



LIFTING

Potential Hazards

- 1. slip/trip/fall
- 2. electrocution
- 3. fall from elevated heights
- 4. entrapment

Personal Protective Equipment Required

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Hard hat | CSA Boots | Eye protection |
| Hand protection | Hearing protection | Skin protection |
| | Face protection | (clothing) |

PRELIMINARY ACTIVITIES

Where multiple trade activity is scheduled, the general contractor is to review in advance the priority of work and schedule the appropriate time frame to allow each trade to complete their scope of work. Prior to any work commencing supervisors must conduct a hazard assessment of all applicable work areas. Any hazards that are found during the hazard assessment must be addressed prior to any work commencing.

DO'S:

- 1. Replace burned out light bulbs or notify the supervisor to have them changed.
- 2. Report damaged lighting to the Supervisor as soon as practicable.
- 3. Ensure lights are on/plugged in when work being done.

DON'Ts:

- 1. Do not nail through cords of string lights.
- 2. Do not turn the lights off while others are still at work.

SAFE WORK PROCEDURE

- 1. All jobsite temporary lighting is to be installed by a qualified electrician in accordance with all applicable Acts and Codes.
- 2. Analyze the construction work site to determine what hazards could potentially arise that could harm employees or the public. Try to plan ahead by taking note of blind spots, tripping or falling hazards and dangerous equipment.
- 3. Lighting shall be installed in a manner, which will minimize potential damage to the wiring, fixtures or light bulbs. If lighting is positioned in an area, which places the bulbs at risk of breakage, the bulbs shall be protected with protective cages.
- 4. If temporary lighting has been installed in public walkways, check that all bulbs are operating on a regular basis.
- 5. Temporary lighting circuits are to be used for lighting only. No one shall remove a light bulb from a temporary lighting circuit and replace it with an outlet allowing them to plug in an electrical tool or appliance.
- 6. Always avoid contact with the wires strung for temporary lighting. Frequent relocation of circuits can loosen connections, break insulation and create other hazards.
- 7. Beware of tripping and shock hazards from wires strung overhead and underfoot.
- 8. Take care that wires do not contact steel door frames in final stages of the work, when temporary lines often pass through doors that may be accidentally closed on them.
- 9. Always be sure to replace broken or burned-out bulbs to maintain lighting levels in stairwells, basements, halls and other areas.
- 10. When temporary lighting is removed from service, check the wiring and fixtures for breakage and damage. Repair any damage and/or replace any broken fixtures prior to placing the lighting in storage.