where a risk assessment in accordance with Regulations 4 and 5 of the above-mentioned Chemical Regulations 2001 or the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Biological Agents) Regulations 2013

5.2.2 All hazardous substances and preparations must be labelled with appropriate hazard symbols, and the suppliers must provide a safety data sheet when requested by a person. The labels and safety data sheets must include risk phrases, which indicate the specific risks associated with the substance. The requirements are set out in the European Communities (Classification, Packaging Labelling and Notification of Dangerous Substances) Regulations 2003 as amended by the European community (Classification, Packaging, Labelling and Notification of Dangerous Substances) (Amended) European Communities (Classification, Packaging and Labelling of Dangerous Preparations Regulations 2004) S.I No. 62. of 2004).

5.3 Work with ionizing radiation requiring the designation of controlled or supervised areas as defined in Article 20 of Directive 80/836/Euratom

None identified.

5.4 Work exposing persons at work to the risk of drowning.

None Envisaged.

5.5 Work on wells, underground earth work and tunnels

None envisaged.

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

None envisaged.

5.7 Work carried out in a caisson with a compressed air atmosphere.

None envisaged.

5.8 Work involving the use of explosives.

None envisaged.

5.9 Work involving the assembly or dismantling of heavy prefabricated components.

The works will involve the installation of heavy prefabricated items:

- MVA transformers
- LV distribution board
- Oil storage tank
- Wall demolition works.

Prefabricated elements shall be designed taking into account the site constraints and site dimensions. Mechanical equipment shall be always available to reduce manual handling risks.

When possible, heavy elements shall be assembled on the ground and their size/weight must be considered during design stage. Contractor shall assess if vehicle and pedestrian traffic restrictions will be needed before any unloading/lifting operations.

5.10 Work near high voltage power lines.

Some works will take place adjacent to existing substation and existing electrical equipment located within the Energy Centre.

5.11 Other Particular risks not included in schedules 1 of SI 291 of 2013

5.11.1 Interaction with Pedestrians/Hospital Staff/Patients/Vehicular Traffic

The works are to take place within a live hospital campus where areas will remain fully operational for the duration of the works – liaison between contractor and Building Services Department is crucial to discuss site constraints.

The Contractor shall install hoarding system to protect working areas from unauthorised personnel.

The busiest periods within the hospital campus are 07:30 – 09:00 and between 16:00 and 18:00. Efforts should be made to avoid deliveries/removals from site during these times. Large deliveries and other heavy prefabricated items must be planned with SJH Security.

5.11.2 Emergency Escape Routes

Fire tender access routes are to be maintained at all times during the works. Where a diversion of an existing route is required this needs to be agreed with SJH Fire Officer in advance. Any diverted routes must be formed on suitable ground or event matting, be appropriately lit and signed.

5.11.3 *Live Existing Services*

The work is to take place in the vicinity of a live hospital campus which will operate continually throughout the works.

Accidental or intentional interrupting of existing cables / pipes may cause burns, scalds and electrocution as well as may cause the interruption of vital services to the operations of the hospital.

Method Statements are required from the contractor to be submitted to the Client representative, describing in detail the measures to be adopted to provide adequate protection and continuity of services and to ensure their integrity for the duration of the works.

The contractor must be fully aware of underground services and ceiling/wall pipe's location prior to any works.

5.11.4 Noise & Dust

The work is to take place within a live hospital campus premises where patients with diminished immunity may be present. Noise & dust reduction control measures are to be implemented for all noisy or dusty works. Dust reduction and limit of dust infiltration into patient areas control measures to be adopted on site during construction works, if necessary.

The site is not located near any hospital building with immune compromised patients. However, dust can spread and reach the high-risk areas where these patients are localised.

The contractor is required to carry out construction works in accordance with National Guidelines for the Prevention of Nosocomial Invasive Aspergillosis During Construction/Renovation Activities and in accordance with the St. James's Hospital Guidelines for Contractors (PSCS to request these to the Client).

The contractor and all staff must be compliant with the Health Information Quality Authority National standards for the Prevention and Control of Healthcare Associated Infections. (www.higa.ie).

The contractor and all staff must be compliant with the National Guidelines for Hand Hygiene in the Irish Healthcare setting 2005. (www.hpsc.ie).

The contractor and all staff must comply with the Department of Health Note 00 09 Infection Control in the built environment.

The following is a list of Construction / Renovation Activities classifications regarding Aspergillus production:

Construction / Renovation Activities
Type A1 – Minor internal containable activities with no/minimal dust generation. This includes, but is not limited to, inspection and non-invasive activities and small-scale activities that create minimal dust. These include, but are not limited to, activities that require removal of ceiling tiles for preliminary visual inspection (limited to 1 tile per 5m²), painting (no sanding), wall covering, electrical trim work, minor plumbing and other maintenance activities that do not generate dust or require cutting of walls or access to ceilings other than for visual inspection.
Type A1 – Minor internal small-scale works with some dust generation that can be contained. This includes, but is not limited to, minor works on a small scale where dust containment is achieved by using dust barriers and a HEPA-filtered vacuum. Activities that require access to conduit spaces, cutting of walls, woodwork or ceilings where dust migration can be controlled, for example installation or repair of minor electrical work, ventilation components, telephone wires or computer cables. It also includes minor plumbing as well as minor drilling to allow for the erection of brackets and shelving.
Type B – Major internal containable activities. Any work that generates a moderate level of dust or requires demolition or removal of any fixed building components or assemblies (e.g. counter tops, cupboards, sinks). These include, but are not limited to, activities that require sanding of walls for painting or wall covering, removal of floor-covering, ceiling tiles and stud work, new wall construction, minor duct work or electrical work above ceilings, major cabling activities, and any activity that cannot be completed within a single work shift. This type of activity includes extensive plumbing work. It also includes demolition or removal of a complete cabling system or plumbing and new construction that requires consecutive work shifts to complete.
Type C- Minor External Non-Containable Activities. External construction activities that generate moderate levels of dust or minor excavations. Such activities include, but are not limited to, digging trial pits and minor foundations, trenching, landscaping, minor construction and demolition work.
Type D-Major External non-Containable Activities External construction activities that generate large levels of dust. Such activities would include, but are not limited to, major soil excavation, demolition of buildings and any other construction activity not covered under Type C.

Population Risk Groups
Group 1- No evidence of risk. • Staff members / Service providers / Contractors • All patients not listed in Group 2-4 below
Group 2- Increased Risk • Patients on prolonged courses of high dose steroids or tumour necrosis factor α (TNF-α) antagonists, particularly those hospitalised for prolonged periods. • Severely immunosuppressed AIDS patients • Patients undergoing mechanical ventilation. • Non-neutropenic patients on chemotherapy • Dialysis patients
Group 3- High Risk • Patients with neutropenia for less than 14 days following chemotherapy. • Adult acute lymphoblastic leukaemia patients on high dose steroid therapy • Solid organ transplantation • Patients with Chronic Granulomatous Disorder (CGD) • Neonates in intensive care units • COPD patients meeting GOLD stage III and IV criteria⁵ and in intensive care or high dependency units. • Patients with extensive burns
Group 4 –Very high Risk • Allogeneic haematopoietic stem cell transplantation⁶ a. during the neutropenic period b. with graft-versus-host disease requiring steroid $\pm$ other immunosuppressive therapy. • Autologous haematopoietic stem cell transplantation⁶, i.e. during the neutropenic period • Non-myeloablative transplantation • Children with severe combined immunodeficiency syndrome (SCID) • Prolonged neutropenia for greater than 14 days following chemotherapy or immunosuppressive therapy (including acute myeloid leukaemia) • Aplastic anaemia patients

The following is a list of Preventive Measures to be undertaken during the works broken down into activity types:

Class 0 Preventive Measures
Dust Control • Immediately replace ceiling tiles displaced for preliminary visual inspection.
Cleaning • Wet mop and vacuum area as needed and when work is completed. • Wipe horizontal and vertical work surfaces with hot soapy water.
Infection Prevention and Control Personnel • Approval must be sought from IPCT for the construction activity.
Patient Risk Reduction

- Minimise exposure of patients in at-risk Group 2 to the construction / renovation area.
- Minimise dust and increase cleaning in patient area.

Note: Class 0 preventive measures do not apply to Groups 3-4 at-risk patients. For further details, please see matrix presented in Table 5.

Class I Preventive Measures

Dust Control

- Immediately replace ceiling tiles displaced for visual inspection.
- Execute work by methods to minimise dust generation from construction or renovation activities.
- Provide active means to minimise dust generation and migration into the atmosphere.

Cleaning

- Wet mop and vacuum area as needed and when work is completed.
- Wipe horizontal and vertical work surfaces with hot soapy water.

Infection Prevention and Control Personnel

- Approval must be sought from IPCT for the construction activity and the permit to be issued.
- In collaboration with cleaners and technical services, ensure that the construction zone remains sealed and that the cleaning is adequate at all times.

Patient Risk Reduction

- Move at-risk patients (Groups 2-4) away from construction zone. If it is not possible to move, for example ICU patients, an impermeable dust barrier should be erected around the construction zone.
- Minimise patients' exposure to the construction/renovation area.
- Minimise dust and increase cleaning in patient area

Class II Preventive Measures

Dust Control

- Execute work by methods to minimise dust generation from construction or renovation activities.
- Erect an impermeable dust barrier from floor to slab/floor.
- Ensure windows and doors are sealed.
- A separate entrance away from patient traffic should be created for use by construction workers.
- Protective clothing should be worn by construction workers and removed when leaving the construction site.
- Dust barrier should not be removed until the project is complete.

Ventilation of Construction Zone

- Seal windows
- Maintain negative pressure within construction zone by using a portable extract fan.
- Ensure air is exhausted directly to the outside where feasible and away from intake vents or filtered through a minimum of an F9 filter.

- Ensure the ventilation system is functioning properly and is cleaned if contaminated by soil or dust after construction or renovation project is complete.

Debris Removal and Cleaning

- Contain debris in covered containers or cover with either an impermeable or moistened sheet before transporting for disposal.
- Remove debris at end of the workday.
- An external chute will need to be erected if the construction is not taking place at ground level.
- Vacuum work area with HEPA-filtered vacuums daily or more frequently if required.

Infection Prevention and Control Personnel

- Approval must be sought from IPCT for the construction activity and the permit to be issued.
 - In collaboration with cleaners and technical services, ensure that the construction zone remains sealed and that the cleaning is adequate at all times.

Patient Risk Reduction

- Move all patients from within the construction zone.
- If possible, move at-risk patients (Groups 2-4) who are adjacent or near to the construction zone.
- Ensure that patients do not go near construction zone.
- All windows, doors, air intake and exhaust vents should be sealed in areas of the hospital containing patients who are classified as at increased risk (Groups 2-4), if the construction or demolition work is considered likely to result in Aspergillus contaminated air entering these areas.
- High and very high-risk patients (Groups 3-4) should preferably be treated in HEPA-filtered, positive pressure isolation rooms or facilities. Where such facilities are not available, the local IPCT should perform a risk assessment to identify alternative options. This may include neutral pressure isolation rooms (also referred to as a room with positive pressure ventilated lobby (PPVL)) (79, 80). Although these facilities have been validated from an engineering perspective, they have not yet been clinically validated for the prevention of nosocomial aspergillosis among at-risk patients, see section 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 for more details.

Traffic Control

- In collaboration with the Technical Services Manager, designate a traffic pattern for construction workers that avoids patient care areas and a traffic pattern for clean or sterile supplies, equipment, patients, staff and visitors that avoids the construction zone.
- A traffic path should be designated for the removal of rubble from the construction site which preferably is separate to and away from all hospital-related traffic.

Class III Preventive Measures

Dust Control

- Execute work by methods to minimise dust generation from construction or renovation activities.
- Provide active means to minimise dust generation and migration into the atmosphere. During dry weather soil must be regularly dampened for the period involving any ground works

Debris Removal and Cleaning

- Contain debris in covered containers or cover with an impermeable or moistened sheet before transporting for disposal.
- Ensure no increased dust within hospital, increased cleaning may be necessary.

Infection Prevention and Control Personnel

- Approval must be sought from IPCT for the construction activity and the permit to be issued.
- In collaboration with technical services ensure that dust is minimised from the construction site and that the construction site measures are being adhered to
- Ensure that cleaning is adequate to minimise dust within the hospital.

Patient Risk Reduction

- No specific requirement for Risk Group 1
- If possible, move at-risk patients (Groups 2-4) who are adjacent or near to the construction zone.
- Ensure that patients do not go near construction zone.
- All windows, doors, air intake and exhaust vents should be sealed in areas of the hospital containing at-risk patients (Groups 2-4), if the construction or demolition work is considered likely to result in Aspergillus-contaminated air entering these areas.
- High and very high-risk patients (Groups 3-4) should be preferably treated in HEPA-filtered, positive pressure isolation rooms or facilities. Where such facilities are not available the local IPCT should perform a risk assessment to identify alternative options. This may include neutral pressure isolation rooms (also referred to as a room with positive pressure ventilated lobby (PPVL)) (79, 80), although these facilities have been validated from an engineering perspective they have not yet been clinically validated for the prevention of nosocomial aspergillosis among at-risk patients, see section 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 for more details.

Traffic Control

- In collaboration with the Technical Services Manager, designate a traffic pattern for construction workers, that avoids patient care areas and a traffic pattern for clean or sterile supplies, equipment, patients, staff and visitors that avoids the construction zone.
- A traffic path should be designated for the removal of rubble from the construction site which preferably is separate to and away from all hospital-related traffic.

Advance notice on any dusty and noisy works will be required to be given at least a week before it is due to commence.

The following infection control measures for this project are required as a minimum:

- The work area where cores are to be carried out is to be sealed fully from the corridor during the construction period. A dust barrier must be created from the floor to the slab (true ceiling) and edges sealed. This must be a solid sealed barrier. It may be necessary to create a lobby (anteroom) if the barrier is the entrance/egress for construction workers which include sticky mats.
- Where appropriate, the capping of all existing vents during construction to avoid contamination of the active hospital areas or proving filters on any affected ventilation ducts / units.

- Dust reduction and elimination techniques should be used for cutting, hole boring and demolition works.
- Debris must be removed from the construction area at the end of each working day. Debris should be removed in covered containers. In addition, normal good housekeeping procedures should prevail during the operation in particular, holding skips and other containers should be kept moistened and covered. The construction area should be vacuumed, with HEPA filters vacuums, daily or more frequently if required, to maintain an environment as free from dust as possible.
- A mat with a sticky surface or moist carpet must be placed inside the exit from the construction zone to trap dust. This should be vacuumed/changed daily or more frequently when visibly soiled.
- If required by Infection Control HEPA filtered air extraction unit, exhaust to the outside should be used during the coring work. Filters must be in working order.
- Construction workers should wear protective clothing, which should be removed before leaving the construction zone. Contractors are required to change outer clothing or wear suitable suits when moving internally through all sections of the hospital.
- Ensuring windows and doors of possible affected hospital areas are closed and properly sealed during dust producing works. Notify Building Services Department Infection Control of any open windows that may be affected by the works.
- The use of dust extraction systems placed directly onto tools to collect dust at source.
- The entry and exit to the site should be through the window to the outside not through the corridor until all the dust producing work has been completed.
- Any access to the work site through the corridor to bring materials or equipment into the worksite should only occur after normal working hours when patients are not in this area of the department.
- The nature of works means that, noise and dust area likely to be generated especially when coring through the floor slab. Throughout the works appropriate measures need to be taken to limit noise and dust generation. Details to be included in contractor's method statements.
- The method statements will need to be reviewed by Building Services Department Infection Control Department.

Contractor to note the following:

- The Hospital has medical equipment that is vibration sensitive.

- The Contractor shall review proposed construction methodologies for potential vibration impacts on the Hospital and shall, where appropriate, test construction activities outside of clinical hours to assess vibration impacts on sensitive receptors.

5.11.5 Live Existing Services

- The works are to take place in a live hospital campus, which will operate continually throughout the works.
- The damage to or discontinuity of any service possess a major threat to the persons relying on the services provided by the hospital
- Method Statements are required from the Contractor to be submitted to the client representative describing in detail the measures to be adopted to provide adequate protection and continuity of services and to ensure their integrity for the duration of the Works.
- No discreet pad footings to be located directly above live services.
- Contractor to review existing services information from section 4 of this report and conduct a survey to confirm location of services.

5.11.6 Burns, Scalds & Electrocution / Existing Services / Maintenance of Services

Burns, Scalds & Electrocution caused by accidental or intentional rupturing of existing cables / pipes and also of interruption of vital services to the operations of the hospital. Where the works involve interconnection with or disturbance to existing cables/pipes adequate care must be exercised at all times to ensure safety of personnel and continuity of services to the hospital. Method Statements are required to be submitted to the client representative describing in detail the measures to be adopted to provide adequate protection and continuity of services and to ensure their integrity for the duration of the works.

All electrical work must be undertaken in accordance with ETCI Rules and the ETCI Wiring Regulations 2008. Any electrical connections to live services to be strictly controlled with a robust lock out / tag out procedure as developed in advance and detailed in the Construction Safety & Health Plan. Work in the vicinity of live environments to be restricted with a Permit to Work procedure.

Contractor must have clear information of the position of all services before works commencement. Recommended carrying out a survey to identify existing services - suitable protection to be provided to all services.

Contractor shall also adhere to Safety, Health, and Welfare at Work Regulations, HSA guidelines, ETCI guidelines, and CIBSE Guide K "Electricity in Buildings".

M&E Engineer notes:

- Panel jump back distance of 1.2 metres shall be provided. Remote isolation provided for the entire panel and provide appropriate signs stating that panel must be isolated prior to any works being carried out.
 - Contractor to restrict access to authorized personnel only. Client to ensure access to boards / MCC is limited to authorized qualified maintenance personnel only
- Contractor to restrict access to authorized personnel only. Substation is contained within a locked structure. Client to ensure access to substation is limited to authorized qualified maintenance personnel only

5.11.7 Fire Within a Construction Site

Daily Hot Works may be required as part of the project.

- Works which are liable to cause a fire requires a hot works permit from Technical Services Department prior to work commencing. A permit will not be issued without production of valid and current fire extinguisher training certificate for all site personnel. A copy of this permit is included in the Contractors Code in the Appendixes. Any works outside of hot work liable to activate the fire alarm will require a fire alarm deactivation permit from the technical department.
- All hot works within the site are to be monitored by a competent person. All hot work is to be monitored for at least 1 hour after completion of the hot work.
- All permits issued by the Building Services Department assume compliance with Safety, Health & Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013, particularly the following sections:
- A contractor responsible for a construction site, depending on the characteristics of the site, the dimensions and use of rooms, the on-site equipment, the physical and chemical properties of the substances present and the maximum potential number of persons at work present, shall provide or cause to be provided on the site an adequate number of:
 - (a) Appropriate fire-fighting devices, and
 - (b) where required, fire detectors and alarm systems.
- A contractor responsible for a construction site shall ensure for that site that:
 - (a) fire-fighting devices, fire detectors and alarm systems are regularly checked and properly maintained,
 - (b) appropriate tests and drills take place at regular intervals,
 - (c) non-automatic fire-fighting equipment is easily accessible and easy to use, and
 - (d) firefighting equipment is indicated by signs in accordance with relevant statutory provisions applying to Safety and Health signs at work

5.11.8 Confined Spaces

Contractor to provide method statement for all works within confined spaces.

5.11.9 Damage to Structure

Contractor to assess risk and to take due care when installing services. Structural engineer's assistance to be obtained prior to forming any penetrations.

Temporary support systems will be required for demolition wall works.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

There are a number of site constraints and existing hazards associated with this project which will make it challenging from a health and safety point of view. The site is in the vicinity of a live hospital environment in a city centre. There are also a number of existing infrastructural services present around the proposed new building and works area which must remain live throughout the duration of the works.

The main site constraints identified are as follows:

- Falling from height
- Possible presence of asbestos
- Working near live services and damage of existing services (compromising hospital activities)
- Manual handling
- Risk associated with the assembly of heavy prefabricated items.
- Noise and dust presence adjacent to hospital patients with compromised immune system
- Works are to be carried out in a live environment where there is potential for interaction with the public / staff.
- Fire arising from construction works.

Designer Risk Assessments received from the following:

- M&E – BDP

7.0 CONTINUING LIAISON

- 7.1 Site Health & Safety Meeting to be held as required throughout the project:
- to deal with the co-ordination of Designers
 - to organizing dealing with changes or late changes to design
 - And all other matters to be dealt with by email or telephone with a clear record of any such.

- 7.2 PSCS shall advise the PSDP of the appointment of any specialist, sub-contractor with design responsibility or temporary works designers so that the PSDP can co-ordinate their design activities.

- 7.3 PSCS shall keep the PSDP advised of any design changes or design selections on site.

Note: That the selection of products to comply with design criteria or performance specifications may constitute design under the Health & Safety (Construction) Regulations 2013 and the PSDP has been advised accordingly.

- 7.4 PSCS shall keep the PSDP advised of any temporary works planned on site and the designer of same. At least a week's notice is required of any temporary works to be undertaken on site.

The information contained in this preliminary Health & 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 become known after that time.

For and on behalf of: **Garland**

Signed:

Dated:

APPENDIX 1 – Generic Site Rules

These are generic rules for the general guidance of the Main Contractor and must be developed by the main contractor to become Site Specific Rules for the project in hand:

1. All site visitors, personnel and contractors should be required to comply with the Main Contractor's Health & Safety policy and the specific Construction Stage Safety and Health Plans.
2. All other Sub-Contractors should be required to provide evidence of their Health & Safety Policy and procedures to the Main Contractor prior to start of work. This information should be incorporated in the Health & Safety Plan by the Project Supervisor Construction Stage. A monthly report will be submitted as to the status of each sub-contractor's submissions and adherence to procedures.
3. All risks identified in the Preliminary Safety and Health Plan and in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 are to be individually identified and addressed by the Main Contractor.
4. Method statements and Safety statements are to be reviewed as necessary on an ongoing basis to consider any new issues, which arise during the course of any revision. Revisions, which could affect SHW matters, are, to be raised at site meetings.
5. All site personnel and Safety and Health personnel should be advised on an ongoing basis of any revisions to the Safety Plan by the PSCS.
6. Standard and proof of adequate training of personnel on site is to be included in the Safety, and Health Plan prepared by the PSCS.
7. Smoking is not permitted within designated working areas.
8. Eating and drinking should not be allowed in the designated working area.
9. Main Contractor should ensure that a suitable person is appointed to attend all hot work operations and be supplied with a suitable fire-extinguishing appliance. Hot work must finish at least one hour before completion of work on site for that day to ensure that the workplace is left in a safe condition.
10. Collective protective measures such as nets and mobile elevated platforms must be considered by the Main Contractor during the erection of the roof-work.
11. The Main Contractor will take sufficient adequate steps to control dust during the construction stage, and this is to be noted in the Safety and Health Plan and to be reviewed at the site meetings.

12. The Main Contractor should ensure that all excavations are supported in accordance with the requirements of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013.
13. The Main Contractor is to ensure that all relevant Safety, and Health Regulations are always adhered to.
14. Personnel or sub-contractors with an unsatisfactory safety record, procedures shall not be allowed on the site unless evidence of improvement and training to achieve same is obtained.
15. The Contractor shall observe all legislation regarding littering.
16. The Main Contractor shall ensure that all cables, loose wires etc. and other trip hazards are avoided and set up procedures to prevent same.
17. Work must not commence until the Safety and Health Plan (Construction) is in place for each of the Sub-Contractors.
18. The PSCS should issue a method statement for distribution of Health & Safety related information and revisions to Health& Safety plan to Sub-Contractors and any other parties whose health and safety may be affected.
19. The PSCS shall advise all parties, whose health and safety may be affected of the emergency arrangements for dealing with and minimising the effects of injuries, fire and other dangerous occurrences.
20. The Main Contractor shall minimize noise and vibration as far as is reasonably practicable.
21. For any statement, reference, report, legislation, the more onerous conditions will apply.

APPENDIX 2 – PRELIMINARY SAFETY FILE

Safety Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013

Duties of Contractor: Part 3 (24) (e)

“Promptly provide the Project Supervisor for the Construction Stage, in writing, with all relevant information necessary to prepare the Safety File”.

The Project Supervisor Construction Stage in co-operation with the Main Contractor shall ensure that the Safety File to be produced at the end of the project shall incorporate all issues identified in the Main Contractor’s Method and Safety Statement.

The Project Supervisor Construction Stage shall standardize the format for each Sub-contractor’s information for the Safety File with the client for ease of access of information and standard of information to be submitted by all Sub-contractors.

All drawings must be in AutoCAD format as well as PDF.

The Preliminary Safety File shall also include the following items:

1. Name and Contact details of all contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers.
2. Certification of Compliance from the main-contractor and all sub-contractors.
3. AF2 Form.
4. Known remaining hazards.
5. As built drawings, certification and data sheets/specification from all specialist contractors.
6. Detailed Operation & Maintenance Manuals for the full Mechanical & Electrical Installation. At a minimum these must include the following:
 - Introduction
 - List of suppliers and contractors
 - System Description
 - Operating Procedures
 - Schedules of Equipment
 - Maintenance Procedures
 - Handling, Installation & Storage
 - Test & Commissioning Records
 - Health & Safety Information – Remaining Hazards, known hazards anticipated during decommissioning.
 - Manufactures Literature & Warranties
 - As installed drawings

7. Certification of all Fire Safety / Emergency related work have been completed.
8. For all products and materials installed as part of these works the following documentation must be provided:
 - Manufacturer details and/or data sheets as appropriate
 - Maintenance Procedures
 - Maintenance Regime
 - Health & Safety Information – Remaining Hazards

**** 1 soft copy of all information must be provided ****

APPENDIX 3 – Utility Provider Drawings



TITLE: 20250813-008_A3

COLOUR CODE:

- BLACK - 38KV & HIGHER VOLTAGE OVERHEAD LINES
- GREEN - MV(10KV/20KV) OVERHEAD LINES
- BLUE - LV (400V/230V) OVERHEAD LINES
- CYAN - 38KV & HIGHER VOLTAGE UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES
- RED - MV/LV (10KV/20KV/400V/230V) UNDERGROUND CABLE ROUTES

DATE: 13-Aug-2025

** SCALE: 1:700

** SCALE WHEN PRINTED ON AN A3 PAGE
XY COORDINATES DISPLAYED IN IRISH GRID COORDINATE SYSTEM

WARNING

THIS MAP INDICATES THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF ESB TRANSMISSION (400KV, 220KV, 110KV, 38KV) AND DISTRIBUTION (20KV, 10KV, 230V/400V) UNDERGROUND CABLES AND OVERHEAD LINES IN THE GENERAL AREA OF THE PROPOSED WORKS. ESB NETWORKS TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE MAP. IT IS THE USER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO INDEPENDENTLY VERIFY THE INFORMATION AND THE LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND CABLES AND OVERHEAD LINES. LOW VOLTAGE (230V/400V) SERVICE CABLES (E.G. HOUSE SERVICES, FACTORY/SHOP SERVICES, PUBLIC LIGHTING LAMP SERVICES, ETC) ARE NOT INCLUDED BUT THEIR PRESENCE SHOULD BE ANTICIPATED. THE DEPTHS OF UNDERGROUND CABLES MUST NEVER BE ASSUMED. BEFORE ANY MECHANICAL EXCAVATION IS UNDERTAKEN, THE ACTUAL LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND ELECTRICITY CABLES MUST BE ESTABLISHED AND VERIFIED ON THE SITE USING:

- (A) UP-TO-DATE MAP RECORDS;
- (B) CABLE LOCATER EQUIPMENT OPERATED IN BOTH POWER AND RADIO MODES;
- (C) CAREFUL HAND DIGGING OF TRIAL HOLES USING 'SAFE DIGGING PRACTICE'.

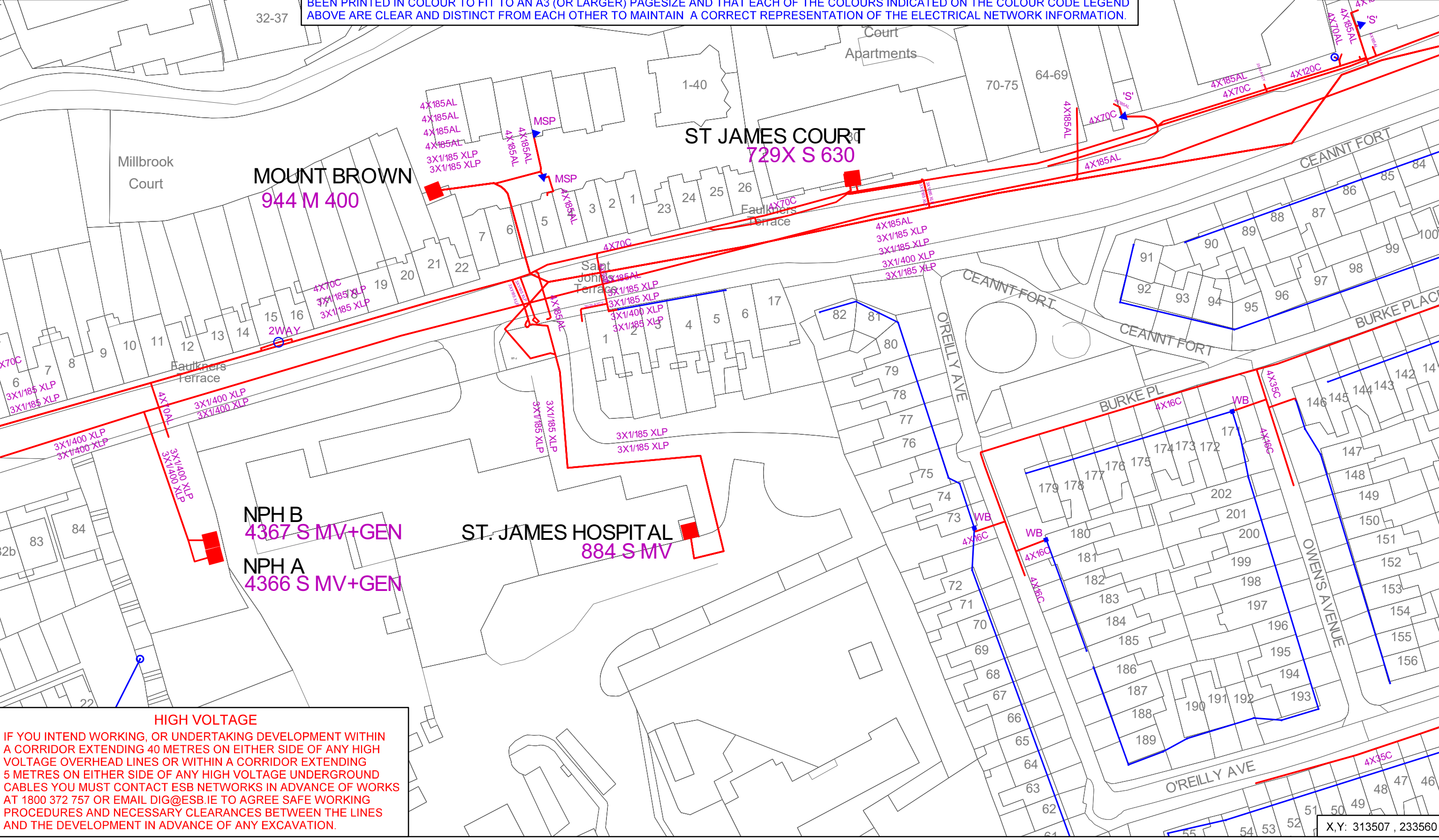
REFER ALSO TO 'HSA CODE OF PRACTICE FOR AVOIDING DANGER FROM UNDERGROUND SERVICES'.
ESB TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR AND SHALL BEAR NO LIABILITY, HOWSOEVER ARISING, IN RELATION TO ANY DAMAGE, INJURY/DEATH OR LOSS OF SUPPLY AS A RESULT OF DAMAGE OR INTERFERENCE WITH ITS NETWORKS.

Maps reproduced by permission: © Tailte Éireann, All rights reserved, Licence No. CYAL50441214

X,Y: 313221 , 233729

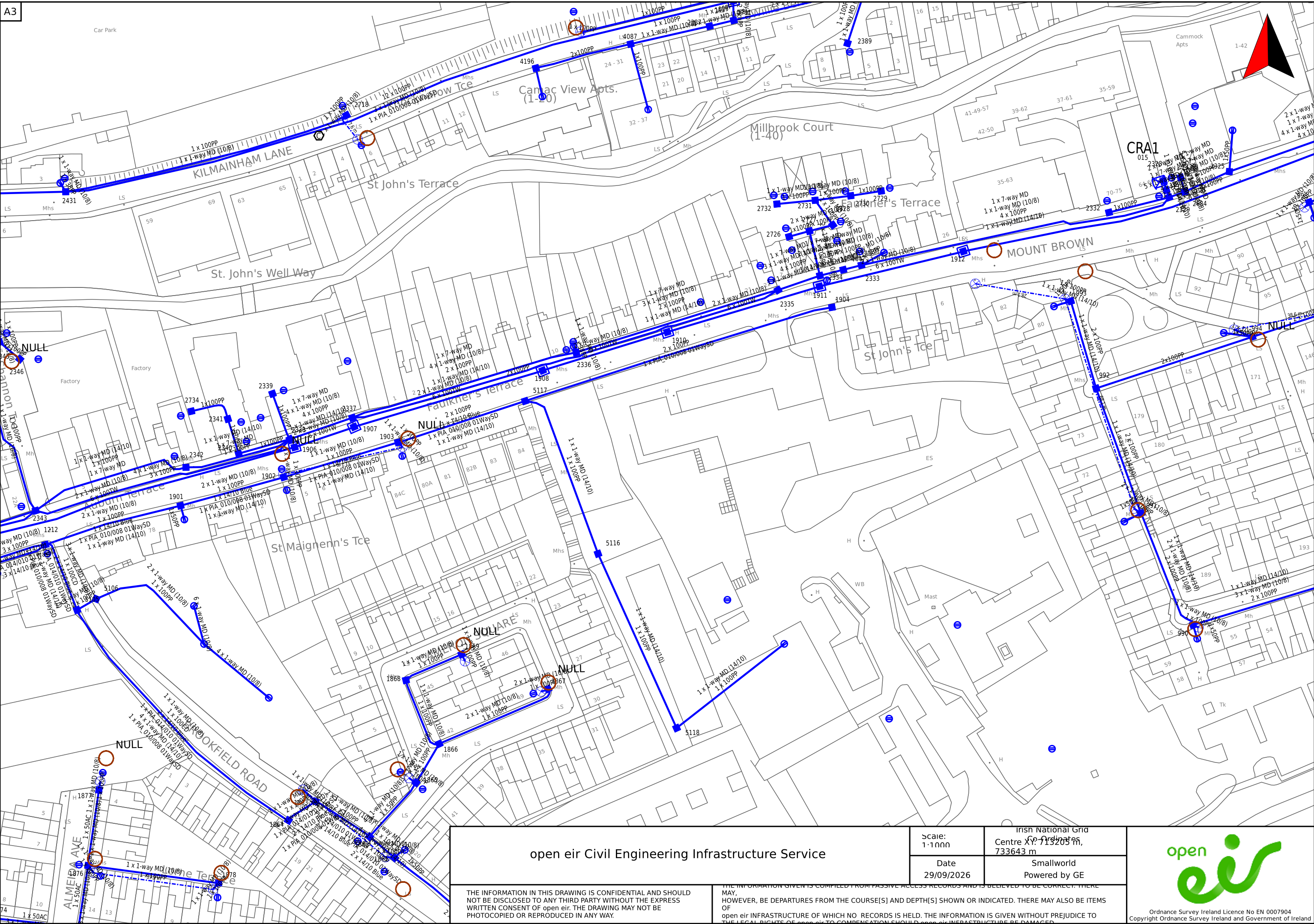
ESB NETWORKS HAS ISSUED THIS MAP AS A PDF DOCUMENT. IF VIEWING A PAPER VERSION OF THIS MAP, THE VIEWER MUST ENSURE THAT IT HAS BEEN PRINTED IN COLOUR TO FIT TO AN A3 (OR LARGER) PAGESIZE AND THAT EACH OF THE COLOURS INDICATED ON THE COLOUR CODE LEGEND ABOVE ARE CLEAR AND DISTINCT FROM EACH OTHER TO MAINTAIN A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF THE ELECTRICAL NETWORK INFORMATION.

X,Y: 313507 , 233729

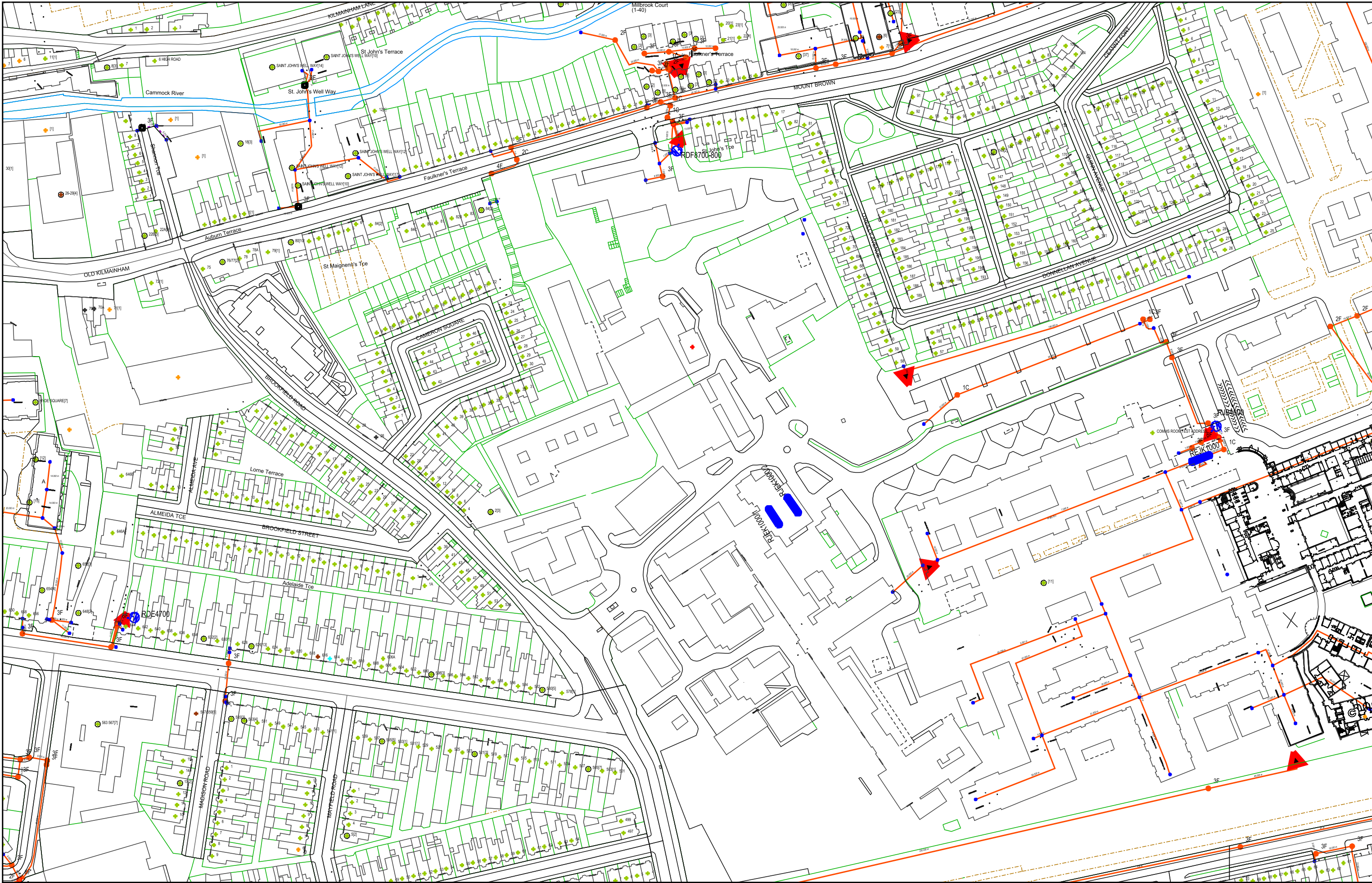


HIGH VOLTAGE

IF YOU INTEND WORKING, OR UNDERTAKING DEVELOPMENT WITHIN A CORRIDOR EXTENDING 40 METRES ON EITHER SIDE OF ANY HIGH VOLTAGE OVERHEAD LINES OR WITHIN A CORRIDOR EXTENDING 5 METRES ON EITHER SIDE OF ANY HIGH VOLTAGE UNDERGROUND CABLES YOU MUST CONTACT ESB NETWORKS IN ADVANCE OF WORKS AT 1800 372 757 OR EMAIL DIG@ESB.IE TO AGREE SAFE WORKING PROCEDURES AND NECESSARY CLEARANCES BETWEEN THE LINES AND THE DEVELOPMENT IN ADVANCE OF ANY EXCAVATION.







APPENDIX 4 – Design Risk Assessments

SIGNIFICANT HAZARD RISK REGISTER

Project: St. Jame's hospital Electrical Infrastructure Upgrade-Phase 1
Job No: P3004408

Click to Add a Sample Risk

Revision: 1
Stage: 2b

[illegible]

APPENDIX 5 – Permanent and Temporary Work Certificate Templates

Form: SHWP1

Permanent Works Designer's Certificate

(For use in connection with the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 by a designer of any element(s) of the permanent works of a project, including specialist suppliers/contractors/others who design any element(s) of the permanent works. Nothing in this certificate shall be construed as imposing on the designer any liability whether in negligence, for breach of duty or otherwise that would not otherwise attach and the certificate is provided on this basis)

PSDP's Certificate Ref. No: _____

1.	Project:	
2.	Designer:	
3.	Designer's client:	
4.	Our appointment was/is in respect of: <i>(eg architectural; structural; M&E...design services)</i>	
5.	Elements/features of the permanent works which we were/are appointed to design (subject to 8 below).	
6.	Main design codes adopted: <i>(if applicable)</i>	
7.	Current project drawings and specifications <i>(schedule may be appended)</i>	
8.	Specialist suppliers/contractors/others who must design elements of the permanent works which we were/are to integrate within the overall permanent works design. <i>(if applicable; schedule may be appended)</i>	
9.	Were particular erection or construction sequencing, or particular risk control measures, which are unusual for the type of project and which would not be apparent to a competent contractor, assumed by us during design? If yes, where are these described?	☐ yes ☐ 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 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, 2013 (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.

Signed:

for and on behalf of (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 taking account of the General Principles of Prevention during the design of the element(s) described above with due regard to our duties as PSDP under the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations, 2013.

Signed:

for and on behalf of (PSDP)

Date:

Temporary Works Designer's Certificate

(For use in connection with the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013. Nothing in this certificate shall be construed as imposing on the designer any liability whether in negligence, for breach of duty or otherwise that would not otherwise attach and the certificate is provided on this basis)

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: <i>(if applicable)</i>	
6.	Drawings: <i>(schedule may be appended)</i>	
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: <i>(if applicable; quote the PSDP's Certificate Ref. No.)</i>	

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 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, 2013 (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 taking account of the General Principles 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, 2013.

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 and on behalf of (PSDP)

Date:

APPENDIX 6 – AF1 Form

Approved Form (AF 1)

Regulation 10

Particulars to be notified by the Client to the Health and Safety Authority before the design process begins

NOTE:

This form is to be used to notify of any project covered by the Safety, Health and Welfare (Construction) Regulations 2013, which will last longer than 30 days or 500 person days. It can also be used to provide changes in appointments since initial notification of projects.

Any day on which construction work is carried out (including holidays and weekends) should be counted, even if the work on that day is of short duration. A person day is one individual, including supervisors and specialists, carrying out construction work of one normal working shift.

1 Client: Provide name, full address, telephone number and e-mail address for the Client. If more than one Client, please attach details of all Clients on a separate sheet.

Name: The Board of St. James's Hospital

Address: Jame's Street

DUBLIN

Telephone: 0879912291

E-Mail: PConnaughton@stjames.ie

2 Project Supervisor Design Process and Health & Safety Coordinator: Provide name, full address, telephone number and e-mail address for the PSDP and Health & Safety Coordinator for the Design Process.

PSDP Name: Garland Consultancy

H&S C. Name:

Address: Garland House
28-30 Rathmines Park, Rathmines

Address:

DUBLIN

Telephone: 014964322

Telephone:

E-Mail: dublin@garlandconsultancy.com

E-Mail:

3 Project Supervisor Construction Stage and Health & Safety Coordinator, if know : Provide name, full address, telephone number and e-mail address for the PSCS and Health & Safety Coordinator for the Construction Stage.

PSCS Name:

H&S C. Name:

Address:

Address:

Telephone:

Telephone:

E-Mail:

E-Mail:

4 Information on Construction Work: Please provide your details of the following.

Description of Project: The project consists of electrical upgrading works and all associated required works at St. James's Hospital.

Exact Address of Construction Site: St. James's Hospital
James's Street

DUBLIN

Signed: 

by or on behalf of the Client

Position: PSDP

Date: Lodged online 11/08/2025

Consulting Engineers
Project Management
Safety Management
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