



# LABADMIN/OSH

Labour Administration, Labour Inspection and Occupational Safety and Health Branch



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Labour  
Organization

## **LABOUR INSPECTION CAMPAIGNS IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR .**

## **INTERVENTIONS IMPLEMENTED BY THE EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS PLATFORM (ESAP) PROJECT**



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Expected results consisted on establishing common mechanisms and action plans for networking and sub-regional cooperation between national labour inspectorates, through the following activities:

- Organization of annual high level sub regional meetings of labour inspectorates
- Development of common annual action plans
- Development of ToR, framework programmes, managerial and inspection tools for annual labour inspection campaigns.



During the high level meeting in Sarajevo ( 3 to 6 April 2017), it was agreed:

- a) The first national labour inspection campaign would focus on undeclared work and occupational safety and health in construction;
- b) Specific objectives and activities were to be further discussed with the countries.
- c) Consideration on the exact authorities to involve in the campaign and engagement of social partners would be decided by each country.
- d) The campaign could have a first awareness raising component followed by an enforcement component.



## INSPECTION CAMPAIGN FOR CONSTRUCTION

### Why construction?

1.- Approximately one in six fatal accidents at work takes place in the construction sector, meaning 60,000 fatal accidents per year. The intrinsically hazardous nature of the work, subcontracting or outsourcing practices, multiple locations of construction sites, changing work environment and high rates of staff turnover make construction a dangerous industry



## INSPECTION CAMPAIGN FOR CONSTRUCTION

### Why construction?

2.- Diversity of construction sites along with differences in occupations, technology, tools and materials used, make safety and health management challenging. Yet, accidents and health problems can be prevented and inspections carried out by labour inspectors play a vital role in achieving this.



## INSPECTION CAMPAIGN FOR CONSTRUCTION

### Why construction?

3.- The extensive contracting chains, temporary nature of worksites, mobility and diversity of the workforce, and the changing nature of operations conducted in construction sites all contribute to the sector being among the ones where risks of non-compliance with labour law are common. It is often reported that violations occur in relation to the recognition of labour contracts, payment of minimum wage and other entitlements, registration in social security, respect for working hours, and even violation of fundamental rights at work such as the minimum age for employment, forced and slave labour.



## INSPECTION CAMPAIGN FOR CONSTRUCTION (development)

### 1- Guidelines to develop the terms of reference

- » Objectives
- » Strategies/ activities to be implemented
- » Inspection visits
- » Monitoring
- » Evaluation
- » Tools to be used



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## INSPECTION CAMPAIGN FOR CONSTRUCTION (development)

2- CONSTRUCTION SITES CHECK-LIST, based on...





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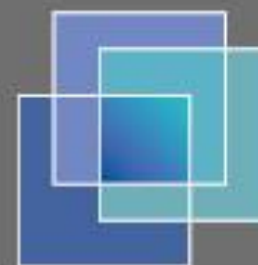
## Conducting Labour Inspections on Construction - A Guide for Labour Inspectors (2017)

### Conducting Labour Inspections on Construction

A guide for labour inspectors



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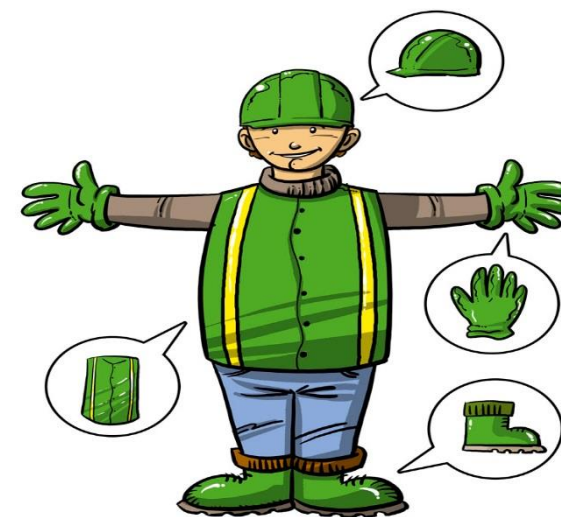
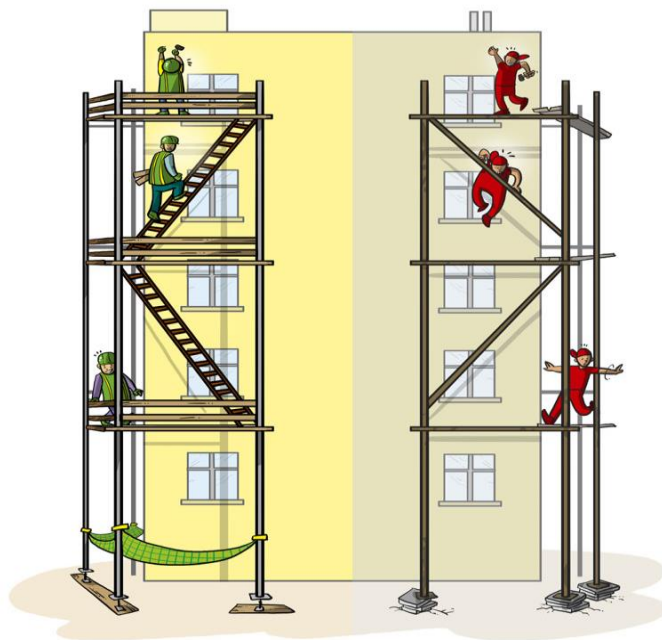
## **INSPECTION CAMPAIGN FOR CONSTRUCTION (development)**

### **3- MODEL OF INSPECTION REPORT.**

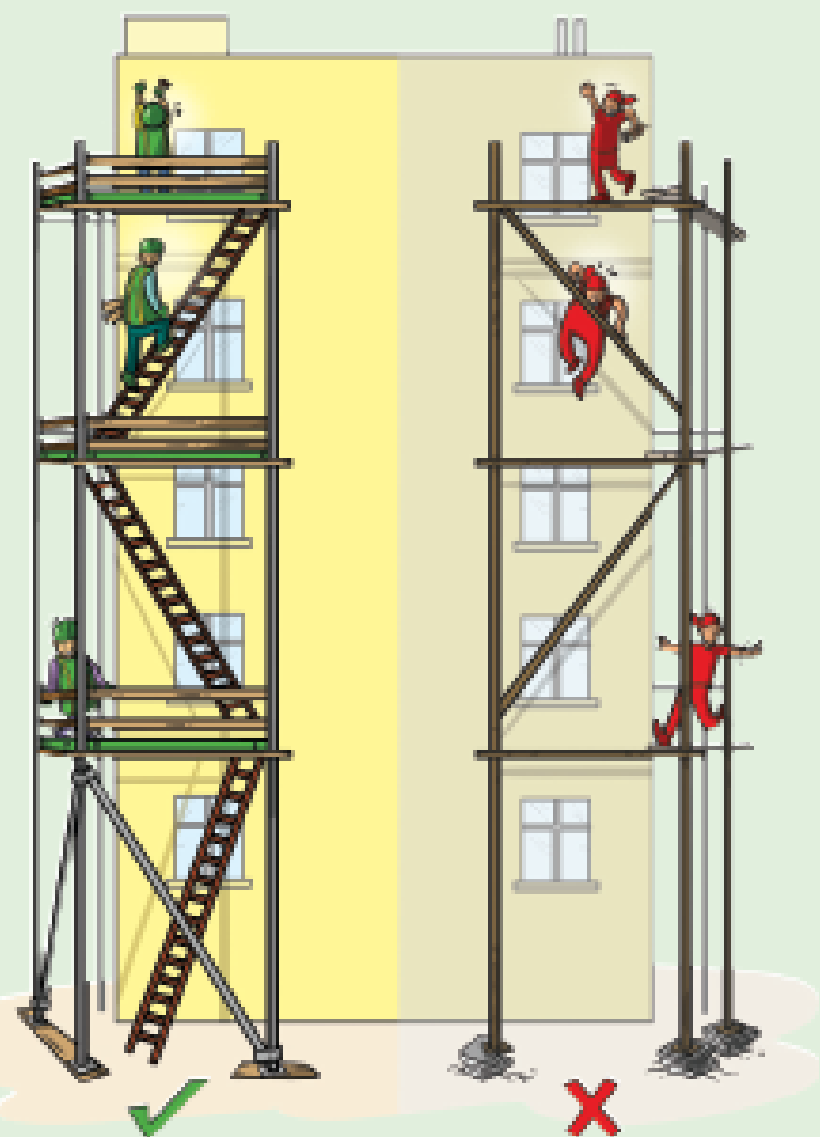


## INSPECTION CAMPAIGN FOR CONSTRUCTION (development)

### 4- Posters and Leaflets.



# PREVENT FALLS - WORK SAFELY AT HEIGHT



Working with scaffolds

Insert 'Campaign slogan' or  
General safety statement'

Insert logos of participating  
organizations

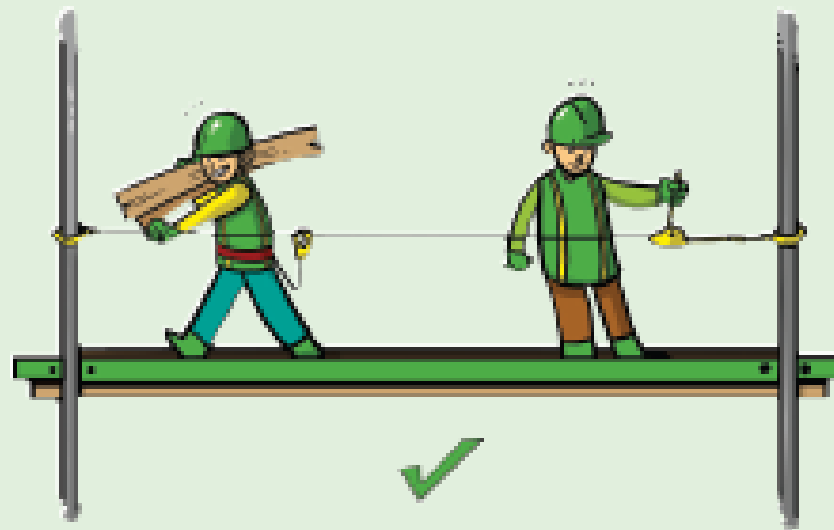
## Working with scaffolds

Falling from height may cause death or permanent disability.

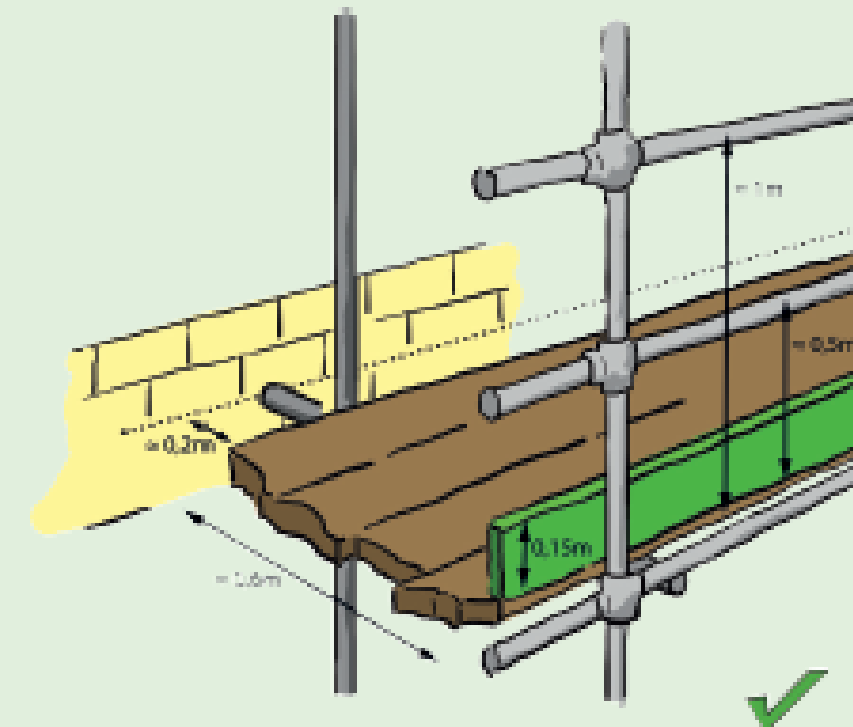
All work places where there is a risk of falling e.g. floor openings, building edges, lift shafts, roofs etc. require suitable control measures to prevent workers from falling, or where this is not possible, measures to mitigate the consequences of a fall.

Preventing a fall can be achieved by double guard rails, floor coverings, safety harnesses coupled to lanyards that prevent workers from reaching unprotected edges (fall restraint), etc... The addition of a toe board prevents objects falling from the working platform onto workers below.

Mitigating the consequences of a fall can be achieved by safety nets, soft landing systems, safety harnesses coupled to energy absorbers to prevent workers hitting objects or the ground below (fall arrest), etc...



All scaffolding and other working platforms should be erected and checked by competent workers before first use and on a regular basis to ensure they remain safe. Records of these checks should be made.



The working platform on scaffolds should be fully boarded. A platform 600mm wide provides safe access and a suitable work area.

During erection and dismantling of scaffolding workers should ensure precautions are in place to prevent falls for example advanced guard rails or work harness with a means of fall arrest.







Safe means of access must be provided to the scaffold at all levels. Ladders used for access should be securely tied on both sides to prevent them from slipping. The ladders should extend at least 1 meter above the standing point to provide a secure handhold.

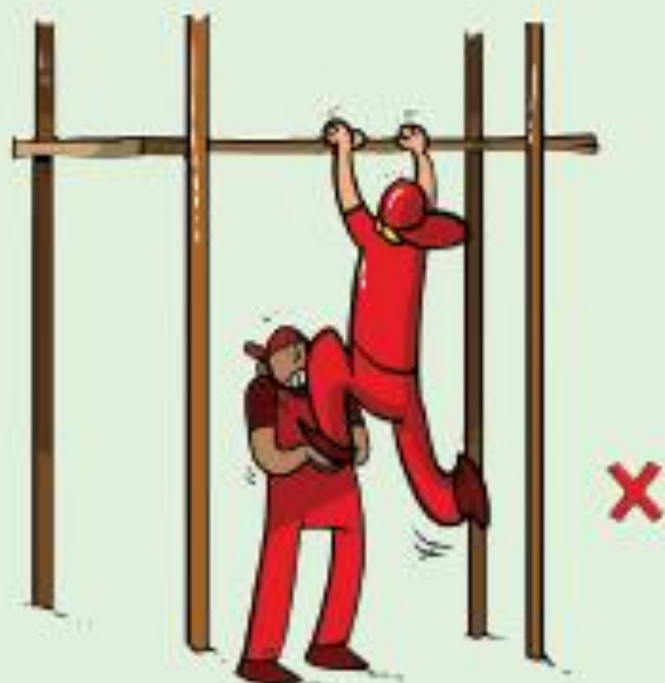


When using mobile scaffolds or platforms, always lock the wheels to prevent inadvertent movement - edge protection should be to the same standard as other scaffolds.



**CAUTION:** In addition to the initial safety inspections scaffolds should also be inspected after any alteration, interruption in use, exposure to adverse weather, seismic conditions or any other occurrence likely to have affected their strength or stability to ensure they remain safe to use.

Medical examinations may be required to assess the capacity of workers to work at height.



**Insert contact details  
of participating  
organizations**

# PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT HELPS YOU STAY SAFE AND HEALTHY



Insert 'Campaign slogan' or  
'General safety statement'

Insert logos of participating  
organizations'

## Personal Protective Equipment

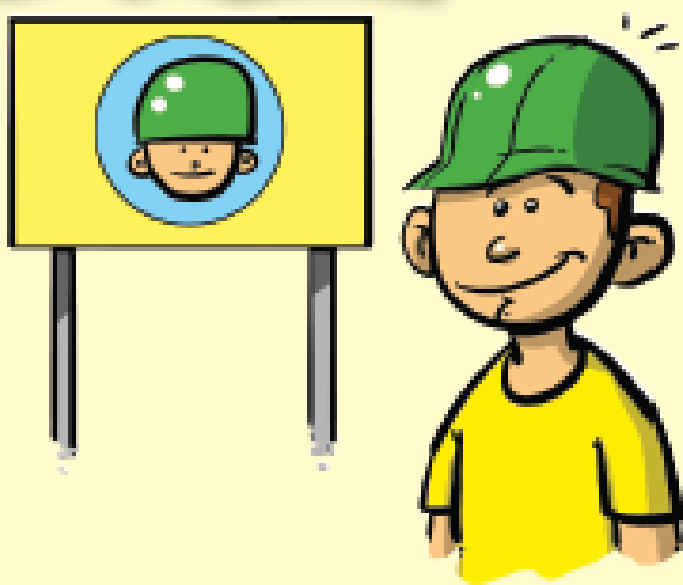
Suitable personal protective equipment must be provided and maintained by the employer, at no cost to the worker, to protect against the risk of accident or injury to health. Workers should be instructed on how to correctly use the personal protective equipment and know how to detect and report any faults.

The personal protective equipment must suit the user; consider its size, fit and weight. Workers must make proper use of the equipment; those who help chose the equipment are more likely to use it.

All equipment must be maintained, kept clean and stored in a safe place when not in use. When damaged it must be replaced.

Information on the specific type of personal protective equipment to use depends on the result of risk assessments.

## Head Protection



Safety helmets or hard hats should be used to protect their head from injury due to falling or flying objects, or from striking against structures.

Normally they should be worn whenever a worker is on site and always when they are in an area where work is being undertaken overhead. These areas should be clearly marked with safety signs.

## Face And Eye Protection



Goggles, face screens, face shields or other suitable devices should be used when workers are likely to be exposed to hazards that may result in injuries to the eye or face.

For example when exposed to flying particles or dust, chemicals, light or other radiation and in particular during welding, flame cutting, rock drilling.

## Hearing Protection

Appropriate earmuffs or earplugs should be used when working with or near noisy machinery or all the time when working at a noisy part of the site.



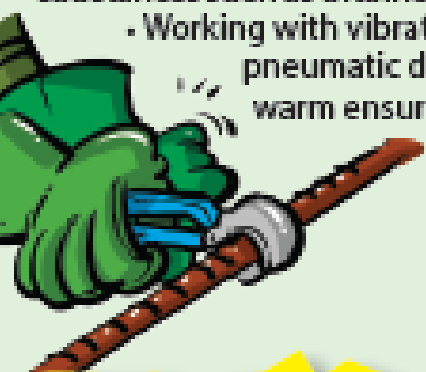
CAUTION: If you have to shout to make yourself heard by someone about 2 metres away it is likely you will damage your hearing if you do not wear protection even when exposed for short periods of time. Consider if the source of noise or exposure time can be reduced.

## Hand Protection

The type of gloves to use depends on the hazards generated by the work activity; for example grip gloves when handling stone, use heavy duty gloves for other operations, like steel-fixing.

Hand protection should normally be used when operations involve:

- Contact with rough, sharp or jagged surfaces
- Contact with or splashes from hot, corrosive or toxic substances such as bitumen and resins
- Working with vibrating machines such as pneumatic drills to keep your hands warm ensuring blood circulation thus reducing the risk of disease



## Foot Protection

Safety footwear is used to mainly protect against two types of hazards:

- Sharp objects penetrating through the sole of the shoe, such as nails
- Falling objects crushing toes

The type of safety shoe or boot will depend on the terrain and the nature of the work. The main requirements are that they have a solid toe cap (to protect against materials being dropped) and steel midsoles (to protect against sharp objects penetrating the sole) and provide good grip. Ankle support may also be required. Waterproof footwear can conform to these requirements as well as protecting the wearer from coming into contact with liquids including cement.



## Waterproof Clothing

Waterproof clothing and head coverings should be used when working in adverse weather conditions to keep workers warm and dry.



## High Visibility Clothing

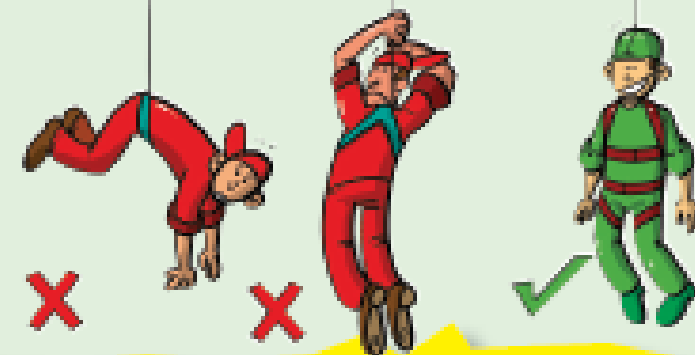
Reflective clothing or other reflective devices should be used when there is exposure to danger from moving vehicles.



## Respiratory Protection



Whenever there is exposure to harmful substances in the atmosphere respiratory protective equipment should be worn. The type of equipment will be dependent on the hazard, the worker and the working conditions.

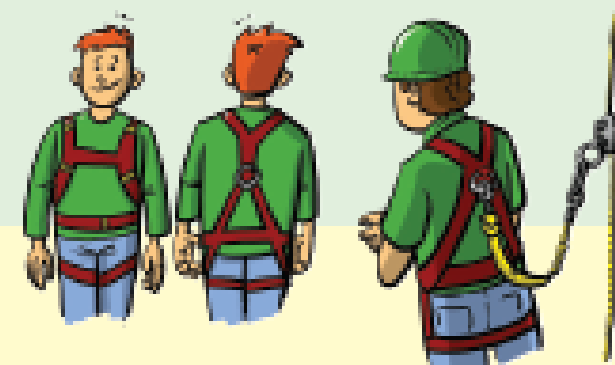


## Fall Prevention And Fall Arrest

Full body safety harnesses with independently secured lanyards should be used where protection against falls cannot be provided by other appropriate means, e.g. guard rails or to supplement them.

Fall prevention systems prevent workers getting into positions where they can fall; requires harness coupled to a lifeline/lanyard of a defined length attached to an appropriate anchorage point.

Fall arrest systems do not prevent a fall but reduce the distance a person can fall; they require a body harness, energy absorber, a lanyard attached to an appropriate anchorage point preferably above the worker.



**'Insert contact details of participating organizations'**

## WORK AT HEIGHT CAN BE CONDUCTED SAFELY

### Working on roofs

When working on roofs without safety measures, falls may occur:

- From the edges of the roofs
- Through gaps or holes in the roofs
- Through fragile roofing material and roof lights

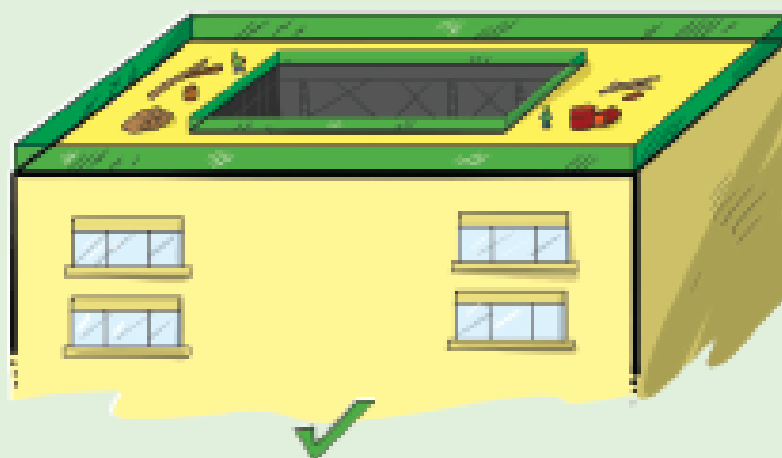
All roof work should be pre-planned, properly supervised and only undertaken by workers with the necessary knowledge and competence for such work. All workplaces from where there is a risk of falling should be adequately guarded.



Working on roofs

Insert 'Campaign slogan' or  
'General safety statement'

'Insert logos of participating  
organizations'

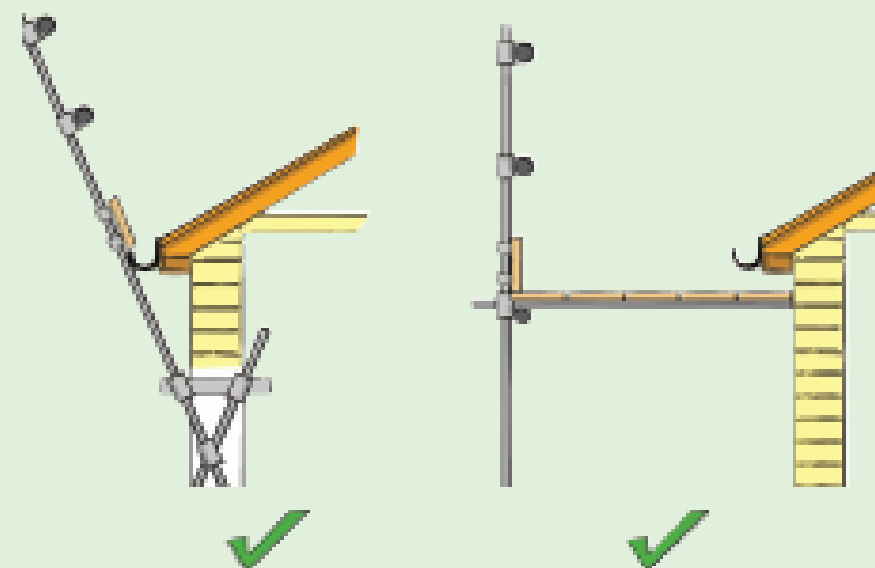


Wherever guard-rails and toe-boards cannot be provided alternative measures are required, for example safety nets or safety harnesses attached to secure anchor points.



Control measures to prevent workers from falling may include an upper guard rail at approximately 1 meter and an intermediate guard rail at a height of approximately 0.5 meter above the working platform. A toe board should also be present to prevent objects falling on to persons below.

When work is being carried out on sloping roofs, sufficient and suitable edge protection at eaves level will normally be required.

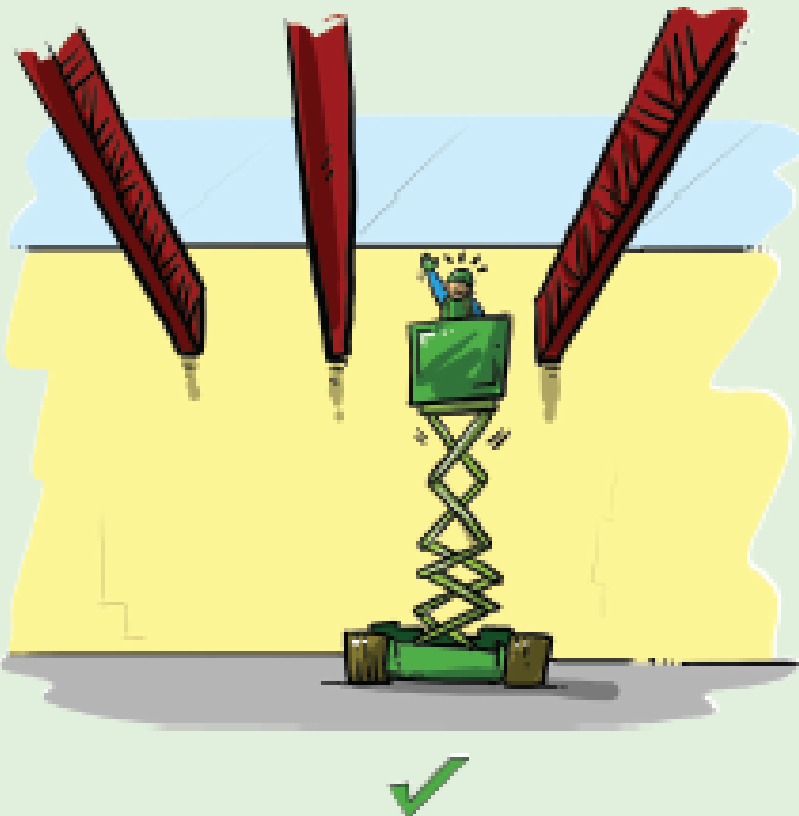




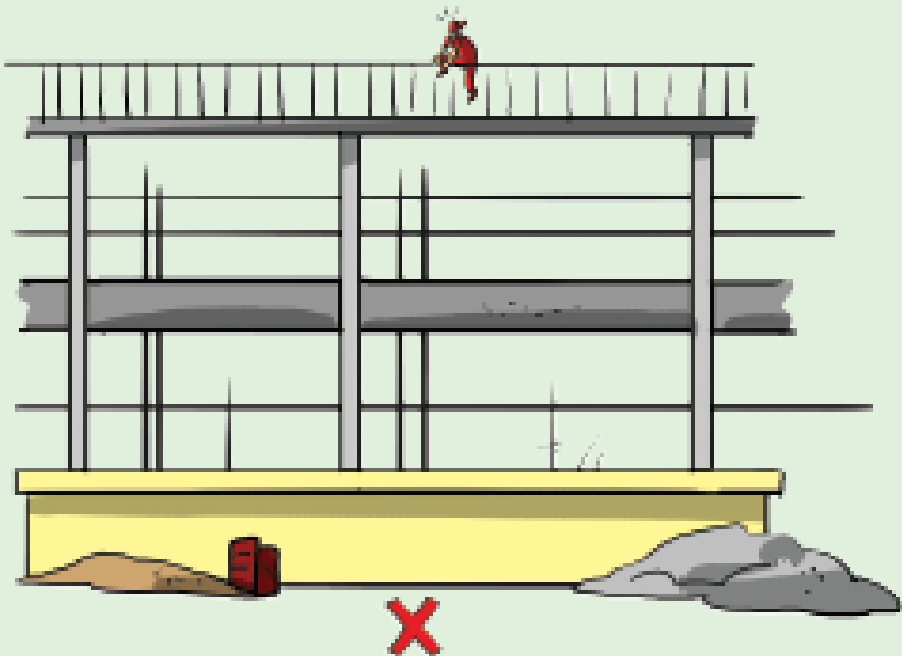
CAUTION If the roof contains fragile material, place crawling boards, coverings or other suitable control measures to prevent workers falling through the roof.



When erecting steel framed industrial roofs, the risk of falls can be reduced by providing a mobile elevated working platform.



360° protection is required at all work areas where there is a risk of falling. This is achieved by double guard rails, toe-boards and ensuring a minimum gap between the working platforms and any structure. Safety netting and safety harnesses can also be used to enhance safety. However these do not prevent a fall but mitigate the consequences of the fall.



**'Insert contact details of participating organizations'**

# WORK AT HEIGHT CAN BE CONDUCTED SAFELY



**Insert 'Campaign slogan'  
or 'General safety statement'  
'Insert logos of  
participating organizations'**



## INSPECTION CAMPAIGN FOR CONSTRUCTION (development)

### 5- National workshops.

- Tirana, Albania 17-18 January 2018
- Teslic, Bosnia i Herzegovina 24-25 January 2018
- Pristina, Kosovo, 27-28 February 2018



## NATIONAL DECISION (Working group) ON

- **Sector: Construction**
- **Geographical area**
- Identification of **topics/priorities** to be covered:

1) Osh issues:

.....

2) Labour issues

.....



## NATIONAL DECISION ON

- Identification of **types of site** to be covered  
.....
- Type of **inspection visits**.  
.....
- **Timing** of the inspections
  - Season/ period of time/ days...?
  - Proposed duration of the campaign:



## NATIONAL DECISION ON

**Tools** to be used by inspectors

- Protocol on the inspection visit.....
- Checklist .....
- Specific training on the campaign.....
- **Reporting** arrangements.....



## NATIONAL DECISION ON

# Awareness raising campaign

- Information products .....
- Posters and leaflets .....





## NATIONAL DECISION ON

### Monitoring & Evaluation

Effectiveness of the campaign measured against benchmarks;  
indicators selected for further reporting of results:

- Quantitative results
- Impacts
  - Effective changes in workplaces after inspection visit.
  - Awareness levels on the subjects of the campaign.





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## **VALIDATION OF THE CAMPAIGN BY**

High level management of the inspectorate



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## RESULTS:

To be presented.....