

This is a clip from the 26 April 2024 recording of the
Hong Kong Housing Authority
"Site Safety Seminar for Capital Works New Works Contracts"

The First Q&A session

(00:12)

An online participant has a question for Mr. Tse

In the latest version of the Code of Practice for Bamboo Scaffolding Safety

It requires workers performing truss-out bamboo scaffolding work to obtain relevant certificates

As the code has already taken effect this October

Are there any relevant courses available for enrolment now?

or do we have to wait until October for courses to become available?

Thanks for Mr. Tse

Thank you for the question

Actually, the Construction Industry Council already has courses available for enrolment

We encourage everyone to enrol as soon as possible

Do not wait until the new code comes into effect

For registration, they can visit the Construction Industry Council's website to find the relevant courses

Both contact numbers and registration forms are available online

Thank you, Mr. Tse

Are there any other participants on-site who would like to ask a question?

Could you clarify the definition?

For example, small scaffolding used for routine exterior wall maintenance
or large scaffolding that does not touch the ground

Do these classify as truss-out bamboo scaffolding?

As mentioned earlier in my presentation

Truss-out bamboo scaffolding primarily refers to structures no taller than six meters

And it is single-tiered

These are the criteria for truss-out bamboo scaffolding

Thank you, Mr. Tse

An online participant has another question for Mr. Guan

During the Smart Safety Site System process, many alarm signals are generated

How can contractors effectively follow up and take action?

This is an excellent question

In practice, during implementation

Many consulting firms or clients ask

They receive numerous alerts

such as electronic lock alarms

electronic permit alarms

AI-driven alarms

How are these alarms handled?

Who should handle them?

Often, we could not answer this initially

That is why in February this year

We developed our own Alarm Centre System

We collected all kinds of alarms

There could be over 15 different types on the platform

They have different mechanisms, such as notifications, warnings, and actions

For each mechanism, we work with the site from the start

to establish a system with clear procedures

categorizing them into urgent, non-urgent, and false alarms

False alarms

are areas we need to improve

and we produce monthly reports for improvements

The second category, non-urgent alarms

When the alarm rang

First, notify assistant safety officers or safety officers

via a mobile app for quick resolution

For example, when workers not wearing safety helmets

they can address it immediately

or if a vehicle's certificate has expired

They can quickly handle it

A phone call can have the vehicle rectified or removed

The third category involves seriously hazardous situations

Like SOS signals

or alarms in confined spaces

These go through the Alarm Centre which has an alert assigning system

The first assistant safety officer, safety officer or foreman who receives it

They cannot resolve it directly

They will first make a decision

Based on this decision

the situation will be escalated to their supervisor

such as a senior manager or project manager

for them to review

to determine if it should be assigned further

Finally, the cases can be closed

All outcomes are tagged on the platform

For example, resolved cases indicate
handler, date/time handled and resolution time
Everything is processed through this platform
False alarms are also tagged
and we will analyse them monthly
to identify areas needing improvement
Yes, that is my answer

Thank you, Mr. Guan
Thank you all for your questions
And we appreciate the speakers' detailed responses
Thank you, everyone
Thank you for watching
(05:09)