

Safety Training Course of Construction Workers of Specified Trade Plasterer, Tiler (AS6)

Key Points

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1. Introduction - Causes of Accidents

- After superstructure of a building is completed, plastering work and other fitting out works are needed to be carried out. In addition, plastering work is also involved in individual flat for interior decoration work.
- Plastering work involves "Bricklaying" , "Plastering on wall" , "Floor Plastering "and "Tiling" etc.



1. Introduction - Causes of Accidents

- Plasterers often mistakenly believe their works are not dangerous and therefore less vigilant to the dangers to potential accident.
- Common potential hazards to plastering work include:



1. Introduction - Causes of Accidents

- Eyes, skin and respiratory system irritated by plastering materials (e.g., cement and lime);
- Tripping and slipping hazards;
- Injured by tools while bricklaying and tiling;
- Eyes injured by flying objects;
- Noise hazard;
- Electrical hazard;
- Hazards associated with manual handling;
- Fall of person and;
- Heat stroke

2. Safe Use on Cutting Machineries

Machines involved in plastering work usually include Cutting machine, Grinding Machine and Pavement Grinder etc..

SOURCE:

<https://blog.ulifestyle.com.hk/blogger/echo/2019/11/page/2/>



2. Safe Use on Cutting Machineries

2.1 Before Use

- Understand the functions of the tool;
- Check any patent defect on electrical tool (e.g., plugs, wire and external shell);
- Report to supervisor if damage found on electrical tool
- Use electrical tool with proper earthing;
- Do not get the electrical tool wet



使用手提電動工具前應徹底進行檢查，以確保工具處於理想的安全狀態。

ce:

http://www.oshc.org.hk/oshc_data/files/

greencross/2016/GC201605.pdf

Warning
Electrical tool can ONLY be repaired by REW

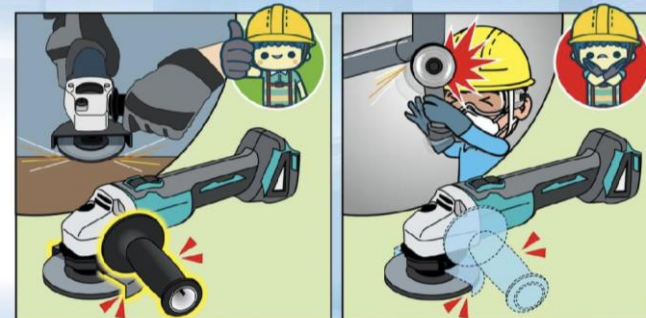
2. Safe Use on Cutting Machineries

2.2 In Use

- Do not use cotton gloves ;
- Do not remove guarding;
- Turn off and isolate the power before change of cutting disc;
- Do not remove handle on electrical tool;
- Follow the safety measure when use of electrical tools



操作角磨機要使用手柄及護罩



Warning
Eye protection is necessary

2. Safe Use on Cutting Machineries

SOURCE:

http://www.oshc.org.hk/oshc_data/files/greencross/2016/GC201605.pdf

2.3 In Use

- Use electrical tools with waterproof plugs for outdoor working environment
- Do not touch electrical tools when hands are wet
- Do not immerse electrical cables into water;
- Prevent electrical cables are crushed by heavy objects or cut by sharp objects;
- Suspend use of electrical tools in case of raining

在潮濕的環境或戶外工作時，應使用符合認可標準的防水插頭、電線及插座。該類電器設備的保護程度須最少達至 IP54 或符合有關當局的規定。

使用 110 伏特/ 特低壓/ 充電式手提電動工具可降低風險。



2. Safe Use on Cutting Machineries

2.4 After Use

- Switch off the power and unplug the power supply;
- Properly store the electrical cables;
- Report to supervisor if any damage found on electrical tools



source : OSHC



source : OSHC



Source : 職安警示, HKLD



再將電源隔離後，才可進行清理工作

3. Hazards for Use of Cements

3.1 Hazards :

- Irritation to eyes, throat and lungs ;
- Irritation and corrosion to skin;
- Allergy to skin

3.2 Ways into Human Body

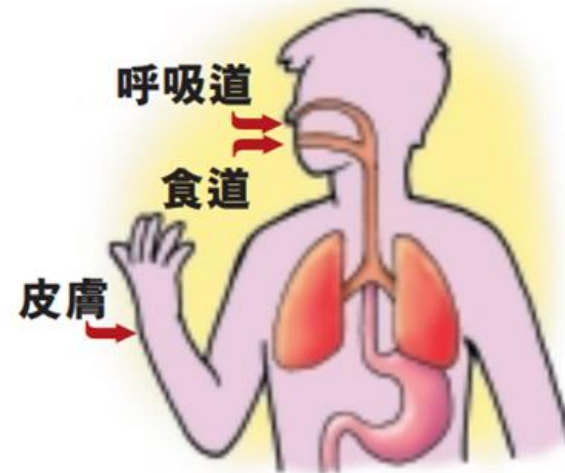
- Inhalation ;
- Skin Absorption;
- Swallow

Source:

<https://www.labour.gov.hk/tc/public/pdf/oh/dermatitis.pdf>



如果你不幸染上嚴重的皮膚炎，你將無法工作，
或被迫轉職，甚至終身受害



Source:

http://www.oshc.org.hk/oshc_data/files/bulletins/ibsh/2016/Printing27.pdf

4. Protective Measures

4.1 Eyes Protection

To protect eyes from possible eye injury during plastering work

4.2 Face Shield

Provide full protection to eyes, ears, neck and face of plasterers from splashes and corrosive substances



4. Protective Measures

4.3 Hands Protection

Chemical protective gloves are usually used for plastering work

4.4 Masks

Use of dust proof mask to protect plasterers from pneumoconiosis (e.g., dust particles from use of cement)





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生命第一
LIFE FIRST



對危險說 **不**

SAY **NO** TO DANGER

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