A Study on the Preparation of a Safety Audit

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Abstract: Safe jobs are smart constructions since one serious injury can stop the growth of the construction work in its tracks. Safety at the construction site is a very relevant topic that needs to be addressed and given due importance. Everyday construction personnel are exposed to a lot of site perils that could result in injury or even fatality. A complete eradication of these construction site dangers are close to impossibility but, it can be reduced to a considerable extent. A safety audit management system is one step to achieve a better, safe and accident free working environment. An audit is a systematic and wherever possible, independent examination to determine whether activities and related results conform to planned arrangements and whether these arrangements are implemented effectively and are suitable to achieve the organization’s policy and objectives. This paper mainly deals with the preparation of a safety audit that could be implemented at a construction site.

Keywords: audit; safety; construction

1. Introduction

This paper is intended to provide a summary of the Safety Audit Management process, along with details of the audit specification. The Audit process involves a comprehensive and thorough examination of an organization’s entire health and safety management system(s) and associated arrangements. It focuses on the key aspects of their approach to managing occupational health and safety in the workplace and offers a structured path for continuous improvement towards best practice. This Audit model has been developed by utilizing extensive worldwide industry experience and acknowledging aspects of internationally recognized occupational health and safety management system frameworks. It objectively evaluates health and safety system(s) and arrangements against current best practice techniques.

2. Literature Review

John Smallwood [5] has reviewed the elements of their national H&S Audit System, and the author was approached to assist with respect to the review in terms of research to identify where the focus of such an H&S Audit System should be. Although audits focus on the physical aspects of construction, there was a concern that there was too much focus on administration. Furthermore, anecdotal evidence and the findings of audits indicated that there should be more focus on risk management and hazard identification and risk assessment. Regional H&S competition award winners were surveyed using a self-administered questionnaire delivered per email.

K.Stephens and M.T Roszak [2] has studied the role and benefits of third party auditing in ISO 9001:2008 Quality Management Systems. The review considered the perspective of case studies both from manufacturing and service organizations. The paper firstly explained the key principles relating to auditing quality management systems, the global trends relating to their implementation as well as third party auditing. The paper then presents four short case studies relating to a hospital, ceramic tile manufacturer, a heat distribution organization and a gas equipment installation company – describing the benefits of third party auditing of their Quality Management Systems.

Marcelo Fabiano Costella et al., [6] introduced a method for assessing health and safety management systems (MAHS) that has two innovative characteristics: (a) it brings together the three main auditing approaches to health and safety (HS) – the structural approach (which assesses the system prescribed), the operational approach (which assesses what is really happening on the shop-floor) and the performance approach (which assesses the results of performance indicators); (b) it emphasizes the resilience engineering perspective on HS, which takes into consideration four major principles (flexibility, learning, awareness, and top management commitment). Such principles underlie seven major assessment criteria, which in turn are divided into items (e.g. hazard identification from a resilience perspective is an item that belongs to the criteria of production processes). The items are sub-divided into statements, which are the requirements that should be assessed based on interviews, analysis of documents and direct observations. Within the 112 requirements that were proposed, 38 of them had clear links with at least one out of the four resilience engineering principles adopted. The remaining requirements are based on traditional assumptions underlying the so-called best practices of HS management. The results of the assessment for each item were expressed by a score on a scale of compliance with the established requirements, ranging from 0% to 100%.

D. Sailendra [3] stated safety audit as a vital tool in the hands of top management to ascertain current status of safety scenario, for improving safety performance and for successful implementation of safety programs in construction organizations in India.

3. Methodology

The preparation of a safety audit involved the study of various literatures to identify the objectives of the safety audit management system, to learn the relevance of using the safety audit management system on construction worksites,
to familiarize with the various elements used for the audit and to incorporate the most relevant elements into the audit.

3.1 Steps involved

- To study the literature available in the form of books, journals and certified audit checklists to get a proper understanding of safety audits.
- To identify the most relevant elements for the safety audit through literatures and certified checklists.
- Preparation of the safety audit on Microsoft Excel.

4. The Audit Process

The Audit is conducted using the following process of gathering information: The auditor will review key areas of the organization’s health and safety documentation and systems in relation to the requirements of the Client Consultant and will include an inspection of the site(s) and associated buildings. This inspection process is used to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of the organization’s health and safety arrangements. During the audit process, management, staff, safety engineers, safety officers and others involved in addressing the safety at the construction worksite will be interviewed (as agreed) to confidentially discuss aspects of occupational health and safety relevant to their roles and responsibilities. The audit process is intended to ensure all appropriate aspects of occupational health and safety are considered within an organization’s safety management system(s) and how effectively such arrangements are being implemented. A subsequent report is prepared to identify the strengths and areas for improvement within the organization’s health and safety management systems and also to provide observations and recommendations, together with action planning, for consideration.

5. Data Analysis Method

There are nineteen check elements in the audit. The checks are prepared in such a way that each check contains further sub-elements. The overall audit grading is as follows:

Each element is to be rated on 100% as 0%, 50%, 75% and 100% respectively.

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Compliance and Implementation</th>
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<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Evidence of no compliance and/or no implementation</td>
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<td>50%</td>
<td>Evidence of partial compliance and/or no implementation</td>
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<td>75%</td>
<td>Evidence of full compliance with only minor exceptions in implementation</td>
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<td>100%</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>If the element is not applicable to the audited organisation, it will be left blank within the relevant table</td>
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Table 1 indicates the guidelines for conducting the audit.

The possible score would be out of 50. The percentage on 100 would then be converted to the actual score. The actual score for each main check (audit element) will then be found by summing up all the actual scores of the sub-checks. In the summary, the actual and possible score for each of the main checks could be found.

Percentage of compliance

\[
\text{(Score) = } \frac{\sum \text{Actual Score}}{\text{Possible Score}} \times 100
\]

The percentage score for each audit element can be found. These audit elements could then be ranked according to their criticality (least percentage, most critical).

The audit process focuses on nineteen sections as shown below:

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Safety Audit Elements</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>HSE resources of contractor</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Personal Protective equipment’s (PPEs)</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Fall protection</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Excavations</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Scaffolds &amp; Ladders/ Temporary works &amp; platforms</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Hoisting and lifting equipment’s/ MEWP</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Vehicles and mobile equipment’s/ Plants</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Tools and equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Fire protection and hot works</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Permits to work</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Confined spaces</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Electrical works</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Legal requirements/HSE inspections</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>Environmental</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Traffic safety management</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>First aid</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Occupational health</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>House-keeping site conditions</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Amenities/Sanitation</td>
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</table>

Table 2 indicates the nineteen major audit elements.

The nineteen sections of the audit are divided into one hundred and sixty (160) elements which attract a maximum numerical value of 7850 points. Several of these elements are considered as “core” to the relevant section, and some of these core elements are also applicable within more than one section. Wherever an element of the audit is not applicable to the organization, it is withdrawn from the audit. The Maximum Accredited Audit Figure (MAAF) is the maximum total score available when non applicable questions have been removed and the Actual Accredited Audit Figure (AAAF) is the score achieved against such applicable questions. The cumulative scoring for these nineteen sections are then converted into a percentage figure. Based on these figures, the ranks for the audit elements could be given based on their criticality (least percentage, most critical). This aspect of the audit process is designed to encourage organizations to focus upon continually developing their safety management systems and culture through demonstration of commitment and robust leadership at all levels.
6. Audit Report and Action Plan

Upon completion of the audit process, a detailed report is prepared by the auditor and will be issued within 28 days. The report content will include:

- Executive Summary (including graphical performance indicators)
- Overall Scoring
- Observations
- Recommendations for Improvement
- Corrective measures

7. Preparation of the audit

In order for the audit process to be as effective as possible, it is considered important that pre-audit preparations are agreed and completed as required. Once all logistical arrangements have been confirmed with the relevant managing consultancy, the allocated auditor will contact (no later than 10 days before the audit start date) the appropriate person within the organization to discuss and agree the audit details (timings, interviews, site inspections, induction process, etc.). This specification document will outline the various forms of information and documentation that the auditor is likely to request for review, together with personnel who may be requested for interview. It would be advantageous if documentation is readily available (either electronically or hard-copy format) and that some of this material may be retained by the auditor during the audit process. All auditors are mindful of operational demands and requirements and will apply as much flexibility with the audit schedule as is reasonably practicable to accommodate such matters. Table 3 shows the nineteen major audit elements and their sub-elements required for conducting an audit.

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5.9 Correct ladder is provided for the job performed, secured at proper angle of 1:4 ratio and extending 1 metre above landing
5.10 Ladder access is provided to all scaffolding and mobile scaffolding platforms

6  Hoisting and Lifting Equipment/MEWPs
6.1 All plants used for lifting are designed and manufactured for lifting
6.2 Slings, chain falls, shackles, hooks in good condition with current 3rd party certification
6.3 All hooks have working safety catches
6.4 Softeners used as required to protect lifting equipment
6.5 Lift plan in place for all major lifting
6.6 Banks-man/Riggers are trained and certified
6.7 Effective communication in place between banks-man and drivers
6.8 Work & swinging area of the crane properly barricaded & non-essential personnel evacuated
6.9 Tag lines fitted to loads
6.10 All Concrete buckets and skips have SWL and 3rd party certification
6.11 Operators are trained in use of equipment
6.12 Mobile crane Outriggers are fully extended, footpads are placed on hard stable ground/pads
6.13 Crane alarm warning devices installed and working (e.g. Safe Working Load bell, anti-two-blocking device)
6.14 Safe Working Load (SWL) marked on all lifting equipment

7  Vehicles and Mobile Equipment/Plant
7.1 Machinery and mechanized equipment shall be inspected by the Contractor and inspected for compliance with safety requirements and free of oil/fuel leaks and proper reports, certifications, are maintained
7.2 Seats belt fitted, in good order and are being worn
7.3 All Windows on mobile plant and vehicles are clean and free of damage, and operators to have 360 degree vision at all times
7.4 Firefighting equipment is in place and inspected and functional
7.5 No visible fuel/oil leaks on vehicles
7.6 Maintenance regime in place for all vehicles and records kept
7.7 Flag person/Banks-man assigned to congested areas
7.8 Licenses or certifications of operator & equipment
7.9 Loads are secured properly, and follow legal requirement for load transportation
7.10 Drivers have been instructed not to use cell phones or radios while driving or operating equipment
7.11 Speed limits as per the contractors HSE Plan are followed by all drivers
7.12 Site vehicles are equipped with reversing warning alarms/flashing rotating orange light

8  Tools and Equipment
8.1 Broken handles on hammers, axes and similar equipment are replaced immediately
8.2 Suitable and sufficient tools being used for the task being performed
8.3 Pneumatic/hydraulic hose are properly secured with chains/cables to the compressor to reduce whipping if hoses burst
8.4 Appropriate safety glasses, face shields, etc. are used while using hand tools or equipment, which might produce flying materials or be subject to breakage
8.5 Drip trays provided for portable/transportable machines
8.6 Bench saws are clear of debris, guard fitted and push stick provided and used
8.7 Explosive actuated tools must have prior written approval of the Contractor’s Safety Manager before delivery. Only trained operators shall be operating such tools to ensure safe and proper usage.

9  Fire Protection and Hot Works
9.1 Flammable materials and chemicals stored according to the manufacturer’s instructions/MSDS data and the work environment
9.2 Oxygen and combustibles separated
9.3 Fire extinguishers located in accordance with the emergency plan, inspected and tagged for the current month
9.4 Means of raising the alarm in case of a fire are in place and regularly tested - check
9.5 Flashback arrestors installed on cylinders and/or triggers
9.6 Sparks and slag contained, welding screens used as necessary
9.7 Compressed gas cylinders stored, transported and maintained in accordance with manufacturers recommendations
9.8 Regulators in place and not damaged
9.9 There is no evidence of smoking on site other than in designated areas
9.10 Hot work permit in place and recorded
9.11 Emergency evacuation plans are posted at strategic areas around site
9.12 All Workforce are trained for Onsite Emergency Response and Damage Control Action
9.13 All workforce are familiar with the use of Fire Extinguishers used at a construction site
9.14 Fire extinguishers properly located, visually inspected monthly and tagged as to their serviceability
9.15 Assembly point is identified for emergency evacuation
9.16 Emergency evacuation drills are carried out at regular intervals and recorded
9.17 Fire/emergency exit signs are posted and indicate the correct means of escape

10  Permits to Work
10.1 Applicable permits posted
10.2 All permits are recorded in Logbook before permit issued, or as per client and contract requirements
10.3 Precautionary measures and controls stated in the permit are implemented
10.4 All permits closed out as required (daily/weekly etc.)

11  Confined spaces
11.1 Risk assessment, Method Statement (MS), Emergency Response Plan has been developed, communicated and submitted to SSH for approval
11.2 Contractor have developed and implemented a specific permit for confined space
11.3 Confined space rescue teams are properly trained by a competent person and exercises (drills) conducted and recorded, including as per client and/or contract requirements
11.4 Atmospheric monitoring are conducted prior to entry, and at hourly intervals
11.5 Supervisor is located at entrance of confined space at all times whilst permit is in place
11.6 Confined spaces are thoroughly emptied of any corrosive or hazardous substances, such as acids, flammable, before entry
11.7 Contractor has installed adequate ventilation system prior to performing any work in confined areas

12 Electrical works
12.1 Electric extension cables and sockets are in good condition as per approved Standards. 3pin plugs are not allowed, construction sockets only
12.2 Electrical circuits are protected with Earth Leakage Circuit Breaker (ELCB) and/or residual current devices (RCDs)
12.3 Electric distribution boxes are weather proof, locked and circuits properly identified
12.4 Trained and competent persons undertake electrical work and records are maintained.
12.5 Electrical isolations are not to be made without the involvement of ‘authorised’ maintenance persons and signage of isolation is attached
12.6 Process is maintained to ensure ‘working with Live cables’ is strictly forbidden (i.e. tag in and tag out system to be utilised)
12.7 Electrical tools and equipment checked by users, is visually examined on site and regularly inspected and tested by a competent person at monthly intervals

13 Legal requirements/HSE Inspections
13.1 Safety Meetings held in which SSH attend and minutes of the meeting are recorded
13.2 MSDS available for all hazardous materials
13.3 HSE inspection have been carried out by Municipality Inspector, Contractor and Subcontractor HSE Supervisor and documented.
13.4 toolbox talks are recorded by contractor
13.5 Action items resulting from HSE inspections are followed up and closed within assigned time limit
13.6 Risk assessments, including environment, identified and record kept.
13.7 Procedures/method statements/risk assessments are written to address hazards
13.8 Action items resulting from HSE inspection are categorized as per criticality
13.9 Contractor and Subcontractors are complying with Client applicable procedures, standards and regulations
13.10 Project Safety Statistics to be displayed and shall be updated weekly

14 Environmental
14.1 Environmental Risk Assessment performed on overall activities
14.2 Environmental impact plan in place
14.3 Aspects register kept, reviewed and updated regularly
14.4 All substances used, transported & stored in accordance with requirements
14.5 All waste collected in separate material specific bins
14.6 All waste disposed in approved dump site with record of disposal
14.7 Noise generation minimised, noise assessments in place
14.8 Dust & grit suppression/containment plan in place and maintained
14.9 Site establishment caters for ground and water pollution prevention
14.10 There is no evidence of pollution (oil, fuel spillages and chemicals)
14.11 Emergency spill response kits in place
14.12 Defined hazardous waste materials’ are disposed correctly according to the Municipality regulation and a disposal records are documented
14.13 Generators / Fuel tanks and Hazardous liquids are contained within catchment area, bunded and/or drip trays as applicable

15 Traffic Safety Management
15.1 Segregation of vehicles and pedestrians is effective and clearly designated
15.2 Vehicle access and egress points are clearly designated and routes clearly defined
15.3 Reversing of vehicles is kept to a minimum, banks-men provided where necessary to reverse, reverse audible warnings are fitted and working on designated plant
15.4 All loads arriving at site checked before being offloaded that they are secure, and loads will not move when securing straps are removed
15.5 Pedestrian crossing points are safe and clearly designated. There are sufficient crossing pits available
15.6 Traffic management is as the plan describes, signs are in the correct places and are clean and readable, cones and markers are spaced correctly and are clean, jersey barriers are in place and will be effective in the event of an accident
15.7 Traffic management is being maintained as per the plan, is checked regularly and any problems are dealt with in a timely manner
15.8 Lighting is adequate for site activity and road users during night works, road traffic is not adversely affected by glare from lighting

16 First Aid
16.1 3rd Party Certified First Aiders provided on site
16.2 First Aid facility provided, clearly visible and accessible
16.3 First Aid equipment stocked in accordance with local regulations
16.4 Emergency procedures and contact details updated and posted in visible locations on construction site offices
16.5 24 hours Emergency vehicle is available on site

17 Occupational health
17.1 All workforce are instructed and trained in manual handling
8. Conclusions and Suggestions

The study on the preparation of a safety audit was to determine the elements of a safety audit that could affect the health and safety of the construction personnel, and to prepare a safety audit with all the elements in it. Nineteen major audit elements that could cause accidents at the construction work site were selected for study. A comprehensive and thorough study was done on each element, and further sub-elements were prepared. A safety audit is the most effective method by which the factors that could affect the health and safety at the construction worksite could be addressed. The actual worksite conditions should be taken into account and based on the happenings at the worksite, the suggestive measures could be given.

References


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[18] ISO14001 Environmental system

Author Profile


Er. Dhanabal Dhurai holds a Master degree in Structural Engineering from Bharathiar University, Coimbatore (1997), Bachelor degree in Civil Engineering from Bharathiar University, Coimbatore (1995). Apart from teaching in various Engineering colleges, he has served in various senior positions in industry for 19 years.