

# London march against deaths at work

*On Workers Memorial Day this year around 200 building workers left their sites and joined campaigners and relatives of those killed at a gathering at the statue to the Unknown Building Worker by Tower Hill. Wreaths were laid, a minutes silence held, and balloons released to represent those killed at work. They then marched to HSE Headquarters and onto the City Hall where a closing rally was held. The London Mayor did not take up an invite to address the rally unlike his predecessor Ken Livingstone.*



PIC: PAUL WILLIAMS

*One minutes silence to commemorate all those killed at work. Wreaths were laid at the statue of the unknown building worker April 2009.*

This year's event was organised by Construction Safety Campaign and London Region UCATT, with other unions joining in on the day.

Speakers included Tony O'Brien, Construction Safety Campaign, Jerry Swain, UCATT, Linda Whelan from Families against Corporate Killers, Steve Hart, Unite, John McClean, GMB and Liliana Alexa, Battersea Crane Disaster Action Group, and David Joyce CWU. Linda's son, Craig Whelan, 23, was killed with fellow steeplejack Paul Wakefield, when demolishing a chimney at Carnauld Metal Box factory Bolton. Their

employers were cleared of manslaughter and fined just £17,000.

## Another crane death

On Friday 6th March another young building worker, carpenter Craig Page, aged 26, of Islington, was killed in Camden when he was crushed to death by a five tonne crane which tipped over on top of him. The site was on the corner of Denning Road and Pilgrims Lane and involved demolishing a 1960s house and building a four-storey house with a deep excavation. Local conservationists had

objected to planning permission before the project began, saying the project was too large for the space and in an unsuitable place. Craig lived with Michelle O'Donoghue, his partner of 10 years, and their 14-month-old toddler, Shannon.

## Dangerous working practices "widespread" in London say HSE

Throughout March HSE Inspectors targeted refurbishment, repair and maintenance which has been responsible for over half of construction deaths in the last couple of years. It is part of the Shattered Lives and Hidden Killer campaign and HSE aimed to inspect over 1,500 sites throughout the country. Results for London gave cause for concern.

Barry Mullen, HSE Principle Inspector for Construction NW London, said:

"Many of the sites we inspected had unacceptable safety standards and a significant number were subject to enforcement action due to clear examples of dangerous working practices."

The table opposite gives summaries of the enforcement action in North West London.

*continued page 5*

Borough	No sites Inspected	Total number of Notices served
Westminster	9	3 prohibition notices for work at height
Hillingdon	4	2 prohibition notices for work at height
Kensington & Chelsea	26	1 improvement notice for welfare issues, 6 prohibition notices for work at height, 1 prohibition notice for dangerous machinery, 1 improvement notice for site management training and 1 prohibition notice for a dangerous excavation.
Hammersmith and Fulham	8	2 improvement notices for Construction Design Management issues, 2 improvement notices for welfare issues, 1 improvement notice for site management training, and 1 improvement notice for work at height.



# Some London deaths in the last

**Richard Chaddock**, aged 30, from Newark, Nottinghamshire, died on 19 March while working on a Sir Robert McAlpine construction site – the 10-storey Riverbank House scheme in Swan Lane in the City of London. It is the second death on the office development, Stephen Griffiths was killed in a fall in August 2007.

**Craig Page**, aged 26, crushed by a crane on 19th March 2009 in Camden.

**Kiril Ivanov**, aged 41, died on 18th February after falling 19 meters on a construction site in Westminster.

**Harry Sheridan**, aged 58, was killed on 3rd December when hit by an excavator bucket which fell from the excavator bucket at a job in West Ham.

**Ioan Boboc**, aged 23, was killed on 2nd December 2008, when a nearby high voltage cable exploded as he was trimming a pile cap with a breaker on a site in Westminster.



*Friends, family and campaigners and local MP Martin Linton hold a vigil in Battersea on September 26th 2008 to mark the second anniversary of the deaths of Michael Alexa and Jonathan Cloke.*

**Douglas Perrett**, aged 45, was found unconscious on 21st November 2008 in front of a house in Ealing that was being painted. He later died.

**Guilherme Manuel Moreira De Oliveira**, aged 45, was killed on 10th November 2008 on the Broomfield PFI Hospital site in Essex after a gust of wind caused a crane to spin out of control, and

## Some London Prosecutions

### **Laing O'Rourke fined £135,000**

over the death of Irish steelworker Keiron Deeney in 2004 on their a Canary Wharfe site in 2004. The HSE investigation showed that risk assessments and method statements had been carried out on site, but weekly and monthly checks, identified as necessary by these assessments, were not being adequately carried out. The hole in a core, through which he fell to his death, had been covered inadequately with poor quality plywood, and managers on site were not aware of this, nor who had covered it. In addition, . At the systems in place failed to ensure that there was sufficient edge protection within the jumpform to prevent falls and that the area was kept free from hazards. At Kieron Deeneys inquest the jury, unusually, returned a verdict of manslaughter. Olympic firm Laing O'Rourke latest financial results boast of a record order book of £9.31 billion. (see Daily Hazard 92)

### **Camden Council fined £40,000**

At a trial in March this year at the Old Bailey, over the death of scaffolder Ralf "Barney" Kennedy, 24, who was electrocuted on the Mayford estate in Somers Town 2006. He had touched a light fitting that had had its internal brown earth wires snipped. Camden Council has reviewed all its light fittings in the wake of the case and spent more than £2 million on inspections and improvements. After Barney's death other external wall lights were found to be faulty. (Daily Hazard 91).

### **Newham Firm fined just £4,000 for the death of lorry driver**

Joseph Caruana was killed in December 2001 when he was unloading shingle at the RMC Readymix Ltd Depot in Tower Hamlets. His boss John Peter Wooten, formerly trading as AEP Aggregates, was taken to court by HSE in March this year and fined.

### **Tower Hamlets Council fined £15,000 after a man suffers severe burns**

London Borough of Tower Hamlets and T Cartledge Ltd were both prosecuted after a worker received severe burns when he hit a live electrical cable. The council was fined £15,000 and ordered to pay costs of £39,089. T Cartledge Ltd of Chelmsford, Essex, was fined £18,000 with costs of £14,555. On 3 October 2005, Martin Rose working for T Cartledge Ltd, was operating a mechanical breaker to break up concrete, before installing a lamppost, on the Old Bethnal Green Road, in Tower Hamlets He struck a live 132Kv electrical cable and suffered severe burns. HSE inspector Janet Seggery said: " If the company had simply provided the plans and had supervised the work, this incident would never have occurred." (HSE/LON/012/2009 8 January 2009)

# 12 months

a large block of masonry fell down onto him. He died in hospital. He was from Vilanova de Gaia, in Portugal.

**Duncan Strong**, aged 41, died 30th October 2008, after falling from a ladder doing domestic refurbishment in Southwark.

**Henryk Baumgart**, aged 54, was crushed by a vehicle cab on 16th October 2008 in an incident in Newham.

**John Davies**, aged 26, working in freight transport, was killed after being hit by an object when unloading a vehicle. It happened in Havering on 29th October 2008.

**Andrew Jordan**, aged 46, died following an ankle injury on a Westminster site on 9th July 2008.

**Hughes Makambila**, aged 38, was killed on a Bovis Land Lease site in Brentford on 5th June last year. He was hit by a steel girder that was being loaded onto a lorry. He was working for construction logistics firm Wilson James.

**Balbir Singh Rayatt**, aged 55, a worker at Cannon Rubber factory High Road Tottenham died from head injuries on 25th May 2008 after a forklift truck accident the previous day.

**Radu Bors**, 24, from Moldova, was killed in a scaffolding fall on a building site in Shuttleworth Road, Wandsworth on 24 April 2008. And on the same day apprentice **Sunny Holland** fell 6.5 metres from a site in Westminster, working for Andrew Geer Scaffolding, and died in hospital the following day.

In addition there were some deaths to members of the public.

In July 2008 the Information Commissioner's Office announced it had ruled that HSE should in future disclose the names of those killed at work, once an inquest into the death had opened.

# Do bad managers make workers ill?

*The Public and Commercial Services union, PCS, Department of Work and Pensions, DWP, London Region Safety Committee, have looked at answers in a general DWP survey on health and safety matters that asked questions about bullying, harassment and discrimination from managers, and found what it describes as "exceptionally high levels" in some London Job Centre Plus offices, JCPs, compared to the DWP average. The branch represents over 10,000 members in London.*

In addition to bullying they found some offices reporting "intolerable intimidation, verbal abuse and threats of violence from some members of the public" and they have noted that there is some correlation between JCPs suffering high levels of incidents and staff feeling their office is not healthy and safe.

Regarding the bullying PCS cautions their members that they do not expect DWP to change personnel policies, stop issuing warnings to those who are sick, withdraw unrealistic benchmarks and withdraw monitoring devices.

In the branch safety bulletin: *Dangerous issue 5*, they advise members that they deal with dozens of cases of bullying and unfair treatment each year but say that they are not easy to resolve. "The most effective way of dealing with unreasonable behaviour is not to tolerate it... the most potent anti-bullying device is union members supporting one another and standing up to bullies."

They say DWP management loves the *Harassment Bullying and Complaints procedure* and advises, because there is a potential for someone who makes a complaint to end up being disciplined, that anyone thinking of making a complaint should speak to a PCS rep first. "It is crucial if you have a problem, talk to someone."

Other trade union reps would back this up saying sometimes when the harassment is really bad, the talking is vital to your sanity.

JCP office	Bullying from managers	Harassment from managers	Discrimination from managers
Denmark St & Westminster	34%	18%	26%
Hackney	27%	18%	—
Leytonstone	26%	20%	—
Harlesden	25%	—	26%
Palmer's Green	22%	22%	—
Cityside	22%	—	24%
Ilford	18%	17%	—
North Kensington	18%	16%	21%
Acton & Shepherd's Bush	18%	—	—
Peckham	—	18%	—
Brixton and Brixton Hill	—	—	19%
<b>DWP averages</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>9%</b>



# Asbestos News

## Southwark Council goes to the High Court over illegal waste

A civil action in the High Court is being taken by Southwark Council against Mr Terry Connor, a former cemetery supervisor, and Noel Campbell, owner of Brixton Tipping Service, to recover money allegedly defrauded from the council after builder's demolition material, some of which contains asbestos and elevated levels of the carcinogen benz(a)pyrene, was discovered in Camberwell Old, Nunhead and Honor Oak Cemeteries. Parts of the sites were closed to the public while specialised contractors removed tonnes of contaminated soil and rubble.

In February 2009 the council revealed they had notified the Environment Agency and Annie Shepherd, Southwark Chief Executive, said the scam might be worth 'millions' in terms of avoided landfill charges. The Environment Agency is now carrying out a criminal investigation into

the events leading to the building material being deposited without permission.

## Olympic Site Contaminated

Workers were ordered off the main Olympic Stadium job last summer after asbestos was unearthed near where the running track is going to be so the site has been shut down. A UCATT official said: "The lads were told to go home while the authorities find out exactly what is down there." The Sir Robert McAlpine job was in the piling phase.

## Asbestos dumped at Twickenham nursery

Jellie Tots nursery in Richmond had to temporarily close in April after a tonne of toxic sheeting had been dumped in its playground. A spokesman for Richmond Council said: "We arranged the clearance of approximately one tonne of asbestos sheeting last Friday. It has recently

become aware of an additional deposit of asbestos and this will be attended to as a matter of urgency.

## Guys hospital: operating theatres closed

More than a third of the operating theatres, four out of eleven, at Guy's hospital in Southwark were shut on 18th April 2009, and operations cancelled, when asbestos had to be removed after a pipe burst in a nearby plant room containing asbestos.

Campaigners from London Health Emergency wanted to know "Why wasn't the asbestos identified and dealt with before they ended up with this crisis?" they said "We can't afford to lose this kind of hospital capacity, and the fact we are losing it because of managerial incompetence and failure to do routine maintenance is awful."



Barking and Dagenham UNISON, BADasbestos supporters and Dagenham MP Jon Cruddas release balloons outside Dagenham Civic Centre on Workers Memorial Day 2009 to remember all those killed by asbestos.



## OBITUARY

# Nancy Tait, campaigner against asbestos

*Nancy Tait, campaigner against asbestos for over 40 years, founder of SPAID, the Society for the Prevention of Asbestosis and Industrial Disease in 1978, died aged 89 on 13th February 2009. Her husband Bill, a post office engineer, died of mesothelioma in 1968. Her short pamphlet Asbestos Kills published in 1976 drew attention to many of the main issues: chrysotile "white" asbestos is not safe, there are no safe levels of exposure, removal of asbestos is dangerous, that compensation is inadequate and hard or impossible to get for many victims.*

When London Hazards Centre produced the *Asbestos Hazards Handbook*<sup>1</sup> in 1995, Nancy drew attention to work she had done at Hackney Hospital 13 years previously: "SPAID identified and then reported to Parliament in 1982 that young electricians, carpenters, and roofers using asbestos cement were suffering from mesothelioma." and to the scornful remarks made about her work at the time by the so-called experts. We said "Because so many "experts" dismissed her findings, a new generation of building workers and those who live and work in the buildings



Nancy Tait (centre) speaking at a London Hazards Centre meeting in April 2002, together with London Hazards Centre worker Margaret Sharkey and asbestos campaigner Pauline Bonney.

have been condemned to preventable asbestos diseases because an asbestos awareness campaign and tough enforcement were not launched at the right time."

Sadly the experts have now caught up, and Cancer Research UK and HSE2 reported on 3rd March that

"men born in the 1940s who worked as carpenters for more than 10 years before they reached 30 have a lifetime risk for mesothelioma of about one in 17. For plumbers, electricians and decorators born in the same decade who worked in their trade for more than 10 years before they were 30, the risk is one in 50 and for other construction workers one in 125.

For every case of mesothelioma, asbestos also causes about one case of lung cancer so the overall risk of asbestos related cancer for this particular group of carpenters is about one in 10."

Nancy Tait worked with London Hazards Centre on many issues over the last 25 years, speaking at many meetings and events, and supplying us with information, most recently supporting the setting up of BADasbestos in Barking and Dagenham. She was a supporter of the Construction Safety Campaign. She was very keen that more people realise the increased risk of lung cancer from asbestos and that compensation for this be more readily achieved.

- 1 Full text of the *Asbestos Hazards Handbook* in the resources section of the website, look for Early warnings of public health disaster.
- 2 Cancer Research UK 3.03.2009.

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In South London 40 sites were visited in total. In Wandsworth 16 sites were visited and 4 got a notice; in Lambeth of 9 sites visited 4 got notices; in Greenwich two out of three sites got a notice. Sites in Bromley, Croyden and Southwark were not given warnings on this occasion. Andrew Beal HSE Principle Inspector for Construction South London, said "where lives are being put at risk we will take the necessary action to protect workers including closing sites and undertaking prosecutions."

### References:

- ▲ HSE E018:09 March 2009, *Camden New Journal* 12th March 2009, HSE (London) 21st April 2009 and 24th April 2009.

## Jail for East London Asbestos Conspiracy

Patrick Joseph Anderson and James Gerard Keller were sentenced in June 2008 to 22 and 14 months in prison for a "highly organised criminal illegal waste dumping operation". The Environment Agency prosecuted following a three year investigation and took a conspiracy charge, for the first time, to secure a stronger conviction. The investigation, code named "Operation Huron", found that between January 2003 and 2004 Anderson, from Ireland, and Kelleher, from Dagenham,

were responsible for illegally dumping over 14,600 tonnes of waste – including asbestos – equivalent to around 750 lorry loads – on at least 15 different sites in Barking and Dagenham and Essex. They ran a complex money laundering operation and financial investigations revealed they made approximately £1.2 million.

Around £340,000 had to be spent on cleaning up after them.

The men pleaded guilty. Both men will serve half their term in jail.

## Construction Contractors Safety Shame

In March this year the Information Commissioner became involved following investigations by journalists and construction union UCATT and raided the Consulting Association run by Ian Kerr. They found a blacklist containing the names of over 3,000 building workers with over 40 major construction companies subscribing. Alan Ritchie, General Secretary of UCATT, writing in the Morning Star says:

"The blacklisting focused on two main areas – trade union membership and health and safety. Many workers were blacklisted for raising safety concerns, whistle blowing about dangerous sites or taking on the role of safety representative.

The construction industry regularly kills over 70 workers every year. It is the most dangerous industry in Britain.

The heads of the major construction companies are always claiming in public that they are committed to improving safety. Now it has been proven that privately they were ensuring that workers who knew about construction dangers and could help to make sites safer would never set foot on their sites.

Tragically, construction workers have been killed and maimed because of blacklisting"

For the full article, including what UCATT is doing about this, see the Morning Star, 18th May 2009.

## Volunteering at London Hazards Centre

Developing a network of London Hazard Centre supporters to provide a service to grass roots health and safety campaigners in community groups and trade unions will be crucial to delivering the work we have been commissioned to provide by London Councils which is to:

*"Improve health and safety in the workplace and communities through information, advice and training, focusing on women, black, Asian and minority ethnic communities and trade unions (service 13)."*

The Management Council has agreed new policy on volunteering, recognising the important help volunteers could provide including:

- ▲ **Answering the phones:** this is one of the key services we have been commissioned to provide. Our helpline is staffed Monday to Thursday 10am to 3pm.

- ▲ **Writing articles for Daily Hazard:** we want news from London groups and representatives.
- ▲ **Researching and writing factsheets:** immediately we need someone to check through all the ones on the website to see which ones need updating.
- ▲ **Making and developing links with migrant worker community groups** and helping address the need to provide information in a variety of community languages.

Volunteers will be limited to safety representatives from member organisations in the first instance, there will be an application process and restrictions in terms of the numbers we can support and supervise. If interested please contact us: 02077945999.



**London Councils have commissioned the London Hazards Centre to provide the following health and safety services across the 33 London boroughs:**

- ▲ Increased awareness of health & safety and environmental issues in the workplace, particularly for black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) groups and women.
- ▲ Increased reporting of workplace injuries, particularly for the BAME community and women.
- ▲ Provide information to employers and individuals about asbestos related illnesses, and the responsibility of employers in maintaining an asbestos register.
- ▲ Increased understanding of issues regarding 'hard to reach' minority ethnic groups, such as seasonal or migrant workers and travellers, and their needs, as well as an increase in dissemination of information to these groups.
- ▲ Actively promote equality for disadvantaged groups through the service delivery, marketing, evaluation and management of the proposed service
- ▲ Future training events by the Centre will focus on these themes and will be provided at venues throughout London.

## BATTERSEA CRANE DISASTER ACTION GROUP

### Financial Appeal

Please can you help us save lives. We are in urgent need of funds and if you could make a donation, however small, it would be put to good use.

BARCLAYS: Sort Code 20-90-69  
Account Number: 20357138

Or send a cheque or postal order to:  
The Treasurer BCDAG, c/o BWTUC,  
347 Garratt Lane, London SW18 4DX

Please make cheques payable to  
*Battersea Crane Disaster Action Group*  
Thank you.

### London Hazards Centre staff changes

Mick Holder and Mike Merritt have both left the Centre. We have recently recruited Everal Brown and John McQuillan to help develop this Commission.



# Nobody goes to work to die

## Some health and safety basics

- ▲ you have a right to join a trade union.
- ▲ that trade union should organise to protect your health and safety.
- ▲ you should not be sacked or penalised in anyway for raising safety concerns.
- ▲ the trade union members you work beside will protect you more than the boss, if you work together on safety.
- ▲ it is better to have a trade union safety rep as your first port of call than to try to rely on a safety specialist: a manager or consultant or so-called "expert".
- ▲ you will probably never see an official inspector.
- ▲ if you do see an official inspector, sadly, it will probably be because someone has been killed or there has been a very dangerous incident.
- ▲ for your protection, don't do anything you think is dangerous that you are not trained to do – you have a right to information, instruction and training on all significant hazards.
- ▲ if you think something is dangerous and could result in serious injury or death to you or someone else DON'T DO IT until you, and preferably a trained health and safety representative, are satisfied safe procedures have been put in place, risks have been brought under control.

## Examples of work to avoid without checking:

- ▲ unsafe work at heights.
- ▲ work with asbestos or suspected asbestos materials.
- ▲ anything with unsafe/badly maintained/damaged or tampered with equipment.
- ▲ anything with a risk of fire.
- ▲ work with toxic chemicals.
- ▲ any situation with a risk of electrocution.
- ▲ transport: cars, vans, heavy goods vehicles, dumpers, specialist plant.

This list is not exhaustive.

## Personne ne va au travail pour mourir

### Certains principes de santé et de sécurité

- Vous avez le droit de vous joindre à un syndicat.
- Ce syndicat devrait s'occuper de la protection de votre santé et de votre sécurité.
- Vous ne devriez pas être renvoyé ou pénalisé en aucune manière pour avoir soulevé des questions de sécurité.
- Les membres du syndicat aux côtés desquels vous travaillez vous protégeront davantage que le patron, si vous œuvrez ensemble à la sécurité.
- Il est préférable d'avoir un représentant de la sécurité du syndicat à qui vous pouvez vous référer en premier lieu que d'essayer de compter sur un spécialiste de la sécurité : un responsable ou un consultant ou un soi-disant « expert ».
- Vous ne verrez probablement jamais un inspecteur officiel.
- Si vous voyez un inspecteur officiel, malheureusement, ce sera sans doute parce qu'une personne a été tuée ou qu'un incident très dangereux s'est produit.
- Pour votre protection, n'effectuez aucune tâche qui est dangereuse selon vous et à laquelle vous n'êtes pas formé – vous avez le droit de recevoir des informations, des instructions et une formation à tous les dangers importants.
- Si, à votre avis, une tâche est dangereuse et risque de provoquer de graves blessures qui peuvent être mortelles, à une autre personne ou à vous-même, NE L'EFFECTUEZ PAS jusqu'à ce que vous, et de préférence un représentant formé à la santé et à la sécurité, soyez satisfaits que des procédures de sécurité ont été mises en place, et que les risques ont été maîtrisés.

### Exemples de travaux à éviter sans vérification :

- des travaux dangereux en hauteur ;
- des travaux avec de l'amiante ou des matériaux présumés contenir de l'amiante ;
- des travaux avec un équipement peu sûr/mal entretenu/abîmé ou trafiqué ;
- des travaux présentant un risque d'incendie ;
- des travaux avec des produits chimiques toxiques ;
- toute situation présentant un risque d'électrocution ;
- transport : voitures, fourgons, poids lourds, camions à benne basculante, matériel spécialisé.

Cette liste est loin d'être exhaustive.

## Hiç kimse ölmek için işyerine gitmez

### Bazı temel sağlık ve emniyet konuları

- Bir sendikaya üye olma hakkına sahipsiniz.
- Bu sendika, sağlık ve emniyetinizin korunması için gerekli düzenlemeleri yapmalıdır.
- Emniyetle ilgili endişelerinizi dile getirdiğiniz için işten atılmamalı ya da cezalandırılmamalısınız.
- Emniyet konusunda birlikte çalışmanız durumunda birlikte çalıştığınız sendika üyeleri sizi patronunuzdan daha çok koruyacaktır.
- Bir yönetici ya da danışman veya sözde "uzman" gibi bir emniyet uzmanına güvenmek yerine bir sendikanın güvenlik temsilcisinin görüşünü almanız daha iyi olacaktır.
- Büyük olasılıkla hiçbir zaman resmi bir denetçiyle görüşmeyeceksiniz.
- Eğer resmi bir denetçiyle görüşürseniz bunun sebebi, maalesef muhtemelen birinin ölmüş olması ya da çok tehlikeli bir kazanın meydana gelmiş olmasıdır.
- Güvenliğiniz açısından eğitimi almadığınız bir konuda tehlikeli olduğunuz düşündüğünüz hiçbir işi yapmayın. Tüm önemli tehlikelerle ilgili olarak bilgi, talimat ve eğitim alma hakkına sahipsiniz.
- Siz ya da tercihen eğitilmiş bir sağlık ve emniyet temsilcisi, emniyet prosedürlerinin yerine getirildiğinden ve risklerin kontrol altına alındığından emin olana dek, tehlikeli olduğunu ve sizin ya da başka birinin ciddi bir şekilde yaralanmasına ya da ölümüne sebep olabileceğini düşündüğünüz hiçbir şeyi YAPMAYIN.

### Kontrol etmeden yapılmaması gereken işlerden bazıları:

- Yüksek yerlerde emniyet önlemleri almadan çalışma.
- Asbest ya da içinde asbest olduğundan şüphelenilen malzemelerle çalışma.
- Emniyetsiz / iyi bakım yapılmamış / hasarlı ya da üzerinde oynama yapılmış ekipmanı olan her şey.
- yangın riski bulunan her şey.
- Toksik kimyasallarla çalışma.
- Elektrik çarpması riski bulunan her şey.
- nakliye: araba, kamyonet, ağır vasıtalar, damperli araçlar, özel araç-gereçler.

Bu liste kapsamlı bir liste değildir.

## Nikt nie udaje się do pracy, aby umrzeć

### Krótki przewodnik po ogólnych przepisach w zakresie bezpieczeństwa i higieny pracy.

- Masz prawo stać się członkiem Związku Zawodowego.
- Związek Zawodowy powinien zapewnić wsparcie w zakresie bezpieczeństwa i higieny pracy.
- Nie powinieneś/powinnaś zostać zwolniona albo ukarana za wzbudzenie czy wyrażanie swoich obaw dotyczących się bezpieczeństwa.
- Pracownik Związku Zawodowego, z którym pracujesz, zapewni ci opiekę lepszą niż twój szef, jeśli obydwoje będziecie przestrzegać zasad bezpieczeństwa.
- Lepiej jest mieć reprezentantów do spraw z zakresu bezpieczeństwa i higieny pracy, gdyż będą oni dla ciebie pierwszym kontaktem, bardziej niż próbować polegać na wykwalifikowanych specjalistach: menedżera, konsultanta, tzw.: eksperta w zakresie Zdrowia i Bezpieczeństwa.
- Prawdopodobnie nigdy nie ujrysz oficjalnego inspektora.
- Jeśli jednak będziesz miał/ miała okazję zobaczyć inspektora, niestety będzie to w wyniku przykrych okoliczności a mianowicie, iż ktoś umarł albo miał niebezpieczny wypadek.
- Dla własnego bezpieczeństwa nie rób nic, co uważasz za ryzykowne i do czego nie zostałeś przeszkolony – masz prawo do informacji, instruktażu, szkoleń o ogólnych przepisach bezpieczeństwa i higieny pracy.
- Jeśli uważasz, iż coś jest niebezpieczne i może doprowadzić do poważnego uszkodzenia albo śmierci dla ciebie albo innych **nie rób tego** aż do momentu, kiedy ty albo w najlepszym wypadku wykwalifikowani i kompetentni inspektorzy bezpieczeństwa i higieny pracy będą zadowoleni, iż procedury bezpieczeństwa zostały wprowadzone i nie ma dalszego ryzyka.

### Przykłady prac, której należy się wzbraniać bez uprzednio przeprowadzonej kontroli.

- Niebezpieczna praca na wysokości
- Kontakt z azbestem albo niesprawdzonym materiałem zawierającym azbest
- Jakiegokolwiek urządzenia, które mogą być niebezpieczne, źle utrzymane, uszkodzone, albo przy których ktoś majstrował.
- Cokolwiek związane z ryzykiem pożaru
- Kontakt z toksycznymi chemikaliami
- Sytuacje związane z ryzykiem śmiertelnego porażenia prądem
- Transport: samochody, ciężarówki, pojazdy przewożące ciężkie dobra, wywrotki albo specjalne rośliny.

Powyższa lista nie jest kompletna.



