



GOVERNMENT OF BERMUDA

Ministry of Public Works
Safety & Health Office

Construction Safety Inspection Checklist

Name of Company: _____	Company Address: _____
Project Safety Rep: _____	Tel: _____
Inspector Initials: _____	

Permit # _____	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	N/A, Not Insp.	Corrected	Date: _____ MM/DD/YY	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	N/A, Not Insp.	Corrected
Site Location: _____					Time: _____				
1. Personal Protective Equipment					6. Electrical				
A. Hard Hats					A. Temporary Lighting				
B. Eye Protection					B. GFCI				
C. Ear Protection					C. Cords, Plugs & Receptacles				
D. Respirators					7. Fire Protection				
E. Proper Clothing					A. Extinguishers				
F. Footwear					B. Flammable Mat. Storage				
G. Body Harness					C. Welding/Cutting Equip.				
2. Housekeeping					8. Tools/Machines				
A. Exits & Stairs Clear					A. General Condition				
B. Piling & Stacking					B. Guarding				
C. Debris Removal					C. Power Cords				
D. Nails bent or removed					D. Temp. Power Boxes				
3. Ladders & Stairs					9. Site & Public Protection				
A. Ladder condition/position					A. Excavations/Trenches				
B. Ladder tied off					B. Earthmoving Equipment				
C. Ladder 3ft above landing					C. Forklifts/Cranes				
D. Stairs condition					D. Fences/Barricades				
E. Job Made Ladders					E. Lighting				
4. Railings/Covers					F. Signs				
A. Perimeter					G. Rebar Protection				
B. Ground Openings					10. First Aid				
C. Stairs/Ramps					A. Trained Personnel				
D. Walkways					B. Kits/Supplies				
5. Scaffolds					C. Sanitation/Water				
A. Base Support					11. Programs/Information				
B. Guardrails					A. Safety & Health Committee				
C. Tied to building					B. Safety Meetings				
D. Planks & Platforms					C. Notice Board				
E. Access					D. Safety File Documents				

Comments:

Signature _____

Employer

Signature _____

Inspector

Construction Safety Checklist

Guidance Notes

1. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All persons working on construction sites **must** have the necessary PPE to reduce hazards exposure if the hazards cannot be eliminate.

2. Housekeeping

General Requirements: Employers have a duty to provide conditions that promote safety and health. This means:

- Keeping work areas, passage-ways, and stairs around project clear of scrap lumber and form lumber with nails.
- Remove garbage, combustible scrap, and debris at regular intervals during the day.
- Building materials should be stacked and stored safely to prevent collapse which could injure an employee.

3. Ladder & Stairs

(A) *Ladder condition:* look to see if feet are present, all rungs present, and free of oil or grease that could be a slip/fall hazard.

(B) If ladder is not on stable or level surfaces it should be tied to prevent accidental movement.

(E) *Job made ladders:* Should be able to support at least 250 lbs, rungs evenly spaced (10- 14 inches), Ask your self, “Would I feel safe climbing this ladder?”

4. Rails/Covers

(A) *Perimeter:* Workers must be protected from falls greater than 6 ft. Employer can choose to use guardrails, fall arrest or fall restraint.

(B) *Ground Openings;* e.g. water tank, cesspit, etc.

(C) *Stairs/Ramps;* guardrails needed on all stairs/ramps with fall hazard greater than 6ft.

5. Scaffolds

Guardrails: Should include a **top rail** (48 inches above the floor of the platform), **mid rail** (30 inches above the floor of the platform and **toe boards** (6 inches above the floor of the platform).

Base Support: Scaffold legs should be supported on base plates and mudsills. Objects such as concrete blocks, scrap pieces of wood or buckets, should not be used as base support.

Tied to building: Scaffolds with a height to base width ratio greater than 3:1 should be restrained from tipping by tying or bracing. (e.g. narrowest base width x 3 = max. height scaffold can be without being tied or braced).

Planks & Platforms: Working platforms should be at least 24 inches wide and fully planked to prevent workers from falling between work platforms.

Access: Proper stairway or ladder should be provided. No climbing on cross braces.

6. Electrical

(B) Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (*GFCI*): All electrical receptacles not part of the permanent wiring of a building should be GFCI.

(C) *Cords, Plugs & Receptacles:* Identify hazards such as exposed electrical parts, defective insulation, wet conditions, overloaded circuits, improper grounding (e.g. grounding pin removed from tool plug).

7. Fire Protection

Note: Materials commonly stored at a jobsite that are potential fuels for fire include wood products (e.g. lumber), flammable liquids (e.g. gasoline), and compressed gasses (e.g. used for welding, cutting, and brazing).

- (A) *Extinguishers:* Due to the variety in potential fuel materials found on construction sites, fire extinguishers on jobsite should be classified as ABC extinguishers.
- (B) *Flammable Mat. Storage:* Flammable materials (e.g. gasoline) should be stored in a well ventilated area that is clean and free of combustible materials (e.g. paper, wood, etc.) Compressed gas cylinders should be stored upright and secured to prevent cylinder from being knocked down or damaged.
- (C) *Welding/Cutting Equip:* Routinely inspect and maintain welding equipment and welding cylinders. Inspect cylinders regularly to make sure all parts are in good working order (e.g. manifolds, headers, regulators, torches, and hose).

8. Tools & Machines

- (A) *General Condition:* Tools should be properly maintained (e.g. oiling, sharpening, storage). Are wooden handle tools (e.g. hammer, axe) loose, splintered, or cracked? Are impact tools (e.g. chisels, wedges) found with mushroom heads? Are workers using dull cutting tools?
- (B) *Guarding:* Hazardous moving parts (e.g. belts, gears, shafts, sprockets, fly wheels, chains, or other moving parts of equipment) must be guarded if such parts are exposed.
- (C) *Power Cords:* Check for exposed wires, scuffed insulation on extension cords, for wires wearing through, and broken or exposed wiring.
- (D) *Temp. Power Boxes:* All temporary electrical receptacles should contain GFCI's.

9. Site & Public Protection

- (A) *Excavations/Trenches:* excavations > 4 ft deep should have safe mean of escape (e.g. ladder that extends 3ft above trench). Keep material or equipment that might fall into an excavation away from the excavation edge.

10. First Aid

Trained Personal: For every 50 employees on jobsite, at least 1 employee should be trained in CPR and First Aid.

11. Programs/Information

- (A) *Safety & Health Committee:* Required if employer has > 10 employees.
- (C) *Notice Board:* Notice board should contain (1) S&H at Work Act, (2) construction project information, (3) first aid box location, (4) emergency procedures notice, (5) list of H&S committee members