



A WORKER WAS STRUCK TO DEATH BY GLASS CURTAIN WALL AT A CONSTRUCTION SITE IN YAU MA TEI

On 28 December 2024, a worker was struck by a falling glass panel of curtain wall while assisting in lifting at the construction site in Yau Ma Tei. He was certified dead after sending to the hospital. The Construction Industry Council (CIC) would like to deliver this safety message for your attention. It would be appreciated if you could distribute the message below to your fellow members, relevant personnel or other industry stakeholders where appropriate. Thank you very much.

Common Accidents

1. The workers do not stay away from fatal zone during the lifting operation.
2. Failure to select appropriate lifting gear and inspect the lifting gear is in good condition.
3. Improper rigging methods, failure to secure the loads.
4. Failure to provide necessary safety information, instructions, training and supervision to the workers who are required to perform lifting works.
5. Failure to conduct dynamic risk assessments and take appropriate safety measures in response to changes in the



Critical Control Measures

1. Prior to the commencement of lifting operation, the construction team should develop a lifting plan with due consideration to the size, shape, centre of gravity and weight of all loads to be lifted as well as the rigging methods for preventing any unintended movements of the loads.
2. During lifting operation, the appropriate lifting appliances and lifting gear should be selected and inspected by competent person, and ensure that they are in good condition with valid certificates before use.
3. Divide the fatal zone, for example, by cordoning or fencing off the areas. Strictly prohibit any workers from entering the fatal zone while lifting.
4. Ensure that loads are properly secured to prevent slipping and displacement during lifting operation.
5. Implement Safe Lifting "3, 3, 3" as a hold point of lifting procedures before lifting: Keep 3m away from materials being lifted; lift up the materials 300mm from ground; and wait for 3 seconds for stabilising the lifting object before lifting operation.
6. Use appropriate Smart Site Safety System (4S) to strengthen safety management, for example: Install Dangerous Situation Alert System. If any person is encroaching the dangerous area perimeter with the risk of being hit by lifting load, he/she will be alerted by the system.
7. Provide all workers concerned with the necessary safety information, instructions and training, and ensure that they are familiar with the safe work procedures of the lifting operation.

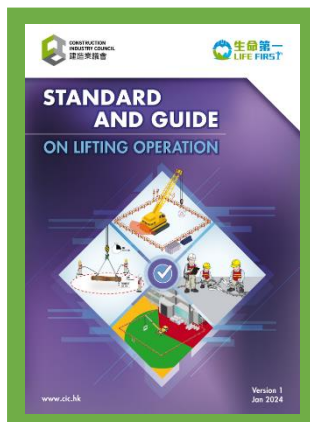


SAFETY ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS IN THE HONG KONG CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

What if all stakeholders can act together and take one step further to fulfill their roles and responsibilities, can similar accident be avoided?

- In the design stage, designers and engineers should consider the working environment of the operation zone and the risks nearby, and select appropriate lifting routes, lifting appliances and lifting gear prior to the commencement of lifting works.
- During the construction stage, construction team should establish and implement an effective management system, and supervised by competent and experienced lifting supervisors for the lifting operation in accordance with the lifting plan.
- The work team shall ensure the fatal zone is properly fenced off with barriers and prominent notices are provided to ensure no unauthorised entry into the fatal zone during high-risk operation.
- Workers can identify any changes in the construction process, report it to their supervisors and take action against it immediately.

Reference information for sharing



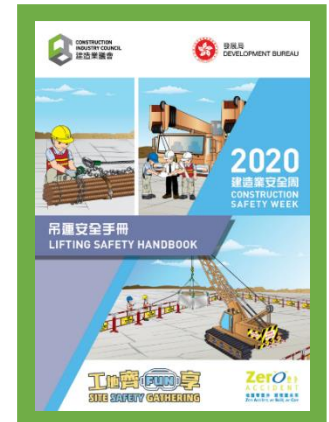
Standard and Guide on
Lifting Operation



Reference Material on
Fatal Zone Management



Reference Material - Guide
to Smart Safety-Related
Technologies for Use in
Construction Works



Lifting Safety Handbook



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