

LEARNER GUIDE



Training support material for:
CPCCOHS2001

APPLY OHS REQUIREMENTS, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY



Produced by:



Includes test yourself questions



Industry Training Resources

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Element 1 - Identify and assess risks

This element covers the following performance criteria:

- 1.1. Hazards in the work area are identified, assessed and reported to designated personnel.
- 1.2. Safety risks in the work area are identified, assessed and reported to designated personnel.
- 1.3. Safe work practices, duty of care requirements and safe work instructions are followed for controlling risks.
- 1.4. OHS, hazard, accident or incident reports are contributed to according to workplace procedures and Australian government and state or territory OHS legislation and relevant information.





1.1 Identify, assess and report hazards

A hazard is anything that can harm you or others while you are working. The first thing you need to do is to identify these hazards before you start work.

Take a good look at your workplace and decide if anything could possibly cause injury to you or anyone else in the area.



Above head height

You should check above eye level for:

- Powerlines
- Buildings
- Trees
- Other obstructions
- Objects that could fall from height.

Ground to eye height

You should check around eye height for:

- Other equipment
- Machinery
- People
- Pedestrians
- Things in the path of travel
- Other obstructions.

Ground level (and below)

You should check the ground to see:

- If the surface is stable and level
- If there are spills or wet surfaces
- Is there debris/rubbish
- Is the surface strong enough to support the weight of any equipment or materials
- Are there trenches or recently backfilled trenches
- Is the ground unstable.

Common construction hazards (continued)

Fires

Decide if your work could cause a fire.



Very hot or cold temperatures or ultraviolet (UV) radiation

When working in a hot environment (out in the sun or near hot equipment) take steps to prevent heat-related illnesses, such as heat stroke (which is life threatening). Drink plenty of water. Wear long sleeves and sunscreen.



Overhanging beams or anything that sticks out and could hit workers in the head

Remove these hazards if possible. Otherwise tag them so workers can quickly see where they are.



Element 2 - Identify hazardous materials and other hazards on work sites

This element covers the following performance criteria:

- 2.1 Hazardous materials on a work site are correctly identified and, if appropriate, handled and used according to company and legislated procedures.
- 2.2 Measures for controlling risks and construction hazards are applied effectively and immediately.
- 2.3 Hazardous materials that have safety implications for self and other workers are secured immediately they are identified, using appropriate signs and symbols.
- 2.4 Asbestos-containing materials are identified on a work site and reported to designated personnel.





2.1 Identify hazardous materials

Construction worksites often contain materials that can harm you or others.

Some hazardous materials commonly found on construction sites include:

<p>Asbestos containing materials (ACM) - anything which contains asbestos.</p> 	<p>Insulation materials</p> 	<p>Solvents</p> 
<p>Glues and cleaning chemicals</p> 	<p>Treated timber products</p> 	



2.2 Measures for controlling risks and construction hazards

To identify and manage workplace hazards requires a simple process.

- 1 **Look around the workplace.**
2. **List all hazards.**
3. **Then using the Hierarchy of hazard control 'triangle' shown here, find the most effective method to control the hazards.**



What does each level of the Hierarchy of hazard control triangle mean?

Hazard control	How to use the control
Eliminate the hazard (Most effective control)	Get rid of the hazard from the area or get rid of the dangerous machine
Substitute the hazard	Use a different process, material or piece of equipment
Isolate the hazard	Put a barrier or fence around the hazard to keep workers away from the hazard.
Use engineering controls	For example – attach guards to the machine to protect users.
Use administrative controls	Put up signs, train workers how to use the machine safely, write procedures to tell workers how to do the job
Use personal protective equipment (Least effective control)	Wear gloves and goggles when doing the work