

“We are committed to the safety, health and welfare of our workers as a first priority for our operations.”



## **Construction Safety Plan**

Prepared June 2017

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## SECTION 1: SAFETY INTRODUCTION

### A. OUR COMMITMENT

Construction is one of the most dangerous jobs in Bermuda. The industry employs approximately 2000 people who deserve to have safe and healthy workspaces. At SunRise Constructed Ltd the most important asset is our employees. *“We are committed to the safety, health and welfare of our workers as a first priority for our operations.”*

Our work is guided by this Safety Plan so that everyone on the jobsite is protected. The document is steered by local legislation and industry standards. The contents of this binder lay the foundation of our Safety and Health program and has been given to the Safety and Health Committee for implementation. The Safety Plan will be reviewed annually so that the most recent organizational updates, education and information are captured.

Whether you are an employee, contractor or subcontractor, it is necessary to review this Plan so that worker and management can complete projects together safely. You will learn about accident prevention principles and basic safety and health practices for the construction industry. The Appendix also contains forms that can be used to document safety activities.

Overall the principle of working safely is paramount. Depending on the job, safety practices may change so it is important to know when and how these differences should be incorporated. We have begun to apply risk reduction tools so that safe systems can be developed around the three tenets of occupational health and safety - **worksites, people, and equipment**. Doing so lays the groundwork for creating a culture of safety. Sunrise Construction Ltd is committed to continual safety and health improvements as we deliver high standard construction services for our community.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## B. OUR PROFILE AND CONTACTS

<b>Company Name</b>	Sunrise Construction Ltd		
<b>Managing Director</b>	Mr. Gladstone Headlam, Managing Director		
<b>General Manager</b>	Mr. Bernard Kunst, 337-3387		
<b>Project Manager</b>	Mr. Orville Campell, 331-3387		
<b>Address</b>	<b>Physical:</b> Suite 3, Washington Mall 7 Reid Street, Hamilton <b>Mailing:</b> P.O. Box 2860 Hamilton, HMLX		
<b>Head Office Phone</b>	541-3387		
<b>Website</b>	www.sunriseconstructionlimited.com		
<b>Description of Company Products or Services</b>			
<p>We are a small company that offers services for small scale residential to large executive houses, commercial construction and recently, marine construction. We also offer property maintenance and trucking services to our clients</p>			
<b>Number of Employees</b>	12	<b>Year Founded</b>	2003

## C. SAFETY AND HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE

The Safety Committee has been appointed to provide advice and assistance to management and employees on safety and health (S&H) across all worksites. The Safety Committee helps to make sure the Safety Plan is being implemented and updated as needed. Once a month the Safety Committee must meet to discuss, and record safety activities and sign safety minutes. A meeting minute template is found in **Appendix Safety Meeting**. Under the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act 1982 and OSH Regulations 2009 members of the Safety Committee have a duty to:

- ↳ Participate in site surveillance inspections to acknowledge safe behaviors, identify hazards and determine if their controls are satisfactory.
- ↳ Identify the root cause of accidents and dangerous occurrences.
- ↳ Make recommendations of remedial actions that could further reduce/eliminate hazards.
- ↳ Provide advice and assistance in the execution of relevant health and safety training.
- ↳ Promote relevant safety and health education and activities.
- ↳ Address safety and health complaints along with questions from management and/or employees.
- ↳ Liaise with Safety Representatives/committees on projects that have proprietor, general contractor, and/or subcontractor relationships.

Copies of signed minutes will be posted in an easily accessible place at company job sites.

## D. RESPONSIBILITIES

A successful safety and health program is dependent on employees and management working together in partnership. It is necessary for both parties to understand their respective roles and responsibilities so that the safety regime can run efficiently.

**Management** represents the interests of Sunrise Construction Ltd. Ultimately our company is responsible for making sure that our worksites are safe and healthy. Managers and supervisors have a responsibility to:

- ✦ Provide a safe and healthy work environment that is free from or has a reduced risk of hazards.
- ✦ Develop, implement, and monitor the success of the Safety Plan and other supportive policies and procedures.
- ✦ Establish methods to encourage workers to collaborate and provide input about safety and health programs without the fear of retaliation. This includes accepting that employees can report non-compliance reporting and exercise their right to refuse work if their life is in imminent danger.
- ✦ Follow up on reports of unsafe acts or conditions within the workplace, and work with the Safety and Health Office if an agreement on safety and health cannot be reached within the company.
- ✦ Make sure the appropriate and required training and equipment are given to workers that may be exposed to occupational hazards.
- ✦ Review the maintenance and training programs for workplace equipment regularly so that corrections and improvements can be made.
- ✦ Partner with proprietors, general contractors and subcontractors to ensure that workers, the jobsite and equipment are safe.
- ✦ Post the Job Safety and Health Protection poster in a prominent location within the workplace to inform employees of their rights and responsibilities.

**Employees** are required to positively contribute to the safety and health environment in our company. Workers, including subcontractors, have a responsibility to:

- ✦ Report unsafe acts and conditions observed on the jobsite without delay to a Safety Committee member or Foreman so that these may be addressed.
- ✦ Stop work where the safety and health of yourself or others are in imminent danger.
- ✦ Attend all safety and health trainings, and use the safety information that was presented.
- ✦ Request safety and health training on work processes or equipment that is unfamiliar.

- ↳ Use the required personal protective equipment for the job.
- ↳ Notify a Safety Committee member or Foreman about a workplace accident, dangerous occurrence or minor injury that is sustained on the job.
- ↳ Know the emergency procedures and review the site notice plan that have been established for your jobsite.
- ↳ Refrain from the use of illegal drugs or alcohol while working. Doing so will be cause for termination.
- ↳ Inform your supervisor if you are taking strong prescription drugs that warn against driving or the use of machinery.

## SECTION 2: EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### A. EMERGENCY NUMBER

**Call 911** in the case of an emergency and/or a serious occupational incident. An emergency event may include fires, police, emergency medical, major chemical spills or chemical overexposure.

Next, if it is safe to do so and you are able, stabilize the scene so that no one else gets hurt. The Project Manager, Foreman and the appropriate Safety Committee Representative should also be called. Their contact details along with other emergency information are provided on the Site Notice Plan located near the job box.

### B. EMERGENCY EVENTS:

**Fires** are reported by **calling 911**. If the fire is small you may attempt to extinguish it using the PASS method in this section. If you are not able to extinguish the fire:



Evacuate the area;  
Close the door if one is present; and  
Warn others.

The location of fire extinguishers and evacuation routes are included with the Site Notice Plan. It is best to familiarize yourself with these locations ahead of time so that you can



respond quickly if a fire occurs.

Before using the fire, extinguisher remember that it is designed to be used in an upright position. Stand approximately eight feet from the flames and be sure that the wind is at your back before using the PASS method:



- P**-Pull out the pin near the nozzle;
- A**-Aim the extinguisher near the base of the fire;
- S**-Squeeze the nozzle;
- S**-Sweep the base of the fire.

Fire extinguishers should be placed in a visible area free from clutter so that quick retrieval is possible. If an extinguisher is discharged it is important to give it to the Foreman or the Safety Committee Representative listed in the Site Notice Plan so that it can be inspected and recharged before its reuse.

If your clothing catches on fire remember to stop drop and roll. Fire blankets have been shown to cause complications and should not be used. However, a fire extinguisher may be used to extinguish a fire on a person. Report any burn injuries to the Foreman or a Safety Committee member.

Hot works such as welding and soldering ignite fires more than any other cause in construction sites. Worksites commonly store certain solvents, paint, and petroleum products that are excellent fuels for fire. If these activities and products are at the site, extra planning and precaution should be taken to reduce the fire risk such as avoiding the excess storage of combustible materials. An established emergency action plan is often developed to assist with fire response. A template is provided in **Appendix Emergency Evacuation Plan**.

Most construction jobs use the ABC dry-chemical fire extinguisher because it can be used for various types of fires. The four classes of fires are:



**Class A**-combustibles such as wood, cloth, rubber, plastics or paper;

**Class B**-flammable and combustible liquids such as gasoline, alcohol, solvents;

**Class C**-electrical equipment;

**Class D**-combustible metals such as titanium, aluminum, and magnesium. Extinguishers with special agents need to be secured if these types of materials are used in a project.

**Hazardous Substances** that spill should be cleaned up immediately. Workers can be harmed when chemical spills or overexposures occur. If a small spill of a chemical (i.e. oil,

thinners, paint) occurs review the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the appropriate tools, procedures and personal protective equipment (PPE) needed to clean it up. If a larger spill occurs, it is a dangerous substance, the composition is unknown, the necessary clean-up materials are unavailable or symptoms from the exposure become evident:



Evacuate the area;  
Close the door (if possible);  
Warn others, then;  
Call **911**.

If a chemical exposure occurs on your body or clothing remove the contaminated items. Refer to the SDS sheet for direction and immediately inform your Supervisor so that medical aid can be provided if needed. Chemical use is a part of working in construction. However, misuse of chemicals can lead to burns, fires, explosions or toxic exposures.

Chemicals should be stored in central storage areas in an approved cabinet, versus scattering around the worksite. They should be physically segregated according to hazard class to help prevent adverse chemical reactions. Storage in secondary containment, such as plastic tubs, help to minimize the impact of a spill. Avoid storing chemicals near sources of heat or combustion. Remember to keep chemicals storage areas free from clutter and below eye level to protect worker safety and health.

- ↳ **Safety Data Sheets**-Worksites using hazardous chemicals should have Safety Data Sheet (SDS) on hand. The first page should include a chemical inventory and the sheets should be arranged in alphabetical order using tabs. They should be reviewed before chemical use and cleanup. Our chemical inventory and templates are found in **Appendix Chemical Inventory**.
- ↳ **Precautions**-Before working with any chemicals, a review should be made as to the hazards, safety controls, storage, use and disposal. This may be accomplished through training and reviewing references such as SDS sheets. Make sure you have proper training before handling any chemical.
- ↳ **Disposal**-Never dispose of any chemical in the trash, by evaporation or by pouring in a sink or on ground. All chemicals or contaminated material must be disposed of as hazardous waste which is governed by the Ministry responsible for Works and Engineering.

**Workplace Violence** should always be taken seriously! There may be times that you witness or are on the receiving end of escalating anxious, hostile, or challenging behavior on the job. In these incidents, it is important to remain calm and manage how you respond so that a physical altercation does not occur. Remember not to enter an argument or reason with a person exhibiting violent tendencies. Never try to physically detain a violent person in the workplace. Individuals who have made suicidal threats should be observed from a safe

distance.

If a violent person reaches their climax they become unpredictable so the following steps are helpful.

- ↳ **Escape**-Stay calm. Plan an evacuation route so that you can take it without hesitation if the chance occurs. Once safe, report the incident to the Foreman or call 911 depending on the situation. Witnesses should immediately contact management or 911.
- ↳ **Shelter in Place**-Hiding in a locked room or secured space will be limited in most of our worksites, but do so if you can. Walls and other large items can be used as a protection buffer between a violent person and yourself. Scan the area for things that can be used for protection.
- ↳ **Fight Back**-This is ultimately the last resort and should only be done if you feel that your life is in danger.

Workplace violence is a growing concern for employers in Bermuda. Perpetrators of violent threats or acts of violence could be anyone on a worksite. Sunrise Construction Ltd does not tolerate disruptive behavior which include acts of violence or bullying. Our high-quality services are made possible because of the trust and respect that is created and maintained in our workspaces.

Intimidation, harassment, threats and suspicious individuals should be reported immediately to Supervisors or a Safety Committee member so that events can be documented and addressed. Additional prevention steps may also be required.

### C. SAFETY EQUIPMENT:

All workers should know where the emergency safety equipment is located as it may be different at various job sites.

**Fire Extinguishers** must be kept in a designated space that is easily identifiable and accessible.

**Eyewash Stations** are used after chemical contact with the eye(s). Immediately flush the eyeball and inner eyelid with water for approximately 15 minutes. Then proceed to report the incident to your Supervisor. Seek medical treatment if your eyes are still irritable.

**First Aid Kits** must be checked regularly for expiration and always contain the required items outlined by law. At least one person at each worksite with more than five people must be certified in first aid by law and it is advisable that they also have CPR training. The names of trained personnel on the jobsite are identified in the Site Notice Plan. A first aid log is

provided in **Appendix First Aid** so that the contents can be managed.

**Emergency Transportation Provisions** are the costs or plans that Sunrise Construction Ltd. undertakes so that a worker who sustained a workplace injury is immediately transported to medical treatment. This could be payment for ambulance services or maintaining a stretcher on site. The emergency transportation support is determined by the job and listed on the Site Notice Plan.

#### **D. INCIDENT REPORTING AND TREATMENT:**

It is important to report all accidents, minor injuries and dangerous occurrences!

**Accidents** are classified as a **serious injury** or **death**. These happen because of hazardous activities and/or environmental conditions on the job site.

A **serious injury** is an industrial disease, illness or injury. It is applicable to any employee, contractor or subcontractor. An injury is serious when it:

- ↳ Prevents a worker from reporting to work or it stops them from performing their regular job duties after the day that they were hurt;
- ↳ Results in the partial or entire loss of a worker's body part or its function;
- ↳ Causes a worker to have permanent damage of a body function.

A **dangerous occurrence** is also called a near miss. It is a hazardous act or condition that almost causes an accident.

**Minor Injuries** are workplace illnesses or injuries that require medical treatment (other than first aid) but are not classified as a serious injury.

**First Aid** incidents could include cleaning scratches and minor cuts, the dispensing of non-prescription medicine, the removal of debris from the eyes, the application of bandages and other small dressings or the drinking of water to reduce heat stress and massages. First aid is administered at the worksite soon after the event. **Appendix First Aid** contains a log and checklist that must be maintained for compliance.

In the case of an accident **call 911** then immediately notify the Foreman or the Safety Representative of the incident. SunRise Construction Ltd. is legally obligated to report accidents to the OSH office within 24 hours. Similarly, dangerous occurrences must also be reported without delay because the company has 24 hours to notify the OSH authorities.

A formal investigation must be conducted and reported to the OSH office within seven days of an accident or dangerous occurrence. An accident investigation helps to determine the root cause of an event and note the control measures that are recommended for mitigation.

Minor injuries need to be reported to a Foreman or Safety Committee Representative for proper documentation and treatment. It is also followed up by an internal accident investigation so that the root cause of the event can be identified and controlled. **Appendix Accident Investigation** contains Form OSH1 Accident Investigation and a generic investigation template.

## SECTION 3: SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

### A. SAFETY TRAINING

Safety training helps to minimize work hazards and promote safety consciousness throughout our workforce. Training and documentation must be completed prior to equipment operation, exposure to known hazards or when new hazards are identified.

The Safety Committee is responsible for constructing a scheduled training program for new and existing employees. Supervisors are responsible for making sure that employees are current on all safety trainings. The Safety Committee and Supervisors collaborate regularly to make sure the labor force is trained to recognize and reduce safety and health hazards.

Training topics should be reviewed annually unless otherwise noted. Whether formal or informal, the Safety Committee member identified by management is responsible for documenting these sessions and keeping them readily accessible. The information must include:



Employee name, signature;  
Name and title of trainer;  
Date of training session; and  
An outline or copy of training materials.

**General Training** is something that is required for all Sunrise Construction Ltd. employees and subcontractors. Basic construction safety elements are outlined in the Safety Plan.

**Specific Training** is also required for all workers on our job sites. These sessions are specific to individual job duties. At least monthly training will be scheduled to cover the relevant safety topics of the workplace. Job specific training should also include complete comprehension of operator manuals for machines/tools used on the job.

Workers must be trained on all pieces of equipment that are used on the job. An employee should notify a Supervisor when they have not been trained on a machine that is part of their work duty. If a worker's judgment/motor skills appear to be impaired (medication, fatigue, illness, etc.) a Supervisor should be notified and the employee reassigned to non-machine work duties.

**Training Practices and Techniques** used for the job are generally determined by the Safety Committee and Supervisor. Forward planning is used so that a positive safety environment is created that is purposeful and efficient. SunRise Construction Ltd. combines various training techniques such as:

- ↳ Classroom workshops;
- ↳ On-the-job safety training;
- ↳ Audio visual and brochure materials;
- ↳ Toolbox talks (weekly informal meetings).

Specific safety training for the construction industry is exhaustive so a training log template is provided in **Appendix Training**.

## **B. PERSONNEL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) can help prevent employees from workplace injuries and illnesses. PPE is the last line of defense from hazard exposure so it must not be depended on solely. Controls are the first line of defense. When controls are combined with PPE workers have the best protection.

**Administrative controls** include scheduling shifts and breaks to lessen the time workers spend in exposure areas and creating safe procedures around a workplace hazard.

**Engineering controls** do not mitigate hazards but involve physically changing hazard exposures. An example is installing a guard on a machine or using a less caustic substance.

All construction personnel must wear PPE whenever it is necessary. It is the responsibility of the Supervisor to make sure that all employees are trained on PPE, know where it is located, properly use it and know their limitations.

PPE is designed to protect against chemical, mechanical, electrical, physical and other hazards. Any PPE provided by our company has written guidelines and training. Workers who purchase their own PPE should be sure that it meets the standards set out by the Safety Committee member identified by management, and they are provided with training and written guidelines on their use.

All workers should maintain and inspect PPE to prevent hazards and make sure that they are in a clean, sanitary condition.

- ↳ **Clothing** can be hazardous if it is loose so tuck it in. Long pants are best as they offer protection on the legs while a short or long sleeve shirt is dependent on the weather. Keep clothing free of grime, oil and chemicals. Hot work operations require slightly different attire and should be discussed in hot work specific training.

- ↳ **Safety Vests or similar high visibility clothing** are used when there is a risk of an employee being struck by a moving vehicle on a worksite.

- ↳ **Hard Hats** that meet the relevant approved ANSI standard are required for all persons visiting our construction sites. Two types of hats protect the head from various dangers of flying or falling objects. There are three different classes of hats that protect the head from electrical hazards. The label inside of the hat distinguishes which type of hazard the hat was designed to provide protection for so be sure to know this information.



- ↳ **Foot Protection** must be non-slip soled boots that provide impact, compression and/or puncture protection. Sandals, sneakers, or other types of shoes are not allowed on construction sites.
- ↳ **Eye Protection** and face equipment reduces the likelihood of injury from flying particles, hazardous substances and harmful light rays. The Safety Committee Representative identified by management should be consulted to ensure the right type of protection is used for the job.
- ↳ **Hand protection** should be worn whenever chemical or extreme temperature exposures are possible. Gloves are the most common type of hand protection. They should be selected according to the work hazard. Gloves should not be worn around moving machinery because they can get caught causing serious injury. Cut-resistant or rubber gloves help guard against lacerations, abrasions and punctures.
- ↳ **Hearing Protection** is required when work areas meet or exceed levels where a person must shout to be heard. Some common ear protection devices are earplugs or muffs. Many construction operations expose workers to high noise levels as a result these should be identified.
- ↳ **Respiratory Protection** is used to safeguard workers exposed to chemical vapors, fumes, or dust. Consult with the Safety Committee Representative identified by management so that the proper respirator identified is listed on the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health certified equipment list before it is purchased.
- ↳ **Fall Protection Systems** are used to protect workers from falling from heights of six and a half (6.5) feet. SunRise Construction Ltd uses safety nets and personal fall arrest systems.

## C. SITE SURVEILLANCE

Site surveillance monitors the behaviors, environmental conditions and the state of tools and

equipment on a job. These routine inspections are conducted by Safety Committee members and reported to management so that acknowledgements or mitigation can take place. Templates are provided in **Appendix Site Surveillance**.

## D. RECORD KEEPING

Whenever training and education is provided to workers, a record with the employee name, training topic, date will be kept on file. It is best practice to also keep a copy or summary of the training. Training should be kept on file for three years or the duration of a worker's employment. Accident and dangerous occurrence investigations must be kept on file for ten 10 years.

**Appendix Annual Report** Form OSH30 must be sent to the OHS office by March 1<sup>st</sup> every year to outline the number of accidents, dangerous occurrences and minor injuries that took place. The annual report provides our company with very important trending information that can be used to plan safer systems around safety and health.

## SECTION 4: SITE CONTROL

Housekeeping and maintenance on the job site help to prevent accidents and dangerous occurrences. It increases work production, prolongs machine life, reduces waste along with lowering the risk of fires. We expect workers to adapt good housekeeping practices and preventative maintenance as part of the daily work routine.

### A. HOUSEKEEPING

Prior to the end of each shift time is provided to sweep, wash tools and pack away the job site. While you work remember the following housekeeping habits.

- ↳ **Consumption** of food and drink on sites should not be permitted. These activities should be assigned to a specific area or room.
- ↳ **Work Areas** always need to be clean and is an employee responsibility.
- ↳ **Machines**, equipment and tools should be inspected before and after each use to note defects or maintenance needs. Do not use worn or damaged tools. They should instead be marked out of service with a labeled tag and notify your Supervisor. Temporary storage should not be in the walkway. Equipment or tools that are no longer in use in the work area must be removed. Tape cords to the ground to prevent trips and remember to keep emergency equipment and exits free from obstruction.
- ↳ **Clean floors** help to prevent slips and falls. Floors shall be kept clear of sawdust,



scraps, lint, or other material that may constitute a slipping or fire hazard. Replace ripped or damaged flooring and clean spills immediately.

- ✦ **Proper lighting** allows employees more accurate observation of the work procedures. Lighting should not cause strain or glares to the eyes. Remember to replace non-working bulbs promptly.
- ✦ **Storage** should be provided for equipment and materials in their assigned location when not in use. These storage areas/containers should be clearly labeled and neatly placed. Combustibles and chemicals must be stored in approved containers and in the appropriate areas according to their hazard category. Keep oily rags in covered metal containers.
- ✦ **Waste** should be in labeled containers. Oily and chemical materials are classified as hazardous waste and should be stored and disposed according to instructions provided by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

## **B. MAINTENANCE**

Repairs and Inspections must be routinely provided for all tools, equipment and machines. of common machines. Employees must immediately notify Supervisors of needed repairs. User Manuals need to be consulted for proper care and maintenance. If a machine cannot be fixed promptly lock and/or tag it out until it has been restored to a safe operating condition.

## **C. CONSTRUCTION NOTICES AND PLANS**

Site Notice Plans provide information to the OHS office and contractor partner about how safety and health will be managed on a job site before the work begins. It is used in conjunction with this Safety Plan and applicable regulations. Workers, contractors and subcontractors must review the plan before the start of a new project. It is stored near the job box for easy viewing.

Sunrise Construction Ltd. must submit the Site Notice Plan to the OHS office for projects that cost more than \$100,000. When used correctly, it ensures that relevant site information is regularly updated, safety is monitored, and help all businesses involved comply.

## **SECTION 5: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

In the work setting, hazards tend to be any damaging source that can cause harm or adverse health effects. Certain types of hazards are responsible for most of the accidents in the construction industry. There are practices and special precautions that can be used for your protection and it is a good practice to think about these before each shift.

## A. HIGH RISK HAZARDS

**Falls.** It is best to have a walk-through of the jobsite prior to starting work to identify fall hazards and the proper protective measures that should be taken. These areas should be marked with warnings and signs. When possible, move work to ground level. If work must be done at heights, train employees on the appropriate fall protections. Lastly be sure that fall arrest equipment is inspected before each use.



**Caught-in-between.** Again, it is recommended that equipment and areas that can cause workers to become caught-in-between are identified and clearly labeled ahead of time. Discuss the areas and protective controls that can be taken with prior to the start of their shift.



**Struck By.** All struck by hazards should be reviewed in the pre-shift briefing. If there are vehicles or traffic on the jobsite, have travel areas clearly marked and regularly inform drivers about the need to take precautions. Remind employees to stay clear of the swing areas of rotating equipment such as cranes and aerial lifts.



**Electrocution.** Prior to the start of the shift briefly highlight potential electrocution hazards on the worksite. Ensure the power cords for equipment and tools are routinely inspected. Electrical equipment must be properly grounded. Only allow qualified electrical workers should be near unguarded energized electrical components. If an electrical item needs maintenance repairs use locks and tags for protection.



## B. TOP TOPICS

Emphasis on activities that commonly include high-risk hazards should be continuous. This binder includes several Top Topics that SunRise Construction Ltd. will use to elevate discussion that is specific to our needs. Supervisors and Safety Committee members will review the topics regularly and be sure that workers are also aware of the information. The various subjects are found in **Appendix Top Topics**.

## C. JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

To most effectively reduce accidents and dangerous occurrences, job hazard analysis (JHA) are conducted by job type. These documents are excellent tools for safety planning and training since they break down hazards and identify controls for each work task. The process for completion is exhaustive so our company has committed to completing JHAs for new, injured and high-risk workers first. A JHA template is provided in **Appendix Job Hazard Analysis**.

## D. COMMON HAZARDS

Training for common construction job hazards is a useful approach in educating workers and creating safer environments. The following list outline common hazards that are found on construction worksites.

- ↳ Chemical hazards.
- ↳ Explosive hazards.
- ↳ Electrical shock hazards.
- ↳ Fire hazards.
- ↳ Lifting hazards
- ↳ Pedestrian hazards
- ↳ Repetitive motion stress
- ↳ Slips, trips and fall hazards
- ↳ Mechanical vibration and failure
- ↳ Occupational noise exposure
- ↳ Temperature stress hazards
- ↳ Visibility limitations.

**THE END.**

## APPENDICES

