

Seminars20211022 Speech 6(QA1) EN subtitle

Here is the footage of Site Safety Seminar for Capital Works New Works Contracts

Hong Kong Housing Authority

which was held on 22 October 2021

Now is the first Questions & Answers session

The speakers are, from left to right

Mr. Lawrence IP Chi Leung of Sun Fook Kong Construction Limited

Mr. Louie LUI Yee Wan and Mr. Simon WONG Chun Ho of CR Construction Company Limited
and

Mr. LAU Chee Tim, Senior Manager (Safety & Health Unit) of Housing Department

I would to know how to handle a tower crane after adverse weather?

According to the Code of Practice (COP), it mentions that

how a tower crane should be handled after adverse weather

The COP states that after a tower crane is exposed to

weather conditions that may affect its stability

the anchorage and the ballast should be checked again

This means that its stability can be affected

What affects its stability?

The first thing to watch out for is bad weather

If it is the red or black rainstorm, this will not affect its stability

as the Hong Kong Observatory will only ask you to take shelter in a safe place

Unlike Typhoon Signal No. 8, during which everyone is arranged to leave the workplace

That means, we will check the anchorage and the ballast

after Typhoon Signal No. 8

After the red and black rainstorms

shall we continue to use the tower crane? No

We will ask a technician of the tower crane company to do the checking

to sign the Form 1 and record it in the log book if there is no problem

before continue using the tower crane

I hope I can answer your question

Any more questions?

I want to ask you about 3D scanning that you have just mentioned

Are there any restrictions and controls when using it on a site?

And how can it be used?

Mr. Wong, please

There are many different types of 3D scanners

We are using the Leica LRT360 scanner

which scans at a fixed position. There are technical limitations

What is Laser Scanning? The scanner emits a laser

that is reflected in order to calculate the distance

We first need to consider the weather. If scanning takes place in the open air

we will avoid using it when it rains or during poor weather

If there are reflective surfaces, wet areas, or puddles

we cannot scan. We tried to scan but it is all black

and distortion occurred, so we have to be aware of the weather

The second is the function of scanning

Machines have their own blind spots

and these must be avoided when selecting the scanning position

This machine also has a blind spot

which is about 60 degrees below the machine

That means if you want to scan a large surface

you will have to move the machine to different positions in order to cover these blind spots

The third is the accuracy

The coverage of these machines is 130 meters

Especially when it is used indoors

we will normally limit the coverage to around 20 to 25 meters

In short, there should be a connection between different points

This is what we do to achieve the highest accuracy

These are prime considerations

I have more to share. In recent projects

we have some observations on the position for placing tower cranes

Many factors, such as load, distance, etc. are considered when a project begins

Whether a crane jib will reach out to the street?

Or will the ballast reach out to the street?

Labour Department specifies that lifting over streets (out of boundaries) is not allowed

this requirement must be complied with

If the ballast or the crane jib reaches out to the street

it will cause anxiety to the public or laymen

If spacing arrangements can be made

it is better to take this into account when placing the tower crane

so that the general public would not find a ballast over the street

as they may be worried what will happen if the ballast falls

To eliminate these worries, we should consider this point

Thank you, Mr. Lau

Thank you for your questions and the speakers for detailed answers