

Construction Site Management

Key areas of a well-managed jobsite include:

🕒 Housekeeping

- A clean job site is important for the safety of workers and the public.
- Every process, operation, and task performed on a job site should include an enforced housekeeping program.
- Combustible material, long grass, and weeds can be a fire hazard.

🕒 Waste and debris removal

- Collect debris in a secure area away from the building – this will reduce the fire hazard especially from arson.
- Debris should be removed from the site on a regular basis – container services should be provided for larger projects.
- Garbage should not be burnt on site.
- Provide chutes or other approved devices for waste removal from above-grade floors.
- Put any oil-soaked and paint-saturated rags, clothing, waste, or combustible materials into metal safety containers with self-closing covers.

🕒 Material storage on the jobsite

- The amount of materials on the jobsite should be limited to reduce the theft potential. Coordinating delivery with suppliers is crucial.
- Materials should be stored in a suitable location, away from the building and in a manner that will reduce the fire exposure.

Good construction site management is important in avoiding losses such as fires, thefts, and injuries to people on site.



Risk Insights

Construction Site Management



- Materials must not block vehicle access to the site in the event that fire or other emergency services are required.
- Materials should be stored in a fenced compound whenever possible to reduce theft. A detection and alarm system protecting the compound will significantly improve the theft exposure.
- Use lock boxes located in secure area if tools and equipment must stay on the job site overnight.

🕒 No smoking policy

- Establish a no smoking policy and post “No Smoking” signs.
- Enforce the “No Smoking” policy on the jobsite.

🕒 Flammable and combustible liquids storage

- Store flammable liquids in a secure location away from other combustible materials.
- Use only approved safety containers to carry, dispense and store flammable and combustible liquids.
- Use only approved storage cabinets to store containers of flammable and combustible liquids.
- Limit the quantities of flammable and combustible liquids on site.
- Consider using a separate storage and mixing room if you store more than 22 litres (five gallons) of flammable and combustible liquid.

🕒 Hot work

- Survey the hot work area and always remove or protect combustible material.
- Use thermal barriers (e.g. ceramic flame guard) to protect combustible material that cannot be removed.
- Have a multi-purpose ABC fire extinguisher nearby at all times. The minimum rating should be 4A40BC.
- Conduct a fire watch for at least 30 minutes after finishing hot work. Review your policy wording as longer than 30 minutes may be required.

🕒 Temporary heating

- Only units listed and labelled as appropriate for this function by a recognized testing organization should be used on the jobsite.
- Temporary heaters should be used for their intended purpose only. They should be installed and operated according to manufacturer’s instructions.
- A written operating procedure should be established, based on the manufacturer’s instructions. This will help ensure safe installation and operation of the unit.
- Each heater has a data plate indicating the necessary clearances to combustibles, ventilation requirements and fuel type, etc. You must adhere to these specifications.
- Multi-purpose fire extinguishers (minimum 4A 40BC) should be provided where temporary heaters are used.

About Us

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