

영어 English



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산업재해예방 안전보건공단

Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency

목차 Table of Contents

건설업에처음종사하는근로자를위한 For First-time Workers in Construction Industry 건설업기초안전보건교육표준교재 Standard Curriculum on Basic Safety and Health Education for Construction Industry



2. Machinery/Equipment 기계·장비433. Risk Factors of Major Accidents 대형사고위험요인494. Fire/Poisoning/Suffocation 화재·중독·질식535. Seasonal Disease 계절성질환56

IV

Rights/Duties of Workers and Safety and Health
Management System59근로자의 권리의무 및 안전보건관리체제1.1. Rights and Duties of Workers근로자의 권리와 의무602. Safety and Health Management System and Safe
Activities at Construction Sites71안전보건관리체제 및 건설현장 안전활동

Advisory Message 당부말씀

☑ Construction sites are highly hazardous. 건설현장은 위험합니다.

▶ Risky facilities and equipment are everywhere, and the working environment goes through changes frequently. 곳곳에 위험한 시설과 장비가 있고, 작업환경이 수시로 변합니다.

▶ For the past 3 years (2019-2021), 1,303 people were killed at construction sites. 최근 3년간('19~'21) 건설현장에서 1,303명이 사망했습니다.

✓ Various factors contribute to fatal accidents. 사망사고를야기하는기인물도다양합니다.

- ▶ Fatal accidents occur due to various reasons, such as opening, leading edge, steel frame, scaffolding/work platform, excavator and aerial work platform.
 - 개 구부·단부, 철골, 지붕, 비계·작업발판, 굴착기, 고소작업대 등 다양한 이유로 사망사고가 발생합니다.
- ► These are all familiar facilities and equipment that are commonly used. 모두 흔히 볼 수 있는 익숙한 시설, 장비입니다.

✓ Over-familiarity leads to tragic fatal accidents. 익숙함이 끔찍한 사망사고의 원인입니다.

► Accidents often happen due to complacency, with thoughts like, "Nothing happened yesterday, so today will be fine," or "We've done this countless times—what could go wrong?" or "Let's just finish this quickly since it's a difficult task."

어제 괜찮았으니, 오늘도 괜찮겠지", "매일 하는 일인데, 설마 무슨 일 있겠어?", "힘든데 대충 빨리 하자"… 라는 안일함 때문에 사고가 발생합니다.

✓ The role of managers and adherence by workers are crucial. 관리자의 역할과 작업자의 실천이 중요합니다.

- ▶ Identifying dangerous tasks, considering potential accidents, conducting Tool Box Meetings (TBM), implementing necessary safety measures, and halting work if it becomes dangerous are essential practices.
- "어떤 작업이 위험한지', '어떤 사고가 발생할 수 있는지', '작업 전 안전미팅(TBM)은 했는지', '필요한 안전 조치는 무엇인지', '위험하면 작업을 중지하는지' 등등.
- ▶ Managers must continuously inform and guide workers, and workers must adhere to safety standards and take personal responsibility for their protection. 관리자는 작업자에게 끊임없이 알리고 지도해야 하며, 작업자는 안전기준을 준수하여 스스로를 지켜야 합니다.

✓ Always be mindful of the 12 major risk factors for fatal accidents. 12대 사망사고 위험요인은 반드시 주의해야 합니다.

• Over half of 1,303 fatal victims at construction sites for the past 3 years were killed by 12 major risk factors.

3년간 건설현장 사고사망자 1,303명 중 절반 이상이 12대 위험요인에 의해 사망했습니다.

✓ Efforts need to be made constantly for yourself and your fellow workers. 나를 위해, 동료를 위해 계속 노력해야 합니다. 건설업에 처음 종사하는 근로자를 위한 For First-time Workers in Construction Industry

건설업 기초안전보건교육 표준교재 Standard Curriculum on Basic Safety and Health Education for Construction Industry

Information on Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry 건설업 산업재해발생 현황

Industrial Accidents in Construction Industry 沿出改制建造教

In Korea, over 800 people are killed in industrial accidents each year, which is significantly higher than the average in major advanced countries like Germany, England, and the OECD.

우리나라에서는 산업재해로 인해 연간 800명 이상이 사망하며, 이는 독일, 영국 등 주요 선진국 및 OECD 평균과 비교하였을 때 매우 높은 수준입니다.



• The construction industry is a high-risk sector that results in the most fatalities from accidents. Construction sites account for more than half of all industrial fatalities in Korea each year.

건설업은 사고로 인한 사망자가 가장 많이 발생하는 고위험 업종으로 매년 우리나라 산업재해 사망사고의 절반이 건설현장에서 발생하고 있습니다.



1. Fatal accidents by construction cost 공사금액별 사망사고 현황

- . The construction costs of a site typically reflect its scale; generally, the larger the construction site, the higher the construction costs, and vice versa.
- . 건설현장의 공사금액은 공사의 규모를 나타내며, 일반적으로 대형 건설현장일수록 공사금액이 크고 작은 건설현장 일수록 공사금액은 작습니다.

Approximately over 72% of fatal accidents occur at small-scale construction sites with less than KRW 5 billion, which is caused by relatively vulnerable safety/health management at small-scale construction sites.

사망사고의 약 72% 이상이 50억원 미만 소규모 건설현장에서 발생하는데, 이는 작은 건설현장의 안전·보건관리가 상대적으로 취약하기 때문입니다. 대규모

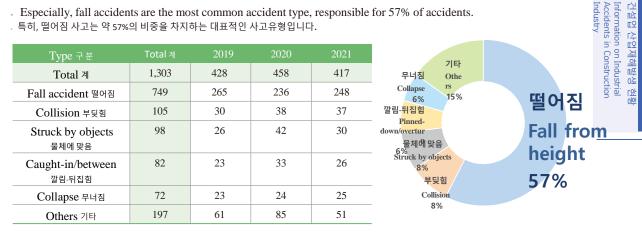
구분 Volume		계 Total	2019	2020	2021	Large- scale
계 Total		1,303	428	458	417	중규모 _{9%}
Small-scale 소규모	50억미만 Less than KRW 5 billion	932	289	339	304	Medium- scale 19%
Medium-scale 중규모	50~800억 Between KRW 5 and 80 billion	249	91	88	70	소규모 Small-scale
Large-scale 대규모	800억 이상 KRW 80 billion or more	122	48	31	43	72%

2. Fatal accidents by types of accidents 발생유형별사망사고현황

- . Various types of fatal accidents occur at construction sites; however, they are mostly caused by falls, collisions, struck by objects, and caught-in/between.
- · 건설현장에서 발생하는 사망사고의 유형은 다양하지만 주로 떨어짐, 부딪힘, 물체에 맞음, 깔림·뒤집힘의 형태로 발생합니다.

Especially, fall accidents are the most common accident type, responsible for 57% of accidents.

특히, 떨어짐 사고는 약 57%의 비중을 차지하는 대표적인 사고유형입니다.



3. Fatal accidents by risk factors 위험요인별사망사고현황

Since approximately 60% of fatal accidents at construction sites are caused by 12 types of risk factors, extra cautions need to be paid to major risk factors, such as leading edge/open pit, steel frame, roof, scaffolding/work platform and excavator.

건설현장 사망사고의 약 60%가 12가지 위험요인에서 발생하므로,단부·개구부, 철골, 지붕, 비계·작업 발판, 굴착기 등 주요 위험요인은 각별한 주의가 필요합니다.

	Risk Factors 구 분	Total 계	2019	2020	2021
	Total 계	1,303	428	458	417
	Subtotal 소계	779	258	200	154
12 majo r risk facto rs ¹² 대 위 험 요 인	Leading edge/open pit 단부·개구부	106	41	35	30
	Steel frame 철골	69	22	30	17
	Roof 지붕	138	44	47	47
	Scaffolding/work platform 비계·작업발판	77	28	27	22
	Ladder 사다리	62	29	13	20
	Hanging scaffolding 달비계	37	7	15	15
	Mobile scaffolding이동식비계	41	19	10	12
	Formwork prop 거푸집동바리	39	12	13	14
	Excavator 굴착기	63	22	17	24
	Aerial work platform 고소작업대	62	16	21	25
	Truck 트럭	52	9	15	28
	Mobile crane 이동식크레인	33	9	15	9
	Other factors (about 30 factors) 기타요인(30여개)		170	200	154



Be sure to keep in mind "12 risk factors" that are most likely to cause fatal accidents at construction sites. 건설현장사망사고다발"12가지위험요인"반드시알아둡시다

단부·개구부 떨어짐 3년간69명 3년간63명 3년간 106명 철골 떨어짐 굴착기 부딪힘 69 people in 3 Fall 106 people in Leading edge/open 63 people in 3 Fall accident Collision Steel frame Excavator 3 years vears accident vears pit Access restriction on operating radius and Installation of safety rail at leading edges Installation of safety harness adhesive verification of rear-view image device and fixed cover for opening equipment prior to lifting of steel frame 작업반경 출입통제 후방영상장치 작동 확인 단부안전난간 설치 개구부 덮개 고정 철골 인양전, 안전대 부착설비 설치 떨어짐 떨어짐 3년간 77명 비계·작업발판 3년간 62명 3년간 138명 고소작업대 지붕 떨어짐 77 people in Fall 62 people in Fall Scaffolding/work 138 people in 3 Aerial work platform Fall accident Roof 3 years platform accident 3 years accident vear Wearing of safety helmet/harness and Installation of safety guard rail and fall Prohibition of breakaway from safety protective net at gaps on outer walls 안전난간설치,외벽틈추락방호망설치 installation of safety harness adhesive harness fastening work platform 안전대 체결 작업대 이탈 금지 equipment 안전모·안전대 착용 안전대부착설비 설치 떨어짐 달비계 떨어짐 3년간52명 3년간 62명 3년간 37명 사다리 트럭 부딪힘 62 people in 3 Fall Fall 52 people in 3 37 people in Hanging Collision Truck Ladder vears accident 3 years scaffolding accident years Placement of dedicated guardian for Installation of 2 fixed points for fastening of life-Wearing of safety helmet by a group of 2 line safety harness (life line, working line) access control of transfer section workers 안전모착용2인1조작업 구명줄안전대체결2개고정점설치(구명줄,작업줄) 이동구간 출입통제 전담유도자 배치 떨어짐 떨어짐 3년간 41명 3년간 33명 3년간 39명 이동식비계 이동식크레인 맞음 거푸집·동바리 41 people in 3 Fall 39 people in 33 people in 3 Fall Mobile scaffolding accident Struck Mobile crane Formwork prop years 3 years years accident Complete fixation of lifting objects and Installation of lower protective net for Installation of safety guard rail at top access control of the lower part fall by using system prop 시스템동바리사용 part 최상부안전난간설치 인양물고정철저하부출입통제 하부추락방호망 설치

건설업에처음종사하는근로자를위한 For First-time Workers in Construction Industry

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Construction Procedures by Construction Types

공사 종류별 시공절차

01 Building Works 건축공사

1) Apartment construction **opedage**

Accident cases 사고사례 Chain breakdown of formwork prop together with building structures after failing to endure the weight during the placing of concrete at the construction site of apartment buildings at Hwajeong-dong, Gwangju on January 11, 2022: 6 fatalities and 3 injured

'22.1.11. 광주 화정동 소재 아파트 신축공사 현장에서 콘크리트 타설작업 중 무게를 이기지 못한 거푸집 동바리가 건축물과 함께 연쇄붕괴 :<mark>6명사망,3명부상</mark>

1. Overview of construction works 공사개요

 With apartment complexes accounting for over 60% of nationwide housing, several buildings are concurrently built in a large area, and numerous workers are deployed mostly to large-scale construction sites.
 전국 주택의 60% 이상을 차지하는 아파트는 넓은 부지에 여러 동(건물)을 동시에 시공하며, 대부분 대형 공사현장으로 많은 근로자가 투입됩니다.

2. Characteristics of accidents 재해특성

- Fall accidents account for more than half of fatal accidents, and other notable causes are being struck by falling objects and collision/pinned-down by construction equipment.
- . 떨어짐이 사망재해의 절반 이상을 차지하고 있으며, 그 외에 낙하하는 물체에 맞음, 건설 장비에 부딪힘·깔림 등이 대표적입니다.

Major accident types 주요 재해유형

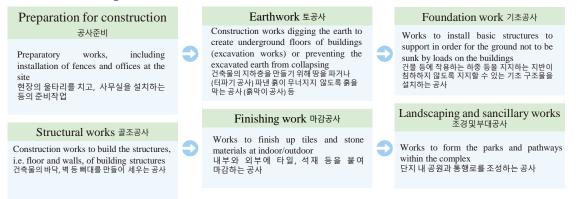
떨어짐 : 슬래브 단부·개구부, 비계 및 사다리 등에 떨어짐
 Fall accident: Falls from slab, edges or open pit, scaffolding, and ladder

(3) 부딪힘 : 굴착기, 덤프트럭 등 건설기계가 이동 중 부딪힘

④ 깔림: 후진하던 롤러, 로더 등에 깔림

ladder
② Struck by objects: Being struck while transporting wooden materials, formworks, and steel bars
③ Collision: Collision with moving construction machinery (i.e., excavator and dump truck)
④ Caught: Caught under a reversing roller and loader

3. Construction procedure 공사절차도



4. Construction procedures 공사절차

①Preparation for construction 공사준비

Installation of temporary fence at construction site 공사장 가설울타리 설치



☞ Installation of temporary fence (screen fence) along the border of construction site 공사장 가장자리를 따라 가설 울타리 (가림막)를 설치

Preparation for construction 공사준비



☞ Installation of temporary office (container), temporary electric facility and water supply system for commencement of construction works 공사를 시작하기 위한 임시 사무실 (컨테이너), 가설 전기 설비, 급수시설 설치

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

- ✓ Fall accidents during installation of temporary fence (screen fence) at construction sites 공사장 가설 울타리(가림막)설치 작업 중 떨어짐
- ✓ Electric shock during temporary electric works 가설전기작업중감전

② Earthwork 토공사



☞ Works to dig and solidify the earth of the site with machinery/equipment, i.e. excavator 부지를 굴착기 등 기계·장비로 흙을 파고 다지는 작업

Installation of earth retaining structure 흙막이 가시설 설치



☞ Installation of temporary facility in a wall shape to prevent collapse of soils at the excavated surface 굴착면의 흙이 무너짐을 막는 벽 형태의 가시설 설치

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

- Collision with construction machine, i.e., excavator, used for excavation 터파기에 사용되는 굴착기 등건설기계에 부딪힘
- Fall of soil-retaining materials to the floor during assembly/disassembly works 흙막이자재 낙하, 조립·해체 작업 중 바닥으로 떨어짐

^Г Learn construction

glossary 알아보자 건설용어 _

Fence installed at the border of inner/outer lands

of construction sites 공사장 내·외 부지의 경계에 설치하는 울타리

Types

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Excavation 태파기 Excavation works at the land (site) to build a structure 구조물을구축함부자に6를 파내는작업

Carthreatiningstructure 흙막이가시설

Temporary structure installed at the excavated surface to prevent the excavated surface and ground from collapsing during excavation of the ground, and types of earth reatining structure vary based on construction methods

지반을 굴착할 때 굴착면 및 지반이 붕괴되지 않도록 굴착면에 설치하는 가설물로, 흙막이 가시설의종류는 공법에따라다양함

③Foundation work 水

Piling works 기초말뚝공사



- ☞ Drilling piles into the solid ground in order to endure the load of building structure 건축구조물의 하중을 지지하기 위해 단단한 지반 까지 기둥형태의 말뚝을 근입
- ☞ Deployment of pile driver → piling works 항타기 반입 → 말뚝 박기

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

- Falls during lifting of materials, i.e., piles, with pile driver or crane ✔ 향타기또는크레인으로 말뚝 등 자재 인양 중 낙하
- Collision with equipment during operation by approaching the equipment, i.e., excavator and forklift

concrete

<mark>굴착기</mark>,지게차등장비에근접하여작업중장비와 부딪힘

④Structure works ﷺ

Structure works for basement 지하층골조공사



☞ Works to build floors and walls of basement 지하층의 바닥과 벽을 만드는 작업

☞ Distribution of steel bars → installation of formworks → placing of concrete 철근 배근 → 거푸집 설치 → 콘크리트 타설

일은 데는 카카푸리 알지 가 는그리는 다

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

- ✓ Falls during distribution of steel bars and installation of formwork prop 철근 배근, 거푸칩 동바리 설치 작업 중 떨어짐
- ✓ Struck by materials being lifted by mobile crane 이동식크레인으로 인양중이던 자재에 맞음
- ✓ Fall of gang form due to omission of captive bolts during installation/demolition of gang form. 경품 설치·해체 시 고정 볼트 누락으로 경품 낙하

Structure works for ground floors 지상층골조공사

Installation of foundation bed

Brew Works to build the foundation bed to

install a building structure 건축물을 세우기 위한 기초 바닥을 만드는 작업

 \square Distribution of steel bars \rightarrow placing of

철근 배근 → 콘크리트 타설

기초바닥설치



Be Works to build floors and walls of ground floors

지상층의 바닥과 벽을 만드는 작업 ☞ Installation of formwork integrated with work platform (gang form) at the outer wall of ground floors → assembly of steel bar → placing of concrete 지상층 외벽에 작업발판 일체형 거푸집(갱폼) 설치 → 철근조립 → 콘크리트 타설

「 Learn construction glossary ≌ାସ⊼ମଧ୍ୟଞ୍ଚଧ



형태의부재

Bar-shaped material to be installed at the lower part of ground surface to convey the force from the upper structure to the ground 상부 구조물로부터 전달 되는 힘을 지분에 전달하기 위하여 지표면 하부에 설치 되는 봉

 Foundation bed 기초비타

 Floor slab installed on top of solid ground or foundation

 piles as the floor of structure

 구조물의비탁으로단단한 지반위또는기초말뚝

 위에설치하는비탁슬래브

^୮ Learn construction glossary ଥି୬ାସନମଧ୍ୟରେପ

Formwork 거푸집 Form board installed to build a concrete structure in a specified shape and dimension 콘크리트구조물을 소정의형태및치수에맞게 만들기위해설치하는 형틀

📝 Prop 됑리

Pillar-shaped support material to hold up the side and lower part of the formwork in order to support the load of steel bars and concrete placed on the formwork 거푸집에상재도는철근및콘크리트하중을 지지하기위해 거푸집측면및하부에받차는

지시아기위애 거푸집 측면 및 아무에 받지는 기둥형태의지지재

Gang Form 갱품 Formwork integrated with outer wall formwork, work platform, and cage at the ground floors of apartment building 아파트지상층의외벽거푸집과작업발판및 케이지를알체현사킨거푸집

⑤Finishing work 唱歌

Painting work of outer wall structure 외부벽체도장공사



- Painting of colors at the outer wall of apartment building 아파트외벽에색을칠하는작업
- FHanging scaffolding is mostly used 주로 달비계를 사용

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

- Falls due to break/loosening of hanging scaffolding rope during painting works 외벽도장작업용 달비계 로프의파단 풀림으로 떨어짐
- Falls through leading edge and open pit such as balcony 발코니등단부개구부로 떨어짐

(6)Landscaping and ancillary works 조경및부대토목공사

Landscaping work 조경공사



F Setting up a park within the complex with tree, grass and masonry 나무,잔디,석축등단지내공원을조성

Major risk factors 주요위험요인 Collision with excavator and roller

- <mark>굴착기</mark>, 롤러등장비와 부딪힘
- Struck by materials being lifted by mobile crane 이동식크레인으로 인양하던 자재가 떨어져 맞음

Ancillary work 부대 토목공사

Works of masonry, tile, plastering,

waterproof insulation, window installation 조적,타일,미장,방수단열,창호설치등의작업

Interior finishing work including doors

and windows 창호등내부마감



Paving works around the complex, including neighboring pipelines and roads 단지 주변 관로나 도로를 포장하는 공사

^Г Learn construction glossary 알아보자건설용어」

I Hanging scaffolding 달비계 A swing-shaped work platform mainly used to paint the outer walls or clean the windows of buildings 그네 형태의 작업대로 주로 건물 외벽 도색이나 유리창 청소에 사용

Plastering 마장 Works of plastering mortar (cement + water + sand) to make the wall surface even 벽체 면 고르기를 위해 모르타르 (시멘트+물+모래)을 바르는 작업

📝 Window works ঠহ্ৰবণ্ণ Installation of window frames and glass at apartment buildings 아파트 창문 틀과 유리 설치 작업

Π.공사종류별 시공절차

Types

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📓 Landscape 조경 Planting of trees and grass or masonry works for the landscape of apartment complex 아파트단지내녹화를위 해나무,잔디등을 식재하거나석축하는공사

Construction of multi-household housing and neighborhood living facilities 다세대주택및근린생활시설공사

Accident cases 사고사례

Accident of falling from mobile scaffolding during assembly works of roof facility at the construction site of Busan Building on November 14, 2022: 1 fatality ·22.11.14. 부산 빌딩 신축현장에서 천정 설비 조립 작업 중, 이동식 비계 위에서 떨어짐 : <mark>1명사망</mark>

1. Overview of construction works 공사개요

- . Construction works of multi-household housing and buildings (neighborhood living facilities) are conducted on narrow lands in downtown areas, and they are situated at small-scale sites with short construction periods and a small workforce.
- 다세대 주택과 빌딩(근린생활시설)공사는 도심지의 좁은 부지에서 시공되며, 주로 소규모 현장으로 공사기간이 짧고 투입되는 인력이 적습니다.

2. Characteristics of accidents 재해특성

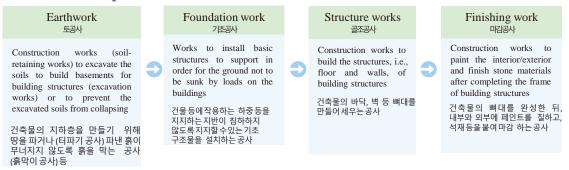
- . Due to the nature of structures, they have a number of horizontal openings to lift materials or vertical openings to install windows or balconies, and since they are mostly constructed by small-and-medium construction companies, safety measures, such as safety facilities, are relatively poor.
- 구조물의 특성상 공사 중 자재 인양을 위해 사용하는 수평 개구부나, 창문이나 발코니 설치를 위한 수직 개구부가 많으며, 주로 중소건설업체가 시공함에 따라 안전시설 등 안전조치가 상대적으로 취약합니다.

Major accident types 주요재배형

- (1) 떨어짐 : 비계 또는 작업발판, 단부·개구부에서 떨어짐, (1) Fall accident: Falls from scaffolding or work platform, leading 이동식 비계, 사다리, 거푸집 및 동바리에서 떨어짐 등 edge/open pit, mobile scaffolding, ladder, formwork or prop (2) 맞음:상·하부동시작업으로자재가떨어지면서 하부의 근로자 맞음
- 비계 위에서 자재적재로 인한 비계 붕괴 등 (4) 감전: 외부비계 설치 또는 해체 중 인근 가공 선로에 접촉.감전

(2) Struck by objects: Materials fall and hit workers at lower sections due to concurrent works at both upper and lower sections (3) Collision: Collapse of formwork prop during placing of slab ③ 부딪힘: 슬래브 콘크리트 타설 중 거푸집동바리 붕괴, concrete, collapse of scaffolding due to loading of materials on top of scaffolding (4) Electric shock: Contact/electric shock from nearby overhead electric line during installation or disassembly of outdoor

3. Construction procedures anathe



scaffolding

4. Construction procedures 공사절차

1)Earthwork



Works to dig and solidify the earth of the site with machinery/equipment, i.e., excavator 부지를굴착기등기계로흙을파내고 다지는 작업

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

✓ Collision with construction machinery, i.e., excavator and dumper truck 굴착기, 덤프트럭 등 건설기계와 부딪힘

✓ Fall of materials and workers during assembly/disassembly of sheathing timbering 흙막이지보공조립·해체시자재낙하 및작업자떨어짐

②Foundation work ᠈述录



To embed pillar-shaped piles into the solid ground

- in order to endure the load of building structure 건축구조물의 하중을 지지하기 위해 단단한 지반 까지 기둥 형태의 말뚝을 근입
- \square Deployment of pile driver \rightarrow piling works 항타기 반입 → 말뚝 박기

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

- Workers at the lower section were struck by piles that were being lifted 끌어올리던 말뚝이 낙하하여 하부 근로자 맞음
- ✓ Struck by neighboring equipment, i.e., pile driver ^{항타기 등 주변장비에 부딪힘}
- 🔪 A pile driver installed on soft soils fell down 연약한 지반에 설치된 항타기가 넘어짐

Foundation bed installation 기초바닥설치

Installation of sheathing timbering

흙막이지보공설치

Works to build soil-retaining walls and

support fixtures to prevent collapse of soils at

굴착면의 흙이무너지지 않도록 흙막이 벽과 지지대를

the excavated surface

세우는작업



FWorks to build the foundation bed to install a building structure

- 건축물을세우기위한기초바닥을만드는 작업 IF Distribution of steel bars → placing of concrete
- 철근배근→콘크리트타설

^Г Learn construction glossary 알아보자건설용어」

📝 Excavation 굴착 Works to excavate the soils at the site to build structures by means of excavator 건축물이 설치될 부지의 흙을 굴착기 등을 사용하여파내는작업

Sheathing timbering 흙막이 지보공

Temporary structure to install in order to prevent earth and sand of the excavated surface from collapsing

उद्यार-नंतर्रधांशीरान्हाद्रीधेरवेष्ट्रय

Types

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Dile 말뚝(pile)

Bar-shaped material to be installed at the lower part of ground surface to convey the force from the upper structure to the ground

상부구조물로부터전달되는힘을지반에전달 부재

Foundation bed 기초바닥

Floor slab installed on top of solid ground or foundation piles as the floor of structure 구조물의바닥으로단단한지반위또는 기초말뚝위에설치하는바닥슬래브

③Structure works 골조공사

Installation of formwork and prop 거푸집및동바리설치



Works to build the frames for walls/floors/ceilings at each floor 각층의벽·바닥·천장의틀을만드는작업

To install prop to support walls, slab (floor, ceiling) formwork and their loads 벽체와슬래브(바닥·천장)거푸집과그 하중을 지지할 동바리를설치

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

- ✓ Falls while working after climbing to the formwork and prop 거₩┓및ਙ₩┓에 올라가서작업중떨어짐
- ✓ Struck by falling materials during lifting of materials, i.e., formwork, by crane 레인으로거푸집등자재인양시자재낙하에의한맞음
- Falls through leading edge/open pit of slab, stairway, and scaffolding 슬래브, 계단, 비계 등 <mark>단부·개구부</mark>로 떨어짐

Distribution of steel bars and placing of concrete 철근배근및콘크리트타설



Br Works to build walls/floors/ceilings at each floor 각층의벽·바닥·천장을만드는작업

☞Installation of formworks → distribution of steel bars \rightarrow placing of concrete 거푸집설치→철근배근→콘크리트타설

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Formwork THE Form board installed to adjust the concrete structure to certain shapes and dimensions

콘크리트구조물을소정의형태및치수에맞게 만들기위해설치하는형틀

📓 Prop 🕮

Pillar-shaped support material to hold up the side and lower part of the formwork in order to support the load of steel bars and concrete placed on the formwork 거푸집에상재도는철근및콘크리트하중을지지하기위해 거푸집측면및허부에받치는 기둥형태의지지재

🜌 Steel bars 철근

Steel materials to reinforce the force which the tensile concrete lacks as buried in the wall structure and slab concrete 벽체 및 슬래브 콘크리트 속에 묻어서 콘크리트의 부족한 인장력을 보강하기 위해 사용하는강재

④Finishing work 唱料

Indoor masonry/plastering works 내부조적 미장공사



Piping of facility, i.e. firefighting/machinery/communication, and installation of lighting 소방·기계·통신 등 설비 배관, 조명 설치

- Finishing (plastering) the wall surface
- softly
- 벽체 면을 매끄럽게 정리(미장)
- ☞ Works to attach or pile bricks (masonry) 벽돌을 붙이거나 쌓는 작업(조적)

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

- Fall accidents due to unstable fastening of work platforms at scaffolding 비계의 작업발판을 제대로 고정하지 않아 떨어짐
- Falls down to the leading edge of scaffolding with safety guard rail not installed 안전난간대를 설치하지 않은 비계의 단부로

Works on outer wall windows and stones 외벽창호및석공사



Installation of window frames and glass windows 창틀과유리창을설치

Painting works on outer wall for aesthetics 미관을위한외벽페인트칠

Br Works to attach stone materials at wall structures (stone works)

벽체에 석재를 붙이는 작업(석공사)

벽돌을쌓거나붙이는작업 Plastering 💵

Works to pile or attach bricks

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Masonry 조직

Works of plastering mortar (cement + water + sand) to make the wall surface even 벽체 외부 면을 고르기 위해 모르타르(시멘트+물+모래)을 바르는 작업

🜌 Stone works 🕬 Works to attach stone platforms installed at the outer wall structures

벽체 외부에 설치하는 돌판을 붙이는 작업

Types

3 Steel structural work 철골공사

사고사례 Accident cases Workers fell together with deck platforms as the connecting parts of the structure broke during the placing of deck platforms of steel structures at the construction site in Andong-si on March 18, 2019 3 fatalities '19.3.18. 안동시 건설현장에서 철골구조의 데크플레이트 타설 작업 중 구조물 연결부가 파단되며 데크 플레이트와 함께 떨어짐:3명사망

1. Overview of construction works 공사개요

- Steel structural works mean the work to build structures through connection/assembly of beams after pillars are erected by means of steel members (H-steel) forming a frame of building structure
- . 철골공사란 건축물의 뼈대를 이루는 철골부재(H형강 등)를 사용하여 기둥을 세우고 보를 연결·조립하여 구조물을 구축해 나가는 공사를 말합니다.

2. Characteristics of accidents 재해특성

- Cautions are needed because of high risks of fall accidents due to horizontal/vertical movement on the steel bars and handling of heavy steel materials.
- 철골 위에서 수직·수평 이동으로 인한 추락 위험이 크고, 무거운 철골 자재를 취급하므로 주의가 필요합니다.

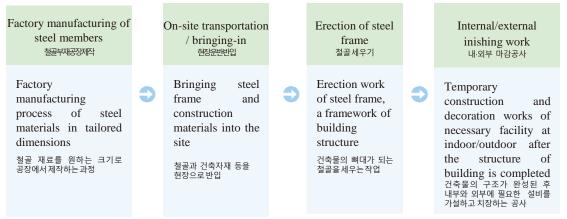
Major accident types 주요 재해유형

 떨어짐:철골부재에서 이동,부재접합중 떨어짐
 및 음:기둥,보등부재를 양중기로 인양중 낙하하여 맞음
 무너짐:철골 부재 가 조립 후 접합부의 강성부족 등으로 무너짐 또는 데크플레이트 고정(용접)이 부족하여 무너짐
 냄어짐:기초 앵커에 세워진 철골 기둥이 지지력

- Fall accident: Falls during transportation of steel materials or connection of members
- (2) Struck by objects: Being struck by members, i.e., pillar and beam, while being lifted by lifting machinery
- (3) Collapse: Collapse of steel materials after assembly due to lack of stiffness or due to insufficient fastening (welding) of deck platform
- (4) Falling down: Steel pole at the foundation anchor fell down due to a lack of bearing capacity

3. Construction procedures 공사절차도

부족으로 넘어짐



4. Construction procedures 공사절차

①Foundation work and on-site delivery of steel members 기초과保留学机控制

Installation of foundation bed and anchor bolt 기초바닥및앵커볼트설치



- Breworks to construct foundation bed in order to erect steel structures 철골구조물을 세우기 위한 기초바닥을 시공 하는 작업
- Placing of concrete as anchor bolts are installed at bottom steel bars to erect poles 기둥을 세우기 위해 기초 철근에 앵커볼트를 설치한 후

콘크리트타설

②Erection of steel frame 經網

Bringing-in of steel members 철골부재반입



Storage of members at the site through transportation by a crane after members to erect steel frame are brought in

철골을 세우기 위한 부재를 반입한 뒤 크레인 등으로 운반하여 현장에 보관

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Anchor bolt 😕 🖉 Bolts to connect with pole member on floor surface by planting at foundation concrete 기초콘크리트에묻어기둥 부재비탁면과 연결하는볼트

Steel-member steel (steel) 철골부재철(steel) Use of member materials (H-beam, etc.) for installation of columns and beams of building structure 소재부재(H빔등)로,건축물의기둥 및보 설치에사용

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

- A worker fell from the cargo box while unloading steel members from a truck 철골 부재를 트럭에서 하역 중, 근로자가 적재함에서 떨어짐
- A worker was hit by steel members being that fell while being lifted by a crane 크레인으로 인양 중인 철골 부재가 떨어져 근로자가 맞음

Assembly of poles and beams -기둥및보조립

Brew Works to connect and assemble steel columns and beams

철골기둥과철골보를 연결·조립하는 작업

Installation of deck platform 데크플레이트설치



Placing of concrete after installing deck platforms between steel beams 철골 보사이에 데크플레이트를 설치하고 콘크리 트를 타설

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📝 Beam 🗷

Beams are horizontal structural members that distribute the load from the floors and walls to the columns

(i.e., cross-'beam') [위 대하지자 운동히 으브 나슬 크 노 드 도 장 첫 해기둥과기둥사이에연결하는부재 (예: 대들'보')

A type of slab formwork made through processing of steel platform and steel materials, which may not need to be disassembled after the placing of concrete 강판, 강재류를 가공하여 만드는바닥 거푸집의일종 으로통상콘크리트타설후 해체가필요없음

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

- ✓ Struck by falling objects due to breakage of lifting rope during the lifting of steel members 철골 부재 인양 중 인양용 로프 파단으로 낙하에 의한 맞음
- ✓ Falling from the top during transportation works on top of steel frames 철골 위에서 이동 작업 중 아래로 떨어짐
- Collapse due to lack of stiffness at fastener of deck platforms 데크플레이트 고정부강도부족으로 무너짐

③Internal finishing work



P Spray coating works of fireproof agents on outer surface of steel frame to protect steel column, beam and ceiling from fire 철골 기둥 및 보, 천장 등을 화재로부터 보호하기 위한 내화재를 철골 겉면에 뿜칠하는 작업

Internal finishing work 내부마감공사



F Works of facility piping and lighting installation, i.e. ceiling firefighting 천장 소방 등 설비 배관, 조명 설치 등 작업 F Installation works of masonry, plastering,

waterproof and windows 조적, 미장, 방수, 창호 설치 등작업

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

✓ Fall accidents during operations by climbing on top of aerial work platform (sky, scissor, etc.) and mobile scaffolding 고소작업대(스카이, 시저), 이동식비계 위에 올라가서 작업 중 떨어짐

④External finishing work 와唱歌



F Installation of outer wall by attaching panel with wall structure and roof finishing materials 외벽을만들기위해벽체및지붕마감재로 판넬 (패 널)을 부착하여 설치

Curtain wall works 커튼월공사



Finishing work of outer wall for buildings with glass, etc. 건물외벽을유리등으로마감하는공사

F Attachment of finishing materials, such as glass installed at external wall structure, to the frame of light-weight ironware 외부 벽체에 설치하는 유리 등 마감재를 경량 철물 틀에부착

^Г Learn construction glossary 알아보자건설용어」

📝 Spray coating 點 Painting works to and evenly minutely spray the paint by through a spray nozzle 분무 노즐을 통해 도료를 세밀하고 균알하게뿜어칠을하는일

Refractory material 🕸

Chemicals used to delay the fire-spreading or reduce the flames on the surface of materials

재료의 표면에 불이 번지는 것을 지연 하거나 화염을 감소시킬 목적으로 사용 하는화학물질

^Г Learn construction glossary 알아보자건설용어」

📓 Curtain wall 📲

Installation of light-weight steel frame on the common wall structure of buildings and insertion of tempered glass as a non-loading bearing structure for glassfinishing wall structure installed at the outer wall of buildings

건물 외부 벽체에 설치하는 유리 마감 벽체인비내력 구조물로, 보통 건물 벽체에 경봉철골틀을 설치하고 틀에 강화유리를 끼워넣음

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

- Panel from installation of outer wall panels falls down to the lower part 외벽판넬설치중판넬이하부로떨어질
- Fall accident from aerial work platform during the outer wall panel works or glass works 벽체판넬또는유리작업중<mark>고소작업대</mark>에서 떨어짐

Types

02 Civil Engineering Works

1 Earthwork ERAN

사고사례 Accident cases

Three workers were fatally injured when they were pinned down by an operating roller after the driver left the seat without removing the ignition key on December 1, 2021, during road paving work in Anyang-si, Gyeonggi-do. 3 fatalities '21.12.1. 경기도 안양에서 도로포장공사 중 운전자가 시동키를 제거하지 않고, 운전석에서 내려오다가 작동된 롤러에 깔려 인근 작업자 3명사망

1. Overview of construction works 공사개요

- . Earthworks are construction works to build roads or railways, which are comprised of earth-cutting, banking, stomp, and backfill at the worksite or construction site
- · 토(土)공사는 도로나 철도를 건립하기 위한 공사로 현장 또는 건축현장 등에서 절토(흙깎기), 성토(흙쌓기), 다짐, 되메우기 등의 작업이 이루어집니다.

2. Characteristics of accidents Minisk

. Earthworks mainly employ vehicle-type construction machinery, i.e., excavators and dump trucks, and cautions are required since it is prone to accidents of collision and trapping with neighboring workers while drivers fail to recognize.

토공사는 굴착기, 덤프트럭 등 차량계 건설기계를 주로 사용하며, 운전원이 인지하지 못한 인접 근로자와 부딪힘, 끼임 등의 재해발생 위험이 크므로 주의가 필요합니다.

Major accident types 주요재해유형

 부딪힘:굴착기,덤프트럭등건설장비와근로자충돌 넘어짐:부지또는 단지내가설도로 위를 운행하던 굴착기,덤프트럭등이갓길붕괴,지반침하등으로인해전락 무너짐:토사 및 흙막이 지보공 붕괴, 인접구조물의 균열 	 Collision: Collision between workers and construction equipment, i.e., excavators and dump trucks Falling down: Falling down of excavator or dump truck driving on temporary roads within the site or complex due t shoulder collapse or land subsidence 		
발생등	(3) Collapse: Collapse of earth and sand as well as sheathing		
④ 떨어짐:굴착면에서아래로 떨어짐	timbering and rupture of neighboring structures		
	(4) Fall accidents: Falling down from the excavated surface		

3. Construction procedures 공사절차도



Types

4. Construction procedures 공사절차

①Ground survey and design 地名限制



Examination of topography, geological feature and underground water prior to excavation works 굴착작업전지반의지형,지질,지하수등검토

F Standard penetration test: Examination of geological feature through collection of ground samples 표준관입시험 : 지반 시료를 채취하여 지질 등 검토

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

Trapping by machinery/equipment, i.e., drilling machine, used for ground surveys 지반조사에 사용되는 천공기 등기계 장비에 끼우

collapsing

②Excavation 新刷



Earth-cutting/banking

IF Works to excavate the building site and cut or pile the soils to the surface height of roads or underground structure 건축물 부지 굴착,도로 또는 지중구조물 표면 높이까지 흙을깎거나쌓는작업

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

Collision of workers with excavators and dump trucks 굴착기및덤프트릭과근로자부딪힘

Fall accident of workers during assembly/disassembly of earth reatining structure <mark>훍막이</mark>가시설조립해체작업중근로자떨어짐

Reinforcement of sheathing timbering 흙막이지보공보강

Examination of soil-retaining design to

prevent the excavated surface from

굴착 면의 붕괴방지를 위해 흙막이 등 설계를 검토

설계및공사준비



F Installation of sheathing timbering to prevent excavated surfaces from collapsing following excavation of land 부지굴착후굴착면붕괴방지를위해흙막이 설치

□ Learn construction glossary 알아보자 건설용어 _

Earth pressure 5약

The bigger the horizontal pressure applying on the sheathing timbering and depth of excavation are, the bigger the earth pressure is. 클수록토입은커짐

Meaving वाह

Phenomenon where the floor surface of excavated surface rises due to the weight of unexcavated ground (excavated backside) following excavation of the ground installation and of sheathing timbering 지반을 굴착하고 흙막이 설치한 후, 굴착하지 않은 지반(굴착배면)의 중량으로 인해, 굴착면의 비닥면이부풀어오르는현상

[「] Learn construction glossary 알아보자 건설용어 _

I Earth-cutting 절星 Works to cut the earth down to the necessary ground height in order to build structures, roads, and railways 구조물 도로,철도,등의설치를위해필요한

지반높이까지흙을깎아내는일

I Banking 烟

Works to pile the earth to necessary the ground height in order to build structures, roads, and railways

구조물,도로,철도,등의설치를위해필요한 지반높이까지흙을쌓는작업

③Transportation/unloading of earth and sand আপ্রাজ

Transporting excavated earth/sand 토사운반

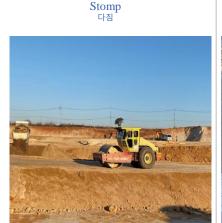


☞ Transportation after loading of excavated earth and sand to dump trucks 굴착한 토사를 덤프트럭에 상차한 후운반

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

Collision with dump truck transporting earth and sand EAMERUNE EAMERICAN

④Stomp and backfill 唱點明



☞ Stomping of earth/sand surface by means of vibrating roller to prevent the banking surface of excavated surface from sinking 굴착면 성토면의 침하를 방지하기 위해 진동 롤러를 사용하여토사면을다짐

Major risk factors 주요위험요인



Backfill

되메우기

☞ Construction of structures following excavation of ground, and filling the soil between the outer wall of structure and excavated surface 지반을 굴착한 후 구조물 시공을 하고, 구조물 외부

벽체와굴착면사이에흙을메워넣는작업

✓ Tripping accident due to unskilled operation of vibrating roller by an operator at the shoulder 진동 롤러 운전원의 조작 미숙으로 갓길에서 전도사고

Risks of collision between workers and dump truck transporting the soil for backfill 되메우기 흙을 운반하는 덤프트럭과 근로자 부딪힘 위험

Shipping-out of earth and sand 토사반출



☞Loading of transported earth and sand at the spoil area 사토장에 운반한 토사를 적재

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🖉 Unloading 혀역

Unloading of earth and sand loaded at the dump truck to the spoil area for earth and sand 덤프트락에상치한 도사 등을 도사 사론장등에내리는 작업

📝 Dump truck 택

Cargo vehicle transporting earth, sand, and rocks 토사및암석등을운반하는화물차

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📓 Roller 🔤

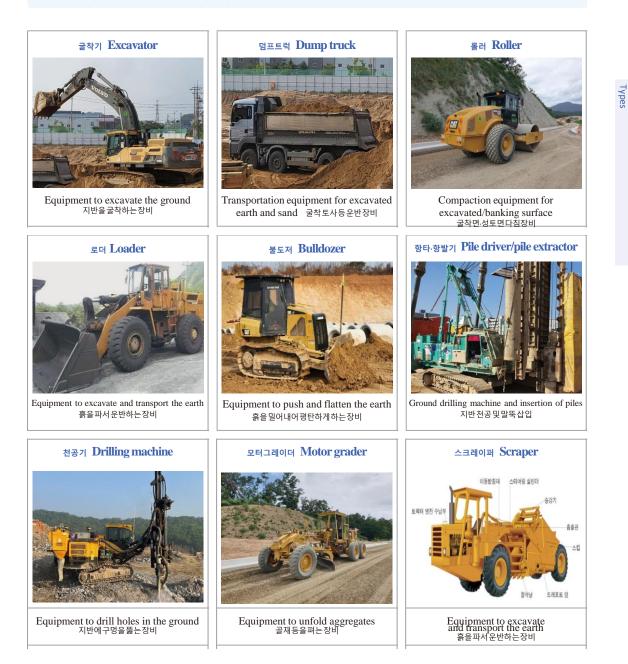
Construction machinery solidifying the ground or stratum

지반이나지층을다지는건설기계

알아둡시다 Important note

Earthwork construction machinery **E**공건설기계

Earthwork construction machinery means construction machinery to excavate, load, convey, transport, distribute, and stomp the earth and sand, including the following construction machinery. 토공건설기계란, 토사 등을 직접 굴착, 적재, 운반, 운송, 살포 및 다짐 등의 작업을 하는 건설기계로 아래의 건설기계 등을 말한다.



2 Pipeline works 관로공사

사고사례 Accident cases

A collapse of the excavated surface resulted in 3 fatalities due to burial by earth and sand at a sewage pipeline construction site in Daejeon on September 225, 2011: 3 fatalities '11.9.25. 대전 하수관로 공사현장에서 굴착면 붕괴로 토사매몰 :3명사망

1. Overview of construction works 공사개요

- . Pipeline works mean the construction work to bury water supply/sewer pipelines in the ground in the order of ground excavation, burial of pipes and backfilling of earth and sand.
- . 관로 공사는 상·하수도관, 가스관 등을 땅에 매설하기 위한 공사로 땅을 판 뒤 관을 설치하고 다시 토사를 메우는 공사를 말합니다.

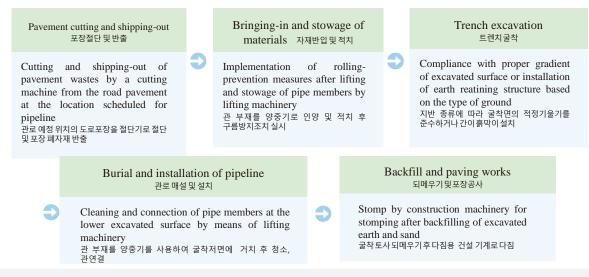
2. Characteristics of accidents Minisk

- . Since machinery/equipment, i.e., excavator, is mostly used to excavate the ground, accidents occur where workers at lower sections are collided with or struck by the bucket of excavators during excavation/moving backward/rotation of machinery.
- 땅 굴착을 위해 굴착기 등 기계·장비를 주로 사용하므로, 기계의 굴착·후진·회전 시 주변 작업자와 충돌하거나 굴착기 버킷이 떨어져 하부 작업자가 맞는 사고 가 발생합니다.

Major accident types 주요 재해유형

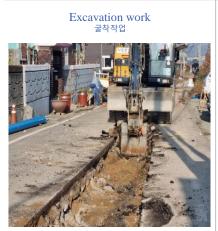
- (1) Collision: Collision of workers with moving-backward and rotation of equipment, i.e., excavator
- ② Struck by objects: Workers are struck by breaking-away buckets of excavator
- (3) Collapse: Collapse of excavated surface due to near-vertical excavation or influx of rainwater
- (4) Fall accident: Workers fall to the lower excavated surface from the leading edge of excavated slope
- (1) 부딪힘 : 굴착기 등 건설 장비의 후진, 회전 등에 따른 근로자와 충돌
 (2) 맞 음 : 굴착기 버킷(Bucket)이 탈락되면서 하부에
- 2) 및 음 : 물작기 버久(Bucket)이 달덕되면서 아무에 있던 작업자 가격
- ③ 무너짐 : 수직에 가깝게 굴착하거나, 우수 유입에 의해 ______굴착면 붕괴
- ④ 떨어짐 : 굴착 법면 단부에서 굴착 저면으로 작업자의 떨어짐

3. Construction procedures 공사절차도



4. Construction procedures 공사절차

①Trench excavation 三世译



Excavation of the ground for burial of pipeline

관로매설지반을굴착

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

 \checkmark Burial of workers by collapsed earth and sand due to failure to install the sheathing timbering at the excavated surface 굴착면에흙막이미설치로토사붕괴되어근로자매몰

②Burial and installation of pipeline 理唱题

Burial of pipeline 관로매설

F Bring down the pipeline stored at the ground F Installation of connection of pipes through and install it beneath the excavated surface 지상에적치된관로를내려굴착면아래에설치

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

Workers at the lower part were struck by the bucket of excavator breaking away from the boom

Burial by collapsed earth and sand because of failure to install sheathing timbering

Installation of sheathing timbering 흙막이설치



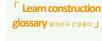
FInstallation of pipeline sheathing timbering to prevent the excavated surface from collapsing 굴착면붕괴방지위해관로흙막이설치

Installation of pipeline

관로설치

assembly of joint bolts or welding

관상호볼트조립또는용접등으로 연결 설치



Trench excavation 트렌치굴착

Excavation in a ditch shape for burial of pipeline 관로 매설을 위해 도랑 형태로 굴착

Soil-retaining wall for pipeline 관로 흙막이 Soil-retaining wall specialized for trench excavated surface by using mostly SK panel or TS panel (Photo: TS panel) 주로 SK판넬 또는 TS판넬을 사용하며 트렌치 굴착면에 특화

Construction Procedures by Construction **Π.공사종류별 시공절차**

Types

^Г Learn construction glossary 알아보자 건설용어 _

된 흙막이(사진 : TS판넬)

📓 Pipeline 🗷

Pipes for water supply/sewer or gas, which are usually manufactured at factories and transported to the site for burial 상하수도 또는 가스 관으로 통상 공장에서 제작하여 현장에 운반되어 매린

📓 Backfill 되메우기

Works to excavate the ground, bury the pipeline, and refill the excavated surface with earth and sand 지반을 굴착하여 관로를 매설한 후 굴착면에토사를채워넣는작업

③Backfill and paving works 印印思惑

Backfill after burial of pipeline 관로매설후되메우기



PDisassembly of soil-retaining wall and backfill following the connection of pipeline 관로연결작업후,흙막이해체및되메우기

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

- Struck by soil-retaining members
- Y Pinned-down by a roller engaging in road pavement 도로포장작업중이면률리에 결립

Road pavement 도로포장



Stomp works following the backfill 되메우기 후다짐작업

PRestoration through road pavement with asphalt, etc. 아스팔트등으로도로를포장하여복구

[└] Learn construction glossary 알아보자 건설용어 _

Road pavement sees

Work to restore the road pavement through following the backfill 되메우기 후에 포장을 하여 도로를 복구하는작업

3 Bridge construction works यहरूम

1. Overview of construction works 공사개요

- . A bridge means a structure built to cross the river or valley, mainly at the road and railway sites.
- . 교량이란 주로 도로 및 철도 현장에서 하천, 계곡 등을 건너기 위한 목적으로 만들어진 다리를 말합니다.

2. Characteristics of accidents 재해특성

- A bridge is a large structure involving the handling of heavy objects by means of lifting machinery, aerial platform works, and installation/dismantling of large temporary structures due to its structural nature; hence, cautions need to be paid to prevent major accidents, such as collapse.
- . 교량은 대형구조물로서, 구조적 특성상 양중기 이용 중량물 취급작업, 고소작업, 대형 가설구조물 설치·해체작업이 수반 되므로 붕괴 등 대형 재해예방에 유의하여야 합니다.

Major accident types 주요재해유형

- 떨어짐 : 교대·교각 철근 및 거푸집 작업, 콘크리트 거더· 강박스설치작업등고소작업중작업자추락
- ② 넘어짐 : 이동식크레인을 사용하여 거더, 강박스 등 중량물 인양 중, 허용하중 초과, 지반 침하 등으로 인해 크레인전도
- ③ 맞음: 이동식크레인을 사용하여 철근, 거푸집, 거더 등 인양중 인양로프의 파단, 후크(Hook)에서의 이탈등 으로 낙하
- ④ 무너짐 : 슬래브 콘크리트 타설 중 슬래브 하부 거푸집 동바리가작업하중을견디지못하고좌굴·붕괴

- Fall accident: Falls of workers during aerial platform works, i.e., steel bars for bridge, form works, and installation of concrete girder/steel box
- (2) Falling down: Tripping of crane due to excessive load or land subsidence during lifting of heavy materials, i.e., girder and steel box, by means of mobile crane
- (3) Struck by objects: Falls due to breakage of lifting rope or breakaway from hook during the lifting of steel bars, formwork and girder by means of mobile crane
- ④ Collapse: Buckling/collapse of formwork prop at the lower slab during placing of slab concrete due to excessive working load

3. Construction procedures 공사절차도



4. Construction procedures 공사절차

①Foundation work 기초공사

Excavation and soil-retaining 터파기및흙막이



☞Works to excavate the ground to build a bridge 교량을 세울 땅을 파는작업

☞Foundation excavation and installation of soil-retaining wall for abutment/pier 교대,교각기초터파기및흙막이설치

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

Collision with equipment, i.e., excavator 굴本기등장비와부딪힘

Fall accident during assembly/disassembly of earth reatining structure এব০/সম্প্রত্রপ্রথা রন্দ০/সম্প্রত্রপ্রথা রন্দর্গনির্ভাগের প্রার্থনার্ভ বিশেষ রন্দর্গনির্ভাগের প্রার্থনার্গনির্ভাগের প্রার্থনার প্রার্গনার প্রার্গনার প্রার্থনার প্রার্থনার প্রার্থনার প্রার্থনার প্রার্থনার প্রার্গনার প্রার্থনার প্রার্গনার প্রার্থনার প্রার্গনার প্রারের প্র রাধ্যনার বির্বার্গনার বির্বার্গনার্গনার প্রার্গনার প্রার্গনার প্রার্গনার্গনার প্রার্

Installation of foundation floor for abutment/pier 교대·교각기초바닥설치



☞Construction of foundation floor to build a bridge 교량을세울기초바닥을시공

☞Placing of concrete after assembly of bottom steel 기초철근조립후콘크리트타설

Coping work

코휜(Coping)공사

Brown Works to install structures supporting the

bars and form → placing of concrete

거푸집설치→철근조립→콘크리트타설

bridge deck 교량상판을받치는구조물을 설치하는 공사

 \mathbb{P} Installation of formwork \rightarrow assembly of steel

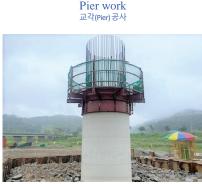
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📓 Abutment, pier 🛲

Abutment means the both ends as lower structure (column) to support the structure of bridge deck, and pier means the middle part.

교량상부 구조물을 받치는 하부구조물(기둥)로양쪽끝을교대,중간 부분을교각이라함

②Substructure work 하부공사



- ☞ Works to erect columns for a bridge 교량의기둥을세우는공사
- ${\ensuremath{\mbox{\tiny IPP}}}$ Attachment of work platform \rightarrow assembly
- of steel bars and formwork \rightarrow placing of

concrete

작업대부착→철근및거푸집조립→ 콘크리트타설

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

- V Collapse of work platform due to overload of materials, i.e., steel bars, on the upper part of work platform প্রধান্ধন্দ্র শ্রমার্থন প্রধান্দ্র শ্রমার্থন প্রধান্দ্র শ্রমার্থন স্বার্থনে দার
- Fall accident due to failure to install safety guard rail at work platforms ব্রুলেএন্টেশ্র্রইর্মের্জনন্দ্রপর্ন Falls of materials due to breakage of wire rope during lifting of materials মন্দ্রপ্রেইর্জনের্গ্রন্দ্র বির্বালয় বির্বার্য বির্বালয় বির্বালয় বির্বালয় বির্বালয় বির্বালয় বির্বালয় বির্বার্য বির্বায় বির্বার্য বির্ব

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📝 Coping 코핑

Structure installed at the upper part of pier to support the bridge deck 교량 상편을 받치는 교각 상단부에 설치되는 구조물

③Superstructure work

Installation of girder 상판거더설치



- ☞ Works to install a beam-shaped structure supporting the load of bridge slab 교량 슬래브 하중을 받치는 보 형태의 구조물을 설치 하는 작업
- ☞ Installation mainly with PSC beam or steel box (photo: PSC beam) 주로 PSC 빔또는 SteelBox로 설치 (사진:PSC빔)

Construction of cross beam and slab 크로스빔및슬래브시공



- ☞ Works to install the bridge deck 교량상판을 설치하는작업
- Installation of cross beam connecting the bridge deck girder → installation of deck platform or plywood formwork → assembly of steel bars → placing of concrete 교량상판거더를 연결하는 크로스 빔설치 서미크플레이트 또는 합판 거푸집 설치 → 철근 조립 → 콘크리트 타실

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PSC beam PSC世(Pre-stressed Concrete) Installation following transportation from a factory as a bridge deck girder mostly used for a

bridge 교량에서 흔히 사용하는 교량 상부 거다로,통상·공장 에서제작도어운반후 설치

 Steel Box Steel Box

 Bridge deck girder mostly

 used together with PSC

 beam PSC빔과 더불어 흔히 사용

 되는 고랑상부거더

 Cross beam 크로스템

 Sucture to interconnect gives

 거더와거더를상호 연결하는 규물

Girder 거더(girder) Big beam and beam connecting columns 큰보, 기둥과기둥을 연결하는보

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

- Falls of workers at the upper part of coping through opening 코핑상부의작업자카개구부로떨어짐
- 🎽 Fall accident due to failure to install safety guard rail at work platforms ব্রখ্রন্দ প্রথন স্বর্ধ প্রমান রঞ্জি প্রমান বিধ্যু বিধ্য

4 Paving work



Be Asphalt pavement after placing of concrete at the bridge deck

교량상판콘크리트타설후아스팔트포장

Major risk factors 주요위험요인

✓ Collision with paving equipment, i.e., roller ॾব등포장장비에부딪힘

✓ Fall through leading edge/open pit at the end of bridge 교량끝단부개구부로 떨어짐

Installation of protective wall 방호벽설치



☞ Installation of guardrail wall at both ends of bridge (mechanical placing) 교량좌우끝부분에 난간벽체 설치(기계타설)

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Protective wall

Guardrail wall to prevent fall accidents at both ends of a bridge

교량좌우끝부분에추락 방지를위한 난간벽체

건설업에처음종사하는근로자를위한 For First-time Workers in Construction Industry

건설업 기초안전보건교육 표준교재 Standard Curriculum on Basic Safety and Health Education for Construction Industry

Risk Factors and Safety and Health Measures by Types of Industrial Accidents 산업재해유형별위험요인및 안전보건조치

Introduction: Identification of harmful/risk factors at construction sites 들어가며 : 건설현장 유해·위험요인 파악

The core element of accident prevention activities at construction sites is the risk assessment, which identifies and manages risk factors.

건설현장 재해예방 활동의 핵심은 위험요인을 파악하고 위험요인을 관리하는 위험성평기입니다.

Workers are the ones who are very well aware of risk factors at construction sites and need to protect themselves by reporting risk factors and demanding improvements. टडरान्टियेईस्टानसिवरिक्र राष्ट्रीयान्वयामिवरिक्र यहान्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थिवर्वन्त्रंजयार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्द्रसंग्रेष्ट्रीयांग्रार्थन्य

1. What are risk factors and risk assessment? 위험요인과위험성평가?

. Everything threatening workers' lives and health is a risk factor.

- . 근로자의 생명과 건강을 위협하는 모든 것들이 위험요인입니다.
- . Key risk factors at construction sites are as follows: 건설현장의 대표적인 위험요인에는
- ① Buidra/struture, i.e., leading edge/open pit, steel frame, roof, and scaffolding, 단부·개구부, 철골, 지붕, 비계와 같은 건축구조물,
- (2) Machinery/equipment, i.e., excavator, aerial work platform, truck, and mobile crane 굴착기, 고소작업대, 트럭, 이동식크레인과 같은 기계·장비
- (③) Harmful factors include chemicals, temperature (severe heat/cold), noise/vibration, and infectious disease 화학물질, 기온(혹서·흑한), 소음·진동, 감염병 등 유해인자가 있습니다.

 Risk assessment means a series of activities to eliminate/substitute major risk factors or control through safety measures by identifying risk factors accumulated at business sites.
 위험성평가는 사업장에 산재한 위험요인을 파악하여, 주요한 위험요인을 제거(elimination)·대체 (substitution) 하거나, 안전조치를 통해 통제(control)하는 일련의 활동입니다.

Risk factors 위험요인	Elimination and substitution 제거 및 대체	Engineering control 공학적 통제	Managerial control 관리적 통제	Personal protective equipment 개인 보호구
Opening (Fall accident) 개구부 (추락)	Minimized opening during design/construction 설계·시공 시 개구부 최소화	Installation safety guardrail or cover 안전난간 또는 덮개 설치	Installation of sign, 'Caution for Fall' '추락 위험' 표지판 설치	Wearing of safety helmet/harness 안전모·안전대 착용
Construction machinery (Collision) 건설기계 (부딪힘)		Installation of lateral/rear alarm device 측·후방 경보장치설치	Off limits to operating radius 작업반경 출입금지	Wearing of safety helmet 안전모 착용 등
Welding spark (fire) 용접불티 (화재)	Design in assembly mode for equipment connection methods instead of welding 설비 연결방식을 용접 대신 조립 방식으로 설계	Installation of cover for prevention of spark scattering 불티 비산방지 덮개 설치	Removal of inflammable materials near the work permit system 작업허가제 도입 주변 가연물 제거	Wearing of safety goggle and fire- resistant clothing 보안경 착용 내화복 착용
Confined space (poisoning/suffocation) 밀폐공간 (중독·질식)	Use of hot air blower instead of brown coal/charcoal 갈탄·숮탄 대신 열풍기 사용	Installation of ventilation/exhaust system 환기·배기장치 설치	Installation of sign of off limits and placement of guardian for measurement of harmful gas monitoring 출입금지 표지설치 유해가스 농도측정 감시인 배치	Air supplied respirator 송기마스크

<Examples of removal, substitution, and control measures by risk factor> প্রথএগ্রিসাদামান্ড্রসায়িগেন্।

- . Risk assessment is a continuous activity. It needs to ceaselessly verify and continuously manage risk factors according to internal/external environmental changes.
- 위험성평가는 지속적인 활동입니다. 내외부 환경 변화에 맞춰서위험요인을 끊임없이 확인하고 지속적으로 관리해야 합니다.

2. Workers and risk assessment 근로자와위험성평가

- . For the successful risk assessment, participation by field workers who best know the on-site risk factors must be secured, and Tool Box Meeting (TBM, Page 74) and near-miss reporting system (Page 75) are useful activities to verify risk factors.
- 성공적인 위험성평가를 위해서는 현장의 위험요인에 대해 가장 잘 알고 있는 현장 근로자의 참여가 반드시 필요하며, 특히, 직업전 미팅(TBM, 74p), 아치시고신그제도(75p) 는 위험요인을 확인할 수 있는 유용한 활동입니다.

Workers who verified risk factors shall: 위험요인을 확인한 근로자는

- Report the risk factors to a manager (failure to install a cover on the opening at the 2nd floor) 관리자에게 위험요인을 신고하고(2층 개구부에 덮개 미설치)
- (2) Suggest improvement measures, if necessary (installation of a cover on the opening at the 2nd floor) 필요하면 개선방안을 제안하고(2층 개구부에 덮개 설치)
- (3) And protect their own and colleagues' lives and health by refusing to work if critical risk factors are neglected (Page 60)

지명적인 위험요인이 방치되면 관련 작업을 거부함으로써(60p), 자신과 동료의 생명과 안전을 지켜야 합니다.

- (Page 61-65) Meanwhile, workers at construction sites must put on proper protective gear according to directions given by managers.
- 한편, 건설현장에서 일하는 근로자는 관리자의 지시에 따라, 반드시 적절한 보호구를 착용해야 합니다.

3. Risk assessment procedures 위험성평가 절차

Risk assessments are generally: 위험성 평가는 일반적으로

Conducted in the order of ① advance preparation, ② identification of harmful/risk factors, ③ determination of risk levels,

④ establishment of reduction measures, and ⑤ implementation of reduction measures.

① 사전준비 ② 유해위험요인파악 ③ 위험성 수준판단 ④ 감소대책 수립 ⑤ 감소대책 실행 순서로 실시합니다.

However, the building/structures, machinery/equipment, and chemicals introduced in this curriculum must be managed since they are risk factors that may cost workers' lives, and it is desirable to develop and implement the

risk reduction measures without decision procedures for risk estimation and permissibility.

다만, 이 책에서 소개하는 건축·구조물, 기계·장비, 화학물질은 언제든지 근로자의 생명을 앗아갈 수 있는 위험요인이므로 반드시 관리해야 하며, 위험성 추정 및 허용 가능성 결정 절차없이 바로 위험성 감소대책을 마련·시행하는 것이 바람직합니다.

Workers must comply with the followings: 근로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

Upon verification of major risk factors in this curriculum, be sure to report to managers.
 이 책에서 소개하는 주요 위험요인을 확인하면, 관리자에게 신고합니다.

(2) Put on protective gears, i.e., safety helmet/harness, at construction sites at all times. 건설현장에서는 항상 안전모·안전대 등 보호구를 착용합니다. 건설업기초안전보건교육 표준교재 Standard Curriculum on Basic Safety and Health Education for Construction Industry

01 Buildings/Structures 건축구조물

- . Most fatal accidents at construction sites are caused by building/structures, which are structures easily accessible at worksites, i.e., leading edge/open pit, steel frame, roof, scaffolding/work platform, ladder, hanging scaffolding, and formwork prop.
- · 건설현장에서 대부분의 사망사고는 건축·구조물에 의해 발생하며, 단부·개구부, 철골, 지붕, 비계·작업 발판, 사다리, 달비계, 이동식비계, 달비계, 거푸집·동바리 등 현장에서 쉽게 접할 수 있는 구조물입니다.
- . Building/structures mainly cause fall accidents. 건축·구조물은 주로 떨어짐 사고를 유발합니다.
- . Thus, when working with these risk factors, site supervisors and managers must always verify whether safety guardrails are installed according to the standards, whether safety harness adhesive equipment is installed to be fastened with safety harnesses, and whether workers are wearing safety helmet or safety harness.
- · 따라서 이러한 위험요인과 관련한 작업을 할 때 현장 책임자와 관리감독자는 안전난간이 기준에 맞게 설치되어 있는지, 안전대를 체결할 수 있도록 안전대 부착설비(지지로프)의 설치는 되어 있는지, 작업자들이 안전모 또는 안전대를 착용하고 있는지 등을 항상 확인하여야 합니다.
- Also, workers must put on safety helmet and safety harness issued and must follow safety regulations directed by managers.
- . 또한, 작업자들은 지급받은 안전모와 안전대를 철저히 착용하고, 관리감독자가 지도하는 안전수칙을 따라야 합니다.

8 major building/structures prone to fatal accidents at construction sites must be fully understood. 건설현장사망사고다발8대건축·구조물은반드시숙지합니다.



Risk Factors and Safety and Health Measures by Types Ⅲ.산업재해유형별 위험요인 및 안전보건조;

Industrial Accidents

leading edge/open pit EFMTPF

1 minute check 1분 Think for a moment! 잠깐! 생각해봅시다.

- You may go over the safety guardrail installed in order to move quickly. (O/X)
- 빠른 이동을 위해 설치된 안전난간을 넘어가도 된다 (O/X)

(정답Answer:X)

□ What is leading edge/open pit? 단부·개구부란?

>It means a part with pulley, i.e., the leading edge of roof, retaining wall, and passage, or a perforated part in a necessary size based on the usage, i.e., material transportation and ventilation.

옥상·옹벽·통로 등의 끝과 같이 단차가 있는 부분이나, 자재반출, 환기 등 용도에 따라 필요한 크기로 만들어 뚫린 부분을 말합니다.

Fall accidents due to inability to discover the opening while working or walking 작업 및 보행 중 개구부를 발견하지 못하고 떨어짐







[Leading edge of slab슬라브 단부] [Leading edgeat the side of stairway 계단 측면 단

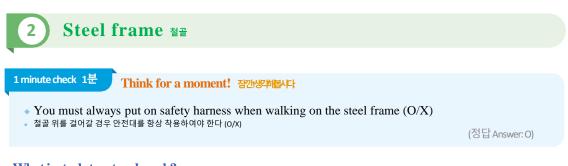
[Floor opening 바닥 개구부]

<u>ا</u> 4 □ Accidents at leading edge/open pit can be prevented as follows: 단부·개구부 사고, 이렇게 예방할수 있습니다.



Workers must comply with the followings: 군료자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

- (1) Workers only move through designated passages and do not arbitrarily disassemble safety guardrail/opening cover. 정해진 통로로만 이동하고 설치된 안전난간·개구부 덮개를 임의로 해체하지 않습니다.
- (2) Workers put on protective gear, i.e., safety helmet/harness, at construction sites at all times. 건설현장에서는 항상 안전모·안전대 등 보호구를 착용합니다.



□ What is steel structural work? 철골공사란?

► It means a work to erect the frame of building structure by using a earth reatining structure and members, i.e., H-beam used for building steel framework.

흙막이 가시설 및 건축 철골조에 사용되는 H빔 등의 부재를 사용하여 건축물의 뼈대를 세우는 작업을 말합니다.

사고사례 Accident cases

Fall from steel members during steel frame assembly works 철골 조립작업 중 철골부재에서 떨어짐

Fall through the leading edge during installation work of deck platform 데크플레이트 설치작업중 단부로 떨어짐



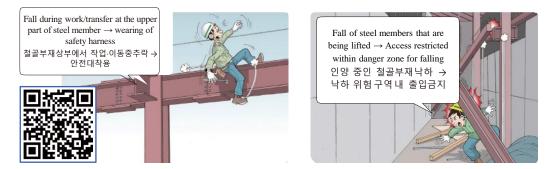
[Steel column and beam 철골 기둥및 보]





[earth reatining structure (spread beam) 훍막이 가시설(버팀보)]

□ Accidents during steel structural works can be prevented as follows: 철골공사사고, 이렇게 예방할수 있습니다.



Workers must comply with the followings: 군로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

- (1) Workers only move through designated passages and operate at the work platform installed. 정해진 통로로만 이동하고 작업은 설치된 작업발판에서 합니다.
- (2) No one accesses the lower section of steel frames that are being assembled or lifted. 조립 또는 인양 중인 철골 부재 하부에 출입하지 않습니다.
- ③Workers put on safety gears, i.e., safety helmet/harness, at construction sites at all times. 건설현장에서는 항상 안전모·안전대 등 보호구를 착용합니다.

1 minute check 1분 Think for a moment! 잠깐뽕해봅다

- You may not put on a safety harness on top of the roof (O/X)
- 지붕 위에서는 안전대를 착용하지 않아도 된다 (O/X)

(정답Answer:X)

□ What is roof work? 지붕공사란?

Roof work is a work newly installing or repairing the roof, including new construction of buildings, maintenance/repair of roof at factory or stable, and installation of photovoltaic lighting system.

지붕을 새로 설치하거나 보수하는 공사로 주로 건물 신축, 공장 및 축사 지붕 개보수, 태양광 설비 공사 등을 말합니다.

사고사례 Accident cases Skylight is damaged and falls while a worker is moving on the roof for repair work of roof. 지붕 보수를 위해 지붕 위를 이동하던 중 채광창이 파손되어 <mark>떨어짐</mark>







[Warehouse roof (panel) **STAR**

[Stable roof (colored steel platform) 축사지붕(칼라강판)

[Newly constructed factory roof (panel) 신축공장지봉(패널)

□ Accidents during roof works can be prevented as follows: 지붕공사사고,이렇게예방할수있습니다.

Fall accident during maintenance of roof materials at the upper part of aging roof \rightarrow installation of fall prevention net 노후 지붕상부에서 -지붕재 보수중 추락 →추락 방호망설치





Workers must comply with the followings: 근로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

(1)Roof works need to be done on top of work platforms installed. 지붕 작업은 설치된 작업발판 위에서 작업하여야 합니다.

2 Checkifsafetyguardrailisinstalled at the edges of roof and where covers in a solid structure are installed at skylights. 지붕의 가장자리에는 안전난간이 설치되어 있는지, 채광창에는 견고한 구조의 덮개가 설치되어 있는지 확인하여야 합니다.

(3) Workers need to move while hanging a safety harness when moving on top of roofs 지붕 위를 이동할 경우 안전대를 걸고 이동하여야 합니다.



▶ It is a temporary facility installed for outer wall works at high building structures, classified into steel tube scaffolding, prefabricated steel tube scaffolding, and system scaffolding, and installed together with work platforms and safety guardrails. 높은 건축물의 외벽작업을 위해 설치하는 가시설물로 강관비계, 강관틀비계, 시스템비계로 분류하며 작업발판 과 안전 난간이 함께 설치됩니다.

사고사례 Accident cases Fall due to overturning of work platform as the work platform of scaffolding was not fastened. 비계의작업발판을고정하지않아발판이뒤집어져떨어짐







[System scaffolding 시스템 비계]

[Steel tube scaffolding 강관비계]

[Work platform 작업발판]

□ Accidents at scaffolding/work platform can be prevented as follows: 비계·작업발판 사고, 이렇게 예방할 수 있습니다.



Workers must comply with the followings: टडमะ ० ८ प्रथः २ विषे ये प्राप्त का स्वार का

 Workers need to operate on the work platforms at the scaffolding for operation and transfer. 비계에서 작업 및 이동은 작업발판 위에서 해야 합니다.

②Workers do not go over or arbitrarily disassemble a safety guardrail installed at the scaffolding. 비계에 설치된 안전난간을 넘어가거나 임의로 해체하지 않습니다.

(3)Workers are required to put on safety harness/helmet when operating and moving at the scaffolding. 비계에서 작업 및 이동 시에는 안전대 및 안전모를 착용해야 합니다.

Ш. 산업새애퓨영별 위염보인 및 안전모건소시 Risk Factors and Safety and Health Measures by Types of Industrial Accidents

5 Ladder भपन

1 minute check 1분 Think for a moment! 재생해봅다

- Since a ladder is a work platform, you may climb it, but it should not be used as a work platform for extended operations.. (O/X)
- ↓ 사다리는 작업발판이므로 올라가서 작업해도 된다 (O/X)

(정답Answer:X)

□ What is a ladder? 사다리란?

A ladder is a passage for ascending/descending pathways used to climb up to or step down from a higher location, of which types are folding ladder, linear ladder, and fixed vertical ladder.

사다리란 높은 곳을 오르거나 내릴 때 사용하는 승·하강용 통로로 접이식 사다리, 일자형 사다리, 고정식 수직사다리 등이 있습니다.

사고사례 Accident cases

Fall from a ladder when a worker lost his/her balance during equipment operations by climbing up an A-type ladder. A형 사다리에 올라 설비작업 중 중심을 잃고 사다리에서 떨어짐



[Folding (A-type) ladder 접이식(A형) 사다리]

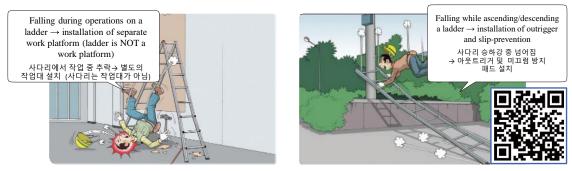


[Vertical (linear) ladder 수직(일자형) 사다리]



[Fixed ladder _____]

□ Accidents with ladders can be prevented as follows: 사다리사고,이렇게예방할수있습니다.



Workers must comply with the followings: 군로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

① Workersshould not use a ladder as a work platform. 사다리를 작업대로 사용하여서는 안됩니다.

(2)When ascending/descending using a ladder, it needs to take necessary measures to prevent falling or slipping. (Prevention of falling down: outrigger, a group of 2 workers/slip-prevention: attachment of slip-prevention pad)

사다리를 사용하여 승·하강시 사다리가 넘어지거나 미끄러지지 않게 조치해야합니다. 넘어짐 방지 : 아웃트리거, 2인1조 작업 / 미끄럼방지 : 미끄럼 방지 패드 부착 등)

③.Workers are required to put on safety harness/helmet when using a ladder. 사다리를 사용할 때에는 안전대 및 안전모를 착용해야 합니다.



It means scaffolding connecting the work platform with fixed point on the roof by using a rope, which is used for coating/painting/cleaning works at the outer wall of buildings. 로프 등을 이용하여 지붕 위 고정점과 작업대를 연결하는 형식의 비계를 말하며, 주로 건물 외벽 도장·도색·청소 작업에 사용됩니다.

사고사례 Accident cases

Falls down to the ground due to contacts/breakaway of a rope with/from the edge during outer wall painting works. 외벽도장 작업 중 로프가 모서리에 접촉 파단되어 지상으로 떨어짐





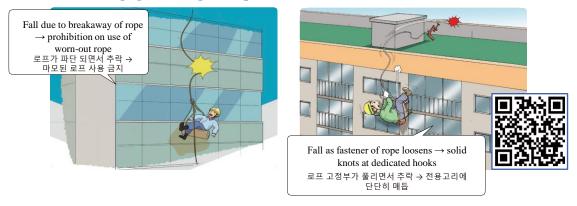


[Hangingscaffolding work platform gunardin]

[Rope knots **EXAMPS**]

[Hooks for ropes to hang on **ETZO(8**22]]

□ Accidents with hanging scaffolding can be prevented as follows: 달비계사고,이렇게예방할수있습니다.



Workers must comply with the followings: टडम्म् लत्राष्ट्रश्वलं क्षेपनः

(1) Hanging scaffolding needs to be tightly tied to dedicated hooks. 달비계 로프는 전용 고리에 단단히 매듭하여야 합니다.

(2) A separate lifeline needs to be installed, and safety harness needs to be attached to a lifeline. 별도의 구명줄을 설치하고 안전대를 구명줄에 부착해야 합니다.

(3) Abrasion condition of ropes must be verified prior to operations. 작업전 로프의 마모상태를 반드시 확인합니다.

Mobile scaffolding **onequina**

1 minute check 1분 「Think for a moment! 재啰耶尼日

- Operations may be conducted through installation of ladder on top of the highest work platform at the mobile scaffolding. (O/X)
- 이동식 비계 최상단 작업발판 위에 사다리를 설치하여 작업할 수 있다 (O/X)

(정답 Answer: X)

□ What is mobile scaffolding? 이동식비계란?

It is a small-scale scaffolding to ensure mobility to intended locations by making a frame with steel tube scaffolding and attaching wheels and safety device, which is mostly used for roof or wall structure works. 강관비계로 틀을 만들고 바퀴와 안전장치를 부착하여 필요한 장소로 이동이 가능하도록 만든 소규모 비계로 주로 천장 또는 벽체 작업에 사용됩니다.

사고사례 Accident cases

Slip and fall of workers while scaffolding with a worker riding on is moved.

<mark>정어펄</mark>쩌5대미 년자압주기 하공이 틛 떠비 코패 상 SHI 틛 자압주



[Mobile scaffolding ণছএ॥계]

[Highest guardrail ##EHET]



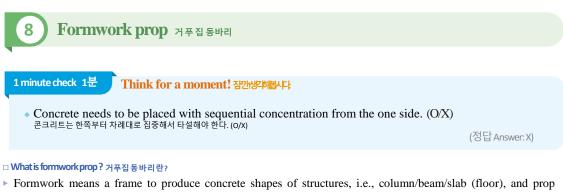
[Outrigger 아웃트리거]

□ Mobile scaffolding accidents can be prevented as follows. 이동식비계사고,이렇게예방할수있습니다.



Workers must comply with the followings: टडम o अप्रुष्ट यत्र के वेपन.

- (1)Do not go over the safety guardrail of mobile scaffolding or disassemble for the sake of convenience. 이동식 비계의 안전난간을 넘어가거나, 작업 편의상 해체하지 않습니다.
- (2)Work platforms at mobile scaffolding need to be tightly installed, and outrigger and roll-preventive wedges need to be installed to prevent the falling at the lower part.
- 이동식 비계의 작업발판은 빈틈이 없게 설치되어야 하고 하단에는 넘어지지 않게 아웃트리거 및 구름방지용 쐐기가 설치되어야 합니다.
- ③Workers are required to put on safety helmet/harness. 작업 근로자는 안전모와 안전대를 착용해야 합니다.



means a support fixture to support the load of formwork and concrete. 거푸집이란 기둥·보·슬라브(바닥) 등 구조물의 콘크리트 형상을 만들기 위한 틀을, 동바리란 거푸집과 콘크리트의 하중을 지지하도록 받히는 지지대를

거쑤십이란 기둥·보·슬라브(바낙) 등 구조물의 콘크리트 형상을 만들기 위한 틀을, 동바리란 거쑤십과 콘크리트의 ·하중을 지지하도록 받히는 지지대를 말합니다.

사고사례 Accident cases

Fall during assembly work on top of beam formwork without safety harness 안전대를착용하지않고보거푸집위에서조립작업중떨어짐

<mark>3 fatalities</mark> due to collapse of formwork during placing of floor concrete 바닥콘크리트타설중거푸집이붕괴하여3명사망



[Pipe support 파이프 서포트]

[System prop 시스템동바리]

[Formwork (Euro form) 거푸집(유로폼)]

□ Accidents with formwork prop can be prevented as follows: 거푸집동바리사고, 이렇게예방할수있습니다.



Workers must comply with the followings: 군로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

- (1)Formwork prop needs to be assembled in accordance with the assembly drawing after its structure is examined. 거푸집 동바리는 구조검토 후 조립도에 따라 조립해야 합니다.
- (2)A separate work platform needs to be installed when formwork prop is assembled or disassembled. 거푸집 동바리를 조립·해체할 때에는 별도의 작업대를 설치해야 합니다.
- ③Safety harness must be put on during operations on top of formwork or prop. 거푸집 또는 동바리 위에서 작업하는 경우 반드시 안전대를 착용합니다.

02 Machinery/Equipment গ্ৰন্থডা

- Fatal accidents by construction machinery or heavy equipment used at construction sites occur in various shapes, such as fall/struck by object/trapping, based on the characteristics of machine.
 건설현장에 사용하는 건설기계나 중장비에 의한 사망사고는 기계의 특성에 따라 떨어짐 맞음·끼임 등 다양한 형태로 발생합니다.
- . Especially, over 70% of fatal accidents by machinery/equipment occur with excavator/aerial work platform/truck/mobile crane.
- · 특히, 기계·장비 사망사고의 70% 이상이 굴착기·고소작업대·트럭·이동식크레인에서 발생합니다.
- Major accident types includes collision while moving or moving backward in cases of excavator and truck, fall accidents from work platforms in cases of aerial work platform, and struck by lifting materials in cases of mobile crane.

. 굴치 와트릭의경우 이동 또는 후진 중 부딪힘, 고스럽 비경우 작업 중 작업대에서 떨어짐, 이동식 크레인의 경우 인양물에 맞음이 주된 사고유형입니다.

Therefore, in order to prevent fatal accidents by machinery/equipment, it is important not only to secure inhouse safety through safety inspections but also to determine and implement safe operating methods and procedures under the consideration of the purpose of each machinery/equipment, characteristics of machinery, and type of accidents.

따라서, 기계·장비로 인한 사망사고를 예방하기 위해서는 안전검사 등을 통해 자체의 안전성을 확보하는 것뿐만 아니라, 각 기계·장비를 사용하는 목적 및 기계의 특성 과 사고 발생유형을 고려한 안전한 작업방법과 절차를 정하고 이행하는 것이 중요합니다.

- Also, workers need to check for risks of contact with construction machinery or heavy equipment before beginning to move or operate.
- . 또한, 작업자는 이동하거나 작업을 시작하기 전에 주변의 건설기계 또는 중장비와 접촉위험이 없는지 살펴보아야 합니다.

4 major machinery/equipment prone to fatal accidents at construction sites must be fully recognized. 건설현장사망사고다발4대기계·장비는반드시숙지합니다.



<Classification of machinery/equipment 기계·장비의구분>

■ Lifting machinery <u>양종기</u>

- A machine used to vertically move and transport materials between low and high locations, in other

words, a machine to lift materials

- (정의 Definition) 자재를 낮은 곳에서 높은 곳으로 수직 이동 및 운반시키기 위한 기계즉, 자재 인양을 위해 사용하는 기계
- -Crane, tower crane, mobile crane, lift, gondola, elevator, etc.
- (종류 Type) 크레인, 타워크레인, 이동식크레인, 리프트, 곤돌라, 승강기 등

TOP 3 key safety regulations 핵심안전수착TCP3

- Ensure cargo being lifted not to pass over the workers' heads. 인양 중인 화물이 작업자 머리 위로 지나가지 않도록 한다.
- 2) Do not exceed the live load. 적재하중을 초과하지 않는다.
- ③ Prevent breakaway of materials by thoroughly fastening the lifting hooks, i.e., sling belt and hook. 슬링벨트, 훅 등 인양고리 체결을 철저히 하여 자재의 이탈을 방지한다.

Vehicle-type unloading and transporting machinery <u>차량계하역운반기계</u>

- Machinery to transport cargo or people to other locations
- (정의 Definition) 화물이나 사람을 싣고 다른 장소로 운반하는 기계
- Aerial work platform, forklift, cargo truck (trucks), platform truck, etc.

- (종류 Type) 고소작업대, 지게차, 화물자동차(트럭류), 구내운반차 등

TOP 3 key safety regulations 핵심안전수착TCP3

- Prohibit workers from accessing the routes where vehicles travel and guide the vehicles. 차량이 이동하는 경로에 작업자의 출입을 금지하고, 차량을 유도한다.
- ② Move the cargo to a corner and load the cargo not to hinder the view of drivers. 화물을 한쪽에 치우치거나 운전자의 시아를 가리지 않도록 적재한다.
- ③ Do not exceed allowable load and live load. 허용하중 및 적재하중을 초과하지 않는다.

■ Vehicle-type construction machinery <u>차량계건설기계</u>

- Machinery to move to unspecified locations by driving
- (정의 Definition) 운전을 통해 특정되지 않은 장소로 이동할 수 있는 기계
- -Excavator, pile driver/pile extractor, drilling machine, loader, roller, bulldozer, scraper, clam shell, dump truck, concrete mixer truck (ready-mixed concrete), concrete pumping vehicle, etc.
- (종류 Type) 굴착기, 항타·항발기, 천공기, 로더, 롤러, 불도저, 스크레이퍼, 크램쉘, 덤프트럭, 콘크리트 믹서트럭(레미 콘), 콘크리트 펌프카 등
- TOP 3 key safety regulations 핵심안전수착TCP3
 - Prohibitworkersfromaccessingthe routes wherevehides travelandguide the vehides. 차량이 이동하는 경로에 작업자의 출입을 금지하고, 차량을 유도한다.
 - ② Use machinery only for its intended use. 기계를 본래 용도로만 사용한다.
 - ③ Turn off the ignition and remove the key when leaving the driver's seat. 운전석을 이탈할 경우, 시동을 끄고 키를 분리한다.

1 minute check 1분

Think for a moment! 잠깐생ઽ해봅시다

- You may enter within the operating radius of excavator when necessary for operation. (O/X)
- 작업상 필요하면 굴착기 작업반경에 출입해도 된다 (O/X)

(정답Answer:X)

□ What is excavator? 굴착기란?

> It is equipment with main purpose to excavate the earth and sand, which is operated by hydraulic cylinder/pipe operating boom, arm, and bucket, capable of crushing and cutting through attachment of a separate device. 토사의 굴착을 주목적으로 하는 장비로서 붐, 암, 버킷과 이들을 작동시키는 유압 실린더 파이프 등으로 작동되며 별도의 장치부착을 통해 파쇄·절단작업 등이 가능한 기계를 말합니다.

사고사례Accident ca Collision of a worker with the excavator that was moving backward 후전하면 문학계에 적업자가 부모환 Fall accident after riding on a bucket of the excavator during aerial works ZATINNON BOANDALAY SENA



[Bucket-installed excavator (Backhoe) 버킷장착굴착기(백호)]



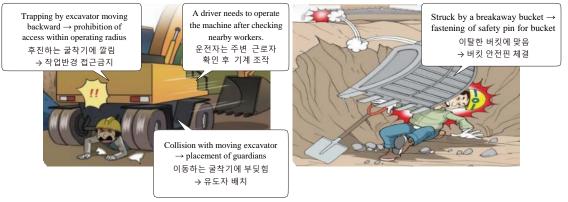
[Breaker-installed excavator

브레이커장착굴착기



[Clam shell-installed excavator 클램쉘장착굴착기]

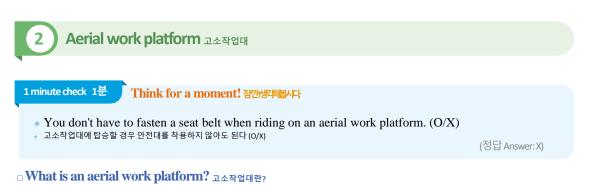
□ Accidents with excavator can be prevented as follows: 굴착기사고,이렇게예방할수있습니다.



Workers must comply with the followings: 군로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

(1) A worker must not enter within the operating radius of excavators. 굴착기가 작업하는 반경에는 절대 출입하지 않습니다.

(2) A person operating the excavator must fasten a seat belt. 굴착기를 운전하는 사람은 좌석 안전띠를 반드시 착용합니다.



It means a machine for workers used to ride on a work platform to go up to a higher location for operation, which is classified into vehicle-loading and scissors types. 작업대에 근로자가 탑승하여 높은 곳으로 올라가 작업을 하기 위한 기계 를 말하며, 장비의 형태의 따라 차량탑재형 또는 시저형으로 분류됩니다.

사고사례Accident cases Fall accident of falling from a work platform while not fastening a seat belt (vehicle-loading-type) 안전대를 착용하지 않고 작업대에서 작업 중 떨어짐(차량탑재형)

> Trapping between the ceiling and guardrail of aerial work platform as the work platform is elevated (scissors-type) 작업대가 상승하면서 천장과 고소작업대 난간 사이에 끼임(시저형)



[Vehicle-loading-type (sky) 차량탑재형(스카이)]

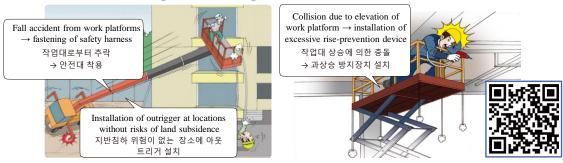


[Vehicle-loading-type (aerial work vehicle) 차량탑재형(바가지차)]



[Scissors-type (rental) 시저형(렌탈)]

□ Accidents with aerial work platform can be prevented as follows: 고소작업대사고,이렇게예방할수있습니다.



Workers must comply with the followings: 근로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

(1) You must put on safety helmet/harness at the work platform. 작업대에서는 안전모 및 안전대를 착용해야 합니다.

(2)Youmust not move away from the work platform. 작업대에서 이탈해서는 안됩니다.

(3) You should not arbitrarily disassemble or operate the safety device for excessive rise prevention. 과상승 방지용 안전장치를 임희로 해체 또는 조작해서는 안됩니다.

3 Truck 트럭

1 minute check 1분 「 Think for a moment! 잠깐생겨봅시다

- A guardian does not have to be present when a cargo truck is moving. (O/X)
- 화물트럭이 이동하는 경우 신호수는 없어도 된다 (0/X)

(정답Answer:X)

□ What is a truck? 트럭이란?

▶ There are dump trucks, concrete mixer trucks, cargo trucks, and trailer trucks. 덤프트럭, 레미콘, 화물자동차, 트레일러 트럭 등이 있습니다.

사고사례 Accident case

Collision of workers with dump truck on the move 덤프트릭 이동 중 작업자와 അ Fall accident from the cargo box during loading and unloading 적재함에서 상차 및 하역 작업 중 떨어짐



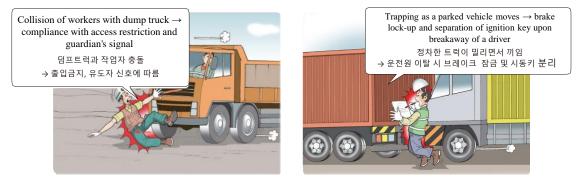






[Cargo truck <u>sere</u>]

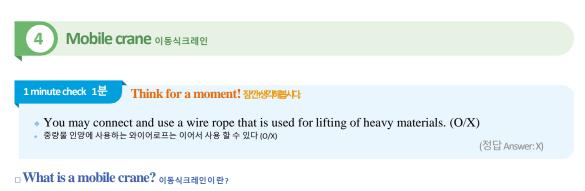
□ Truck accidents can be prevented as follows: 트럭사고, 이렇게예방할수있습니다.



Workers must comply with the followings: 군로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

① Donotaccesstheplacepronetorisksof contacts with trucks. 트럭과 접촉위험이 있는 장소에 출입해서는 안됩니다.

- ② Besureto follow the signals given by a vehicle guardian. 차량 유도자의 신호에 따라야 합니다.
- ③ Donotwalkthrough the route of vehicles. 차량의 이동통로로 통행하지 않습니다.



▶ It is a crane installed on top of equipment as a vehicle capable of driving, which is subdivided into a crane and vehicle-mounted type depending on the types.

주행이 가능한 차량 등 설비 위에 탑재된 크레인(양중기)으로, 형태에 따라 기중기 또는 차량탑재형으로 구분됩니다.

사고사례Accident cases Fall accidents due to settlement of the ground where a mobile crane is installed 이동식 크레인 설치한 지반이 철하하여 위험 Struck by falling heavy materials (H-beam, formwork, etc.) during lifting works 인양 중 낙하하는 중량물대법. 거푸집 등에 맞음





[Vehicle-mount type crane **h**stands and]



[Hydro crane하이드로크레인]

□ Accidents with mobile crane can be prevented as follows: 이동식크레인사고,이렇게예방할수있습니다.



breakage of rope \rightarrow prohibition on use of worn-out or deformed ropes 줄걸이용 로프 파단, 자재 낙하 → 마고, 변형된 로프 사용금지

Workers must comply with the followings: 근로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

① Donotuse worn-out or deformed ropes as a hanger rope. 줄걸이 로프는 마모되거나 변형된 것을 사용해서는 안됩니다.

2 Outriggers of a crane need to be installed at a location without risks of soil settlement. 크레인의 아웃트리거는 지반침하 위험이 없는 장소에 설치해야 합니다.

X Location with risks of land subsidence: Earth and sand ground that is not hard, sidewalk block, drip box, etc. ※지반 침하 위험장소 : 단단하지 못한 토사 지반, 보도블럭, 빗물받이 등

(3)Workers should not access the area beneath the cargo that is being lifted. 인양 중인 화물 아래에는 출입하여서는 안됩니다.

03 Risk Factors of Major Accidents Highland

- Tower crane, lift for construction, pile driver, and pile extractor are used in operations without installation/disassembly works at construction sites unlike other machinery/equipment.
- . 타워크레인, 건설용 리프트, 항타기 및 항발기는 <mark>다른 기계·장비와 달리 건설현장에서 설치·해체작업이 진행됩니다</mark>.
- Experts are required for safe installation/disassembly/use, and specification, type, main body, components, and characteristics of machinery need to be understood.
- . 안전한 설치·해체 및 사용을 위해서는 전문가가 필요하며,기계의 제원, 형태, 본체 및 부속품, 특성 등에 대한 이해가 필요합니다.
- It may collapse if non-professionals engage in operations for the purpose of cost savings or operation method and order is not in compliance, which may also cause numerous casualties and property damages.
- . 만일, 비용절감 등을 위해 비전문가가 작업하거나, 작업방법 및 순서를 지키지 않으면 무너질 수 있고, 다수의 인명피해와 재산손해를 야기할 수 있습니다.
- A manager needs to thoroughly inspect the machinery prior to operations and workers on installation/assembly are required to be equipped with necessary qualifications, and operations must be suspended if defects are discovered or in cases of rain/strong wind.
- 작업 전 관리자는 기계의 이상 유무를 철저히 점검하고, 설치·해체 작업자는 필요한 자격을 보유하여야 하며, 결함이 발견되거나 우천·강풍 등이 있으면 작업을 중지해야 합니다.

Where do accidents occur? 어디서사고가발생하나요?

It occurs during installation/disassembly/operation of tower crane, pile driver/extractor, and lift for construction.

타워크레인, 항타기 및 항발기, 건설용 리프트 등의 설치·해체 작업 중 발생합니다.

How can accidents be prevented? 어떻게 사고를 예방하나요?

(1) Prior to beginning the operation, a contractor needs to jointly inspect the machinery/equipment together with persons owning or renting them and shall immediately take necessary measures if defects are discovered.

작업시작 전 도급인은 기계·기구 등을 소유 또는 대여하는 자와 합동으로 점검하고, 결함이 발견되는 경우 즉시 조치합니다.

(2) The manufacturer's manuals on installation/disassembly need to be verified prior to operations, and a work plan needs to be prepared and implemented.

작업 전 제조사의 설치·해체작업설명서를 확인하여, 작업계획서를 작성하고 이행합니다.

(3) Qualifications/license of workers needs to be verified, and unqualified persons should not be allowed to operate.

작업자의 자격·면허 등을 확인하고, 무자격자에게 작업을 하도록 하지 않습니다.

④ Operations need to be immediately suspended if risks are anticipated due to abnormal environment, i.e., strong wind.

강풍 등 이상 환경으로 위험이 예상되는 경우 즉시 작업을 중지합니다.



>It is a fixed crane used to lift construction materials to the higher floors at the construction site for high-rise buildings, which is subdivided into T-type and L-type.

주로 고충 건축물 건립 공사장에서 건축 자재를 고충으로 올리는 데 사용하는 고정식 크레인을 말하며 형태에 따라 T형·I형으로 구분됩니다.

사고사례Accident cases

6 fatalities and 25 injured due to collapse from collision of two tower cranes 타워크레인이 상호 충돌하면서 무너져 작업자 6명 사망, 25명 부상

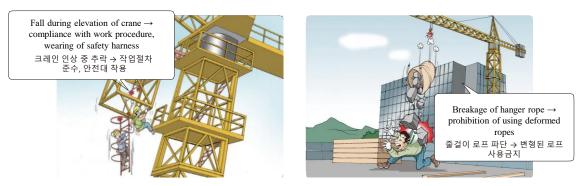


[T-type tower crane T-형타워크레인]



[L-type tower crane L-형타워크레인]

□ Tower crane accidents can be prevented as follows. 타워크레인사고,이렇게예방할수있습니다



Workers must comply with the followings: 군로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

(1) Work procedures need to be kept during installation/disassembly/operation works of tower cranes. 타워크레인 설치·해체·인상 작업은 작업절차에 따라야 합니다.

(2) During lifting of materials by means of tower crane, do not use a hanger rope that is worn out or deformed. 타워크레인을 사용하여 자재를 인양할 경우, 줄걸이용 로프는 마모되거나 변형된 것을 사용하지 않습니다.

③Do not access the dangerous area beneath the cargo being lifted. 인양 중인 화물 아래 위험지역에 출입하지 않습니다.

1 minute check 1분 Think for a moment! 잠깐생각해봅시다

- You may access within operating radius of pile driver/extractor. (O/X)
- 항타 및 항발기 작업반경에 출입해도 된다 (O/X)

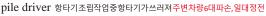
(정답Answer:X)

□ What is pile driver/pile extractor? 한타기, 한발기란?

It means equipment used to insert or extract a pole or soil-retaining file that are the foundation of building structure, into or from the ground.

건축물의 기초가 되는 말뚝 또는 흙막이용 파일을 땅에 삽입하거나 뽑을 때 사용되는 장비를 말합니다.

사고사례_{Accident cases} 6 units damaged and major power outage as a pile driver fell down during assembly work of







[Pile driver (pile driving) 항타기(말뚝박기)] [Pile driver (soil-retaining file driving) 한타기(흙막이파일박기)] □ Pile driver/pile extractor accidents can be prevented as follows. 항타 항발기사고, 이렇게 예방할수있습니다.





Falling of file while being lifted by a pile driver - prohibition of access to lower section of lifting works 항타기로 인양 중인 파일 낙하 - 인양 작업 하부 출입금지

Workers must comply with the followings: 근로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

- (1) A pile driver should prevent conduction through installation of outrigger. 항타기는 아웃트리거를 설치하여 전도되지 않도록 해야 합니다.
- (2) Do not approach near the lower section of hammer, pile, and file. 해머, 말뚝, 파일 하부에 접근하지 않습니다.
- (3)Be sure to put on a safety harness when going up to the upper part of leader to check a pile driver. 항타기 점검을 위해 리더 상부로 올라갈 경우에는 안전대를 착용합니다.



□ What is a lift for construction? 건설용리프트란?

It is equipment to transport humans or cargo by hanging a delivery vehicle that moves vertically along the guiderail by means of power, which is mainly installed and used at construction sites for high-rise buildings. 동력을 사용하여 가이드레일을 따라 상하로 움직이는 운반구를 매달아 사람이나 화물을 운반하는 설비, 주로 고층건물 신축현장에 설치되어 사용됩니다.

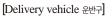
사고사례 Accident cases 3 fatalities after workers fell as the rail collapsed during disassembly works of lift for construction.

건설용리프트해체작업중레일이무너져작업자가추락,3명사망



[Main body of lift 리프트본체]

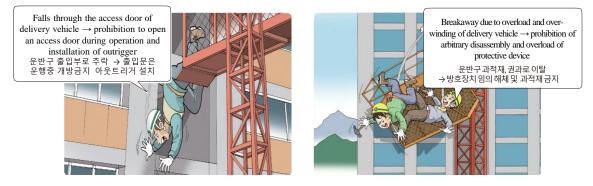






[Guide rail 가이드레일]

□ Accidents with a lift for construction can be prevented as follows: 건설용리프트사고,이렇게예방할수있습니다.



Workers must comply with the followings: 군로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

- (1) An access door of the lift may not be opened arbitrarily except for entry/exit. 리프트 출입문은 출입 외에는 임의로 개방하지 않습니다.
- (2) Do not load more than the maximum live load for delivery vehicles. 운반구에는 최대 적재하중을 초과하여 적재하지 않습니다.
- (3) Do not arbitrarily release the safety device of the lift. 리프트의 안전장치는 임의로 해제하지 않습니다.

04 Fire/Poisoning/Suffocation _{কমল্ডম এব}

- 'Fire' is a notable disaster that we know. We grew up hearing the phrase, 'Beware of Fire' and learning the news of 'wild fire' from the TV every year.
- 화재는 우리가 아는 대표적인 재난입니다. 우리는 어렸을 때부터 '불조심'이란 말을 듣고 자랐고, 매년 TV에서 '산불' 소식을 접합니다.
- 'Fire/explosion' is also the most fearful disaster at construction sites. The fire accident at the Icheon Logistics Center in August of 2020 took away the lives of 38 people, which was the biggest industrial accident for the past 10 years.

건설현장에서도 '회재폭발은 가장 무서운 재난입니다. '20.8월에 발생한 이천 물류센터 화재사고로 인해, 38명의 소중한 생명을 잃었으며, 지난 10년간 발생한 산업재해 중 가장 큰 사고였습니다.

- Since inflammable materials, i.e., wooden and insulation materials, are commonly found at construction sites, fire extinguishers must be secured during welding/cutting works and covers need to be installed to prevent sparks from spreading.
- 건설현장에는 목재, 단열재 등 불에 잘 타는 물질들이 많으므로, 용접·용단작업을 할 때는 항상 소화기를 배치하고, 불꽃의 비산을 방지하기 위한 덮개를 설치하여야 합니다.
- 'Poisoning/suffocation' is also the disaster threatening human lives at construction sites. In December 2019, 2 people lost their lives from carbon monoxide poisoning while burning charcoal for curing of concrete. 중독질식 또한, 건설현장에서 여러 목숨을 빼앗아 가는 재난입니다. '19.12월에는 콘크리트 양생을 위해 숮탄을 태우던 중 일산화탄소에 중독되어 2명이 사망하였습니다.
- It is better to use an electric hot air blower for curing of concrete during the winter season. When brown coal or charcoal is unavoidably used, enter into a confined space after fully ventilating, measuring the oxygen/harmful gas, and putting on an air-supplied respirator.
- and putting on an air-supplied respirator. 겨울철 콘크리트 양생 작업 시에는 전기열풍기를 사용하는 것이 바람직합니다. 불가피하게 갈탄·숯탄을 사용한다면, 충분히 환기하고 산소·유해가스를 측정한 후, 송기마스크를 착용하고 밀폐공간에 들어가야 합니다.

Where do accidents occur? 애ルロフ増始止会

• (Fire/explosion) During welding/cutting works, sparks spread to nearby insulation materials to cause a big fire.

(화재·폭발) 용단·용접작업 중 불티가 주변 단열재로 비산하여 큰 화재가 발생합니다.

(Poisoning/suffocation) During the use of charcoal or brown coal for curing of concrete in the winter season, fatalities occur from carbon monoxide poisoning or suffocation while accessing the underground space for manhole and water supply/sewer works.

(중독 질식) 겨울철 콘크리트 양생을 위해 숯탄이나 갈탄연료를 사용하다 일산화탄소에 중독되거나, 맨홀 및 상하수도 공사에서 지하공간에 출입하다 질식되어 사망합니다.

How can accidents be prevented? 어떻게 다들에방하나요?

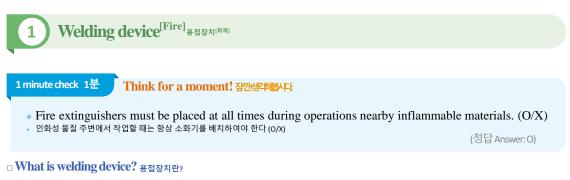
(1) (Fire/explosion) Remove inflammable materials nearby fire during cutting/welding works and display a cover for prevention of spark scattering and fire extinguisher.

(화재·폭발) 용단·용접작업시 주변에 불에 타기 쉬운 물질을 제거하고, 불꽃비산방지 덮개와 소화기를 항상 비치합니다.

(2) (Poisoning) Use an electric hot air blower instead of coal fuel, i.e., charcoal and brown coal, for curing of concrete in the winter season.

(중독) 겨울철 콘크리트 양생작업에는 숯탄, 갈탄 등 석탄연료 대신 전기열풍기를 사용합니다.

- (3) (Suffocation) Upon access to underground places during construction/maintenance works of manhole and water supply/sewer, check for proper air, and be sure to put on protective gear, i.e., air supplied respirator.
 - (질식) 맨홀·상하수도 준설·보수공사로 지하장소에 출입할 경우 적정공기 여부를 확인하고, 송기마스크 등 보호구를 철저히 착용합니다.



> It refers to a device used for attaching or cutting materials by applying high heat to metal with gas or electricity, of which is classified into welders, electric welders, and gas welders.

가스나 전기로 금속체에 고도의 열을 가하여 서로 붙이거나 절단 시 사용하는 장치로 종류별 아크용접기, 전기용접기, 가스용접기 등이 있습니다.

사고사례 Accident cases

38 fatalities due to fire caused when sparks spread during welding works at the construction site of logistics center 물류센터 신축공사에서 용접작업 중 불티가 비산하여 화재, 38명사망









[Welding spark 용접불티]

□ Fire and explosion accidents due to welding can be prevented as follows: 용접에 의한 화재 및 폭발사고, 이렇게 예방할 수 있습니다.



Workers must comply with the followings: 군로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

- Display fire extinguishers nearby at all times during welding works. 용접작업 시에는 항상 주변에 소화기를 비치합니다.
- (2) Do not engage in welding works near inflammable materials.

 인화성 물질 주변에서는 용접을 하여서는 안됩니다.
- ③During welding works, engage in welding operations after installing a cover for prevention of spark scattering. 용접 시 불티 비산방지덮개를 설치하고 용접을 해야 합니다.

Confined space^[Poisoning/suffocation] 밀폐공가(중독 질식)

1 minute check 1분 「 Think for a moment! 잠깐생겨봅시다

- Risks of suffocation/poisoning exist at confined spaces for curing of concrete using brown coal. (O/X)
- ▶ 갈탄을 사용한 콘크리트 양생 밀폐장소는 질식·중독의 위험이 있다 (O/X)

(정답Answer: O)

□ What is confined space? 밀폐공간이란?

It means a place prone to suffocation due to oxygen deficit and presence of harmful gases, including places using brown coal for curing of concrete in the winter season, underground manhole/common duct, underground septic tank and inside pipelines. 산소결핍, 유해가스로 인해 질식의 우려가 있는 장소로 겨울철 콘크리트 양생을 위한 갈탄을 태우는 장소, 지하 맨홀· 공동구, 지하층 정화조, 배관 내부 등을 말합니다.

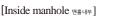
사고사례_{Accident cases} 2 fatalities due to carbon monoxide poisoning during curing of concrete by using brown coal 갈탄을 사용하여 콘크리트를 양생하던 중 일산화탄소에 중독되어 2명사망



[Inside the underground common duct box

지하공동구 박스 내부

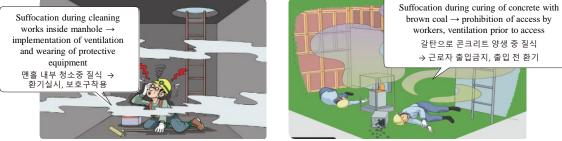






[Place for brown coal curing of concrete 갈탄콘크리트 양생장소]

□ Suffocation accidents during operations at confined spaces can be prevented as follows: 밀패공간에서 작업 중 질식사고, 이렇게 예방할 수 있습니다.



Workers must comply with the followings: 군로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

①Check for optimum air by monitoring the concentration of oxygen and harmful gas prior to operations. 작업 전 산소 및 유해가스 농도를 측정하여 적정공기를 확인합니다.

②Implement ventilation first during entry/exit and put on respiratory protective equipment.

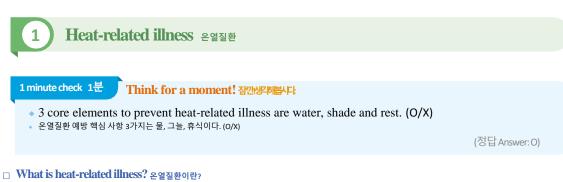
출입 시 우선 환기를 실시하고, 호흡용 보호구를 착용합니다.

③Place a guardian at locations with excellent visibility into the inside of workplace and maintain communication systems. _작업장 내부가 잘 보이는 장소에 감시자를 두고, 연락체계를 유지합니다.

(4)Call 119 immediately upon emergency situations, and do not arbitrarily access the site without respiratory protective equipment to rescue other workers.

비상상황 발생 시 신속히 119에 신고하며, 다른 작업자를 구조하기 위해 호흡용 보호구 없이 임의로 출입하지 않습니다.

₀₅계절성질환 Seasonal Disease



▶It means illness, i.e., heat stroke, displaying symptoms of fever, convulsion, tachypnea (pulse), and loss of appetite, which arise from the conditions with over 35 C of sensory temperature in the summer season. 여름철 체감온도 35°C 이상의 기온 상태에서 발생하는 고열, 경련, 빠른 호흡(맥박), 식욕 상실의 증상을 보이는 열사병 등의 질환을 말합니다.

 Water, shade, and rest can prevent heat-related illness! This is a basic regulation to follow.

 온열질환예방을위해서는물,그늘,휴식!이기본수칙입니다.

□ Heat-related illness during the summer season can be prevented as follows: 여름철 온열질환, 이렇게 예방할 수 있습니다.

체감온도) ✓ 충	(영어방(식중독, 장티푸스 등)을 위해 사업장의 청결관리에 유의 분한 수분섭용를 위하여 시원하고 패끗한 을 준비 업업자가 쉴 수 있는 그을 준비 : ✓ 열사병 등 온열질환 민감군 사전 확인	Attention Subject Temperature at or 31 C higher	VBe cautious of cleanliness of workplace for disease prevention (food poisoning, typhoid fever) V Prepare cool and clean water for sufficient intake of water V Prepare shades for worker to rest V Verify in advance the group susceptible to heat-related illness, i.e., Heatstroke
주의 체감온도 33°C 이상 / 무 / 옥	원하고 매끗한 물을 충분하게 제공 · 작업지가 쉴 수 있는 그늘 제공 시간 미다 10분색 그늘에서 휴식하기 대대위 시간(네 14시~17시)에는 영의적인 단축 또는 작업시간(데 조정 요강적단을 할 배는 기관적 아이스 포끼, 아이스팩 등 보령장구 착용 시사병 등 운영일한 민감군에 대하여는 휴식시간 추가 배정	at or 33 C higher Or Heat Wave Watch	 Sufficient provision of cool and clean water Provision of shade for workers to rest Take rest at the shade for 10 minutes every hour Reduce radioor labors or adjust the working hours during the hours of high temperature (1400-1700) Put on the cold-reserving gear, i.e. cooling vest and cold pack, if possible, during the outdoor works Arrange additional recess hours for the group susceptible to heat-related illness, i.e. Heatstroke
경고 세감온도 5°C 이상 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	원하고 깨끗한 물을 충분하게 제공 / 작업자가 실 수 있는 그늘 제공 시간 미다 15분역 그늘에서 휴식하기 대위 시간(III (1시사-17시)에는 불가때한 감우를 제외하고 육외적업 중지 불가때한 옥외적업을 할 같우. 휴식사간, 충분히 목이 외억업을 할 때는 가급적 이이스. 조끼, 이이스택 등 보생장구 착용	at or 35 C higher	 Sufficient provision of cool and clean water Provision of shade for workers to rest Take rest at the shade for 15 minutes every hour Suspend outdoor labors during the hours of high temperature (14:00-17:00) unless unavoidable. Grant sufficient recess hours for unavoidable outdoor labors. Port on the cold-reserving gear, i.e. cooling vest and cold pack, if possible, during the outdoor works. Restrict couldoor labors for the group susceptible to heat-related illness, i.e. heatstroke.
위험 해감온도 8℃ 이상 ~ 옥	사생 등 손열질환 민금군에 대하여는 유의적업 제환 편칭고 깨끗한 물을 충분하게 제공 / 작업자가 쉴 수 있는 그늘 제공 시간 미디 15분 이상씩 그늘에서 휴식하기 / 옥의적업 지폐 대위 시간대 (시나 17시)에는 재난 월 안란관리 등에 필요한 긴급조치 작업 의 옥의작업 중지 긴급적업을 할 경우에도 휴식시간 충분히 부여 의적업을 할 때는 기급적 아이스 조끼, 아이스팩 등 보방장구 착용 사내 등 운영질환 민감군에 대하여는 유외적업 제환	Subject Temperature at or 38 C higher	 Sufficient provision of cool and clean water Provision of shade for workers to rest Take rest at the shade for 15 minutes every hour Take rest at the shade for 15 minutes every hour Stapend outdoor labors during the hours of high temperature (14:00-17:00) except for emergency measures required for disaster and safety management. Grant sufficient recess hours when emergency works are executed. VPut on the cold-reserving gear, i.e. cooling vest and cold pack, if possible, during the outdoor works Nestrict outdoor labors for the group susceptible to hear veheat dimes, i.e., heattroke.

Workers must comply with the followings: 군로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

 ①Drink water frequently even when not thirsty.

 갈증이 없더라도 수시로 물을 섭취합니다.

(2) Take rest frequently at shaded locations. 그늘진 곳에서 수시로 휴식을 취합니다.

(3) Check health conditions of fellow workers nearby. 주변에서 작업하고 있는 동료의 건강상태를 확인합니다.

1 minute check 1분

Think for a moment! 잠깐생겨빌시다

- 3 core elements to prevent cold-related illness are warm clothes, water and place. (O/X)
- 한랭질환 예방 핵심 사항 3가지는 따뜻한 옷, 물, 장소이다. (O/X)

(정답Answer: O)

□ What is cold-related illness? 한랭질환란?

Cold-related illness means disease of hypothermia, frostbite, and chilblain when exposed to cold wave for a long period of time in the winter season.

겨울철 한파에 장시간 노출되었을 경우 저체온증, 동상, 동창 등의 질환이 발생하는 것을 한랭질환이라고 합니다.

Warm clothes, water, and place can prevent cold-related illness! This is a basic regulation to follow. 한랭질환예방을위해서는따뜻한옷,물,장소!가기본수칙입니다.

□ Cold-related illness during the winter season can be prevented as follows: 겨울철 한랭질환, 이렇게 예방할 수 있습니다.



目

* 민감군: 고혈압, 당뇨, 뇌심혈관질환, 갑상선 기능저하, 허약체질, 고령자, 신규 배치자 등

하파에 취약하 민감군*에

대한 사전확인 및 수시 관리

기상상황(한파트보·영향예보)

수시 확인





Advance checkup and frequent management of the group susceptible to cold wave

with hyp

Implement stretching exercise for blood circulation and body temperature maintenance

Mutual observation between fellow worker while on duty

* Susceptible group: Pers newly placed workers, etc cardiovascular disease and hypothyroidism, the aged and

Workers must comply with the followings: 근로자는 이것만은 지켜야 합니다.

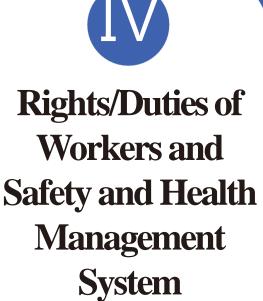
스트레칭 실시

(1)In the winter season, put on a multilayer of clothes together with hat, hood, gloves, and mask to protect the body from cold. 겨울철 여러 겹의 옷을 입으며, 모자, 두건, 장갑, 마스크 등을 착용하여 신체를 추위로부터 보호합니다. ② Drink warm water frequently and sufficiently. 따뜻한 물을 수시로 충분히 섭취합니다

(3)Move to a warm place to warm up the body. 따뜻한 장소로 이동하여 몸을 녹입니다.

건설업에처음종사하는근로자를위한 For First-time Workers in Construction Industry

건설업기초안전보건교육 표준교재 Standard Curriculum on Basic Safety and Health Education for Construction Industry



근로자의권리·의무및 안전보건관리체제

o1 Rights and Duties of Workers 근로자의권리와의무

Workers' right to stop operation 근로자의작업중지권

- . In cases of urgent risks to cause industrial accidents, workers may make their own decisions to suspend the operation and evacuate, and evacuated workers need to immediately notify managers of such facts.
- . 산업재해가 발생할 급박한 위험이 있는 경우에는 근로자 스스로 작업을 중지하고 대피할 수 있으며, 대피한 근로자는 지체없이 그 사실을 관리감독자 등에게 보고하여야 합니다.
- A business owner shall not give any disadvantages to workers if there is a reasonable ground for workers to believe the presence of urgent risks to cause industrial accidents.
- . 사업주는 산업재해가 발생할 급박한 위험이 있다고 근로자가 믿을 만한 합리적인 이유가 있을 때에는 해당 근로자에게 불리한 처우를 해서는 안됩니다.



In cases of urgent risks to cause industrial accidents, workers may suspend the operation and evacuate. 근로자는 산업재해가 발생할 급박한 위험이 있는 경우에는 작업을 중지하고 대피할 수 있습니다.

A business owner shall not give any disadvantages to workers who suspended the operation and evacuated. 사업주는 작업을 중지하고 대피한 근로자에 대하여 불리한 처우를 할 수 없습니다.





알아봅시다 Let's find out. What are serious accidents? 중대재해란?

- (1) Accidents with at least one fatality 사망자가 1명 이상 발생한 재해
- (2) Accidents with at least 2 workers with injury requiring 3 or more months of medical treatment concurrently 3개월 이상의 요양이 필요한 부상자가 동시에 2명 이상 발생한 재해
- (3) Accidents with at least 10 workers with injury or occupational disease concurrently 부상자 또는 직업성 질병자가 동시에 10명 이상 발생한 재해



1. Duty to wear protective equipment 보호구의 착용 의무

A business owner must issue protective equipment capable of protecting workers' body and ensure them to put on the equipment, and workers must wear the protective equipment issued.

· 사업주는 반드시 근로자의 신체를 보호할 수 있는 보호구를 지급하고 착용시켜야 하며, 근로자는 반드시 지급받은 보호구를 착용해야 합니다.



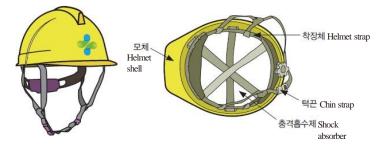
- ✓A business owner who fails to issue protective equipment → Imprisonment with labor for not more than 5 years or by a fine not exceeding KRW 50 million 보호구를 지급하지 않은 사업주 → 5년 이하의 징역 또는 5천만원 이하의 빌금
- ✓ Workers failing to put on protective gear → Administrative fine not exceeding KRW 3 million 보호구를 착용하지 않은 근로자 → 3백만원 이하의 과태료

Description of operations অপ্রথন্ত	Protective equipment Protective equipment
Risks of objects falling or soaring 물체가 떨어지거나 날아올 위험	Safety helmet
Operations with risks for workers to fall 근로자가 추락할 위험이 있는 작업	안전모
Fall/shock from objects, trapping between objects 물체의 낙하·충격, 물체에의 끼임	Safety shoes
Operations with risks of electric shock or static electrification 감전 또는 정전기의 대전에 의한 위험이 있는 작업	전선적
• Operations at locations with risks of falling from/to over 2 meters of height/depth 높이 또는 깊이 2m 이상의 추락할 위험이 있는 장소에서 하는 작업	Safety harness প্রুম্বান্দ
Noisy operations 소음작업	Hearing protective
· Operations with shock/noise 충격소음작업	equipment _{ठवष्टरन}
Operations with risks of sparks or objects to spread during welding works 용접 시 불꽃이나 물체가 흩날릴 위험이 있는 작업	Face shields
Operations with risks of electric shock 감전의 위험이 있는 작업	Protective equipment for insulation MR8 HER
Operations with risks of oxygen deficit or harmful gas poisoning 산소가 부족하거나, 유해가스에 중독될 위험이 있는 작업	Air supplied respirator $\Re(x) = \Re(x)$
- Operations at locations with severe generation of dust from piers 선창 등에서 분진이 심하게 발생하는 장소에서의 작업	Dust respirator খ্যাণ্ঠৰ

1 Safety helmet 안전모

It is a helmet-shaped protective equipment used to protect the head of and prevent damages to workers' head when struck by falling or scattering objects, falling from high places during aerial works or working on electric works prone to electric shock to the head.

근로자가 작업할 때 낙하 또는 비래하는 물건에 맞거나 고소작업 중 높은 곳에서 추락했을 때, 그리고 머리부위에 감전될 우려가 있는 전기공사에서 작업자의 두부 보호 및 손상방지를 위해 착용하는 모자 형식의 보호구



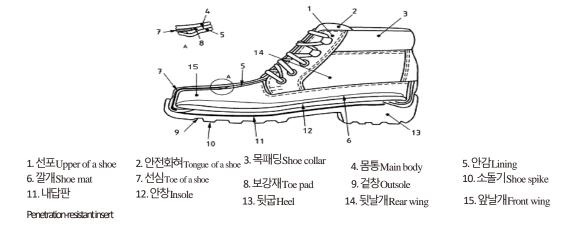
[How to put on safety helmet properly 올바른안전모착용방법]

 Select a proper size for user's physical conditions and adjust the helmet strap to fit the size of the user's head. 신체조건 등 사용자에게 적합한 크기를 선택하고, 사용자 머리 크기에 맞도록 착장체의 머리고정대를 조절합니다. Most safety helmets are size-adjustable. 대부분의 안전모는 사이즈를 조절할 수 있습니다.
 Fasten the chin strap in order not for the safety helmet to be removed during the use. 턱끈을조여서안전모가벗겨지지않도록고정하여사용합니다.

2 Safety shoes থক্ট

It means shoes used to mitigate the injury when a worker slips during handling or transportation of objects to fall on his/her foot, slips, falls down at workplaces, or being stabbed by nails.

근로자가 물건을 취급 또는 운반 시 미끄러져 근로자의 발등에 떨어뜨리거나, 작업장소에서 미끄러져 넘어지거나, 못 등에 찔리는 재해가 발생했을 때 상해를 경감하기 위해 착용하는 신발



③ Safety harness 안전대

It is protective equipment put on the body, consisting of belt, hook, and strap in preparation for fall accidents of workers by gravity during aerial works at over 2-meter height. 높이 2m 이상의 고소작업 중 중력에 의해 근로자가 떨어지는 추락 사고에 대비하여, 벨트, 후크, 죔줄 등으로 구성되어 몸에 착용하는 보호구



harness is in use

[그림 Figure] 안전대의 종류 **Type of safety harness** type safety harness > <별트식안전대Belt-type safety harness >



When belt-type safety harness is in use

유의사항 Cautions There are two types of safety harness, belt-type and swing-type; and when belt-type safety harness is in use, there are possibilities for secondary accidents, such as waist injury and suffocation, in cases of fall accidents; hence, swing-type safety harness is recommended.

안전대의 종류에는 벨트식과 그네식이 있는데, 벨트식을 사용하는 경우 추락시 충격에 의한 허리 부상, 질식 등 2차 재해 발생가능성이 크므로 그네식 안전대를 착용을 권장합니다.

4 Hearing protective equipment 청력보호구

It is protective equipment to put on ears in order to prevent health hazards for workers when engaging in operations with noise or shock and noise, i.e., noise deafness.

근로자가 소음작업 또는 충격소음작업에 종사하는 경우 발생하는 소음성 난청 등 근로자 건강장해예방을 위해 귀에 착용하는 보호구



5)Face shields 毕哼

It is mask-shaped protective equipment used to protect the eyes and prevent loss of sight from harmful rays generated during welding works, also to protect the face from welding fragments or burns by welding heat. 용접작업 시 발생하는 유해광선으로부터 눈 보호 및 실명을 예방하고, 용접 열에 의한 화상 및 용접파편으로부터 안면을 보호하기 위해 착용하는 가면형태 보호구



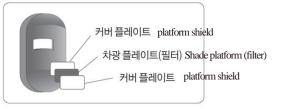


일반용접필터형

General welding filter-type Hand-held shield-type

자동용접필터형

Automatic welding filtertype



(6) Protective equipment for insulation 절연용보호구

It refers to protective gloves or boots used to protect the body from risks of electric shock when a worker engages in operations at wires through which high-voltage current runs.

근로자가 고압전류가 흐르는 전선에서 작업 하는 경우에는 감전위험으로부터 신체를 보호하기 위해 착용하는 장갑 또는 장화 등 보호구

< Zeta Insulated gloves >





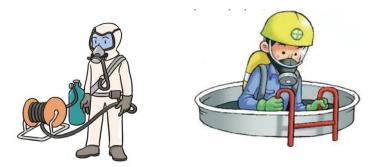


< 절연장화 Insulated boots >

(7) Air supplied respirator 会PP上目

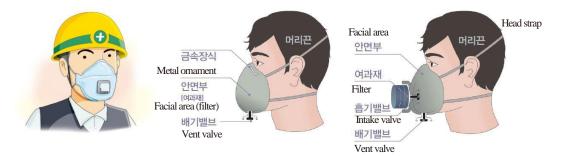
It is mask-shaped protective equipment designed to secure workers' breathing safety when a worker engages in operations in a confined space, including wells, vertical shafts, tunnels, and pits, where risks of oxygen deficit or suffocation due to harmful gas present or it is difficult to maintain optimal air level.

산소결핍, 유해가스로 인한 질식 등 위험이 있거나, 적정 공기를 유지하기 어려운 우물, 수직갱, 터널, 피트 등 밀폐 공간에서 작업하는 근로자의 호흡을 안전하게 유지해주기 위한 마스크 형태 보호구



8 Dust respirator 방진나크

It is mask-shaped protective equipment used to prevent dust to prevent fine dusts from entering the respiratory system. 미세한 분말 상태의 분진이 호흡기로 들어오는 것을 방지하기 위해 착용하는 마스크 형태의 보호구



► Watch the video using QR code (wearing of personal protective equipment for workers) QR코드활용한동영상시청(근로자개인보호구착용편)

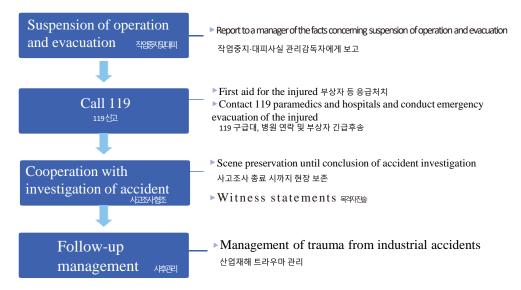


2. Compliance duty 법준수의무

- A worker shall comply with the Occupational Safety and Health Act and standards on prevention of industrial accidents and shall abide by all measures for prevention of industrial accidents implemented by a business owner.
- . 근로자는 산업안전보건법과 산업재해예방을 위한 기준을 지켜야 하며, 사업주가 실시하는 산업재해 예방에 관한 조치에 따라야 합니다
- · Moreover, a worker shall comply with preventive measures for accidents executed by labor inspectors and KOSHA. 또한 근로감독관 및 공단 등 관계자가 실시하는 재해예방 조치에 따라야 합니다.

Countermeasures for workers upon occurrence of industrial accidents ধ্বমগা ৬৬০০০ প্রমান ব্রাণ ব্রাণ ব্রাণ বর্বা দেশে বর্বা দেশে ব্রাণ বর্বা দেশে বর্বা দেশে বর্বা দেশে বর্বা দেশে ব্রাণ বর্বা দেশে বর্বা দেশে বর্ব

1. Responsive measures for workers upon occurrence of industrial accidents Addami Bud Adda and Star Adda and Star



① Suspension of operation and evacuation 科密利果啊

In cases of urgent risks for industrial accidents, a worker is required to suspend the operation and immediately notify a manager and site manager of such facts.

산업재해가 발생할 급박한 위험이 있는 경우 작업을 중지하고 그 사실을 지체없이 관리감독자 및 현장소장에게 보고하여야 합니다.

2 Call 119 119 신고

In cases where a worker is injured due to industrial accidents, contact the 119 paramedics and hospitals, observe the status of the patients, secure assists from paramedics and ensure the emergency transfer to hospitals. 산업재해로 인해 부상자가 발생한 경우 119 구급대, 병원 등에 연락하고, 환자의 상태를 살피며 구급대원의 도움을 받아, 긴급후송 될 수 있도록 조치합니다.

③Cooperation with accident investigation 사고조사협조

Preserve the scene until the investigation of the accident is concluded, and in cases of witnessing the accident, state the followings without any falsehood in accordance with the investigation conducted by a labor inspector:

(1) context of accidents, (2) details of work orders (directions), (3) presence of installed safety facility at the

time of accidents, (4) personal protective equipment worn during the accident, and (5) whether Tool Box

Meeting was held prior to operations.

사고조사 종료 시까지 현장을 그대로 보존하고, 사고를 목격한 경우에는 근로감독관의 조사에 따라 ① 사고경위, ② 작업(지시)내용, ③ 사고 당시 안전시설 설치여부, ④ 사고 당시 개인보호구 착용상태, ⑤ 작업 전 안전교육 실시 여부 등의 내용을 거짓없이 진술합니다.

④Follow-up management 小字记

What is trauma from industrial accidents? 산업재해 트라우마란?

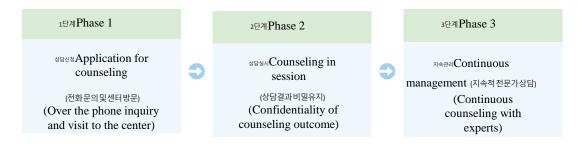
It means psychological/physical reactions (fear, anxiety, sadness, etc.) manifesting following the direct/indirect experiences with serious accidents or accidents/incidents equivalent to serious accidents and likely to lead to suffering from a post-traumatic disorder that can adversely impact daily life or career, which requires treatments, such as counseling therapy.

중대재해나 이에 상응하는 사건·사고를 직·간접적으로 경험한 후 나타나는 심리적·신체적 반응(공포, 불안, 슬픔 등)을 말하며, 이를 적절하게 관리하지 않으면 외상 후 스트레스 장애로 이어져 일상생활이나 직장 생활에 부정적 영향을 미치게 될 수 있으므로 상담 등 관리가 필요합니다.

- Operation of trauma counseling center 트라우마 상담센터 운영
 - Business hours: Monday through Friday (09:00-18:00) 운영시간 : 월~금(09시~18시)
 - Contact information by phone: 1588-6497 문의전화 : 1588-6497

13 counseling centers in operation nationwide: Incheon, Bucheon, Siheung, Seongnam, Yangju, Daejeon, Cheonan, Jeonju, Gwangju, Daegu, Changwon, Ulsan, Jeju 「전국 13개 상담센터 운영 중 : 인천, 부천, 시흥, 성남, 양주, 대전, 천안, 전주, 광주, 대구, 창원, 울산, 제주」

- . Subject to counseling: Victims or witnesses in need of trauma treatment for industrial accidents after serious accidents occurred
- . 상담 대상 : 중대재해가 발생하여 산업재해 트라우마 관리가 필요한 사업장의 재해자 및 목격자
- Counseling procedure 상담 절차



2. Reporting system on hazardous situation at construction sites 건설현장위험상황신고제도

- Anyone can report hazardous situations to the State if hazardous situations are not improved due to failure to take safety and health measures.
- 안전보건조치가 취해지지 않아 위험한 상황임에도 개선되지 않은 경우, 위험상황을 국가에 신고할 수 있습니다.

■ ((web) Log in to www.kosha.or.kr/safety119 → report of hazardous situations
 (web)www.kosha.or.kr/safety112접속→ 위험상황 신고
 ■ ((APP) Download 'Reporting System of Hazardous Situation' → Report the hazardous situation [1588-3088]
 (#P)「위험상황 신고시스템」다운로드 → 위험상황 신고 [1588-3088]

Application for industrial accident compensation to the Korea Labor Welfare Corporation 근로복지공단산재보상신청

1. What is industrial accident compensation insurance? **UGIMINIE**

- . It is an insurance system offering compensations to a worker or his/her family for accidents/disease at site or accidents occurred while commuting that require medical care for 4 days or longer due to occupational causes.
- . 업무상 사유로 4일 이상의 요양이 필요한 사고, 질병, 출퇴근재해에 대하여, 해당 근로자나 그의 가족에게 보상을 해주는 보험제도입니다.

What must be remembers for industrial accident compensation insurance 산업재해보상보험꼭기억하기

☞ Constituted when causal relations are proved, regardless of workers' negligence or not 근로자 과실여부와 상관없이 업무상 인과관계만 입증되면 성립

^{E3} Industrial accident compensation does not require permission from a business owner but can be applied directly by a worker

^{*}산재보상은 사업주의 허가가 필요한 것이 아니며, 근로자가 직접 신청 가능

☞ A Worker shall also be punished if concealing the accidents through accepting money from a business owner by means of so-called 'unreported injury while on duty.' 공상처리 등 사업주로부터 돈을 받고 재해를 은폐하는 경우 근로자도 처벌

2. Application procedures for industrial accident compensation insurance Argamited Agamited A

Upon occurrence of industrial accidents \rightarrow application for medical care benefits 산업재해가 발생했을 때 \rightarrow 요양급여 신청

- Preparation of application for medical care benefits, followed by submission to the Korea Labor Welfare Corporation
- After obtaining the diagnosis results from a medical institution 요양급여 신청서 작성, 의료기관의 소견을 받은 후 근로복지공단에 제출
- How to apply: By phone: 21588-0075

4

☞ 신청방법상담전화:☎1588-0075

▶ Watch the safety video using QR code (episode of industrial accident compensation insurance) QR코드활용한안전동영상시청(산업재해보상보험편)



Health examination for workers 근로자건강진단

1. Overview of health examination for workers 근로자건강진단개요

A business owner is required to offer health examinations for workers in accordance with the schedule and frequency as prescribed by statutes, and a worker is required to take health examinations.

. 사업주는 근로자를 대상으로 법에서 정한 시기와 주기에 따라 건강진단을 실시하여야 하고, 근로자는 건강진단을 받아야 합니다.

Type 종류		Health examination prior to assignment 배치 전 건강진단	Special health examination 특수 건강진단	Frequent health examination 수시 건강진단	Temporary health examination 임시 건강진단
Eligibility 대상	Entire workforce 전체근로자	Workers engaging ir special health e 특수건강진단 대상(examination	Workers with medical findings, i.e. occupational asthma and occupational dermatitis 직업성 전식, 직업성 피부염 등 의학적 소견이 있는 근로자	Workers ordered by the head of a regional employment and labor office 지방고용노동관서의 장 명령을 받은 근로자

✓ Costs for health examination -> Assumed by a business owner 건강진단 비용 → 사업주 부담

- ▲ A business owner failing to offer health examination -> Administrative fine not exceeding KRW 5 million (₩100,000 per worker) 건강진단을 실시하지 않은 사업주 -> 5백만원 이하의 과태료(인당 10만원)
- ✓ Workers failing to take health examination offered by a business owner -> Administrative fine not exceeding KRW 3 million (₩ 50,000 per person) 사업주가 실시하는 건강진단을 받지 않는 근로자 -> 3백만원 이하의 과태료(인당 5만원)

2. General health examination gutdyadt

. It is a health examination offered by a business owner on a regular basis for health management of full-time workers and non-administrative workers, i.e., construction industry, are required take health examination at least once a year regularly.

일반건강진단은 상시 사용하는 근로자의 건강관리를 위하여 사업주가 주기적으로 실시하는 건강진단을 말하며, 건설업 등 비사무직 근로자는 1년에 1회 이상 주기적으로 건강진단을 받아야 합니다.

Implements health examination under the National Health Insurance Act and regular health examination pursuant to the Act on the Prevention of Pneumoconiosis and Protection of Workers Suffering from Pneumoconiosis, general health examination shall be deemed as implemented.

다만, 사업주가「국민건강보험법」에 따른 건강검진,「진폐의 예방과 진폐근로자의 보호 등에 관한 법률」에 따른 정기 건강진단 등을 실시한 경우에는 일반 건강진단을 실시한 것으로 봅니다.

3. Health examination prior to assignment and special health examination 배치전및특수건강진단

- Health examination prior to assignment means health examination implemented prior to assignment to given duties for the purpose of fitness assessment for scheduled duties with regard to workers planning to engage in duties subject to special health examination.
- . 배치 전 건강진단은 특수건강진단 대상 업무에 종사할 근로자에 대하여 배치 예정업무에 대한 적합성 평가를 위해서 해당 업무에 배치하기 전 실시하는 건강진 단을 말합니다.
- . Special health examination means health examination implemented for workers engaging in processes exposed to harmful factors, i.e., noise, dust, chemicals and night shifts.
- . 특수건강진단은 소음, 분진, 화학물질, 야간작업 등 유해인자에 노출되는 공정에 종사하는 근로자를 대상으로 실시하는 건강진단을 말합니다.

Harmful factors subject to health examination prior to assignment to construction sites and special health examinations 건설현장의 배치전,특수건강진단대상유해인자					
 ▷ Dust 분진 • Mineral dust, welding fume, wooden dust, glass fiber asbestos dust, cotton dust, etc. 광물성 분진, 용접 흄, 목재 분진, 유리섬유 석면 분진, 면 분진 등 ▷ Physical factors 물리적 인자 • Noise work, powerful noise work, shock noise work, vibration work (breaker work, etc.) • 소음작업, 강렬한 소음작업, 충격 소음작업, 진동작업 (브레이커 작업 등) 	 ▷ Chemicals falling under chemical factors subject to special health examination 특수건강진단 대상 화학인자에 해당되는 화학물질 • When components, including painting substance, coating agents (i.e., epoxy), waterproof solution (i.e., primer), and insulator (i.e., urethane), fall under the subject substances · 페인트 등 도장물질, 에폭시 등 코팅제, 프라이머 등 방수액, 우레탄 등 단 열재 등의 성분이 대상물질에 해당 시 				

▷ Night-shift work ৹킨직업

· Working 8 consecutive hours midnight through 5:00am for 6 months, for at least 4 times per month in average

• 6개월간밤12사~오전5시시간을포함하여계속되는8시간작업을월평균4회이상수행

· Working 60 hours per month in average at the hours between 10:00pm and 6:00am for 6 months

- · 6개월간오후10시부터~오전6시사이의시간중작업을월평균60시간이상수행
- Special health examination should be done in different cycles based on harmful factors, and the schedule for the first-time special health examination is also different by harmful factors.

특수건강진단은 유해인자별로 주기가 다르며, 첫 번째 특수건강진단의 시기도 유해인자별로 다릅니다.

- . However, if a worker took health examination for identical harmful factors at a different workplace within 6 months, one can submit the copy of the examination report prior to assignment and be exempted from the obligation.
- 다만, 다른 사업장에서 같은 유해인자에 대해 건강진단을 받고 6개월이 지나지 않은 근로자가 그 사본을 제출하면 배치 전 건강진단 면제할 수 있습니다.
- F A business owner may concurrently offer general health examination during special health examination in the year where both general health examination and special health examination are implemented.

사업주는 일반건강진단과 특수건강진단을 모두 실시하는 연도에는 특수건강진단 시 일반건강진단을 동시에 실시 할 수 있습니다.

(Business allowed with subsidies for special health examination) Subsidy shall be available when a business owner applies for subsidy for health examination to the KOSHA and a daily-hire construction worker presents a certificate of basic safety and health training for construction industry to the special health examination institutions.

(Theoremotive) 사업주가 안전보건공단에 건강진단 비용지원을 신청하고, 배치전·특수건강 진단 대상업무 종사 건설일용직 근로자는 건설업 기초안전보건교육 이수증을 특수건강진단기관에 제시하시면 지원받을 수 있습니다.

(History inquiry service) History of special examination may be inquired and accessed through the official website of the KOSHA.

이력조화사비스안전보건공단 홈페이지에서 특수건강진단 이력을 조회할 수 있습니다.

4. Frequent health examination 수시건강진단

. It means health examination which is implemented in cases of manifestation of health disorder, such as occupational asthma/dermatitis due to relevant harmful factors caused by duties subject to special health examination, or a worker with medical findings thereof and when a health manager determines and suggests the needs or when the worker concerned, or a representative of workers requests to a business owner.

needs or when the worker concerned, or a representative of workers requests to a business owner. 특수건강진단 대상 업무로 인하여 해당 유해인자에 의한 직업성 천식·피부염 등 건강장해 증상을 보이거나 의학적 소견이 있는 근로자로서, 보건관리자 등이 필요하다고 판단하여 건의하거나, 해당 근로자나 근로자 대표 등이 사업주 에게 요청하는 경우에 실시하는 건강진단을 말합니다.

5. Temporary health examination 임시건강진단

Temporary health examination means health examination implemented by the head of a regional employment and labor office in order to verify the presence of harmful factors and the cause of disease subject to special health examination in cases where symptoms of similar disease appear from the workers exposed to the same harmful factors.

임시건강진단은 같은 유해인자에 노출되는 근로자들에게 유사한 질병의 증상이 발생한 경우 특수건강진단 대상 유해인자 등의 중독여부 및 질병의 발생원인을 확인하기 위해 지방고용노동관서장의 명령에 의해실시되는 건강진단을 말합니다.

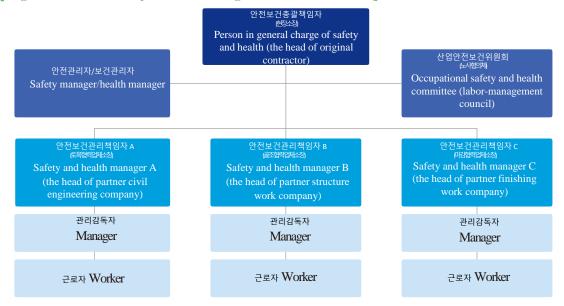
<u>02</u> Safety and health management system and safety activities at construction sites 안전보건관리체제및건설현장안전활동</u>

Safety and health management system at construction sites 건설현장의안전보건관리체제

1

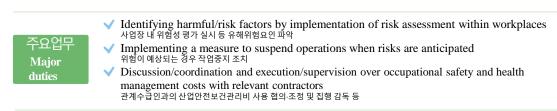
- Safety and health management system at construction sites is comprised of persons in general charge of safety and health (the head of original contractor), safety and health manager (the head of partner company), manager, safety manager and health manager, and occupational safety and health committee (labor-management council), a body to deliberate and determine material matters for safety and health at the sites as shown in the figure below.
- · 건설현장의 안전보건관리체제는 아래 그림과 같이 안전보건총괄책임자(원청 소장), 안전보건관리책임자(협력업체소장), 관리감독자, 안전관리자 및 보건관리자,그리고 현장의 안전 및 보건에 관한 중요 사항을 심의·의결하는 기구인 산업안전보건위원회(노사협의체)로 구성되어 있습니다.

[Organization chart of safety and health management at construction sites] 건설현장의안전보건관리조직도



1. Person in general charge of safety and health 안전보건총괄책임자

- . It means a person in general charge of duties to prevent industrial accidents for workers of contracted agents and relevant contractors, representing a manger in general charge of entire construction works, i.e., a site manager.
- 도급인과 관계수급인의 작업자의 산업재해를 예방하기 위한 업무를 총괄하여 관리하는 자로, 현장소장 등 전체공사를 총괄하는 책임자를 말합니다.



- 2. Safety and health manager: Duties to appoint one to a construction site of which total construction costs are over KRW 2 billion 안전보건관리책입자:총공사금액20억원 이상인건설현장 선임의무
- . It is a person practically in general charge of and managing each construction work, meaning the head of a partner company overseeing the construction and safety and health at unit works of construction sites.
- . 각 건설공사를 실질적으로 총괄·관리하는 사람으로 건설현장 단위공사의 시공과 안전보건을 총괄하는 협력업체 현장 소장 등을 말합니다.



Safety and health training and health management by duties 작업별 안전보건교육 및 건강관리 Investigation of causes of industrial accidents and formulation of measures to prevent reoccurrence 산재 원인조사 및 재 발방지대책 수립

Measures to prevent risks for workers as prescribed in safety and health rules 안전보건규칙에서 정하는 근로자의 위험방지 조치 등

3. Manager 관리감독자

- It means a person at the position to direct and supervise affiliated workers, presenting the head of occupation/group/team by each unit work at construction sites. 소속 직원을 직접 지휘·감독하는 직위에 있는 사람으로, 건설현장 각 단위공사별 직장·조장 및 반장 등을 말합니다.



▼ Safety and health inspection of machinery/apparatus related to duties 작업과 관련된 기계·기구 등의 안전보건점검

- ✓ Training/guidance to wear protective equipment for workers 작업자 보호구 착용 교육·지도
- ✓ Inspection of harmful/dangerous duties and management/supervision during operations 유해·위험작업에 대한 점검 및 작업 중 관리·감독

4. Safety manager: Duties to appoint one to a construction site of which total construction costs are over KRW 5 billion

안전관리자:총공사금액50억원이상인건설현장선임의무

It means a person who assists a safety and health manager and guides/advises managers with regard to safety-related technical matters. 안전에 관한 기술적 사항 에 관하여 안전보건관리책임자를 보좌하고,관리감독자에게 지도·조언하는 업무를 수행하는 사람을 말합니다.



Matters concerning safety measures and guidance at workplaces 작업장 안전 조치 및지도에 관한 사항 Matters concerning inspection and guidance of harmful/dangerous machinery/apparatus/equipment 유해.위험기계·기구·설비점검 및지도에 관한 사항 등

5. Health manager: Duties to appoint one to a construction site of which total construction costs are over KRW 80 billion (KRW 120 billion for civil engineering)

보건관리자:총공사금액800억원이상(토목1,200억원이상)인건설현장선임의무

. It means a person who assists a safety and health manager and guides/advises managers with regard to health-related technical matters. 보건에 관한 기술적인 사항에 관하여 안전보건관리책임자를 보좌하고, 관리감독자에게지도・조언하는 업무를 수행 하는 사람을 말합니다.

주요업무 Major duties

Matters concerning health management for workers 근로자 건강관리에 관한 사항
 Matters concerning hazardous substance management 유해위험 물질 관리에 관한 사항 등

6. Occupational safety and health committee (labor-management council) 산업안전보건위원회노사협의체)

- At the construction sites of which total construction costs are KRW 12 billion (KRW 15 billion for civil engineering works) or more, a committee shall be operated on a quarterly basis (once per two months for a labor-management council) after being formed with the same number of workers and employers in order to deliberate and determine important matters concerning safety and health.
- · 총공사금액120억원이상(토목공사150억)인건설현장에서안전 및보건에관한중요사항을심의·의결하기위하여 근로자위원과사용자위원을같은 수로구성하여분기1회(노사협의체2개월1회)이상운영하여야합니다.
- Business owners and workers are required to fulfill all matters deliberated, resolved, or determined by the occupational safety and health committee in good faith.
- . 사업주와 근로자는 산업안전보건 위원회가 심의 의결 또는 결정한 사항을 성실하게 이행하여야 합니다.

2) Safety and health education एलप्रययन

- . Duties to offer various safety and health education programs for workers are being imposed on business owners in order for workers to learn knowledge regarding safety and health, i.e. harmful/risk factors at workplaces, and to prevent industrial accidents independently.
- . 근로자가 작업장의 유해·위험요인 등 안전보건에 관한 지식을 습득하고, 근로자 스스로 산업재해를 사전에 예방하기 위하여 사업주에게 근로자에 대한 각종 안 전보건교육 실시 의무를 부여하고 있습니다.

Type of education 교육종류	Subject to education 교육대상	Education hours 교육시간	Details of education 교육내용		
Regular education স্থাত্র্র	Workers 근로자	Over 12 hours every half 매반기 12시간이상	Matters concerning occupational safety and accident prevention 산업안전 및사고예방에 관한 사항 Matters concerning occupational health and prevention of occupational disease 산업보건 및직업병 예방에 관한 사항 등		
Education when details of duties are changed 적임····································	Daily-hire workers 일용근로자	1 hour or more 1시간이상	 Matters concerning risks of machinery/apparatus, working order and moving routes 기계·기구의위험성과작업순서및동선에관한사항 Matters concerning inspection prior to beginning of the tasks 작업개시전점검에관환사항들 		
Special education ब्रह्मज्ञ	Daily-hire workers (except workers of signal callers for tower crane) 일용근로자(타워크레인 신호 작업종사자제외)	2 hours or more 2시간이상	(Common subjects) Matters concerning occupational safety and accident prevention (공통내용)산업안전및사고예방에관한사항등 (Individual subject) Educational contents by harmful/dangerous tasks (개별내용)유해-위험작업별교육내용		
	Daily-hire workers (workers of signal callers for tower crane) 일용근로자 (타워크레인신호작업 종사자)	8 hours or more 8시간이상			
Basic safety/health education for construction industry 25227 1522555271058	Daily-hire construction workers 건설일용근로자	4 hours or more 4시간이상	• Type of construction works and construction procedures 건설공사종류및 사공철자 Risk factors by accident types and safety and health measures 재해유형별위험요인및안전보건조치 Safety and health management system and rights/duties of workers 안전보건관리체계및근로자권리·의무		

[Types and details of safety and health education **UDE** DATE:]

*What is a daily-hire worker? It means a person hired under the contract by daily units and whose employment relation no longer continues upon expiration of daily works agreed. 일용근로지런거일단위의계약으로채용되고당일약정된근로의종료시근로관계가계속유지되지않는자

- . When a worker is employed for harmful/dangerous tasks or details of duties are changed to the task concerned, special safety and health education shall be taken.
- . 근로자가 유해·위험작업에 채용되거나 작업내용이 해당 작업으로 변경되는 경우에 특별안전보건교육을 받아야 합니다.

Subject to major special safety and health education at
construction sites[건설현장의주요특별안전보건교육대상]

	. Ground excavation and rock excavation where the height of excavated surface is 2 meters or more 굴착면의높이가2미터 이상이 되는 지반굴착 및 암석굴착
Duties subject	· Reinforcement/installation/dismantlement of sheathing timbering, assembly or disassembly of formwork prop 흙막이 지보공의 보강·설치·해체, 거푸집 동바리의 조립 또는 해체작업
to special	· Assembly/disassembly or modification of scaffolding 비계의 조립·해체 또는 변경작업
safety and	. Dismantlement or destruction of artificial concrete structure (over 2 meter high) 콘크리트 인공구조물(높이 2미터 이상) 해체 또는 파괴작업
health	Duties in a confined space 밀폐공간에서의 작업
education	Fire-risk duties at locations with inflammable substances 가연물이 있는 장소의 화재 위험작업
특별안전 보건교육 대상작업	- Signal works for tower crane, installation/dismantlement/elevation of tower crane . 타워크레인 신호업무작업, 타워크레인 설치·해체·상승 작업
	. Tasks using a crane of 1 ton or heavier, tasks using lift/gondola for construction 1톤 이상의 크레인 사용 작업, 건설용리프트·곤돌라 사용작업
	· Handling of harmful substance subject to permission and management, dismantlement/removal of asbestos, etc. · 허가 및 관리대상 유해물질 취급, 석면 해체 제거작업 등
	· Power outage and hot line work with over 75V of voltage 전압 75V 이상 정전 및 활선작업

3 TBM (Tool Box Meeting)

1. What is TBM? TBM이란?

- . It means a brief meeting where each work unit (the head of unit and workers) go over the details, tools, orders and methods of tasks scheduled for the day prior to the beginning of given tasks as well as safety measures by risk factors anticipated.
- · 건설현장에서 작업단위별로(작업반장 및 근로자)가 작업에 앞서 오늘 예정된 작업의 내용, 도구, 순서, 방식 등을 확인하면서 예상되는 위험요인별 안전조치를 확인하는 간략한 회의를 말하며,
- . It is called TBM because the meeting is briefly (within 5 minutes) held at the worksite where a Tool Box is present, instead of meeting rooms or offices.

회의장, 사무실 등이 아닌, 공구상자(Tool Box)가 있는 현장에서 짧은 시간(5분 내외)에 이루어지기에 TBM이라 불립니다.

- For instance, before planting a tree on the ground using a mobile crane, TBM activities represent where participants go over what to do for the day and tools to work with, determine which method to employ and working orders, and confirm essential safety measures and accident cases together, including 'installation of outrigger for mobile crane,' 'tightly fastening the tress at two locations' and 'restricted access for workers under the trees being lifted.'
- . 예를 들어, 이동식크레인을 사용하여 트럭에 있는 나무를 땅에 심기 전, 오늘 할 일과 도구를 확인하고 어떤 방식으로 어떤 순서로 할지 정하면서 '이동식크 레인 아웃트리거 설치', '나무는 두 군데 이상 단단히 고정', '인양되는 나무 밑에는 작업자 출입 금지' 등 필수 안전조치와 사고사례를 모두 함께 확인하는 활 동이 TBM입니다.

2. Needs for TBM TBM의필요성

- According to A.D. Swan, an American psychologist, people are prone to commit (human) errors, such as violation of directions, ignorance of procedures, forgetting and omission of working orders.
- . 미국의 심리학자 A.D. Swan에 의하면 인간은 지시에 대한 위반, 절차 무시, 망각, 작업순서 생략 등 실수(Human Error)를 범할 수 있으며,
- . Hence, it is effective to go over safety measures before performing of given duties in order to prevent accidents due to ignorance and forgetfulness of procedures.

. 따라서 절차 무시, 망각 등에 의한 사고를 예방하기 위해서는 작업에 앞서 안전조치를 확인하는 것이 효과적 입니다.

3. Effective way to implement TBM **<u>aural trans</u>** July 2

 ①Yell out the safety measures that must be in compliance 꼭 지켜야 하는 안전수칙은 큰소리로 외치기

 Do not approach beneath the heavy objects being lifted. 인양 중인 중량물 밑에는 접근하지 않는다.

 Do not go near the moving excavator. 움직이는 굴착기 옆에는 절대 가지 않는다.

(2) Frequent implementation 수시로 실시하기

- TBM shall be implemented not only before the beginning of operation in the morning but also prior to restart of duties, prior to bringing-in of machinery/equipment, and before engaging in new tasks.
- 아침 작업개시 전은 물론, 휴식 후 작업재개 전, 굴착기·트럭 등 새로운 기계·장비 반입 전, 새로운 작업 시작 전에도 실시합니다.



Near-miss reporting system 아차사고 신고제도

1. What is near miss? 아차사고(NearMiss)란?

It means an incident which nearly caused harms to life/health but did not result in industrial accidents. If no improvements are made after a number of near-miss incidents, it usually ends up with industrial accidents.
 생명·건강에 위해를 초래할 가능성이 있었으나 산업재해로는 이어지지 않은 사고를 말합니다. 수차례의 아차사고 발생에도 불구하고 개선되지 않으면 통상 산업재해로 이어집니다.

Heinrich's law (1:29:300 Law) 하인리히의 법칙(1:29:300 법칙)

✓ The law states that one big accident means that 29 small incidents and 300 near-miss incidents must have occurred due to the same cause.

1개의 대형사고가 발생했다면, 그 전에 같은 원인으로 29번의 작은 재해가 발생했고, 같은 원인으로 부상을 당할뻔한 사고(아차사고)가 300번 있었을 것이라는 법칙

 Since a mass disaster occurs when trivial matters are neglected, it is meant to promptly discover problems or errors early and respond to them accordingly.
 큰 재해는 항상 사소한 것들을 방치할 때 발생하므로 문제나 오류를 초기에 신속히 발견해 대처해야 한다는 의미로 사용

는 새해는 ㅎㅎ 새로운 것들을 ㅎ새들 때 글ㅎ아프로 눈새닥 포유를 포기해 근직한 글근해 내사해와 근직는 ㅋㅋ로 작ㅎ

When 언제	At around 15:00 on May 30, 2022	_{위ਬੋਸ਼} Level of risk	ধ্র/ঙ্গ/ High / medium / low		
Where 어디서	Near the shaft of elevator on the 5th floor s충엘리베이터피트부근				
Doing what 무엇을 하다가	While moving with dismantled formwork 해체한거푸집을메고이동하던중				
In what type of behaviors 어떤 행동으로	Tripped over a rectangular timber laying on the floor গদগাপ্রপন্ন মেগাখ্রগর্ধ				
What nearly happened 어떻게 될 뻔	Nearly fell through the shaft of elevator 엘리베이터피트로주락할뻔				
Necessary measures 필요한 조치	Installation of safety guardrail at the leading edge of elevator shaft, organization of floor materials 엘리베이티피트단부안전닌간설치,바닥자제정리				
Scheduled date for measures 조치 예정일	Scheduled to complete at around 16:00 on May 30, 2022 2022.5.30.16:00경완료예정	Reported by 보고자	Manager OOO 관리감독자000		

2. Near-miss incidents need to be reported as follows. orthuzoiging zability

3. Examples of classification of risk level of near-miss incidents of the second secon

Level of risk _{위험도}	Intensity of risk 위험정도	Countermeasures ∞≭i
High 상	Serious accident anticipated 중대재해가 예상	- Investigation of accident following suspension of operation and development and implementation of countermeasures to prevent reoccurrence 작업 중단 후 사고조사 및 재발방지 대책 마련 및 이행
Medium 중	Upon occurrence of accidents, serious injury* expected 재해발생시중상 • 이예상	- Formulation/implementation of safety measures following temporary measures 임시 조치 후 안전대책 수립·시행
Low 하	Upon occurrence of accidents, minor injury** expected 재해발생시 경상 * * 이 예상	- Current operation available, but implementation of education 현상태작업은 가능하나, 교육 등 시행

*Serious injury: Injury requiring over one day of hospitalization and over one month of treatments, or cases where part of body is lost or its function is permanently lost *중상 : 하루 이상 입원 및 1개월 이상의 치료를 필요로 하는 부상이나, 신체활동 부분을 상실하거나 그 기능을 영구적으로 상실한 경우

** Minor injury: Injuries other than death or serious injury ·경상 : 사망, 중상을 제외한 부상

5 First aid of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) المسمح المراجع المحافظ (CPR) المسمح المحافظ (CPR) (CP

1. What is CPR? 심폐소생술이란?

- . It is an emergency measures performed when cardiopulmonary function stops or in cases of respiratory arrest by pressing the chest and mouth to mouth resuscitation in the breath to circulate the blood.
- . 실페의 기능이 정지하거나 호흡이 멎었을 때 사용하는 응급조치로, 흉부를 압박하고 인공적으로 호흡을 불어넣어 혈액을 순환시키는 응급조치를 말함

2. Importance of CPR Amazuzansad

· Progress by hours following cardiac arrest 심정지 후 시간별 경과

0~4분 0~4 minutes	심폐소생술을 실시하면 뇌의 손상이 거의 없다 Once CPR is conducted, damages are hardly inflicted to brain.
4~6분 4~6 minutes	뇌손상의 가능성이 높다 Brain is likely to be damaged.
6~10분 6~10 minutes	뇌 손상의 가능성이 확실하다 Brain is certainly damaged.
10분 이상 Over 10 minutes	심한 뇌 손상 또는 뇌사가 된다 It will result in severe brain damage or brain dead

Survival rate of patients with cardiac arrest in Korea: 7.5% (as of 2021; Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency)

• 국내 심정지 환자의 생존율 : 7.5% ('21년 기준, 질병관리청)

3. Method and order of CPR Amazwa studyed



Method of chest compressions and mouth to mouth			동영상
resuscitation সভল্প সুবেত্ৰত্ৰত আৰ			Video
	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	 30 times of chest compressions 가슴압 박 30회 -Lock fingers of both hands together, and press the sternum area with palms 양손을 깍지끼고 손바닥 아래 부위로 흉골 부위 압박 -100 to 120 times per minute by depth of about 5cm 분당 100~120회, 약 5cm 깊이 Mouth to mouth resuscitation 인공호흡 - Lean the head backward and open up the mouth to secure respiratory tract, followed by 2 times. 머리를 젖히고 입을 벌려 기도를 확보한 후 2회 	

알아둡시다 Important note Automated external defibrillator (AED) 자동제세동기(AED)

1. What is automated external defibrillator? **TREMUMER**

It is a tool used to restore the patient's heart to normal rhythm through electric shock. Apply CPR by using the AED if available nearby.

환자의 심장을 전기 충격을 통해 정상 리듬으로 회복시키게 해주는 도구로, 주변에 자동제세동기가 있다면 자동제 세동기를 활용하여 심폐소생술 실시

Installation site of AED **TREAT** AND THE ADD T

Business sites with over 300 full-time employees from the business places required to have a health manager

보건관리자를 두어야 하는 사업장 중 상시근로자 300명 이상 사업장

Public health and medical institutions 공공보건의료기관

Ambulance currently in operation by medical institutions 의료기관에서 운영 중인 구급차

Airport 공항

Passenger carriage from railway vehicles 철도차량 중 객차

Vessels of 20 tons or more 20톤 이상의 선박

Multi-family housing with over 500 households 500세대 이상의 공동주택

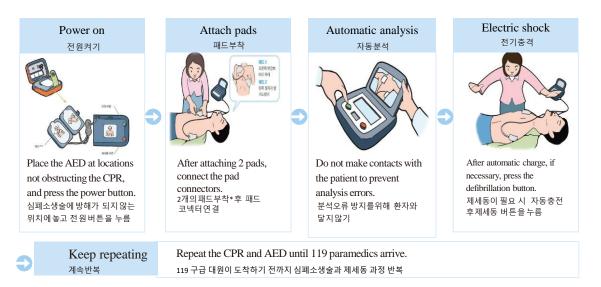
Railroad stations in a certain scale, terminal waiting rooms, sports stadiums, etc.

일정 규모 이상의 철도역사, 터미널 대합실 및 운동장 등

2. How to use AED **NEMMERIA**

% Cautions: Due to risks of electric shock, be sure to check if nearby people stay away from the patient before pressing the defibrillation button.

※ 주의사항 : 감전 위험이 있으므로 제세동 버튼을 누르기 전 반드시 주변 사람들이 환자와 떨어지도록 확인



*부착 위치 : 우측 쇄골 아래쪽과 좌측 가슴 바깥쪽 아래 겨드랑이 중앙선에 부착(패드에 부착 위치를 표시한 그림 존재) Site of attachment: Attach the pad at the center line of armpit below the right collar bone and outer side of left chest (picture displaying the site of pad attachment available)

Watch the safety video using QR code (episode of experience with safety activity) ▶ QR코드활용한안전동영상시청(안전활동체험편)



How to scan the QR code using mobile phone!! 휴대폰카메라를활용한QR코드스캔방법!!

휴대폰에 설치되어 있는 카메라 어플리케이션 실행
 Open the camera app installed at mobile phone



카메라 화면에 QR코드가 들어오도록 조정하고 1~2초간 대기
 Adjust the camera screen to the QR code, and standby for 1 or 2 seconds.



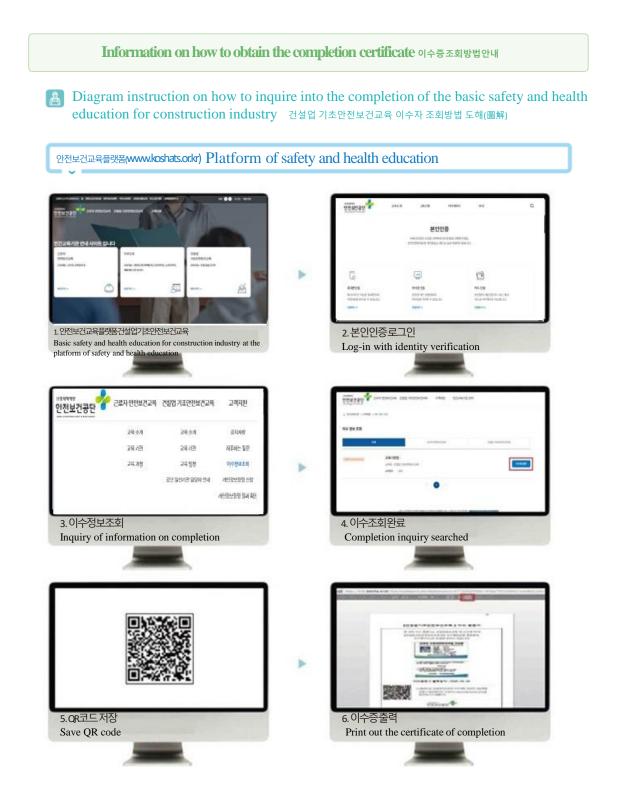
③연결 URL이 나타나면 클릭하기 Click the URL to connect when available



CHE 21/20 10 HC+ 131-

(4) 자료 또는 동영상 보기

View data or video



By Smart Phone (Escape from Safety and Health Crisis App) 스마트폰이용시앱위가 트웨어 전체





(전전보건공단) 유그건 유그건 전전보건고화하변(開始) 유아주-셔서 전전보건고화하변(開始) 유아주-셔서 고려지고 타이지고 도 단체에 우셔요. 사업건요 비진(진요도 단체에 우셔요. () 비진(진요도 단체에 우셔요. ()

1.위기탈출안전보건앱건설업기초안전보건교육 Basic safety and health education for construction industry through Escape from Safety and Health Crisis App

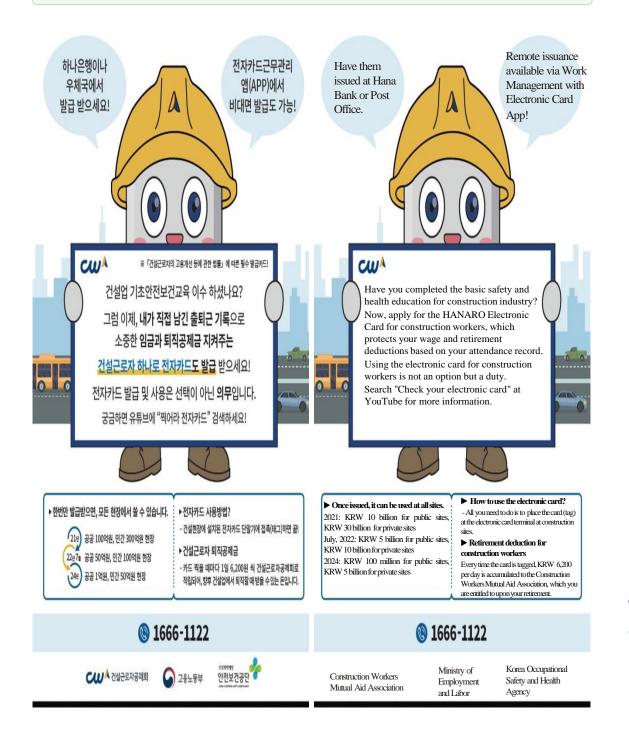
Inquiry into those who have completed

3.본인인증로그인 Log-in with identity verification



80 ◀ 안전보건공단 Korea Occupational Safety and Health Agency

건설근로자전자카드안내 Information on electronic card for construction workers



For First-time Workers in Construction Industry 건설업에 처음 종사하는 근로자를 위한

Standard Curriculum on Basic Safety and Health Education for Construction

Industry

건설업 기초안전보건교육 표준교재

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