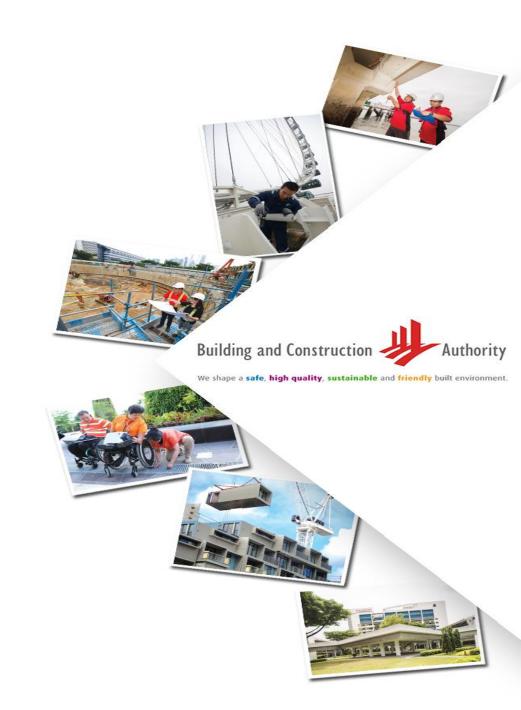
Good Practices for Prevention and Containment of C+

Presented By:

Mr Alvin Ng

Building & Construction Authority

Total No. of Slides: 20



OUTLINE

- Key Enablers for Prevention and Containment of C+
- Audit & Assessment Findings
- Safe & Quick Resumption of Works
- Good Practices to Minimise Project Site Disruption
- Common Mistakes in Restart Application

PREVENTION & CONTAINMENT

PREVENTION

Preventing the occurrence of major C+ outbreak at site

CONTAINMENT

Ensuring that C+ infection does not spread beyond work zones of C+ worker

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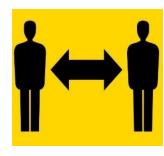
Access Control

Allow only healthy and approved workers to work at worksites



Safety Time Out

- Allow project site to come to safe stop
- Affected work zones, close contacts are to be identified and isolated
- Disinfection of workplace according to NEA guidelines



Safe Distancing

Ensure that all safe-distancing, segregation and cohorting measures are practised at worksites

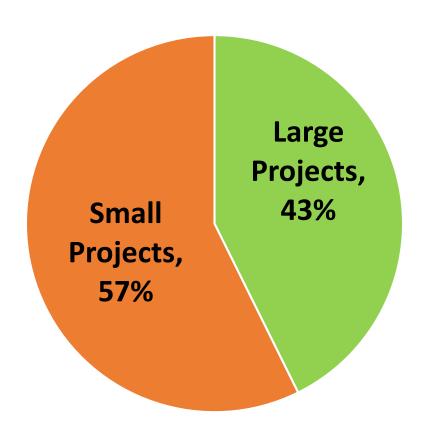


Review SMM Plan

Ensure that adequate SMM are in place and low risk of cross-infection for safe resumption of works

ASSESSMENT FINDINGS ON SMM PRACTICES

- Approx. 3,700 project sites' SMM practices were assessed
 - \rightarrow **7.5%** of project sites were found with SMM breaches
 - →BCA has taken enforcement actions for SMM breaches observed



Common Reasons for enforcement actions taken

- A. Worker(s) not wearing mask or visual identifier
- B. Worker(s) not keeping to designated zones
- C. SMO not present



SMM BREACHES OBSERVED



No Segregation at Common Facilities

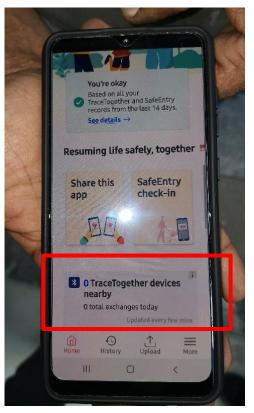


Worker not wearing mask





No indication of work zones and/or unclear demarcation of work zone



TraceTogether not activated



EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICES OBSERVED



Use of visual identifiers

Clear Demarcation of work zone



Individually Packed Food



Segregation of rest areas

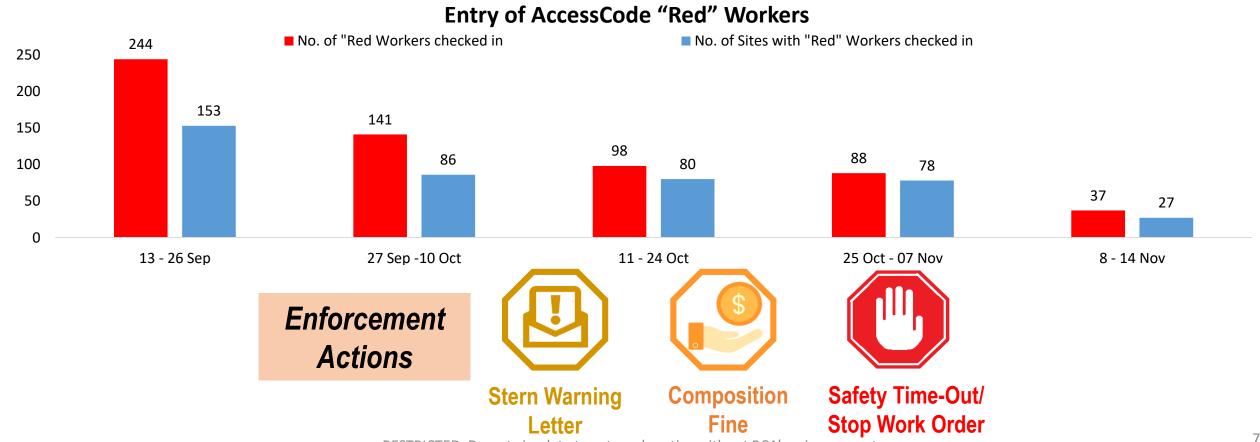


Use of SE(NRIC) at site entrances

AUDIT FINDINGS ON ACCESS CONTROL

First Line of Defence against COVID-19

- To ensure that the workforce remains Covid-free, all workers entering should have 'Green' AccessCode status
- A significant no. of project sites permitted the entry of AccessCode "Red" workers



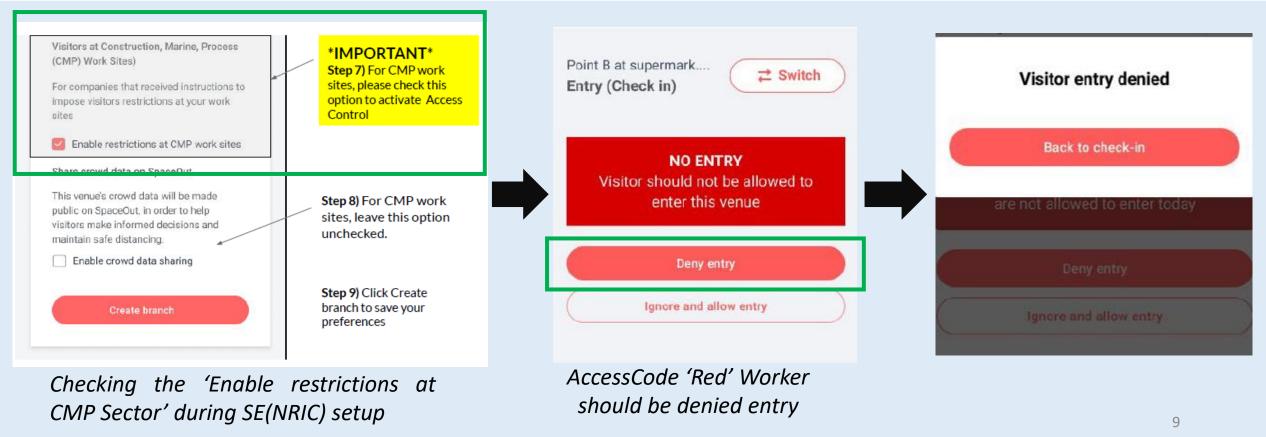
AUDIT OBSERVATIONS

Covering SMO/SDO at Site

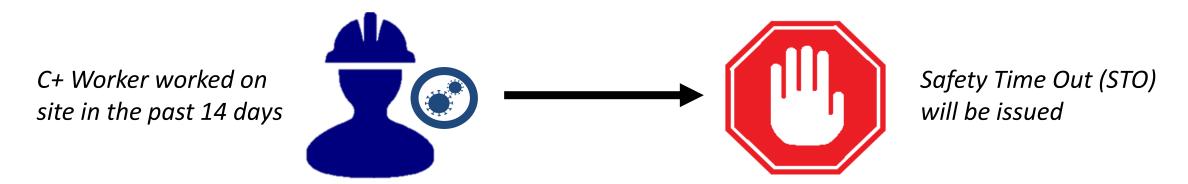
- SMO must be present at all times when works are carried out on site
 - If SMO cannot be on site ≤ 3 days (e.g. MC, swab test, on leave), a SDO or another SMO can cover him at site
 - ☐ If SMO cannot be on site > 3 days, builder must appoint another SMO to cover him
- Covering SMO/SDO is not aware of site's SMM and their duty as covering SMO
 - ☐ Not briefed by Builder or SMO
 - ☐ Builder and site SMO must ensure that the covering SMO/SDO is aware and knowledgeable in the site's SMM and their duties as a covering SMO

PREVENTION: ACCESS CONTROL

- 'Red' AccessCode workers should be turned away at the site entrance
 - Enable restrictions at CMP Sector to incorporate the function of denying entry to 'Red' Access Code Workers



SAFE & QUICK RESUMPTION OF WORKS



- Safety Time Out (STO) is issued to allow projects to come to a safe stop. Builders are required to:
 - > Submit Builder's Compliance Report, SMM Plan and Worksite Safety Plan
 - Disinfect the worksite according to NEA's guidelines
- STO can be lifted within 3 days if Builder provides a prompt response with adequate and complete SMM, Worksite Safety Plan
- If there are SMM breaches, Stop Work Order (SWO) will be issued to the site for the necessary rectifications to be made

GOOD PRACTISES TO MINIMISE WORK DISRUPTION

Good Segregation Practices at Toolbox Meeting

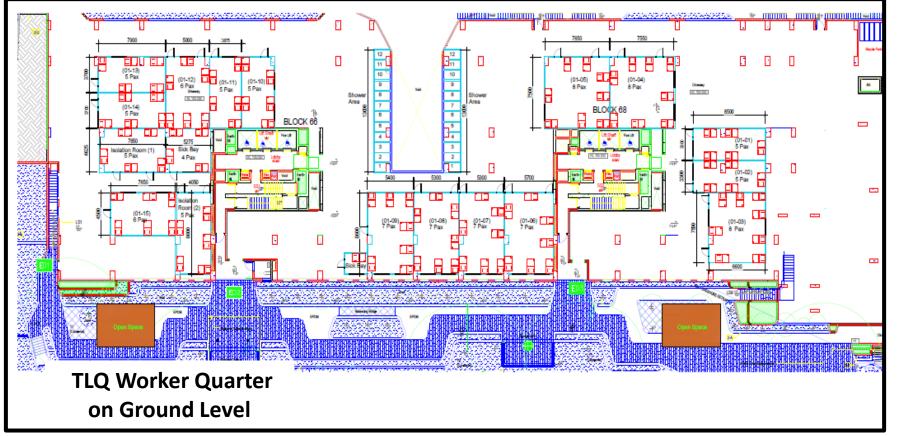
- MOH have advised that toolbox meetings should be conducted in:
 - → Smaller groups at different locations or staggered timing
 - → Open space area with safe distancing of >1m



GOOD PRACTISES TO MINIMISE WORK DISRUPTION

Separate Entry Point for CTQ/TLQ & Work Site

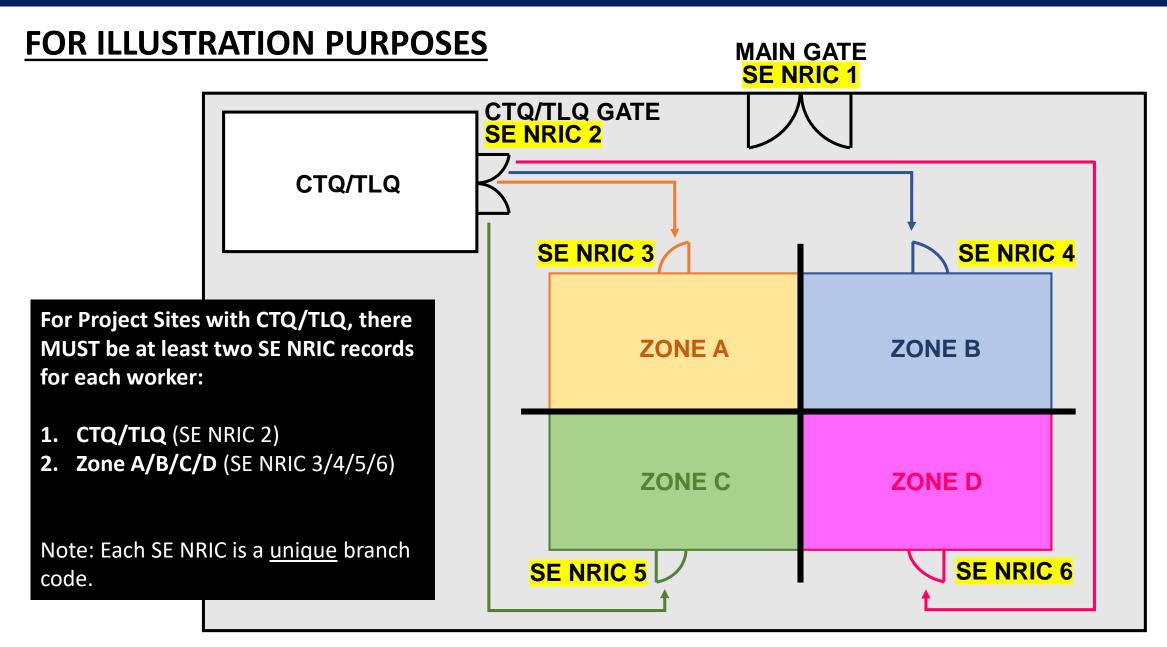
- Temporary Living Quarter (TLQ) is located on one level of the work site
- No physical segregation of access point and shares the same SafeEntry branch code as construction site
- A separate SE NRIC system MUST be used to log workers' movement in/out of TLQ





No physical segregation between TLQ and Worksite

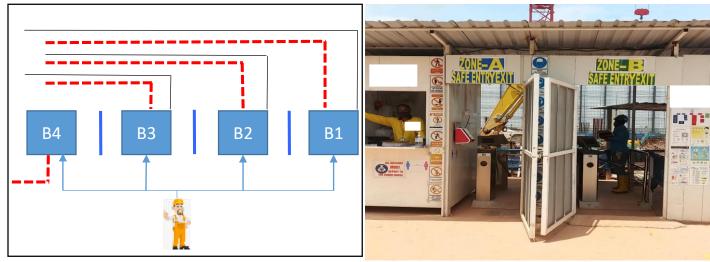
SEPARATE ENTRY POINT FOR CTQ/TLQ & WORKSITE



GOOD PRACTISES TO MINIMISE WORK DISRUPTION

SafeEntry at Work Zone Level

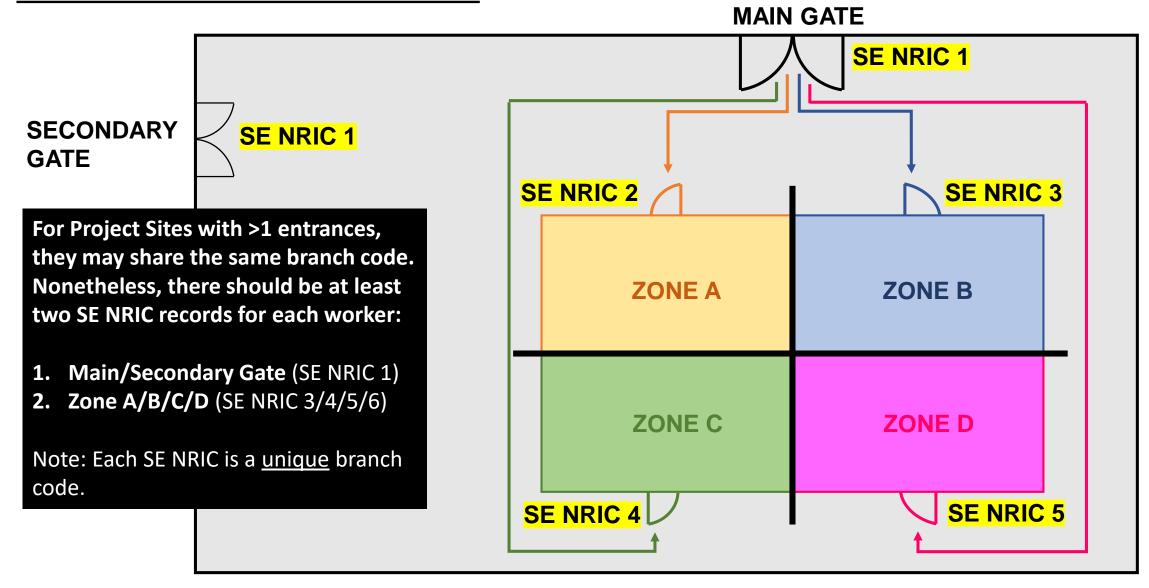
- Each work zone within a site should have a different branch code for SafeEntry(NRIC)
 - Detect and prevent intermixing of workers
 - Specific work zones that C+ worker had visited can be quickly identified and ascertained
 - ✓ <u>Minimise stop work</u>
 <u>disruptions</u> only to specific work zones.





SEPARATE ENTRY POINT FOR WORK ZONE LEVEL

FOR ILLUSTRATION PURPOSES



COMMON MISTAKES IN RESTART APPLICATION

- Missing the branch code details for the SafeEntry NRIC in builder's first applications;
- Incomplete follow-up plan for Covid+ case (e.g. missing contact number);
- Forget to update the work zones/12 week schedule when submitting modifications;
- Insufficient Number of SDOs after addition of workers to the worksite

COMMON MISTAKES IN RESTART APPLICATION

Example: Nicely marked out in colour but Missing Branch Code



COMMON MISTAKES IN RESTART APPLICATION

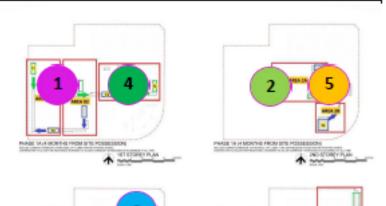
Example: Adequate drawing should be provided in SMM. Some submission just showed schematic with no actual site layout.

Site Layout Plan-zoning/demarcation

Instructions on filling the template to meet the Safe Worksite Criteria 9.1 & 9.3

- a) For Criteria 9.1, the Builder must ensure each segregated team of workers to work within the designated zone and away from workers of other teams. Zones must be separated from each other by at least 2m within the same floor or level, or by floor level.
- For Criteria 9.3, the Builder is to demarcate clearly zones within the site, and assign visual identifiers (e.g. coloured vest, T-shirt, armband, stickers on helmets etc.) to each team of workers, to allow individuals to distance themselves from other teams.

Instruction: Layout plan and table to show the zones and the type of activities



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Code

Purple

Blue

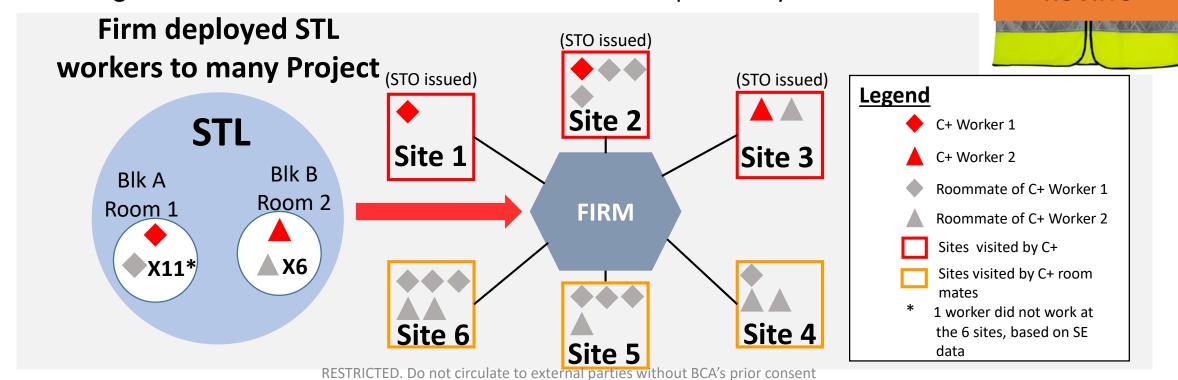
Tiling works

Ceiling panel

Preliminaries

MITIGATING RISK FROM ROVING SUB-CONTRACTORS (RSC)

- RSC could visit multiple sites → infected C+ worker could potentially spread virus across different worksites
- To further mitigate the risk and safeguard the workforce at site, it is recommended to adopt the following good practices:
 - ✓ **Stronger Visual Identifiers** indicative logos on vest/helmet that they belong to RSC
 - ✓ Closer monitoring of RSC workers operating on site
 - ✓ Separate usage of common facilities from main workforce.
 - ✓ Briefing on enhanced SMM to RSC workers to reinforce responsibility



ROVING

CONCLUSION

- The industry generally practises good SMM at site and recognises the importance of good SMM in preventing C+ infection
- Builders should work closely with BCA to facilitate the lifting of STOs by:
 - ✓ Practising adequate and proper SMM on site
 - ✓ Providing prompt and complete responses
- Builders can ensure minimal work site disruption and safeguard their workforce by adopting the following good practices:
 - Utilising SE(NRIC) at work zone level
 - Separate entry points between CTQ/TLQ and construction site
 - Conducting toolbox meetings in smaller groups