DRUMAKILLA LIMITED

Preliminary
Construction, Demolition, & Environmental Waste Management Plan

at

Proposed Residential Development at Carmelite Lands, Convent Road, Delgany, Co. Wicklow.

22 September 2020

Developer: Drumakilla Ltd.
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1. Introduction

1.1 Background of Report

The Preliminary Construction, Demolition & Environmental Waste Management Plan sets out typical arrangements and measures which may be undertaken during the construction phase of the project in order to mitigate and minimise disruption/disturbance to the area around the site. The purpose of this report is to summarise the possible impacts and measures to be implemented and to guide the Main Contractor who will be required to develop and implement the Construction, Demolition & Environmental Waste Management Plan on site during the course of the construction period.

As is normal practice, the Main Contractor for the project is responsible for the method in which the construction works are carried out and to ensure that best practices and all legal obligations including Local Authority requirements and Health and Safety legislation are complied with. The Main Contractor is also responsible for the design and installation of all temporary works required to complete the permanent works. The plan should be used by the Main Contractor to develop their construction management plan.

1.2 Site Location

The proposed development site is situated at the Carmelite Lands sandwiched between the L1030/ Bellevue Hill road and Convent Road in Delgany, Co Wicklow, in the administrative area of Wicklow County Council. It is located approximately 200 metres from the centre of Delgany Village.

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: General Site Layout (Indicative)

2. The Site and the Surrounding Environs

2.1 Site Description

The site area is c. 6.2 hectares comprising partial developed land and partial greenfield lands. The lands predominantly slope from west to east, from the R762 regional Road towards Convent Road, with ground levels averaging c. 82.5m OD Malin.

2.2 Development

The Project consists of the development of lands at the former Carmelite Convent on Convent Road in Delgany Co Wicklow from its previous monastic use into a residential development consisting of 232nr new residential units comprising 96nr houses and 136nr apartments along with the retention and refurbishment of an existing Church and house into a Community centre and Creche facility respectively, and will include normal associated estate infrastructure (i.e. roads/water/power & communication services) on a part greenfield / part re-development site. Access will be from Convent Road and Bellevue Hill.

The subject site is bounded by Convent Road and existing residential properties along the southern, and part of the eastern boundary, and bordered by grass farmland on the north and west boundaries and also by the R762 on the west boundary.
The proposed development will include the construction of the associated internal roads and the upgrade of Church Road fronting the site, open spaces, car parking and ancillary works.

3. General Site Set-Up and Pre-Commencement Measures

The following measures will be carried out by the Main Contractor:

1. Prior to commencement on site an ecological clerk of works will be appointed to oversee the ecological mitigation measures as set out in the reports which accompany this planning application[1].
2. Before any machinery, plant, site compounds, materials, etc. are brought to site the tree and vegetation protection fencing must be erected to prevent damage to same.
3. Before any machinery, plant, site compounds, materials, etc. are brought to site the location and extent of the Japanese knotweed on the site must be clearly delineated and protection fencing must be erected to prevent spread of same.
4. Before any machinery, plant, site compounds, materials, etc. are brought to site measures to protect the watercourse must be implemented to prevent damage to same.
5. A full condition survey of the public infrastructure that will be utilised or affected by construction traffic shall be undertaken, prior to any work being carried out on the site. This condition survey is to include an inventory of the road network intended to be used by vehicles, weight restrictions to be imposed on vehicles, a full colour photographic record of the road network intended to be used, a full written account of the existing condition and structural integrity of the infrastructure detailing all existing defects and features.Prior to any site works commencing, the main contractor will investigate / identify the exact location of, and tag all existing services and utilities around and through the site with the assistance of the relevant Wicklow County Council technical divisions and utility companies.
6. The Contractor's Final Construction, Demolition & Environmental Waste Management Plan shall ensure the findings and recommendations of the site-specific ecological reports carried out by Faith Wilson, Ecologist, are addressed and adhered to.
7. The contractor shall ensure the standard avoidance of impacts on breeding bird species by not cutting/removing any vegetation during the bird nesting season (March 1- August 31 inclusive).
8. The Contractor's Final Construction Management Plan shall ensure adherence to all identified site specific tree protections measures, as supplied within the site specific arborist's report.
9. The contractors final Construction Demolition & Environmental Waste Management Plan shall ensure the findings and the recommendations of the Ecological Impact Assessment

[1] Wilson, F. (2020). Report for Screening for Appropriate Assessment For a proposed Strategic Housing Development on lands Delgany, Co. Wicklow. Unpublished report.

Wilson, F. (2020). Ecological Impact Assessment For a proposed Strategic Housing Development on lands Delgany, Co. Wicklow. Unpublished report.

Wilson, F. (2020). Carmelites, Delgany, Co. Wicklow, Ireland - Invasive Species Survey & Management Plan. Unpublished report.

Wilson, F. (2020). Carmelite Monastery, Delgany, Co. Wicklow - Bat Survey. Unpublished report.

Report are addressed and adhered to.

10. A site compound including offices and welfare facilities as well as parking to accommodate all operates will be set up by the Main Contractor. No parking of construction related vehicles will be permitted on the adjoining road network and adequate parking facilities will be made available within the Construction Compound for all site workers during the course of construction.
11. The developer will appoint a Project Manager to manage the construction process on site.
12. Construction access to the subject site will be via Convent Road and Bellevue Hill Road.. Single Gate access to the site will prevail unless diversions and connections to the site services on Church Road require alternative access to be set-up on a temporary basis.
13. No muck, dirt, debris or other material shall be deposited on the public road or verge by machinery or vehicles travelling to or from the site during the construction phase. The contractor is to arrange for vehicles leaving the site to be kept clean.
14. Excavated material will generally be stored on site for the minimum time prior to removal from site to a licensed disposal facility.
15. The Contractor's Final Construction Management Plan shall ensure adherence to all identified site specific protections as identified in the Conservation report in relation to the Protected Structure on site and all recommendations will be adhered to.
16. Site access will be controlled and the surrounding road network monitored to ensure that the roads and footpaths affected by the construction works are maintained in a safe and tidy condition. Road sweepers will be utilised as required.
17. Site security lighting will be located and designed so as not to result in glare on the public road or to impact negatively on any nearby dwellings.
18. Typical working hours for the site will be 08:00 to 19:00 Monday to Friday and 08:00 to 14:00 Saturday. No Sunday work is generally permitted. Special construction operations may need to be carried out outside these hours in order to minimise disruption to the surrounding area, which will be subject to agreement with the Planning authority. No heavy equipment/machinery shall be operated on or adjacent to the site before 08:00 hours on weekdays and Saturdays nor after 20:00 hours on weekdays and 16:00 hours on Saturdays, nor at any time on Sundays, Bank Holidays and Public Holidays.

4. Construction and Demolition Waste Management

4.1 Policy and Legislation

The principles and objectives to deliver sustainable waste management for this project have been incorporated in the preparation of this report and are based on the following strategic objectives:-

- National Policy: The Waste Management Acts 1996 to 2005

This Waste Management Plan is also in accordance with the following guidance note published by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government in July 2006:-

- Best Practice Guidelines on the Preparation of Waste Management Plans for Construction and Demolition (C&D) Projects.

The hierarchy of waste management sets out the guiding principles in order of importance as follows:-

1. Reduction of the amount of waste generated by the construction process.
2. Segregation of waste is a key concept that will be implemented during the course of the construction phase of the development to enable ease in re-use and recycling, wherever appropriate.
3. Recycle waste material where feasible, including the use of excess excavations as fill material, recycling of various waste fractions such as metals and packaging etc.

This framework is the guide by which we will manage waste generated on this project.

The concept ranges from the 'Most favoured to the least favoured options, as follows:

- Prevention-This proposes the prevention of generation of waste. This entails an efficient method of management of the construction processes to prevent, where possible, the generation of waste in the first instance.
- Minimisation-Reducing the quantities of waste generated where prevention is not fully possible.
- Re-use of materials where that may be possible.
- Recycling-There will be some timber waste generated on this project and such material will be segregated so that it can be removed and recycled by licensed operators.
- Energy Recovery-Waste generated will be segregated for licensed operators to utilise this method in keeping with the characteristics of the material in question.
- Disposal-By following the hierarchy noted above we will ensure that any disposal will be minimised and managed in a controlled way.

4.2 Typical Construction Waste

Typical construction waste which will be generated by the development is as follows;-

- General site clearance waste including demolition associated with development, trees/stumps etc.
- Surface water runoff.
- Packaging and waste construction materials generated during the construction activities.

4.3 On-Site Construction Waste Management

It is estimated that all cut and fill operations and any other excavation will be balanced in terms of quantities. All arisings and surplus materials will be disposed of off-site to permitted/licensed facilities, please refer to section 4.4 below.

All waste concrete and masonry will be stored and if appropriate will be crushed on site and used for site haul roads.

Skips will be provided for the disposal of wood from the site. It is envisaged that the majority of the wood for disposal will come from pallets used for the transport of construction materials.

Other non-hazardous waste generated by the site (packaging and running of site offices) will be collected in separate covered skips. Packaging waste shall be managed in accordance with the Waste Management (Packaging) Regulations 2003.

Any hazardous material encountered will be disposed of in accordance with the Waste Management Act 1996-2005 to a suitably licensed tip.

Waste shall not be disposed of by open burning.

The contractor shall be responsible for the full cost of repair in respect of any damage caused to any adjoining public roadway arising from the construction work and shall make good any such damage forthwith to the satisfaction of Wicklow County Council.

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

All waste generated during construction, including surplus excavation material to be taken off-site, shall be only recovered or disposed of at an authorised site which has a current Waste License or Waste Permit in accordance with the Waste Management Acts, 1996 to 2008. This shall not apply to the reuse of excavated material within the applicant's site boundary.

Table 1: Estimated C&D Waste Arisings on Site

C & D Waste Material	**Quantity (tonnes)**
Clay and stones	*TBC . Arisings will be used as fill and landscaping on the site.*
Concrete & Masonry	*TBC Arisings will be crushed and used as site haul roads.*
Masonry	*TBC All arisings will be crushed and used as site haul roads.*
Wood	*To be Completed by C&D Waste Manager*
Packaging & Other Waste Materials	*To be Completed by C&D Waste Manager*
Hazardous Materials	*To be Completed by C&D Waste Manager*
TOTAL ARISINGS OFF-SITE	*To be Completed by C&D Waste Manager*

4.4 Off-Site Waste Management Licensing/Permitting

All waste materials (where necessary, after in-situ reuse and recycling options have been fully considered) will be disposed of off-site, under the appropriate Duty of Care and subject to approvals/consents from the relevant statutory bodies. It is the responsibility of the Main Contractor to ensure that any company to whom waste is transferred is legally permitted to do so and that the facility they bring the waste to is licensed to handle that type of waste as outlined in the Waste Management Acts 1996-2005. The Waste Collection Permit Register, in accordance with the Waste Management (Collection Permit) Regulations 2001 will be consulted to ensure that waste carriers hold the appropriate permit.

The relevant waste collection permits and waste licences will be provided by the Main Contractor.

An inspection of the site will be made by the Main Contractor for hazardous substances, gas cylinders and the like. If such substances are encountered during the course of construction, then works must be halted. The project supervisor for construction stage (PSCS) and the responsible Statutory Authority will be informed immediately.

The Main Contractor will prepare a detailed inventory of construction based hazardous waste generated, such as tars, adhesives, sealants and other dangerous substances, and these will be kept segregated from other non-hazardous waste to prevent possible contamination. Arrangements will be made for such substances for disposal in a safe manner to an authorized disposal site or by means acceptable to the relevant Authority.

The Main Contractor will ensure that the excavation works are carried out in accordance with best standard practice and excavation materials are well segregated to minimize any potential cross- contamination.

The Main Contractor will carry out appropriate environmental chemistry testing in order to determine the waste classification of the soils that are to be excavated and that will include Waste Acceptance Criteria testing. The test regime will be agreed with the receiving landfill operator and the testing will be carried out by an accredited laboratory.

Should excavation materials be assessed to be hazardous, the Main Contractor will carry out pretreatment of the waste soils to a methodology that is agreed with the receiving landfill operator and in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency guidance.

The Main Contractor is encouraged to reuse and recycle any waste materials as far as is reasonably practicable.

In respect of any liquid disposal including underground water, The Main Contractor will carry out appropriate environmental chemistry testing in order to determine whether the liquid is contaminated or not. The test regime will be agreed with the receiving disposal facility and the testing will be carried out by an accredited laboratory.

The Main Contractor will ensure that surface and ground waters are adequately protected from contamination by waste temporarily stored on development prior to disposal.

The Main Contractor will manage and carry out the works in accordance with best environmental practice and in accordance with the requirements of Local Authority, EPA

and all requirements as specified in this document.

4.5 Appointment of C&D Waste Manager

The Main Contractor will appoint a C&D Waste Manager. The C&D Waste Manager will have overall responsibility for the implementation of the project Waste Management Plan (WMP) during the construction phase.

Copies of the Waste Management Plan will be made available to all relevant personnel on site. All site personnel and sub-contractors will be instructed about the objectives of the Waste Management Plan and informed of the responsibilities which fall upon them as a consequence of its provisions. Where source segregation, selective demolition and material reuse techniques apply, each member of staff will be given instructions on how to comply with the Waste Management Plan. Posters will be designed to reinforce the key messages within the Waste Management Plan and will be displayed prominently for the benefit of site staff.

4.6 C&D Record Keeping

It is the duty of the C&D Waste Manager to ensure that necessary licenses have been obtained as needed. Each consignment of C&D waste taken from the site will be subject to documentation which will conform with the table below along with Transportation Dockets to ensure full traceability of the material to its final destination.

Table 2:Details of Materials Taken from Site

Detail	**Particulars**
Project of Origin	Residential Development at Carmelite Lands, Convent Road, Delgany,, Co. Dublin.
Material being Transported	*To be completed by C&D Waste Manager*
Quantity of Material	*To be completed by C&D Waste Manager*
Date of Material Movement	*To be completed by C&D Waste Manager*
Name of Carrier	*To be completed by C&D Waste Manager*
Destination of Material	*To be completed by C&D Waste Manager*
Proposed Use	*To be completed by C&D Waste Manager*

4.7 Topsoil

In the case of topsoil, careful planning and on-site storage can ensure that this resource is reused on-site as much as possible. Any surplus of soil not reused on site can be sold. However, topsoil is quite sensitive and can be rendered useless if not stored and cared for properly.

- It is important that topsoil is kept completely separate from all other construction waste as any cross-contamination of the topsoil can render it useless for reuse.
- It is important to ensure that topsoil is protected from all kinds of vehicle damage and kept away from site-track, delivery vehicle turning areas and site plant and vehicle storage areas.

If topsoil is stored in piles of greater than two metres in height the soil matrix (internal structure) can be damaged beyond repair. It should also be kept as dry as possible and used as soon as possible to reduce any deterioration through lengthy storage and excess moving around the site.

Records of topsoil storage, movements and transfer from site will be kept by the C&D Waste Manager.

4.8 Earthworks – Cut and Fill Policy

Earthworks for road and structure foundation forms a major part of the quantity of waste that will be generated by the construction phase of this project. In order to optimise the impact of the generation of surplus material due to excavation the following principles has been considered during the detail design and construction phase: -

- The quantity of excavated materials to be removed from or imported into the site has been reduced by establishing levels of the proposed buildings which optimise the volume of cut and fill. A detailed analysis will be required by the contractor to verify volumes.
- Unsuitable sub-soils generated by excavations on site will be reviewed for reuse as landscaping or non-engineering fills on adjoining or other construction sites within the region.
- Careful separation of builder's rubble packaging and contaminated waste from re-usable material will result in the minimisation of the disposal of material to landfill and the invasive species report recommendations will be followed.

5. Deliveries

It is intended that deliveries to the construction site will typically be made to one of two main access points which will be located off Convent Road and/or Bellevue Hill Road.

Materials should be ordered and delivered to site on an “as needed” basis in order to prevent over supply to site. Deliveries will be managed upon arrival to the site and systems should be provided in order to avoid any queuing of delivery vehicles.

The Main Contractor shall adopt measures as necessary to avoid damage to the infrastructural services of the adjoining roads over which vehicles servicing the development will traverse.

The access points above will be designated as the primary points for deliveries to the site and removal of waste from the site.

In the event that large concrete pours are required, which may result in congestion at the entrance to the site, the deliveries will be organised such that concrete trucks will queue at a pre-determined staging point (such that they do not cause an obstruction to general traffic in the area) and will then be called in by radio as appropriate to the site, via a pre-determined route and to the required access gate.

Set procedures and designated wash-out areas will be provided, or alternatively vehicle wash-out will be prohibited if a suitable wash-out area is not identified.

All delivery vehicles will be co-ordinated by the flagman on duty at the relevant access gate.

6. Parking and Storage

A site compound including offices and welfare facilities as well as parking to accommodate all operates will be set up by the Main Contractor.

No parking of construction related vehicles will be permitted on the adjoining road network (Convent Road and Bellevue Hill Road) and adequate parking facilities will be made available within the Construction Compound for all site workers during the course of construction.

The Main Contractor will be required to schedule delivery of materials strictly on a daily basis.

The Main Contractor will ensure that surface and ground waters are adequately protected from contamination by stored materials.

During construction the contractor shall provide adequate off carriageway parking facilities for all traffic associated with the proposed development, including delivery and service vehicles/trucks. Parking along the public road area will not be permitted.

7. Dust and Dirt Control

Nuisance dust emissions from construction activities are a common and well recognised problem. Fine particles from these sources are recognised as a potential significant cause of pollution.

During the construction phase, best available technology not entailing excessive cost shall be employed by the developer to minimise noise from the construction operations and shall comply with the BS 5228:1997 “Noise Control on Construction and Open Sites”

The Main Contractor will be required to demonstrate that both nuisance dust and fine particle emissions from the site is adequately controlled and are within acceptable limits. The total dust emission arising from on-site operations associated with the proposed development shall, when measured at the site boundaries, not exceed 350 milligrams per square metre per day, averaged over 30 days. The Main Contractor shall, if directed by the Planning Authority, monitor and record the total dust emissions arising from all on site operations associated with the proposed development. The necessary number and locations of the monitoring and recording stations for dust deposition shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Authority. The Planning Authority shall be afforded access at all reasonable times in order to inspect, examine and check or to have inspected, examined and checked, all apparatus and equipment used or required to carry out monitoring of dust.

Dust and fine particle generation from construction and demolition activities on the site can be substantially reduced through carefully selected mitigation techniques and effective management. Once particles are airborne it is very difficult to prevent them from dispersing into the surrounding area. The most effective technique is to control dust at source and prevent it from becoming air borne, since suppression is virtually impossible once it has become air borne.

7.1 Mitigation Measures

The following are techniques and methods which are widely used currently throughout the construction industry to control dust and dirt emitting from the site, and which may be used in this development.

1. The roads around the site are all surfaced and no dust is anticipated arising from unsealed surfaces.
2. A regime of ‘wet’ road sweeping can be set up to ensure the roads around the immediate site are as clean and free from dirt / dust arising from the site, as is reasonably practicable. This cleaning will be carried out by approved mechanical sweepers.
3. Footpaths immediately around the site can be cleaned by hand regularly, with damping as necessary.
4. High level walkways and surfaces such as scaffolding can be cleaned regularly using safe ‘wet’ methods, as opposed to dry methods.
5. Vehicle waiting areas or hard standings can be regularly inspected and kept clean by brushing or vacuum sweeping and will be regularly sprayed to keep moist, if necessary.
6. Vehicle and wheel washing facilities can be provided at site exit(s) where practicable. If necessary vehicles can be washed down before exiting the site.

7. Netting can be provided to enclose scaffolding in order to mitigate escape of air borne dust from the existing and new buildings.
8. Vehicles and equipment will not emit black smoke from exhaust system, except during ignition at start up.
9. Engines and exhaust systems should be maintained so that exhaust emissions do not breach stationary emission limits set for the vehicle / equipment type and mode of operation.
10. Servicing of vehicles and plant should be carried out regularly, rather than just following breakdowns.
11. Internal combustion plant should not be left running unnecessarily.
12. Where possible fixed plant such as generators should be located away from residential areas.
13. The number of handling operations for materials will be kept to a minimum in order to ensure that dusty material is not moved or handled unnecessarily.
14. The transport of dusty materials and aggregates should be carried out using covered / sheeted lorries.
15. Material handling areas should be clean, tidy and free from dust.
16. Vehicle loading should be dampened down and drop heights for material to be kept to a minimum.
17. Drop heights for chutes / skips should be kept to a minimum.
18. Dust dispersal over the site boundary should be minimised using static sprinklers or other watering methods as necessary.
19. Stockpiles of materials should be kept to a minimum and if necessary, they should be kept away from sensitive receptors such as residential areas etc.
20. Stockpiles were necessary, should be sheeted or watered down.
21. Methods and equipment should be in place for immediate clean-up of spillages of dusty material.
22. No burning of materials, including green waste will be permitted on site.
23. Earthworks excavations should be kept damp where necessary and where reasonably practicable.
24. Cutting on site should be avoided where possible by using pre-fabrication methods.
25. Equipment and techniques for cutting / grinding / drilling / sawing / sanding etc., which minimise dust emissions and which have the best available dust suppression measures, should be employed.
26. Where scabbling is to be employed, tools should be fitted with dust bags, residual dust should be vacuumed up rather than swept away, and areas to be scabbled should be screened off.
27. Wet processes should be used to clean building facades if possible. If dry grit blasting is unavoidable then ensure areas of work are sealed off and dust extraction systems used.
28. Where possible pre-mixed plasters and masonry compounds should be used to minimise dust arising from on-site mixing.

29. Prior to commencement, the Main Contractor should identify the construction operations which are likely to generate dust and to draw up action plans to minimise emissions. Furthermore, the Main Contractor should prepare environmental risk assessments for all dust generating processes, which are envisaged.
30. The Main Contractor should allocate suitably qualified personnel to be responsible for ensuring the generation of dust is minimised and effectively controlled.
31. All hydrocarbons, chemicals, oils, etc. shall be stored in a dedicated bounded area at least 30m from watercourses and capable of storing 110% of the container/tank capacity.
32. All refuelling shall take place in a designated refuelling area at least 30m from watercourses.
33. The contractor shall ensure adequate supply of spill kits and hydrocarbon absorbent pads are stocked on site.
34. The contractor shall provide to the Local Authority, on completion of works, a comprehensive report detailing the management of the all waste streams generated during the construction and commissioning stages of the project. This shall include but not be limited to type of waste streams, amount of each waste stream generated, destination of waste stream (including final destination if applicable), percentage of waste re-used, recycled, recovered and disposed, and prevention and minimisation initiatives undertaken.

8. Ground Water

The excavations for the drainage pipes, water supply, utilities and foundations have been designed to be a shallow as possible in order to reduce excavation depths. Careful attention will be required to maintain the excavations clear of ground water.

9. Noise Assessment and Control Measures

The main contractor will deal with the immediate dangers to hearing etc. associated with high noise levels and the impact of same on construction operatives, by means of risk assessment and mitigation
/ precautionary measures and equipment, all pursuant to the current health and safety legislation. Current legislation limits, assessment period of 8 hours of one week (noisiest 8 hours likely to experience):-

- Lower Action Value (LAV) – 80 dBA $L_{EX,8}$, 135 dB Peak – Hearing Protection shall be made available and information shall be provided.
- Upper Action Value (UAV) – 85 dBA $L_{EX,8}$, 137 dB Peak – Use of Hearing Protection is mandatory, measures to eliminate the noise as much as possible shall be applied.
- Exposure Limit Value (ELV) – 87 dBA $L_{EX,8}$, 140 dB Peak – Not to be exceeded

Protection by ear plugs/muffs given by their Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SRN) or Noise Reduction Rating (NRR) is typically 20 – 30 dB.

Exposure = $L_{EX,8}$ – (SNR - 10)

As a guide, if it is difficult to hear a normal conversation at a distance of 2m or a workplace is consistently noisier than a busy street, it is likely that the noise levels in the area are above 80 dBA.

It is not envisaged that any excessively noisy activities will be carried out over extended periods of time during the construction stage. However, due to the nature of the construction works, exposure to noise levels in excess of 80 dBA (Safe Working Limit) may occur occasionally. The Main Contractor will carry out a noise assessment in relation to the proposed works at construction stage. The noise assessment identified the following steps in its analysis:-

1. **Potentially Hazardous Activities**: Use of site machinery and power tools. For example concrete saws, angle grinders, vibratory plate compactors etc.
2. **Potential Hazards**: Excessive noise
3. **Persons as Risk**: People in the vicinity of the work generating an excessive noise. These person include employees, contractors and members of the public.
4. **Risk of Exposure to the Potential Hazard**: Temporary or permanent hearing loss.
5. **Risk Assessment before the Implementation of Control Measures**: Medium
6. **Risk Assessment after the Implementation of Control Measures**: Low
7. **Control Measures Implemented by**: Site Manager / Works

Supervisor The following control measure are to be implemented:-

Site Manager shall monitor a likelihood of prolonged exposure to excessive noise and commission noise surveying/monitoring programme where necessary.

1. Works Supervisor shall assess risk arising from noise prior to each particular activity taking place and determine appropriate action. The aim shall be to minimise the exposure to excessive noise levels.

2. If it is likely that the noise exposure exceeds Lower Action Value then hearing protection must be made available.
3. If it is likely that the noise exposure exceeds Upper Action Value then hearing protection is mandatory to be used. Work Supervisor shall decide on the most suitable hearing protection to be used based on Exposure (see formula above) and worker's personal preference (earmuffs or earplugs).
4. Works Supervisor shall ensure proposed measures are put in place and that their effectiveness and suitability is evaluated on regular bases.
5. Site management shall minimise noise at work by looking for alternative processes and/or working methods, which would make the work quieter and/or exposure times shorter.
6. Site Manager shall liaise with all site contractors in order to effectively control noise exposure.
7. Number of people working near source of the noise shall be minimised.
8. Plant and machinery shall be compliant with current legislation and fitted with silencers where possible.
9. Employees must use hearing protection where its use is made compulsory.
10. Hearing protection zones shall be identified where necessary.
11. Spot checks on appropriate use of hearing protection shall be carried out.
12. Operators of rock breaking machines and workers nearby must wear adequate ear protection.

Environmental Noise Mitigation Measures:

1. The Contractor will adhere to the working hours as set out in the grant of planning permission.
2. All plant to be serviced and maintained in good working order to ensure noise production is kept to a minimum.
3. The Contractor will endeavour to position noise plant where possible away from sensitive receptors and will be mindful of sensitive receptors in arrangement of site set up. The following are possible receptors around the subject site
    - Houses on Convent Road, Bellevue Lawn and Bellevue Hill and those located along the southern and eastern boundary of the site.
4. Idle plant to be switched off or throttled down to both save energy and reduce noise emissions.
5. All plant operators to be qualified in their specific piece of plant.
6. Compressors and generators will be sited in areas least likely to give rise to nuisance where practicable.
7. In the event that The Contractor receives a complaint about noise from a neighbour he will act immediately to remedy the situation.

Proper Use of Hearing Protection

1. Earmuffs: Workers must make sure that they totally cover their ears, fit tightly and that there are no gaps around the seals. Hair, glasses, jewellery, hats etc. shall not interfere with the seal. Seals and insides of earmuffs shall be kept clean. Workers shall make sure that any headband keeps its tension.
2. Earplugs: Workers shall make sure that they are wearing them properly. They shall practice fitting them and get help if they are having trouble. Hands shall be clean before fitting earplugs. Earplugs must not be shared with other workers.
3. Semi-inserts/caps: Same applies as for earplugs. Worker shall make sure that any headband keeps its tension.

All workers are expected to:

1. Co-operate: Help the Company to do what is needed to protect their hearing. Make sure that they use properly any noise control device and follow any working methods that are put in place.
2. Wear any hearing protection they are given: Make sure that they are wearing it properly. They shall wear it all the time when they are exposed noisy environment (over UAV). Taking it off even for a short while means that the hearing could still be damaged.
3. Maintain their hearing protection so as to preserve it's working condition:
4. Report any problems: Report any problems with the hearing protection or effectiveness of the measures to the work supervisor.

10. Erosion and Sediment Control

10.1 Surface Water Run-Off

Significant quantities of waste and potential pollutants can be generated during construction. Controls will be put in place to prevent these pollutants from washing into the watercourse within the site and the surface water drainage system.

The final CEWMP will include the requirement for avoidance in terms of both direct and indirect construction activity, e.g. machinery will not enter water courses and construction management will avoid indirect pollution of water courses and the means of aversion.

Prior to the commencement of ground works on site a silt fence, bund or similar will be created to prevent water entering the local watercourse.

Temporary measures will be put in place to remove sediments, oils and pollutants.

The recommendations as outlined in the Eastern Regional Fisheries Board document outline the following seven items to be considered for the protection of adjacent water courses during the construction stage:

1. Fuels, oils, greases and hydraulic fluids must be stored in bunded compounds well away from the watercourse. Refuelling of machinery, etc., should be carried out in bunded areas.
2. Runoff from machine service and concrete mixing areas must not enter the watercourse.
3. Stockpile areas for sands and gravel should be kept to minimum size, well away from the watercourse.
4. Runoff from the above should only be routed to the watercourse via suitably designed and sited settlement ponds/filter channels.
5. Settlement ponds should be inspected daily and maintained regularly.
6. Temporary crossings should be designed to the criteria laid down for permanent works.
7. Watercourse banks should be left intact if possible. If they have to be disturbed, all practicable measures should be taken to prevent soils from entering the watercourses.

The main pollutants of site water are silt, fuel/oil, concrete and chemicals. See Table 3 below for a list and brief description of pollution prevention measures.

Table 3:Pollution Prevention Measures

Source	Action
Detergents	Use of detergents should be carried out in designated areas draining to the foul sewer.
Fuel/Oil	Fuel/oil stores must be located away from the site drainage system and the edge of watercourses.
Fuel/Oil	Ensure adequate measures are identified to prevent or contain any spillage such as creating a fall away from any drainage grid or blocking drainage points.
	Prevent oil pollution by: Suitable bunded storage of fuel/oil, and use of drip trays under plant, and An oil separator, and/or On-site spill-kit Commercially available absorbent granules, pads or booms.
Material Storage	Store drums, oil and chemicals on an impervious base and within a secured bund.
	Ensure topsoil and/or spoil heaps are located at least 10m away from water courses. Consider seeding them or covering with a tarpaulin to prevent silty runoff and losses due to wind.
Leaks and Spills	Storage facilities are to be checked on a regular basis to ensure any leaks or drips are fixed to prevent loss and pollution.
	Ensure appropriate spill response equipment is located near to the material in case of containment failure or material spills, and ensure site staff know how to use it.
	Adequate stocks of absorbent materials, such as sand or commercially available spill kits and booms should be available at all times.
Litter	Provide waste bins on-site as appropriate.
Construction Vehicles	Provide vehicle wheel washing.
Concrete, Cement and Bentonite	Washout of these materials should be carried out in a designated, impermeable contained area. The washout water itself should be disposed of off-site, or discharged to the foul sewer if authorised.

10.2 Sediment Control

Construction runoff is heavily laden with silt which can damage watercourses and aquatic life, block road gullies and reduce the hydraulic capacity in pipes and rivers, contributing to ponding and flooding. Continued development without appropriate controls will ultimately keep maintenance costs elevated, whether that be in cleaning gullies, jetting pipes or dredging. Sediment control plans can be implanted on site to mitigate these issues.

Sediment basins and traps should be installed before any major site grading takes place. Additional sediment traps and silt fences should be installed as grading takes place to keep sediment contained on site at appropriate locations.

Key runoff-control measures should be located in conjunction with sediment traps to divert water from planned undisturbed areas away from the traps and sediment-laden water into the traps. Diversions should be installed above the areas to be disturbed before any grading operations. Any perimeter drains should be installed with stable outlets before opening major areas for development. Any additional facilities needed for runoff control should be installed as grading takes place.

During grading operations, temporary diversions, slope drains, and inlet and outlet protection installed in a timely manner can be very effective in controlling erosion and sediment build up.

The main run-off conveyance system with inlet and outlet protection measures should be installed early and used to convey stormwater run-off through the development site without creating gullies or channels. Install inlet protection for storm drains as soon as the drain is functional to trap sediment on site in willow pools and to allow the flood flows to enter the storm drainage system safely. Install outlet protection at the same time as the conveyance system to prevent damage to the receiving waters.

10.3 Sediment Control Measures

Sediment entrapment facilities are necessary to reduce sediment discharges to the watercourse within the site, downstream properties and receiving waters. All run-off leaving a disturbed area should pass through a sediment entrapment facility before it exits the site and flows downstream.

- Straw Bales

Straw bales can be placed at the base of a slope to act as a sediment barrier. These are not recommended for use within a swale or channel. Straw bales are temporary in nature and may perform for only a period of weeks or months. Proper installation and maintenance is necessary to ensure their performance.

- Silt Fencing

A silt fence is made of a woven synthetic material, geotextile, and acts to filter run-off. Silt fencing can be placed as a temporary barrier along the contour at the base of a disturbed area, but is not recommended for use in a channel or swale. The material is

durable and will last for more than one season if properly installed and maintained. Silt fencing is not intended to be used as a perimeter fence or in area of concentrated flow. If concentrated flow conditions exist, a more robust filter should be considered.

- Silt Barriers

Silt barriers can also be temporarily installed in any road gullies of partially constructed roads to prevent sediment movement into downstream drainage systems or SUDS components.

When the catchment area is greater than that allowed for straw bale barriers or silt fences, runoff should be collected in diversion drains and routed through temporary sediment basins.

- Diversion Drains

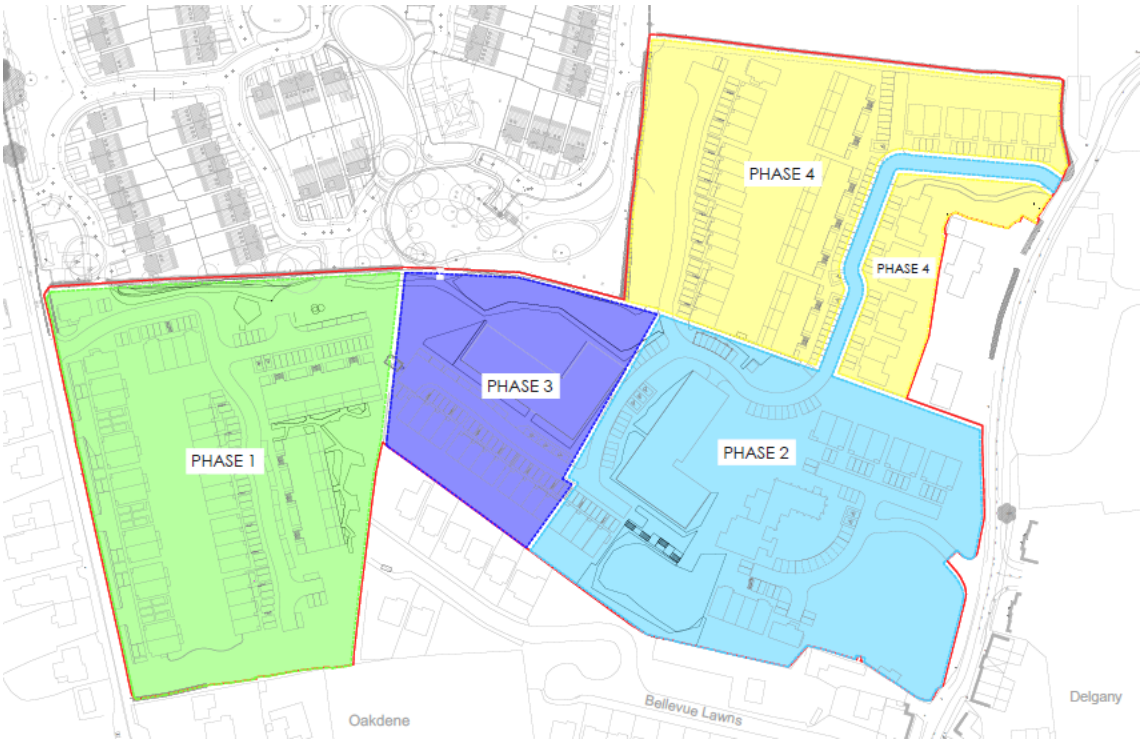
Diversion drains are simple linear ditches, often with an earth bund, for channelling water to a desired location. If the drains are being eroded they can be lined with geotextile fabric or large stones or boulders.

11. Proposed Construction Phasing and Programme

A detailed construction programme has not been developed at this stage. However, it is anticipated that the total construction period for the development will be approximately 36 months.

The proposed development is likely to be constructed in four phases and includes, in broad terms, the following:-

- Site clearance and construction of associated infrastructure including drainage, water supply, utilities and roads.
- Construction and subsequent fitting out of the residential units.



Method statement for:
Demolition works at Carmelite Monastery, Delgany, Co Wicklow

For

DRUMAKILLA Limited

PROJECT DETAILS

RAMS Title:	Demolition of Building	**RAMS No:**	RAMS10-01	**Project No:**	D0525	**Name:**	Carmelite Convent demolition
Contractor:	JJ Duffy Ltd			**Project Location:**	Convent Road Delgany	**Date:**	18-02-2020
Address	The Commons, Navan, Co. Meath	**Contact Number**	087-682-1354	**Client:**	DRUMKILLA Limited	**Contract No:**	

REVISION AND DISTRIBUTION

This Document and any subsequent revisions shall be co-ordinated by and approved by the respective JJ Duffy Manager before re-issue of this page and changed pages described in therevision table below.

Revision

Issue	Description	Date	Prepare By	Position	Sign	Review /Approved By	Position	Sign
0	RAMS 10-01 Strip out and Demolition of Building	18-02-2020	James O'Brien	Contracts Manager		John Duffy	Construction Manager	
1								
2								

Personnel Details							
Project Manager (PM):	James O'Brien – 086-2750780			Safety Officer (SO):			
Project Engineer (PE):	NA			Site Supervisor (SS) Gadis Keinys		John Duffy 087-6821354	
Site Engineer (SE):	NA						
Occupations (Trades/skills/training)	☒ Labour ☒ General const. safety	☒ Plant operator ☒ First AID	☐ Electrician ☐ Confined space	☐ Heavy veh. driver ☐ OHS Operator	☒ Supervisor ☒ Excavator	☐ Dogman ☐ Loader Operator	☐ ☒ Engineer
Permits	☐ Confined space	☐ Permit to dig	☒ Hot works	DBYD plans	☐	☐ Council permits	☐ Bat Derogation

Revision

Rev	Description	Page/s	JJD Approved	Date	Client Approved	Date
0	Issued for Initial Review	All	J. O'Brien	18-02-2020		
1	Minor Amendments	All				
2						
3						

1.1 Sequence of Works

1. Site setup - All the operations on site will be carried out under the close supervision of the Site Supervisor, who will ensure that NO member of the public or site personnel comes into contact with any of the on-site operations. Exclusion zones will be set up around demolition activities.
2. The supervisor will liaise with site management to agree procedures and timelines for the works, so that they can be coordinated with other activities on site.
3. All JJ Duffy employees will have valid safe passes and manual handling. Some operatives will have abrasive wheel training. Machine operators will have valid CSCS cards for the machine they are working. All safety training available on site in the safety folder.
4. All Machinery will have in date GA1, GA2 and GA3 forms. These will be on site in the safety folder.

2. The following is an indicative step by step sequence of how the works will take place

1. Prior to any demolition works commencing the buildings will have been resurveyed for bats. An extension to the bat derogation license will be sought from NPWS if necessary.
2. The building demolition works will be scheduled for the winter months (October – March) when bat numbers are known to be lower in buildings . The building demolition will be overseen by Faith Wilson, licensed bat specialist who will advise on how the demolition works will take place depending on the results of the updated bat survey. All mitigation measures as set out in the bat survey report and any conditions of the bat derogation license will be fully implemented..
3. All services including Gas, Electricity, Cable TV, Eircom, will be disconnected and made safe. All S&F waste pipes will be blocked with bungs during the demolition.
4. A full Asbestos survey will be carried out prior to commencement of any demolition works.
5. The removal of all the asbestos containing materials will be carried out in accordance with the "HSA guidelines on working with material containing asbestos" and the current Asbestos legislation.
6. All non-notifiable asbestos will be removed from the property prior to demo works.
7. Any Asbestos found will be notified to the HSA, and removal / disposal works can commence 14 days from that date. This work if required will be completed by IES and a separate RAMs for this work will be submitted prior to commencement of this removal.
8. Only trained and competent operatives will be granted access to these areas.
9. The area around the asbestos removal works will be segregated from other trades using hazard warning tape locked / sealed doors and the appropriate signage will be erected.
10. The area to the rear and sides of the property will be cleaned and levelled out in order to create room for the placement and removal off site of RO/RO skips, as well as for demolition plant mobility.
11. The building to be demolished is attached to two other buildings that are to be retained, and are listed buildings. Works to isolate these buildings from the building to be demolished will be undertaken first and the buildings weathered
12. The building contains a Lift, Glazed Balustrades, Sanitary ware etc which will be taken out along with all smaller items within the building such as furniture and waste materials will be removed from the ground floor
13. Due to the good condition of the property it is safe to complete a full strip out of the building while still standing, therefore the building will be stripped out and the waste materials will be sorted on the ground using a demolition excavator with a sorting grab, where the materials will be separated and

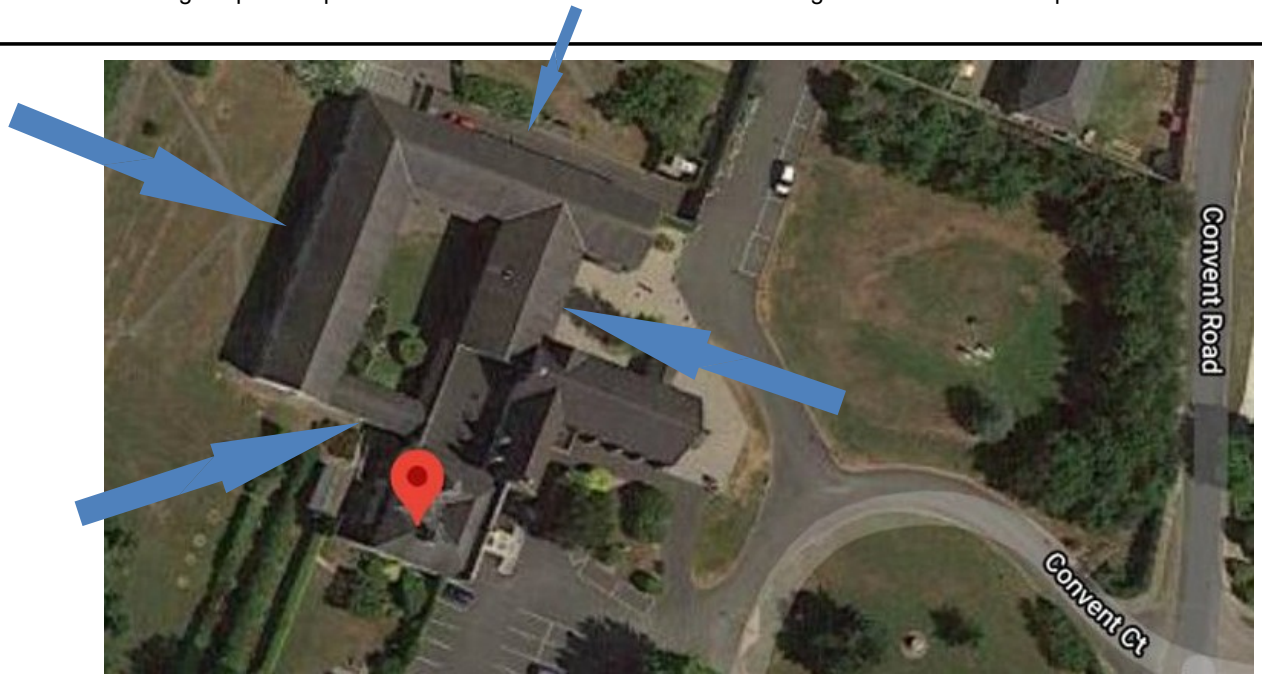
placed into appropriate skips.

Demolition of the Structure, walls and concrete slab

All demolition works on site will be carried out in accordance with BS6187:2000 Code of Practice for Demolition.

1. The buildings to be demolished will have been certified as being completely free from asbestos containing materials by an independent analyst prior to the commencement of demolition and the documentation regarding the clearance and reoccupation (issued by an independent analyst) after the asbestos removals will have been issued to JJ Duffy Demolition
2. All plant and lorry movements on the site will be controlled by a banksman who will direct the operator and ensure that no collisions with other plant or personnel occur.
3. Works will commence with the demolition of the rear 2 storey extension to the building.
4. The roof will be manually stripped under the supervision of Faith Wilson licensed bat specialist to open up the building as set out in the bat survey report and any conditions of the bat derogation license and then progress to the walls, floors and foundations. NB The Roof of the convent must be carefully opened up in a manner that permits the bats to migrate / relocate to the roofs of the retained house and church

NB - The demolition works will commence at the locations where the building to be demolished abuts and is attached to the 2 listed buildings that are being retained for refurbishement. All opes and connection points in the retained structures will be rebuilt with materials matching the existing walls. Areas of the building to be demolished will be taken down by hand and both buildings separated prior to the main demolition works commencing. The Conservation report recommendations will be adhered to.



5. Once the building has been knocked to the ground the materials will be sorted out and placed into skips.
6. Details on the installation of the temporary works will be added here upon receipt of the TWDC.
7. Upon sign off of the installed TWD, demolition of the original building will commence from the rear and will work inwards toward the front of the building.
8. Further details and risk assessment's will be added in here upon receipt of the TWDC.
9. Water will be used for dust suppression during the demolition works. The area being demolished will be sprayed with water using a fire hose to prevent the release of dust from the works. A water source is to be made available on site at all times to assist with dust control.
10. This concrete will then be removed from site.
11. The site will be left clean and tidy and free from trip hazards for the next phase of works
10. This concrete will then be removed from site.
11. The site will be left clean and tidy and free from trip hazards for the next phase of works

All employees will be made aware prior to the commencement of these works of any risks their work can impose on others in the vicinity. Work will only be undertaken so as to minimise these risks or when adequate protection is in place.

Note: During the project, John Duffy and James O'Brien will supervise all works on an ongoing basis to ensure that works are carried out carefully and safety requirements are being adhered to.

552.0 Risk Level*5*

JJ Duffy Ltd defines Risk as the combination of the probability and possible consequence of injury and illness arising from exposure to a hazard. The probability of injury or illness is listed across the top of the risk assessment matrix and the consequence is listed on the left-hand side. The point at which the probability & consequence of a hazard intersect – is the determined level of risk.

Safety Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment

Consequence		Probability	
Catastrophic	Multiple deaths, major environmental contamination, damage to cultural / heritage items, detrimental financial loss, bad publicity	Frequent	Likely to occur repeatedly during the project, > 90% probability
Fatal	Single death or extensive injury resulting in prolonged layoff, major financial loss, significant environmental contamination	Probable	Likely to occur several times during the project, > 70% probability
Critical	Severe injury or illness requiring medical treatment & time off work, permanent impairment, high financial loss, moderate environmental impact	Occasional	Likely to occur sometimes during the project, ~ 50% probability
Marginal	Minor injury or illness requiring first aid medical treatment (no permanent impairment), mild financial loss, small environmental impact area	Remote	Not likely to occur during the project but possible, < 30%
Negligible	No or superficial injury, low financial loss, superficial environmental impact	Rare	Not likely to occur during the project but possible, < 10%

Safe Work Method Statement Preparation

1. Identify job steps in consultation with Supervisor and or Engineer
2. Select appropriate personnel to prepare Work Method Statement (RAMS)
3. Identify hazards associated with each job step
4. Assess probability, consequence and severity of hazard / risk
5. Determine appropriate control measure to eliminate or reduce the risk to as low as reasonably practicable. Refer to relevant legislation including but not limited to Codes of Practice, Safety Acts and Regulations and British Standards
6. RAMS participants and workers utilizing these RAMS to sign these RAMS
7. Supervisor, Engineer or Construction Manager to approve RAMS
8. Induct all workers who will use these RAMS
9. Inductees have opportunity to make suggestions/changes to RAMS
10. Amend RAMS as required (if changes requested are relevant)
11. RAMS participants and workers utilizing these RAMS to resign these RAMS

Level of Risk

CONSEQUENCE	PROBABILITY				
	5-Frequent	4-Probable	3-Occasional	2-Remote	1-Rare
5-Catastrophic	HIGH (25)	HIGH (20)	HIGH (15)	MEDIUM (10)	MEDIUM (5)
4-Fatal	HIGH (20)	HIGH (16)	MEDIUM (12)	MEDIUM (8)	MEDIUM (4)
3-Critical	HIGH (15)	MEDIUM (12)	MEDIUM (9)	MEDIUM (6)	LOW (3)
2-Marginal	MEDIUM (10)	MEDIUM (8)	MEDIUM (6)	LOW (4)	LOW (2)
1-Negligible	MEDIUM (5)	MEDIUM (4)	LOW (3)	LOW (2	LOW (1)

Risk Ratings

H - High Risk (15-25): Immediate action must be taken, work must not begin until the hazard has been controlled by either eliminating the hazard or minimising the risk using the hierarchy of controls

M - Medium Risk (5-12): Responsibility for risk management must be specified by management, appropriate controls to be implemented to either eliminate the hazard or minimise the risk using the hierarchy of controls

L - Low Risk (1-4): Manage by using routine procedures, to either eliminate the hazard or minimise the risk using the hierarchy of controls

RISK ASSESSMENT

Step	Procedure (in steps)	Possible Hazards	Risk Analysis			Community, Safety, Environmental & Engineering Controls	Responsible Person	Residual Risk Analysis		
			Probability	Consequence	Ranking			Probability	Consequence	Ranking
1	Pre-commencement of the activity. Identification and inspection of the Works.	• Personnel Competency	3	3	9	• Ensure all personnel are inducted and have appropriate certification for the works. • Ensure all documentation and paperwork has been submitted, approved and completed including; RAMS, Safety Procedures, Job Hazard Analysis and others where required • Ensure all involved personnel understand and agree with these RAMS and obtain their signatures confirming their acceptance • Ensure all personnel have been informed of the evacuation procedure in case of emergency	Project Manager / Site Supervisor	2	2	4
		• Identification of Risks	3	3	9	• Erect adequate signage to identify works area and any entry points or controls required e.g. “Authorised Personnel Only”, “Entry by Permit Only”, “Sign In/Out Required” etc.	Project Manager / Site Supervisor	2	2	4
		• Insufficient Documentation of Works	2	3	6	• Ensure all documentation has been completed and signed off inclusive of Permits	Project Manager / Site Supervisor	2	2	4
	Compliance with International and National Legislation regarding the protection of bats	• Prosecution				• Ensure the bat mitigation measures set out in the bat survey report and any conditions of the bat derogation license are informed by and conducted under the supervision of Faith Wilson Ecologist	Project Manager / Bat Specialist			
2	Set up relevant measures and erection of exclusion zones around work areas	• Personnel Competency	3	3	9	• Ensure all personnel are familiar with the works to be completed, and have the required training and information to complete the tasks.	Project Manager / Site Supervisor	2	2	4
		• Failure to install exclusion zone	4	4	16	• Site supervisor to ensure at the commencement of each day’s work that exclusion zones relevant to the works at hand are adequately erected and signage installed to ensure no unauthorised access can be permitted into the works area.	Project Manager / Site Supervisor	2	2	4

Step	Procedure (in steps)	Possible Hazards	Risk Anal ysis			Community, Safety, Environmental & Engineering Controls	Responsible Person	Residual isk AR is		
			Probability	Consequence	Ranking			Probability	Consequence	Ranking
3	Demo of structure	• Noise • Dust • Injury from falling materials • Injury to third parties • Airborne debris • Trips & fall	4 4	4 4	16 16	• Operatives working close by but outside the designated demolition area will be provided with appropriate PPE protection. • Operatives provided with appropriate respiratory protection where necessary. • Operatives will be made aware of the dangers of the demolition process and toolbox talks relevant to the job will be given by the site supervisor. • The materials generated from the demolished material will be cleared away on an on-going basis. • A dust suppression system will be used as and when required. • No third parties will be permitted to enter the designated demolition area. • All machines/lorries will be controlled to ensure visibility all round for the safety of the operative and any third parties while moving •	Project Manager / Site Supervisor	2 2	2 2	4 4
4	Site Plant & Equipment	• Faults in machine due to inadequate servicing and maintenance. • Refuelling locations, loading. • Falls of persons from loads or vehicles	4 4 4	2 3 4	8 12 16	• All Plant deliveries to site will be pre-checked and serviced. • Ensuring the competence of all employees engaged in machine operations. • Carry out regular inspections of site plant, daily and weekly checks to be completed for each item of plant and equipment, including safety harnesses. • Adherence to safe use practices. • Before operating check if plant & equipment is safe to use. • All site operatives and operators to wear the appropriate P.P.E. i.e. Hard Hats, Hi Visibility Vests, and Safety Boots. • All operatives will be fully trained in the plant or equipment they use. • Regular training of the plant or equipment to be used, regardless of how frequent the operative may use it.	Site Supervisor / Project Manager	2 2 2	2 2 2	4 4 4
5	Breaking out of Concrete	• Noise • Dust • Moving Plant	4 4 4	2 3 4	8 12 16	• Works will be completed within the designated working hours to minimise nuisance to nearby residences. Operatives to wear suitable hearing protection during any works involving the use of the breaker. • Water suppression will be used during the breaking works, as required to minimise dust. Dust masks are to be worn by operatives during the demolition works • Spotters will be in place at all times when excavators are in use.	Site Supervisor / Project Manager	2 2 2	2 2 2	4 4 4

Step	Procedure (in steps)	Possible Hazards	Risk Anal ysis			Community, Safety, Environmental & Engineering Controls	Responsible Person	Residual isk AR is		
			Probability	Consequence	Ranking			Probability	Consequence	Ranking
6	Cutting Works	• Abrasive Wheels Hot Works Noise Levels	4 4 4	2 2 2	8 8 8	• Guards of suitable construction, size and fixture to be used. • Marking of spindle speeds. • On/off isolation controls • Screens and eye protection • Clear area around materials being cut. • Correct selection of wheels and discs • Wheels/disc centres correctly fitted. • P.P.E to be worn – eye protection, ear protection, Steel toe Footwear. • Operatives should have training in the use of abrasive wheels	Site Supervisor / Project Manager	2	2	4
7	Non-Notifiable Asbestos Removal	• Inhalation of asbestos fibres	4	4		• Operatives will be equipped with P3 masks during the removal process. • All areas to be inclusive of signage identifying specific hazards and operations. • All operatives will be trained to the appropriate standard	Site Supervisor / Project Manager	2	2	4
8	Notifiable Asbestos Removal	•				• Risks will be assessed and controls put in place by IES. A separate RAMs will be provided for this works.	IES Asbestos Supervisor			
9	Other	• Hazards encountered that are not covered by these RAMS or the work changes and new hazards are presented				• Stop work or source alternative duties, gather the work group and Supervisor together and discuss the identified hazard or condition that has resulted in the work ceasing • Review this RAMS to incorporate the identified hazard or change, agree on the mitigation or management method required to rectify, eliminate and reduce exposure to the hazard or change, sign off on the revision then continue with the revised procedure • Submit the revision of the RAMS to the Client Safety Manager on the next available working shift for approval	Site Supervisor / Project Manager			

3.0 Briefing Sheet

Description of works	**Demolition of Carmelite Convent Building**
Location	**Convent Road Delgany Co Wicklow A63 008**
Commencement Date	**TBA**

We (the Undersigned) have read and understood the attached method statement and will comply with the specified requirements and control measures. If the work activity changes or deviates from that originally envisaged, we will seek further advice and request an amended method statement.

Date	Name	Signature	Date	Name	Signature

Details of any concerns or suggestions made by operatives named above in relation to the works and any agreed measures that are to be implemented as a result