

SEMANA CANPAT CONSTRUÇÃO 2021

CANPAT
2021
Comitê Nacional
de Prevenção de
Acidentes de
Trabalho



4 A 8 DE OUTUBRO

CONSTRUÇÃO CIVIL

PRINCIPAIS CAUSAS DE ACIDENTES
NA INDÚSTRIA DA CONSTRUÇÃO

SEMANA CANPAT CONSTRUÇÃO 2021



4 A 8 DE OUTUBRO

DADOS ESTATÍSTICOS BRASIL 2020

Dados acidentários BRASIL - 2020



ACIDENTES

446.885



-30%



ÓBITOS

1.867



+13%



ACID. TÍPICO

308.874



-17%



DOENÇA

27.580



+215%



ÓBITO TÍPICO

1.184



-13%



ACIDENTES

446.885

2.8 million

693,000

638,000

NEWS RELEASE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



For release 10:00 a.m. (ET) Wednesday, November 4, 2020

USDL-20-2030

Technical information: (202) 691-6170 • IIFSTAFF@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/iif
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

EMPLOYER-REPORTED WORK

Private industry employers reported 2.8 million unchanged from 2018, the Bureau of Labor Statistics Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

In 2019, the incidence rate of total recordable time equivalent (FTE) workers, which was the incidence rate of days away from work (DAI) incidence rate of days of job transfer and rest workers, which were the rates reported in 20

There were 888,220 nonfatal injuries and illnesses one day of work in 2019, essentially unchanged from 2018. For more information, visit <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf>



Workplace injury

111

Workers killed at work in 2019/20

693,000

Workers sustaining a non-fatal injury according to self-reports from the Labour Force Survey in 2019/20

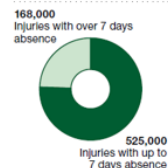
65,427

Employee non-fatal injuries reported by employers under RIDDOR in 2019/20

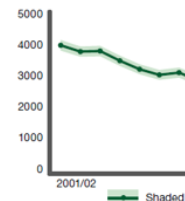
6.3 million

Estimated working days lost due to non-fatal workplace injuries according to self-reports from the Labour Force Survey in 2019/20

Estimated self-reported non-fatal injuries, 2019/20



Estimated self-reported work per 100,000 workers



Work-related ill health

1.6 million

Workers suffering from work-related ill health (new or long-standing) in 2019/20

638,000

Workers suffering from a new case of work-related ill health in 2019/20

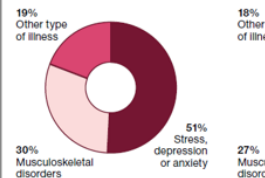
32.5 million

Working days lost due to work-related ill health in 2019/20

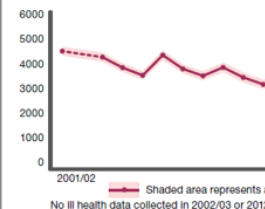
13,000

Deaths each year estimated to be linked to past exposure at work, primarily to chemicals or dust

New and long-standing cases of work-related ill health by type, 2019/20



Work-related ill health per 100,000 worker





ÓBITOS

1.867

5,333 fatal

111

NEWS RELEASE

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



For release 10:00 a.m. (ET) Wednesday, December 16, 2020

Technical information: (202) 691-6170 • iifstaff@bls.gov • www.bls.gov/iif

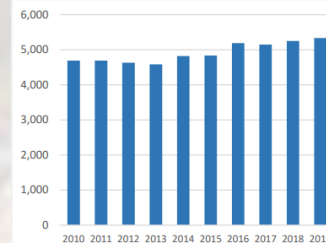
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • PressOffice@bls.gov

USD L-20-2265

NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES IN 2019

There were 5,333 fatal work injuries recorded in the United States in 2019, a 2 percent increase from the 5,250 in 2018, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics report was 3.5 fatalities per 100,000 full-time equivalent (chart 2.) These data are from the Census of Fatal

Chart 1. Number of fatal work injuries, 2010-19



<https://www.bls.gov/news.release>

Key facts



1.6 million

Work-related ill health cases (new or long-standing) in 2019/20

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months



0.7 million

Workers sustaining a non-fatal injury in 2019/20

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey



38.8 million

Working days lost due to work-related ill health and non-fatal workplace injuries in 2019/20

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey



0.8 million

Work-related stress, depression or anxiety cases (new or long-standing) in 2019/20

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months



65,427

Non-fatal injuries to employees reported by employers in 2019/20

Source: RIDDOR



12,000

Lung disease deaths each year estimated to be linked to past exposures at work

Source: Counts from mesothelioma and other death certificates and estimates from epidemiological information



0.5 million

Work-related musculoskeletal disorder cases (new or long-standing) in 2019/20

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months



111

Fatal injuries to workers in 2019/20

Source: RIDDOR



2,446

Mesothelioma deaths in 2018 with a similar number of lung cancer deaths linked to past exposures to asbestos

Source: Mesothelioma death certificates



10.6 billion

Annual costs of new cases of work-related ill health in 2018/19, excluding long-latency illness such as cancer

Source: Estimates based on HSE Costs to Britain Model



5.6 billion

Annual costs of workplace injury in 2018/19

Source: Estimates based on HSE Costs to Britain Model



16.2 billion

Annual costs of work-related injury and new cases of ill health in 2018/19, excluding long-latency illness such as cancer

Source: Estimates based on HSE Costs to Britain Model

Health and safety at work Summary statistics for Great Britain 2020

Key facts

**1.6 million**

Work-related ill health cases (new or long-standing) in 2019/20

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months

**0.8 million**

Work-related stress, depression or anxiety cases (new or long-standing) in 2019/20

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months

**0.5 million**

Work-related musculoskeletal disorder cases (new or long-standing) in 2019/20

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey, people who worked in the last 12 months

**10.6 billion**

Annual costs of new cases of work-related ill health in 2018/19, excluding long-latency illness such as cancer

Source: Estimates based on HSE Costs to Britain Model

**0.7 million**

Workers sustaining a non-fatal injury in 2019/20

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey

**65,427**

Non-fatal injuries to employees reported by employers in 2019/20

Source: RIDDOR

**111**

Fatal injuries to workers in 2019/20

Source: RIDDOR

**5.6 billion**

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Source: Estimates based on HSE Costs to Britain Model

**38.8 million**

Working days lost due to work-related ill health and non-fatal workplace injuries in 2019/20

Source: Estimates based on self-reports from the Labour Force Survey

**12,000**

Lung disease deaths each year estimated to be linked to past exposures at work

Source: Counts from mesothelioma and other death certificates and estimates from epidemiological information

**2,446**

Mesothelioma deaths in 2018 with a similar number of lung cancer deaths linked to past exposures to asbestos

Source: Mesothelioma death certificates

**16.2 billion**

Annual costs of work-related injury and new cases of ill health in 2018/19, excluding long-latency illness such as cancer

Source: Estimates based on HSE Costs to Britain Model

Dados acidentários BRASIL- 2020

INDÚSTRIA DA CONSTRUÇÃO



ACIDENTES

30.272



+82%



ÓBITOS

212



+307%



ACID. TÍPICO

22.808



+352%



DOENÇA

244



+321%



ÓBITO TÍPICO

159



+218%



Dados acidentários



ÓBITOS
1.867

BRASIL 2020



ÓBITOS
CONSTRUÇÃO
212



ÓBITOS
5.333'

EUA 2019



ÓBITOS
CONSTRUÇÃO
1.069'



Dados acidentários - 2020

INDÚSTRIA DA CONSTRUÇÃO



SÃO PAULO 9.496

MINAS GERAIS 3.795

PARANÁ 2.488

SANTA CATARINA 2.032

RIO GRANDE DO SUL 1.862

RIO DE JANEIRO 1.815

BAHIA 1.155



Dados acidentários - 2020

INDÚSTRIA DA CONSTRUÇÃO



ACIDENTES TÍPICOS 7.429



DOENÇAS 72



ÓBITOS 27



Dados acidentários - 2020

INDÚSTRIA DA CONSTRUÇÃO



MINAS GERAIS



ACIDENTES TÍPICOS 2.919



DOENÇAS 39



ÓBITOS 23



Dados acidentários - 2020

INDÚSTRIA DA CONSTRUÇÃO



PARANÁ



ACIDENTES TÍPICOS 2.045



DOENÇAS 13



ÓBITOS 16

97%



3%



37,8

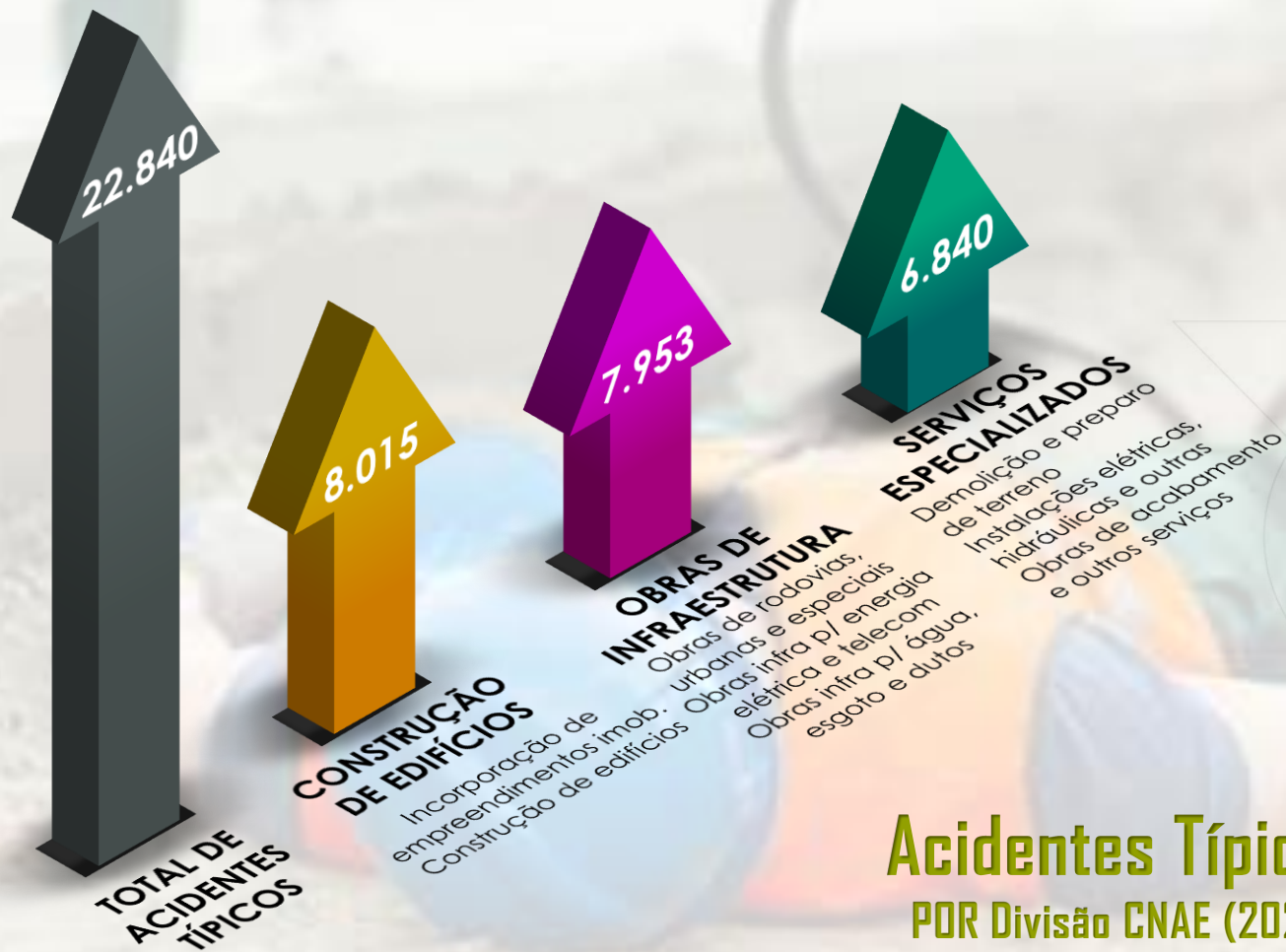


36,8



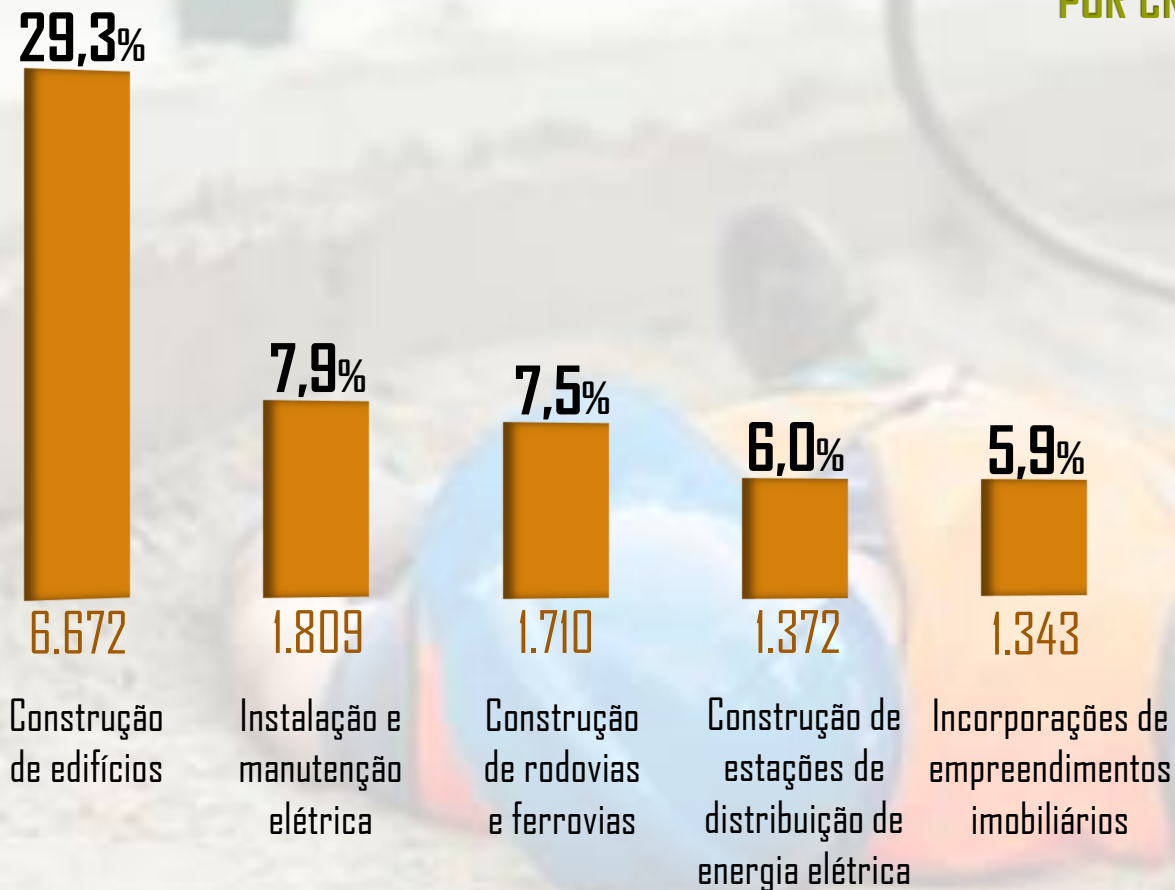
ACIDENTES

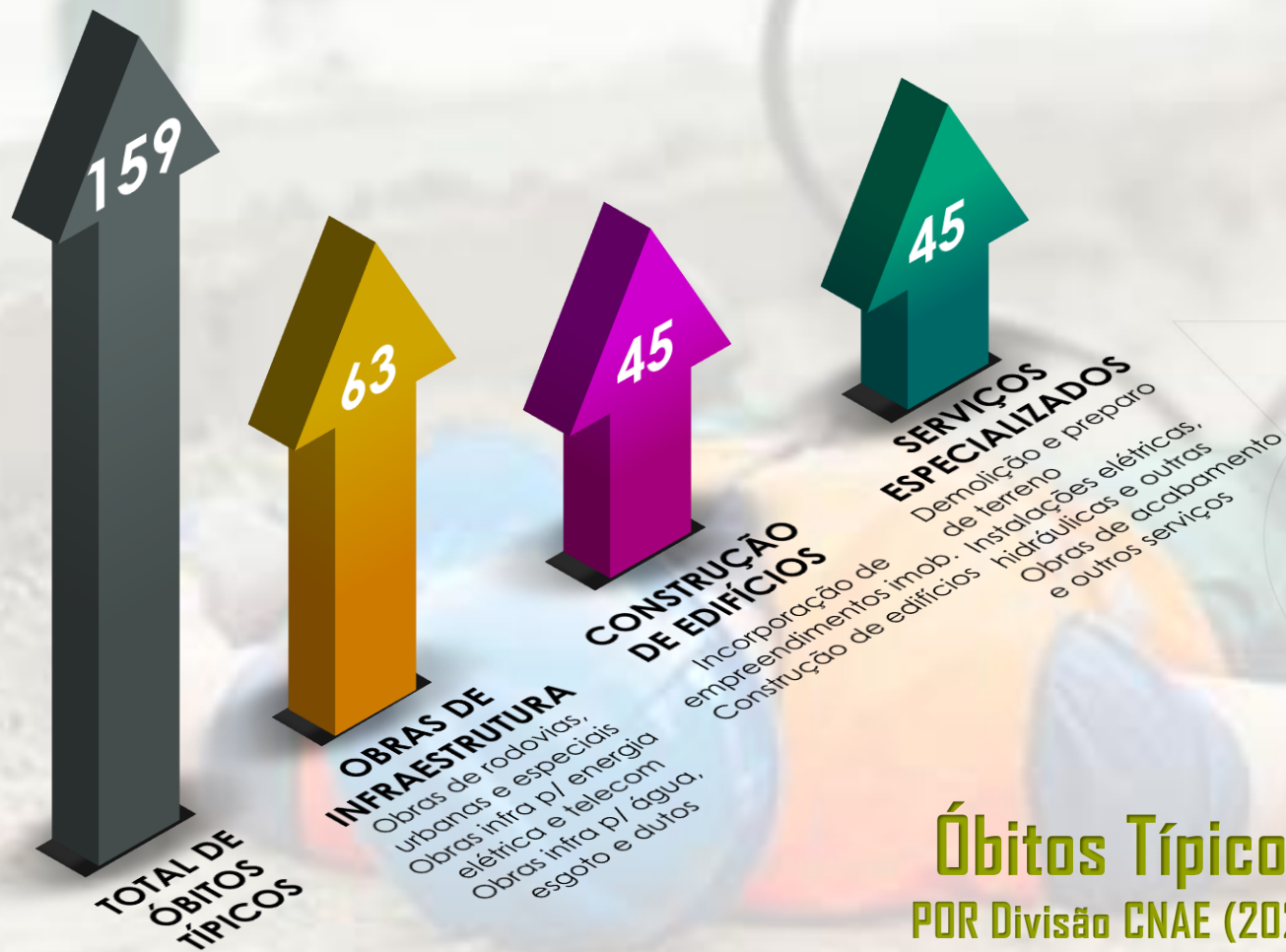
IDADE MÉDIA DOS ACIDENTADOS



Acidentes Típicos
POR Divisão CNAE (2020)

Acidentes Típicos POR CNAE (2020)

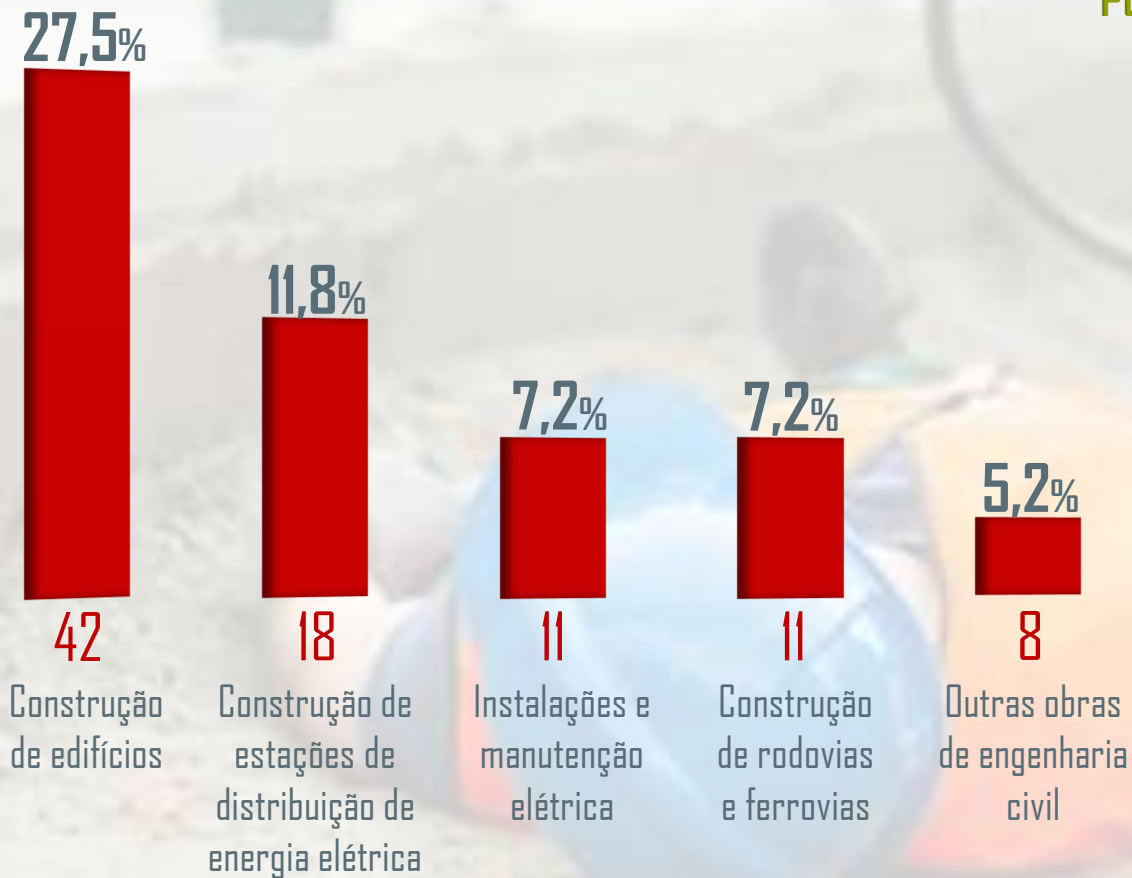


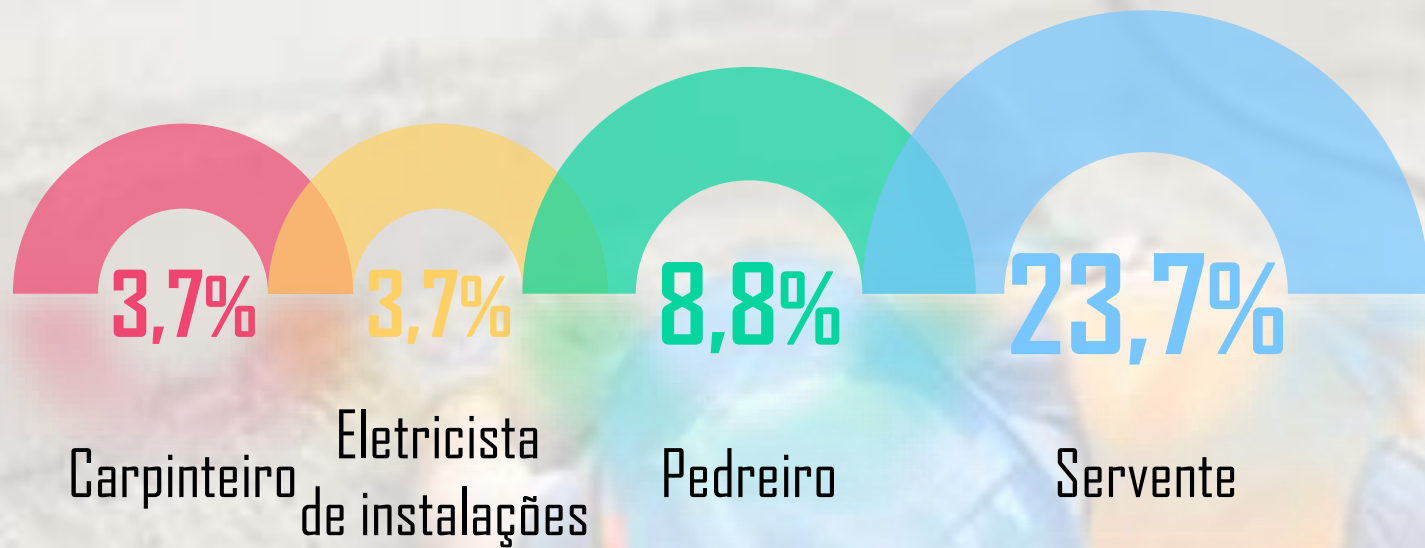


Óbitos Típicos
POR Divisão CNAE (2020)



Óbitos Típicos POR CNAE (2020)





Acidentes Típicos (2020)
Classificação Brasileira de Ocupações



Óbitos Típicos (2020)
Classificação Brasileira de Ocupações



Óbitos Típicos (2020)

Classificação Doenças

12,3%
Traumatismo intracraniano

S06

10,8%
Traumatismos múltiplos
não especificados

T07

10,4%
Mortes súbitas de
causa desconhecida

R96

S62

9,9%
Fratura ao nível do
punho e da mão

S61

8,9%
Ferimento do
punho e mão

S92

4,9%
Fratura do pé
(exceto do tornozelo)

Acidentes Típicos (2020)

Classificação Doenças

PRINCIPAIS CAUSAS DE ÓBITOS
Indústria da Construção
2019

1 APRISIONAMENTO — 28,8%

2 QUEDA — 25,4%

3 IMPACTO — 25,0%

4 CHOQUE
ELÉTRICO — 11,4%



Reino Unido
Indústria da Construção



61,000

non-fatal injuries to
workers each year

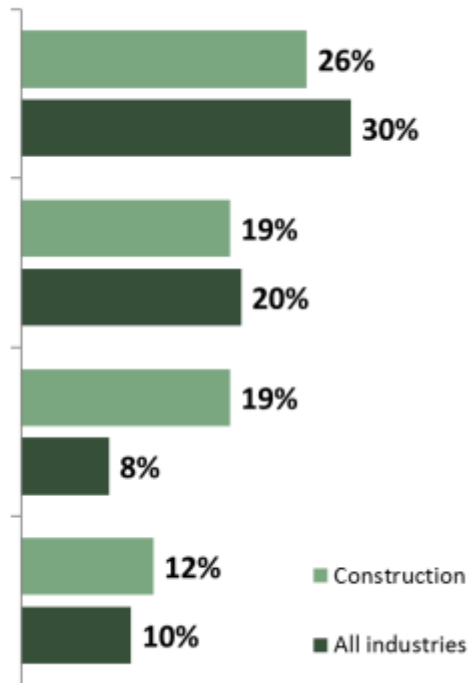
The rate of self-
reported non-fatal
injury to workers
shows a downward
trend

Slips, trips or falls on same
level

Injured while handling,
lifting or carrying

Falls from a height

Struck by moving,
including flying/falling,
object



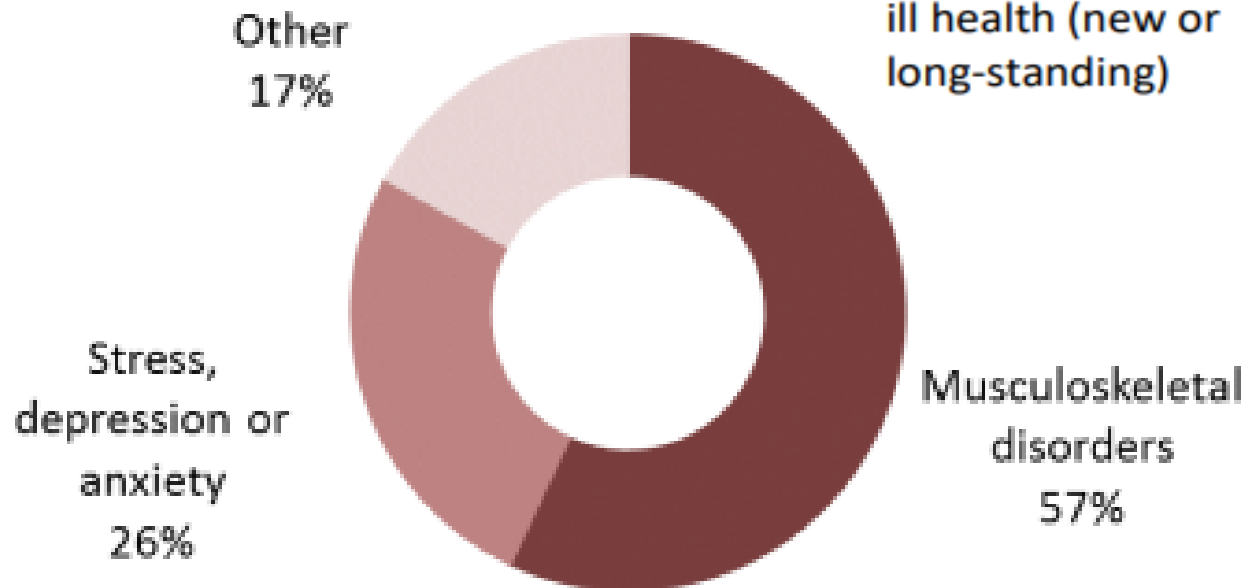


Reino Unido
Indústria da Construção



81,000

workers suffering
from work-related
ill health (new or
long-standing)



**Proteção
coletiva
contra queda**

1º



**Sistema GR
em andaime**

2º



**Abertura
de piso**

3º



Treinamento

4º





EUA Indústria da Construção

A seguir estão os 10 padrões mais frequentemente citados pela Federal OSHA no ano fiscal de 2020 (1 d

1. **Proteção contra quedas, construção** (29 CFR 1926.501) [página de tópicos de saúde e segurança]
2. Padrão de comunicação de risco, indústria geral (29 CFR 1910.1200) [página de tópicos de segu
3. Proteção respiratória, indústria geral (29 CFR 1910.134) [página de tópicos de saúde e segurança]
4. **Andaimes, requisitos gerais, construção** (29 CFR 1926.451) [página de tópicos de saúde e segur
5. **Escadas, construção** (29 CFR 1926.1053) [página de tópicos de saúde e segurança da OSHA]
6. Controle de energia perigosa (bloqueio / sinalização), indústria geral (29 CFR 1910.147) [página
7. Caminhões industriais motorizados, indústria geral (29 CFR 1910.178) [página de tópicos de sa
8. Requisitos de treinamento de proteção contra quedas (29 CFR 1926.503) [página de tópicos de
9. Proteção ocular e facial (29 CFR 1926.102) [página de tópicos de saúde e segurança da OSHA]

INFORMALIDADE

TRABALHADORES SEM CAPACITAÇÃO

NORMAS DEFASADAS

FALTA DE INFORMAÇÕES
FALTA DE ESTRUTURA DE FISCALIZAÇÃO

CAUSAS
ESTRUTURAIS

CANPAT
2021

Comitê Nacional
de Prevenção dos
Acidentes do
Trabalho



CANPAT CONSTRUÇÃO
2021

SEMANA CANPAT CONSTRUÇÃO 2021

INFORMALIDADE – 2020

INDÚSTRIA DA CONSTRUÇÃO

46%

INFORMALIDADE – 2020

INDÚSTRIA DA CONSTRUÇÃO

58%

38%

59%

51%

36%



ORÇAMENTO – 2021

INSPEÇÃO DO TRABALHO

PO	DESCRIÇÃO	LOA
0005	INSPEÇÃO EM SEGURANÇA E SAÚDE NO TRABALHO	3.656.000,00
0009	FISCALIZAÇÃO DE OBRIGAÇÕES TRABALHISTAS E DA ARRECADAÇÃO DO FGTS	19.737.706,00
000D	RESSARCIMENTO A EMPREGADORES NÃO-OPTANTES PELO BENEFÍCIO FISCAL PREVISTO NAS LEIS N. 6.321, DE 1976 E 6.542, DE 1978	453.000,00
CV19	CORONAVÍRUS (COVID-19)	0,00

Orçamento OSHA

Dotações para o ano fiscal de 2021: \$ 591.787.000.

Dotações para o ano fiscal de 2020: \$ 581.787.000.

Dotações para o ano fiscal de 2019: \$ 557.787.000

<https://www.osha.gov/data/commonstats>



GRO

Levantamento preliminar
de perigos

Identificação de perigos

Avaliação de riscos

Controle dos riscos

Tomar as
medidas para
melhoria
contínua e
alcançar os
resultados
pretendidos

4

Identificar os perigos
Avaliar os riscos
Determinar medidas de controle

1



Monitorar todo o
processo em relação aos
objetivos de SST

3

Implementar
as medidas
de controle

2



Gerenciamento dos Riscos Ocupacionais de terceiros



(Leis 6.019/74) Art. 5-A § 3º - É **responsabilidade da contratante** garantir as **condições de segurança, higiene e salubridade dos trabalhadores**, quando o trabalho for realizado em suas dependências ou local previamente convencionado em contrato.

(ISO 45.001) - Uma **organização é responsável** pela **saúde e segurança ocupacional dos trabalhadores e outros** que podem ser afetados por suas atividades. Esta responsabilidade inclui promover e proteger sua saúde física e mental.

(OIT) - O **empregador deve ter responsabilidade global** pela **proteção da segurança e saúde dos trabalhadores e** demonstrar liderança nas atividades de SST na organização.