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Best Safety Practices in the Philippine Construction

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Best Safety Practices in the Philippine Construction

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Introduction

The Safety Program is being developed during the early stages of a construction project particularly in the planning stage. This is mandatory in all construction projects as compliance to the requirements of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE). This program serves as guideline in implementing safety in a particular project.

This program must be submitted to DOLE for their approval. Every construction company must ensure its overall implementation and regulation.

And to be sure that the program is being implemented, DOLE conducts surprise inspections in different construction sites.

Contents:

- Project Management System (Functions and responsibility)
- Accident Prevention Procedures (per work items)
- Housekeeping, Fire Prevention & Control
- Environmental Management
- Emergency Response Plan
- Security Program

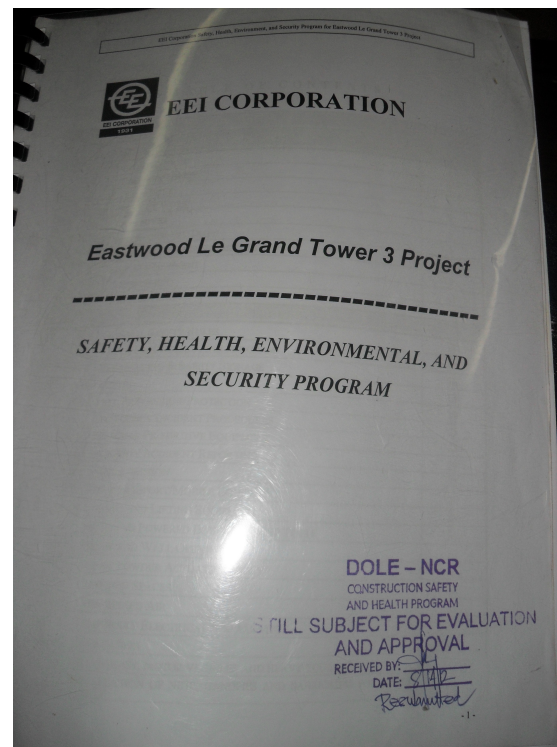


Figure 1: Safety Program

Safety Practices:

1. Safety Induction/ Orientation:

This Safety Induction/Orientation Program is being done prior to mobilization of new employees, both workers and staff, at site. The purpose of this orientation is to acquaint and familiarize employees with the company's safety programs even before they engage themselves with the actual work. This would enable them to identify hazards and how they would prevent accidents from happening. This program includes:

- General Safety
 - a. Personal Protective Equipment
 - b. Working at Heights
 - c. Confined Spaces
 - d. Emergency Responses
 - e. Proper Housekeeping
 - f. Reporting of injuries, etc.
- Presentation of hazards and different accidents (in video format)
- Job Hazard Analysis
- Do's and Don't's in construction



2. Safety Planning:

a. Job Safety Analysis

JSA is being done on a daily basis. During the toolbox meeting, the Foreman or Supervisor discusses with the workers the hazards present in their workplace. These hazards may vary depending on the activity and the environment they will be working at.

b. Job Hazard Risk Assessment

JHRA on the other hand is being done at the start of the project. This assessment discusses the hazards present in the project as a whole. It presents different measures on how to control the risks involved in different construction activity.

c. Tool Box Meeting

Toolbox Meeting is done in a weekly and daily basis. Every day, a tool box meeting is conducted in order to remind the workers and staffs of the safety practices they should observe in doing their specific tasks for that day.

Aside from this, a weekly toolbox meeting is also being held, mostly during Mondays, to discuss relevant safety topics. The Safety Department gives topics to the assigned staffs which they will discuss on their assigned date. Also, during this weekly toolbox meeting, health personnel/nurse discusses some topics related to health like diseases workers may acquire in construction like dengue, hepatitis, skin diseases, dehydration, etc.

d. Safety Meeting with the Subcontractors

Subcontractors also have their own Safety Officers. And to be able for them to align their safety programs with that of the company and to ensure their compliance, a safety coordination meeting with the subcontractors is being held every week.

3. Safety Monitoring:

a. Safety Inspection Report

This report is being prepared by the contractor's safety department. This is an internal monitoring whether safety is being implemented.

b. Safety Walkthrough

Every week, a safety walkthrough is being done to identify hazards and any unsafe acts and conditions that may be present at site. They need to conduct this kind of inspection in order to correct any violations on safety as the project progresses.

c. Safety Audit

This is a company-wide audit in which the mother unit of all safety departments conducts an audit in all of the company's projects. This result of this audit is being reported directly not to the project manager, but to the executive offices, particularly the president of the company.

d. Third Party Audit (Client, DOLE, etc.)

Clients and DOLE may also conduct its independent safety audit in their respective projects.

4. Setting of Safety Objective:

a. Zero Accident and Zero Restricted Work

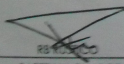
In order to attain their objectives, they conduct an Objective Monitoring for them to assess whether they are performing well when it comes to implementing safety in the project.

OSH OBJECTIVE MONITORING
YEAR 2012

PROJECT NAME: EASTWOOD LE GRAND TOWER 3 PROJECT
LOCATION: EASTWOOD BAGUMBAYAN, QUEZON CITY

DATE: 25-Apr-12

PROJECT	OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE MEASURE	TARGET	ACTUAL												
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
Eastwood LeGrand Tower 3 Project	To ensure zero lost time incident	LTA	0	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00									
	To attain an incident rate below the maximum set incident rate of 0.20 for RWI	RWI	0.20	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.00									
	To attain an incident rate below the maximum set incident rate of 3.0 for MTC	MTC	3.00	N/A	N/A	33.13	0.00									
	To attain an incident rate below the maximum set incident rate of 30.0 for FA	FA	30.00	N/A	N/A	132.51	92.93									
	To attain a GRK rating above the minimum set of 95%	GRK	95%	N/A	N/A	95%	95%									

PREPARED BY: 
SAFETY IN-CHARGE

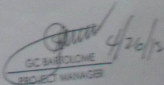
REVIEWED BY: 
DC BAYOLONE
PROJECT MANAGER

Figure 3: OSH Safety Objective Monitoring

5. Giving Awards and Incentives

Every project has its own way of rewarding its employees whenever they work safely as represented by number of man hours they worked without lost time incidents. These awards and incentives are being given to motivate the employees to exert more effort in working safely and attaining 1M safe man hours or more. Awards and incentives may be in the form of:

- a. Plaques and certificates
- b. Gift Checks
- c. Freebies: Mugs, Shirts and Jackets



Figure 4: Safety Awards & Incentives

OTHER SAFETY PRACTICES:

1. Safety Signages



Figure 5: Safety Signages

2. Scaffolding Safety



Figure 6: Scaffolding Safety

3. Safety Canopy



Figure 7: Safety Canopy

4. Safety Nets



Figure 8: Safety Nets

5. Personal Protective Equipment



Figure 9: Personal Protective Equipment

6. Fall Protection System



Figure 10: Fall Protection System

7. Tower Crane Foundation



Figure 11: Tower Crane Foundation

8. Tools and Equipment Inspection Tag



Figure 12: Tools & Equipment Inspection Tag

9. Electric Blower



Figure 13: Electric Blower

10. Proper & Adequate Lighting



Figure 14: Proper & Adequate Lighting

11. Full Shoring



Figure 15: Full Shoring

12. Proper Storage of Fuel Tanks



Figure 16: Proper Storage of Fuel tank

13. Proper Housekeeping



Figure 17: Proper Housekeeping

14. Keeping all Tools in place



Figure 18: Keeping all tools in place

15. Lifting Safety



Figure 17: Lifting Safety

16. Zero Accident Olympics



Figure 18: Zero Accident Olympics

17. Environment Protection



Figure 19: Environment Protection

REFERENCES

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