



Energy for
generations

Contractor Safety and Environmental Regulations (Generating Stations)

Instructions for Use:

1. These regulations apply to all locations utilizing Generation Safety Rules 2015
2. Read this document carefully
3. Fill in the Vendor Information Request Form at the front of this document when submitting Tender or Quotation
4. Submit the Documentation requested in Section 1.2
5. On Award of Contract complete Contractor Declaration Form at the back of this document.

Approved by

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Tim Keane', is positioned above a horizontal line.

Tim Keane, Asset Performance Manager

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Vendor Information Request Form

Contractor/Vendor:
Safety Officer Name and Qualifications:
Environmental Officer Name and Qualifications:

Activity, Incident and Audit Statistics

No. of Employees last year:		Non-reportable Injuries (< 3 days) last	
Approximate No. of Sub-contractor employees last year:		Reportable Injuries (> 3 days) last year:	
Construction hours worked last year:		Accident rate/million man-hours last year:	
No. of statutory injury reports in the last 5 years (HSA, HSE):		No. of non-reportable injuries (<3 days) in last 5 years:	
No. of statutory Dangerous Occurrence in the last 5 years (HSA, HSE):		No. of near miss incidents reported by staff last year:	
No. of safety/environmental audits carried out by senior managers last year:		No. of Reportable Environmental Incidents (EPA, EA, etc.):	
Has your organisation implemented a certified safety management system? (e.g. OHSAS 18001)			
Has your organisation implemented a certified environmental management system? (e.g. ISO 14001)			

Interactions with Statutory Bodies (Health, Safety & Environmental)

No. of Prosecutions in last 5 years:		No. of Improvement Notices received in last 5 years:	
No. of Prohibition Notices received in last 5 years:		No. of Environmental Non compliances received in last 5 years:	

Environmental Licence/Permit No:

Documentation - Has the following documentation been submitted to ESB?

Safety Statement/Policy	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental Policy	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sample Risk Assessments and Method Statements	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Sample emergency plans for safety/environmental incidents	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Declaration

I declare that the above named Contractor/Vendor is competent to carry out the works and duties on this project and has adequate working knowledge of the requirements of Environmental, Construction and General Health and Safety legislation relevant to this project current at the signing of this questionnaire and if appointed to do so, is insured and competent to perform the duties of Contractor as assigned by the client.

Signature:	Print Name:
Position:	Date:



1. INTRODUCTION

These Contractor Safety and Environmental Regulations (Generating Stations) set out the Health, Safety and Environmental requirements for Contractors working in ESB Generating Stations utilizing ESB Generation Safety Rules 2015. It also provides information on basic control measures ESB has put in place to ensure safety and protection of the environment.

As a minimum, Contractors must comply with all relevant Irish and EU safety, health and environmental legislation, including relevant national and industry codes of practice. ESB has developed Generation Safety Rules 2015, safety standards, guidance documents and procedures relating to particular works which the Contractor must adhere to. Appropriate sections from these will be advised. Generation Safety Rules 2015 apply at all times.

The Contractor is responsible for implementing the requirements of these Contractor Safety and Environmental Regulations (Generating Stations), and for taking all further precautions necessary to ensure safety and the protection of the environment. The Contractor shall ensure that their sub contractors comply with these Regulations.

Each individual has a legal obligation to take care of his own safety and a responsibility to protect the environment to ensure that he does not put others or the environment at risk. Where a person identifies a risk, he shall take appropriate steps to ensure that it does not place him or others or the environment in danger. He shall also bring this risk to the attention of his Supervisor or other appropriate person(s) without delay.

The working language in ESB Generating Stations is English. Where non-English speaking staff are employed by the Contractor, sufficient persons shall be made available by the Contractor to enable all communications from both ESB and the Contractor, either verbal, written or safety/environment signage, to be translated effectively into the other language and to ensure that the non-English speaking staff understand. The Contractor's site management personnel, the Contractor's Permit to Work Holder and Safety/environmental Officer (where one is required under the Contract) shall be fluent English speakers.

Contractors should note that both Safety and Environmental performance are factors considered in determining purchasing and contract decisions.

In these Contractor Safety and Environmental Regulations (Generating Stations) the term "he" is used throughout to refer to he or she. Similarly, the term "himself" refers to himself or herself.

ESB is responsible for providing resources only where explicitly stated.

1.1 Issue of Contractor Regulations

These Contractor Safety and Environmental Regulations (Generating Stations) form part of the terms and conditions of all contracts on ESB Generating Stations where ESB Generation Safety Rules 2015 apply. The Contractor shall verify that they have taken account of these Regulations before beginning work on site by signing the CONTRACTOR DECLARATION contained at the back of this document. The Contractor Declaration must be completed at the start of each contract. Where the contract includes construction work, the Contractor Declaration shall be completed at least once for each construction project that the contractor is working on. The Person in Control of Work (PICW) may request that the contractor declaration is signed for new or additional work that is not included in the original workscope.



Prior to receiving a Permit to Work, the Contractor's Permit to Work Holder will be briefed by the Person in Control of Work (PICW) on what work is to be done, the location of the work, emergency procedures, and any relevant hazards posed by Plant or activities within the station. Following this briefing, the Contractor's Permit to Work Holder must fill out and sign the Contractor Declaration to confirm that the both Safety and Environmental requirements have been met.

1.2 Competency Assessment

These Contractor Safety and Environmental Regulations (Generating Stations) shall be issued to all Tenderer's/Contractors prior to starting work on any ESB location.

All Contractors shall submit the information/documentation as per the Vendor Information Request Form to ESB to facilitate competency assessment in advance of beginning work. Where requested by ESB, Contractors shall submit the information/documentation as per the Vendor Information Request Form on an annual basis.

2. PERMITS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Person in Control of Work

Unless otherwise stated in the contract, ESB will appoint a nominated person(s) to be known as the Person In Control of Work (PICW) who will have responsibility for the safety of the Contractor's personnel only in so far as their safety may be affected by ESB Plant, or by any work or operation being carried out in the station by persons other than the Contractor's employees.

Prior to a Contractor employee being appointed to the role of Person in Control of Work, he shall be trained and authorised by ESB.

This Person in Control of Work will also liaise on environmental issues as described in this document.

2.2 Permit to Work Holder

All work carried out under a Permit to Work shall be co-ordinated by one person known as the Permit to Work Holder. The person who signs for acceptance of a Permit to Work is the Permit to Work Holder.

The Permit to Work Holder shall advise the Person in Control of Work of all known risks from the work and of associated Control Measures. He shall satisfy himself that the Permit to Work covers the work in hand. The Permit to Work Holder shall be present in the Generating Station at all times when this work is taking place.

The Permit to Work Holder has responsibility for maintaining the Control Measures agreed with the Person in Control of Work and for carrying out work safely in accordance with the Permit to Work, subsidiary permits, Limited Restoration of Supply Notices and Risk Assessments. The Permit to Work Holder shall monitor and review the risks posed by the work on an ongoing basis and shall apply additional Control Measures where necessary. In any case of doubt regarding Control Measures or safe working procedures, he shall cease work if necessary and refer the matter to the Person in Control of Work.

Before work starts, the Permit to Work Holder shall at the location of the work activity:

- Positively identify the correct Plant by referring to his Permit to Work and Plant labelling,



- Clearly identify adjacent equipment that shall be avoided during the work,
- Inform all persons in the Control Measures necessary to avoid danger.

The Permit to Work Holder shall satisfy himself that an appropriate Risk Assessment is in place and that each person has clearly understood the Control Measures.

Before acting in the role of Permit to Work Holder, a person shall have received appropriate induction/training to the Generating Station, including:

1. Responsibilities of the Permit to Work Holder,
2. Requirement for the Permit to Work Holder to remain on site while the work is ongoing,
3. Transfer of Duties from one Permit to Work Holder to another,
4. Requirements concerning accepting additional responsibilities when the Person in Control of Work is absent from the Generating Station.

2.3 Persons Working Under the Permit to Work Holder

No person shall start work under a Permit to Work until he has been given a positive instruction to commence by the Permit to Work Holder.

It is the duty of each individual engaged in work to co-operate with the Permit to Work Holder, to observe all Control Measures, and to carry out all instructions.

If a person is in any doubt about what Plant he is to work on, or what Control Measures he is to observe, he shall not start work. If work has already started, he shall cease work. In such circumstances he shall make his concerns known to the Permit to Work Holder who will then clarify his instructions.

2.4 Transfer of Duties by the Permit to Work Holder

A Permit to Work Holder may transfer his duties to another authorised person who then becomes the Permit to Work Holder provided the transfer is authorised by the Person in Control of Work.

It is the responsibility of the outgoing Permit to Work Holder to ensure that the incoming Permit to Work Holder is fully briefed on the status of work, including all aspects of the work that may affect safety or the environment. In the absence of the outgoing Permit to Work Holder, the incoming Permit to Work Holder shall be briefed by the Person in Control of Work. The incoming Permit to Work Holder shall familiarise himself with the status of the work.

2.5 Permit to Work

Work may only be carried out with the permission of the Person in Control of Work. The Person in Control of Work will arrange isolation of the Plant for the purpose of work and will take any further operational precautions necessary to make the Plant safe. A Permit to Work, when signed, is a declaration from the Person in Control of Work to the Permit to Work Holder that, subject to the compliance with subsidiary permits / declarations and application by the Permit to Work Holder of Control Measures, specified work may commence on named Plant and locations.

A Permit to Work is required for all works carried out by the contractor unless otherwise stated by the Person in Control of Work. Where a Permit to Work is not issued the duties of the Permit to



Work Holder as specified by these Contractor Safety and Environmental Regulations (Generating Stations) shall be carried out by the contractor's chargeperson/supervisor.

Subsidiary permits to the Permit to Work may be required dependent on the scope of the work and these will be advised by the Person in Control of Work.

Subsidiary permits/declarations include the following:

- Confined Space Entry Controls Declaration
- Hot Work Permit
- Work at Height Permit
- Work over Water Permit
- Lifting Operations Permit
- Excavation Permit
- ATEX Permit
- Asbestos Removal Permit
- Ionising Radiation Permit
- Diving Declaration
- Declaration of Fitness for First Connection

The Permit to Work Holder shall sign the Permit to Work. The signature of the Permit to Work Holder for acceptance is a declaration that he understands the work scope, will comply with the Control Measures and any other instructions given. The Permit to Work Holder shall keep the Permit to Work readily available and shall cancel the permit when the work is finished.

2.6 Cancelling a Permit to Work

The Permit to Work Holder may sign for cancellation of a Permit to Work provided he has satisfied himself, with regard to the Permit to Work, that:

1. The work has ceased,
2. All persons, tools and materials under his control are clear of the Plant,
3. There are no safety/environmental issues and or/limitations to operation with regard to the return to service except those recorded on the rear of the Permit to Work and advised to the Person in Control of Work.

The signature of the Permit to Work Holder for cancellation is a declaration that the requirements above have been met.

On cancellation, the Permit to Work Holder shall return the Permit to Work to the Person in Control of Work.



2.7 Limited Restoration of Supply Permit/Notice

A Limited Restoration of Supply Permit, when signed, is a declaration that specified Points of Isolation may be operated or worked on under the control of ESB in accordance with an approved method statement / Standard Maintenance Procedure. The Person in Control of Work shall consult with the Permit to Work Holder before a Limited Restoration of Supply Permit is authorised for work that may affect isolation covered by the Permit to Work.

A Limited Restoration of Supply Notice is a declaration that specified Control Measures apply to attached Proof(s) of Isolation and Permit(s) to Work until the notice is revoked.

Where the Limited Restoration of Supply Notice is attached to a Proof of Isolation it shall contain the names and signatures of the affected Permit to Work Holders or the Person in Control of Work prior to the Issue of the Limited Restoration of Supply Permit.

On receipt of a Limited Restoration of Supply Notice, with respect to his Permit to Work, the Permit to Work Holder shall:

1. Advise the Person in Control of Work of the status of Plant, including fitness to operate where it is affected by the Limited Restoration of Supply.
2. Advise the Person in Control of Work of any known risks arising due to the status of work covered by his Permit to Work.
3. Inform all affected persons of the Control Measures stated on the notice.
4. Comply with the Control Measures stated on the notice.

2.8 Isolation, Locks and Tags

ESB operate a "lock out, tag out" system to ensure safety from Plant. Under **no circumstances** may locks, "Tags", Points of Isolation, or other similar attachments to Plant be interfered with or removed without prior authorisation from the Person in Control of Work.

Any unsecured equipment relating to Points of Isolation including locks, keys or tags (Proof of Isolation, local earth, limited restoration of supply) observed shall be reported immediately to the Person in Control of Work.

2.9 Interference with Plant

Except where specifically authorised by the Person in Control of Work, Contractor's personnel may not interfere with, adjust, or otherwise tamper with ESB Plant or equipment.

Similarly, machine guards, hand rails, floor grating, barriers or any such safety device must not be removed without the consent of the Person in Control of Work. Notices and hard barriers must be in place during removal and all items removed must be reinstated in full working order. Access restrictions

Contractor's personnel shall not enter parts of the station outside the immediate work areas agreed with the Person in Control of Work.



2.10 Work in the Vicinity of Electrical Equipment

Unauthorised entry into switchgear rooms, relay rooms, computer rooms, control rooms, electrical compounds and other locations containing electrical equipment is strictly prohibited. Contractors must adhere to any particular local requirements regarding access into such locations (e.g. Contacting control room prior to entry). In serious circumstances, a person shall be denied access to site as per the procedure in section 7.7.

Extreme caution shall be exercised where work is undertaken in the vicinity of switchgear, relays, control cabinets, cabling and similar equipment. Control measures to minimise the risk to personnel working in such locations must be considered during risk assessment. Unauthorised interference with such equipment is strictly prohibited. In serious circumstances, a person shall be denied access to site as per the procedure in section 7.7.

Work shall be conducted in a clean manner so as not to contaminate electrical equipment.

PPE requirements for work in the vicinity of electrical equipment are detailed in section 7.12 of these Contractor Safety and Environmental Regulations (Generating Stations)

2.11 Control of Sub-contractors

The provisions of these Contractor Safety and Environmental Regulations (Generating Stations) apply to both the main Contractor and to any sub-contractors (this term also includes self-employed persons and agents of the Contractor) under their control. Responsibility for implementing its provisions with respect to sub-contractors rests entirely with the main Contractor. No sub-contractor may be brought on site without the explicit agreement of ESB. The names of all sub-contractors employed under the Contract must be listed on a Contract document.

The Contractor shall provide a written procedure for the selection and control of sub-contractors. This shall include a methodology for ensuring a sub-contractors' competence and the provision of resources. In addition, such procedures shall include control measures to ensure that plant and equipment being supplied by sub-contractors is safe, fit for purpose and free of products containing prohibited substances, such as asbestos.

2.12 Control Of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH/Seveso)

Where the Generating Station is subject to the requirements of COMAH Regulations, the contractor shall comply in full with requirements of the stations Major Accident Prevention Policy (MAPP).

3. INDUCTION PROCESS, FITNESS AND COMPETENCE TO WORK

3.1 Induction Safety and Environmental Training

All Contractors' and sub-contractors' staff will receive a safety and environmental induction prior to commencing work. This training will be provided by the Station or a nominee. Persons undergoing such induction training shall undergo an assessment. Where Contractors' staff are non-English speaking, advance notice must be given to ESB and the Contractor shall provide interpretation into the appropriate language during the induction process.

Permit to Work Holder's will be required to receive additional training and assessment during the induction process to advise them of their specific role and responsibilities. This is outlined in section 2.2 Permit to Work Holder.



3.2 Contractor Staff Registration

Prior to mobilising on site, the Contractor must submit details including training and qualifications for all persons (including those of sub-contractors) who will be brought onto ESB property. Where additional contractor staff are brought into the station, their names must be notified in writing to the Person in Control of Work at least 24 hours prior to attending site.

Where the Contractors' staff are required to have Safety Awareness Scheme training (e.g. SOLAS Safepass Cards or a recognised equivalent), SOLAS Construction Skills Certification (or a recognised equivalent) or other types of safety certification, details in writing must be provided to the Person in Control of Work prior to mobilising on site. Such details shall include:

- The person's name
- The type of training covered
- The name of the certifying authority the card/certificate registration number and card/certificate expiry date.

In addition, the cards/certificates must be produced to the Person in Control of Work during the induction process, and as requested.

3.3 Contractor Authorisation Card

Where the contractor induction training has been provided and an assessment successfully completed, a Contractor Authorisation Card will be issued to the Contractors staff concerned. The validity period of the card will be stated on it. The Contractor Authorisation Card is only valid for the station(s) it was issued in.

3.4 Competence and Fitness for Work

All Contractors' and subcontractors personnel shall be trained, competent and medically/physically fit to perform the duties assigned to them. They shall be informed of all relevant hazards and given instruction in corresponding safe methods of work including the use of personal protective equipment. In determining competency of staff to carry out particular work, the Contractor must ensure that personnel are familiar with the specific equipment being used. Records of competency must be available on site for examination by ESB.

To facilitate Risk Assessment, persons shall bring any known health conditions that could increase risks to themselves or others to the attention of their line manager or a higher authority.

All Contractors' personnel must have received training in manual handling within the previous three years.

The Contractor shall ensure that any Sub Contractor(s), and/or person(s) performing tasks on his behalf which have the potential to cause a significant environmental impact are competent on the basis of appropriate education, training and/or experience, and shall retain all associated records in this regard.

3.5 Safety Awareness Scheme (SOLAS Safe Pass cards)

Contractors' personnel carrying out "Construction Work" as defined by legislation in ESB Generating Stations must be in possession of valid Safety Awareness Scheme Cards (SOLAS Safe Pass or a recognised equivalent).



A SOLAS Safe Pass Card is not required for a person working on the installation, commissioning, maintenance, repair or removal of mechanical, electrical, gas, compressed air, hydraulic, telecommunication and computer systems, or similar services, where –

- The person is normally domiciled outside the state and
- The person's normal place of employment is outside the state, and
- The person has not been working on the project for a period in excess of 20 working days in any 12 month period.

Person(s) not required to be in possession of a SOLAS Safe Pass Card as outlined above are required to submit a letter to ESB from their employer describing the work to be undertaken, the competence of the person undertaking that work, and the specific date of commencement and anticipated date of completion of that work.

3.6 SOLAS Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and Training requirements

All persons carrying out activities covered under the Construction Skills Certification Scheme must be in possession of valid and relevant SOLAS Construction Skills Certification Card or a recognised equivalent.

Trainees, who are not in possession of SOLAS Construction Skills Certification Cards or a recognised equivalent, may work provided:

1. Agreement in writing from ESB has been obtained for trainees to be engaged on work covered by the Contract and;
2. The trainee is under the close personal supervision of a person who is in possession of the relevant card and;
3. The trainee has trainee identification and an associated training log book.
4. A list of approved equivalents to the Safety Awareness Scheme and to the Construction Skills Cards is available on the SOLAS Website at www.solas.ie. All contractors must possess a SOLAS Safepass Card and have submitted a request to SOLAS for the issue of a CSCS in lieu of their CPCS Plant Operations Cards (UK or equivalents in other EU countries) to carry out any activities such as Rigging, MEWP operation, etc.

The following activities shall be covered by training which meets legislative requirements and, where applicable, is certified to a recognised standard:

- Persons carrying out asbestos removal activities.
- Persons operating mobile elevating work platforms.
- Persons operating forklifts and other similar Plant.
- Persons changing abrasive wheels on fixed and portable grinders.
- Persons undertaking first aid activities on site.



- Persons involved with underwater diving activities.
- Persons working in confined spaces.
- Persons using personal fall protection equipment.
- Persons working on or over water

3.7 Tool-box Talks

Throughout the Contract period, the Contractor Supervisor must ensure that at least weekly “tool-box” safety briefings relevant to the works being undertaken are given as refreshers and/or to take account of any changes in circumstances. Copies of “tool-box” safety briefings sign off sheets must be made available to ESB.

4. METHOD STATEMENTS AND RISK ASSESSMENTS

Where the Contractor’s staff are non-English speaking, method statements and risk assessments shall be in the language(s) concerned as well as in English.

4.1 Risk Assessments

Contractors shall carry out job and site specific written risk assessments for all work activities. Both Safety and Environmental Risk Assessments shall be provided to the Person in Control of Work in advance of the Permit to Work being issued. All Risk Assessments must ensure that that effective control measures are put in place by the contractor to control any hazards. The Risk Assessment shall be updated to take account of changes to the task and work environment. Risk Assessments shall be approved and signed by a competent person appropriate to the task.

The Risk Assessment shall be held at the immediate worksite and made available to those carrying out the work. The control measures specified in the Risk Assessment must be briefed to those carrying out the work. All staff involved in the work must sign to confirm receipt of this instruction. These records must be kept available for review by ESB.

Any activity involving a significant environmental hazard must be covered by an appropriate risk assessment detailing the control measures and/or procedures required to enable the work to be carried out with due concern for the environment.

4.2 Method Statements

A written method statement or safe system of work plan shall be provided for all work activities. These shall state the control measures/procedures proposed in order to enable the work to be carried out in a safe manner (e.g. safe use of tools/equipment, safe use of chemicals, personal protective equipment required, etc.). The controls specified must be explained to all those working on the activity. The method statement must be updated to take account of changes to the task and work environment.

The method statement should include a step by step explanation of how the work is to be done, especially in relation to the health and safety aspects. If possible it should follow a recognised code of practice where available, or be otherwise proven in a similar work situation. Method statements shall also include relevant environmental aspects.



Method statements shall be approved and signed by a competent person acting on behalf of the Contractor and be supported by job specific written risk assessments. Method statements shall be provided to the Person in Control of Work in advance of the Permit to Work being issued. All Method Statements must ensure that that effective control measures are put in place by the contractor to control any risks.

5. SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL AUDITING

All contractors are required to carry out audits while carrying out work. A schedule of site based audits will be agreed in advance of the work beginning between ESB and the contractor. Consideration to this schedule will include the numbers of persons working on site, scope of work and the hazard/risk associated with the work.

Where contractors have more than 20 persons on site (either directly or as subcontractors) for more than 10 working days, then a member of the contractors' management, other than the contractors' site management, shall conduct at least one formal safety audit per month.

In addition it is expected that the contractors' safety officer will carry out frequent site safety and environmental audits. All safety and environmental audit records will be made available to ESB on request.

The Contractor shall ensure that it's Environmental Management System and associated procedures are audited by them at regular planned intervals. The Contractor shall provide information on the results of such audits on request. These audits may be incorporated with health and safety audits. The Internal Audit schedule shall be appropriate to the activities of the contractor and the nature of the works being undertaken. Audit records shall be made available at all times for inspection.

The Contractor shall also co-operate with the requirements of ESB's own Safety/Environmental auditing programme.

6. INJURIES, INCIDENTS AND EMERGENCIES

6.1 Reporting and Investigation of injuries and incidents

All injuries (whether minor or those incurring lost time), Dangerous Occurrences and "near misses" must be reported as soon as possible, but within 30 minutes, to the Person in Control of Work. Contractors must carry out their own formal investigation into all injuries, Dangerous Occurrences and "near-misses", and submit written reports to the Person in Control of Work. Such investigations shall identify both the direct and indirect (root) causes of the accident/incident. In addition all persons must co-operate with and assist ESB in its own investigations.

ESB supports proactive reporting of safety incidents. Any incident which occurs that had the potential to cause harm should be reported to the Person in Control of Work as soon as possible.

All accidents must be recorded by the Contractor in their Accident Book in accordance with the Social Welfare (Consolidation) Act 1981 (as amended).

Reportable accidents and Dangerous Occurrences must be **reported directly by the Contractor** to the Health and Safety Authority in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations SI 44 1993. However, the Contractor must provide a copy of the statutory IR1 or IR3 form (as appropriate) to the Person in Control of Work.



Environmental incidents shall be reported immediately to the Person in Control of Work and where appropriate to the requisite statutory authority. **When an incident occurs the Contractor shall take mitigation actions appropriate to the significance of the incident.** The contractor shall co-operate and assist ESB, and any other statutory or regulatory bodies, in measures for protecting the environment and the investigation of incidents.

Communication with news media is the sole responsibility of the ESB Station Manager in relation to any incidents involving its staff and or its contractors and sub-contractors that occur on its site. Contractor staff shall not discuss the details of injuries/incidents with third parties other than those under which they are under a legal obligation to provide such information (e.g. Gardaí, HSA).

6.2 First Aid

Occupational first aid and welfare facilities may be provided by ESB subject to local agreement. Otherwise, such facilities shall be provided by the contractor taking into account statutory requirements, the size of, and hazards associated with the work. First aid facilities provided shall be to the satisfaction of the Person in Control of Work.

6.3 Contractor's Emergency Procedures

Contractors shall co-operate fully with, and be governed by, ESB emergency procedures. Contractors shall ensure that their personnel are familiar with the relevant emergency procedures, including those advised by ESB. Contractors must follow the instructions given to them by ESB at all times.

Contractors shall make provision, and have written procedures, for any likely emergency that could arise as a result of their activities. This shall include the availability of sufficient resources to deal with the emergency, a method for raising the alarm with the ESB control room and/or emergency services, taking immediate action to mitigate the consequences of the emergency, and administering any specialist first aid treatment that may be required.

The contractor shall provide for any likely environmental emergency that could arise through the work. The contractor shall take immediate action to mitigate the consequences of an environmental emergency and co-operate fully with ESB's emergency procedures.

Where work is required to be carried out at height, in a confined space or over water, the Contractor shall have a rescue plan, and make provision, for the rescue of personnel unless other arrangements have been agreed with the Person in Control of Work (e.g. where it is agreed that the Contractors' staff are covered by ESB's own rescue procedure). This shall include personnel trained in any necessary rescue techniques, the provision of rescue equipment and the provision of a written rescue plan.

7. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

7.1 OHSAS 18001 Safety Management System

ESB Generation locations operate to certified OHSAS 18001 Safety Management Systems. Contractors shall co-operate with ESB in fulfilling the requirements of these systems. This may include audits to ensure that work is being carried out in accordance with these Contractor Safety and Environmental Regulations (Generating Stations).



7.2 ISO 14001 Environmental Management System (EMS)

All ESB Generating Stations have established environmental management systems (EMS) certified to ISO 14001. The framework for this system is detailed in each station's local environmental policy and contractors must comply with the requirements of this policy whilst carrying out work for the station. A copy of the Environmental Policy is available on request.

Under the EMS, Generating Stations are required to ensure that materials supplied, and activities carried out, by contractors or their sub-contractors are controlled and managed to avoid any damaging environmental impact. Additional to the requirements to comply with environmental licenses, permits and legislation, the Contractor is required to demonstrate good environmental awareness and a high standard of environmental risk management (e.g. adopting provisions and controls not specifically required by law).

7.3 ESB Safety Statement

The local ESB Safety Statement identifies the main hazards and control measures required of those working in a generating station. These Contractor Safety and Environmental Regulations (Generating Stations) form a key element of the ESB Safety Statement. The local ESB Safety Statement is available for examination on request.

7.4 Contractor Safety Statement

A Safety Statement as defined by legislation, reviewed and signed by the Contractor's Managing Director must be submitted to ESB prior to placement of the Contract.

Upon request, Safety Statements for any sub-contractors shall also be made available to ESB by the Contractor. The Contractor must verify that all sub-contractors have valid and up-to-date Safety Statements.

Contractors with three or less employees who do not have a Safety Statement must demonstrate that they comply with the HSA Construction Safety Code of Practice.

7.5 Provision of Safety/environment in Tender Price

Contractors shall make provision in their Tender Price for safely discharging the Contract, protecting the Environment and for meeting the requirements of these Contractor Safety and Environmental Regulations (Generating Stations). As far as is possible, such provision (e.g. work at height equipment, training, safety equipment) should be identified in the make up of the Tender price.

7.6 Alcohol and Drugs

Contractors' staff must not be under the influence of alcohol or illegal substances while in a Generating Station and must not bring any such substances on to ESB property. Medication must not interfere with a person's ability to carry out work safely. Contractor staff are required to inform their Permit to Work Holder/Supervisor if they are on medication which could affect or impede their work.

7.7 Safety and Environmental Violations

Breaches in either safety or environmental standards will not be tolerated. ESB reserves the right to terminate the Contract should such breaches occur. The Person in Control of Work or a nominee is empowered to stop work if unsafe or environmentally unsound practices take place. All persons must report any unsafe acts or conditions to the Person in Control of Work. Time lost or costs associated with such stoppages will be the responsibility of the Contractor.



In the event of unsafe practices and environmental breaches being identified, disciplinary procedures shall normally be as follows:

1. In the first instance, a verbal warning with a written record of the person's name, details of the unsafe practice/breach and the time/date concerned.
2. In the second instance, a written warning shall be given.
3. In the third instance, the person shall be permanently denied access to the site.

In particularly serious circumstances, a person shall be denied access to site without the above procedure being adopted.

7.8 Young Persons, Pregnant women and Sensitive Risk Groups

The Contractors Manager or Permit to Work Holder must obtain written permission from the Person in Control of Work before allowing Young Persons (aged from 16 to under 18), Pregnant Women or sensitive risk groups to work in the Generating Station. Prior to work commencing, the Contractor must carry out a written risk assessment of the specific activities of these persons and provide them with an individual safety briefing.

Persons under the age of 16 (child) must not be put to work on site by the Contractor.

Written risk assessments shall be carried out and appropriate control measures put in place to cover work by sensitive risk groups. Risk assessments for Young Persons shall consider age, experience and supervision.

7.9 Safety Officer

Where more than 20 persons are under the control of the Contractor (either directly or as sub-contractors) within the station and where the work is deemed "Construction Work", the Contractor must appoint a competent full-time on-site Safety Officer solely for the work covered by the Contract scope.

The Contractor's Safety Officer shall carry out formal recorded safety inspections of the Contractor's work activities at least once per day and shall submit a formal report at least once per week to the Person in Control of Work through the Contractor's Permit to Work Holder.

7.10 Environmental Officer

For contracts where significant environmental risks have been identified as part of the Risk assessment (e.g. working on or near water, working with fuel, oil, chemicals etc.) a Contractor nominated Environmental Officer shall be required. This person will be responsible for implementing and operating the Contractor's Environmental Management. The Environmental Officer shall be a suitably qualified/competent person and shall be knowledgeable about the works being undertaken. The Environmental Officer shall have the necessary authority to propose alternative or additional work methods necessary to satisfy any environmental aspect of the works. The Contractor is responsible for the environmental performance of its sub-contractors.

7.11 Movement of Vehicles

Vehicles entering the station must be in good condition, loaded safely and must conform to the local speed limits. Vehicles shall be parked in authorised locations only. Drivers must hold valid driving



licences for the classes of vehicles concerned. Keys must not be left unattended in vehicles while they are on ESB locations unless explicitly required by local procedures.

A spotter must be used for reversing operations involving large vehicles/machinery.

Where the Contractor is required to bring a crane, a ready-mix truck fitted with a conveyor, a tipper truck or a vehicle with a high load into the station, prior permission must be obtained from the Person in Control of Work in order to eliminate the risk of electrocution by contact with overhead power lines. Only routes and work locations that have been authorised by the Person in Control of Work shall be used.

Consideration must be given to the presence of overhead obstacles (e.g. electrical lines, pipe bridges, cable tray). The use of height restrictors or other suitable controls must be employed where working under or near such equipment. Particular care is also required where plant is required to traverse over excavated material as clearances may be reduced.

All works vehicles shall be clearly labelled with the contractor name and contact details. Details of inspection records/certification shall be made available to ESB on request.

7.12 Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment is the last option for risk control and is only acceptable when all other control measures have been explored and are judged not reasonably practicable.

Personal protective equipment appropriate to the risk shall be provided by Contractors and used by their personnel. Subject to minor variations in the Local Personal Protective Equipment Policy, the following applies:

- Helmets and safety footwear must be worn in all indoor and outdoor operational areas of generating stations.
- Ear-defenders must be worn in all location where noise levels exceed statutory requirements. Ear plugs are not permitted, and can only be used in exceptional circumstances where ear-defenders cannot be used (e.g. Due to interference with other PPE, such as shot-blasting hood), and with the express permission of the Person in Control of Work.
- Goggles and/or full-face visors must be worn where serious eye injuries can occur (e.g. grinding, use of corrosive chemicals, etc.). Safety glasses are an unacceptable alternative in these circumstances.
- Safety glasses must be worn in all indoor and outdoor operational areas of Generating Stations except in areas where written risk assessments indicate that such protection is unnecessary or will increase the risk (e.g. by reducing visibility). Safety glasses shall meet or exceed EN 166 Personal Eye Protection – Specification, F Standard (low energy impact). Persons who normally wear corrective glasses shall wear safety glasses incorporating corrective lenses. Subject to Risk Assessment, over-glasses may be worn for short duration activities and where the risk of eye injury is low (e.g. Visitors to site).
- An outer layer of arc resistant work wear to EN 61482 Class 1 (4kA) or a higher level of protection must be worn when in switchgear rooms, HV compounds or when carrying out work involving the risk of injury from electrical arc flash. In addition, where required by risk assessment, arc-resistant face shields and gloves shall be available to such persons and



worn when undertaking specific tasks. Details of the exact type of arc-resistant personal protective equipment proposed and protection afforded shall be included in the Tender and covered in the Contractor's method statement.

- Other items of personal protective equipment (e.g. gloves, high-visibility clothing) shall be worn as required by risk assessment, or as directed by the Person in Control of Work/local PPE policy.

Contractors are required to ensure that all items of Personal Protective Equipment are fit for use, and that those required to use it are competent in its use.

Safety harnesses may only be used where their use is justified by a written risk assessment and covered by a method statement.

This shall include specific requirements for the type and length of lanyard required (e.g. fall restraints, fall arrest, double, etc. Where a safety harness is required and the wearer is required to move position during the work activity, a double lanyard shall be used in order to ensure that the person is secured at all times). Where avoidable, a safety harness shall not be used as the primary means of fall protection. Safety harnesses must be inspected prior to use.

Lifejackets complying with BS 12402 or equivalent shall be properly maintained, checked before each use, inspected in accordance with manufacturers' instruction, and subjected to thorough examination at least every 12 months or more frequently where determined by Risk Assessment.

7.13 Housekeeping and waste disposal

The Contractor shall ensure that housekeeping is maintained in the work location and that safe means of access and egress are provided and maintained.

Particular care must be taken during work that the area is kept as clean as possible, is free of tripping hazards and that no fire risk is created by a build up of combustible material or by contact of combustibles with possible sources of ignition. Under no circumstances shall fire points, emergency exits or emergency access ways be blocked.

The Contractor is responsible for the segregation and disposal of all waste arising from their work, welfare and canteen facilities except where otherwise agreed. This must be done in accordance with legislation and station procedures for the types of waste produced.

The use of cleaning agents must not create an environmental hazard. The Contractor may only use the station's waste disposal facilities where agreed with the Person in Control of Work. The work areas shall be left in a clean condition to the satisfaction of the Person in Control of Work. The cost of cleaning shall be borne by the Contractor.

7.14 Equipment for Protection of the Environment

Equipment for protection of the environment, appropriate to the risk shall be provided and used by the contractor in accordance with the Station's licence/permit and local requirements. Such equipment includes portable bunds for liquids held in significant quantities; equipment to contain, treat and mop up spills; and provision to minimise noise. Bunds shall have a holding capacity of 110% of the capacity of the biggest vessel within the bund. Fuel bowsers or fuel storage (e.g. for diesel generators) must be double skinned in addition to 110% banded.



7.15 Welfare arrangements

The Contractor shall provide his own welfare facilities to the standard as set out in the Safety, Health and Welfare (Construction) Regulations 2013 as amended, unless alternative arrangements have been agreed with ESB. Welfare facilities include, but are not limited to, shelter and accommodation for clothing and for taking meals, changing rooms and lockers, washing and suitable sanitary conveniences.

Work or personal vehicles shall not be used for the purpose of taking meals unless specifically designed for this purpose.

7.16 Temporary accommodation and storage facilities

Delivery and location of temporary accommodation must be covered by Risk Assessment and coordinated with the Person in Control of Work.

Temporary accommodation and storage facilities brought to site by the contractor must be properly secured to prevent over turning in high winds. Where bolting down is deemed unsuitable, alternative control measures shall be put in place. Consideration must also be given to other hazards arising from its placement at the temporary location.

Access platforms/steps/ground to accommodation blocks shall be such that the risk of slipping/tripping/falling is minimised.

8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE AT WORK (CONSTRUCTION) REGULATIONS

8.1 Construction Work

Unless otherwise stated in the contract all work carried out on ESB Generation Stations is defined as 'Construction Work' under the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations SI 291 of 2013 as amended.

8.2 Roles and appointments

The Contractor shall be advised prior to contract award of the particular roles and appointments, as defined in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations SI 291 of 2013 as amended (i.e. Client, Project Supervisor Design Process, Project Supervisor Construction Stage), associated with the work scope.

Should the contractor be required to discharge any of these roles ESB will notify the contractor in advance as part of the Tender Process.

In all other cases of 'Construction Work', the roles of Project Supervisor Design Process and Project Supervisor Construction Stage will be carried out by persons discharging these duties on behalf of ESB.

8.3 Design Safety

Where the Contract includes design of permanent works or temporary works, the Contractor shall be the designer for the Contract scope. Unless otherwise agreed in the Contract, the Contractor shall:



1. Comply with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 (as amended) and the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 as amended.
2. Take account of the General Principles of Prevention (as defined by safety legislation).
3. Produce design and as-built engineering drawings, design calculations, design parameters and material specifications.
4. Carry out written design risk assessments.
5. Implement a documented design “change control” procedure.
6. Produce and implement a system of pre-commissioning and commissioning check-lists and procedures to ensure that new/modified Plant is safely put into service.

Copies of all design related documents shall be verified by a competent person employed by the Contractor and submitted to ESB.

8.4 Safety File

The contractor shall provide all necessary information to the Project Supervisor Construction Stage which may be required by the Client to form part of the Safety File. Such information shall include design information, technical drawings and technical manuals related to any works they carry out.

9. WORKING ENVIRONMENT

9.1 Work in High Noise Areas

When planning and risk assessing work, the Contractor must give consideration to the normal working noise levels, specific work locations (e.g. Confined/enclosed spaces where noise levels may be exacerbated), and noise generating activities associated with the scope or created by others in the vicinity.

The control of noise levels, and the provision and use of hearing protection, shall be in accordance with legislation. Access to areas where the noise is 85 dB(A) or above shall be limited and appropriate noise signs erected. PEE must be worn where noise levels exceed 85dB(A) or where impulse noises (i.e. loud bangs) can exceed 137 dB(C) in relation to 20µPa. Ear plugs are not permitted, and can only be used in exceptional circumstances where ear-defenders cannot be used (e.g. Due to interference with other PPE, such as a shot-blasting hood), and with the express permission of the Person in Control of Work.

The Contractor shall comply with statutory limits on noise emissions at all times. Furthermore, nuisance noise must be avoided when and where possible.

9.2 Ensuring a safe atmosphere

Work which creates a hazardous atmosphere shall be avoided where practicable. Where such work cannot be avoided, the principles of prevention shall be employed to reduce the hazardous nature of the atmosphere created.

Where there is an unavoidable risk of a hazardous atmosphere being generated due to some agent or process, the control measures to be employed shall include the provision of:

- adequate ventilation and/or extraction at source,



- continuous monitoring for safe atmospheres using one or more appropriate devices that automatically alarm.

Continuous monitor values shall be recorded and assessed at an appropriate frequency.

Where natural or forced ventilation, or extraction at source is not reasonably practicable, and where the Risk Assessment has determined, fresh air hose breathing apparatus may be used. Similarly, as determined by risk assessment, where hazardous dusts are present appropriate respiratory protection apparatus may be used. Priority shall be given to collective protection measures over individual protective measures.

Where such work is carried out in/or creates a confined space, the provisions of section 12 of these Contractor Regulations Safety and Environmental (Generating Stations) shall apply.

9.3 Work in Areas of Inadequate Lighting

Where existing lighting levels are inadequate for safe working, these shall be increased to a suitable level by the Contractor. Emergency lighting shall be provided for by the contractor unless otherwise specified by the Person in Control of Work (PICW).

10. SAFETY OF WORK EQUIPMENT

10.1 Inspection and Maintenance of Work Equipment

All work equipment shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with relevant legislation.

Examples of such work equipment include portable electrical tools, portable air tools, ladders, portable grinders, welding equipment, compressors, high pressure hoses, vehicles, safety harnesses and lifejackets.

The contractor shall maintain inspection records for work equipment on site, and make these available for inspection by ESB.

Additionally, Contractors equipment must not have any fault that could result in damage to the environment.

10.2 Portable Electrical equipment

Where portable electrical equipment is exposed to conditions liable to result in deterioration, or where its supply voltage exceeds 125V AC, it shall be inspected and tested by a competent person. These inspections shall be carried out at regular intervals and records shall be available to ESB on site.

Additionally:

1. Portable tools with a rating below 2 kVA shall be at a voltage not exceeding 125 V ac.
2. Hand lamps shall be at a voltage not exceeding 25 V ac.
3. Transformers supplying 125 V ac shall be of the double wound type with the centre point of the lower voltage earthed.



4. Supplies at voltages exceeding 125 V ac shall be protected by one or more residual current devices having a tripping current not exceeding 30 mA. Cables carrying voltages exceeding 125 V ac shall be of the steel wire armoured type

All portable electrical equipment with a rating below 2 kVA shall be of the Class II (double insulated) type.

10.3 Lifting Equipment

Statutory certificates for lifting equipment shall be kept on site and made available to the Person in Control of Work. In addition, weekly inspections shall be carried out of all lifting appliances while in use.

10.4 Use of ESB Work Equipment

The use of any ESB work equipment is subject to the express permission and authorisation of the Person in Control of Work. Any persons permitted to use ESB work equipment must be competent in its use and familiar with its operation. Certificates of training shall be made available to the Person in Control of Work.

11. LIFTING OPERATIONS

Lifting operations are a regular feature in Generating Station operations. Where these lifting operations present a significant risk, a Lifting Operations Permit shall be issued by the Person in Control of Work.

Where overhead works place those below at risk from falling objects, access to the area below shall be delimited by means of barriers and warning signs, unless a banksman is present at all times to enforce the exclusion zone. Such circumstances include lifting operations with cranes and the erection of scaffolds.

In all cases, lifting equipment shall be:

- Inspected before use, by the user, on each occasion.
- Rated for the lift.
- Within its inspection interval.

Banksmen shall hold SOLAS Construction Skills Cards for Slings/Signalling or a recognised equivalent. Banksmen shall be identified by means of high visibility jackets of a different colour to those worn by other site personnel.

12. CONFINED SPACES

A Confined Space means any place which, by virtue of its enclosed nature creates conditions which give rise to a likelihood of accident, harm or injury of such nature as to require emergency action due to:

1. The presence or the reasonably foreseeable presence of:
 - a) A flammable or explosive atmosphere



- b) A harmful gas, fume, or vapour
 - c) A free flowing solid or an increasing level of liquid
 - d) Excess of oxygen
 - e) Excessively high temperature
2. Lack, or reasonably foreseeable lack, of oxygen.
 3. Entrapment.

Tanks, condensers, deaerators, pipes, culverts, bunkers, silos, mills, fans, airheaters, boiler furnaces, boiler drums, ducts, chimneys, hoppers, penstocks, spiral casings, draught tubes or similar enclosures are typical example of confined spaces.

The need for entry into Confined Spaces should be avoided where reasonably practicable or the Confined Space modified to that it falls outside the definition of Confined Space.

Prior to entry by Contractor's personnel into a confined space, the Contractor's Permit to Work Holder must consult with the Person in Control of Work who will arrange any required isolation of the Plant concerned. The Person in Control of Work will issue a Confined Space Entry Controls Declaration or refer to an existing Confined Space Entry Controls Declaration specifying the Control Measures necessary to ensure safety. A door person is required for each confined space.

The Person in Control of Work will then issue a Permit to Work specifying that entry to the confined space is permitted. The Contractor shall comply with all precautions specified.

Anyone entering a confined space must be provided with appropriate information, training and instruction appropriate to the particular characteristics of the proposed work activities.

13. WORK AT HEIGHT

A Work at Height permit shall be issued for the following:

- Work on chimneys
- Work within 3 meters of an unprotected edge (excluding work near an unguarded water's edge)
- Work on fragile roofs
- Work on pitched roofs with unguarded edges
- Where determined by risk assessment

Where a person could fall a distance liable to cause injury, the following hierarchy of Control Measures shall be applied:

1. Use collective fall prevention measures such as guardrails, barriers, mobile elevating work platforms and scaffolds.



2. Use personal fall prevention measures such as a harness with fall-restraint lanyard attached to a secure anchor. The length of the fall-restraint lanyard shall physically prevent the person from getting to the dangerous edge.
3. Use collective fall arrest measures. Safety nets, once properly rigged, are considered one of the best forms of fall arrest available and can protect everyone within the area of the net. They also allow maximum freedom of movement.
4. Use of personal fall arrest measures such as a harness with fall-arrest lanyard appropriately attached to a secure anchor.

Persons working on scaffolds, on open mesh grid platforms and in other locations from where small objects could fall on to persons below, shall use appropriate means to minimise this risk. This shall include the storage of material in buckets/bins, the provision of suitable edge protection and minimising openings in platform surfaces through which objects could fall.

13.1 Ladders

Ladders should only be used as work equipment where a risk assessment shows the use of other work equipment is not justified. The work at height regulations do not ban ladders but do require careful consideration to be given to their use. Work from a ladder or stepladder shall only be permitted:

- Where the work is of short duration. Ladders are not suitable where they are in use for work in one position for 30 minutes or more.
- Where the risk is low. For example, if the nature of the work makes a fall unlikely or where there is a fall, the nature of the fall would be unlikely to cause injury.
- For 'light work'. Ladders are not suitable for strenuous or heavy work.
- Where the work does not involve carrying heavy or awkward tools or equipment.
- Where three points of contact (hands and feet) can be maintained for climbing and when at the working position.

On a ladder where you cannot maintain a handhold, other than for a brief period of time, other measures will be needed to prevent a fall or reduce the consequences of one.

All ladders and their attachments must be clearly marked with a unique identification or serial number and an indication that it is safe for use (i.e. within its inspection period). A register must be kept giving the following:

- A description of the ladder.
- The identification or serial number.
- The record of examinations.
- The name of the person and or Section to whom the ladder has been issued.



An effective system must be in place to ensure that all new ladders are added to the register and that ladders in use are withdrawn for testing at the appropriate time.

All persons accessing a ladder shall visually check it. They shall ensure that the ladder is within its inspection interval. Each ladder must be examined by a competent person once every 12 months while in use and a written record made.

Ladders must be examined by the user prior to use. Defective ladders must not be used and must be set aside until repaired and examined by a competent person.

On a stepladder where you cannot maintain a handhold (e.g. putting a box on a shelf), the use of a stepladder will have to be justified by taking into account:

- The height of the task.
- Whether it is light work.
- Whether it avoids side loading.
- Whether it avoids overreaching.
- Whether the user's feet are fully supported.
- Whether you can tie the stepladder.
- Other relevant local conditions.

All ladders must be to EN 131, Type 1 Industrial to BS 2037 (aluminium ladders), Type 1 Industrial to BS 1129 (wooden ladders), or equivalent. "Domestic" type ladders are prohibited.

Aluminium ladders must not be brought into electrical compounds or used near electrical risks.

13.2 Scaffolds

Scaffolds, including mobile tower scaffolds, shall be erected only by competent persons. Unless otherwise advised in writing by ESB, all scaffolds shall be regarded as "advanced scaffolds" as defined by the Safety Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations SI 291 of 2013.

Where a scaffold is partly erected or dismantled, a prominent warning notice shall be placed at each potential access point and barriers placed to prevent access.

When outside its inspection period, a red "Do Not Use" safety sign or tag shall be hung at all access point(s). In this event, the scaffolding shall not be used.

All persons accessing a scaffold shall check that the scaffolding inspection tag is within its inspection interval.

Scaffolds shall be inspected by a competent person:

1. Before being put into use
2. Following modification, exposure to bad weather or periods without use
3. After impact or damage



4. At least every 7 days if scaffolding is higher than 2m and while in use

More frequent inspections will be required where there is evidence of recurring deficiencies, unauthorised modification or other circumstances that might affect the strength and stability of the scaffold.

A written record shall be made of each inspection. This shall be made on a suitable form, such as the HSA GA3 “Report of Results of Inspections of Work Equipment for Work at a Height” or similar. A copy of the report shall be retained on site for 5 years.

After passing inspection and before being put into use, a safety tag shall be hung at the main access point to indicate the scaffold may be used. This shall clearly identify the scaffold, the name of the scaffolding inspector, the name of the person for whom it was built and the date of the last inspection.

Each scaffold that is put into service shall be under the responsibility of one person. He shall be responsible for ensuring that it is suitable for purpose and within its inspection period while in use.

Before issuing a Permit to Work that requires the use of a scaffold, the Person in Control of Work shall obtain permission from the person responsible. Other activities requiring general access do not require this explicit permission.

All scaffolds requiring design calculations under BS EN 12811 shall be certified by a competent Chartered Engineer or equivalent (e.g. a degree qualified engineer with suitable experience).

Trainee scaffolders shall be in a ratio of not more than one trainee to every one certified scaffolders.

System scaffolds shall be constructed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions except where these are being treated as “designed scaffolds”. In such cases the specific scaffolding design shall be approved in writing by a competent person. Copies of manufacturers’ instructions for system scaffolds and drawings for “designed scaffolds” shall be held by those building the scaffolds and by the person inspecting the scaffold.

Persons involved in the erection or dismantling of scaffolds must wear a safety harness at all times, with the lanyard secured to a suitable anchor point in accordance with a written method statement and risk assessment. 100% tie off is required at all times.

Permanent handrails shall not be used as load bearing supports for scaffolds.

ESB scaffolds shall be used by the Contractor only with the permission of the Person in Control of Work.

13.3 Mobile Tower Scaffolds

A mobile tower scaffold is defined as one that:

- Is capable of being used free standing,
- Has one or more working platforms.
- Is assembled using prefabricated components,
- Has its dimensions fixed by design,



- Has normally four legs with at least four castors,
- Is stable, by supports on the ground and if necessary by support to a vertical construction by a wall strut.

Persons engaged in the erection, modification or dismantling of such scaffolds shall hold SOLAS Construction Skills Certification Cards for mobile tower scaffolds, or a recognised equivalent.

All mobile tower scaffolds must be inspected by a competent person employed by the Contractor when first brought into use, following modification or exposure to bad weather, and within the previous seven days while in use. A written record of all inspections must be maintained on the appropriate statutory form GA3 or an equivalent.

All mobile tower scaffolds must bear a Scafftag type “DO NOT USE” holder during construction, when being dismantled and when not in use. A properly completed green Scafftag type inspection tag shall be inserted into the holder when the scaffold is in use.

It is recommended that you do not attach safety harness lanyards to mobile scaffold towers.

13.4 Suspended Access Equipment

Suspended access equipment shall comply with BS 5974 Code of Practice or equivalent for temporarily Installed Suspended Scaffolds and Access Equipment and with BS EN 1808 Safety Requirements on Suspended Access Equipment – Design Calculations, Stability Criteria, Construction – Tests or equivalent.

14. HOT WORK

14.1 Hot Work Permit

A Hot Work Permit is required for any work involving:

- Risk of ignition of an explosive atmosphere within a vessel or pipe having contained combustible/flammable substances.
- Risk of ignition of nearby combustible/flammable material leading to a fire.
- Risk of creation of an incipient or dormant ignition source that may remain unnoticed immediately after work has ceased but which may result in a fire some time later.
- Hot Work within a Confined Space.

Typical ignition sources include gas welding and cutting, electric welding, the use of blowtorches, grinding and certain high heat lighting sources.

14.2 Avoidance of Hot Work

Where practical, Hot Work should be moved to a location where no fire risk is created. Hot Work that has the potential for significant fire risk should be undertaken only when all other possible alternative methods have been investigated and found to be unreasonable. Hot Work shall not be carried out in an explosive atmosphere.



14.3 Nearby Combustible Substances

Before work commences, every reasonable effort shall be made to clear combustible materials from the area in which Hot Work is to be carried out. Where the combustible materials cannot be removed, they should be protected by non-combustible blankets, screens or some equally effective method.

14.4 Gaps in Flooring

Particular care needs to be taken to ensure that any gaps in flooring (e.g. open grid flooring) are adequately covered so that sparks cannot fall onto people, into concealed spaces or onto combustible material.

14.5 Metal Bins

The hot stub ends of welding rods and any slag should be disposed of in a safe manner, ensuring that they do not come into contact with combustible materials. A metal bin containing sand, or similar, should be provided for this purpose.

14.6 Solvents

Care should be taken when flammable solvents have been used prior to Hot Work occurring. Vapours from such solvents can create an explosion or fire risk. Also, when heated most non-flammable solvents produce narcotic or toxic vapours. Any solvents should therefore be allowed to evaporate and clear from the air before hot work commences. The safety precautions identified in the appropriate Safety Data Sheet shall be followed.

14.7 Firefighting Equipment

The contractor shall ensure that Firefighting equipment appropriate to the risk is accessible for use within a reasonable distance. Persons involved in the Hot Work shall be trained in the use of the appropriate fire fighting equipment. The contractor is responsible for providing and maintaining a sufficient number of fire extinguishers as is appropriate to the scope of the work they are carrying out

14.8 Two Persons Present

Where Hot Work presents a significant fire risk the use of two or more persons shall be considered as a Control Measure.

14.9 Plant Containing Combustible Material

Where Hot Work is being carried out on Plant having contained combustible or flammable liquid/gas, Control Measures shall be applied to ensure that a flammable or explosive atmosphere is not created by the Hot Work process. Depending on the circumstances this may be achieved by cleaning, inerting or ventilating.

14.10 Follow-up Inspections

Upon completion of Hot Work and at the end of each work period, a thorough examination shall be made in the immediate area to ensure that all sources of ignition have been extinguished and made safe. Periodic inspections shall be carried out for a subsequent period appropriate to the fire risk. Such inspections are the responsibility of the contractor unless otherwise agreed with the Person in Control of Work (PICW).

14.11 Gas welding and Cutting Equipment

Gas welding/cutting equipment must be in safe working condition, in particular:

1. Hoses must be in good condition, correctly colour coded and free from cracks and other defects.
2. Hoses must be connected to fittings by proprietary “one-shot” type clips; “jubilee clips” are prohibited.
3. Oxygen and acetylene hoses must be fitted with check-valves and flash-back arrestors.
4. Oxygen regulators must be rated for an inlet pressure of at least 230 Bar.
5. Cylinders must be fitted with knobs or keys to allow the outlet valve to be turned off in an emergency. This shut off must remain in place for the duration the cylinder is in use.
6. Gas cylinders (including empty cylinders) must be stored, transported and used in the upright position and secured against falling.
7. Only regulators fitted with pressure gauges to accurately assess pressures are permitted for use on ESB sites.

Gas welding and cutting equipment cylinders are not permitted in confined spaces.

When equipment is not in immediate use, cylinder valves must be closed and hoses tidied away. Additionally, cylinders shall be stored away from sources of ignition/mechanical damage and in an adequately ventilated location.

14.12 Electrical welding equipment

Electric welding equipment must be in a safe working condition, in particular:

1. Welding leads and return cables must be of adequate cross section with continuous insulation over their entire length.
2. Joints between cable sections must be by means of proprietary shrouded insulated cable couplings.
3. The welding return cable must be connected to the work piece by means of a proprietary clamp. The welding return must not be made by connecting to steelwork or by any path other than the proper welding return lead.
4. The welding set itself must be earthed through the main supply cable.
5. Welding set main supply cables must be armoured.
6. The main point of electrical supply must be fitted with a switch.

14.13 Tarpaulins and temporary flexible sheeting

Tarpaulins and temporary flexible sheeting materials shall be flame retardant to UK Loss Prevention Certification Board Standards “LPS 1207 Fire Requirements for the LPCB Approval and Listing of



Protective Covering Materials”, “LPS 1215 Requirements for the LPCB Approval and Listing of Scaffold Cladding Materials” or equivalent standards.

15. DIGGING/EXCAVATIONS

An Excavation Permit is required for any work involving:

1. Excavations in excess of 0.3m.
2. Excavations in areas suspected of having underground services.

Excavations shall be inspected by a competent person when in use by persons at work:

- a) At least once in every day.
- b) At the commencement of every working shift for excavations more than 2 metres deep.

No person may be permitted to work in any excavation unless a thorough examination has been carried out by a competent person within the immediately preceding 7 days. The results shall be recorded on the Approved Form (AF3) or equivalent.

All excavations shall be secured against collapse.

Access to excavations shall be barriered off using rigid mesh fencing or similar and safety signs (plastic tape or rope is not an acceptable alternative). Where vehicles approach the excavation, brightly painted stop-blocks shall be used to prevent over-running the excavation edge and the need for extra support at the sides of the excavation shall be assessed. Unnecessary vehicles shall be kept a minimum distance of the depth of the excavation away from excavations wherever possible. The area, including warning barriers, shall be adequately lit at night.

Unless not reasonably practicable, hand power tools shall not be used within 0.5m of marked position of electricity cables. Before using a mechanical excavator near buried electrical services, trial holes should first be excavated by hand digging and the depth of electrical cables at the point of work shall be established. The excavator shall not be operated within a radial distance of 0.3m from the cables.

16. WORK WITH HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

The Contractor’s Permit to Work Holder must advise the Person in Control of Work of all hazardous substances intended for use, and any hazards posed to personnel, Plant or the environment by such substances. Extended Safety Data Sheets (eSDS) must be provided for all hazardous substances and appropriate precautions put in place, based on risk assessment, to ensure the safety of those who could be affected by their use. ESB reserve the right to refuse the use of chemical products containing certain risk and/or safety phrases. All chemical products brought to site must be approved by ESB.

Occupational exposure levels shall not exceed those set down in the latest HSA Code of Practice for the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations or the relevant Safety Data Sheet (whichever is lower).

Flammable, explosive and toxic substances may only be brought into the station with the permission of the Person in Control of Work. All such material must be stored in accordance with the SDS in an agreed location, with an inventory of chemical products kept up to date and available on site. The Contractor shall ensure that only minimum quantities are stored at any one time. All hazardous chemical products brought

to site shall carry Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation compliant labelling to indicate hazards. The Contractor shall erect suitable fire or explosion risk warning signage at the storage location.

Category 1, 2 or 3 Carcinogens may only be used subject to the following conditions:

1. Written approval has been obtained from the Person in Control of Work.
2. A job specific written risk assessment indicates that there is no safer alternative.
3. A job specific written method statement for the substance concerned, based on risk assessment, has been drawn up and approved by a competent person employed by the Contractor.
4. The exposure to personnel has been reduced to a level that is as low as is technically possible, and never exceeding the appropriate Occupational Exposure Limit, by the use of sealed systems or other engineering controls.

Asbestos and products containing asbestos are prohibited. Where Plant or equipment within the Contractor's scope of supply is being installed, the Contractor shall demonstrate by means of a design risk assessment or some similar means that the equipment is asbestos free.

17. REACH COMPLIANCE

As of 1st December 2012 all Safety Data Sheets/Extended Safety Data Sheets (SDS/eSDS) submitted for use in ESB must comply with EU Registration Evaluation Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical products (REACH), and Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulations.

The date of issue/revision date must be given on the first page of the SDS. All pages should be numbered.

Any supplier who is required to prepare a Chemical Safety Report must attach the relevant Exposure Scenario, if required, in an Annex to the safety data sheet forming extended Safety Data Sheet (eSDS).

18. WORK WITH ASBESTOS

All asbestos removal works require an Asbestos Permit from the Person in Control of Work. An Asbestos Permit is also required where the presence of Asbestos is suspected. Only competent, trained persons may remove asbestos.

Asbestos is classified as toxic and as a Category 1 Carcinogen. Inhalation of asbestos fibres may cause cancer.

The use of asbestos products for new applications is banned under Irish Safety Legislation. Products containing asbestos shall not be brought on to ESB sites.

Old asbestos products can exist in generating stations in a number of possible forms, for example:

1. Asbestos insulation.
2. Sprayed asbestos (e.g. on structural steelwork).
3. Asbestos insulation board.
4. Roofing felt containing asbestos.



5. Asbestos coatings to metal wall cladding.
6. Asbestos cement products such as corrugated sheeting and pipes.
7. Asbestos floor tiles, roof tiles and ceiling tiles.
8. Buried asbestos waste.
9. Asbestos joints/gaskets on pipework flanges, pumps, compressors, internal combustion engines and similar equipment.
10. Asbestos packing on valves and pump glands.
11. Asbestos brake linings on vehicles and on hydro-station turbines.
12. Asbestos arc chutes on high voltage switchgear.

The locations of known asbestos and products containing asbestos are recorded in the station's Asbestos Register. Where the contractor is working in an area known to contain asbestos the Person in Control of Work shall inform the contractor Permit to Work Holder and make available the relevant information from the asbestos register.

Where asbestos is suspected or encountered during work, all activities directly connected with this work must cease immediately, persons must be withdrawn and the Person in Control of Work must be informed. The Person in Control of Work shall assess the type and form of asbestos involved.

Where asbestos is known or assumed, all work must be carried out in accordance with relevant legislation.

18.1 Low Risk Asbestos Removal

Where small quantities of asbestos gaskets, rope, valve packing, gland packing, floor tiles, roof tiles (but not ceiling tiles), asbestos cement products and similar lower risk asbestos products are involved in the work to be undertaken, the Person in Control of Work shall advise on the necessary arrangements for its removal. The Contractor shall review the site asbestos survey/asbestos register where applicable. The contractor shall inform the Person in Control of Work of the locations and quantities of all asbestos removed to facilitate updating of the asbestos register.

18.2 Specialist Asbestos Removal Operations

Work involving the removal of asbestos insulation, sprayed (limpet) asbestos, asbestos insulation board, asbestos ceiling tiles and similar higher risk asbestos products is classified as high risk work and is notifiable to the HSA. Work with higher risk asbestos products can result in airborne fibre levels reaching or exceeding the Exposure Limit Value of 0.1 fibres/ml. Strict precautions must therefore be observed in compliance with the relevant legislation.

Such work shall only be carried out by specialist asbestos removal Contractors taking into account any considerations as may be imposed by ESB. The contractor shall inform the Person in Control of Work of the locations and quantities of all asbestos removed to facilitate updating of the asbestos register.



19. WORK WITH REFRACTORY CERAMIC FIBRE, VITREOUS FIBRE INSULATION AND SIMILAR PRODUCTS

Refractory Ceramic Fibre is toxic and is classified as a Category 2 Carcinogen. Inhalation of Refractory Ceramic Fibres may cause cancer. This material may only be used subject to the following conditions:

1. Written approval has been obtained from the Person in Control of Work.
2. A written risk assessment indicates that there is no safer alternative.
3. A job specific written method statement, based on risk assessment, has been drawn up and approved by a competent person employed by the Contractor. This shall include provisions for waste disposal.
4. The exposure to personnel has been reduced to a level that is as low as is technically possible, and never exceeding the appropriate Occupational Exposure Limit, by the use of sealed systems or other engineering controls.
5. Appropriate safety signs or tags are fixed to the points where the material is installed.

19.1 Work with Vitreous Fibre Insulation and Similar Products

Certain types of Vitreous Fibre Insulation (e.g. Rockwool) are classified as Category 3 Carcinogens. Generally, Rockwool is not considered to be a Category 3 carcinogen, however as a precaution ESB require the following control measures to be applied when working with this and other types of Vitreous Fibre Insulation:

1. Only Vitreous Fibre Insulation and Calcium Magnesium Silicate Insulation without an R40 Classification may be used for new applications.
2. Dust masks with a protection factor of FFP3 to EN 149 and general purpose gloves shall be used.
3. A Tyvek or equivalent disposable boiler suit with hood (dust mask to be worn outside the hood) shall be worn where a significant amount of handling is involved. Where handling is not significant, standard overalls may be worn in place of a disposable boilersuit. These shall be washed after use. Skin (e.g. arms) should not be exposed unnecessarily.
4. Where a risk of dust fibres entering the eye exists, goggles shall be worn. This applies particularly to overhead work.
5. Where old lagging is being stripped, this shall be dampened down sufficiently to prevent dust generation before stripping is started and kept damp throughout the process.
6. The floor of the work area shall be covered with appropriate sheeting.
7. The work area shall be cordoned off with rigid barriers from the point of work and designated with "wear dust mask" safety signs.
8. Only tools and work methods that generate the least possible amount of airborne fibres and dust may be used.



9. Smoking, eating and drinking shall be prohibited in the work area.
10. The work area shall be cleaned up at regular intervals. When cleaning floor areas and similar surfaces, wet sweeping methods shall be applied, never dry. Where a vacuum cleaner is being used it shall be a Type H to BS 5415 and have a high efficiency particulate arrestor (HEPA) filter.
11. The area shall not be blown down with compressed air, or dust raised unnecessarily.
12. Appropriate washing and changing facilities shall be made available to those involved in the work.

20. WORK IN EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERES (ATEX) RISK AREAS

All work within an ATEX Control Area, mechanical or electrical, requires an ATEX Permit from the Person in Control of Work.

Areas with an explosive atmosphere risk are designated “ATEX Control Areas” and are identified by safety signs. Such signs identify the explosive risk (e.g., methane, hydrogen, coal dust) and whether a zoned area is present (Zone 0, 1, 2, 20, 21 or 22).

Prior to issuing an ATEX Permit the Person in Control of Work shall Verify that Control Measures, as appropriate from the following list, are in place:

- Hot Work Permit.
- Purging, Venting and Forced Ventilation.
- Gas Free Certificate and continuous gas monitoring.
- Spark Proof Tools and ATEX rated test equipment.
- Firefighting and emergency procedures.
- Removal of ignition sources.
- Isolation requirements.
- Consultation with ATEX control engineer and ATEX documentation.

Work on ATEX equipment shall only be carried out by competent persons in compliance with ESB Standards, Guidance Documents and Procedures.

Where an area has been temporarily de-zoned in compliance with ESB Standards, Guidance Documents and Procedures an ATEX permit is not required.

21. RADIOGRAPHY

All radiography work requires an Ionising Radiography Permit from the Person in Control of Work.

Radiography shall only be carried out when authorised by the Person in Control of Work following implementation of control measures to minimise exposure of persons to radioactive sources. Control



measures shall include putting in place an exclusion zone, erection of warning signage and advising the all other affected persons, and those others identified by the Person in Control of Work(PICW). There may be a requirement to carry out such work outside of normal working hours.

22. WORK ON OR ADJACENT TO WATER

Where the Person of Control of Work determines there is a risk of falling into water and being drowned or injured then a Work over Water Permit shall be issued for the work.

All contractor staff regularly involved in work on or over water shall attend an Approved immersion course.

22.1 Work Near an unguarded Waters Edge

The following applies to work being carried out within 3 metres of the unfenced edge of jetties, dams, and other locations, where an identifiable risk of a person falling into water exists, or in situations where persons wade into fast moving water or water of depth greater than 0.3 metres:

- a) A safety harness fitted with a fall restraint lanyard attached to a secure anchor or a lifejacket, shall be worn at all times. Where determined by Risk Assessment, a retractable fall arrest system may be used on sloping banks.
- b) Where work is to be carried out, lifebuoy(s) with rope shall be available on the spot.
- c) A person carrying out the work shall be accompanied by at least one other person.
- d) Emergency procedures shall take into account the need to raise the alarm quickly in the event of an incident.
- e) Care shall be taken where edges are slippery. Non-skid surfaces should be provided, if reasonably practicable.
- f) Work areas shall be maintained in a tidy condition.
- g) Work during darkness should be avoided. However, where such work is essential, the work area and immediate water surface shall be well with lights.
- h) Movement of vehicles shall be strictly controlled.

If a significant risk exists of a person falling into water, a rescue boat shall be present at all times in the water at the work location, with competent boat operators available at all times at the work location.

22.2 Work on Water

The following provisions apply to work being carried out from floating apparatus:

- a) A competent boat operator shall be aboard and in charge of a boat or craft when not moored. Persons shall be designated as competent boat operators only if they have attended an Approved training course and been assessed as having a satisfactory level of expertise. Boat operators shall also be competent in identified rescue operations
- b) Lifejackets shall be worn at all times.



- c) A person carrying out work shall be accompanied by at least one other person. This provision does not apply to competent boat operators while patrolling or in transit.
- d) Provision shall be made for raising the alarm quickly in the event of an incident.
- e) Waders shall not be worn.
- f) All floating apparatus shall be:
 - i. Equipped with rope, safety flares, lights and radio / phone and at least one lifebuoy with rope.
 - ii. Of an approved type and design, shall not be overloaded, shall be suitable for the intended duty, and shall have its condition checked prior to use by a competent person.
 - iii. Sufficiently stable in anticipated conditions to allow recovery of a man overboard.
- g) The stability of pontoon assemblies shall be pre-calculated by a competent person. Assembly and stabilisation shall be carried out in the shortest possible time. When assembled, they shall not be capable of being rendered unstable due to movement of persons or equipment, and shall be fitted with guard rails, where reasonably practicable. Where a partly assembled pontoon is left unattended, the entrance shall be cordoned off with a rigid barrier. Pontoon surfaces shall be non-skid.
- h) Persons making journeys by boat shall inform others of their expected departure and arrival times so that the alarm can be raised in the event of them not reaching their destination on time.

23. DIVING OPERATIONS

Where diving operations are carried out, the Person in Control of Work shall fulfil the role of the "Relevant Person" under legislation. The Diving Contractor fulfils the role of the "Employer of Divers".

Prior to allowing a diving operation to take place, the Person in Control of Work shall:

- Brief the Diving Supervisor on what is under the water, what work they are required to perform and on how the area has been made safe for the dive.
- Ensure that the Diving Contractor has completed, signed and handed over the Diving Declaration.

24. PARTICULARLY ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS WORK ACTIVITIES

24.1 Work On or Adjacent to Water

Only those materials required may be kept at the work-site where work is carried out on or adjacent to any open water. Drains leading to open water must be protected. Control measures, based on prior risk assessment and agreed with the Person in Control of Work, must be taken to avoid spillages of any hazardous substances. Such work must not be carried out in darkness or within one



hour of darkness unless the Person in Control of Work has granted specific permission and appropriate precautions are taken.

24.2 Work on Oil or Chemical Installations

Work on facilities containing bulk oil or chemicals, where a significant environmental risk exists, requires prior written risk assessment and appropriate control measures. Drain points to waterways must be protected throughout the work duration.

24.3 Air Heater and Boiler Washing

Wash water from air heaters or boilers must be contained, collected and appropriately treated using facilities available in the station, or by equally effective means supplied by the contractor.

24.4 Work on Drains

The contractor must be familiar with the layout of relevant drainage networks and the location of emergency shut off vales before work commences.

24.5 Working with Ash

The procedure for work with ash shall be agreed with the Person in Control of Work. Weather conditions during the work period shall be considered.



Indicate "Yes" or "N/A" for not applicable	Yes	N/A		
Safety Statement has been submitted	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Site specific safety and environmental Risk Assessments and Method statements will be submitted for all activities of a hazardous nature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Current statutory inspection certs for all lifting machines, cranes, hoists, mobile work platforms, lifting tackle and air receivers are available for inspection on site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
All portable electrical tools are of the 110 volt type as per Section 10.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Safety Data Sheets for all chemical products intended for use will be submitted in advance to ESB for approval	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
A list of proposed employees has been submitted or listed on a contract document	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
A list of all sub-contractors have been submitted, approved (PICW or contract document) and they have they been made aware of obligations under Contractor Safety and Environmental Regulations (Generating Stations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
All persons in my control will receive site inductions before initiating work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
All persons in my control (including sub-contractors) will be briefed on safety and environmental hazards specific to the work location and on what precautions need to be taken	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Safety Awareness Scheme Cards (e.g. SOLAS Safepass or equivalent) are valid for all operatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
FETAC Construction Skills Cards or equivalent are valid for all relevant operatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Site specific safety & environmental emergency plan will be submitted to the PICW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Equipment to deal with an environmental incident has been provided	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Method of handling, segregation and disposal of waste agreed with PICW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
All persons in my control (incl. subcontractors) understand their requirements in relation to ensuring the station's compliance with its IPPCL licence or Co. Council permit/licence or EMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Have copies of insurance certificates been submitted to ESB?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other Requirements as specified by the PICW:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Are any of the following activities being carried out on site? (Please tick the boxes)				
Work on / near water <input type="checkbox"/>	Work on / near drains <input type="checkbox"/>	Work with fuel, oil, chemical plant <input type="checkbox"/>		
Working with Ash <input type="checkbox"/>	Airheater / Boiler Washing <input type="checkbox"/>	Other: _____		
Detailed method statements shall be provided for environmentally significant activities selected				
What environmental significant products does the contractor plan to use on site? (Please tick the boxes)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Oil:	<input type="checkbox"/> Paint:	<input type="checkbox"/> Diesel:	<input type="checkbox"/> Lagging:	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerosol:
<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals:	<input type="checkbox"/> Coolant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Cement:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
If other please specify :				
What waste types will the contractor generate? (Please tick relevant boxes and include approximate weights)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Batteries:	<input type="checkbox"/> Diesel:	<input type="checkbox"/> Soil:	<input type="checkbox"/> Electronic	
<input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos:	<input type="checkbox"/> Oily contaminants:	<input type="checkbox"/> Paper:	<input type="checkbox"/> Glass:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Oil:	<input type="checkbox"/> Cement:	<input type="checkbox"/> Compost:	<input type="checkbox"/> Lamps:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Boiler Wash:	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic:	<input type="checkbox"/> Timber:	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerosol Cans:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Paint Tins:	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal:	<input type="checkbox"/> Insulation:	<input type="checkbox"/> General Refuse:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals:	<input type="checkbox"/> Lagging:	<input type="checkbox"/> Dust:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Hazardous):	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (non Hazardous):			
If other waste types please specify:				
Company name: _____				
Contact Person: _____				
Telephone: _____ E-mail: _____				
I declare I have read and understood the Contractor Safety and Environmental Regulations (Generating Stations) , and all information provided at this date is accurate and understood.				
Signed By : _____ Date: _____ Time: _____ Hrs				