



OPENCOURSEWARE

CONSTRUCTION SAFETY: 15

ACCIDENTS AND EMERGENCY AID: SITE PREPARATION, SAFETY AND WELFARE

SBC 3363

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Toolbox Meeting

Accidents

Toolbox meeting

- Brief gatherings of crews or employees along with their supervisor or leader.
- Held early in the morning before they begin their workday.
- They are reminded of hazards inherent to the work at hand and take precautions for avoiding them.

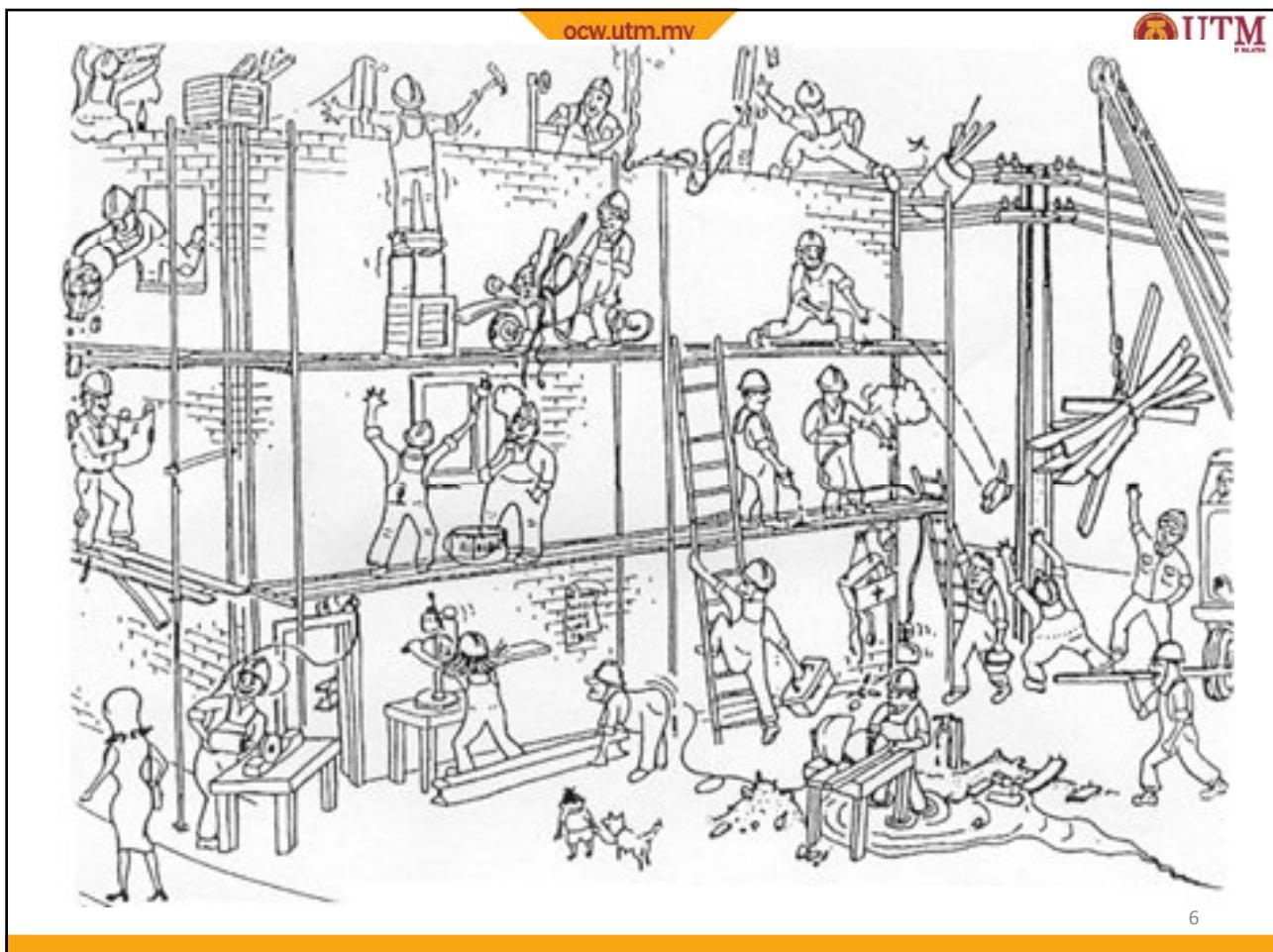
Toolbox meeting

- Informal and very brief, 10-20 minutes.
- Appropriate safety topics that address the workers current or upcoming work tasks.
- E.g. topics: hazards, PPEs, safety program, housekeeping etc.

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ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY AID



Accidents

- Experts define an accident as “an undesired event that results in physical harm to people or damage to property”

Accidents

Some accidents never reported because:

- ❖ There is no established policy
- ❖ To protect safety records
- ❖ To avoid production-time loss
- ❖ To avoid blame; self protection
- ❖ To avoid costs or red tape

Accidents

- The occurrence of an accident indicates one or more of the following problems:
 - Something has gone wrong in the process, operation or tasks.
 - Someone has failed to perform a task properly or safely.
 - A hazardous condition exists without adequate safeguards.
 - A process, substance or defect exists and creates a hazardous potential.

Accident investigation





ANGGOTA bomba mengeluarkan mayat daripada saluran salip pembetungan di Taman Jati, Jeram, Kuala Selangor, Kelmaran. — Gambar oton Abdurrahman

04/10/2012

Dua mati tertimbus ketika kerja pembetungan

KUALA SELANGOR: Ahad – Dua lelaki muda tertimbus betukik melakukannya kerja pembetungan saluran salip (Z) di Taman Jati, Jeram di sini, petang semalam.

Tee Kok Wah, 46, dari Pasir Penampang di sini, dan seorang warga Indo-

nesia, Jaman Jonok, 45, terimbush apabila tanah yang tidak rata di dalam saluran salip mereka ketika melakukan kerja itu bersama tiga pekerja lain kirakira jam 4.30 petang.

Ia berlaku di kawasan perintedan Mohd Adzmir Nazri, berkata Tee dan

Jaman mati di tempat kejadian dan mayat mereka dikeselor oleh pasukan bomba Karang untuk berasal siam. Beliau berkata, mereka mengalam kecederaan teruk di kepala dan paha dan mengasyuh seburung unsur jenayah.

Accident investigation

- The causes of accidents should be investigated:
 - To identify the cause and then to initiate measures to prevent a recurrence
 - To gather information for use in any criminal or civil proceedings
 - To confirm or refute a claim for industrial injury benefit
 - To prepare notifications to be made to the enforcing authority

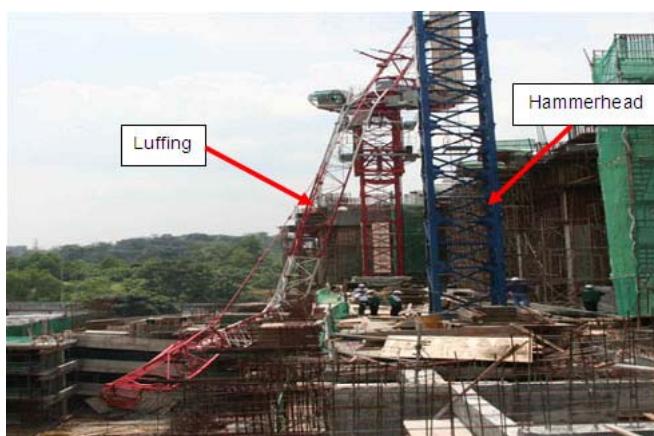
Accident investigation

- The **5 Ws**. Who? What? When? Where? and Why?
- Positions: listen to both sides of the stories
- Initial reports: initial report sets the company's accident procedures in motion. A follow up report can be filed later
- Evidence: don't overlook anything. Evidence must be preserve

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Accident investigation

Supplemental material: to support your report. Could include:

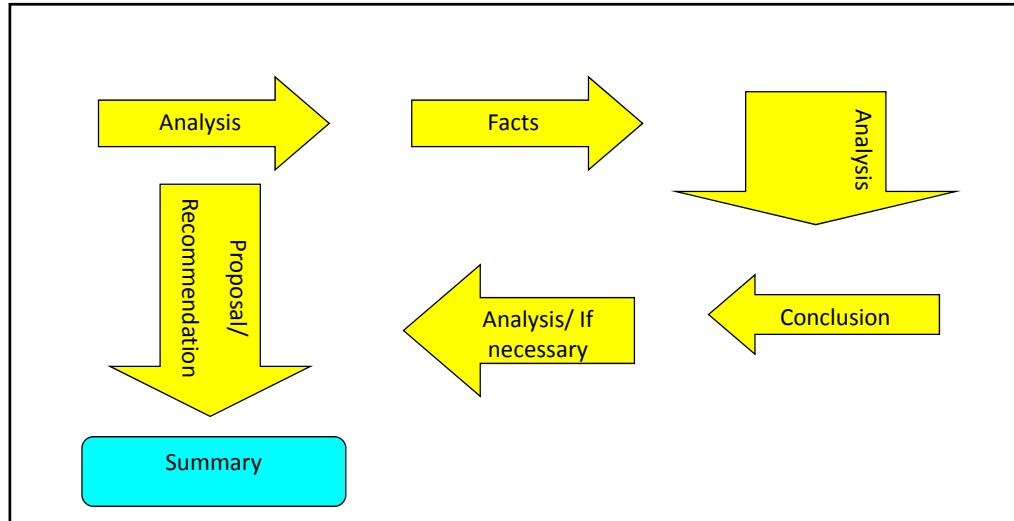
- Diagrams
- Photographs
- Statements: written, recorded from witnesses
- Physical objects: any defective materials, tools should be tagged and secured

Accident investigation

- Additional information: police report, fire dept report, paramedics etc
- Miscellaneous: any materials that can be useful to the investigation e.g. maps, equipment documentation etc
- Third parties and subcontractors: any third parties involved in the accident

- **TOO MUCH INFORMATION IS BETTER THAN TOO LITTLE**

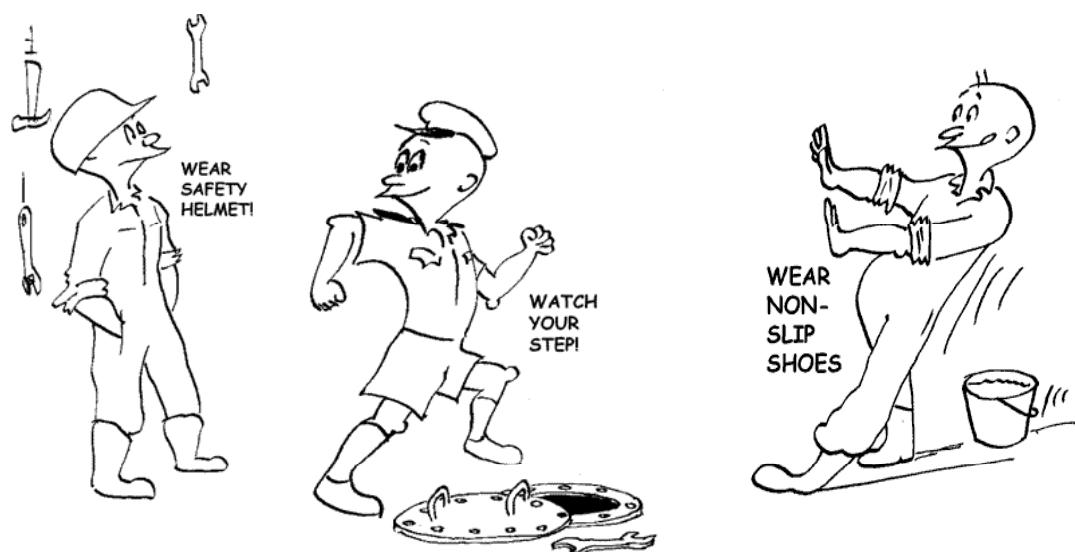
Process of Accident Analysis



Incomplete or inferior investigation

- Inexperienced and untrained investigators
- Reluctance on the part of the investigator to assert authority
- Narrow interpretations
- Judgmental behavior
- Incomplete or erroneous conclusion
- Poor interviews
- Delays in accident investigation

Causes of accidents



Three types of accident causes

A. Direct cause

- Operating at an unsafe or improper speed
- Unsafe employee acts
- Unsafe site conditions
- Intention, impairment, or improper actions or responses
- Deliberate violations of safety regulations and practices
- Failure to abate a hazard, or faulty or improper actions to correct a hazards

Three types of accident causes

B. Indirect causes

- Causes connected to the accident through the direct causes
- E.g.
- Defects in equipment, materials, tools or structures that contributed to the occurrence
- Contributing weather conditions or unusual weather conditions
- Problems with visibility, control, safety-procedure breakdown or terrain problems
- Contributing conditions in employees i.e. poor eyesight, lack of training or knowledge, exhaustion, stress and physical or emotional conditions.

Three types of accident causes

C. Contributing causes

- Inadequate codes or standards
- Lack of effective company safety policy
- Inadequate supervision
- Faulty design
- Inadequate maintenance
- Poor enforcement
- Substandard craft work



First Aid

First Aid

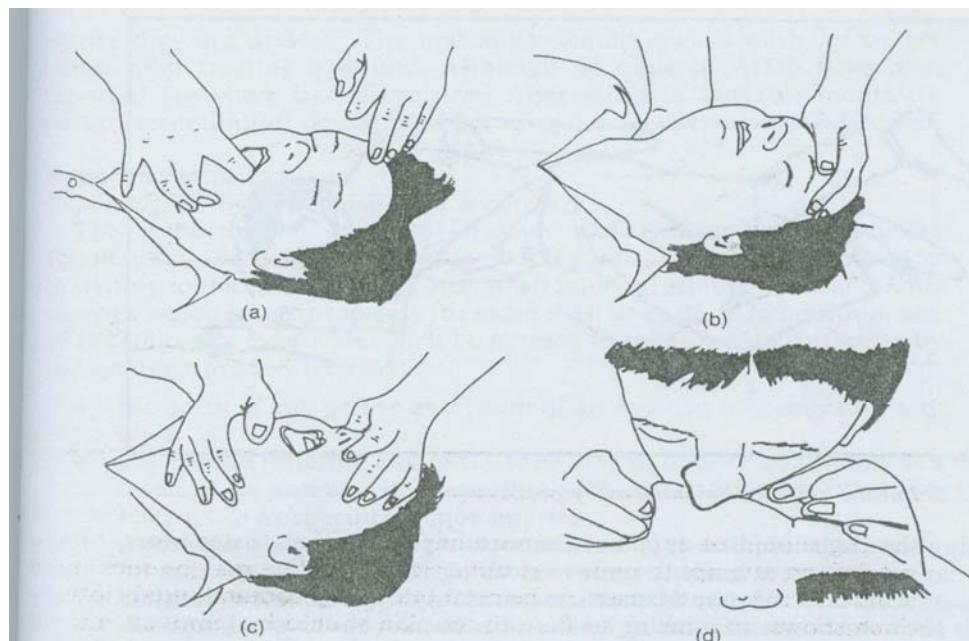
- Def: Emergency treatment administered to an injured or sick person before professional medical care is available
- Make arrangement with local infirmary, clinic or hospital to provide emergency care for all injured employees

First Aid

- Utilise local emergency response facilities such as police, ambulance, and rescue as part of the first aid plan
- Post the telephone numbers for the hospital and local emergency-response facilities on all job sites
- One or more employees on every shift should be trained with first aid skills

First Aid

- First aid supplies and emergency equipment must be available on project site.
- For large construction site, first aid room is necessary



First Aid Box

- At least one first aid box available on site
- First aiders must have access to the first aid box
- The box must contain first aid equipment, be cleaned and checked regularly

First Aid Box

- Should include at least:
 - Six sterile dressings
 - One sterile unmedicated dressing
 - One sterile triangular bandage
 - Six safety pins



PENGURUSAN MAKLUMAT DAN PENYIASATAN KEMALANGAN DI TAPAK BINAAN

Klasifikasi Kemalangan Di Tapak Binaan

- i. Kejadian berbahaya atau hampir berlaku (*Near Miss*).
- ii. Kecederaan melibatkan pertolongan kecemasan atau kecederaan yang tidak melibatkan kehilangan kerja.
- iii. Kes tidak hadir kerja.
- iv. Kes rawatan perubatan
- v. Kecacatan kekal atau sebahagian.
- vi. Kecacatan kekal keseluruhan.
- vii. Kecederaan parah.
- viii. Kematian.

Klasifikasi Kemalangan dan Insiden

i. Kelas 1

Kemalangan melibatkan kematian kepada seseorang termasuk pihak ketiga. Kemalangan menyebabkan kecederaan parah dan menyebabkan seseorang tidak dapat hadir bekerja melebihi 15 hari kecacatan kekal keseluruhan.

ii. Kelas 2

Kemalangan yang dikelaskan sebagai kelas 2 melibatkan kemalangan yang menjurus kepada kecederaan dan menyebabkan seseorang pekerja tidak hadir melebihi 15 hari bekerja atau mengalami kecacatan Kekal Sebahagian.

iii. Kelas 3

Kemalangan kelas 3 adalah merupakan kemalangan yang melibatkan pertolongan kecemasan, rawatan perubatan, kejadian yang hampir berlaku dan kemalangan yang melibatkan kenderaan.

Selain itu, insiden-insiden lain yang dikenal pasti adalah:

- Sebarang kehilangan yang disebabkan oleh kebocoran gas;
- Kesemua kes pencemaran udara yang disebabkan oleh habuk, benzene, asap dan kebocoran gas; dan
- Kesemua pencemaran bunyi.

iv. Kelas 4

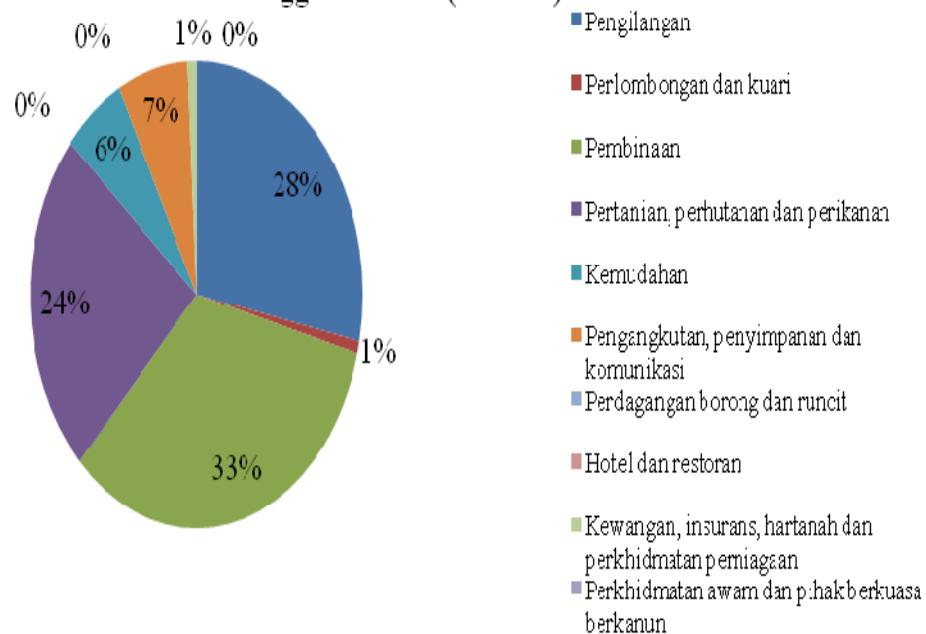
Sebarang keadaan yang harus dilaporkan, namun tidak mempunyai potensi bagi kecederaan dan ia adalah berguna bagi proses pembelajaran kecemasan kepada firma pembinaan berkenaan.

Jenis Kemalangan

- (a) Terjatuh dari aras yang lebih tinggi.
- (b) Terhempap objek yang jatuh.
- (c) Terpijak atau terkena objek.
- (d) Tersepit di dalam atau di antara objek.
- (e) Terkena pergerakan jentera berat.
- (f) Terdedah atau tersentuh suhu yang panas.
- (g) Terdedah atau tersentuh arus elektrik.
- (h) Terdedah atau tersentuh bahan-bahan berbahaya.
- (i) Kemalangan lain yang tidak dijeniskan.

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Kemalangan Pekerjaan Mengikut Sektor Bagi Kategori Maut Sehingga Jun 2009 (Disiasat)



Tiga sebab kemalangan yang utama

- Pekerja terjatuh dari aras yang tinggi.
- Terhempap oleh benda-benda terjatuh.
- Terpijak, terkena atau terhempap oleh benda-benda.

Prosedur Merekod Kemalangan

Jenis-jenis Kemalangan yang Harus Dilaporkan dan Direkod

- i. Kemalangan yang melibatkan kematian
- ii. Kemalangan yang menyebabkan kecederaan yang parah
- iii. Kejadian yang berbahaya

Prosedur Merekod Kemalangan samb...

Prosedur Penyiasatan

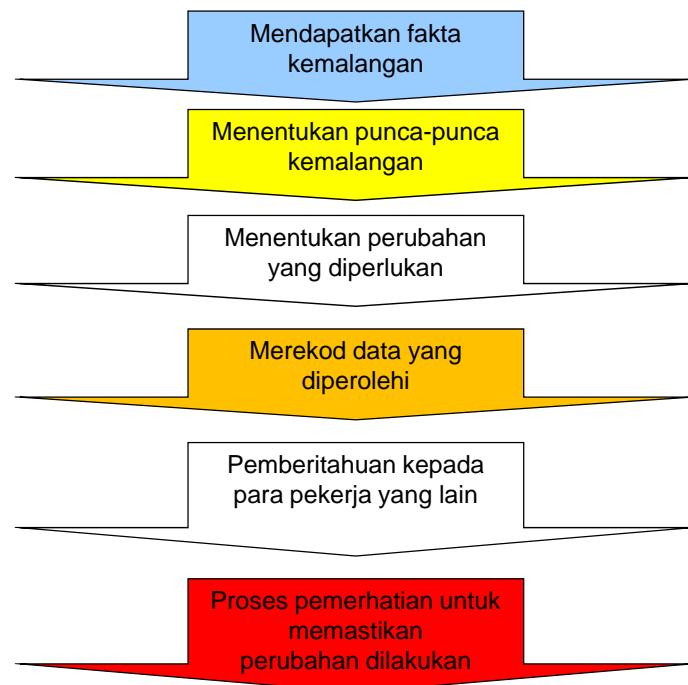
- i. Mengenal pasti semua individu yang terlibat dengan kemalangan tersebut.
- ii. Mengkategorikan individu yang terlibat kepada kepentingan seperti:
 - a. Siapa yang terlibat di dalam kemalangan.
 - b. Semua saksi kejadian kemalangan.
 - c. Sesiapa yang berada di sekeliling atau berhampiran dengan tempat kejadian kemalangan.

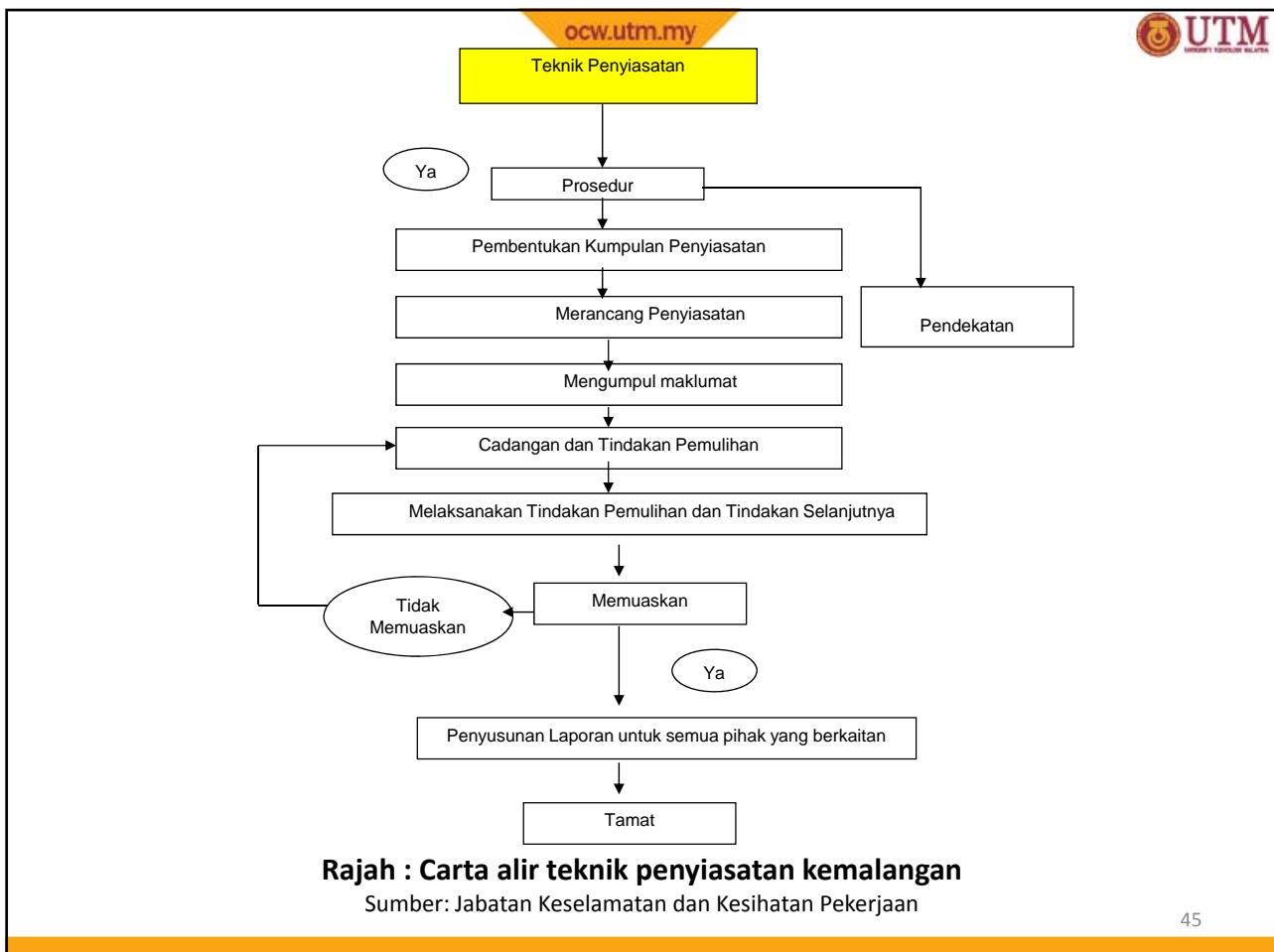
Prosedur Merekod Kemalangan samb...

Prosedur Penyiasatan

- iii. Mengambil gambar yang lengkap tempat kemalangan.
- iv. Membuat ringkasan kemalangan. Ini termasuklah menyediakan satu gambarajah yang mempunyai lebih maklumat yang mungkin berkaitan.
- v. Gunakan Borang Laporan Penyiasatan Kemalangan sebagai garis panduan untuk menyiasat kemalangan dan keterangan individu dikenal pasti.
- vi. Setelah lengkap, semua Laporan Penyiasatan Kemalangan, gambar dan maklumat dikemukakan kepada Pengurus Projek untuk penyerahan kepada pihak berkuasa tempatan dan personel dalam firma pembinaan yang bersesuaian.

Peringkat-peringkat di dalam penyiasatan







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THANK YOU

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