

Safe Access On Site

- ❖ Everyone can get to their place of work safely
- ❖ Edges from which people could fall are provided with double guard rails or other suitable edge protection
- ❖ Holes are protected with clearly marked and fixed covers to prevent falls
- ❖ Site is tidy
- ❖ Good lighting
- ❖ Fenced off from public

Working at Height

Height **HAZARDS** on Construction Sites

Holes in Floors, Gaps on Working Platforms, Shafts and Stairwells not Adequately Covered, Barricaded, Fenced Off



- ❖ Using ladders or scaffolding without proper fixing is crazy
- ❖ **Never use incomplete scaffolding.**
- ❖ Make sure there are hand rails and toe boards at all edges
- ❖ **Things fall on sites, wear your helmet**
- ❖ Before starting work at heights check for clearance from any overhead power lines

LETHAL LADDERS:

Ladders kill a lot of people.

Make sure the ladder is:-

- ❖ Right for the job. Would scaffolding or a cherry picker be better?
- ❖ In good shape
- ❖ Secured near the top
- ❖ On a firm base and footing
4 up – 1 out
- ❖ Rising at least 1 meter beyond the landing place
OR that there is a proper hand hold

**Always have a firm grip on the ladder
and keep a good balance**

- ❖ Never allow more than one person on a ladder
- ❖ Use tool belts or hand lines to carry objects.
- ❖ Do not lean out from the ladder in any direction
- ❖ If you have a fear of heights – don't climb a ladder
- ❖ Do not allow others to work under a ladder in use

THE ROOF: A RISKY PLACE TO BE.

Very Simply:-

- ❖ Always inspect a roof before you walk on it
- ❖ You must have protection to stop you from falling off the edge
- ❖ You must use proper safety harnesses and running cables when working on top of a roof

Remember: a walk along a fragile roof could be your last

50% of fatal injuries involving roofs are falls thru' fragile materials, 30% are falls from edges and openings

EXCAVATION WORK.

If you want to avoid being buried alive apply these rules:-

- ❖ All excavations deeper than 1.25meters MUST be shored or battered.
- ❖ Excavations deeper than 2 meters MUST have a guard rail or barrier
- ❖ Vehicles working too close to the side of the trench or rubble piled on the sides may cause collapse
- ❖ Vehicles tipping into the excavation must use stop blocks

If you want to avoid being buried alive
apply these rules:-

- ❖ Make sure the excavation is inspected daily
- ❖ Make sure you know where any underground pipes and cables are before you hit them
- ❖ REMEMBER: There is no safe ground that “will not collapse”
- ❖ Trench sides can collapse without warning

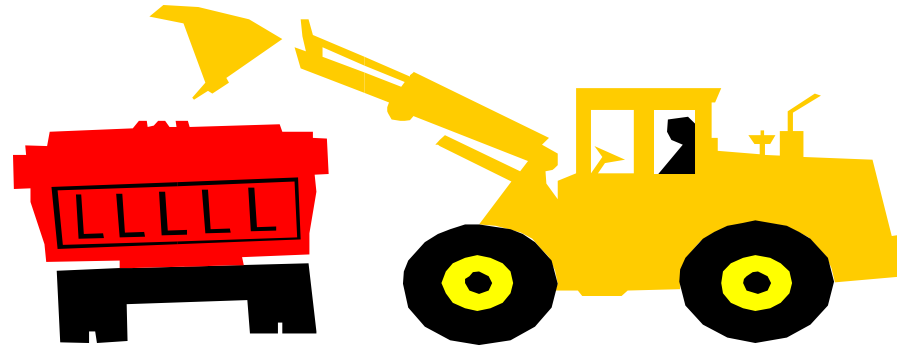
CRANE SAFETY

Very Simply :-

- ❖ The weight of the load must be carefully estimated
- ❖ The crane must be fitted with an automatic safe load indicator (one that works)
- ❖ The crane must always work on a hard, level base
- ❖ The load must be properly fixed and secured
- ❖ The banksman must be trained to give clear signals
- ❖ **NEVER, NEVER** be carried with a load



Traffic Vehicles & Plant



- ❖ Vehicles and pedestrians should be kept apart on-site – separate them as much as possible using barriers
- ❖ Adequate clearance around slewing vehicles
- ❖ Avoid reversing where possible & use one-way system
- ❖ Vehicles should have reversing alarms/sirens
- ❖ Passengers only on vehicles designed to carry them

Goods Hoist

Good Safety Practice

- ❖ Installed by a competent person
- ❖ Rated capacity clearly marked
- ❖ Current examination and inspection report
- ❖ Suitable base enclosure to prevent people being struck by moving part of hoist
- ❖ Landing gates kept shut except when platform is at landing

ELECTRICITY

Good practice with electricity on site:-

- ❖ Treat electricity with respect
- ❖ Check constantly that cables are not damaged or worn
- ❖ Keep trailing cables off the ground and away from water
- ❖ Never overload or use makeshift plugs and fuses

Working near Sewage

Health Risks:

- *Gastroenteritis *Hepatitis
- *Weil's disease (Leptospirosis) {*Rats Urine*}
- *Asthma *Skin/Eye infections *Inflammation of the lungs

How to become infected:

- ❖ Hand-to-mouth contact(eating, drinking, smoking, wiping the face with contaminated gloves) – most common
- ❖ Skin contact(cuts, scratches or wounds and some organisms enter the body through the eyes)
- ❖ Breathing(either as dust or mist)

How to protect yourself:

- ❖ Understand the risks
- ❖ Understand how you may be infected
- ❖ Wear protective clothing
- ❖ Avoid sewage if possible
- ❖ Apply good personal hygiene
- ❖ Cleanse all wounds & cover
- ❖ Change out of contaminated clothing
- ❖ Clean equipment & boots etc on site
- ❖ If in doubt - see your doctor

PPE on-site

Most construction sites require at least:

- ❖ Hard hat
- ❖ Safety Boots
- ❖ Hi-viz jacket
- ❖ Safety Glasses

Wear them always for your safety