

Safety Statement

**St Peter's GAA,
Dunboyne,
Co. Meath. A86Y750**

**Date: May 2026.
Version 3.**

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Changes and Additions from Previous Version - Section	Change or addition
Section 10 - Physical Environment	• Addition of sub-sections specifically on doors, gates and boundary walls and fences • Addition of sub - section on Club Gym • Addition of sub-section on management of synthetic pitches based on GAA's Guidance on Synthetic pitch management • Addition of sub - section on security risk management based on GAA's Security Risk Management for GAA Clubs.
Section 11 - Housekeeping and Hygiene	• Addition of Reference to article in GAA Newsletter - How Clean is Your Dressing Room.
Section 19	• Violence and Aggression is a new Section
Section 23 - First Aid	• Inclusion of sub- section dealing with duty of care to players and members of public.
Section 27 - Events Management	• New addition dealing with club events as GAA Guide for Event Management has been revised in 2026.
Section 28 - Summer Camps	• New dealing with camps other than Cul Camps, i.e. run by club or third parties / private operators.
Note: the addition of new sections as outlined above revises the numbering of other existing sections in previous versions.	

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

St Peters GAA club is located in the urban area of Dunboyne closely surrounded by residential developments and schools. It caters for male and female teams.

Also adjacent to it are the grounds of a long-established athletics club.

This is Version 3 of the Safety Statement originally prepared in 2109 and It is based on a review hazard identification and risk assessment process carried out on the 1st May 2026. The revision is carried out in accordance with Section 19.3 of the 2005 Act.

Description of Facilities

The club facilities of St Peter's can be summarised as follows:

- Grass Playing pitches
 - One pitch is within the grounds adjacent to the clubhouse,
 - Two pitches are located approx. 400 metres away and are accessible by footpath along the public road from the club house. There is no parking at these two pitches.
 - One pitch at the local Gael Scoil along the same road towards the village
- 4G Astroturf with lighting and fencing on the main club grounds adjacent to main pitch opened in 2021/22.
- Dressing rooms x 4 - part of club house
- Bar /function room
- Large Hall -Ground floor
- Meeting room - first floor
- Fitness room/gym over two levels
- External enclosed ball wall.
- General areas, internally, including toilets (including a disabled toilet), corridors, etc
- General areas, externally, including paths, viewing areas, fencing, gates, storage sheds, gas tank, etc
- Parking area - the parking areas to the front and rear of the club house holds a limited number of cars. Outside of the club entrance gates is a large car park which is owned and maintained by Meath Co Council. It is used by the club and the adjacent athletics club.

Third party Use

Club facilities are used on a weekly basis by a range of third parties such as for varying classes and activities. All third parties are required, in accordance with GAA policy, to provide a copy of their insurances, public liability /professional liability.

Club rules apply to third parties such as ensuring that all areas are left in a clean condition as the group found them.

These include:

- Local Pilates instructor uses an upstairs room weekly
- HSE use large hall for social care activities
- A Sauna facility, the “Sauna District” is located in an external area. This is new since the 2022 audit.
- Coffee Wagon - was just being set up and was about to open on the day of audit, 1st May 2026, owned and provided by local lady. Replaces the need for the club itself to run a coffee shop.
- Functions - see below

All of these provide copies of their PL insurances to the club.

Improvement Plans

Plans include the upgrade of the car park to the front of the building, by replacing the surface to one safer and improve traffic management, provision of disabled spaces, etc.

Employees

The club employs the following (paid) employees

- Bar staff (part time) - 3.

Club members will also work at functions both as volunteers and as casual staff.

As employers, the executive of St Peter’s GAA Club are required to comply with the duties and responsibilities of employers contained in Section 8 of the 2005 Act.

Similarly, employees are required to comply with their responsibilities under Section 13 of the 2005 Act. Both of these are outlined in Sections 4 and 5 of this Safety Statement.

Bars /Functions

Bar is open 3-4 nights a week. Used by club members and for birthday parties, christening parties, etc at weekends.

Catering

A limited amount of catering is carried out on the premises, e.g. for club medal presentations. Local caterers bring in food to functions.

Hall

The large hall is used mainly for the club's weekly bingo and the aforementioned parties when too large for the bar. HSE were using the Hall on the day of the visit on the 1st May for social care activities

All facilities as well as common areas such as paths, foyer, entrances, etc made available to third parties will be checked regularly to ensure they are safe before use.

Event Safety

Responsibility for the safety of spectators and staff at each GAA ground lies with the Club Executive. It is the policy of St Peter's GAA club to comply with the GAA Event Safety Management Guide (revised version 2026).

The Guide outlines the main duties of key personnel responsible for organising events in GAA grounds and the planning involved to ensure that the safety of all volunteers and patrons is of primary importance.

The Guide identifies and highlights a variety of important safety risks and explains in a common sense manner the appropriate control measures that are required to manage these risks. It also illustrates the importance of running and reviewing events and sets out some of the basic principles of emergency planning.

Facilities Maintenance

Internally areas cleaned and maintained by caretakers

In relation to the club pitches:

- Main pitch at Club house - since 2022 audit a robotic mower has been purchased replacing the need to use tractor and mower on pitch. Grass bank / surrounds are cut by mower
- Two adjacent pitch and Gael Scoil pitch - these are cut by designated Club employees and members only as competence in the work task is required by the 2005, Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act.
- 4G - Machine supplied by company who installed pitch to brush surface regularly.

All pitch maintenance equipment is stored securely on site in locked sheds and is serviced as required by competent persons.

General Maintenance

In maintaining its facilities, the club refers to Willis's Guidance on Ground Maintenance at GAA Grounds (2012) and GAA Synthetic Pitch Guide.

Club Policies and Procedures

St Peter's GAA club have the following policies and procedures in place:

- Child Protection Policy
- Bar Spillages policy

CONTRACTORS

From time to time, contractors may be engaged by the club, usually in the area of maintenance, electrical, plumbing, painting, cleaning at heights, etc.

Contractors will be required to provide copies of their insurance and appropriate health and safety documentation, such as Safe Pass, risk assessment.

Any construction work will be carried out in accordance with the 2013, Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations.

SECTION 2: ST PETER'S GAA HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

It is the policy of St Peter's GAA Club, Dunboyne, to promote high standards of health and safety within the club which will lead to the avoidance or at least the reduction in risks to health and safety to members, visitors and others who attend its facilities, to continually improve our safety performance and to ensure that the best practicable methods of compliance with the 2005, Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act and associated regulations, are achieved.

This Safety Statement, prepared in accordance with Section 20 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005, outlines the policy of the club in relation to the management of health and safety and is based on a risk assessment undertaken in accordance with Section 19 of the 2005 Act.

St Peter's GAA club is committed to managing and conducting our activities in such a way as to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety, health and welfare of our members and others who may be affected by the club's activities.

This will be achieved by the following (so far as is reasonably practicable):

- the provision of a safe buildings, play and training areas, including safe access and egress;
- the provision of safe plant and equipment, articles and substances;
- the provision of safe systems of working;
- the provision of welfare facilities for players, volunteers and members of the public who attend our facilities.
- the provision of appropriate information, instruction, training and supervision to members, CES personnel, visitors, etc. This will be done by a combination of verbal information and written communication such as signage.
- determining and implementing appropriate preventative and protective measures as far as is reasonably practicable having regard to the General Principles of Prevention - See Appendix 4;
- the provision of emergency plans and procedures;
- reporting accidents and incidents; and
- obtaining, when necessary, the services of a competent person to advise on health and safety.

The detailed arrangements for achieving these objectives are set out in the main body of the Safety Statement.

St Peter's GAA club is also committed to managing and conducting club activities in such a way as to prevent, so far as is reasonably practicable, any improper conduct or behaviour (including bullying/harassment, etc) likely to put the safety, health or welfare of members or others affected by the activities of the club at risk.

As Chairperson of St Peter's GAA club, I have overall responsibility for health and safety within the club. Members share this responsibility in ensuring their own safety while participating in activities.

Members are encouraged to put forward suggestions for improvement of health and safety.

The Safety Statement will be reviewed annually and in the event of future developments within the club.

Signed Kevin McKeon
Club Chairperson

Date: 1st October 2026

SECTION 3: CLUB STRUCTURE INCLUDING DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The club executive is the management committee of the club.

The following are key members of the club executive structure within St Peter's GAA, Dunboyne in relation to health and safety:

- Chairperson
- Secretary
- Health and Safety Officer

Other key personnel who have varying degrees of responsibility include:

- Employees
- Coaches and Mentors
- Club Members
- Visitors
- Contractors

Chairperson

The Chairperson will ensure that:

- Adequate resources are made available so that the above Safety Policy can be carried out efficiently
- The members of the club executive committee are fully aware of the club's responsibilities in relation to occupational safety and health
- All club members are accountable for their performance in relation to occupational safety and health
- The Safety Statement is reviewed regularly and its operation monitored
- That the club's Child Protection policy is brought to the attention of all members.
- Ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place for the supervision of all maintenance and other work being carried out,
- Ensure that event plan and insurance arrangements are in place for all functions, fundraising and other events.
- Ensure that insurance arrangements are in place for the use of the club facilities by non-GAA, third parties.

Club Secretary

He/she will ensure that:

- The Safety Statement is circulated to the appropriate personnel and that it is widely available in the club through notice boards, team managers, etc.
- Any amendments to the Safety Statement as may be made from time to time are included in an updated version as soon as possible
- Any discussion, reports or suggestions relating to the Safety Statement which are raised at Executive Committee meetings are recorded and actioned
- Any Accident Reports, health and safety audits etc. are retained as club records and reported to GAA insurers.
- Any correspondence relating to health and safety is brought to the attention of the club executive and any subsequent actions are recorded.

Club Health and Safety Officer.

He /she will ensure that:

- Safe systems and practices are incorporated into all activities in the club including assigning appropriate stewards to the management of events, matches, e.g. car parking, traffic management, etc.
- Safe place of work and safe plant and equipment are provided
- Arrange appropriate training for club stewards
- All activities are continually monitored and that any potential unhealthy or dangerous practices are reported and eradicated
- Any specialist or H&S training, if required, is discussed, authorised and put into practise
- Fire safety facilities are in place
- Emergency Plans are in place for clubhouse
- Investigate accidents and incidents
- Any wilful breach of safety rules is reported and that the club disciplinary procedure is activated if it is deemed necessary

In relation to training and playing facilities they shall ensure that:

- Equipment is used only by authorised and experienced personnel and serviced and maintained / serviced by competent persons
- All equipment and machinery is securely locked away when not in use
- All work tasks are designed and carried out, so far as is reasonably practicable, in a safe manner
- The premises and its systems are managed including been properly secured when not in use and not available for any ad hoc activities.

- Third party users provide appropriate insurance and use the facility made available in a responsible manner
- Third party contractors do not commence work of any kind unless evidence of insurance and safety legislation compliance is in place.
- Any incursion or unauthorised entry to playing is prevented as far as is reasonably practicable.
- A fully equipped First Aid Kit is available at the club at all times together with trained personnel
- A fully serviced defib is available in the club and available for club events, matches, etc.
- Pitch is kept free from waste and other objects which may cause injury.
- All accidents to any party are investigated and all appropriate controls are put in place to eliminate or at least, minimise the likelihood of recurrence

In relation to the club rooms and gym, club management will ensure that:

- Good housekeeping will be maintained at all times
- The building will be maintained in good condition at all times - e.g. lighting, steps, etc
- Only those authorised to access building and gym will be allowed do so.

Coaches and Mentors

They will ensure that:

- All coaching activities in the various sections are carried out according to guidelines laid down by the GAA and club, e.g. Child Protection Policy and Procedures.
- Sufficient coaches are available to ensure safe supervision of any particular section
- Specialist equipment such as gym weights, tackle bags, etc. are used only if those using them are trained to do so.
- Gym rules as displayed are implemented /adhered to all times
- Ball wall rules as displayed are implemented / adhered to at all times.
- Those associated with teams are not allowed to engage in ‘horse play’, bullying or other inappropriate behaviour such as racial, sexual or other abuse of a verbal or physical nature.
- Persons who are not paid-up members are not allowed to use the club’s facilities
- First-aid kits are immediately available for both training and matches.
- Unsafe equipment, practices, etc when identified are brought to the attention of the club Health and Safety Officer.
- Breaches of the code of conduct are brought to the attention of the executive committee.

Club Members

Club members have a role in ensuring their own safety and that of others who attend the club facilities. They will ensure that:

- They take no action which could endanger either themselves or their fellow-members, visitors, etc
- They comply with any safety directives which may be issued by the club executive from time to time.

Visitors

It is the responsibility of visitors to the club to:

- Co-operate with St Peters GAA club with respect to all matters relating to health and safety as outlined in the club's Ground Regulations.
- Obey all reasonable safety instructions given by Club officials, stewards, etc.
- Take note of and obey all safety signage.

Contractors

Contractors may be engaged by the club for the purposes of maintenance, grass cutting and will also be engaged for the development of the new club pitch.

Contractors must:

- Supply their Safety Statement or Risk Assessment prior to commencing work.
- Provide evidence of its Employers Liability and Public Liability insurances.
- Agree a work plan with the club for carrying out the work - recognition must be given as far as is reasonably practicable, to carry out the work when others are not present, in particular children. Where others may be present, appropriate arrangements must be put in place to avoid contact between the work of the contractor and others present. This is best done with barriers and fencing supported by signage.

Contractors should not commence work until they have had a safety briefing with their designated club contact. This safety briefing will communicate St Peters GAA club's requirements and hazards created by the Contractors work with necessary relevant safety precautions.

Contractors must ensure that:

- all work is carried out in accordance with relevant statutory provisions and taking into account the safety of others on the site.
- those present must wear any personal protective equipment as required;
- all plant and equipment brought onto the premises is safe and in good working order, fitted with any necessary guards and safety devices, and with any necessary certificates available for checking.
- no power tools or electrical equipment of greater than 110 volts shall be used for construction work on the premises and such equipment shall be suitable for industrial use and in good condition;
- any injury sustained by a contractor's employee or third party is reported immediately to the Club contact.
- they comply with any safety instructions given by St Peters GAA club executive.
- the club contact is notified of any material or substance brought onto the premises which has health, fire or explosive risks. Such materials must be stored and used in accordance with legal requirements and best practice noting that young persons use the club on a daily basis.

SECTION 4: DUTIES OF EMPLOYERS

As an employer, Section 8 of the 2005 Act applies, placing ***general duties*** on all employers and states that “all employers shall ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety health and welfare at work of its employees”. More ***specific duties*** are contained in the 2007 - 2021, Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) Regulations.

Section 8 contains the following:

- The management and conduct of work activities in such as way as to ensure as far as is reasonably practicable the safety, health and welfare at work of his / her employees.
- The management and conduct of work activities in such as way as to prevent as far as is reasonably practicable, any improper conduct or behaviour likely to put the safety health or welfare at work of his / her employees at risk.
- As regards a place of work, Section 8 (c) requires the employer as far as is reasonably practicable, the design, provision, maintenance of it in a condition that is safe and without risk to health as well as the design, provision and maintenance of safe means of access to and egress from it and plant and machinery or other articles that are safe and without risk.
- It goes onto to require, the employer, Section 8 (d) to ensure as far as reasonably practicable, the safety and the prevention of risk to health at work of his / her employees relating to the use of any article or substance or the exposure to noise, vibration, etc or other physical agent.
- Section 8 (2) (e) states that the duty of employers extends to the provision of systems of work that are planned, organised, performed, maintained and revised as appropriate so as to be, as far as is reasonably practicable safe and without risk to health.
- Section 8 (2) (f) places a duty on an employer in relation to providing and maintaining welfare facilities for their employees.
- Section 8 (2) (g) requires the employers to provide information, instruction, training and supervision necessary to ensure as far as reasonably practicable the safety, health and welfare of his /her employees.

- Section 8 (2) (h) requires an employers to determine the measure requires for the protection of the safety, health and welfare of employees when carrying out hazard identification and risk assessments under Section 19 taking account of changing circumstances and the general principles of prevention.
- Where risks cannot be eliminated or adequately controlled, having had regard for the general principles of prevention, the employer must provide and maintain suitable Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as is necessary as far as is reasonably practicable the safety, health and welfare at work of his / her employees - Section 8 (2) (i).
- Section 8 (2) (j) requires the preparation and revising as appropriate adequate plans and procedures, to be followed and measures to be taken in the case of an emergency or serious and imminent danger.
- Section 8 (2) (k) requires the reporting of certain accidents to the H.S.A. and (Section 8 (2) (l) obtaining the services of a competent person for the purposes of ensuring, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety, health and welfare at work of his / her employees.

It is important to recognise that the aforementioned duties on an employer apply to both permanent, temporary or fixed term employees.

Section 8 also requires that the measures identified to protect the safety, health and welfare of employees do not involve financial cost to the employee.

Section 12 of the 2005 Act also extends the duty of the employer to any other person who may come in contact with, or is affected by, their activities, e.g. members of the public.

As Far as Is Reasonably Practicable

The duty of care on an employer under Section 8 of the 2005 Act is one of “as far as is reasonably practicable”.

According to the HSA (Health and Safety Authority) Guidance on the Act:

“For the purposes of the relevant statutory provisions, “reasonably practicable”, in relation to the duties of an employer, means that an employer has exercised all due care by putting in place the necessary protective and preventive measures, having

identified the hazards and assessed the risks to safety and health likely to result in accidents or injury to health at the place of work concerned and where the putting in place of any further measures is grossly disproportionate having regard to the unusual, unforeseeable and exceptional nature of any circumstance or occurrence that may result in an accident at work or injury to health at that place of work."

In short, if the employer considers it is not practicable to put certain control measures into effect, or if there are more appropriate ways of ensuring safety and health, the employer should explain the reasons why.

The Competent Person

The 2005 Act requires that an employer must ensure that an employee must be competent with regards to the tasks the employee is required to perform.

According to the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005, a person is deemed to be a competent person where, *"having regard to the task he or she is required to perform and taking account of the size or hazards (or both of them) of the undertaking or establishment in which he or she undertakes work, the person possesses sufficient training, experience and knowledge appropriate to the nature of the work to be undertaken"*.

SECTION 5: EMPLOYEES

A number of part - time staff are employed by the club. Employees have the following legal duties under section 13 and 14 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005:

1. Take reasonable care of their own safety, health and welfare and that of others.
2. Ensure they are not under the influence of an intoxicant to the extent that they may endanger themselves or others.
3. Co-operate with their employer or any other person as appropriate.
4. Comply with safety policies and procedures to ensure their own personal safety and that of others
5. Must not engage in improper conduct or behaviour (including bullying / harassment).
6. Attend all necessary training.
7. Use safety equipment or PPE provided, or other items provided for their safety, health and welfare at work.
8. Report to your line manger as soon as is practicable:
 - (i) Any work which may endanger the health and safety of themselves or others.
 - (ii) Any defect in the place of work, systems of work, articles or substance
 - (iii) Any breach of health and safety legislation of which he or she is aware.

Employees must not:

- Interfere with, misuse or damage anything provided for securing the health, safety and welfare of those at work.
- Place anyone at risk in connection with work activities.
- Intentionally or recklessly interfere with or misuse any appliance, or safety equipment provided to secure the safety health or welfare of persons at work.

Failure to comply with the requirements of the Safety Statement may result in disciplinary action.

SECTION 6: DUTY TO PERSONS OTHER THAN EMPLOYEES

Section 12 of the 2005 Act places a duty on employers to persons other than their employees who may be affected by the work activities of the club. Such parties include:

- Volunteers / Members
- Those attending matches
- Those attending activities provided by third parties
- Visitors

This duty requires employers to “manage and conduct their undertaking in such as way as to ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that in the course of the work being carried on, individuals at the place of work (not being his or her employees) are not exposed to risks to their safety, health and welfare”.

Club management will ensure as far as is reasonably practicable that all areas, internally and externally, used by those visiting the club, such as third party users, those attending matches, etc, will be safe.

Unauthorised Personnel

Unauthorised personnel are not allowed on St Peters GAA club facilities. Gates and fencing supported by signage and CCTV will be used to prevent unauthorised access.

SECTION 7: CONSULTATION WITH STAFF

There is a strong emphasis in the 2005 Act on consultation with employees and other parties who are involved with work at the club.

Management of St Peter's GAA club are committed to encourage co-operation in safety, health and welfare matters between management, club employees, sub contractors, etc.

1. The law requires that employees must report defects, of which they become aware, to their superior, without delay so that remedial action can be taken.
2. The person to whom these defects are reported should record the information and if, within their power, rectify the defects should this not be practicable it should be reported to the manager or his designated substitute who will arrange for the defect to be rectified.
3. Suggestions from employees for improvements in safety and Health matters should be conveyed to the management, who will investigate them.

Officials and employees were consulted with in the context of carrying out the risk assessments previously and in reviewing the assessments on the 1st May 2026.

SECTION 8 - PROVISION OF SAFETY TRAINING, INSTRUCTION AND SUPERVISION

The Executive of St Peter's GAA club is committed to providing appropriate safety and health information and training for all employees and those who work in a voluntary capacity for the club towards meeting the club's statutory obligations under Section 10 of the *Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act, 2005* and other relevant legislation.

While the primary responsibility for this rests with management in co-operation with specialists as appropriate, employees and volunteers have a legal obligation to co-operate with management and attend all training provided.

Induction

All persons employed by St Peter's GAA club, e.g. in the bar, will receive induction training to ensure that they fully understand the hazards of the equipment and processes and what safety precautions and emergency procedures are required.

The training shall involve an introduction to the club's Safety Statement.

The club's Health and Safety Officer or a nominated competent person will carry out safety induction training.

Additional training courses will be provided to meet specific needs as they arise from time to time. Such courses may be carried out in-house or at an appropriate outside agency. All employees are required to co-operate with the club in the implementation of its training programme.

Training

The business currently has a training programme in place, which includes:

- Manual Handling
- Fire Safety
- First Aid.

On the introduction of new equipment and/or technology, training will be provided, frequently by the suppliers to ensure that club employees are competent in its use.

Training records will be maintained and will contain the following information:

- Date of training instruction or exercise and expiry date,

- Duration of the training course,
- Name of Instructor delivering the training,
- Name of person's undertaking the training,
- Nature and content of the training course.

In addition to its own employees, the club may require that employees of other employers at its place of work, e.g. of contractors, will undergo relevant training as per Section 10.5 of the 2005 Act which states "Every employer shall ensure that persons at work in the place of work concerned who are employees of another employer receive instructions relating to any risks to their safety, health and welfare in that place of work as necessary or appropriate".

New or Changed risks - e.g. new equipment or work processes

Section 10 goes on to state that training under this section shall be adapted to take account of new or changed risks to safety, health and welfare at work and shall, as appropriate, be repeated periodically.

It, Section 10, also states that training under this section shall be provided to employees (a) on recruitment, (b) in the event of the transfer of an employee or change of task assigned to an employee, (c) on the introduction of new work equipment, systems of work or changes in existing work equipment or systems of work, and (d) on the introduction of new technology.

Supervision

Supervision is provided to all staff by a nominated member of the Executive as required by Section 10 of the 2005 Act.

SECTION 9: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Section 19 of the 2005 states that every employer shall identify the hazards in the place of work under his /her control and shall assess the risks presented by those hazards, with these risks maintained in a written format.

The 2007 and other regulations require specific risk assessments to be carried out in addition to the general requirement outlined above as contained in the 2005 Act.

Risk assessments must also be updated and revised from time to time and the circumstances under which this revision and update must take place is contained in Section 19 (3) of the Act.

This is as follows:

“The risk assessment shall be reviewed by the employer where:

- (a) there has been a significant change in the matters to which it relates, or
- (b) there is another reason to believe that it (the existing risk assessment) is no longer valid,

and following the review, the employer shall amend the risk assessment as appropriate”.

Circumstances when an existing risk assessment needs to be reviewed may include:

- New premises / redesigned premises
- New services, work processes, equipment, etc which creates new hazards and risks for staff
- Incidents, accidents, near misses have occurred which indicate that the previous existing controls may not have been adequate.

Management of St Peter’s GAA club have committed to a risk assessment process and the various hazard identification and risk assessments are documented and included in this Safety Statement. In addition, management undertake to revise and update the various risk assessments as required by Section 19 (3) - see above.

An initial hazard identification and risk assessment process was engaged in on the 26th April 2019, reviewed in April 2022 and reviewed most recently on the 1st May 2026 forming the basis for this version of the Safety Statement.

Reference was also made to the following sources of information in relation to the general risk areas to look out for in this industry:

- HSA and Industry publications

- GAA Safety Publications

Other information considered were as follows:

- Staff training records
- Fire Safety
- Equipment testing records

SECTION 10 - PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT - EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL

Section 8 (General duties of the Employer) of the 2005, Act requires an employer to provide, as far as reasonably practicable “a place of work the design, provision and maintenance of it being in a condition that is safe and without risk to health, (ii) the design, provision and maintenance of safe means of access to and egress from it.

Reg 9 of the 2007, Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application)

Regulations places responsibility on employers in relation to workplace surfaces.

Regulation 9.1 (a) and (b) state that “An employer shall ensure that—

- (a) the floors of rooms have no dangerous bumps, holes or slopes and are fixed, stable and, so far as is reasonably practicable, not slippery,
- (b) the surfaces of floors, walls and ceilings in rooms are such that they can be cleaned or refurbished to an appropriate standard of hygiene,”

In meeting these requirements, the club executive of St Peters will be guided by publications of the Health and Safety Authority as surfaces/floors if not in a good condition or poorly maintained or cleaned, can present a slips, trips and falls hazard.

Doors and Gates,

All doors and gates will be regularly inspected to ensure that they do not contain any hazards, such as the damage, sharp edges, etc.

Gates will also be secured when open to prevent they swinging with the risk of they hitting cars and pedestrians. Similarly with doors.

Boundary Walls and Fences

Condition of fences, boundary walls, are also covered by these regulations as they present a hazard if not properly maintained or if inappropriate sharps edges, wire, etc is used as a security measure which in itself may create a hazard. These were included in the review of the 1st May 2026 - see risk assessment.

Gym - GAA guidelines in relation to managing gym will be followed including security of access.

Security - CCTV is extensive and when the club is unoccupied, the main entrance and gate must be secured to prevent unauthorised entry.

Many of the above issues are dealt with in the *GAA's Security Risk Management for GAA clubs*.

Synthetic Pitch Management

The Executive of the Club are committed to meeting their statutory and regulatory requirements in relation to all surfaces in all areas of the workplace.

These areas were included in review of the 1st May 2026.

SECTION 11 - HOUSEKEEPING AND HYGIENE

In addition to the general duties on employers contained in Section 8 of the 2005 Act, Chapter 1 of the 2007 Regulations deals with the issue of maintaining a safe workplace.

Slips, trips and falls are common causes of accidents in all workplaces, internally and externally, and are often due to poor housekeeping, poor storage of waste and materials, trailing cables, poor surfaces, wet floors, poor lighting, etc.

Signage will be put in place in dressing rooms requiring users to leave rooms as they find it in a clean and tidy condition. Waste bins are provided in dressing rooms. ***Ref: How Clean is Your Clubhouse - Report of Civil Claim - GAA Club Newsletter October 2017.***

Part time employees and volunteers are responsible for cleaning all internal and external areas.

Responsibility of club members, coaches - Bins and brushes are provided in the dressing rooms. It is up to all members to ensure that the clubhouse, storage facilities and playing areas are kept clean following use. All electrical equipment must be switched off after use.

Responsibility of third-party users of club facilities - Third party users of club facilities will be required to leave them in a clean and tidy condition.

It is the policy of the Club Executive that all work areas are kept clean and tidy at all times to prevent accidents such as slips, trips and falls, to prevent waste becoming a

fire hazard or from blocking fire exits and walkways. All staff are required to keep all areas clean and tidy. Waste facilities

These areas were included in review of the 1st May 2026.

SECTION 12 - TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Excessive speed can lead to accidents between vehicles or between vehicles and pedestrians leading to injury and in worst case scenario, death. The number of teams in the club means that there is significant traffic around the club associated with matches and training. Such traffic has the potential for accidents in particular to children.

To minimise the risk, improved traffic management has been put in place in the front of the building in the form of a one-way system which a speed limit operates with sign displayed at front entrance. One side/half of main gate is usually only opened to slow down traffic entering and leaving.

Lighting is good as is visibility when entering and within the car park.

Further traffic management arrangements are planned to introduce specific disabled parking spaces. Speed limit signage and directional signage has been put in place in recent years.

All external areas were subject to risk assessment in April 2019, in August 2022 and 1st May 2026.

SECTION 13 - MANUAL HANDLING

Manual handling plays a significant part of the work processes in the club's daily work activities, internally and externally for staff and volunteers, i.e. moving furniture, cleaning, moving bar supplies, etc.

The executive of St Peter's GAA club are committed to providing safe systems of work in relation to the manual handling of materials, equipment, etc both at their place of work and in the course of deliveries including provision of appropriate equipment and training.

Legislative requirements

Aside from the general requirements on employers contained in section 8 of the 2005 act, chapter 4 of the 2007 regulations deals specifically with manually handling.

The term "manual handling of loads" means the transporting or supporting of a load by one or more employees and includes lifting, putting down, pushing, pulling, carrying or

moving a load, which by reason of its characteristics, or of unfavourable ergonomic conditions, involves risk, particularly of back injury, to employees.

The regulations set out a framework for employers to avoid or reduce the risk of injury resulting from manual handling activities.

The basic principle is that where manual handling of loads, which involves a risk of injury (particularly to the back), is present, the employer must take measures to avoid or reduce the need for such manual handling.

Regulation 69(c) requires that a risk assessment be carried out on all work tasks, which involve manual handling activity. The risk assessment process will ensure that these activities are assessed to identify risk factors and to decide on appropriate control measures, including both engineering and organisational, to avoid or reduce the risk of musculoskeletal injury. This assessment should critically review manual handling operations.

Duties of employer;

- a. An employer shall take appropriate organisational measures, or use the appropriate means, in particular mechanical equipment, to avoid the need for the manual handling of loads by the employer's employees,
- b. Where the need for the manual handling of loads by the employer's employees cannot be avoided, take appropriate organisational measures, use appropriate means or provide the employer's employees with such means in order to reduce the risk involved in the manual handling of such loads,
- c. Wherever the need for manual handling of loads by the employer's employees cannot be avoided, organise workstations in such a way as to make such handling as safe and healthy as possible, assess the health and safety conditions of the type of work involved and take appropriate measures to avoid or reduce the risk, particularly of back injury, to the employer's employees,
- d. Ensure that particularly sensitive risk groups of employees are protected against any dangers which specifically affect them in relation to the manual handling of loads,
- e. Ensure that where tasks are entrusted to an employee, his or her capabilities in relation to safety and health are taken into account, and where possible, provide precise information on;
 - i. The weight of each load,

- ii. The centre of gravity of the heaviest side when a package is eccentrically loaded.

Regulation 69 requires that a number of risk factors which are outlined in schedule 3 to the 2007 regulations be considered. These are as follows:

Characteristics of the load;

The manual handling of a load may present a risk particularly of back injury if it is too heavy or too large, unwieldy or difficult to grasp, unstable or has contents likely to shift, positioned in a manner requiring it to be held or manipulated at a distance from the trunk, or with a bending or twisting of the trunk, or likely, because of its contours or consistency (or both), to result in injury to employees, particularly in the event of a collision.

Physical effort required;

A physical effort may present a risk particularly of back injury if it is too strenuous, only achieved by a twisting movement of the trunk, likely to result in a sudden movement of the load or made with the body in an unstable posture.

Characteristics of the working environment;

The characteristics of the working environment may increase a risk particularly of back injury if there is not enough room, in particular vertically, to carry out the activity, the floor is uneven, thus presenting tripping hazards, or is slippery in relation to the employee's footwear, the place of work or the working environment prevents the handling of loads at a safe height or with good posture by the employee, there are variations in the level of the floor or the working surface, requiring the load to be manipulated on different levels, the floor or foot rest is unstable, or the temperature, humidity or ventilation is unsuitable.

Requirements of the activity;

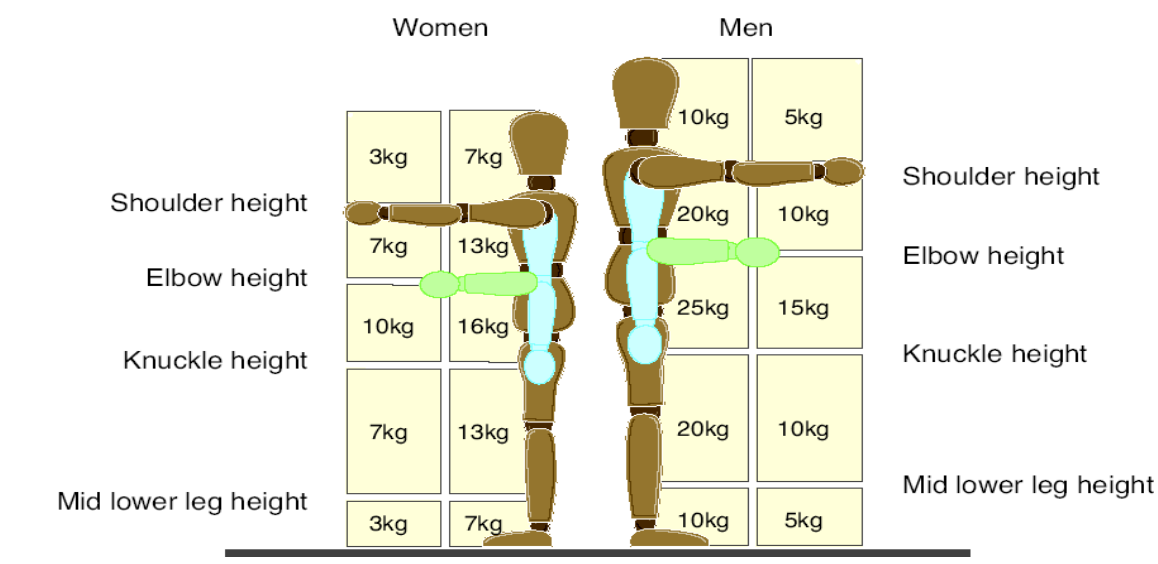
The activity may present a risk particularly of back injury if it entails one or more of the following requirements, over-frequent or over prolonged physical effort involving in particular the spine, an insufficient bodily rest or recovery period, excessive lifting, lowering or carrying distances, or a rate of work imposed by a process which cannot be altered by the employee.

Individual risk factors;

The employee may be at risk if he or she, is physically unsuited to carry out the task in question, is wearing unsuitable clothing, footwear or other personal effects, or does not have adequate or appropriate knowledge or training.

General risk assessment guidelines

There is no such thing as a completely 'safe' manual handling operation. But working within the following guidelines will cut the risk and reduce the need for a more detailed assessment.



Manual Handling Training

A training programme for staff was put in place as a result of the hazard identification and risk assessment process in 2019. The 1st May 2026 review identified a required update of training for bar and external staff.

SECTION 14: FIRE SAFETY

Fire is a potential hazard in all workplaces and can arise from smoking, heat sources such as equipment, combined with the presence of fuel, chemicals and other flammable material.

Activities such as the use unauthorised smoking or overloading of electrical systems also constitute fire hazards.

Fire Prevention Policy

A fire needs three elements, heat, oxygen and fuel. Without these a fire will not start or spread. A key strategy to prevent fire is to remove one or more of these three elements.

The following preventative measures are in place at the club premises:

- Club buildings are non- smoking buildings. Signage is in place indicating that building are non-smoking.
- Smoking is not allowed outdoors in the presence of fuels LPG or other combustible material.
- Plant and equipment which is not properly maintained can cause fires. Accordingly, the club will:
 - Ensure all work equipment protects against catching fire or overheating
 - Ensure proper housekeeping, such as preventing ventilation points on machinery becoming clogged with dust or other materials - causing overheating
 - Have electrical equipment serviced regularly by a competent person to prevent sparks and fires
 - Properly clean and maintain any heat producing equipment
 - Store flammable materials away from any heat producing equipment.
 - Ensure a planned maintenance programme to properly maintain plant and equipment is in place.

According to the H.S.A. a planned maintenance programme should deal with:

- frictional heat, (caused by loose drive belts, bearings which are not properly lubricated or other moving parts)
- electrical malfunction

- flammable materials used in contact with hot surfaces
- leaking valves or flanges which allow seepage of flammable liquids or gases
- static sparks (perhaps due to inadequate electrical earthing)

Smoking

In compliance with legislation, St Peters GAA club operates a strict No Smoking policy, which applies to all members, visitors and contractors within its club house.

Smoking is permitted outside the clubhouse, but all naked flames and cigarette ends must be carefully extinguished and suitably disposed.

Equipment and Electrical Safety

It is the policy of St Peter's GAA club that all equipment is fit for purpose and maintained in a safe working manner so as not to constitute a fire hazard to any member of staff.

Fire can originate from electrical systems and equipment and accordingly:

- All electrical equipment and installations should be designed, constructed, installed, maintained, protected, and used to prevent danger
- Use only a qualified electrical contractor to carry out installation and repairs to electrical equipment and fittings
- Kitchen equipment, exhausts, etc will be cleaned to avoid a build-up of grease which may become a fire hazard
- Maintain proper pest control to avoid rodent damage to electric wiring and equipment
- Check electrical equipment and remove defective equipment
- Ensure electrical cords are in good condition
- Plug appliances and lights into separate electrical outlets
- Avoid using extension cords. If you require an outlet in an area where there is none, have one installed by a qualified electrician.
- Use extension cords safety - not under carpets or across walking areas
- Use only one device per outlet

Electrical Systems Safety

Tests and certification under Regulation 89 of the 2007 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (General Application) (Amendment) Regulations. *See Section 15.*

Cleanliness and Housekeeping

Poor and careless housekeeping can result in fires. Accordingly, management of the club will:

- Avoid accumulations of combustible rubbish and waste and remove any waste at least daily and store away from the building
- Not store flammable or combustible rubbish, even temporarily, in escape routes, or where it can contact potential sources of heat
- Ensure no potential ignition sources in areas where flammable liquids are used or stored and flammable concentrations of vapour may be present at any time.
- Any electrical equipment used in these areas, including fire alarm and emergency lighting systems, needs to be suitable for use in flammable atmospheres

Arson

According to the H.S.A. website, deliberately started fires pose very significant risks to all types of workplace. The possibility of arson should be considered as a component of a risk assessment and it is one that you can do much to control. The majority of deliberately started fires occur in areas with a known history of vandalism or fire-setting.

Typically, local youths light the fires outside the premises as an act of vandalism, using materials found nearby. Appropriate security measures, including the protection of stored materials and the efficient and prompt removal of rubbish, can therefore do much to alleviate this particular problem.

One should therefore seek advice from the local Gardaí or the fire authority who will involve the other agencies as appropriate. Occasionally, arson attacks in the workplace are committed by employees or ex-employees.

Employers and other workers should be aware of this potential threat and be alert for early signs, such as a series of unexplained small fires. Again, the Gardaí or the local fire authority can provide further useful guidance.

Management of St Peter's GAA club will seek to avoid the risk of arson by:

- Provision of adequate security: exterior/interior lighting, intrusion alarms, well-secured access openings
- Prevention access by unauthorised personnel
- Flammable materials that are properly stored and secured

Fire fighting

- All areas of the clubhouse have appropriate fire extinguishers.
- All fire extinguishers are serviced annually
- Staff will be trained in the use of the extinguishers

Evacuation

- Emergency exits exist from all areas of the clubhouse.
- During the audit of the 1st May 2026 these were found to be unobstructed. Some thumb locks were identified as been required to replace keys

SECTION 15: ELECTRICAL SAFETY:

The legal requirements in relation to the safety, health and welfare in relation to work equipment are contained in the general duties of the 2005 Act and specifically under Part 3, of the 2007 Regulations.

Club management will have the electrical system in the clubhouse inspected and tested in accordance with the Health and Safety Authority's Guidance Note on Inspection and Testing of Electrical Systems (2014) in order for the club to comply with the requirements of Reg 89 of the 2007, Safety, Health and Welfare at Work, (General Application) Regulations.

The risk of fire from electrical systems is dealt with in relation to Section 14 above.

It is also the policy of the club to maintain all electrically powered equipment in a safe manner so as not to constitute a safety risk to any employee, visitor, member or other user of club facilities.

All electrical work will be carried out by a qualified electrician only.

SECTION 16: USE OF WORK EQUIPMENT /MACHINERY

The legal requirements in relation to the safety, health and welfare in relation to work equipment are contained in the general duties of the 2005 Act and specifically under Part 2, Chapter 2 of the 2007 Regulations.

The Executive of St Peter's GAA club are committed to meeting their legal duties as employers as contained in both of the above. This includes ensuring that work equipment is safe and does not present a risk to those who come in contact with it. In doing so, the club will refer to the GAA/Willis 2012 document: Guidance on Ground Maintenance at GAA Grounds.

For certain types of work equipment there will be more specific requirements and club management will refer the manufacturers instructions or consult a competent engineer or equivalent person for advice as to the use of that equipment.

To achieve the above, club management will:

- Ensure that those who use club equipment are competent to use it.
- Maintain equipment in a good state of repair and proper working order to avoid presenting a risk of injury to staff or others.
- Use equipment only for the operations and under the conditions for which it is appropriate.
- Adopt a planned preventative maintenance approach to ensure equipment is kept in good repair.
- Identify items of equipment which must be tested or examined at predetermined intervals and make arrangements for these services e.g. lifting equipment by a competent person, work vehicles to be maintained as per manufacturer's instructions, etc
- Ensuring that those who carry out repairs, modifications, maintenance and servicing are competent to do so.
- Keep records of maintenance checks, examinations, testing and servicing of equipment.
- Advise users to check all items of equipment before use (i.e. a simple visual check) and only to use equipment that is safe. Where equipment is unsafe it must be taken out of service and sent for repair or replaced as required.
- Where CE marking is applicable to many products placed on the market, ensure that items purchased are CE marked where applicable. Note that CE marking is not a guarantee of quality but an indication by the manufacturer that the product complies with relevant EU Directives.

- Obtain the instructions/user manual and ensure users have access to it where necessary for their work.
- Make users of equipment aware of any health and safety risks associated with work equipment. Provide information, instructions and training to staff where required for the safe operation of equipment.
- Where guards or other protection devices are required to ensure the safe operation of equipment they must be in place before use.
- Where deemed necessary, post warning notices and safe operating procedures alongside machines to remind operators and others of the dangers they impose and safe work practices. Many machine suppliers provide suitable notices.
- Ensure good housekeeping is practiced to ensure that all work areas are clean and tidy to allow for the safe use of equipment.

The following is a list of the main items of equipment in use in the club:

- Robotic mower - used on main pitch only. New since 2022 audit.
- Ride-on and push mowers (powered) - Grassy areas at clubhouse and off site pitches.
- Sprayers
- Hand tools

Contact with Sharp Objects or Edges

All goalposts and crossbars will be examined on a regular basis to ensure there are no sharp edges or other sharps on which players hands could become impaled or otherwise cut.

All fixings holding nets on crossbars will have closed loops/ties around nets they hold preventing contact with sharp edges or fingers/ hands becoming impaled.

Temporary Goalposts

Transportable temporary goals will be of such a design and construction as to prevent accidental overturning, notwithstanding that the overturning might be occasioned by horseplay.

Concrete blocks or other protruding objects which create a hazard must not be used to stabilise temporary goals.

SECTION 17: BROKEN GLASS

The risk of cuts from breakages is always present where there are bars, catering or shops, arising from anti social behaviour, etc. Breakages in bar may also lead to spillages of drink and food.

The risk can be to staff, club volunteers, and also to customers/guests, the latter if the broken glass or crockery occurs in a public place in the club house or externally.

The Club Executive will ensure that the risk of cuts to staff is minimised by isolating the area where the breakage has occurred and by staff using a pan and brush to gather any broken glass or crockery.

Broken glass or crockery will be disposed of in a safe manner and not in refuse bags where it can be a risk to staff carrying the bags.

Bar and functions

The risk to customers will be minimised by staff being aware that they must deal with any breakages as soon as they become aware of them.

Employees and club volunteers working in bar and at functions will be made aware of need to look out for breakages and respond as soon as they occur.

A brush and pan is made available to avoid the need to use ones hands to lift breakages. A separate bin will be provided in the bar, marked "Breakages Only" and its contents will be disposed off in a safe manner, not in general waste, black bags.

Externally caretaking staff will use PPE when collecting broken glass and will dispose of it a safe manner, not in black waste bags where they may injure persons carrying them.

SECTION 18: HOT LIQUIDS

Hot liquids will be dealt with in a safe manner in the interests of staff and customers in the bar and at functions. Access to the kitchen, the main location of hot liquids, is limited to staff and volunteers working there.

Trays carrying hot liquids must not be overloaded. Staff must ensure that the environment is kept clean, dry and clear to ensure that there are no trip hazards which may present a risk of the hot liquids spilling on the staff member carrying the liquids or others in vicinity.

The new Coffee Wagon is required to provide lids for contained of hot beverages to minimise the risk of scalding to customers.

SECTION 19: VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION.

In 2024 and 2025, the Health and Safety Authority published a number of guidance and information documents in relation to the risk of work-related violence and aggression in various sectors.

These documents define Work Related Violence and Aggression as follows: *Work-related violence and aggression can be defined as any incident where staff are abused, threatened or assaulted in circumstances related to their work, involving an explicit or implicit challenge to their safety, wellbeing or health.*

*An aggressive or violent act can be physical or non-physical. Physical examples can be spitting, use of force against a person; for example, pushing, hitting, punching a person or attacking a person with a weapon or object. Non-physical can be verbal abuse, threats or threatening gestures towards the person. **End of Definition***

The potential of work related violence and aggression towards staff and volunteers occurs mainly in the bar when functions take place due to the consumption of alcohol, although there is no record of such activity in the club due to the controls in place such as supervision, experienced bar manager, etc.

New staff will be made aware at induction of how to identify potential situations and to report these to bar manager's attention as well as reporting any act of violence of aggression (as per definition) they themselves have experienced.

SECTION 20: CHEMICALS

In addition to the general duties on employers contained in Section 8 of the 2005 Act, Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Chemical Agents) Regulations deals with the use of chemicals in the workplace.

The nature of the work at St Peter's GAA club is such that chemicals are used in toilets, kitchen and bar for cleaning purposes and externally in terms of weedkiller.

A list of chemicals in use will be drawn up and a Safety Data Sheets will be obtained either from the supplier or from the internet in respect of each.

SECTION 21: BIOLOGICAL AGENTS

Biological agents are widely found in the natural environment and as a result found in many work sectors. They include bacteria, viruses, fungi (including yeasts and moulds) and internal human parasites (endoparasites). They can also be found as infectious material in toilets and handwashing basins. The majority of these agents are harmless however some may have potential to cause ill health.

As they are usually invisible, it is often difficult to appreciate the risks they present. As a worker you may be harmed by:

- being infected by a biological agent,
- being exposed to toxins produced by the biological agent, or
- having an allergic reaction to the biological agent or substances it produces, for example, enzymes.

Biological agents have the ability to replicate rapidly, require minimal resources to survive and can infect at very small doses.

In the workplace, exposure to biological agents can be unintentional, whereby the employee is exposed to the biological agent due to the work they do, for example, a healthcare worker who is exposed to a blood borne virus, a laundry worker who receives a needlestick injury or a farmer who is exposed to an animal disease that can also affect humans (a zoonose).

Dogs are not permitted within the club facilities due to the risk of they depositing faeces on paths / walkways, pitches, etc.

CES personnel or club volunteers working in outdoor areas are required to use gloves should they have contact with material which may be contaminated. Likewise, when cleaning club toilets, they must use gloves.

Bar staff handling packaging should also wear gloves in case of contamination of packaging at source.

Covid 19 - While no restrictions currently exist in May 2026, the club will follow HSE Guidance at all times in relation to prevention and management measures, noting that these may change from time to time.

SECTION 22: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

The nature of the work at St Peters GAA club is such that all risks cannot be eliminated or avoided by technical means and as such the provision of PPE is as required by Chapter 3, Regulations 62 - 67.

Much of the work requiring the use of PPE is routine and occurs on a daily basis. Management of the club will provide appropriate PPE to employees and volunteers for use in the various work activities indoor and outdoor. Use of such PPE is mandatory.

Staff involved in the handling of goods must when engaging in this work wear:

- Safety work boots / shoes in outdoor areas to minimise the effect of equipment or other materials falling onto to their feet and to minimise the risk of slips.
- Appropriate gloves to prevent hand injuries and contact with biological agents or chemicals
- Hi visibility vests for use in all scenarios including stewarding where visibility is required. Vests will not be used in a situation where there use could present a risk of entanglement in moving parts of equipment.
- Ear protection during use of machinery including use of ride-one mowers
- Eye protection during which may involve flying dust or other particles.

SECTION 23: FIRST AID

The requirement to provide First Aid facilities in the workplace is contained in Part 7, Chapter 2 of the 2007 Regulations. Guidance is also provided by the H.S.A. in its Guidelines on First Aid in Places of Work in 2025 in relation to the practical application of the regulations.

Employees and Volunteers

The nature of the work and other activities at St Peter's GAA club is such that staff and volunteers may experience, cuts, bruises or burns from time to time notwithstanding the use of PPE in all areas of work, in the bar, kitchen, external areas, etc. Injuries may include cuts and bruises, burns, etc

Accordingly, the club Executive will provide the following First Aid arrangements:

- A First Aid box located in the clubhouse
- A Club Defib
- Trained First Aiders of sufficient numbers who attend club events.

Employees or volunteers who sustain an injury for which First Aid is not appropriate will be immediately referred to a local GP or the Emergency Dept at Connolly Hospital, Blanchardstown.

Responsibilities to Third Parties - Players and Patrons.

The club also has a duty of care to provide appropriate First Aid to players who become injured at their club facilities.

Players suffering from concussion will be managed in accordance with the GAA's Concussion Guidelines. Posters on the subject in the club dressings rooms, notice boards, etc

Similarly, patrons may experience sudden onset of illness, injury from falls, get hit by a ball, etc and will be assessed and treated by the First Aider on duty at the match.

SECTION 24: STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS PRESENTING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO THEIR SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE OR THAT OF OTHERS

Section 13.1 (b) of the 2005 Act states that “an employee shall while at work” “ensure that he or she is not under the influence of an intoxicant to the extent that he or she is in such a state as to endanger his or own safety, health or welfare at work or that of another person”.

The nature of activities at St Peter’s GAA club is such that this section of the Act will be strictly enforced. Any employee or volunteer who is suspected as being under the influence of alcohol or other substance which may place his/her safety or that of others at risk will be immediately removed from duty and appropriate disciplinary action initiated.

SECTION 25: SAFETY SIGNAGE

Part 7, Chapter 1, Regulations 158 - 162, of the 2007 Regulations, deals with the issue of Safety Signs at places of work and requires the provision of signage “where hazards cannot be avoided or adequately reduced by techniques for collective protection or measures, methods or procedures used in the organisation of work” where a risk assessment indicates that this is required. Information and instruction is required for staff.

The Executive of St Peter’s GAA club will provide a range of signage where indicated by the various risk assessments. Current signage includes:

- Traffic Management Speed limit sign
- No dogs allowed
- One way traffic system
- Fire Assembly Point
- No smoking,

Additional signage will be provided as needs are identified.

SECTION 26: EMERGENCIES AND SERIOUS AND IMMINENT DANGERS

Section 8 of the 2005 Act dealing with the duties of an employer referred to the requirement to plan for emergencies and serious and imminent dangers.

The legal requirements in relation to emergencies and serious and imminent dangers are contained in Section 11 of the 2005 Act and in Part 2, Chapter 1, Regulation 12 of the 2007 Regulations.

The main emergency or imminent dangers identified which could place employees at risk relate to the following:

- Fire
- Gas Leak
- Collapse of staff member, volunteer or person attending match or other function

Fire and other Emergencies

There is always a danger of fire or other emergencies occurring which will necessitate the prompt evacuation of the club facilities. Cooking is now limited except tea/coffee making facilities, reducing the risk.

Action in the Event of a Fire

- Alert other personnel in the immediate area of the fire and contact the Fire Brigade, giving them the address clearly and any other directions necessary.
- If there is no danger by doing so, try to put out the fire with the fire extinguisher available provided it is safe to do so and the user is trained to do so.
- Evacuate the premises. The Assembly point is the club pitch. Pedestrians leaving the club facilities must do so by the Cavan Rd exit. Cars leaving must not block any emergency services arriving at the club. A member of the club stewards will be assigned to direct the emergency services to the location of the emergency.
- Persons being evacuated should not delay their departure to collect personal belongings from another part of the building and should assemble at the designated assembly point so that they can be quickly accounted for.
- Senior club personnel make sure that the premises are cleared of members and visitors. Close doors. See that no unauthorised person enters the building.

- Coaches should ensure that their team members are accounted for. Members with visitors should ensure that their visitors are accounted for.
- Assemble at the designated assembly point. A Fire Assembly point is located in the car park to the front of the building.

Staff are not required to deal with anything but the smallest of fires using the fire extinguishers provided but instead vacate the area in the interests of their own safety.

Emergency services shall be summoned by dialing 999/112.

Gas Leak

Where there is the suspicion of a gas leak, the gas company will be contacted and the area isolated until made safe.

The Calor Gas Emergency process are outlined on their website and are as follows:

- Carefully assess the situation before approaching
- Wear the right protective equipment including clothing
- Call the Calor Gas Emergency Line Immediately at 03457 444 999 for assistance
- Ensure there is a safe route of access and escape available
- Stay upwind of any fire or escaping gas
- Avoid coming into contact with the LPG as it can cause severe cold burns and saturate clothing which may subsequently catch fire.
- Do not use electrical devices or open windows within the affected area to prevent ignition.
- Turn off all gas appliances and stop using any fuel - burning appliances
- Ventilate the area by opening windows and doors to allow gas to dissipate
- NOTE: Any vessel involved in a fire may suddenly rupture. Change in the size or noise of the fire may be an indication, but there may be no warning. IF IN DOUBT, DO NOT APPROACH.
- Seek medical help if one suspects carbon monoxide poisoning
- **Do not turn on gas appliances** until the system has been declared safe by a qualified technician.
- For more detailed guidance, refer to the official Calor Gas website

The above will be displayed in the kitchen where gas is used.

Collapse of staff member, volunteer or person attending match or other function

Where a trained First Aider is present, he/she shall immediately attend to the injured/ill person. First Aiders must not carry out tasks outside their scope of their competence but instead call the Emergency services at 112/999 stating the address including the Eircode address of the club.

SECTION 27: EVENT MANAGEMENT

All events, (non - playing) present health and safety hazards to participants, spectators, from the nature of the event or from traffic management issues in car park, entering and leaving the ground, catering facilities, slips, trips and falls, etc.

In an effort to assist clubs, the GAA have produced a guide, revised in 2026 entitled ***Event Safety Management Guide*** to assist clubs with event health and safety management.

This Guide will be used by St Peters Dunboyne GAA club to guide them and put the relevant arrangements in place for events.

SECTION 28: SUMMER CAMPS

Aside from the GAA Cul Camps, the club may organise an official club camp or a third party may rent club facilities to do so. The GAA require these camps to be organised in accordance with certain best practices.

To achieve this, summer camps will be managed as follows:

- Clubs have to apply for approval to run their own camp (that isn't a Cúl camp (summer/easter / Halloween etc)
- Third party camps need to provide evidence of their valid insurance to cover the camp and the use of the club property for the duration. They also need to confirm that they have a child safeguarding policy in place

See Appendix 4 for Application form.

SECTION 29: MANAGING CONTRACTORS

All contractors carrying out maintenance and construction related duties will be required to be fully health and safety compliant, including where relevant the 2013 - 202 Safety, Health and Welfare (Construction) Regulations.

Work will be planned and managed to take into account club activities so as to minimise risk of accidents. This will include, use and movement of vehicles and equipment, storage of materials and waste, etc.

All contractors undertaking construction work at the club will be required to provide a copy of their up to date PL and EL insurance.

SECTION 30: ANTI-BULLYING/HARASSMENT POLICY

Equal Opportunities

St Peters GAA club is committed to GAA policies and practices that provide equality of opportunity for all, protect the dignity of employees and members and promote respect for others at work. All employees and members are required to take personal and individual responsibility to comply with these policies and behave in a non-discriminatory way and not to participate in any acts of inappropriate behaviour, harassment or bullying.

St Peters GAA club is committed to a policy of equal opportunities in the club. All employment decisions in the Club are based on merit, abilities, suitability, and qualifications. Employment practices will not be influenced or affected by an employee's race, colour, religion, gender, marital status, nationality, family status, sexual orientation, disability, age or membership of the Traveller community.

St Peters GAA club is committed to promoting a good and harmonious environment where every employee and member is treated with respect and dignity, and in which no employee or member feels threatened or intimidated.

Any volunteer or member with questions or concerns about any type of discrimination in the club are requested to bring these issues to the attention of their immediate manager or the Club Chairman or any other member of the Executive Committee for resolution.

Employees and members can raise concerns and make reports without fear of reprisal. All complaints will be treated confidentially as far as practicable.

All employees and members are required to take personal and individual responsibility to comply with this and related policies and behave in a non-discriminatory way and any employee contravening this policy and unlawfully discriminating against another member, employee or potential employee will render himself or herself liable for disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment or expulsion from the club.

Dignity and Respect

The club is committed to implementing and promoting measures to protect the dignity of employees and members and to encourage respect for others at work as per GAA policy. This is achieved by creating an environment free from harassment, bullying, racism and disrespectful behaviour, by dealing effectively with any complaints of such conduct, and also by welcoming diversity and promoting equality.

This policy is applicable to all employees and members of the club who are obliged to be aware of the effect their own behaviour may have on others. It extends to club related events including training, conferences and social events. It is also applicable to all clients, service providers, contractors and suppliers of the club.

Harassment and Sexual Harassment

Any form of harassment or sexual harassment is prohibited by the club. Harassment is defined as any act or conduct that is unwelcome and unacceptable, and could be regarded as offensive, humiliating or intimidating. It can be a one-off event or persistent and repeated behaviour. It can be:

- Non-verbal
- Looks, gestures, isolation, exclusion, refusing to listen to a point of view
- Verbal
- Spoken words, shouting, unfair and excessive criticism
- Physical
- Abusive behaviour, production, displaying or circulation of words, pictures, materials

Sexual harassment is defined as any act of a sexual nature, or with a sexual dimension, that is unwelcome, unsolicited, unwanted or unacceptable and is reasonably regarded as intimidating. A single incident may constitute sexual harassment. It can be:

- Non-verbal
- Looks, gestures, whistling, suggestive symbols, pictures
- Verbal
- Advances, propositions, suggestions, jokes, comments, innuendo
- Physical
- Groping, kissing, fondling, unnecessary touching, assault or rape
- Sex-based conduct
- Conduct that denigrates, ridicules or is intimidatory or physically abusive of the employee because of his or her sex

These examples are not exhaustive, and offences of a similar nature are also prohibited and will be dealt with appropriately.

Bullying

Any form of bullying is prohibited by the club. Bullying is defined as repeated inappropriate behaviour, direct or indirect, whether verbal, physical or otherwise, conducted by one or more persons against another or others, at the place of work and/or in the course of employment, which could reasonably be regarded as undermining the individual's right to dignity at work.

An isolated incident of the behaviour described in this definition may be an affront to dignity at work, but, as a once off, is not considered to be bullying.

Bullying is distinct from conflicting views and interpersonal difficulties, which should be raised with the appropriate manager in order to have any grievances or difficulties resolved.

Bullying can take the following forms:

- Physical Contact
- Verbal abuse
- Implied threats
- Jokes, offensive language, gossip, slander, offensive songs.
- Posters, photocopied cartoons, graffiti, obscene gestures, flags, bunting and emblems or non co-operation or exclusion from social activities.
- Intrusion by pestering, spying and stalking
- Repeated impossible deadlines or impossible tasks.
- Repeated unreasonable assignments to duties, which are obviously unfavourable to one individual.
- Vandalism of personal property.

These examples are not exhaustive, and offences of a similar nature are also prohibited and will be dealt with appropriately.

Rights and Responsibilities

Everyone in the club has the responsibility to prevent harassment, sexual harassment or bullying and to report any instances that they are party or witness to. There is a

particular responsibility on managers to ensure the prevention of incidents of harassment and to take action should any incidents be brought to their attention.

Anyone engaging in any improper behaviour or sexual harassment on club premises, or anywhere else while on club business, will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.

Employees or members who feel that they are being harassed in any way in the club are encouraged to approach the Club Chairman or Secretary.

All complaints of harassment will be taken seriously, and are to be held in strict confidence as far as is reasonably practicable, and will be investigated promptly and in an impartial manner. Only if these instances are reported can the club take action to correct the situation.

Team Management are also responsible for dealing with complaints in the first instance. If a complaint is made to a manager he/she should be understanding and sympathetic. The complaint will be taken seriously and ideally recorded in writing.

Confidentiality will be assured as far as is reasonably practicable. Support and advice will be offered to a person making a complaint as appropriate. It is the responsibility of the team manager to notify their manager or the Chairman of the complaint as soon as possible.

Any club officer or volunteer is free to make a complaint. He/she will not be victimised for making a complaint. However, if a complaint is found to be unwarranted or malicious, disciplinary action may be taken.

The person who is alleged to have done the harassing or bullying also has rights. He/she is entitled to representation, a fair and impartial hearing, and the right to challenge the claim. An allegation of harassment or bullying remains an allegation until an investigation is completed.

Disciplinary action will be taken against an employee if, after an investigation, the allegation is upheld. Penalties are in accordance with the normal disciplinary procedure set out by the club.

Team Managers or Club Officers are required to act if they suspect any form of harassment or bullying, even if no complaint has been made.

Complaints Procedure

All employees and members have a right to make a complaint if they feel they have been harassed, sexually harassed or bullied.

Anyone who believes that he/she has become subject to harassment directly or, who observes or has knowledge of harassment or bullying towards another employee or, group of employees, is advised to take the following steps immediately:

Stage 1 - Informal Procedure

The purpose of the informal procedure is to ensure that the majority of cases of this nature will be handled effectively and efficiently, in a confidential and sensitive manner, and at local level:

- If possible, a recipient of bullying, harassment or sexual harassment should approach the perpetrator(s) and ask him or her to stop.
- The employee should inform the individual(s) of the club's policy on sexual harassment and harassment or on anti-bullying and advise him/her that continuance of this behaviour will result in the employee making a formal complaint.
- The employee may approach their manager or another manager for support in approaching the perpetrator(s) or for advice if in doubt about whether the behaviour constitutes harassment, bullying or sexual harassment.

Stage 2 - Formal Procedure

In the event that the informal complaint has failed or is inappropriate in the circumstances, the formal procedure should be used as follows:

- The employee should make a complaint to their manager or manager's manager, preferably in writing.
- When a manager receives a complaint, a copy must be forwarded to his/her manager or the Chairman.
- The alleged perpetrator(s) will be notified in writing of the details of the complaint.
- A person will be nominated by the club (may be internal or external) to examine the complaint and set up an investigation as necessary.

Stage 3 - Investigation

In the event that the formal procedure does not resolve the issue the club may decide to invoke a formal investigation which would involve the following steps:

- An investigation will be carried out into the alleged offence by the nominated investigation team members
- Should the gravity of the complaint warrant it, the investigation may be conducted by an independent consultant
- The investigation will be conducted thoroughly, objectively, with sensitivity, confidentially and with due respect to the rights of all parties concerned
- All parties concerned will be interviewed including any witnesses and each party will be informed of their right to be represented by a trusted colleague
- Following the investigation the employee and alleged perpetrator(s) will be provided with a written copy of the findings.

Outcome

Following the above, the club will implement the following course of action:

- Should the results of a thorough investigation of an alleged incident reveal that an employee or member has engaged in actions or conduct which constitute harassment or bullying, appropriate disciplinary action will be taken, up to and including termination of the employment relationship, depending on the seriousness of the violation.
- The claimant will be notified in writing that a thorough investigation has been conducted and assured that appropriate corrective action has been taken.
- If the results of a thorough investigation of an alleged incident reveal that an employee has not engaged in actions or conduct constituting harassment or bullying the claimant and the alleged harasser will be immediately notified that a thorough investigation has been conducted and the results indicate that there are no grounds to substantiate the harassment or bullying allegation.

Retaliation

Retaliation of any kind against a club member for complaining or taking part in any investigation in the context of this policy, or any adverse action taken against an employee, because the employee has lodged a harassment complaint, or participated in the club's investigation of a complaint, will give rise to appropriate corrective action, up to and including dismissal.

False Accusations

Deliberately making false accusations, if proven, will result in the imposition of the appropriate disciplinary action to the complaining party.

Monitoring and Training

The club agrees to monitor the implementation of its Equal Opportunity and Dignity and Respect policies and provide training as necessary

SECTION 31: ACCIDENT MANAGEMENT

The nature of the club activities is such that accident or incidents may occur from time to time to staff, volunteers, visitors, etc to the club.

Internally

All accidents and incidents should be immediately reported to the Club Health and Safety Officer.

The purpose of the immediate reporting of an accident or incident is to ensure that staff and others who may be affected by the accident/incident is appropriately safeguarded and where necessary arrangements made to provide them with the necessary care and treatment.

All such incidents should be immediately documented in the attached GAA Accident / Incident report form. Completion of the form enables:

- A full record to be kept of the accident/incident to enable an investigation to take place, to identify contributory factors and to minimise the risk of recurrence
- To provide a report of the accident/incident to the club's insurers.

The Club Secretary shall:

- Ensure that the injured party has received appropriate treatment
- Notify the club Chairperson.
- Complete an accident report form
- Where relevant, report accidents to the GAA's Insurers and Risk and Insurance officer in Croke Park.
- Collect all relevant information /evidence in relation to the accident - take and retain appropriate photographs, witness statements, etc
- Identify the cause of the accident and instigate any action to prevent recurrence of the accident

A copy of the Accident Incident Report form is included in Appendix C.

GAA Insurers

The Club Secretary shall report accidents to the GAA's Insurers and Risk and Insurance officer in Croke Park.

Externally - To the Health and Safety Authority in accordance with the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Reporting of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences) Regulations 2016.

What is an accident for the purposes of the above regulations?

The Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005 contains the following definitions:

- Accident' means an accident arising out of or in the course of employment which, in the case of a person carrying out work, results in personal injury.
- Personal injury' includes -
 - (a) any injury, disease, disability, occupational illness or any impairment of physical or mental condition, and
 - (b) any death,that is attributable to work.

What is Reportable?

For the purposes of the 2016 Regulations only fatal and non-fatal injuries are reportable.

Note: Diseases, occupational illnesses or any impairments of mental condition are not reportable.

- Fatal accidents must be reported immediately to the Authority or Gardaí so that the necessary action including an investigation by the Health and Safety Authority can take place. Such accidents may have taken place at:
 - The employer's place of work
 - Another employer's place of work
 - A location other than the normal place of work, e.g. a public road

Subsequently, the formal report should be submitted to the Authority within five working days of the death.

Where an employee dies within a year of an accident, the death must be reported even if the accident was originally reported.

- Non-fatal accidents or dangerous occurrences should be reported to the Authority within ten working days of the event. The injury of any employee as a result of an accident while at work where the injury results in the employee being unable to carry out their normal work duties for more than three consecutive days, excluding the day of the accident, must be reported.

Reportable fatal and non-fatal accidents don't just relate to employees who are directly engaged in the work activity but also include the following:

- An employee who was not doing the actual work that is the subject of the accident, e.g. an employee passing by when accident occurred
- A non-employee or member of the public outside the course of the employment, e.g. load falls from a truck, shelving or scaffolding onto a passer-by resulting in personal injury

How are the three consecutive days calculated?

- Excludes the day of the accident
- Includes weekend and other days off
- Includes where the duration of absence is less than three consecutive days but the employee returns to lighter or other non-normal duties.

Non-Reportable Accidents

- Where the 3 or more days that an employee is absent from work due to an accident are non-consecutive
- An employee is injured in a traffic collision while commuting to or from work

Dangerous Occurrences - What are they and what are reportable?

These are defined in the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005, as being: A 'dangerous occurrence' means an occurrence arising from work activities in a place of work that causes or results in:

- (a) the collapse, overturning, failure, explosion, bursting, electrical short circuit discharge or overload, or malfunction of any work equipment,
- (b) the collapse or partial collapse of any building or structure under construction or in use as a place of work,
- (c) the uncontrolled or accidental release, the escape or the ignition of any substance,
- (d) a fire involving any substance, or
- (e) any unintentional ignition or explosion of explosives,

as may be prescribed.

The prescribed dangerous occurrences which must be reported to the Authority relevant to retail services are as follows:

- Explosion or Fire
- Escape of flammable substances (liquids or gases)

Further guidance in relation of what is included in each of the above is given in the HSA's Guidance on the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work (Reporting of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences) Regulations 2016

Who is responsible for reporting?

Employers, self-employed, landlords, owners and tenants all have a duty to report accidents and dangerous occurrences to the Health and Safety Authority.

Records relating to reportable accidents and dangerous occurrences must be retained by the employer for 10 years from the date of the accident.

How to Report?

As stated above, fatal accidents must be reported immediately to HSA and Gardai.

Subsequently reporting of fatal accidents, non-fatal accidents and dangerous occurrences should be reported on-line to www.hsa.ie.

SECTION 32: SUMMARY - IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION

Promoting a Safe Club Environment - Managing Risks

To actively carry out the club's policy in relation to health and safety, to maintain a general consciousness of safety and to promote a safe club environment, the following will be kept in place:

- General stewardship by the Executive Committee of health and safety policy in the club
- Promoting awareness of safety issues through such means as poster, signs, etc
- Giving safety instructions regularly to the management of the under-age sections of the club
- Using external expertise to maintain fire extinguishers, training in same and in First Aid.
- Proper reporting of accidents or dangerous occurrences action to prevent recurrence

Identification of hazards and assessment of risks is an ongoing process and any identified hazard or risk should be immediately reported to the Chairperson or Secretary.

The Executive Committee will ensure the hazard or risk is assessed immediately as 'high', 'medium' or 'low' and appropriate action taken depending on its level. This is a very important aspect of our safety policy and it is expected that when an area is audited for safety, it will be found that any accidents, injuries, collisions, hazards, etc., will have been properly reported and documented.

Monitoring & Revision

The Chairman will ensure that:

- Accidents and accident investigations are reviewed
- Resources are provided to correct such exposures to health and safety hazards.
- The Safety Statement is reviewed annually or when significant changes take place.

APPENDIX 1 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk Assessment Introduction

In accordance with *Section 19 of the Safety Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005*, Risk Assessments have been completed for activities by the Club. This was carried out in February and June 2018.

Members will be made aware of the Risk Assessments relevant to their activities. A Risk Assessment will be reviewed where:

- (a) There has been significant change in the matters to which it relates, or
- (b) There is another reason to believe that it is no longer valid, e.g. new legislation, following an accident, introduction of a new process, etc.

Following the review, Risk Assessments will be amended as appropriate.

Persons carrying out Risk Assessments will have regard to *Schedule 3 of Safety Health and Welfare at Work Act 2005* as detailed in the Appendices.

Hazard Identification

The policy of Dunboyne GAA is to identify hazards associated with the club's activities and to assess the risk to Safety and Health and to control risks as far as is practicable so that they are reduced to an acceptable level.

A "Hazard" refers to any substance, article, material or practice, which has the potential to cause harm to the Safety, Health or Welfare of members or third parties.

Risk refers to the potential of the hazard to cause harm in the actual circumstances of use. The risk assessment methodology employed in this Safety Statement is described below.

Risk Control measures are intended to reduce the risk to an acceptable level. St Peters Dunboyne GAA club commits itself to the elimination of hazards where reasonably practicable. This approach will take into account normal good practice within the GAA and associated standards and guidelines where these are available.

Six Steps to Risk Assessment

- Step 1:** Make a list of the work tasks that are your responsibility
- Step 2:** Identify the risks - what are the hazards, who might be harmed and how?
- Step 3:** Estimate the risk
- Step 4:** Evaluate the risk
- Step 5:** Record your findings
- Step 6:** Review your findings.

Step 1. Make a list of the tasks that are undertaken within the club

Almost everything in the club - the activities that take place, the people involved in those activities, the equipment they use and the different locations they take place in - can be a hazard in some circumstances.

That's why it's essential that you make a list of every task undertaken by club members. The best way to do this is to walk around the Club and see for yourself what's going on. If you don't do this, it's possible that a hazard could be overlooked and therefore not included in the risk assessment.

Tasks may include Ground Maintenance, operation of a Gymnasium or other leisure facilities, training, matches, travelling to away matches, major events, fund raisers, hiring out facilities etc.

It may be useful to record the following

- (a) A description of the location(s) these activities take place
- (b) The people who work in these areas or may be exposed to hazards (ground staff, players, juveniles, members of the public, etc)
- (c) Permanent and temporary pieces of equipment and substances used at the locations (temporary goal posts, herbicides, lawnmowers, etc)
- (d) Activities carried out at different locations. It is useful to breakdown each task into the activities required to complete the task. Ground maintenance may include the use of strimmers, lawnmowers, rollers, etc). Training may include the set-up of temporary goalposts, travel to the training ground if not on the main pitch, etc

Step 2: Identify the risks - what are the hazards, who might be harmed and how?

Now that you've completed your tasks list, you can identify the risks - to do this you need to know what the hazards are, who might be harmed and how.

So how can you identify the hazards?

- Observe the physical layout at each location and the activities being carried out. For example, do people have enough space to perform the task/training/etc without being unnecessarily at risk?
- Speak to other Club Members and find out whether they consider anything in the area to be a hazard - they may have noticed something which isn't obvious to you
- Inspect relevant Club records, such as accident records, manufacturer's, instructions, previous claims or data sheets
- Read up on hazards relevant for the area. For example, if ground maintenance people work with hazardous chemicals. If they do, they should have some knowledge of these topics.

Step 3: Estimate the risk

Now that you've identified what the hazards are, you'll need to weigh up how serious each risk is.

You need to consider two things:

- How likely it is that something could go wrong
- How serious the outcome could be?

When you've considered all relevant factors, you can rank the likelihood of an accident occurring. You'll find it helpful to do this by using a three-point scale:

Low (1): If it's unlikely that the event will happen

Medium (2): If it's fairly likely that the event may happen

High (3): If it's likely that the event will happen.

Now that you've calculated the likelihood of an accident occurring, you need to do the same for the consequence. When you've considered all relevant factors, you can rank the seriousness of the accident.

Again, you'll find it helpful to do this by using a three-point scale:

- Low (1):** Minor injuries requiring first aid - for example, grazes or minor cuts
- Medium (2):** An injury requiring further medical assistance - for example, cuts needing stitches or broken bones
- High (3):** Major injuries, such as paralysis, or death.

Now you can estimate the level of risk involved - whether something is going to be a low risk, a medium risk or a high risk.

Risk = likelihood x consequence.

We might decide that for a task involving the cleaning of windows in the club that it's unlikely that the window cleaner will fall because the ladder is robust and secure, so we'll rank the likelihood as low (1).

We might also decide that if the window cleaner were to fall from the lowest rungs of the ladder the injuries might not be so severe as if she fell from the upper rungs of the ladder - so the seriousness might be low (1) for the lower rungs and high (3) for the upper rungs.

For the two outcomes we've just described, we have two levels of risk:

$$1 \times 1 = 1 \text{ and } 1 \times 3 = 3$$

Suppose in another situation the ladder is in poor shape, not secure and on uneven ground. So this time we rank the likelihood of falling from the ladder as high (3). Again, as above, the seriousness of the fall could range from low (1) to high (3). So we have two levels of risk:

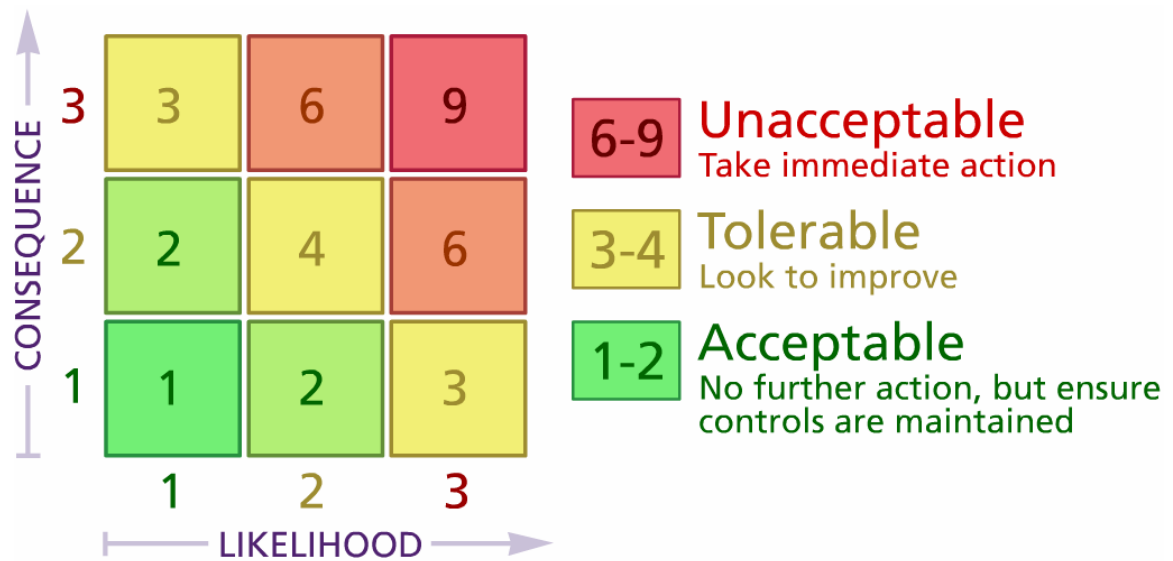
$$3 \times 1 = 3 \text{ and } 3 \times 3 = 9$$

Step 4: Evaluate the risk

Once you've estimated the risk and worked out your risk level as a club you must decide what you are going to do about it.

Usually, the higher the risk level, the more serious the risk is and the more likely you'll need to take action. To make it easier to decide on the urgency of the action, you can allocate an action level to each level of risk.

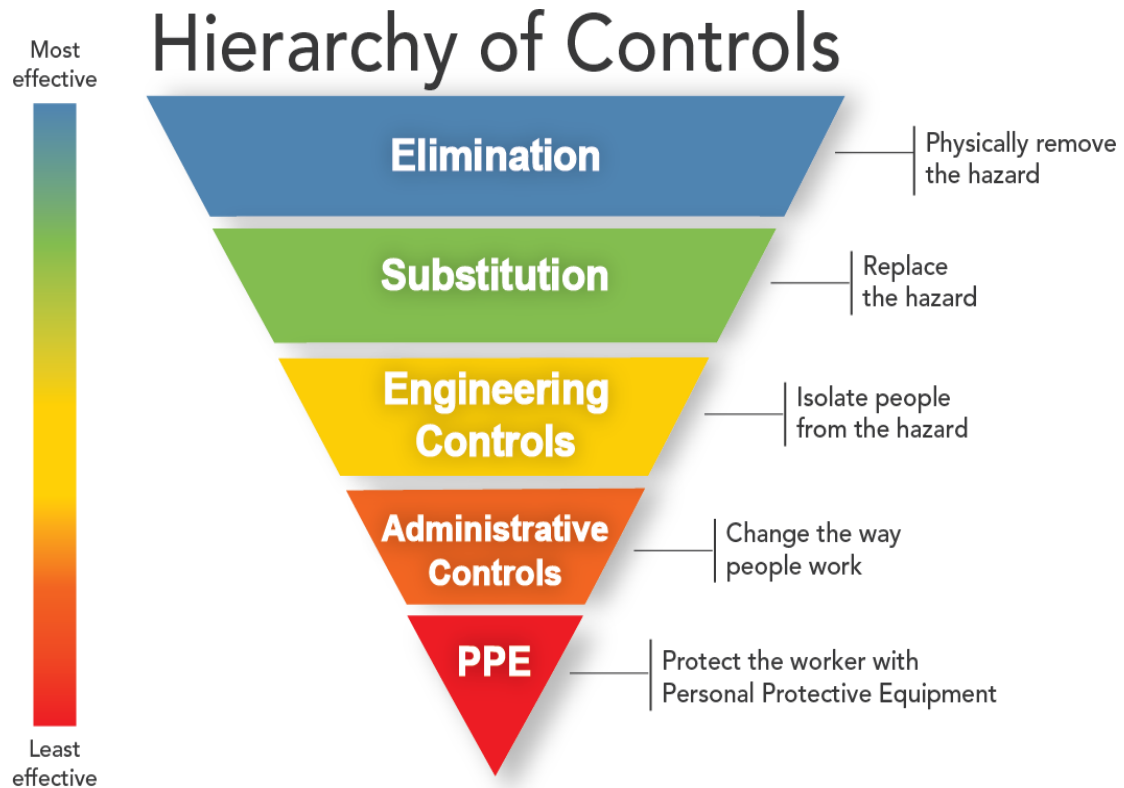
This way of estimating and evaluating risk is called the ‘risk matrix’ approach - it’s a commonly used tool.



Once you’ve done something to reduce the risk, you’ll need to estimate and evaluate the risk again to see whether you’ve done enough.

See Appendix 3 for Hierarchy of Controls

APPENDIX 2



APPENDIX 3: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PREVENTION

Schedule 3 of the 2005 Safety, Health and Welfare at Work Act contains what are termed the General Principles of Prevention on which are based the duties of the employer under Section 8 of the Act.

1. The avoidance of risks
2. The evaluation of unavoidable risks
3. The combating of risks at source
4. The adaption of work to the individual, especially as regards the design of places of work, the choice of work equipment and the choice of systems of work, with a view, in particular, to alleviating monotonous work and work at a predetermined work rate and to reducing the effect of this work on health.
5. The adaption of the place of work to technical progress
6. The replacement of dangerous articles, substances or systems of work by safe or less dangerous articles, substances or systems of work.
7. The giving of priority to collective protective measures over individual protective measures.
8. The development of an adequate prevention policy in relation to safety, health and welfare at work, which takes account of technology, organisation of work, working conditions, social factors and the influence of factors related to the work environment.
9. The giving of appropriate training and instructions to employees.

APPENDIX 4: INSURANCE AND INJURY FUND COVER FOR YOUR CAMP ARE CONDITONAL ON COUNTY BOARD PERMISISON FOR YOUR CAMP

Club Name:		
Type of Camp:		
Confirm County Board have granted permission to the club for this camp and by whom	Permission in place	
	Permission granted by	
Camp Venue:		
Start Date:		
Finish Date:		
Daily Start and Finish Time:		
Full Underage section registered with the GAA Injury Benefit Fund:		
Registration process in place for all attendees:		
Camp Co-Ordinator / Head Coach Name and Contact Details:		
Camp Contact Names Details:		
Coach Name	Contact details	Role / Area Assigned
Supervisor Name	Contact details	Role / Area assigned
Camp Assistant Name (Age 16-18yo old only)	Contact Details	Coach assigned

Detail Daily schedule / timetable of activities & location;	
Day 1	
Day 2	
Day 3	
Day 4	
Day 5	

	Action Required	By	Due	Comments
COACH EDUCATION CHECKLIST				
All Coaches / Supervisors / Camps Assistants have been vetted by one of the Gaelic Games Associations in accordance with legislation, prior to commencing in their role.				
All coaches have completed minimum Gaelic Games coach training				
All coaches have attended Gaelic Games Associations Child Safeguarding training prior to commencing their role				
Adequate ratio of coaches to attendees in place – Camp Supervisors may be included in the ratio calculation, but Camp Assistants cannot. Please record ratio in place				
Adequate male: female ratio in place with respect to coaches				
When reviewing ratios consider that additional supervision may be required to manage Day 1 registration process, lunch breaks & end of Camp Day collection				
Daily supervision rota in place in place for Lunch break				
All coaches to wear appropriate clothing				
All Sliotars / balls to be gathered during lunch break				
Adequate rest periods scheduled into the daily activity plans?				
FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT				
Has the pitch been marked and checked before activities				
Playing surface safe and free from hazards				
Are ground markings safe and sufficient distance from fencing and other structures				

Water available near playing area for refilling of bottles. Water checked for safety.				
Are goals secured and anchored and free from hazards				
Where portable goals are used only those that meet IS356/357 to be used				
Coaches instructed in best practice for placing and securing portable goals				
Other sports equipment to be used is safe and in good repair				
Rubbish bins provided for player and public use and emptied regularly				
Visitors / spectators separated from the playing area with appropriate barrier				
VENUE FACILITIES				
Running water facilities				
Toilets - Regular cleaning programme with daily deep disinfection in place				
Toilets maintained and adequately stocked with hand soap, toilet roll, and cleaning products				
ROLE OF PARENT / GUARDIAN				
Parents advised on what children need to bring to camp E.G.- as follows; - Packed Lunch + Drink - Hurley and Helmet for Hurling and Camogie - Mouthguard for Football - Suitable playing gear, tracksuit, shorts, runners, boots - Rain jacket and changes of gear on wet days - Sun cream and baseball hat - Towel - Water - Hand sanitiser				
FIRST AID TREATMENT / INCIDENT REPORTING				
Any First Aid treatment given must be recorded on the First Aid treatment sheet in the supporting documents				
All Injuries or incidents are to be reported using the accident report form in the supporting documents				

and must be sent to Croke Park for the attention of Ciara Clarke				
Any complaints received during the duration of the Camp must be fully documented and a record kept at the club. The club should make all efforts to address complaints in a timely and satisfactory manner.				