Hello, dear friends from the construction industry,
I would like to present to you
the results of the Housing Authority Safety Auditing System (HASAS) Version 1.5 in the past two quarters.
Let’s review the results now.
There were about 30 projects under HASAS Version 1.5 in the past two quarters.
Some were building sites, some were foundation sites,
some were civil works sites,
but our focus was mainly on the building sites.
Reviewing the achievements,
we can see that there were about 20 buildingsites in the past Q2 & Q3,
and 19 projects in the last quarter,
which all achieved good results,
with the average score of 90 points or above,
and the overall score up to 80 points or above.
It is to say that all of you will get full payment.
Regarding the charts,
let’s take a look at the high-risk activities.
In general, most of the projects can get very good results.
However, we shall pay attention to the housekeeping of the site,
which is slightly decreased.
Although it is still 80 points or above,
we can do more and
better in this aspect.
Others are some high-risk activities,
which require our special attention.
For example, work at height and falling objects.
We need to pay special attention to these aspects.
As for the foundation and other contracts,
there were 9 in Q2,
and 10 in Q3,
they have all gained good results,
with 88 points or more than 90 points.
In Q2, the performance of one project was unsatisfactory,
with less than 70 points.
However, all the projects in Q3 were able to achieve the target
of 80 points or above.
Regarding the distribution of high-risk activities as an example,
It is similar to what I have mentioned before,
housekeeping on site is expected to be improved.
And in the aspect of working at height, it should be performed better.
I hope that we can do better in the aspect of these high-risk activities.
Let's take a look at the results.
In Q2 & Q3, we can now take a look of the good practices.

Just as I have mentioned,
we would mainly like to arouse the wide concern on
the issues of work at height, site housekeeping, falling objects from height and electrical safety.
I'll share some examples later,
We can learn from the good ones,
so that we improve in the future.
Overall, there is room for improvement in some areas of the working platform and access.
The condition of the site housekeeping is not ideal either.
These aspects can be done better.
As for work at height, scaffolding or falling objects,
appropriate protection measures shall be taken for work at the platform
of two meters high or above, or work at height,
including work platforms and similar.
Access should be done better.
If ladder is used, sufficient guidance should be provided.
There are some good examples.
This is a good access.
We can see that the railing, toe board and the walkway are clean,
the surrounding environment is ideal.
This is a good example.
Similarly, the protection at the building edge
is done well.
Railing, toe boards and planking are all provided.
There are some good examples in the floor edge as well.
All these are your achievements.
I hope that you can continue to make improvement the same way.
Ladders to the roof are provided,
which are better than the traditionally used "Cat Ladders".
Some accesses/egresses
and workplaces
are good.
Mobile working platforms
are set up in all the indoor environments
with the signed certificate.
The platforms are also certified.
For some work at a lower height,
such as working platforms below 2 meters,
many sites have procured a suitable working platforms.
This is ideal
and is promoted by the HD at present.
For work below 2 meters, some suitable working platforms can be used.
You may consider this suggestion.

OSHC offers some subsidy schemes.
Small and medium contractors
can consider participating in our schemes
for purchasing working platforms complying with recognized standards.
Fall arresting equipment is well done in most sites.
Special attention shall be paid to housekeeping on site,
as many accidents
are related to the housekeeping.
Poor conditions will lead to slips, trips and falls
and some even to potential fire risk.
The site management shall comply with some principles,
for example, the procurement shall follow the construction progress;
don't procure too many materials,
so as to avoid stacking in the site;
scrap storage and removal shall meet the schedule,
in order to store useful materials on the site,
while removing the useless ones.
Site personnel shall also take the responsibility
to keep the work place clean,
and properly store and remove the materials,
as mentioned in the "Safety Working Cycle".
Tidy up and clean at the end of the day.
I hope you can promote this practice on the site as much as possible.
Cleaning up the site prior to wrapping up
can make the site cleaner and tidier.
Protective covers are used
for protection of some protruding rebars.
This one adopts a long protective cover to protect the rebars,
which is an ideal practice.
Different methods are used in different places.
We do it in a similar way.
Here are several practices.
Some use a long cover to cover the rebars,
some use long plastic cover to cover some independent rebars
and some cover up the top of the rebars,
Which are all feasible.
There are also some traditional or simplified methods,
such as wrapping the rebar with sacks.
Is it not good?
Not necessarily.
It can provide certain function,
which one is the best?
In short, whatever meets your desired effect
is good.

Storage of materials
is ideal.
Before site work commencement,
some plans can be developed regarding the
ways of placing the goods and materials,
where to store then, etc.
The most important factor is to make room,
and some safe access ways.
In the aspect of electricity,
all electrical equipment and regular inspections should be performed by qualified personnel.
Low-voltage devices are required for all hand-held electrical tools and
lighting on site and so on.
Wet and slippery environment
When it's wet and slippery on the site,
waterproof plugs should be used.
We can see that many sites have done a good job.
The requirement of hanging cable is also met,
to avoid cable dragging on the ground.
Similarly, this is an example of the hanging cable.
Many sites have 110V power supply,
and the contractors are required to make some 110V electrical installations, equipment and similar.
This is an 110V portable electric drill,
around which we can find some facilities to protect the wire,
avoid being crushed by the rebars and cause wire damage.
This is a protected device.
In addition, in the aspect of lifting operation,
we can see some examples.
This is a lifting area,
setting with some warning signs
and an audio and visual warning system,
which can warn other personnel that lifting operation is in progress in this area,
no trespassing is allowed and to send other warning messages.
Warning system with flashing light and sound is adopted
as a tool to send messages.
Some apply colour codes
for lifting appliances.
This is a good example.
We can see an iron plate,
with the cable information,
making it easy to identify the reliability of the cable.
There is some data on the surface and back of the iron plate, showing the information of the cable,

and tracing the validity of the cable.
At the same time, two iron plates are used on the site,
with duplicate meaning.
If the text on the surface of one plate is blurred or worn,
the second plate can continue to serve the function.
Duplicate data is available.
It is easy to identify the validity of cable.
Lifting pad to support outriggers of mobile crane
are provided in many sites.
This is the lifting hook.
In many cases the question is ‘’How to avoid workers from misusing the lifting hook?’’.
The hook is sealed in this case,
In order to avoid workers from misusing the hook.
We can look at some other practices.
Facilities that provide drinking water are available.
It is well done in many sites.
This site is perfect.
It has some mobile rest areas,
with a guard kiosk and tent, etc.
There are tea/water and other facilities,
which can be very useful in the summer,
to supply water for workers.
Quality first aid facilities are also available on the site,
such as automated external defibrillator,
which can be used for first aid
in case of emergency.
There is also a support for the steel cages of bored piles.
The Construction Industry Council has issued a guideline
of the information or fabrication methods of the support
as references
to follow.
In addition, I would like to inform you that in the past quarter,
three innovative site safety measures were approved.
The first is the application of BIM for safety aspect.
In the safety training, building information simulation is applied,
which can provide some safety-related data in the building information simulation to colleagues,
so that they have clearer understanding of the relevant process requirement,
and can give effective explanation, so that the employees can understand the method statement, as well as
the risks and hazards that may occur in construction.
The application of building information modelling makes it easier
for colleagues to understand the construction details.

Another innovation is the use of rack to support the electric breaker
for chipping the floor slab,
namely, to design a rack to support a semi-automatic breaker rack
to reduce the manual handling.
This is the safe switch system.
As you press the switch,
the electric breaker will start
and turn off when you release the switch,
to secure protection.
In addition, angle adjustment is available,
and the angles can be slightly adjusted depending on the request,
so that the angle of the shovel can be more desirable.
We can see there are two guard plates on both sides
to prevent the risk of flying stones to both sides.
Another innovation is the mobile lifting alarming device.
When the lorry mounted crane enters the site,
The contractor will distribute the lifting alarming device.
When reaching the lifting zone, it will be hung on the fence or any convenient position,
and play its function upon startup.
How does it work?
It will sense the moving object within the lifting zone.
Whenever a moving object enters the lifting zone,
The sensor will trigger alarm system, followed by sound and the flashing light,
warning the related personnel not to enter the lifting zone.
The coverage of the sensor is about 110 degrees with a distance of 15 meters.
And it will issue an alert in case any vehicle or person enters the area.