



## 12.0 Work Sites

# SITE SAFETY

	<b>Construction work in progress. Parents are advised to warn children of the dangers of entering this site.</b>
	<b>Safety helmets must be worn</b>
	<b>Unauthorised entry to this site is strictly forbidden</b>

### 12.0 Construction Sites

Employees who visit construction sites as part of their work shall report to the site office upon arrival and where necessary undertake any site induction training. The principal contractor is responsible for the health and safety of authorised persons on construction sites and shall ensure that the relevant parts of the construction phase plan and site rules are communicated to persons visiting site.

Employees shall comply with the site rules and any reasonable directions made by the principal contractor. When visiting a construction site all employees shall wear suitable personal protective equipment.

#### 12.1 Site Traffic

Construction sites should be organised in such a way that pedestrians and vehicles can move in safety. Traffic routes should separate vehicles from pedestrians wherever possible. Being struck by a moving vehicle is the second highest cause of fatal injury on construction sites. Where possible there should be a one way system or turning points to minimise the need for vehicles reversing on site. When walking about on construction site employees shall;

- Walk on the designated pedestrian traffic routes.
- Keep alert for vehicles, particularly at crossing points.
- Wear suitable high-visibility clothing.

#### 12.2 Scaffolding

Before going onto any scaffolding, employees should check that it has been inspected within the last 7 days. Scaffolding must be inspected before being taken into use for the first time, after any event likely to have affected its strength or stability and then at regular intervals not exceeding 7 days. Incomplete scaffolding should have a sign warning persons not to use it.



- The scaffolding should be fitted with at least two guard-rails.
- The upper guard-rail should be at least 950 mm high.
- There should be no unprotected gap of more than 470 mm.
- Toeboards should be at least 150 mm in height.
- Working platforms should be at least 600 mm wide.
- All uprights should be provided with base plates.
- Timber sole boards should be provided where necessary.
- Ladders must be securely fastened and extend at least 1.05 m past the platform.

### 12.3 Work At Height

Work at height is particularly dangerous and falls from height account for over 40% of all the deaths and major injuries in the construction industry. Falls can occur;

- From a leading edge.
- Through gaps or holes in the roof.
- Through fragile materials e.g. roof lights.

**Where employees have to work at height on a construction site, i.e. going onto roof areas or using access scaffolding, they should initially assess the risks and ensure;**

- There is safe means of access.
- Adequate edge protection, e.g. scaffolding or permanently fixed barriers.
- Look out for hazards, e.g. fragile roof lights.
- Never approach within 2m of an unprotected edge.
- Avoid working at height in adverse weather conditions.
- **If you think it is not safe to work at height, don't do it!**

### 12.4 Excavations

The main hazards associated with excavations are;

- People falling into an open excavation.
- Collapse of the sides.
- Materials or objects falling into the excavation.
- Vehicles overturning into the excavation.



### **12.5 Inspections**

Where employees need to enter an excavation as part of their work they should check to ensure that;

- There is adequate support to the sides of the excavation, or
- The sides of the excavation are sloped or battered back to safe angle.
- There is adequate edge protection and safety signage.
- Suitable access, e.g. by a sufficiently long, secured ladder.
- Spoil heaps are stored away from the edges of the excavation.
- There are properly secured stop blocks to prevent vehicles falling in.

### **12.6 Non Construction or Manufacturing sites**

- Non-construction may have many or all of the same general hazards present and should be approached with the same diligence with regard to assessment and mitigation.
- Manufacturing facilities will likely have in place procedures and controls specific to their own local hazards. These controls should not detract from carrying out EES company review to ensure adequate safe guards for our personnel and or processes.

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