

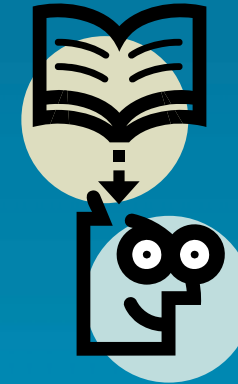


CDM Regulations 2007
Implications of the Changes for Road & Lighting Projects

There will be a Question and Answer session at the end of this presentation

Changes to the Regulations are
highlighted in **YELLOW**

- To give an overview of the changes to the CDM Regulations and how they may affect those involved with Road and Lighting projects



WHY the changes

- Effective planning and management has been less than HSE expected
- Competence of companies/individuals has been slow to improve
- Communication and co-ordination has been less than expected

The Principles of the CDM Regs.



Please remember that the CDM Regulations are a legal framework designed to deliver appropriate health & safety standards to a construction project and throughout the life of the structure, including maintenance and eventual demolition

Structure includes roads, masts, towers, pylons, wall, fixed plant etc.

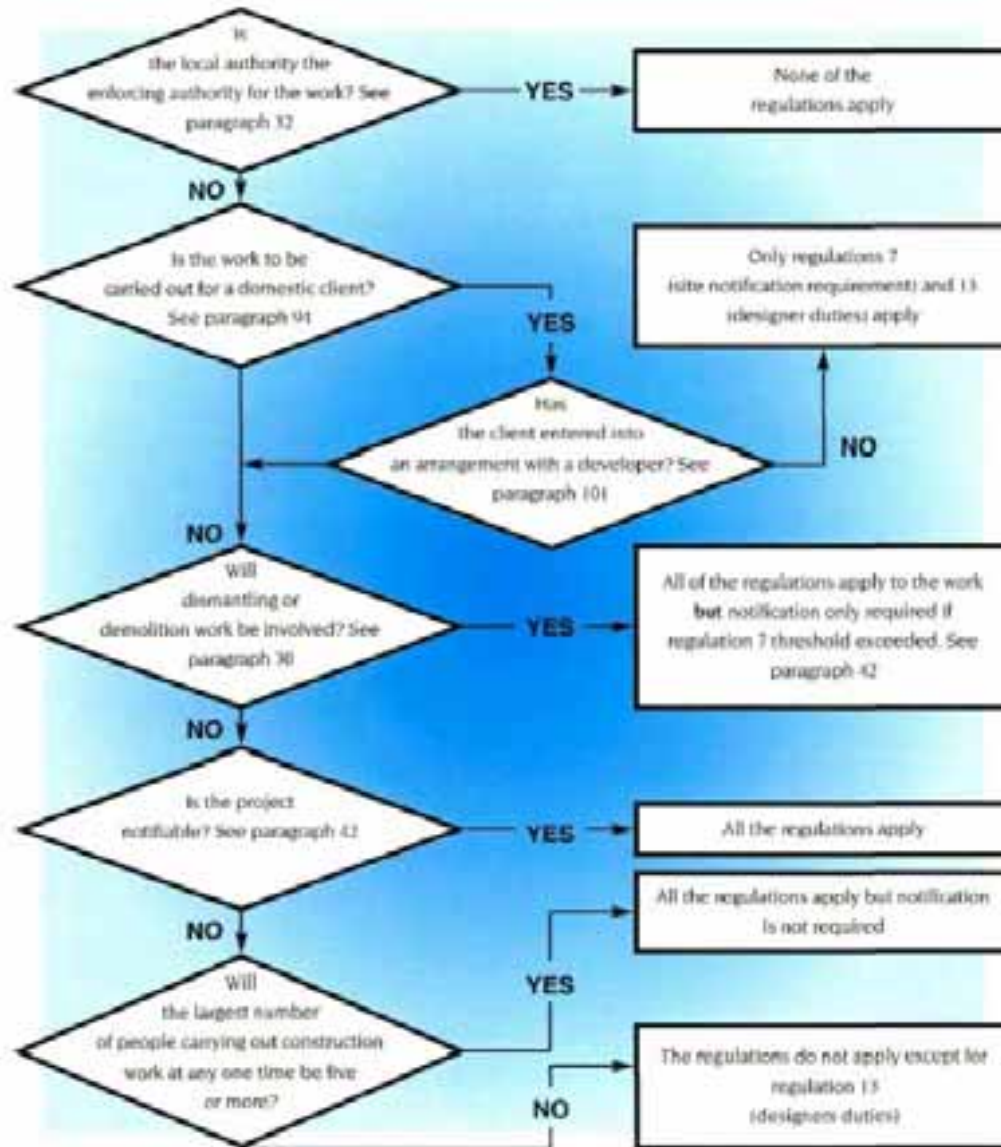
The HSE have stated that CDM must be based on accountability and the need for a change in attitude towards health and safety.

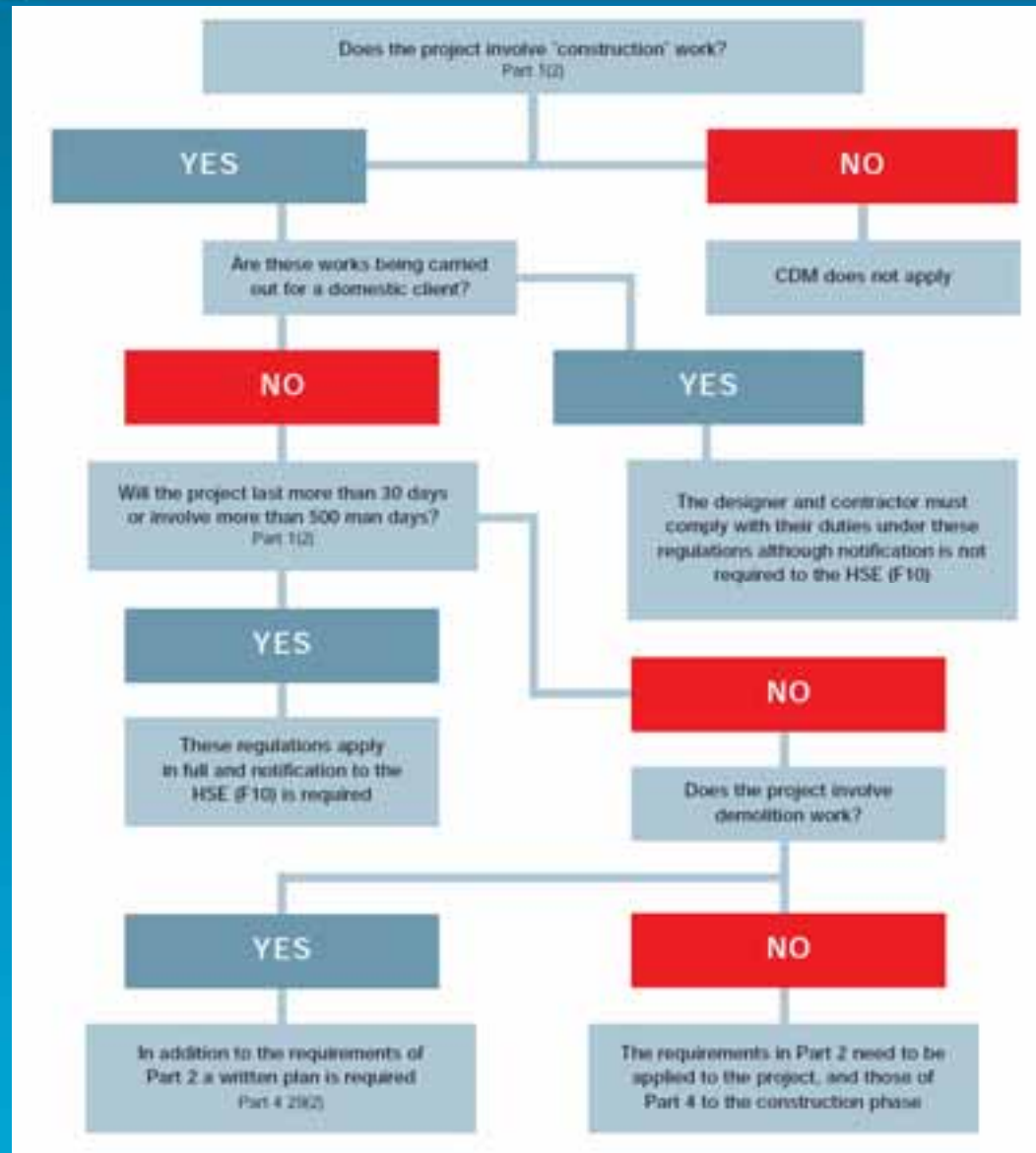
Clients should seek to promote the concepts of:

- Proactive Management
- Communication
- Co-ordination
- Teamwork



- Simplify the Regulations and improve clarity
- Focus on “planning” and “management”
- Strengthen “co-ordination” and “co-operation”
- The management of “risk” should be proportional to the size/complexity of the project.
- Make it easy to assess “competence”
- Reach the goals the HSE had hoped for originally.





In 2005, some sections of the Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations were removed and put into the new **Working at Height Regulations 2005**.

The remaining parts of CHSW are now incorporated within **CDM 2007**.

This will not create any additional work.

CDM covers all “construction” work, although the following are not considered construction work:

- Erecting and Dismantling Marquees
- General maintenance of fixed plant (e.g. Lighting Columns)
- Tree planting and general horticultural work
- **Notifiable Project**
 - more than 30 days or more than 500 person days
 - project carried out for or by a client
- **Non Notifiable Project**
 - Designers and contractors still have duties under CDM

Client's Duties

- Make timely appointments of competent and adequately resourced co-ordinators, principal contractors and designers
- Provide relevant H&S related information
- Allow sufficient time for the design and construction work
- Ensure construction work starts only when there is a suitably developed Construction Phase H&S Plan and **adequate welfare facilities are in place (Schedule 2 of ACoP)**
- Ensure that the project H&S File is available for any future construction work and for handing over to a new owner



Competence

- Clients must ensure that any person or company appointed as a duty holder under the regulations has the competence to perform the role and discharge the duties under these regulations in respect of that project
- The competence and resource requirements under CDM relate to health and safety purposes.
- The judgement is about the dutyholder's ability to comply with their legal duties for health and safety.
- The checks carried out are for the project being planned, and should be proportionate and well-targeted.
- There is no need to repeat checks where relevant evidence exists following recent similar work.
- NB. All the above must be "adequately resourced".

The enquiries undertaken might cover some or all of the following depending upon the complexity or risks involved within the project:

- Track record information – previous experience, references from previous employees, evidence from visits to sites in construction
- Evidence on individuals involved in the project – cv's, practical experience, proof of qualifications, membership of professional bodies etc
- Availability of appropriate and qualified / competent people - facilities available, management systems in place
- Evidence of the time that will be allocated to the project, and how this time will be allocated to individuals



Information Pack

(replaces the Pre-tender Health and Safety Plan)

Prepared by the CDM Coordinator)

- Existing Health and Safety Files
- Drawings for previous design work
- Details of survey and inspection reports (asbestos, ground, structural, contamination etc.)
- Information from other sources (e.g. statutory bodies etc.)
- Client's (plus end user's) conditions and rules
- Any other relevant and reasonable information in respect of health and safety



The Pretender Plan with another name?

Plans & Facilities

Clients must ensure that for ALL Construction Projects:

- The Principal Contractor has prepared a suitably developed construction phase health and safety plan before he starts work on site. (There is no duty for the client to “Approve” this plan, only to ensure there is one).
- The client must also ensure that arrangements have been made to provide suitably qualified management for the project (this goes with the legal duty to ensure competence) and the site has suitable welfare facilities (from the start and throughout the construction phase)

Further Client Duties

- Any fixed workplaces (e.g. offices, shops, factories, schools) which are to be constructed will comply, in respect of their design and the materials used, with any requirements of the Workplace (Health Safety and Welfare) regulations 1992 (covered by the Building Regulations)
- They co-operate with those on an adjoining site (already incorporated in Section 3 HASAW etc Act.)

Designer's Duties



- Must not start any design work unless they first check to ensure that clients are aware of their duties under CDM and have appointed a co-ordinator
- Identify the significant health and safety hazards and risks of any design work and give adequate regard to the hierarchy of risk control as a result of this identification by eliminating or reducing these risks
- Provide adequate information on health and safety to others
- Co-operate with the co-ordinator and other designers involved in the project

- List ways to reduce risk from the designed works
- Provide specific details where risks are not obvious to the contractor
- Offer advice on construction sequences

Designers need to be pro-active and not just assume contractors will know what they want.

Co-ordinator Duties

- Send notification to HSE
- **Notify the client of his duties**
- Liaise with designers and principal contractor before design and during construction
- **Identify and collect information and promptly provide it to those involved with the design of the structure; and to every contractor (including the principal contractor) who may be or has been appointed by the client, such parts of the pre-construction information which are relevant to each**



- Manage the flow of health and safety information between clients, designers and contractors
- Co-ordinate the health and safety aspects of the design (not just ensure it has been considered)
- Advise the client on the suitability of the initial construction phase plan and the arrangements made to ensure that welfare facilities are on site from the start
- Collect all relevant information to produce (review) and update a health and safety file suitable for future use and hand this over to the client (information for the File should be collected during the project and not left to the end)

Co-ordinating design work

The co-ordinator is responsible (i.e. has a legal duty to ensure it happens) for pulling together the health and safety aspects within the different design elements.

The co-ordinator must also discuss design changes that could affect the Principal Contractor during the construction phase. This also includes “temporary” designs.



- Be satisfied that the contractors and any designers they engage are competent and adequately resourced
- Promote co-operation between all contractors including appropriate communication arrangements for health and safety and enforce any site rules
- **Must not start work unless he has checked to ensure the client is aware of his duties and a CDM co-ordinator has been appointed.**



- Must ensure sub-contractors are provided with information and know the mobilisation period
- Liaise with the co-ordinator on design carried out during the construction phase, including design by specialist contractors, and its implications for the plan
- Prepare and implement a Construction phase health and safety plan relevant to the works and ensure this is developed on an ongoing basis
- Prepare a health and safety plan for “Demolition” works



- Display the project notification on site
- Restrict entry to site to authorised people only
- Provide and ensure training is undertaken
- Provide the co-ordinator promptly with information relevant to the H&S File
- Give reasonable directions to any contractor to enable compliance with duties
- Obtain and check safety method statements
- Must ensure welfare facilities are provided and maintained
- Monitor Health and Safety Performance
- Ensure the HSE is notified if an accident happens to their own employees that is notifiable under RIDDOR



- A realistic project programme with adequate time allowed for planning, preparation and the work itself
- Early appointment of key people
- Competent duty holders with sufficient resources to meet their legal duties
- Early identification and reduction of risks
- Provision of health and safety information from the start of the design phase, through construction and maintenance to eventual demolition, so that everyone can discharge their duties effectively
- Co-operation between duty holders
- Effort and resources proportionate to the risk and complexity of the project to be applied to managing health and safety issues

Clients to assert their influence to ensure;

- Time, money and other resources are made available
- “Teams” are put together to get the best out of everyone with a team “Captain” if necessary
- Continually monitor the project and encourage the team
- Ensure appropriate health and safety arrangements are put in place for small projects which are Not Notifiable. (*Your company Safety Advisor will cover this*).
- You utilise the co-ordinator to best effect – he is there to assist you, to ensure appointments are made and relevant documents prepared and implemented.

All “Appointments” MUST be in writing.



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QUESTIONS & DISCUSSIONS