



"From Cradle to Cradle" Workshop on Planning & Design for Safety in Project Life Cycle for Public Housing Developments

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Planning & Design for Safety

Development & Construction Division Housing Department

Construction

From cradle to cradle

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Preface

From cradle to cradle

- This section is to highlight some of those areas that have potential safety risks in structural construction, including demolition, foundation and building works.
- Emphasis will be placed on early planning, design and specification provisions.

Planning & Design for Safety

Project Life Cycle

From cradle to cradle

Maintenance

Demolition

Management

Construction

Demolition Plan

Planning & Design for Safety

Use

Demolition Plan

- Demolition plan is prepared early by the Structural Engineer incorporating all critical safety provisions.
- These plans are to be incorporated into tender documents.
- When the contract is awarded, the Contractor is required to submit their proposed demolition plan which should be in line with the SE's demolition plan.

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Double Deck Hoarding/Covered Walkway to Protect Pedestrians; Locations and Extent of Hoarding Should be Clearly Defined



Scaffold, Nylon Mesh and Periphery Catch Platforms/Fans to Prevent Demolished Debris from Falling out of the Block



The Route for Movement of Mechanical Breaker Must be Defined in Demolition Plan. Adequate Propping Should be Provided underneath



Stacking of Demolished Debris Not to Exceed Allowable Height.

Debris is to be Cleared from Time to Time



Barrier Erected at the Opening of Refuse Chute.

Scaffold and Nylon Mesh at the Building Perimeter

Must be More Than 1 Meter Height



Clamping Instead of Tack Welding to Bracing Should Be Specified In Demolition Plan; Tack Welding is Difficult to Assess for Adequacy

Project Life Cycle

From cradle to cradle

Maintenance

Demolition

Management

Construction

Asbestos Handling

Planning & Design for Safety

Use

Asbestos Handling

- Asbestos removal should be well planned.
- These include:
 - Early identification of possible asbestos containing materials by asbestos consultant before tender.
 - Requirements for asbestos removal specialist contractor stipulated in Specification.

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Identification of Asbestos Containing Materials



Early Identification of Asbestos Containing Materials by Asbestos Consultant



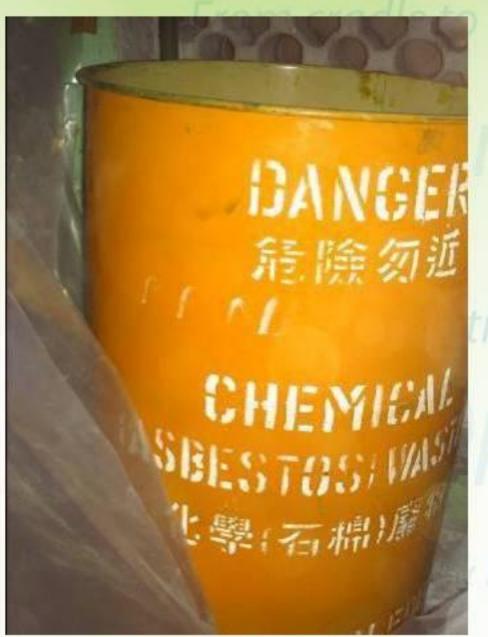


Asbestos Removal Works for Grille Panel

Works for Fuse Box



Chalk Board Covered by Polythene Sheet



ntonoco

Management

neration

Design for Safety

Sealed Drum





Respiratory Protective Equipment and Protective Clothing Used for Asbestos Abatement Work





Asbestos Particles Removing

Compartment for Asbestos Removal Works



Passage for Asbestos Removal Works





Transferring Sealed Drum to the Ground

Passage for Asbestos Removal Works



Designated Asbestos Sorting Area

Passage for Asbestos Removal Works



Management

Transportation of Sealed Container to Designated Chemical Dumping Site

Project Life Cycle

From cradle to cradle

Maintenance

Foundation

Management

Construction

Excavation and Lateral Support (ELS) Works

Planning & Design for Safety

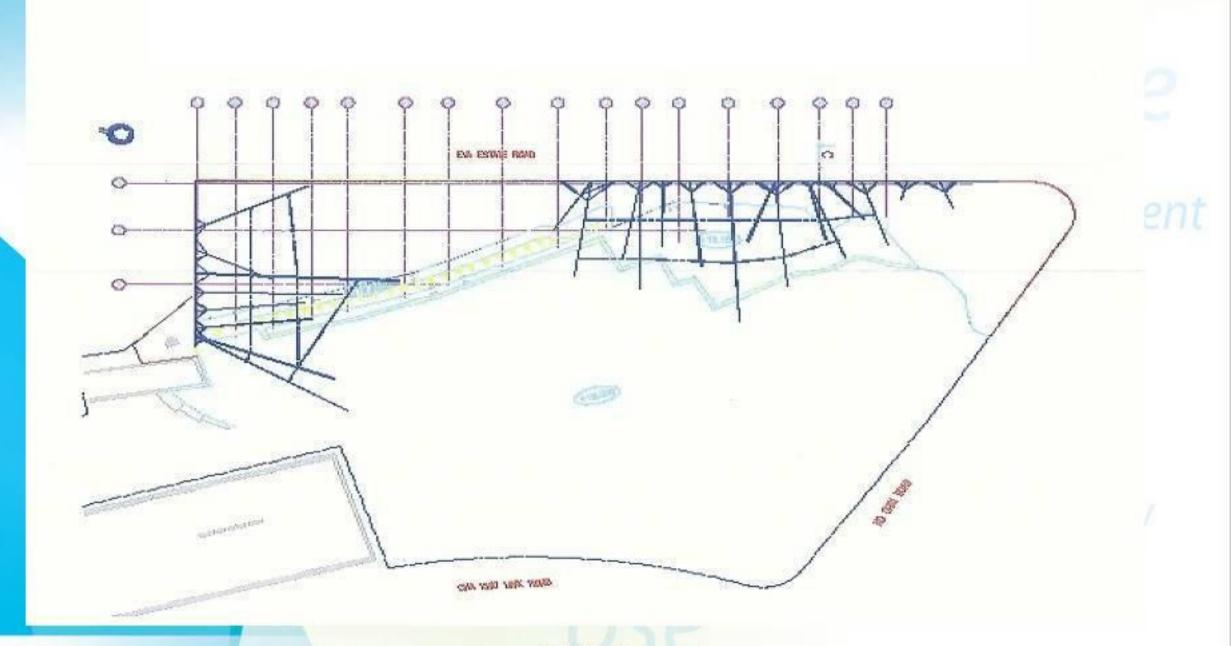
Use

Excavation and Lateral Support (ELS) Works

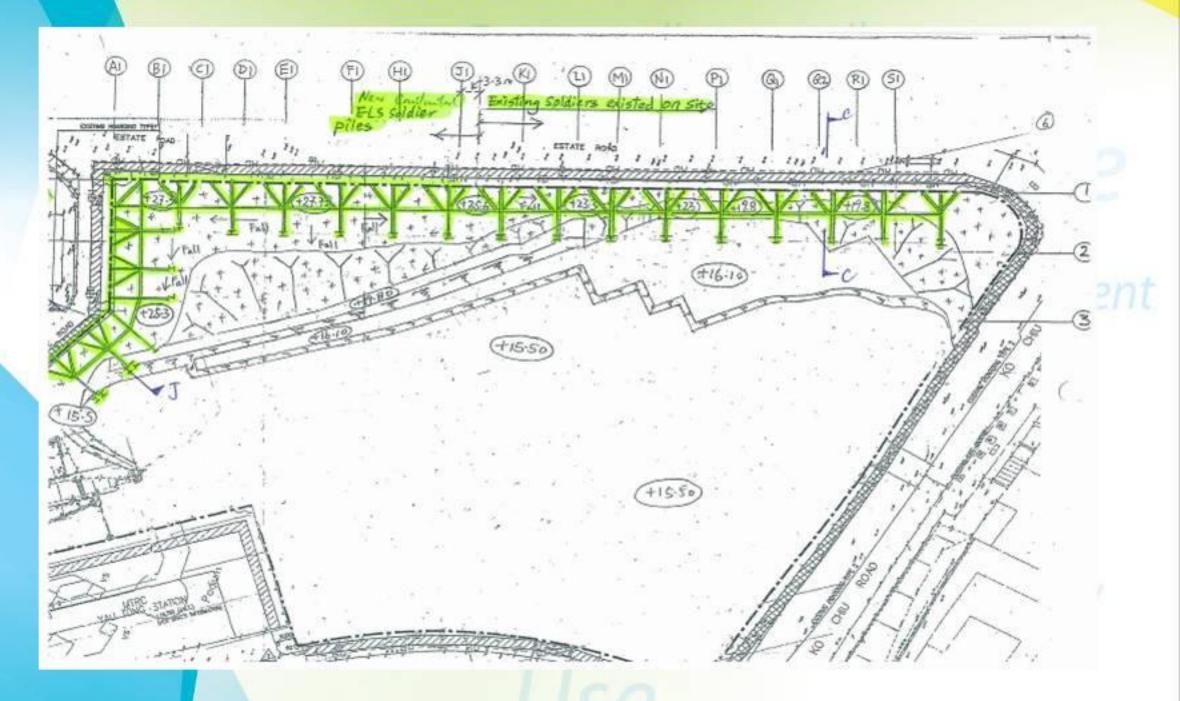
- For large scale excavation and lateral support (ELS)
 works, it is important that Structural Engineer should
 early design a pretender scheme.
- The scheme would be used as a base for comparing with Contractor's proposed scheme at tender return.
- This allows the SE to better assess the structural adequacy of Contractor's proposed scheme, as well as the correct order of the ELS cost.

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Engineer's ELS Scheme at Pretender Stage



Contractor's ELS Scheme

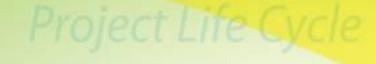


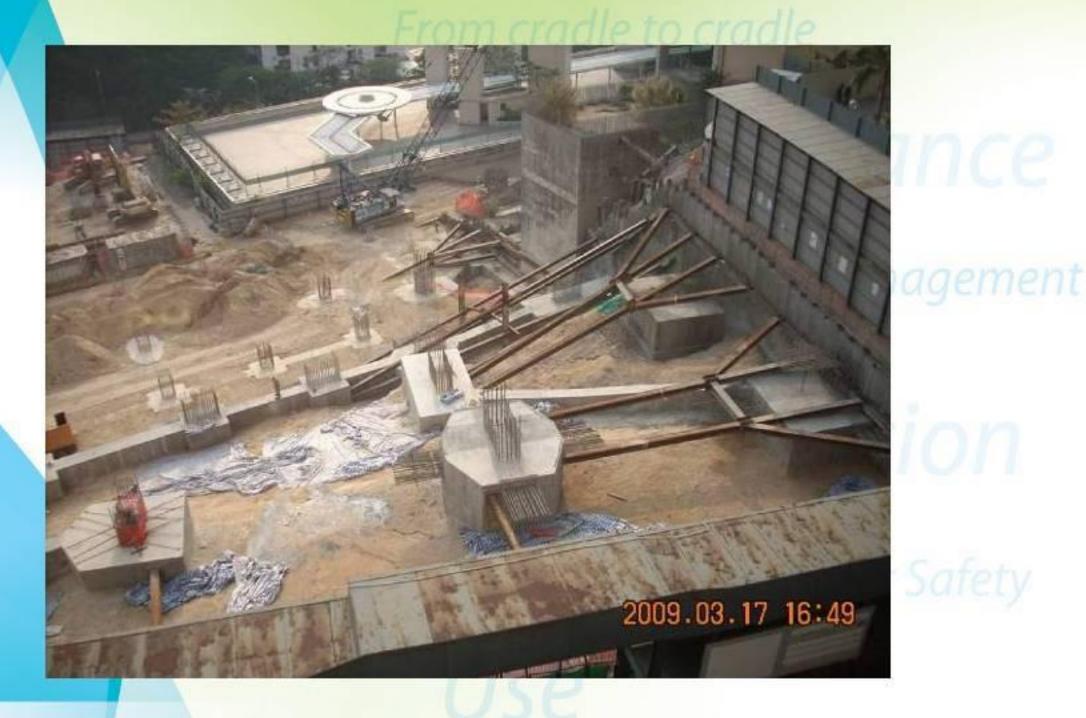
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ELS Works



ELS Works





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Project Life Cycle

From cradle to cradle

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Materials and Plant Handling

Planning & Design for Safety

Use

Materials and Plant Handling

- Safety in material and plant handling is often critical in foundation contracts.
- Early planning by contractor and checked by SE in materials storage, maneuvering of plants, transporting of heavy and large volume of materials are essential.

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Materials Storage



Proper Storage of H-pile Material



Store Rack for

"From Cradle to Cradle" wRCD Drill Rod Design for
Safety in Project Life Cycle for Public Housing Developments



Proper Storage of Steel Casing



Proper Storage of Steel Liner



CCTV In Operator Cabin





Overload Alarm



Overload Alarm of Excavator



Lifting Casing (Horizontal)



Lifting Steel Cage by 2 Cranes (Horizontal)



Lifting Steel Cage (Vertical)



Lifting Steel Casing (Vertical)

Loading Test





Typical Conc. Block Kentledge

Project Life Cycle

From cradle to cradle

Maintenance

Building

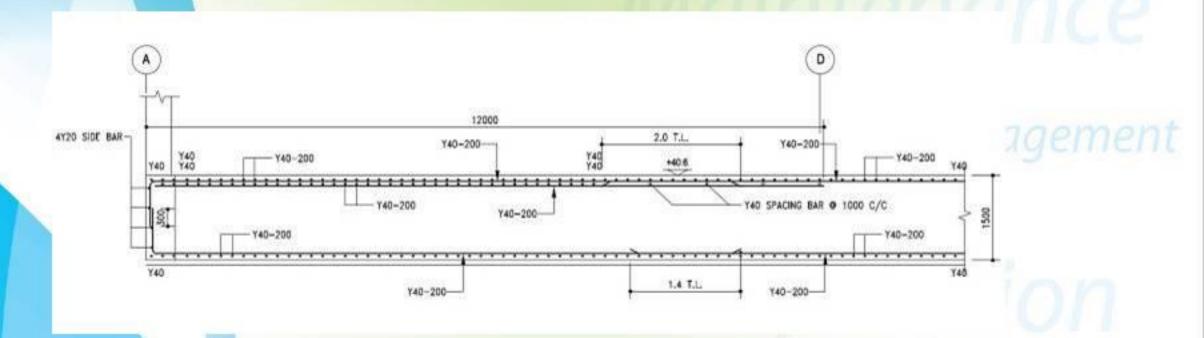
Management

Construction

in Pile Cap

and Transfer Structures

Large Steel Cage Erection in Raft Footing for Domestic Blocks



Typical RC Detailing –

Minimization of Shear Links by New Design Approach

Large Steel Cage Erection in Raft Footing for Domestic Blocks (Shear Links not Required)





Large Steel Cage Erection in Transfer Structures for Domestic Blocks (Shear Links Required)



Less Congested Shear Links



Congested Shear Links

Congestion of Shear Links Can be Mitigated by Enlargement of Member Size

Large Steel Cage Erection in Transfer Structures for Domestic Blocks (Shear Links Required)



The Upward Projections of Congested Shear Links Pose Safety
Concerns during Fixing of the Upper Layers of the Reinforcement

Bars

Project Life Cycle

From cradle to cradle

Maintenance

Building

Management

Construction

Falsework Operation

Planning & Design for Safety

Use

Substantial Falsework Project Life Gya

From cradle to cradle





Substantial Falsework with Ground Supports
Good Practice Vs Bad Practice

Substantial Falsework Project Life Gyo

From cradle to cradle



Horizontal Loads – Bracing



Overturning – Height to Width Ratio

Passage through Falsework



Adequate Lighting and Fencing off Hazardous Area

Project Life Cycle

From cradle to cradle

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Building

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Steel Fixing Design for Safety

Concrete at Heights



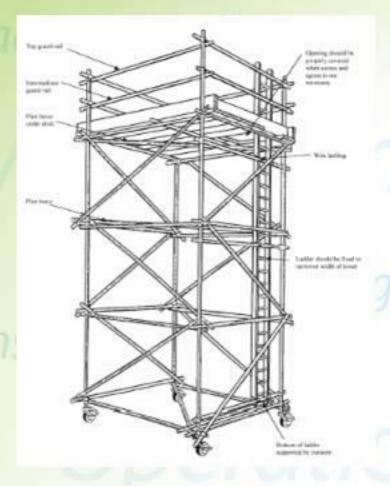


Bad Examples and & Design for Safety





Working Platforms Suggested in COP



Mobile Working Platforms for Steel Fixing or Concrete Pouring Suggested in COP





Working Platform with Adequate Railings and Toe Boards was Provided during Working at Heights



Good Housekeeping in Working
Area

Working Chair Provided for Steel Fixing Works at Heights (Below 2m)



Working Platform Provided for Steel Fixing Works at Heights (above 2m)





Temporary Working Platform
Provided for Concrete Pouring at
Heights
(below 2m)



Mobile Working Platform (above 2m)

Steel Fixing and Concrete at Heights by Use of Fabric Reinforcement at Walls



Traditional Rebar Fixing



Fixing of Fabric Reinforcement

Building

Mechanized and Precast Construction Elevated Structures

Elevated Structures

Benefit of Rotary Symmetry

From cradle to cradle





Ideally Design Block with Rotary Symmetry to Avoid Moving Formwork to Ground Level

Large Panel Formwork





If Rotary Symmetry Cannot be Fully Achieved, Designated Site Crews Should be Assigned to Look after Every Movement of Formwork to Ground Level.

Precast Facade



Allow Enclosed Working Floor for Other Construction

Precast Staircase



Precast Staircase is Supported on Concrete Landing Cast Earlier so that Temporary Props are Not Required. Temporary Props May be Easily Disturbed due to Frequent Passage of Workers.

Semi-precast Slab



Avoid Slab Formwork Construction and Minimize Nos. of Proppings

Precast Beam



Avoid Insitu Construction of Tie Beams at Elevated Positions

Project Life Cycle

From cradle to cradle

Maintenance

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Construction

Crane Handling

Planning & Design for Safety

Use

Tower Crane, Material Hoist CCTV and Double **Chain Sling**



Tower Crane CCTV, Monitor and **Control Panel**



Material Hoist CCTV and Recording

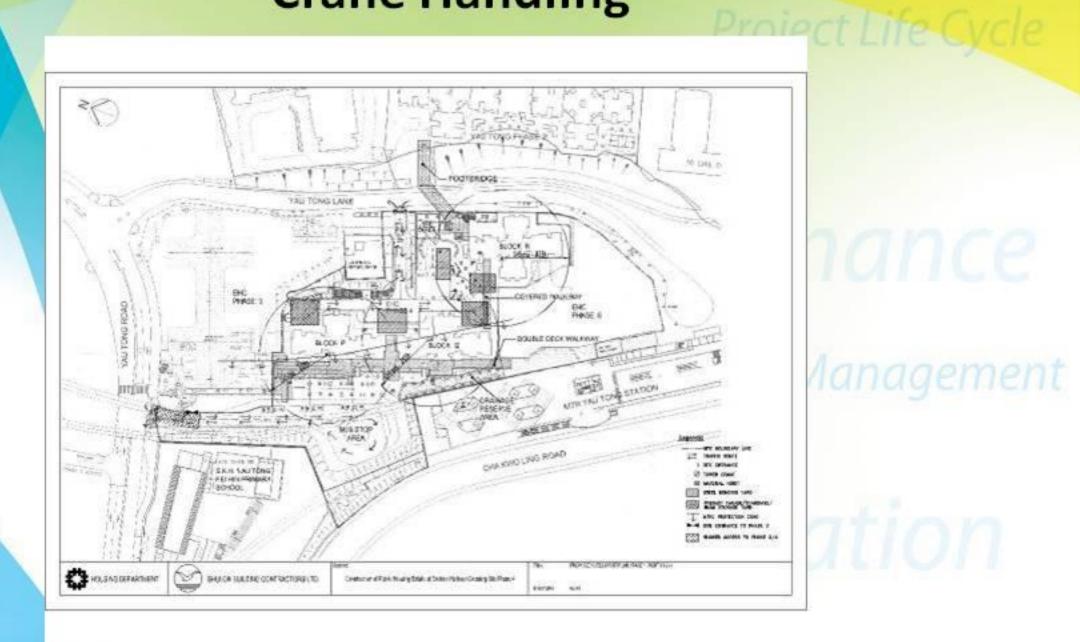


New Design Double Chain Sling for Lifting of Hopper Customer focused Committed Creative

Traditional Single **Chain Sling**

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Crane Handling



Lifting Zones are Identified during Site Planning Stage

Max. Required Lifting Weight for the Precast Elements Has Been

Considered in the Selection of Crane System & Jib Length

as Well as in the Location of Tower Cranes

Crane Handling

Project Life Cycle



Overlapping Areas and Sensitive Areas were Identified during Site

Planning Stage

Anti-collision System were Installed to All Cranes

Crane Handling





ntenance

Management

peration

Design for Safety

Walkie-talkie is Provided for Signaler

Project Life Cycle

From cradle to cradle

Maintenance

Building

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Gondolas Operation

Planning & Design for Safety

Use

Gondola

From cradle to cradle

Previous Arrangement – Two Supports for One Gondola Holding down/Fixing to Roof Floor

Management

Construction



Current Proposed Design –
Two Supports for One Gondola Tying to
Roof Parapet

lanning & Design for Safety

Gondola

Project Life Cycle



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A Close-Up View of the Hole for Tying Wire

Conclusion

- Safety responsibility does not rest with the workers and site supervisors alone. It would be more effective if the safety DNA be early built in the design and management levels.
- At design levels, if structural components including both permanent and temporary designs are well considered and adequately allowed, it would remove significant safety risks for workers carrying out the construction.

Conclusion (Cont'd)

 At management levels, if construction methodology and plant and equipment control and housekeeping are well planned and properly managed, the high safety risks to workers operating these systems could be much reduced.

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Thank you