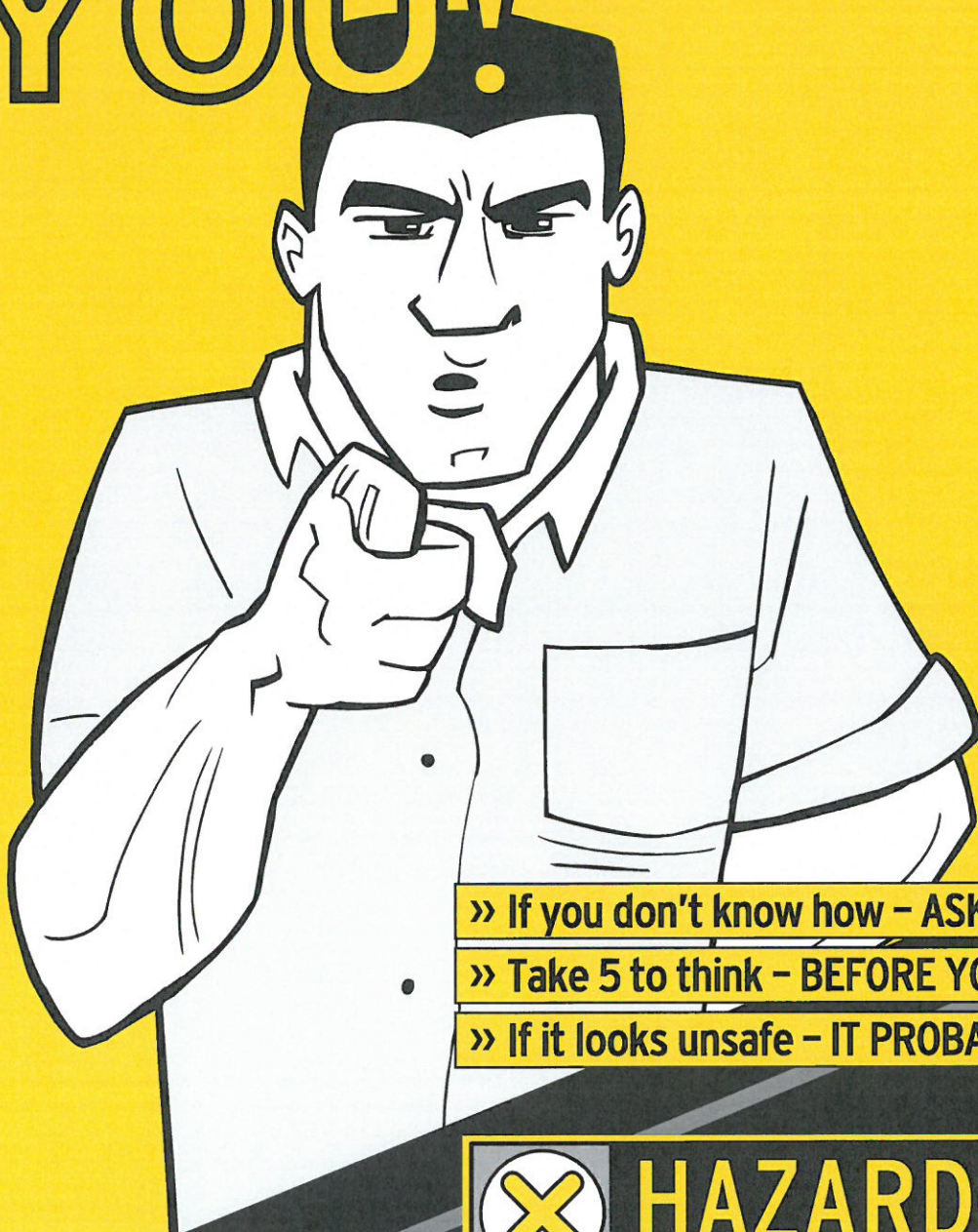


**Construction >>**

# HAZARD CARDS

**THE NUMBER 1 HAZARD  
IS**

**YOU!**



**>> If you don't know how - ASK FIRST**

**>> Take 5 to think - BEFORE YOU ACT**

**>> If it looks unsafe - IT PROBABLY IS**



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# What Do I Use These Cards For?

This set of Hazard Cards lists the common hazards found in most construction environments.

Use these cards to effectively control risk & help keep your workplace, your workers & visitors safe from harm.

## Instructions:

1. Use the Hazard Cards, with their listed examples, to identify the hazards in your workplace.
2. Choose the appropriate **Elimination** or **Minimisation Control** listed on the back of the Cards to control the risk of each hazard.
3. Where you can, choose an **Elimination Control** over a **Minimisation Control** when controlling risks to health & safety as they provide the most effective level of control.
4. If you can't use an **Elimination Control** then use **one or more Minimisation Controls** from those listed on the Cards.
5. **Implement** your chosen controls.
6. **Inform** all workers of your chosen controls eg through site induction, toolbox meetings & updated hazard board.
7. Regularly **Review & Monitor** your controls to ensure they are working.

Keep this set of Hazard Cards on site, & use them regularly to remind & review all workplace hazards.

If you need any help at all, please call HazardCo on 0800 555 339.



## Visitors: Hazards

- + Slips/Trips eg tripping over waste timber, slipping in puddles
- + Fall from Height eg falling off a ladder or scaffolding
- + Stacked/Propped Materials eg stacked materials falling on someone
- + Hazardous Substances eg fumes/dust being inhaled
- + Overhead Work eg insecure tools/materials striking someone below
- + Machinery/Tools eg untrained persons using machinery/tools incorrectly
- + Vehicles eg pedestrians being hit by vehicles on site
- + Noise eg being exposed to construction noise such as power saws



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# Visitors:

## Risk Controls

Any Visitors to your workplace who are not working on the site should be met at the front of the workplace & receive the following induction information:

- + Explain the main hazards currently on site
- + Ensure ALL visitors read the updated hazard board
- + Explain any no-go areas on site
- + Explain the emergency signal & first aid kit/fire extinguisher location
- + Provided any PPE required for the duration of their visit
- + Visitors should be escorted while in the workplace

## Explain the following Site Rules:

- + No unauthorised access to site
- + No drugs or alcohol on site
- + No children on site
- + No use or touching of equipment or tools unless authorised
- + No animals on site
- + Keep off any scaffold/ladders unless authorised
- + All visitors to the site must sign the visitor register



## Trips/Slips: Hazards

- + Untidy Site eg tripping over rubbish/debris lying about
- + Holes/Trenches eg falling in uncovered holes or trenches
- + Uneven Surfaces eg slipping/tripping on unexpected change in ground levels
- + Weather Conditions eg slipping on wet or frosty surfaces
- + Inappropriate Footwear eg lack of traction causing slips
- + Tools/Cords eg tripping on cords or tools left lying about
- + Reinforcing Steel eg injuring self on uncapped or exposed steel



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# Trips/Slips:

## Risk Controls

### Elimination:

- + Cover or fence all holes & trenches when not in use
- + Keep walk ways clear of cords & rubbish/debris
- + Provide hand rails/barriers where required
- + Stack/store materials away from main work areas & clear of walk ways

### Minimisation:

- + Cap all reinforcing steel
- + Keep site tidy throughout the day
- + Ensure appropriate bins are present & used throughout the day
- + Provide designated/isolated areas for cutting/sawing to limit rubbish
- + Inform everyone of specific trip hazards eg holes or trenches
- + Ensure everyone on site is wearing the appropriate footwear
- + Clean up all spills immediately
- + No running on site
- + Check your path is clear of obstacles before carrying loads, making sure you can see over & around your load
- + Secure all stacked materials
- + Ensure site signage is in place to warn workers/visitors of hazards
- + When leaving site, ensure site is clean & tidy & hazard board is in place



## Electricity: Hazards

- + Overhead Power Lines eg mistakenly coming in contact with lines
- + Underground Utilities eg striking electricity cables or gas pipes when digging
- + Power Tools eg electric shocks from power tools with faulty cords
- + Overloaded Circuits eg causing power shut downs
- + Inadequate Wiring eg causing electrocution &/or risk of fire
- + Exposed Wires eg unfinished electrical work causing fires/explosions
- + Weather eg electric shocks from using power tools in wet conditions

# GOT YOUR RCD?



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# Electricity:

## Risk Controls

### Elimination:

- + Isolate electricity at the source before work eg turn off mains

### Minimisation:

- + Always use an RCD
- + Use tigertails to isolate electricity from the work area
- + Ensure all leads are tagged & tested by a certified person (including RCD's)
- + All leads need to be inspected before use. Never use a lead that is damaged
- + Ensure you remain 4m clear of overhead power lines/use an observer
- + Dial before you dig eg identify underground cables from Council records
- + Only trained &/or supervised operators to use tools/electricity
- + Electrical equipment must be grounded
- + Report any exposed wires to PCBU (Person Conducting a Business or Undertaking)
- + Never use a panel with exposed wires
- + Guard temporary lighting to avoid shocks. Always check light bulbs are the correct wattage
- + Inspect all tools before use. Do not use damaged tools
- + Select the right tool for the job
- + Do not overload the circuit box
- + Check weather conditions before using electrical tools. Always avoid using tools in wet conditions
- + Keep work areas free from flammable/combustible materials
- + Ensure all connections to power points are made with correct plugs
- + Train workers in the use of fire extinguishers



# Ladders: Hazards

- + Fall from Height eg falling from ladder due to over-reaching
- + Overhead Power Lines eg mistakenly coming in contact with lines
- + Overhead Work eg insecure tools/materials striking someone below
- + Incorrect Ladder Set Up eg ladders falling/collapsing when in use
- + Slips/Trips eg tripping over when carrying ladders
- + Weather eg slipping on wet/frosty ladder steps
- + Ground Conditions eg uneven ground causing ladder to tip or fall



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# Ladders:

## Risk Controls

### Elimination:

- + Do not use ladders when working at height

### Minimisation:

- + Only use ladders for short duration work or for access to work platforms
- + Always assess whether a ladder is the right tool for the job
- + Check ladder is in good condition – no loose rivets, no damaged or missing parts, clean/not covered in chemicals or other materials
- + Check ladder is trade/industrial standard with a rating of 120kg or 150kg
- + No domestic ladders allowed on site
- + Position ladder on firm, level ground
- + Secure top & bottom of the ladder
- + Secure ladder at a slope ratio of 4:1 (4m up by 1m out) & extending at least 1m above access/egress point
- + Do not overload the ladder eg 120kg or 150kg
- + Only trained &/or supervised workers to use ladders
- + Do not over reach when on a ladder
- + Do not rest tools or other items on the steps or hanging from the rungs
- + Carry tools on a tool belt
- + Stop at the third step from the top of a straight ladder
- + Keep 3 points of contact on the ladder at all times eg 2 feet, 1 hand
- + Ensure ladder is 4m clear of power lines



## Hand/Power Tools: Hazards

- + Moving Parts/Blades eg catching hands in cutting blades
- + Electric Shocks eg from using power tools in wet conditions
- + Fatigue eg accidents caused by inattention due to tiredness
- + Noise eg hearing damage caused by prolonged exposure to loud noise
- + Flying Particles eg being hit by wood chips/splinters flying off sawed timber
- + Kick Back eg skill saw/concrete cutter getting stuck & releasing violently



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# Hand/Power Tools:

## Risk Controls

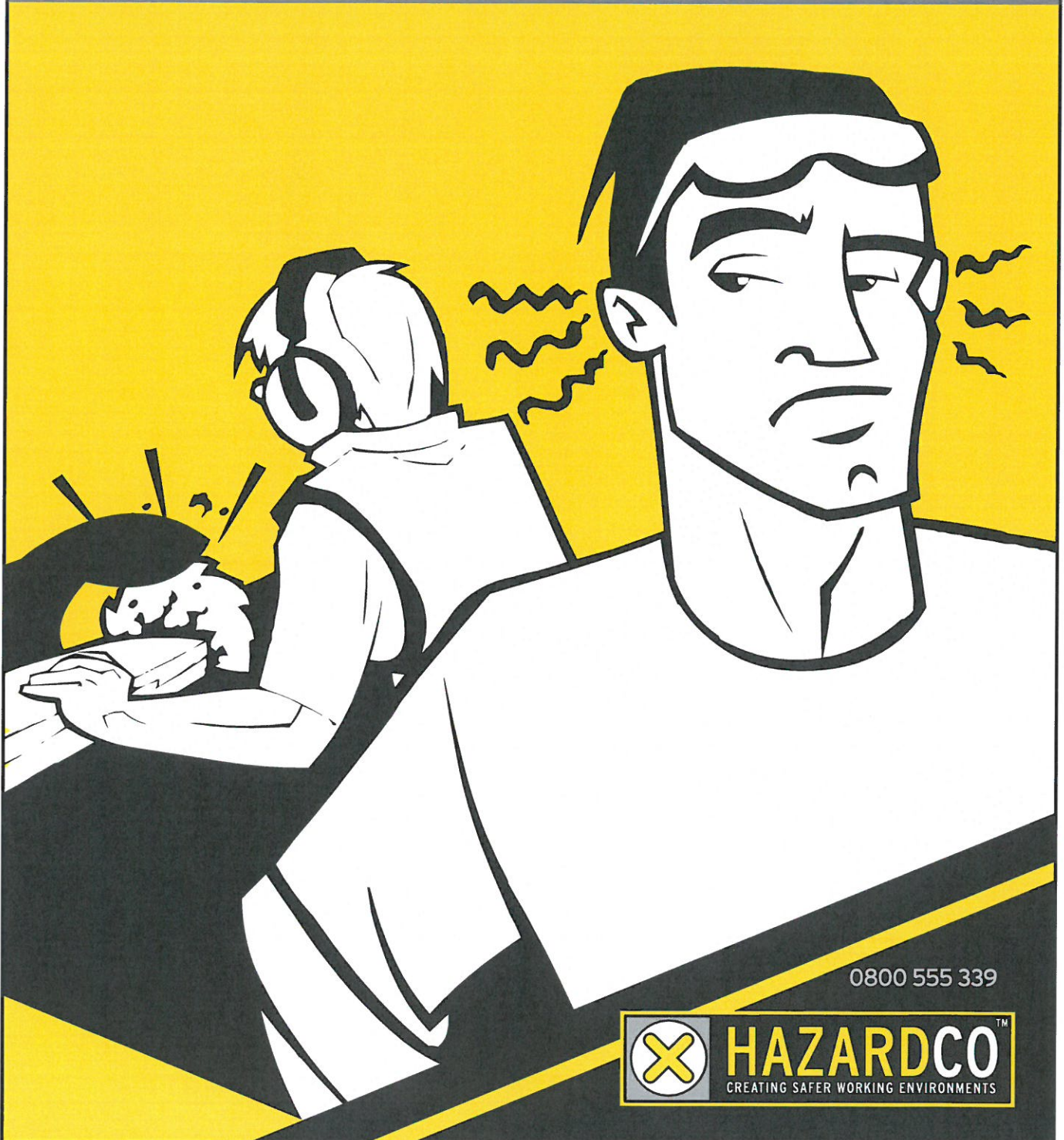
### Minimisation:

- + Ensure all safety mechanisms/guards are in place
- + Operate according to the manufacturer's instructions
- + Ensure all electrical equipment is tagged & tested by a certified person (including RCD's)
- + Always wear the appropriate PPE eg gloves, eye/ear protection, steel capped footwear etc
- + Check tools to ensure they are in good condition &/or well maintained
- + Only trained &/or supervised workers to use hand/power tools
- + Use the right tool for the job
- + When inspecting cutting tool, make sure blades are sharp
- + Ensure all power tools are unplugged when changing blades/bits or carrying out maintenance
- + Do not use power tools in wet conditions
- + When using tools ensure adequate lighting
- + When operating or using tools, ensure you have secure footing, maintain good balance & use correct technique/posture
- + Keep hands clear of blades & moving parts
- + Check your surrounding to make sure other workers/visitors are a safe distance away
- + Take regular breaks when doing repetitive tasks
- + Never use tools under the influence of alcohol or illegal drugs



## Noise: Hazards

- + Power Tools eg poorly maintained tools creating excessive noise
- + Machinery eg sustained loud noise causing hearing loss
- + Vehicles eg having windows open letting in loud noise
- + Radios/Music eg turning up volume above already loud construction noise



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# Noise:

## Risk Controls

### Eliminate:

- + Remove noise by removing the source of the noise
- + Replace machinery that creates noise above 85dB
- + Isolate noise areas away from other workers/visitors

### Minimise:

- + All workers/visitors must wear hearing protection in the workplace
- + Reduce noise levels through sound baffles
- + Only trained &/or supervised workers to operate noisy equipment
- + Everyone to be trained in the correct use of PPE
- + Regularly check hearing protection to ensure it is well maintained & working properly
- + Use the right tool for the job
- + Ensure job rotation to limit operator's exposure
- + When operating machinery eg when excavating, make sure windows remain closed at all times
- + Monitor all workers hearing function on an annual basis
- + Ensure site signage is in place to warn workers/visitors in the workplace
- + Regularly assess noise levels in the workplace
- + Headphones should not be used when working on site



# Moving Vehicles/Machinery:

## Hazards

- + Vehicles eg hitting/colliding with workers/visitors
- + Mobile Plant eg workers falling from height, plant tipping over
- + Overhead Power Lines eg mistakenly coming in contact with lines
- + Terrain/Obstacles eg instability caused by trenches, uneven surfaces etc
- + Weather eg poor weather causing ground instability, slippery surfaces
- + Moving Parts (PTO's/Booms etc) eg being caught by PTO causing serious injuries



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# Moving Vehicles/Machinery:

## Risk Controls

### Elimination:

- + Remove all vehicles from the workplace
- + Remove non-essential persons from the workplace
- + Restrict access to areas where mobile plant is operating

### Minimisation:

- + Use fences/barriers to separate or isolate workers/visitors from mobile plant/vehicles
- + Use audible reversing alarms, flashing lights & reversing cameras
- + Use spotters or dedicated traffic controllers to manage traffic movement
- + Only trained &/or supervised operators to operate or work from mobile plant
- + Ensure that all vehicles/machinery on site are maintained in good condition. Record this on your Plant & Equipment Register
- + Inspect all vehicles/machinery before use. These inspections should be recorded
- + Schedule work so that vehicles & pedestrians are not in the same area
- + Minimise plant movement on site by having loading areas close to storage areas
- + Provide drive through access to minimise turning or reversing
- + Establish designated delivery & turning areas
- + Ensure site signage is present at all entrances/exits to warn workers/visitors
- + Establish speed limits on site
- + Ensure workers wear high visibility clothing
- + Where applicable, ensure workers are harnessed into mobile plant



## Plant & Equipment:

### Hazards

- + Slips, Trips & Falls eg workers not using handrails &/or steps getting on/off machinery
- + Machinery eg hitting/colliding with workers/visitors
- + Electric Shocks eg workers coming in contact with underground services
- + Noise eg hearing damage caused by exposure to loud noise
- + Weather eg slippery surfaces causing machinery to slide/lose traction
- + Moving Parts (PTO's/Booms etc) eg being caught by PTO causing serious injuries



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# Plant & Equipment:

## Risk Controls

### Elimination:

- + Remove all plant & equipment from site that can cause harm
- + Isolate the area of work to keep away from other workers/visitors

### Minimisation:

- + Operate according to the manufacturer's instructions
- + Ensure all guarding is in place
- + Keep all plant & equipment maintained in good condition
- + Always wear the appropriate PPE eg gloves, eye/ear protection, steel capped footwear etc
- + Only trained &/or supervised workers to operate plant & equipment
- + Choose the right plant & equipment for the job/task
- + Inspect all plant & equipment before use. These inspections should be recorded
- + Remove faulty equipment from the workplace
- + Monitor the workplace regularly to ensure competence & correct use
- + Work to the conditions. If you think it's unsafe, STOP work immediately
- + Always be aware of your surroundings & watch out for workers/visitors
- + Ensure workplace is kept tidy throughout the day
- + All visitors must be supervised at all times
- + Ensure site signage is in place to warn workers/visitors



## Working at Height: Hazards

- + Fall from Height eg falling from a roof/ladder
- + Fall Through eg falling through roof cavity/brittle roof
- + Slips & Trips eg tripping on items left on scaffolding
- + Weather eg wet conditions creating slippery roof/surfaces at height
- + Falling Objects eg being struck by objects falling from above



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# Working at Height:

## Risk Controls

### Elimination:

- + Design work to eliminate height work or complete work at ground level

### Minimisation:

- + If you cannot eliminate you should isolate using one or more of the following risk controls (in order): scaffolding, edge protection, guarded work platforms, barriers, MEWP (Mobile Elevated Work Platform), safety mesh (all group controls)
- + If you cannot do the above, you should use: total restraint systems (harnesses etc), single user MEWP, platform (podium) ladders, mobile guarding systems or man cages (all personal controls)
- + As a last resort, you can use: safety nets, soft landing systems, work positioning systems, industrial rope access, fall arrest systems & platforms

### General:

- + Isolate height work with fences/barriers
- + Only trained &/or supervised workers to work at height
- + Operate equipment according to the manufacturer's instructions
- + Secure tools, materials & equipment from falling
- + Ensure site signage is in place to warn workers/visitors
- + Always stay 4m clear of overhead power lines
- + Ensure workers are briefed on the chosen fall protection method, site expectations & limitations of use
- + Monitor/inspect fall protection to ensure it remains adequate & in place throughout the job
- + Always work to the conditions. If unsafe due to weather conditions, do not work at height
- + All workers are to wear appropriate PPE
- + When on roofs, always inspect for fragile/brittle materials & prevent falls by providing barriers &/or covers
- + Secure workplace correctly
- + Keep site tidy throughout the day
- + Only use ladders for short duration work or access



## Falling Objects: Hazards

- + Working at Height eg objects falling off scaffolding
- + Overhead Work eg insecure tools/materials striking someone below
- + Weather eg workers dropping tools/materials due to wet/cold/windy weather
- + Stacked Materials eg materials toppling over due to incorrect stacking
- + Carrying Tools/Objects up Ladders eg workers dropping objects as they climb ladders



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# Falling Objects:

## Risk Controls

### Elimination:

- + Fit toe boards or equivalent protection to scaffolding
- + Tether tools & equipment
- + Use fences/barriers to separate or isolate workers/visitors from being below overhead work
- + Erect a protective screen or barrier over high volume/public areas

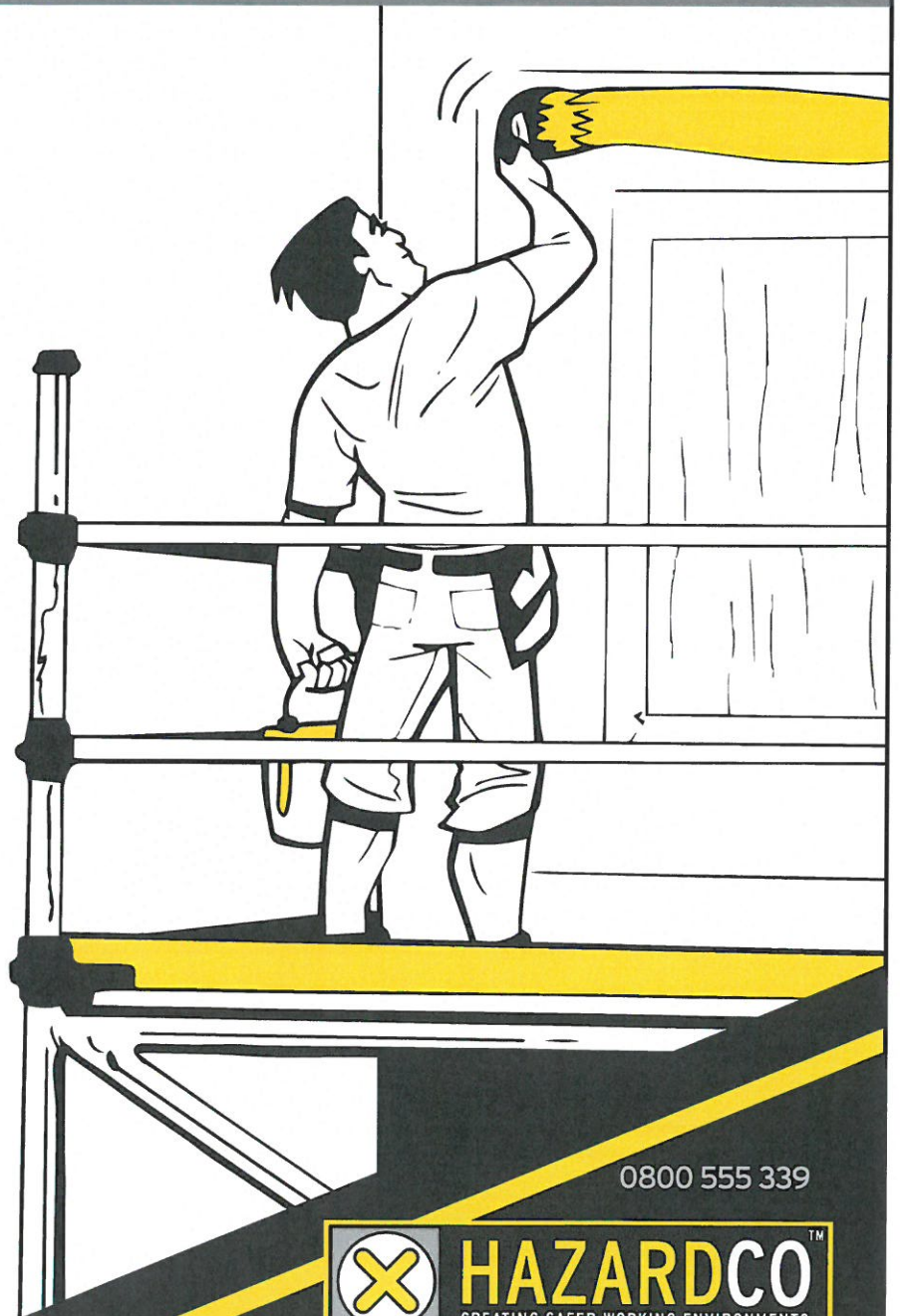
### Minimisation:

- + Ensure materials, tools &/or equipment are stored securely
- + Provide a safe means of raising & lowering objects eg pulley systems
- + Do not over load the scaffolding or working platforms
- + Only trained &/or supervised workers to work at height
- + Keep site tidy throughout the day
- + Install catch screens or platforms
- + Ensure all rubbish/debris is removed from scaffolding/roof etc
- + Provide a safety watch person where appropriate
- + All workers are to wear appropriate PPE eg hard hats & steel cap footwear
- + Carry tools on a tool belt
- + All visitors must be supervised at all times
- + Ensure site signage is present at all entrances/exits to warn workers/visitors



## Scaffolding: Hazards

- + Fall from Height eg falling due to inadequate guard rails
- + Falling Objects eg insecure objects striking someone below
- + Weather eg slipping on frosty/wet scaffold surfaces
- + Overhead Power Lines eg mistakenly coming in contact with lines
- + Scaffold Collapse eg insecure scaffold falling/collapsing



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# Scaffolding:

## Risk Controls

### Elimination:

- + Design the work to eliminate the need to work at height
- + Get scaffold installed by a competent/certified installer to the standard outlined in the Best Practice Guidelines for Scaffolding in New Zealand SARNZ 2009

### Minimisation:

- + Install & use according to the manufacturer's instructions
- + All scaffolding must be tagged as fit for use, regardless of height
- + Scaffold over 5 metres MUST be installed by a certified person
- + Scaffold MUST be installed by a competent person
- + Working platform should be no more than 300mm from side of house
- + Working platform min. 3 boards wide from the eaves (750mm) & secured
- + Min. 3 guard rails (bottom/mid/top) or toe board/mid rail/top rail
- + No gaps in rails greater than 450mm
- + Guardrails extend minimum 900mm above the roof edge to provide protection when on the roof
- + Toe board required, or isolate area underneath, if overhead work is occurring
- + Secure ladder access to platform is required (ladder tied off)
- + Only trained &/or supervised workers to install scaffold & work at height
- + Always work to the conditions. If unsafe due to weather conditions, do not use scaffolding
- + Scaffolding must be checked & maintained regularly by a competent person
- + Do not alter the scaffold in any way
- + Ensure you remain 4m clear of overhead power lines
- + Do not over-load scaffolding
- + Only use certified scaffolding
- + Ensure site signage is in place to warn workers/visitors



## Excavations: Hazards

- + Trench Collapse eg trench caving in on top of workers/visitors
- + Moving Vehicles eg hitting/colliding with workers/visitors
- + Slips, Trips & Falls eg workers/visitors falling into uncovered holes/trenches
- + Underground Utilities eg digging holes striking under-ground utilities
- + Overhead Power Lines eg digger bucket coming in contact with power lines
- + Airborne Contaminants eg breathing in thick dust caused by machinery work
- + Weather eg loss of traction causing machinery to roll over





## Excavations:

If excavations are notifiable eg over 1.5m deep, or cut face with vertical height over 5m, use the HazardCo Task Analysis process. This TA is based on the Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) Excavations & Shafts for Foundations.

### Risk Controls

#### Elimination:

- + Isolate non essential workers/visitors from work areas

#### Minimisation:

- + Use shoring & comply with the Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) Excavations & Shafts for Foundations to prevent collapse
- + Slope or batter banks to a safe angle, as per ACOP
- + Cover or isolate all excavations, particularly when not being worked on.
- + Identify soil type to assess whether shoring is required regardless of depth
- + Use fences/barriers to separate or isolate workers/visitors from mobile plant/vehicles
- + Use spotters or traffic controllers to manage vehicle movement
- + Only trained &/or supervised workers to operate machinery & undertake excavations
- + Identify & mark overhead power lines & underground utilities (dial before you dig)
- + Excavations must be checked & maintained regularly by a competent person, especially after heavy rain
- + Ensure site signage is present at all entrances/exits to warn workers/visitors
- + Ensure excavations have safe access & egress eg ladders, steps, ramps etc
- + All workers are to wear appropriate PPE eg hard hats & steel caps
- + Test prior to excavation that no harmful gases are present eg methane, hydrogen sulphide, natural gas etc
- + Ensure all equipment is checked & maintained regularly & recorded
- + Use water for dust suppression



## Stacked Materials:

### Hazards

- + Falling Objects eg insecure materials falling & striking someone
- + Stacked/Propped Materials eg not stacking correctly causing piles to topple over
- + Overloading Platform/Scaffolding eg causing collapse
- + Manual Handling eg carrying heavy or unbalanced loads
- + Slips, Trips & Falls eg carrying/moving materials over uneven ground



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# Stacked Materials:

## Risk Controls

### Elimination:

- + Stack materials on flat ground & secure to prevent them falling or collapsing
- + Do not lean materials eg plaster board against walls etc

### Minimisation:

- + Ensure material stacking is done by trained &/or supervised workers
- + Have defined storage areas that are away from walk ways/access ways
- + Isolate delivery areas using fences/barriers to prevent non essential workers/visitors entering, when unloading
- + Plan your deliveries to keep stored material to a minimum
- + Ensure safe storage of materials at height, with guard rails to protect anyone from falling
- + Stack materials to reduce manual handling risks eg between knee/shoulder height
- + Do not store excess materials on scaffolds
- + Check your path is clear of obstacles before carrying loads, making sure you can see over & around your load
- + Keep site tidy throughout the day
- + Ensure site signage is present at all entrances/exits to warn workers/visitors



## Hazardous Substances:

### Hazards

- + Flammable Liquids eg risk of fire from terps, thinners, paint, solvents etc
- + Incompatible Materials eg risk of fire/explosion from flammable & corrosive materials being stored together
- + Stacked Materials eg falling objects from poorly stacked containers etc
- + Hazardous Atmospheres eg breathing in toxic fumes
- + Toxic Substances eg causing harm such as burns to unprotected workers



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# Hazardous Substances:

## Risk Controls

### Elimination:

- + Remove all hazardous substances from the workplace
- + Replace hazardous substances with non-hazardous substances

### Minimisation:

- + Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be on site for all chemicals/flammable substances/cement
- + Handle/store/dispose of hazardous substances as per the SDS & regulations
- + Keep quantities of hazardous substances in the workplace to a minimum
- + Record all hazardous substances held on site on the HazardCo Hazardous Substances Register
- + Only trained &/or supervised workers to handle chemicals & flammable substances
- + Keep hazardous substances in their original container, which is clearly labelled
- + Ensure flammable & incompatible substances are stored separately & protected against ignition
- + Store hazardous substances in a locked, well ventilated shed with floors or containers that will contain spills
- + Ensure appropriate first aid is on site
- + Ensure workers are always wearing the appropriate PPE as per the SDS & training
- + Train workers in the use of fire extinguishers
- + Store gas cylinders safely
- + Be prepared for a spill or emergency & practice the response
- + If unsure, refer to the SDS or hazardous substances website - [www.hazardoussubstances.govt.nz](http://www.hazardoussubstances.govt.nz)
- + If larger quantities are on site, check signage, handler/certification requirements on hazardous substances website



## Manual Handling: Hazards

- + Lifting/Moving Objects eg injury from carrying heavy/awkward items
- + Sustained/Awkward Postures eg injury caused by long periods working on knees
- + Repetitive Actions eg injury caused by long periods spent digging
- + Arm/Body Vibration eg injury from sustained use of power tools
- + Fatigue eg tiredness causing loss of motor control & concentration
- + Poor Workplace/Storage Design eg injury from having to bend over or stretch to pick up materials
- + Slips, Trips & Falls eg tripping over rubbish/debris when carrying or moving items



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# Manual Handling:

## Risk Controls

### Eliminate:

- + Remove the need for manual handling by using mechanical aids

### Minimisation:

- + Ensure that all workers have been trained in correct manual handling techniques (bend knees, keep back straight, lift with your legs & keep load close in front of you)
- + Use extra workers or mechanical aids for heavy loads
- + Plan regular breaks so you don't hold awkward positions for too long &/or alter the working position
- + Rotate jobs often to avoid repetitive actions/vibrations
- + Check your path is clear of obstacles before carrying loads, make sure you can see over & around your load
- + Keep site tidy & walk ways clear of cords & rubbish etc
- + Check your footing when lifting & moving materials, especially if wet
- + Ensure everyone on site is wearing the appropriate footwear
- + Ensure all tools & equipment are functioning correctly & in good working order to avoid repetitive vibration
- + Store materials to reduce manual handling risks eg between knee & shoulder height
- + Plan your deliveries to reduce large amounts of unloading at any one time
- + Order your materials, such as cement, in units that are a manageable weight



## Lone Worker: Hazards

- + Working in Isolated Areas eg waiting a long time before help can arrive
- + Limited/No Communication eg unable to contact anyone in an emergency
- + No Supervision eg using unsafe work practices due to lack of monitoring/review
- + Unable to Raise Alarm in an Emergency eg being unconscious or incapacitated
- + Inadequate First Aid eg not being able to administer first aid to self



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# Lone Worker:

## Risk Controls

### Elimination:

- + Do not have workers performing jobs/task where they are required to work alone

### Minimisation:

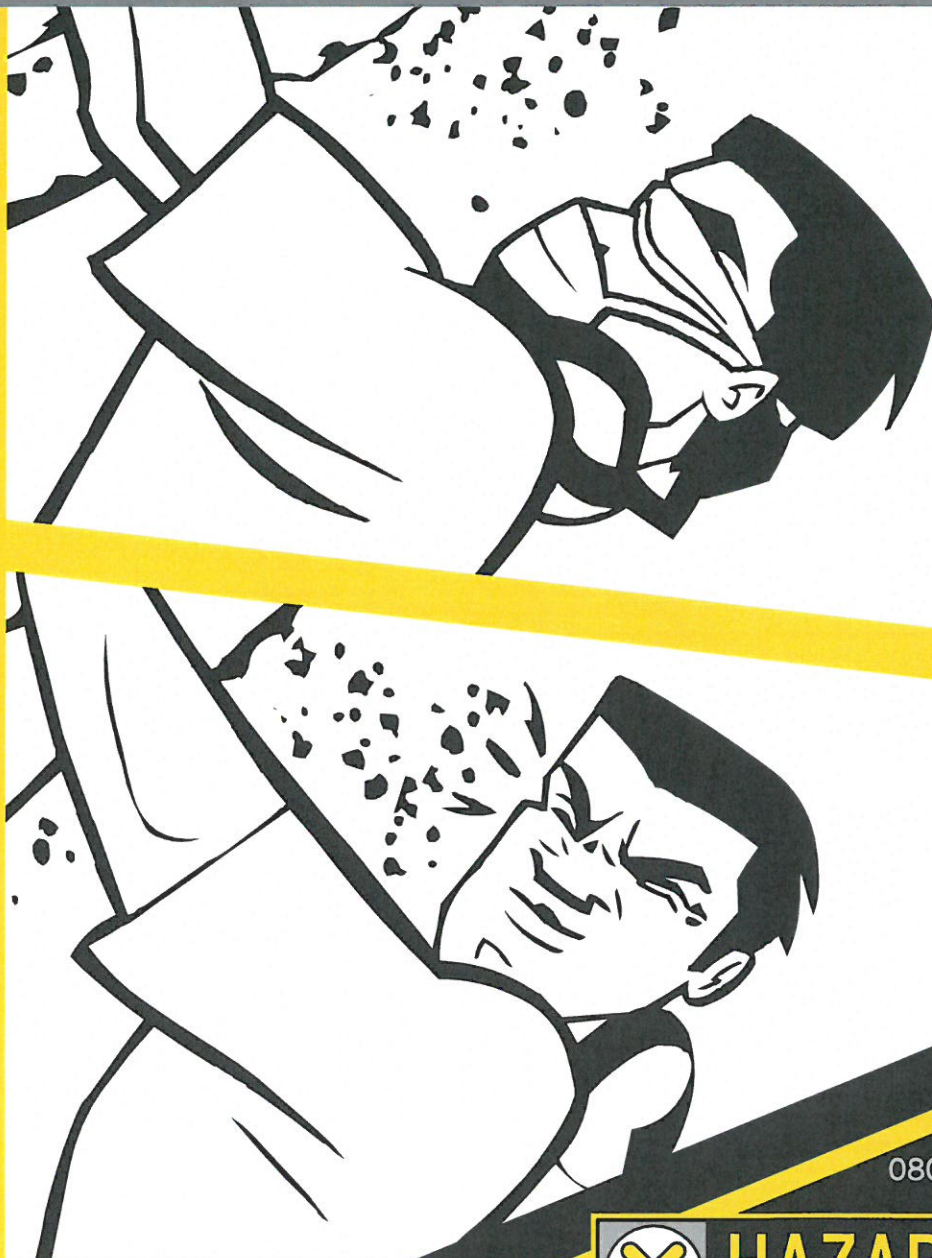
- + Ensure communication plans are in place with regular check-in times
- + Always communicate with employer, work mates &/or family, letting someone know where you are & when you think you will be finished/back
- + Always have 1 or more communication devices available eg mobile phone, personal locator beacon, GPS etc
- + Where applicable, use automatic warning devices eg panic alarms
- + Ensure workers who are working alone are first aid trained
- + Ensure lone workers are always wearing the appropriate PPE & that they are fully trained in its use
- + Only fully trained workers to work alone
- + When planning for lone work, always involve workers when considering potential risks & measures to control them
- + Ensure a detailed emergency plan is in place & fully understood
- + Always provide the appropriate equipment/machinery for a lone worker to perform their tasks
- + Where applicable, have Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's) in place to ensure tasks are done correctly
- + Always assess the worker to ensure they are fit for work
- + When appropriate, ensure site security is in place eg locked doors/fences
- + Ensure site signage is present at all entrances/exits to warn workers/visitors
- + Regularly monitor & review a lone worker to ensure they are following all training & SOP's



# Airborne Contaminants:

## Hazards

- + Cutting Wood/MDS eg inhaling dust
- + Insulation Installation eg inhaling fibre glass
- + Demolition eg concrete or asbestos contaminants
- + Concrete/Block Cutting eg inhaling dust
- + Hazardous Particles eg inhaling/exposed to chemical fumes
- + Excavation eg inhaling dust &/or gases



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# Airborne Contaminants:

## Risk Controls

### Elimination:

- + Ensure non-essential workers are isolated from work areas
- + Use respirators/fitted dust masks to prevent contaminants from being inhaled

### Minimisation:

- + Ensure all workers are fully trained in the tasks they are doing
- + Select the right PPE for the task, environment & contaminants
- + All workers are to wear the appropriate PPE eg eye protection, dust masks, respirators etc
- + Ensure all workers are trained in the correct use & maintenance of PPE
- + Make sure all PPE is fitted correctly eg facial hair will prevent correct seal with face
- + Regularly monitor & review workers to ensure PPE is being used correctly & training is being followed
- + Provide designated/isolated areas for cutting/sawing to limit exposure to dust
- + Use the right tool for the job
- + Check tools to ensure they are in good condition &/or well maintained
- + Ensure good ventilation/extraction systems
- + Undertake air monitoring of the site to determine whether there is any risk to workers' health
- + On an annual basis, complete a health check-up for all workers eg lung function
- + Make sure all chemicals are correctly labelled & stored according to their SDS sheet
- + When excavating, make sure all windows remain closed at all times
- + If undertaking demolition, dampen down site where appropriate
- + Ensure site signage is present at all entrances/exits to warn workers/visitors