

# EHS BEGINS WITH YOU

BEST PRACTICES AT OUR CONSTRUCTION SITES



**ECHO**  
investment

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EHS booklet is a collection of observations, which you could find for the last two years on Echo Investment's projects. The purpose of this publication is to share knowledge across the organization in order to improve general Safety and Environmental awareness on all our sites.

Every year our goal is to avoid serious/fatal accident and lower Lost Time Accidents Rate as much as possible. The company is committed to providing a safe and healthy workplace conditions for all employees.

Never pass by, if you see something is not correct. Take a moment to appreciate positive observations as well.

Remember: safety is our shared responsibility. It starts with you!

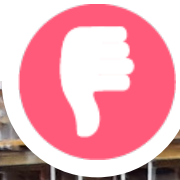


## Heavy equipment

Crane not allowed to work without proper pads under outriggers. Risk of vehicle overturning



Spreader pads provided under outriggers guarantee a sufficient stability of vehicle and prevent from tipping





## Lifting operation

Relaying on webslings and stretch on materials do not protect against falling down. Risk of materials falling during transportation.



Usage of crane forks for pallets lifting combined with transport belt increases the safety of such operations.



# Chemical storage

Self-made tanks can not prevent sufficient against spillages. Risk of soil and environment spillage.



Properly stored chemicals on anti-spillage tanks – in case of leakages can avoid soil spillage.





# Tree protection

Lack of protection on trees can lead to their damages. Risk of existing trees damages.



Here is a simple way to protect tree trunks. Preserving the existing trees increases the attractiveness of investments





# Waste management

Lack of full segregation into individual fractions generates large amounts of mixed waste. Risk of an adverse impact on the natural environment, increased costs related to the disposal of waste



Proper marking of containers for waste and providing CCTV cameras in their vicinity allows for proper segregation on the construction site



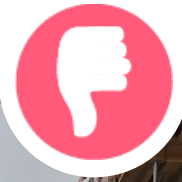


## Hazardous zones designation

Insufficient or improperly protected and fenced hazardous areas can lead to significant risks including third parties. Risk of existing trees damages.



Roofing within hazardous zones reduces the risk of falling objects on the ground.

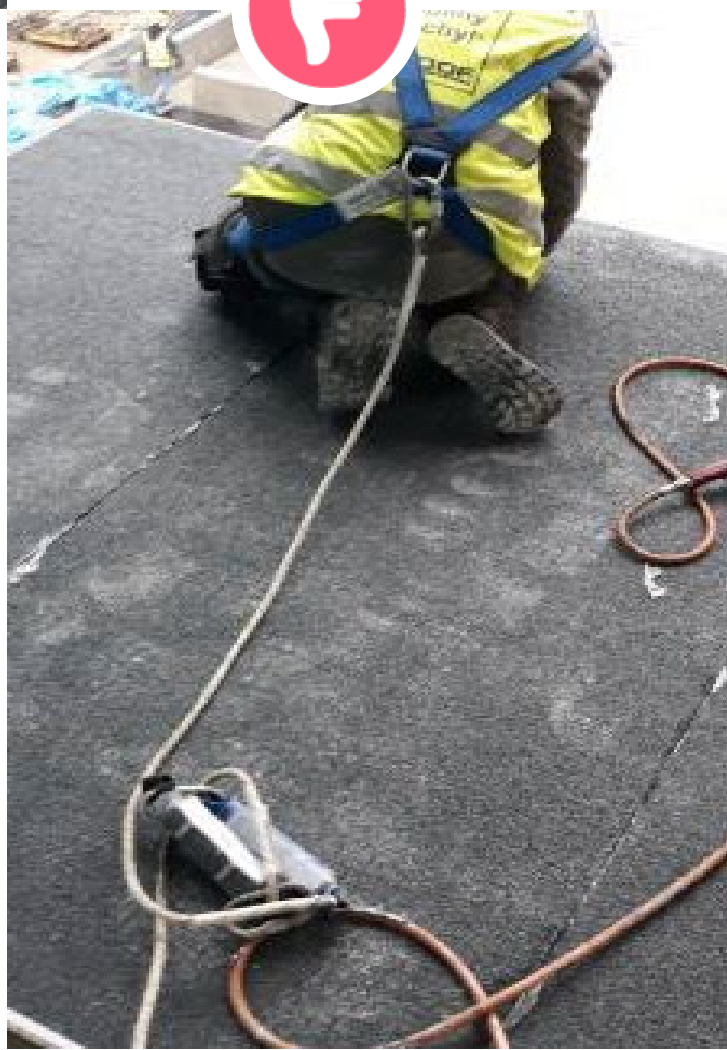
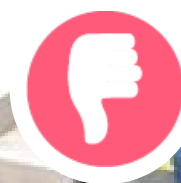


## Working at height *balconies*

Working on balconies with PPE often does not provide sufficient protection against falling. The wrong choice of PPE by workers is also often encountered. Risk of human fault and falling down.



Collective protection on the balconies fully protects during work in these places.





# Working at height

## *collective protection*

PPE when working at height is the last, safe solution, it is relatively common to observe incorrect use (no connection, wrong equipment selection). Risk of worker fault, which can led to falling down



The use of complete scaffolding during carpentry and reinforcement works significantly reduces the risk of falling from a height.





## Working at height *metal mesh panels*

Wooden barriers are relatively often installed incorrectly, preventing effective protection against falls from a height.  
Risk of falling down.



Full system edge protection (mesh panels) is easier to install and provides more effective protection against falling down.

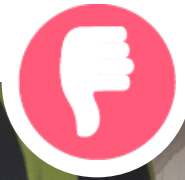


## Working at height *ladders*

Working with ladders is often unsafe due to the lack of 3 points of support. Risk of falling down.



Platform ladders enable to perform works with both hands, also such ladders are equipped with guardrails around platform.





# Working at height *scaffolding*

Missing parts of scaffolding as guardrails, middle guardrails can led to serious accidents. Risk of falling down.



Complete scaffolding with required guardrails, toeboards and scaff-tag.



## Sight and hearing protection

Cutting masonry materials with power tools generates a lot of dust. Lack of safety glasses, hearing protection, dust in the work area (cutting without spraying with water). Risk of lung diseases (silicosis), eye damage, hearing damage.



Processing materials generates physical hazards. Wet cutting and PPE's, such as safety glasses and hearing protectors, protect workers from their negative effects.



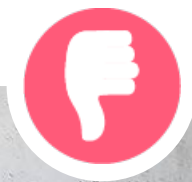


## Floor openings protection

Loose boards creates on opening a false protection. Risk of employees falling down.



The use of Safety Blocks (i3-Isolet) significantly reduces the risk of falling through technologically openings. In addition, this method of filling the openings in the ceilings speeds up the implementation of the schedule.





## System staircase

Ladders cannot be used as access equipment, enables to maintain 3 points of support and can led to employees falling down. Risk of falling down.



Correct temporary system stairs ensure safe communication and evacuation in emergency situations.

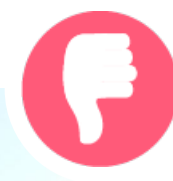


# Traffic management

Lack of traffic management of vehicles entering the construction site. Risk of running into bystanders and possible damage to property.



Separated area for unloading vehicles, a designated competent employee to manage traffic on public roads.



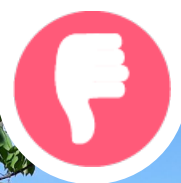


# Site protection

Uncontrolled entry to the construction site. Risk of access by third parties and potential thefts.



Properly organized access to the construction site takes into account all signs and information, access control and separation of pedestrian traffic from the gate for vehicles.





## Excavation

The lack of the proper excavation slope poses a serious threat to employees. Risk of squeezing employees with soil.



Proper securing of the excavation wall, in accordance with the design documentation.



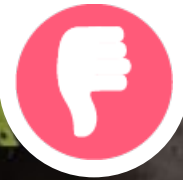


## House-keeping

Uncontrolled accumulated waste block safe movement, proper evacuation, and increase fire load capacity in the event of a fire.



Maintained housekeeping on site, especially in the area of staircases and common communication routes.

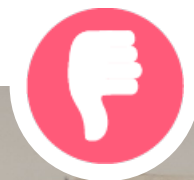


## Site welfare

Failure to maintain adequate cleanliness in bathrooms and washrooms. Risk of biological hazards, lowering comfort among employees.



Clean sanitary rooms with equipment improve the comfort of work on the construction site.



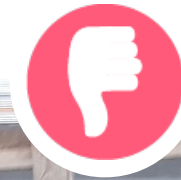


## Site welfare containers

Mixed types of containers, timber guardrails instead system solutions. Risk of injuries due to falling down / ineffective collective protection equipment.



Proper system platforms, stairs and guardrails at site welfare containers.

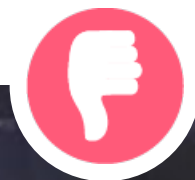


# Emergency readiness

The lack or insufficient amount of extinguishing equipment. Risk of unctrolled fire hazards, aggravating strikes and a threat to life.



A visible and well-organized point with appropriate fire equipment, environmental first aid kit and safety information.





Your notes

Your notes



**IT  
STARTS  
WITH  
YOU**



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