



CONSTRUCTION  
INDUSTRY  
FEDERATION



# BUILDING CONTROL (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS 2014

---

CIF GUIDANCE DOCUMENT





## CONTENTS

1. Introduction	3
2. Legislative background	4
3. Definitions	5
4. Process	6
5. Documents at tender stage	7
6. Building Control Management System	8
7. Construction Products Regulation	9-10
8. Professional indemnity insurance	10
9. Completion of a building (definition of Substantial/Practical Completion)	11-13
10. Application of Building Control Regulations for single dwelling houses and extensions	13
Appendix – Useful web addresses	14



## 1. Introduction

The purpose of the Building Control Regulations is to provide administrative processes to regulate the Building Regulations. The Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014 strengthen the current arrangements in place for the control of building activity by requiring greater accountability in relation to compliance with the Building Regulations in the form of statutory certification of design and construction, lodgement of compliance documentation, mandatory inspections during construction and validation, and registration of certificates.

The new Regulations came into operation on March 1, 2014, and apply to any development where a Commencement Notice is filed after March 1, 2014. The Regulations apply to:

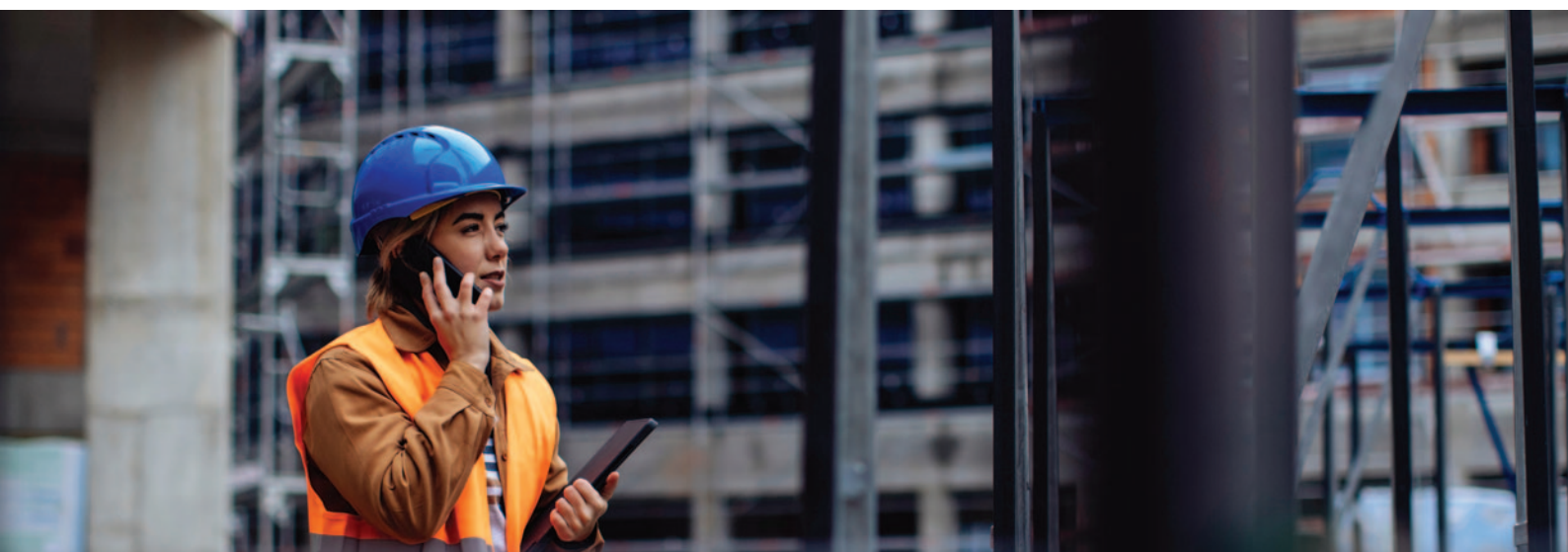
- A. The design and construction of a new dwelling.**
- B. Any extension to a dwelling involving a floor area of more than 40m<sup>2</sup>.**
- C. Any works where a fire safety certificate is required.**

A and B above relate mainly to residential construction; however, C extends to virtually any type of commercial building including some

*The new Regulations came into operation on March 1, 2014 and apply to any development where a Commencement Notice is filed after March 1, 2014.*

falling under the heading of Civil Engineering Construction, for example Wastewater Treatment Plants.

Up until March 1, 2015, interim arrangements existed under the Building Control (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2014, S.I. 105 of 2014, which provided an exemption from the requirements of the new Regulations for buildings intended for use as places of first, second or third-level education, and buildings intended for use as hospitals or primary care centres, where planning permission was obtained before March 1, 2014, contract documents were signed before November 1, 2014, and a valid commencement notice was lodged with the building control authority no later than March 1, 2015. These have now expired.





## 2. Legislative background

The new Building Control (Amendment) Regulations were introduced by Statutory Instrument 9 of 2014, which revokes and replaces SI 80 of 2013. The Regulations have the effect of amending existing legislation to strengthen existing provisions in relation to notifications, compliance and registration of buildings. The Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014 introduce amendments to the Building Control Act 1990 (No. 3 of 1990) as amended by the Building Control Act 2007 (No. 21 of 2007), and the Building Control Regulations 1997 (SI No. 496 of

1997) as amended by the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2000 (SI No. 10 of 2000), the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2004 (S.I. No. 85 of 2004), and the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2009 (SI No. 351 of 2009).

The Building Control Regulations have existed since 1991 and regulate the following:

- Commencement Notices;
- 7 Day Notices;
- Fire Safety Certificates, revised Fire Safety Certificates and Regularisation Fire Safety Certificates;
- Disability Access Certificates and revised Disability Access Certificates;
- Maintenance of Registers; and,
- Fees.

It must be noted that the obligation to build in accordance with the Building Regulations has not changed; it is the certification process that has changed under the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014.

*It must be noted that the obligation to build in accordance with the Building Regulations has not changed; it is the certification process which has changed*





### 3. Definitions

A number of new terms have been included in the legislation and are set out here for ease of reference. These definitions are those contained in the Code of Practice for Inspecting and Certifying Buildings and Works:

- a. "Act of 1990" means the Building Control Act 1990 (No. 3 of 1990) as amended by the Building Control Act 2007 (No. 21 of 2007);
- b. "Ancillary certificates" means a certificate other than a statutory certificate of compliance as prescribed in the Building Control Regulations given by a competent person to confirm compliance of elements of the building, design or works with Building Regulations, and "Ancillary Certifier" means a person proposed to issue such a statement. (Note: a "person" also includes a company);
- c. "Assigned Certifier" means the competent, registered professional person so assigned, in accordance with the Building Control Regulations;
- d. "Builder" means a competent builder appointed, for purposes of the Building Control Regulations, by the building owner, to build and supervise the works;
- e. "Building Control Authority" means a local authority to which section 2 of the Building Control Act 1990 applies;
- f. "Building Control Regulations" means the Building Control Regulations 1997 to 2014 and any amendments thereto;
- g. "Building Owner" means the person who has commissioned or paid for the works and who has legal entitlement to have such works carried out on their behalf;
- h. "Building Regulations" means the Building Regulations 1997 to 2013 and any amendments thereto;
- i. "Certificate of Compliance" means a certificate of compliance provided for under section 6(2)(a)(i) of the Act of 1990;
- j. "Commencement Notice" means a notice referred to in section 6(2)(k) of the Act of 1990;
- k. "Competent Person": 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 and/or complexity of the building or works, the person possesses sufficient training, experience and knowledge appropriate to the nature of the work to be undertaken;
- l. "Construction" includes the execution of works in connection with buildings and any act or operation necessary for, or related to the construction, extension, alteration, repair or renewal of a building; and "constructed" will be construed accordingly;
- m. "Design" includes the preparation of plans, particulars, drawings, specifications, calculations and other expressions of purpose according to which the Construction, extension, alteration, repair or renewal concerned is to be executed and "designed" will be construed accordingly;
- n. "Design Certifier" means the person who signs the Certificate of Compliance (Design);
- o. "Enforcement Notice" has the meaning assigned to it by section 8 of the Act of 1990;
- p. "Inspection Notification Framework" or "INF" has the meaning set down in section 7.3 of the Code of Practice;
- q. "Inspection Plan" has the meaning set down in section 7.1 of the Code of Practice;
- r. "the Minister" means the Minister for the Environment, Community and Local Government; and
- s. "works" includes any act or operation in connection with the construction, extension, alteration, repair or renewal of a building.



## 4. Process

Prior to the commencement of any project falling within the scope of the new Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014, a commencement notice or a 7 Day Notice must be filed. All notices and certificates are included in the schedules to the Regulations. The notice shall be accompanied by:

Such plans, calculations, specifications and particulars as are necessary to outline how the proposed works or building will comply with the requirements of the Second Schedule to the Building Regulations relevant to the works or building concerned, and including:

- general arrangement drawings including plans, sections and elevations;
- a schedule of such plans, calculations, specifications and particulars as are currently designed or as are to be prepared at a later date;
- the completion of an online assessment, via the Building Control Management System (BCMS), of the proposed approach to compliance with the requirements of the Second Schedule to the Building Regulations; and,
- the preliminary Inspection Plan prepared by the Assigned Certifier.

The following certificates and notices in the appropriate forms are set out in the Second Schedule, which should be reviewed by the Main Contractor/Builder at this stage, as some may involve subcontractor/specialist design:

- Certificate of Compliance (Design);
- Notice of Assignment of Person to Inspect and Certify Works (Assigned Certifier);
- Certificate of Compliance (Undertaking by Assigned Certifier);
- Notice of Assignment of Builder; and,
- Certificate of Compliance (Undertaking by Builder).

A 7 Day Notice must also be accompanied by a valid application for a fire safety certificate and a 7 Day Notice



statutory declaration. Forms for this purpose are specified in the Third Schedule. 7 Day Notices are accompanied by a fee of €250 or €5.80 per square metre of floor, whatever is greatest, up to a maximum of €25,000.

Commencement Notices must be received by the Building Control Authority no less than 14 days and no more than 28 days before the Builder wishes to commence work on site. The preferred method of lodgement of notices is via the BCMS. While the Building Owner and Designers can be prosecuted for non-compliance, the Assigned Builder should be aware that they are the only statutory certifier on whom an Enforcement Notice under the Building Control Regulations can be served.

The Builder should carry out the works in accordance with the plans and specifications of the professional design team, their specialists and sub-consultants as necessary, and have regard to these in accordance with the requirements of the Building Regulations.

The Builder should accept the assignment from the Building Owner to build and supervise the building or works outlined in the Commencement Notice.



## 5. Documents at tender stage

All available documents relating to design should be provided to tenderers at tender stage, along with a preliminary inspection plan. A listing of those ancillary certificates required by the Assigned Certifier should also be provided. It is essential for these to be available in order for the tenderer to be in a position to accurately price the works.


While the required ancillary certificates should be detailed in the Invitation to Tender to allow the measurement and pricing of the associated design work, these may be adjusted post main contract and depending on the specific nature of the project. In these circumstances, the Builder has a significant role to play in what ancillary certificates are required from both professional designers and subcontractors, and these are not simply imposed on them.

This is clear from Section 3.5 (c) and (e) of the BCAR code of practice, which leaves the duty/right of determining the parties required to provide certification to the Assigned Certifier in conjunction with

the Builder. It is also implicit in 3.2 that a meeting is held between the Assigned Certifier and the Builder prior to commencement.

It is important to note that ancillary certificates are designed to be relied upon by the Assigned Builder when certifying the works and when signing the Undertaking by the Builder (UBB) and Part A of the Certificate of Compliance on Completion of the works. The Assigned Builder as a statutory certifier is equally reliant on certification from designers and specialists. Therefore, the Assigned Builder should also be provided with the ancillary certificates from the employers' designers, who are also Ancillary Certifiers.

Be aware that those certificates listed at tender stage become a contractual requirement and, as such, if inappropriate certificates are requested, these must be queried prior to tender submission. For example,  $S_D$  certificates should only be provided by a consultant/specialist designer who is appointed by the Assigned Builder to carry out design services only.



*$S_D$  certificates should only be provided by a consultant/specialist designer who is appointed by the Assigned Builder to carry out design services only.*



## 6. Building Control Management System

The Building Control Management System (BCMS) was established in March 2014 and is recommended by Building Control (Amendment) regulations SI 9 of 2014 as the preferred means of electronic building control administration.

This operates as a system of validation of receipt of the correct documentation, rather than an inspection of the documentation. Arrangements should be put in place by the Assigned Certifier and the Builder to ensure that records relating to the full service they provided to individual projects are retained for a minimum period of six years after completion.

The BCMS allows property owners to nominate the Assigned Certifier and the Builder for the works online, with these appointments to be accepted online once the party is registered with the BCMS. Registration is a simple process that requires only an email address.

The user is contacted via email to verify the email address, and can then register with and use the site.

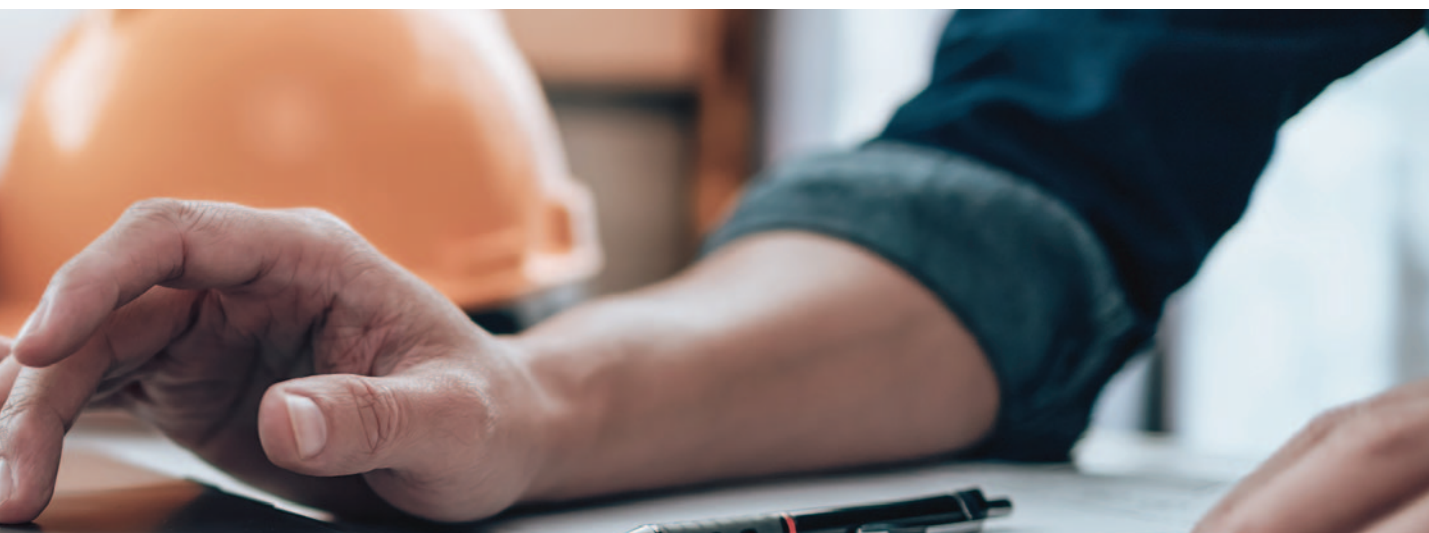
The site is intended for use by property owners, builders, developers, architects and engineers for the electronic filing of Commencement Notices and accompanying documentation, as

well as Certificates of Compliance on Completion. All of these documents are available to complete online via the BCMS. The BCMS is now operational in all 31 Building Control Authorities.

When lodging a Commencement/7 Day Notice, the minimum level of documentation required is as follows:

- Commencement Notice with Part 6 Schedule of Documents attached (plans, calculations, specifications, ancillary certificates and particulars);
- Notice of Assignment of Assigned Certifier;
- Undertaking by Assigned Certifier;
- Notice of Assignment of Builder;
- Undertaking by Builder; and,
- Inspection Notification Framework (with milestone inspections and indicative dates).

These are the documents necessary in order for a commencement notice to be validated, as confirmed by the BCMS and issued in guidance to all local authorities. Once the notice has been validated, works must commence on site within 28 days of the lodgement date, or a new notice will be required.





## 7. Construction Products Regulation

The Construction Products Regulations came into force on July 1, 2013, and require that over 400+ building products must carry the CE Mark. The CE Mark is a declaration of performance of the product, with a correct CE Mark demonstrating the following information:

- company contact details;
- Certified Bodies Issue Number;
- the European Standard it has been checked against;
- the product's designation (type of product); and,
- the product's performance criteria.

In relation to complex products, like fabricated structural steel work, these must show evidence that the fabricator has third-party certification for Factory Production Control Certificate (FPC) under IS EN 1090-1 and 2. These requirements came into force on July 1, 2014. In order for a steelwork contractor to demonstrate their right to CE Mark their products, they must provide the following three documents:

- Factory Production Control Certificate;
- Welding Certificate; and
- Declaration of Performance.

The Construction Products Regulation forms part of the Building Regulations 2007-2013 under the Building Regulations (Part D amendment) Regulations 2013, which requires that works be carried out with proper materials and in a workmanlike manner. The definition of "proper materials" is set out as:

"... materials which are fit for the use for which they are intended and for the conditions in which they are to be used, and includes materials which:

- (a) bear a CE Marking in accordance with the provisions of the Construction Products Regulation;
- (b) comply with an appropriate harmonised standard or European Technical Assessment in accordance with the provisions of the Construction Products Regulation; or,

- (c) comply with an appropriate Irish Standard or Irish Agrément Certificate or with an alternative national technical specification of any State which is a contracting party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, which provides in use an equivalent level of safety and suitability."

Materials include products, fittings, items of equipment and backfilling for excavations. Materials should be of a suitable nature and quality in relation to the purposes and conditions of their use, should be adequately mixed or prepared, and should be applied, used or fixed so as to adequately perform the functions for which they are intended.

The Construction Products Regulation requires that construction products covered by a harmonised standard have a Declaration of Performance and CE Mark as outlined above. Where a construction product is not covered or not fully covered by a harmonised standard, a product can be CE Marked where a European Technical Assessment is obtained for the product on the basis of a European Assessment Document.

In Ireland, all EU standards are given the status of national standards. The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) has produced additional national guidance for some harmonised and non-harmonised EU Standards, which provide guidance on the appropriate minimum performance levels for specific intended uses of the products in Ireland. Where a construction product is covered by such guidance, compliance with the National Annex/Standard Recommendation, in so far as it relates to the product, may be used to demonstrate that the product, when incorporated into the construction works, is fit for the use for which it is intended. In the absence of such guidance, it is essential that the declared performance of a product is fit for the use for which it is intended.

The process of Agrément certification applies to products and processes not falling within the scope of existing standards, either because they are innovative or deviate from established norms. NSAI Agrément assesses, specifies testing and, where appropriate, issues



## 7. Construction Products Regulation *(Continued)*

certificates confirming safety and fitness for purpose in accordance with the Irish Building Regulations. The NSAI may be consulted for advice in relation to equivalence with an Irish technical standard as referred to above.

With regards to workmanship, to ensure a proper standard it is essential that persons are competent, possessing sufficient training, experience and knowledge appropriate to the nature of the work they are required to perform and having particular regard to the size and complexity of such works. BS8000 Workmanship on building sites gives guidance on basic workmanship, and Agrément Certificates issued by the NSAI may specify workmanship for products covered by the certificates. Quality assurance

schemes such as ISO9001, or reference to performance in use, may demonstrate workmanship requirements.

Assigned Builders may be required to demonstrate to the Assigned Certifier that the products they have used are in compliance with Part D of the Building Regulations. Where a sub-contractor is also providing materials that are considered by the Assigned Certifier to be sub-contractor designed, it will suffice for the material to have a Declaration of Performance and CE Mark, which covers the entirety of the product, along with the builder's certificate confirming that such material has been installed in compliance with the Building Regulations, which satisfy the workmanship element.

## 8. Professional Indemnity Insurance


In circular 05/2022, the Office of Government Procurement (OGP) issued Guidance Note 1.1.2 "Professional Indemnity Insurance – Application in the Capital Works Management Framework" setting out changes to the procurement of professional indemnity insurance (PII) on public projects. These changes relate to:

- periods of liability;
- caps on liability;
- Market availability of policy types;

- Levels of cover based on project value; and,
- project Insurance.

Full details on the OGP changes are outlined in Guidance Note GN 1.1.2 located on the OGP's Capital Works Management Website under Pillar 4 - Guidance Notes and Glossary. Click here to download the document:

<https://constructionprocurement.gov.ie/wp-content/uploads/GN-1.1.2-v1.0-09-02-2022-rev17-02-2022.pdf>



*As such, the Assigned Builder is entitled to request documentation from designers for any post-tender design in order to ensure the design is compliant, as they are required to sign off on compliance.*



## 9. Completion of a building *(definition of Practical/Substantial Completion)*

No building may be opened, occupied or used until the mandatory Certificate of Compliance on Completion is registered by the Building Control Authority. Once the works are completed, the Assigned Builder and Assigned Certifier must complete the Certificate of Compliance on Completion (Article 20F) and lodge this with the Building Control Authority via the BCMS. The minimum documents required to be lodged with the Certificate of Compliance on Completion are as follows:

- Certificate of Compliance on Completion (Part A completed by Assigned Builder; Part B completed by Assigned Certifier);
- Annex listing compliance documents (table of plans, calculations, specifications, ancillary certificates and particulars used for the purpose of construction and demonstrating compliance with the requirements of the Second Schedule to the Building Regulations and showing, in particular, how the completed building or works differ from the design submitted to the Building Control Authority prior to construction). These documents are to be listed out and available on request; and,
- the inspection plan as prepared by the Assigned Certifier.

These are the documents necessary in order for a building to be registered, as confirmed by the BCMS. Other documents should not be sought at validation stage unless there is a particular reason. In completing Part A of the Certificate of Compliance on Completion, the Builder is certifying that the building or works as completed have been constructed in accordance with the design documents provided prior to construction and any subsequent documents certified and submitted to the Building Control Authority. This also certifies that, in reliance on such documents, the works are in compliance with the requirements of the Second Schedule to the Building Regulations in so far as they apply to the Building Works concerned. Effectively, the Builder is certifying that the works as designed have been constructed in accordance with the Building Regulations. This applies to all parts of the Works that relate to the relevant Commencement/7 Day Notice. **As such, the Assigned Builder is entitled to request documentation from designers for any post-tender design in order to ensure the**



**design is compliant, as they are required to sign off on compliance.**

In many cases, Assigned Builders who are required to sign a Certificate of Compliance on Completion will rely on the services and works undertaken by sub-contractors and specialist sub-contractors. In these situations, it is appropriate that an Assigned Builder can rely on the certification to be provided by his ancillary sub-contractors and specialist contractors and sub-sub-contractors in respect of works for which they have been engaged. **It should be recognised that ancillary certificates for sub-contractors are not required by the Building Regulations and are designed for the Builder, not the Assigned Certifier, to rely upon.**

### Ancillary certificates

A suite of ancillary certificates has been developed for use in conjunction with the main certificates required under the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014. These ancillary certificates are accompanied by a set of Practice Notes agreed by all the organisations representing industry and the professional sectors, including the Construction Industry Federation (CIF), the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland (RIAI), the Association of Consulting Engineers of Ireland (ACEI), Engineers Ireland and the Society of Chartered Surveyors Ireland (SCSI). The agreed Practice Notes contain examples of elements of building works, for which the



## 9. Completion of a Building *(Continued)*

appropriate ancillary certificates are identified in each case. **Where design work only is undertaken by a party appointed by a Contractor/Builder, and that party does not subsequently undertake the related construction work, then that party would sign one of the certificates prepared by the Professional Bodies, i.e., S<sub>D</sub>, S<sub>C</sub>, S<sub>I</sub>, E<sub>D</sub>, E<sub>C</sub>, E<sub>I</sub> certificates.**

The CIF ancillary certificates (C<sub>S</sub> & C<sub>SS</sub>) are to be used by sub-contractors and sub-sub-contractors who undertake construction and supervision work and related design elements for that work.

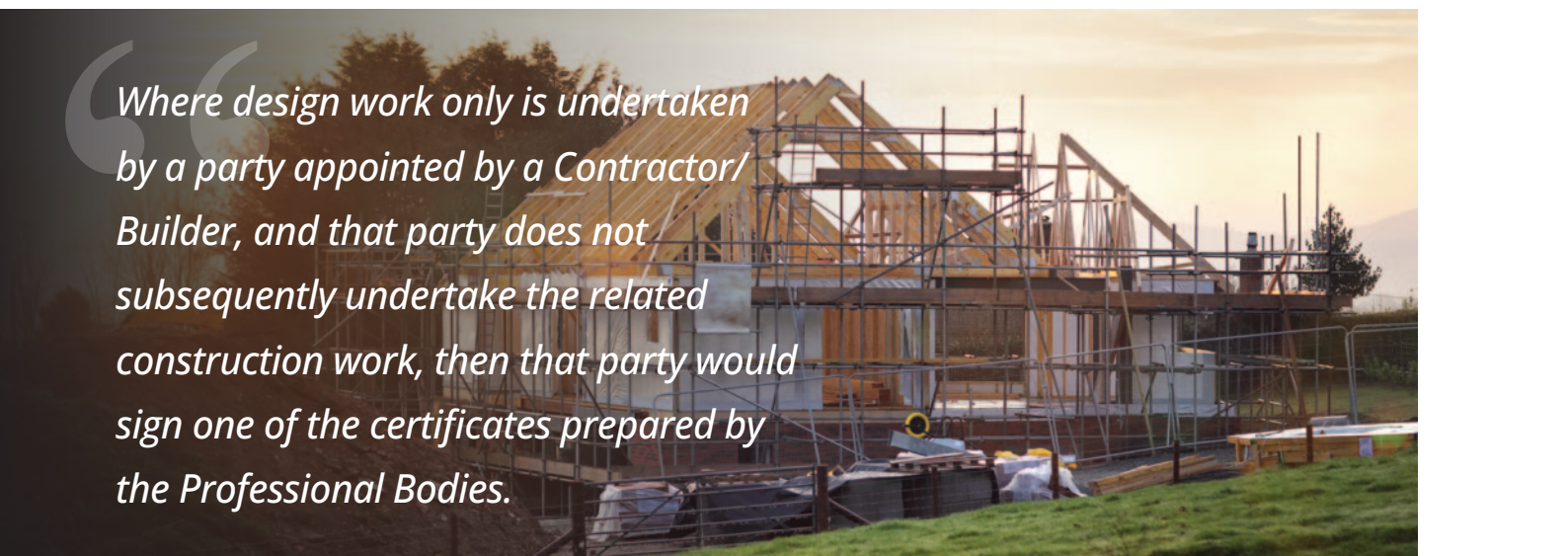
### 21 Day Notice procedure

When the Certificate of Compliance on Completion is received by the Building Control Authority, it has 21 days to issue any queries or request further information. **The building can be registered at any time within the 21-day period, and if no queries are issued within that 21-day period, the building is deemed to have been registered by default.** If the Building Control Authority requires a revised Certificate or further documentation to be lodged, the Building Control Authority may, within seven days of the date of

submission of such a revised certificate or documentation, seek additional clarification in relation to same. Where additional clarification is not sought by the Building Control Authority within this seven-day period, the Building Control Authority will include details of the Certificate of Completion on the statutory register.

### Nominated Date procedure

The Assigned Certifier may avail of a prior notification procedure whereby a date, referred to as the “Nominated Date” on which it is intended to enter a valid Certificate of Compliance on Completion is notified to the Building Control Authority. Where this procedure is used, the plans, calculations, specifications and particulars, as well as the Inspection Plan, must be submitted to the Building Control Authority on a date not more than five weeks and not less than three weeks prior to the Nominated Date, at which point the Building Control Authority shall begin to consider the validity of a prospective Certificate of Compliance on Completion. If all of this information is considered to be sufficient, the Building Control Authority will register the Building on the Nominated Date once a valid Certificate of



*Where design work only is undertaken by a party appointed by a Contractor/Builder, and that party does not subsequently undertake the related construction work, then that party would sign one of the certificates prepared by the Professional Bodies.*



Compliance on Completion has been received the day before the Nominated Date. Once the building has been registered, it can then be opened, occupied or used.

Under the Public Works Contract for Building Works Designed by the Employer, the definition of substantial completion was extended following the introduction of the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014 to stipulate that in order for substantial completion of the works to be achieved, the details in the Certificate of Compliance on Completion of the Works or a part thereof must have been included on the Register maintained under Part IV of the Building Control Regulations.

The Agreement and Schedule of Conditions of Building Contract issued by the RIAI in agreement with the CIF and the SCSI, used for private sector building works, gives the following definition of Practical Completion:

■ “Practical Completion” means that the Works have been carried to such a stage that they can be taken over and used by the Employer for their intended purpose and that any items of work

or supply then outstanding or any defects then patent are of a trivial nature only and are such that their completion or rectification does not interfere with or interrupt such use.

While the building may be complete and ready for its intended use in accordance with the definition of practical completion as set out in the RIAI standard form of contract, it may not be capable of being occupied until the Certificate of Compliance on Completion is submitted and signed off by the Building Control Inspector.

As outlined above, the Assigned Builder is reliant on a minimum level of documentation, which includes third-party documents such as designers’ and specialists ancillary certificates in order to compete the Certificate of Compliance on Completion. The Assigned Builder may not necessarily be in control of this third-party documentation, and therefore should ensure that the registration of the building on the statutory register is not a contractual prerequisite to achieving practical completion. The issue of why the employer cannot occupy the building may then become a dispute of who has responsibility between the parties to the contract.

## 10. Application of Building Control

### *Regulations for single dwellings houses and extensions*

On July 31, 2015, Paudie Coffey TD, Minister of State at the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, and Minister Alan Kelly TD, announced arrangements that will ease the application of the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014 for single dwellings and for domestic extensions.

It was decided to make new amendment regulations in respect of single dwellings and domestic extensions following a review of the Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014 after 12 months of operation. The new amendment regulations will remove the mandatory requirement for statutory certificates of compliance in respect of a new dwelling on a single unit development or a domestic extension. An owner, which includes a self-builder, of these types of project will be allowed to opt out of the requirement for statutory

certification and permitted to demonstrate their compliance with the general obligation to build in accordance with the minimum requirements of the building regulations by alternative means.

The Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government has indicated that additional guidance, including a Sample Preliminary Inspection Plan, is to be published to assist with this process and that a new fit-for-purpose local authority inspection process will be developed to ensure that building standards do not slip in respect of these types of builds. It will also be engaging with The County and City Management Association (CCMA) to ensure that inspection capability is developed and resourced over time with definitive targets and timelines for delivery, to ensure progressive improvement by local authorities in all sectors.



## Appendix

### Useful web addresses

**1. SI 9 of 2014 - Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014:**

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/pdf/2014/en.si.2014.0009.pdf>

**2. Code of Practice for Inspecting and Certifying Buildings and Works – Building Control Regulations 2014 – February 2014:**

[https://nbco.localgov.ie/sites/default/files/2016-10-21\\_code\\_of\\_practice\\_for\\_inspecting\\_and\\_certifying\\_buildings\\_and\\_works\\_final\\_version-2016.pdf](https://nbco.localgov.ie/sites/default/files/2016-10-21_code_of_practice_for_inspecting_and_certifying_buildings_and_works_final_version-2016.pdf)

**3. Part D Building Regulations 2013 – Technical Guidance Document Materials and Workmanship:**

<https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/87e51-technical-guidance-document-d-materials-and-workmanship/>

**4. Guidance Note 1.1.1 – Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014 – Procurement Implications for Contracting Authorities – March 2014:**

[http://constructionprocurement.gov.ie/wp-content/uploads/GN\\_1.1.1.pdf](http://constructionprocurement.gov.ie/wp-content/uploads/GN_1.1.1.pdf)

**5. Ancillary Certificates and Practice Note:**

<https://www.engineersireland.ie/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=S8cMIBsfqNo%3D&portalid=0&resourceView=1>

**6. Frequently Asked Questions:**

[https://nbco.localgov.ie/sites/default/files/20210812\\_cs-national\\_building\\_control\\_management\\_project\\_faqs\\_f04.pdf](https://nbco.localgov.ie/sites/default/files/20210812_cs-national_building_control_management_project_faqs_f04.pdf)



In the final printed brochure the flowchart goes in back pocket of brochure with A5 booklet.





**CONSTRUCTION  
INDUSTRY  
FEDERATION**

**CIF Headquarters**

Construction House  
Canal Road  
Dublin 6  
Phone: 01-406 6000  
Email: [info@cif.ie](mailto:info@cif.ie)

**CIF Cork**

Construction House  
4 Eastgate Avenue  
Little Island  
Cork  
Phone: 021-435 1410  
Email: [cifcork@cif.ie](mailto:cifcork@cif.ie)

**CIF Galway**

Construction House  
8 Montpellier Terrace  
The Crescent  
Galway  
Phone: 091-502 680  
Email: [cifgalway@cif.ie](mailto:cifgalway@cif.ie)

[www.cif.ie](http://www.cif.ie)  
[@CIF\\_Ireland](#)