



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Vazhiyampalayam, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, 641035

An Autonomous Institution

Approved by AICTE New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University Chennai

Accredited by NBA & Accredited by NAAC with “A+” Grade, Recognized by UGC

DEPARTMENT CIVIL ENGINEERING

19CEB302 - CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

III YEAR / V SEMESTER

Unit 5 : QUALITY AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT

Topic 3 : Planning for safety provisions





Planning for safety provisions



- **Planning for safety** is the most fundamental and the first function or element of management process.
- Safety planning is a set of preparatory approaches and policies to meet safety and health challenges and needs.
- Generating a safety plan includes **picking out actions to enhance the safety and health of employees**, especially, of those who work in **hazardous and risky places** and are expected to fall victim to dangers.



Planning for safety provisions

Safety planning as the first step of safety management wherein a safety manager decides in **advance safety objectives, policy, procedure, strategies, rules, programmers, 'methods, budgets, schedules** and necessary means for achieving these objectives, considering facts (of accidents and other hazards) and anticipating foreseeable events that may affect safety of plant, people and environment.

Objective of Safety Planning

To decide safety targets like zero/minimum accidents, maximum working hours without accident, safety education, training and awareness programme for the workers and the public.



Planning for safety provisions



Purpose (Areas) of Safety Planning:

It includes with reference to health and safety of workers and public safety of plant and surrounding environment, and prevention of total losses.

- To draft health and safety policy and environmental policy for the management.
- To decide safety committee, its objectives and effective functioning.
- To decide safety targets like zero/minimum accidents, maximum working hours without accident, safety education, training and awareness programme for the workers and the public.



Planning for safety provisions

- Areas of hazards and their detection, inspection, audit, risk assessment and measures for their removal or minimization
- Accidents. Investigation analysis, costs calculation and introducing safety measures to prevent their recurrence.
- Organization structure, staff, key persons and their roles for safety.
- Standards for safety equipment, tools, permissible exposures etc.
- Preparation, rehearsal and updating of on-site emergency plans.



Planning for safety provisions



- Details of safe or standard operating procedures (SOP), close-down procedures, methods, fire fighting procedures, emergency preparedness, first-aid etc.
- Testing, inspection and records of lifting machines, pressure vessels, ventilation lighting, safe environment etc., as per statutory need.
- Medical examination of workers, records and corrective action as directed by doctors.
- Compliance of statutory and non-statutory safety provisions, their records and reporting.



Planning for safety provisions

- Search for safe and clean technology for the process and hazard control techniques for detection and removal of all hidden hazards.
- Follow up action, evaluation of safety programmers and improvement of future plans, strategies etc.
- Flaming to achieve national and maturational standards, awards etc.



Planning for safety provisions



Factors (Limitations Constraints) affecting scope of Planning

- Time consumption.
- Attitudes of management.
- Fault in planning system i.e lack of reward, lack of participation or specific activities and incompetence of the planner.
- Lack of orientation and training for managers.
- Resistance to change.
- False sense of security.
- Environmental constraints technological, social, legal, economic and other forces.



Planning for safety provisions



Effective Planning for safety

According to Gray Dessler, managers should consider following points to plan effectively.

- Develop accurate forecasts.
- Gain acceptance for the plan.
- Plan must be sound one.
- Develop effective planning organization.
- Be objective.
- Measure farm's market value.



Planning for safety provisions



- Decide in advance the criteria for abandoning a project.
- Set up a monitoring system.
- Revise long-term plans every year.
- Fit the plan to the situation.

Plans should be simple, easy to understand, clear to followers, selective, thorough, based on well defined objectives, flexible to adept changes, balanced, comprehensive, economical, and practical and should provide standards for evaluation procedure and proper analysis and classification of actions.



Thank you