Design Risk Management

What does this mean?
How do designers carry out DRM?
Is it really a procedure?

CDM as a Process

Design Phase
Notification of Construction F10
(Pre - Construction Information)

Construction Phase
The Construction Phase Plan

Completion Phase
The Health and Safety File
Your Capability - Competence

- Mission Statement
- Through employment process
- Affiliations
- Supervision
- Training
- Experience
- Mitigations
- Access to competent advice
- Your attributes – the influence

Safety and Design Guidance 1.

- Building Regulations Approved Documents
- Regulations & Approved Codes of Practice
- Workplace Regulations
- BB100 Designing Against the Risk of Fire in Schools
- BS 8300 – Design of Buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people
- The CDM Regs
- Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005

Safety and Design Guidance 2.

- Website – HSE Red & Green Lists
- HSE Website and Guidance
- APS Website and Guidance
  - Guidance for Designers checking for Project Hazard & Risk Assessments.
- RIBA Website and Guidance
  - Meeting the Requirements of the CDM Regulations: 10 Tips for Architects
The principles of prevention

Dutyholders should use these principles to direct their approach to identifying and implementing precautions which are necessary to control risks associated with a project.

The general principles of prevention

(a) avoiding risks;
(b) evaluating the risks which cannot be avoided;
(c) combating the risks at source;
(d) adapting the work to the individual, especially as regards the design of workplaces, the choice of work equipment and the choice of working and production methods, with a view, in particular, to alleviating monotonous work and work at a predetermined work-rate and to reducing their effect on health;

(e) adapting to technical progress;
(f) replacing the dangerous by the non-dangerous or the less dangerous;
(g) developing a coherent overall prevention policy which covers technology, organisation of work, working conditions, social relationships and the influence of factors relating to the working environment;
(h) giving collective protective measures priority over individual protective measures; and
(i) giving appropriate instructions to employees.
Hazard Elimination and Risk Reduction

Eliminate
Reduce
Inform
Control

Risk Assessment

Step 1 - Identify the hazards
Step 2 - Decide who might be harmed and how
Step 3 - Evaluate the risks and decide on precautions
Step 4 - Record your findings and implement them
Step 5 - Review your assessment and update if necessary

The Process of Design Risk Management:

- Established and Recorded Processes and Procedures
- This is likely to already be more or less in place as part of quality assurance.
- Formal and Informal Design Reviews
- Design Team Meetings and Workshops
- Records of Meetings
- The design and information provided
Example DRM Check List
For Hazard Identification

Physical Environment
Chemical and/or biological environment
Hazardous systems
Normal activities
Slips and trips
Working at height
Abnormal events

Risk Management

The processes for designers and contractors should be very similar but must reflect the different stages of the project.

All must consider the “Principles of Prevention” Regulation 7 - See Appendix 7 of the ACOP.

Any procedure must be proportional to the type of project and the likely level of risk.

Generic assessments (although they may be relevant to standard procedures) are not relevant under CDM.

Risk Management

Designer’s duties under CDM require considerable common sense and openness in order to relate to other duty-holders in a constructive manner.

Contractors must concentrate on the specific hazards presented for the particular project they are involved with.
Design Risk Management
V
Design Risk Assessment

Do Something!
Action Instigates Thought?

Residual Hazards
Designer’s must provide information to others (other designers, contractors, users, etc) on significant residual hazards.

Other designers, contractors and users must pay attention and actively seek out information on Residual Hazards.

Provision of Information
Pre-Construction Information *
The Health and Safety File *

Remember, we are dealing with competent professionals throughout the process and various stages therefore, only significant residual hazards should be considered.
Are there any final questions?