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CDM 2015

comes into force on 6 April 2015

Source: HSE Health & Safety Executive

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Why the change?

- The “Client adviser” role of the CDM co-ordinator is not working as well as many had hoped
- Industry views the regulations as being too bureaucratic, having a heavy burdensome approach to the competence issue, particularly for small and medium sized enterprises (SME’s)
- The UK Government is at risk of ‘infraction’ proceedings as the current CDM Regs do not adequately reflect the original European directive

When?

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- The new draft regulations and ‘L’ series guidance are available now on the HSE website
- 6th April 2015: Regulations come into force
- Finalised “L” series guidance will be released at the same time
- There are also six industry guidance documents available on the CITB website. One for each of the five duty holders and a further document for workers

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Main changes

- CDM 2015 will apply to **All** projects (domestic/non-domestic)
- Appointment of key duty holders where **more than one** contractor is involved in a project
- The role of CDM co-ordinator removed and introduction of a new duty holder, the **principal designer**
- The requirement for competence replaced with the building blocks of what makes a competent person:
  - Skills
  - Knowledge
  - Training
  - Experience

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Main changes

- **All** projects (domestic/non domestic and notifiable or not notifiable) **must** have a written construction phase plan

- A health and safety file will only be required on projects where **more than one** contractor is involved (domestic or non-domestic)

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Construction plan Reg 12

- The depth of the construction phase plan should reflect the complexity of the work to be completed.
- Consider for example:
  - Number of contractors and workers
  - Skills, knowledge and experience of contractors and workers
  - Complexity and type of work, nature of risk
  - Vulnerable persons who could be affected (domestic clients)

“A simple plan for a simple job”

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Notification

- All projects (domestic/non-domestic) will be potentially notifiable (Client notifies)
- If work is scheduled to last longer than **30** working days **and** have more than **20** workers working simultaneously at **any point** in the project
- Or
- Exceeds **500** person days

A project may be notifiable irrespective of the number of contractors involved

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Appointments (Non-domestic client)

- Where there is more than one contractor, or if it is reasonably foreseeable that more than one contractor will be working on a project at any time, the client must appoint in writing
- a designer with control over the pre-construction phase as principal designer;
- and
- a contractor as principal contractor.
- The appointments must be made as soon as is practicable, and in any event, before the construction phase begins.
- If the client fails to appoint a principal designer and a principal contractor they must, fulfil the duties of both themselves.

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CDM co-ordinator to Principal designer

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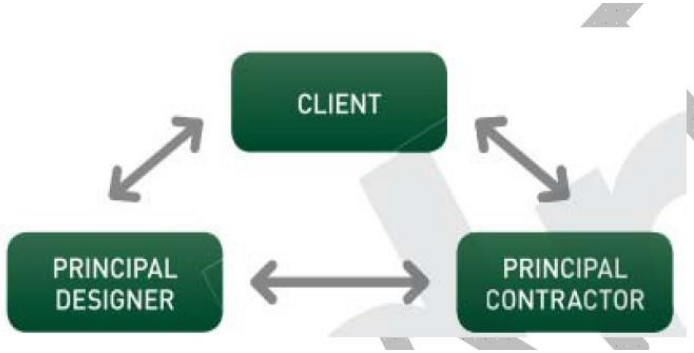
CDM co-ordinator to Principal designer

- The role of CDM co-ordinator will be replaced with Principal designer
- The principal designers role is similar to the CDM co-ordinator although there will be much more focus on the pre-construction phase.
- The principal designer will usually be an organisation or, on smaller projects, an individual with:
  - Technical knowledge of the construction industry, relevant to the project
  - An understanding of how health and safety is managed through the design process
  - Skills to be able to oversee health and safety during the pre-construction phase of the project and the on-going design



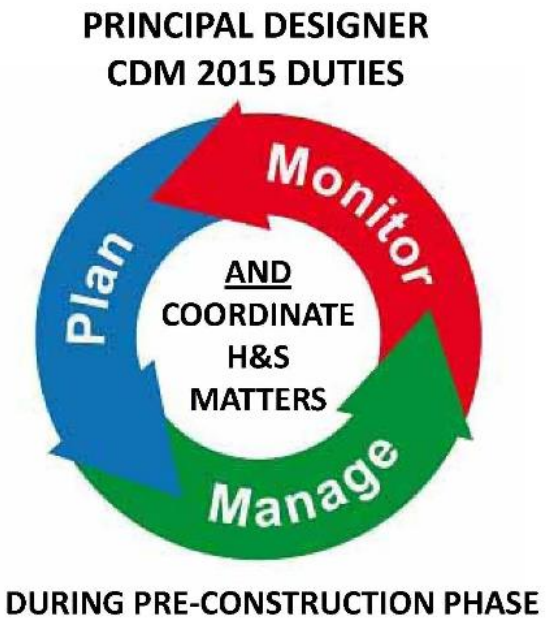
Who is a principal designer?

- A principal designer is the designer with control over the pre-construction phase of the project.
- This is the very earliest stage of a project from concept design through to planning the delivery of the construction work.
- The principal designer must be appointed in writing by the client to carry out their duties.
- The principal designer is an organisation (or on a smaller project they can be an individual) that has:
  - technical knowledge of the construction industry relevant to the project;
  - the understanding and skills to manage and coordinate the pre-construction phase, including any design work carried out after construction begins.

Principal designer

Example duties include:

- Planning, managing and monitoring the pre-construction phase
- Identifying, eliminating or controlling foreseeable risks
- Co-ordination of matters relating to health and safety during the pre-construction phase
- Ensuring all designers comply with their duties
- Oversee design decisions
- Assisting the client in the provision of pre-construction information
- Preparing and revising the health and safety file which is required on projects where more than one contractor is involved
- The principal designers role continues into the construction phase when design work continues to be carried out and when gathering and preparing information for the health and safety file



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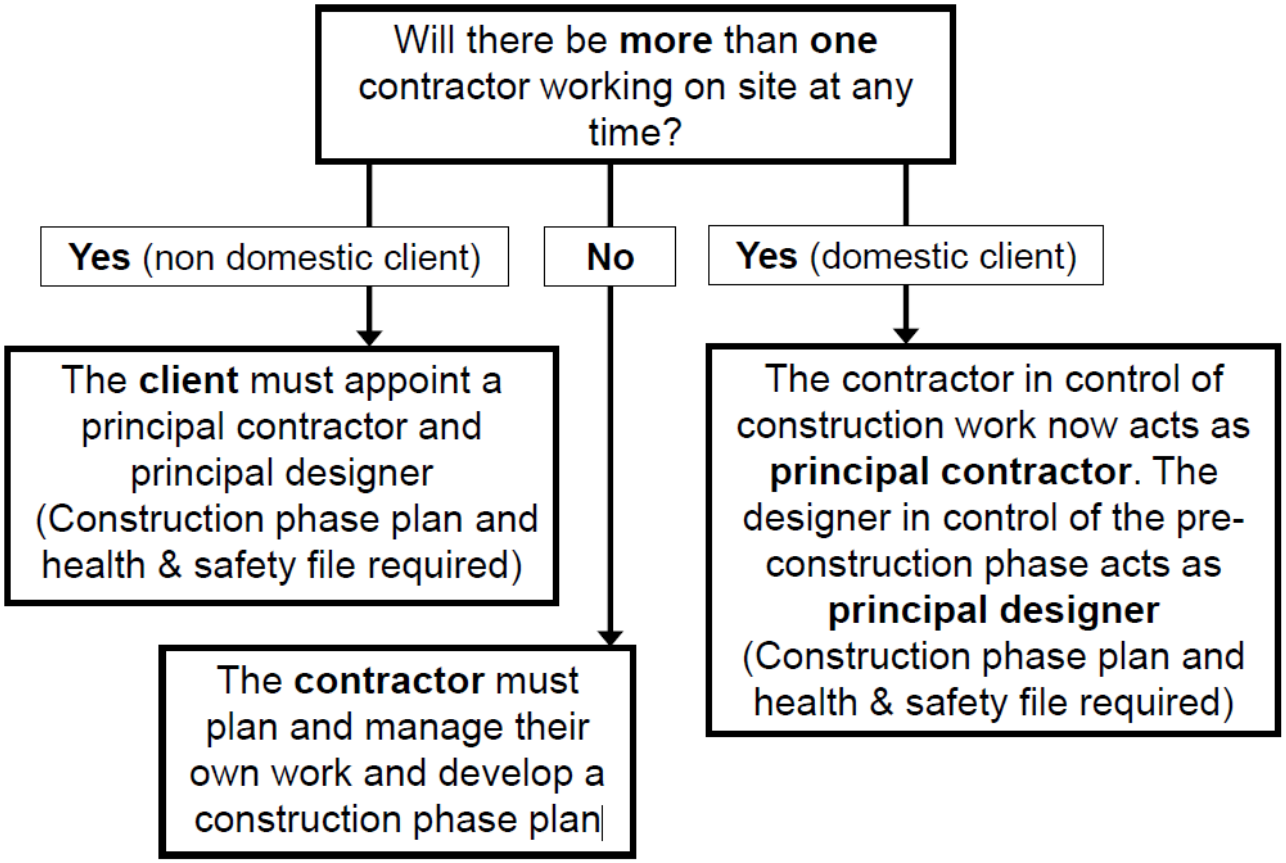
Application of CDM 2015



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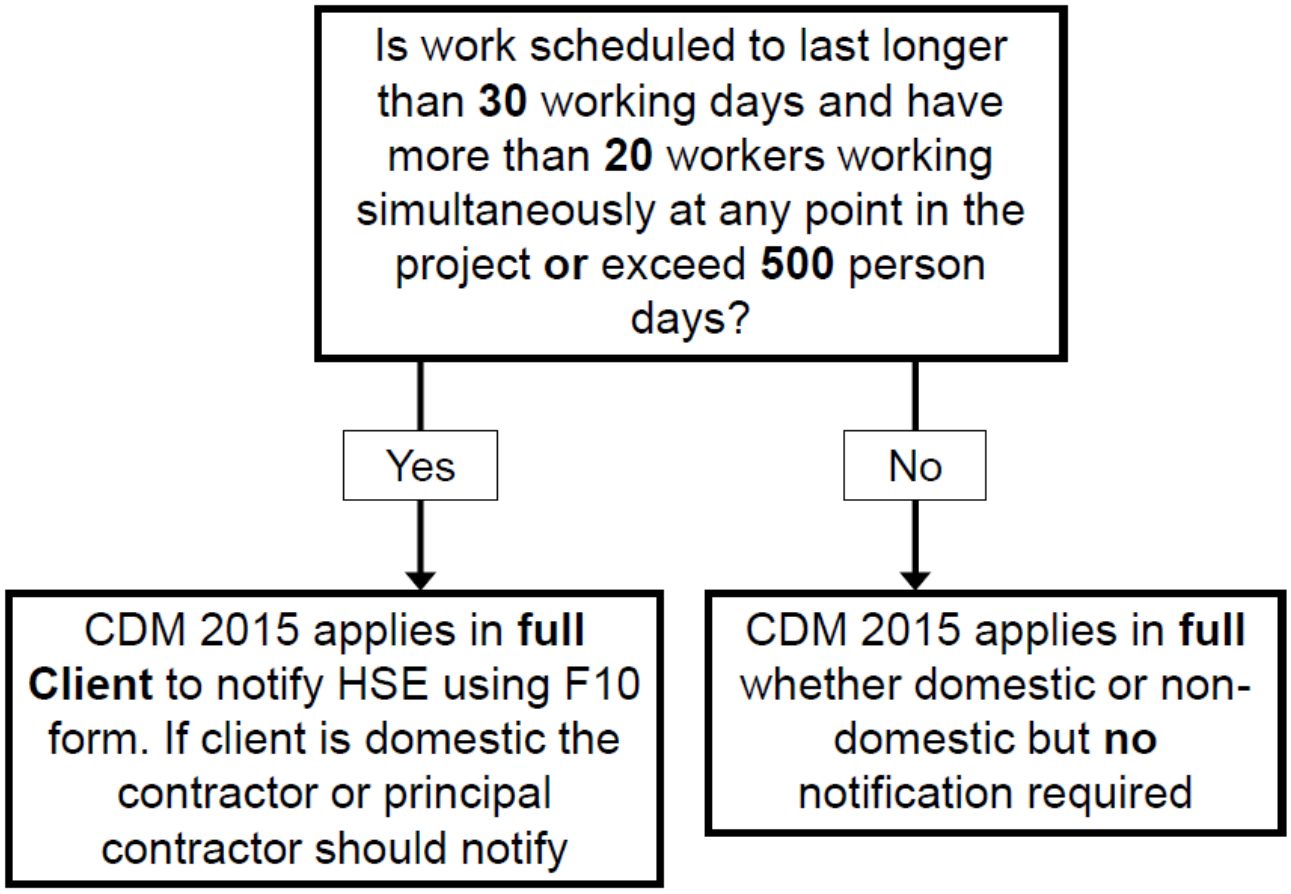

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Transition

- When CDM 2015 comes into force on April 2015, there will be a transitional period that will run for six months from 6th April 2015 to 6th October 2015
- Projects starting before the 6th April 2015, where the construction phase has not yet started and the client has not yet appointed a CDM co-ordinator, the client must appoint a principal designer as soon as it is practicable.
- If the CDM co-ordinator has already been appointed, a principal designer must be appointed to replace the CDM co-ordinator by the 6th of October 2015, unless the project comes to an end before then.
- Construction phase plans to be developed as soon as is practicable after 6th April 2015 for all projects

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CDM duty holders and their roles summarised

CDM duty holders* – who are they?	Summary of role/main duties
Clients	
Organisations or individuals for whom a construction project is carried out.	Make suitable arrangements for managing a project. This includes making sure that: • other duty holders are appointed • sufficient time and resources are allocated. Clients must also make sure that: • relevant information is prepared and provided to other duty holders • the principal designer and principal contractor carry out their duties • welfare facilities are provided.
Domestic clients	
People who have construction work carried out on their own home, or the home of a family member, that is **not** done in furtherance of a business, whether for profit or not.	Domestic clients are in scope of CDM 2015, but their duties as a client are normally transferred to: • the contractor, on a single contractor project, or • the principal contractor, on a project involving more than one contractor. However, the domestic client can choose to have a written agreement the principal designer to carry out the client duties.

CDM duty holders and their roles summarised

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Principal designers**	
Designers appointed by the client in projects involving more than one contractor. They can be an organisation or an individual with sufficient knowledge, experience and ability to carry out the role.	Plan, manage, monitor and co-ordinate health and safety in the pre-construction phase of a project. This includes: • identifying, eliminating or controlling foreseeable risks • ensuring designers carry out their duties. Prepare and provide relevant information to other duty holders. Liaise with the principal contractor to help in the planning, management, monitoring and co-ordination of the construction phase.
Designers	
Those who, as part of a business, prepare or modify designs for a building, product or prepare or modify designs to system relating to construction work.	When preparing or modifying designs, eliminate, reduce or control foreseeable risks that may arise during: • construction • the maintenance and use of a building once it is built. Provide information to other members of the project team to help them fulfil their duties.

CDM duty holders and their roles summarised

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Principal contractors	
Contractors appointed by the client to co-ordinate the construction phase of a project where it involves more than one contractor.	Plan, manage, monitor and co-ordinate the construction phase of a project. This includes: • liaising with the client and principal designer • preparing the construction phase plan • organising co-operation between contractors and co-ordinating their work. Ensure that: • suitable site inductions are provided • reasonable steps are taken to prevent unauthorised access • workers are consulted and engaged in securing their health and safety • welfare facilities are provided.

CDM duty holders and their roles summarised

Contractors	
Those who do the actual construction work. They can be either an individual or a company.	Plan, manage and monitor construction work under their control so that it is carried out without risks to health and safety. For projects involving more than one contractor, co-ordinate their activities with others in the project team – in particular, comply with directions given to them by the principal designer or principal contractor. For single-contractor projects, prepare a construction phase plan.
Workers	
The people who work for or under the control of contractors on a construction site	They must: • be consulted about matters which affect their health, safety and welfare • take care of their own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by their actions • report anything they see which is likely to endanger either their own or others' health and safety • co-operate with their employer, fellow workers, contractors and other duty holders.

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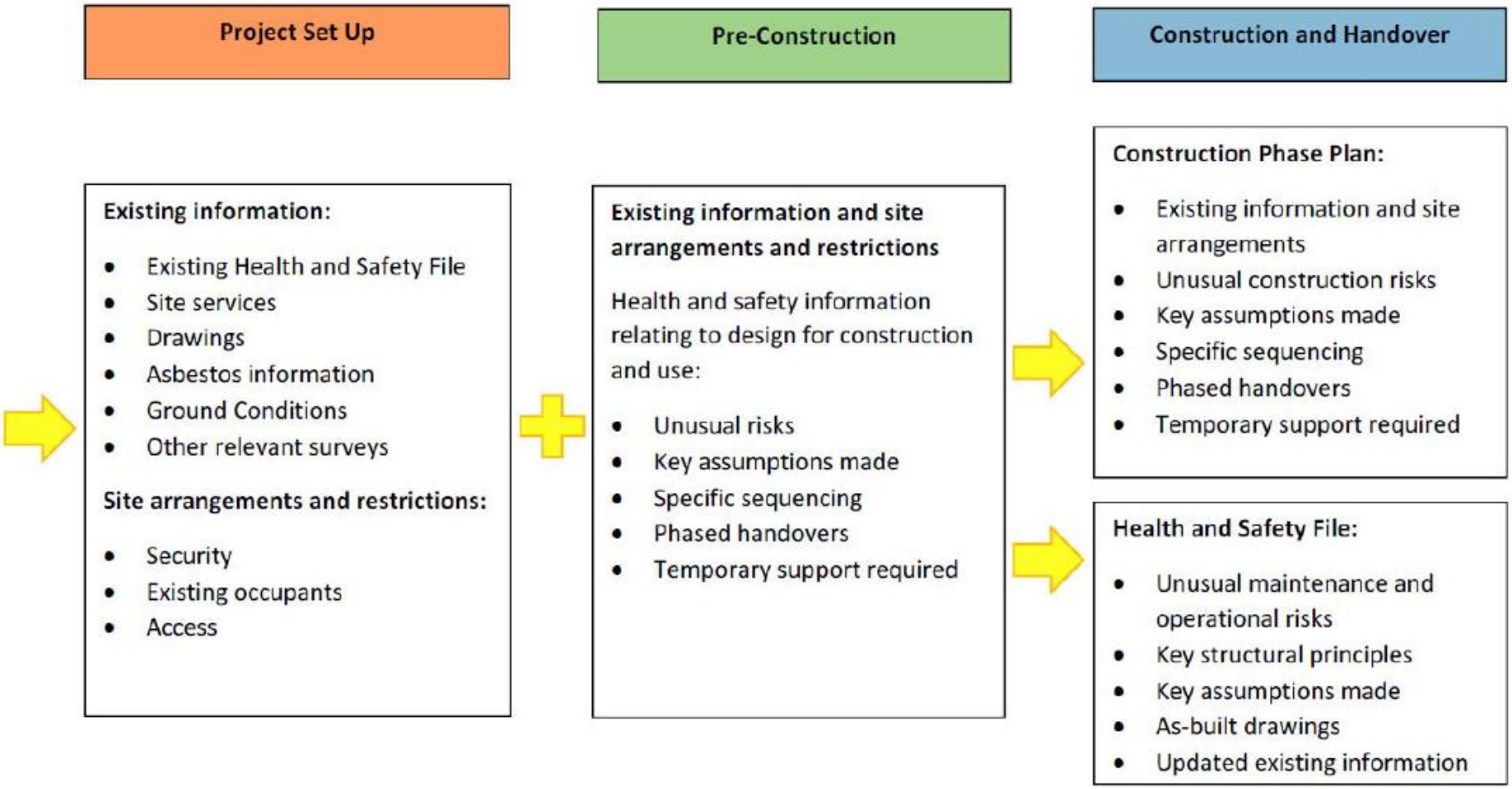
Information flow



CDM Red, Amber, Green (RAG) lists

RAG lists are practical aids to designers on what to eliminate, avoid and encourage.

Red lists

Hazardous procedures, products and processes that should be eliminated from the project where possible.

- Lack of adequate pre-construction information (e.g. asbestos surveys, details of geology, obstructions, services, ground contamination and so on).
- Hand-scabbling of concrete (e.g. 'stop ends').
- Demolition by hand-held breakers of the top sections of concrete piles (pile cropping techniques are available).
- Specification of fragile roof lights and roofing assemblies.
- Processes giving rise to large quantities of dust (e.g. dry cutting, blasting and so on).
- On-site spraying of harmful substances.
- Specification of structural steelwork which is not purposely designed to accommodate safety nets.
- Designing roof mounted services that require access (for maintenance and so on), without provision for safe access (e.g. barriers).
- Glazing that cannot be accessed safely. All glazing should be anticipated as requiring cleaning replacement, so a safe system of access is essential.
- Entrances, floors, ramps, stairs and escalators not specifically designed to avoid slips and trips during use and maintenance, including taking into account the effect of rain water and spillages.
- Design of environments involving adverse lighting, noise, vibration, temperature, wetness, humidity and draughts or chemical and/or biological conditions during use and maintenance operations.
- Designs of structures that do not allow for fire containment during construction.

CDM Red, amber, green (RAG) lists

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Amber lists

Products, processes and procedures to be eliminated or reduced as far as possible and only specified or allowed if unavoidable. Including amber items would always lead to the provision of information to the principal contractor.

- Internal manholes and inspection chambers in circulation areas.
- External manholes in heavily used vehicle access zones.
- Specification of 'lip' details (i.e. trip hazards) at the tops of pre-cast concrete staircases.
- Specification of small steps (e.g. risers) in external paved areas.
- Specification of heavy building blocks (e.g. those weighing more than 20kgs).
- Large and heavy glass panels.
- Chasing out concrete, brick or blockwork walls or floors for the installation of services.
- Specification of heavy lintels (slim metal of hollow concrete lintels are better alternatives).
- Specification of solvent-based paints and thinners, or isocyanates, particularly for use in confined areas.
- Specification of curtain wall or panel system without provision for the tying or raking of scaffolds.
- Specification of blockwork wall more than 3.5 metres high using retarded mortar mixes.
- Site traffic routes that do not allow for one-way systems and/or vehicular traffic segregated from site personnel
- Site layout that does not allow adequate room for delivery and/or storage of materials, including site specific components.
- Heavy construction components which cannot be handled using mechanical lifting devices (because of access restrictions/floor loading and so on).
- On-site welding, in particular for new structures.
- Use of large piling rigs and cranes near live railways and overhead electric power lines or where proximity to obstructions prevents guarding of rigs.

CDM Red, amber, green (RAG) lists

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Green lists

Products, processes and procedures to be positively encouraged.

- Adequate access for construction vehicles to minimise reversing requirements (one-way systems and turning radii).
- Provision of adequate access and headroom for maintenance in plant room, and adequate provision for replacing heavy components.
- Thoughtful location of mechanical and electrical equipment, light fittings, security devices and so on to facilitate access, and placed away from crowded areas.
- Specification of concreate products with pre-cast fixings to avoid drilling.
- Specification of half board sizes for plasterboard sheets to make handling easier.
- Early installation of permanent means of access, and prefabricated staircases with hand rails.
- Provision of edge protection at permanent works where there is a foreseeable risk of falls after handover.
- Practical and safe methods of window cleaning (e.g. from the inside).
- Appointment of a temporary works co-ordinator (BS 5975)
- Off-site timber treatment if PPA- and CCA-based preservatives are used (boron or copper salts can be used for cut ends on site).
- Off-site fabrication and prefabricated elements to minimise on site hazards.
- Encourage the use of engineering controls to minimise the use of personal protective equipment.