

# **Early Integration of Safety into Construction Projects**

---

by  
Jimmie Hinze  
University of Florida

# **To Finish a Project Safely**

---

## **Begin to Address Safety Early**

- ◎ **Don't Wait Until Construction  
Work Begins**

# The Phases of a Construction Project

Conceptual Design

Detailed Engineering

Procurement

Construction

Start-up

This is **not** the time to start to address safety



Start date

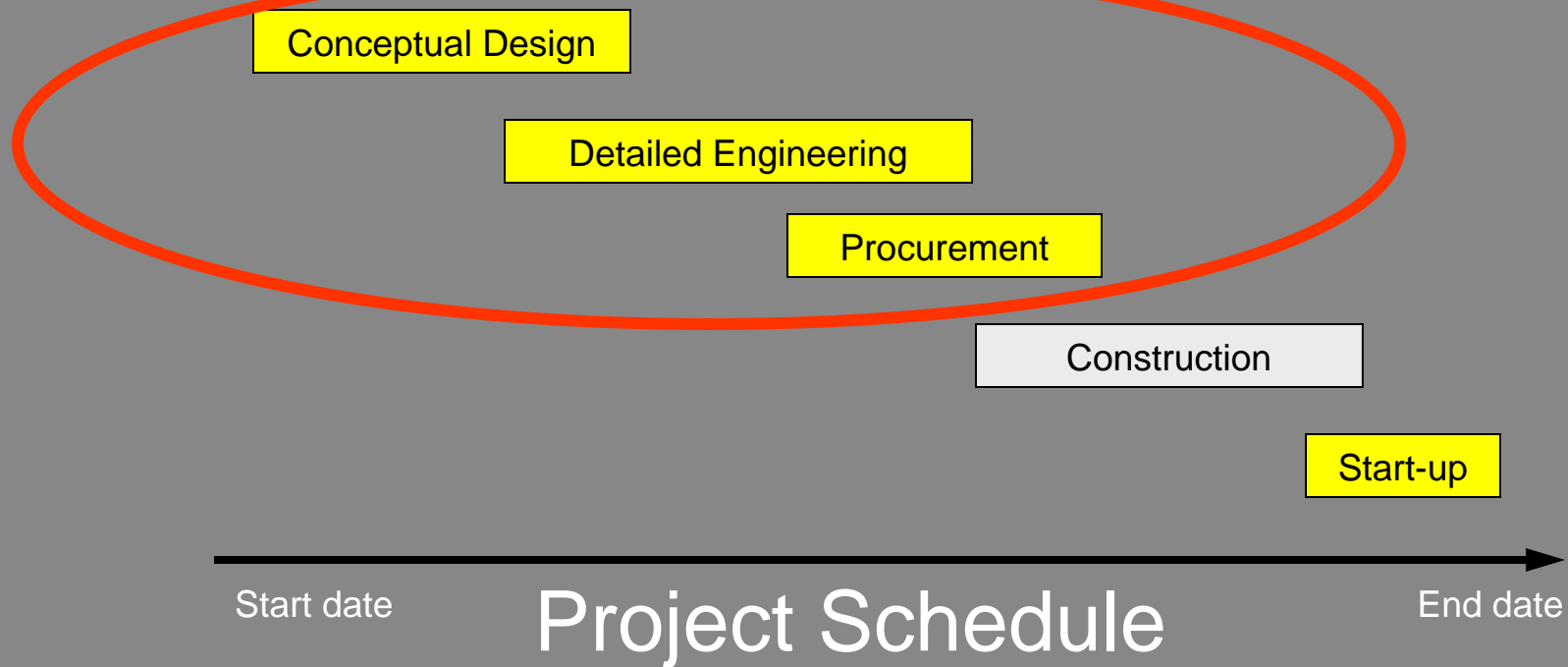
Project Schedule

End date

# **Which Parties Influence the Safety of Construction Workers?**

- ◎ **Workers**
- ◎ **Supervisors**
- ◎ **Employers (Contractors)**
- ◎ **Subcontractors**

# The Phases of a Construction Project

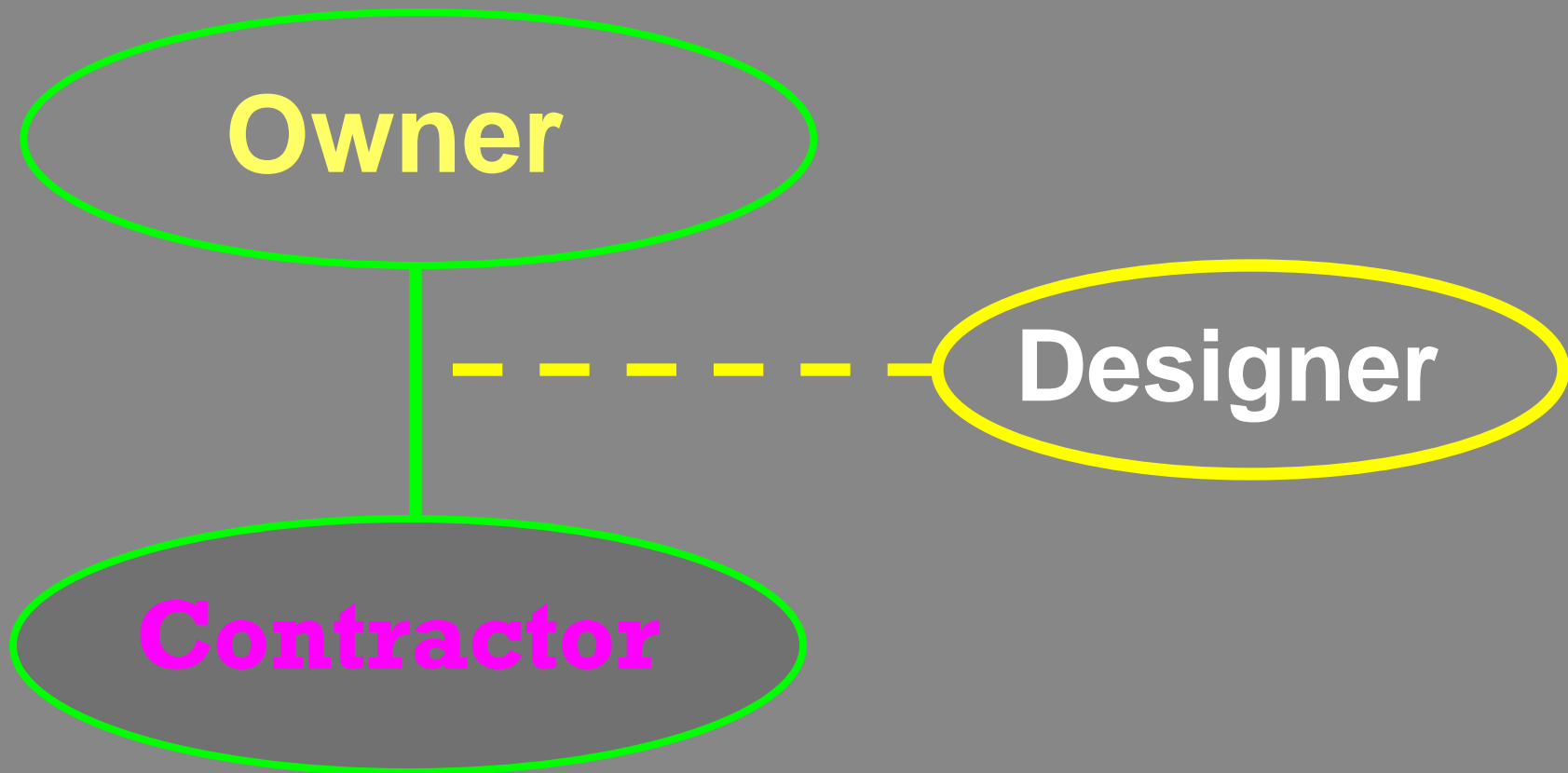


# **Which Parties Influence the Safety of Construction Workers?**

- ◎ **Workers**
- ◎ **Supervisors**
- ◎ **Employers (Contractors)**
- ◎ **Subcontractors**
- ◎ **Owners**
- ◎ **Designers**

# **Traditional Contractual Organization: Design-Bid-Build**

---



# **The Old View was that Safety is the Responsibility of the Contractor**

- ◎ The Goal of Zero Injuries is Not Compatible with the Old View
- ◎ The Bar has been Raised
- ◎ Moving away from the Traditional Adversarial Relationships
- ◎ To be Successful with Safety, the Owner Plays a Pivotal Role



# **Three Specific Areas will be Explored**

- 1. Make the Facility Safer to Construct by Design**
- 2. Contractually Require the Constructor to Meet Specific Minimum Safety Mandates**
- 3. Contract with Firms that Demonstrate a High Probability of Delivering a Safe Project**

---

**1.**

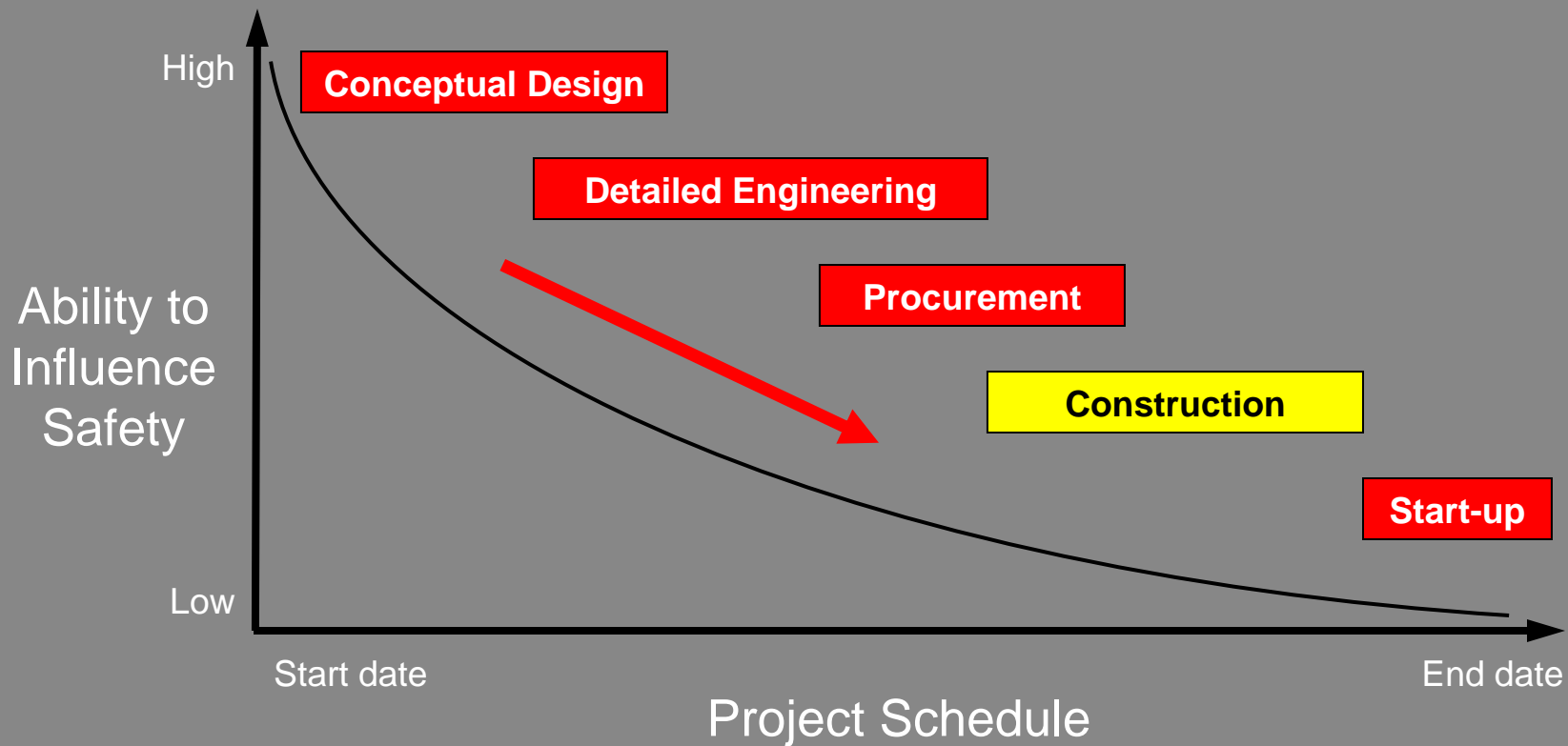
**Designing for Construction  
Worker Safety**

# **The First Major Phase of a Project is the Design**

---

- ◎ **In the Design Phase: This is the Earliest Opportunity to Incorporate Safety into the Project**

# Why consider safety early?



(Source: Szymberski, R., "Construction Project Safety Planning." TAPPI Journal, Vol. 80, No. 11, pp. 69-74.)

# Identify the Hazards Early in the Design Process

---

- ◎ Objective is to design the hazards “out”

# **Do Designers Think about Safety When They Make Design Decisions?**

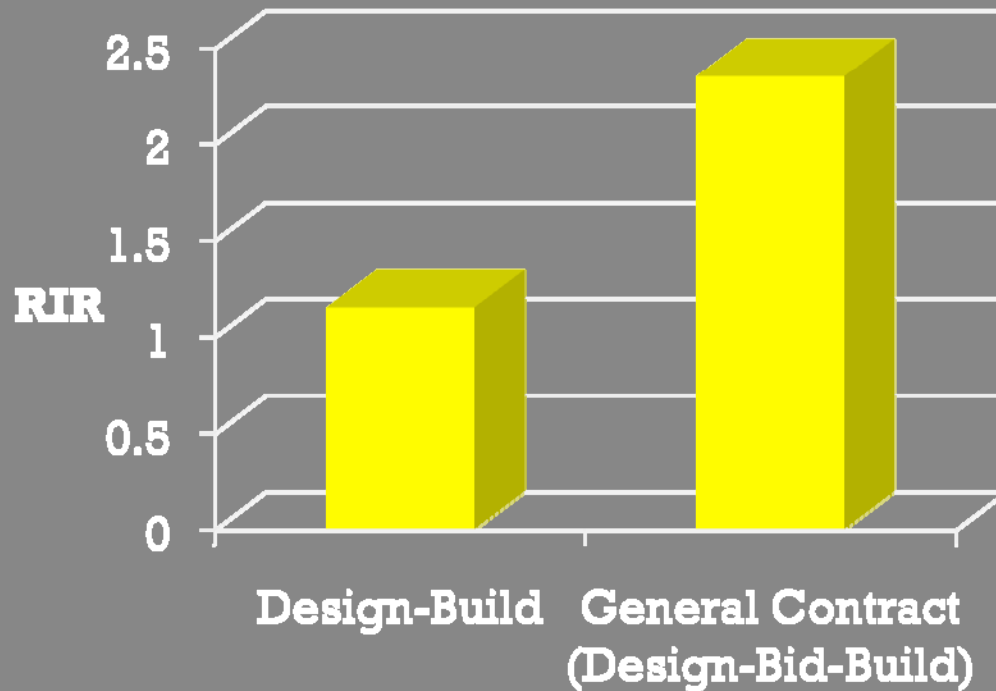
- ◎ Yes, but their focus is generally on the safety of the end users of the facility
- ◎ Generally, the safety of construction workers is not considered
- ◎ Construction safety is viewed as being the responsibility of the contractor

# **Construction Input Should Ideally Occur During the Programming Phase (the earlier, the better)**

- ◎ **Evaluate major building concepts**
- ◎ **Make structural decisions that effect hoisting and overall project sequencing and pacing**
- ◎ **Establish building layout**
- ◎ **Conduct Value Engineering**
- ◎ **Conduct Safety Constructability Reviews**
-

# Does Designing for Safety Make a Difference?

- ◎ RIR (OSHA Recordable Injury Rate)
  - Number of OSHA recordable injuries per 200,000 worker hours



(Source: "The Owner's Role in Construction Safety", CII RS-190-1, March 2003)



---

# Design for Safety is a Simple Concept

- ◎ **Unfortunately, many designers are reluctant to embrace this concept**

# Why are many designers reluctant to design for safety?

- No formal training in designing for construction worker safety
- Not a traditional function
- Safety is viewed as being the Contractor's Responsibility
- Few Standard Safety Design Guidelines
- Fear of Liability

# **Owners Can Insist that Designers Address Safety in Their Designs**

---

- ◎ The Owner's Involvement Will Be Critical on Many Projects

# Design for Safety Examples

- **Permanent guardrails installed around skylights.**
- **Domed, rather than flat, skylights with shatterproof glass or strengthening wires.**
- **Skylight installed on a raised curb.**



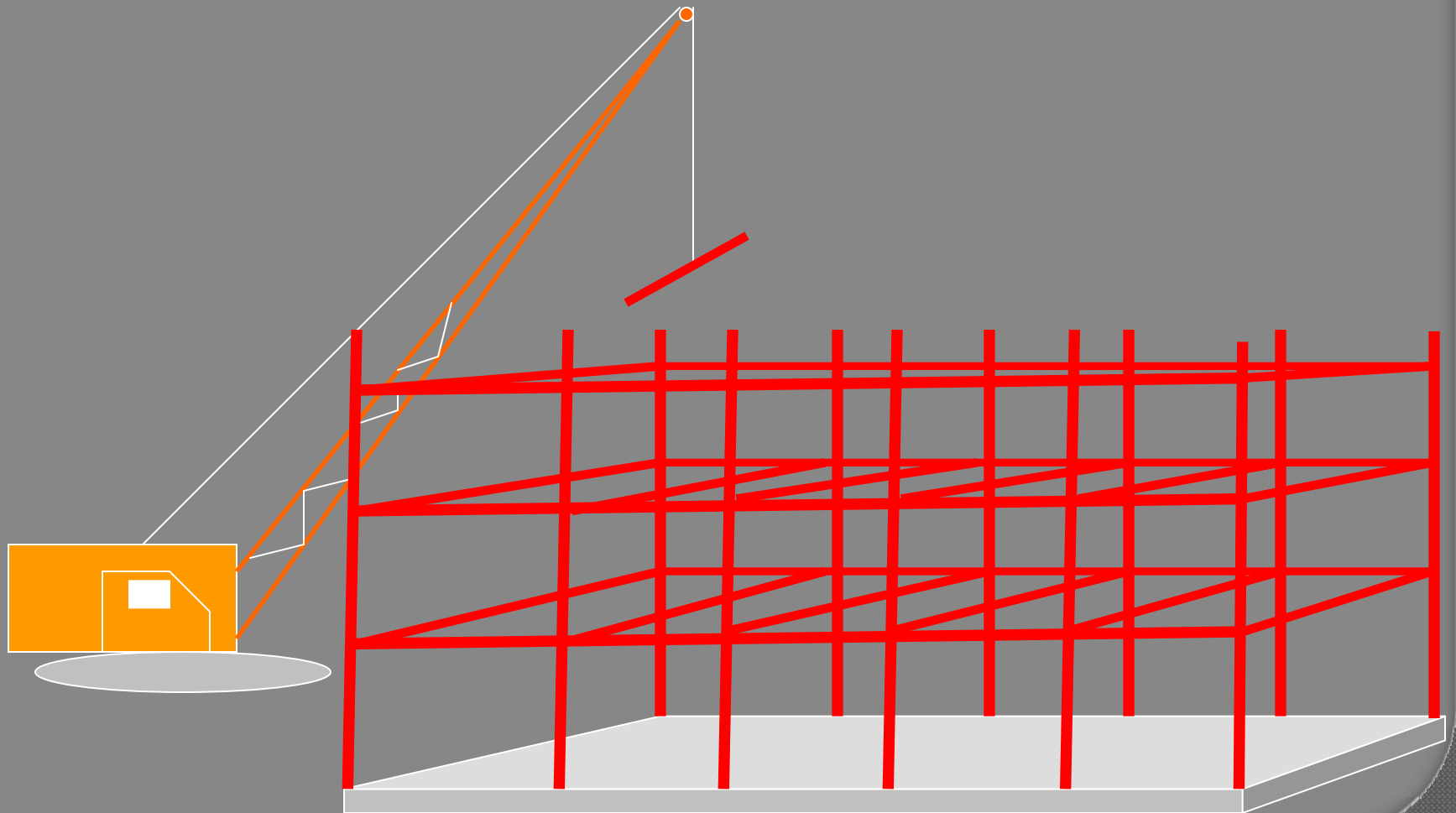
# Examples of Designing for Construction Worker Safety

---

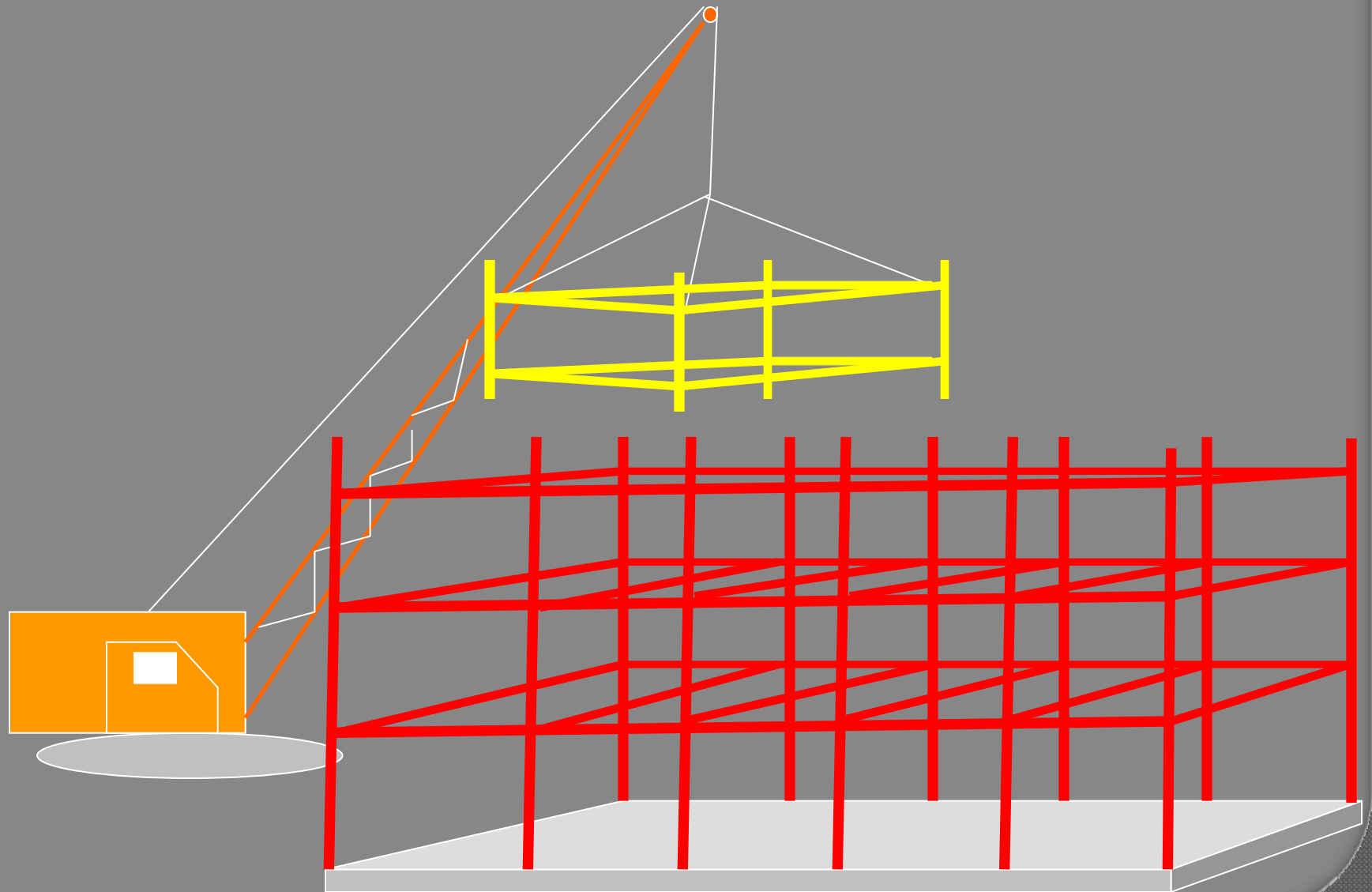


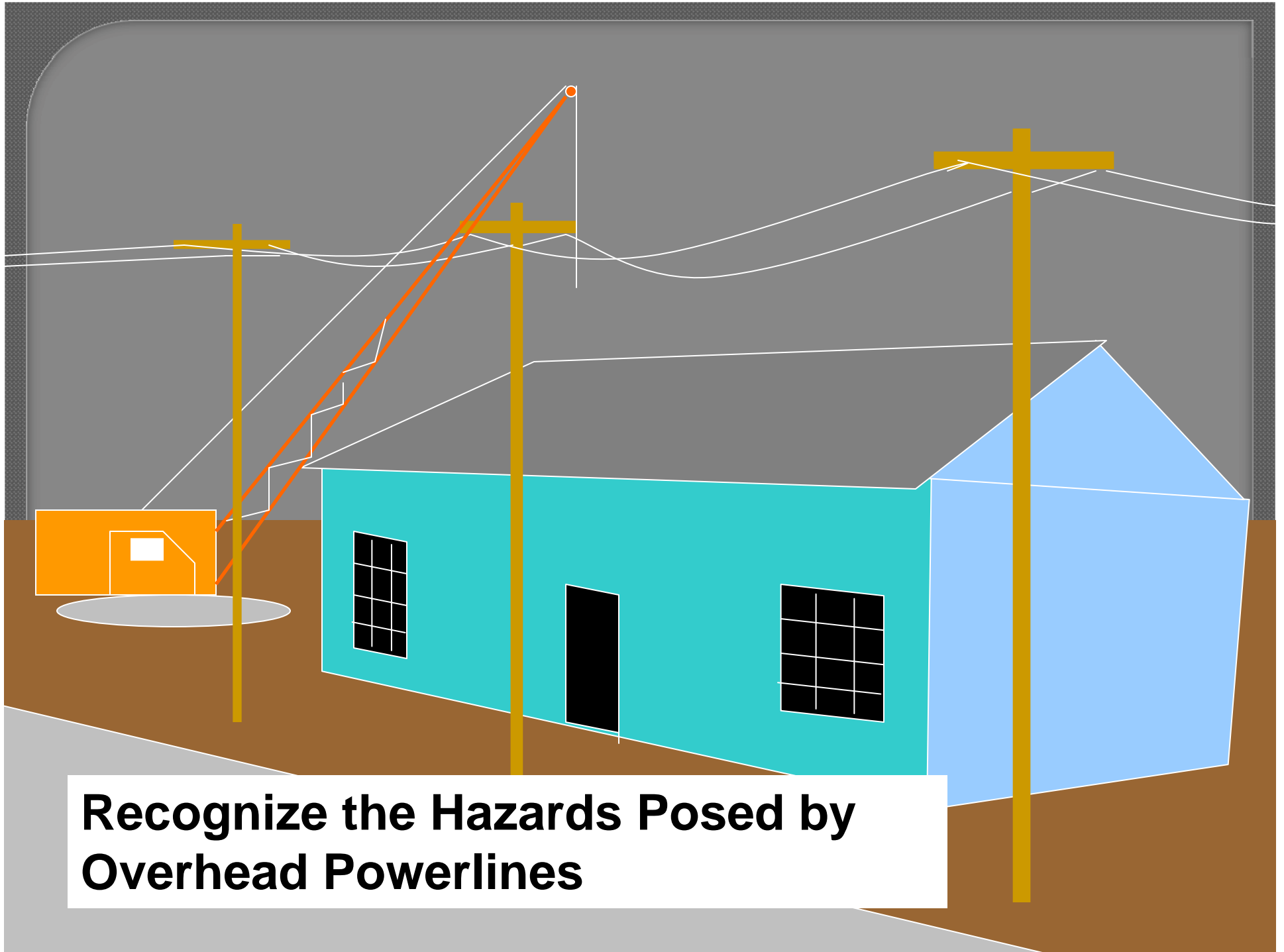
Modification  
of Parapets

# Avoid the Old Approach of Constructing Steel Structures by Installing One Member at a Time



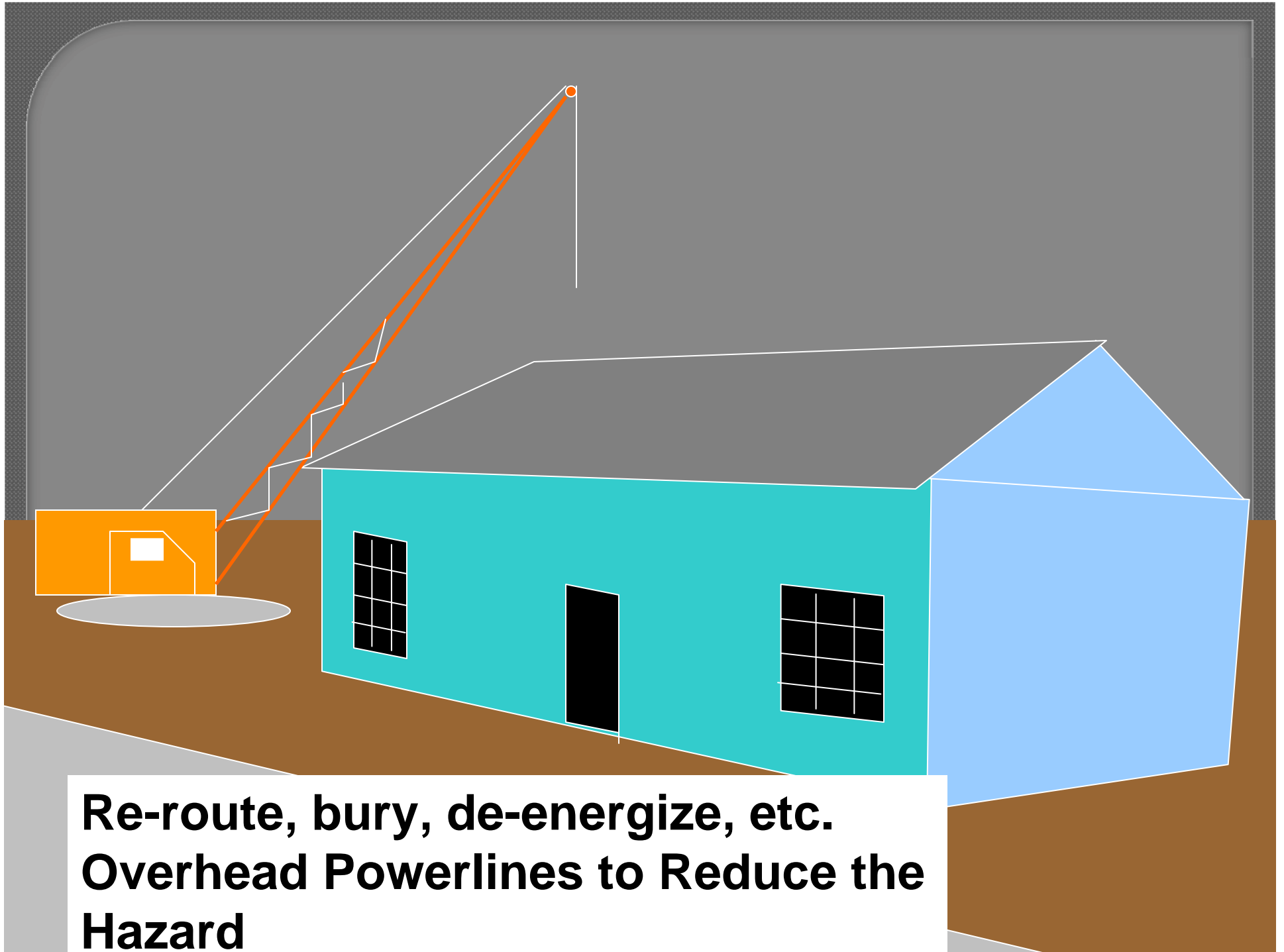
# Install Assemblies to Reduce the Exposure of Making Connections on Steel Structures





**Recognize the Hazards Posed by Overhead Powerlines**

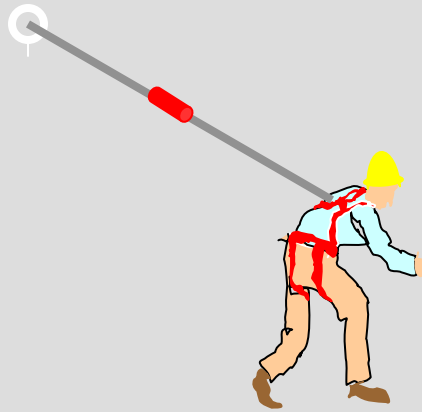




**Re-route, bury, de-energize, etc.  
Overhead Powerlines to Reduce the  
Hazard**

# Incorporate Roof Anchors in the Design

---







The diagram shows a person's leg in blue pants and a yellow boot with a black heel standing on a grey platform. Below the platform, five white circular rebar (#10's) are spaced evenly. Two arrows point from the text below to the second and third rebar from the left. The text 'Notice the Tripping Hazard' is positioned to the right of the leg.

**Notice the  
Tripping  
Hazard**

**#10's Spaced at 12" o.c.**



The diagram shows a cross-section of a person's leg and foot standing on a concrete slab. The leg is represented by a blue vertical shape, and the foot is a yellow boot with a black sole. Below the foot is a horizontal row of white circles representing rebar. Two arrows point from the text below to the first and second rebar from the left. The background is a grey concrete slab with rounded corners.

**Reduced Trip Hazard**

**#5's Spaced at 3" o.c.**

---

**Always Keep Thinking  
about Construction Worker  
Safety as Design Decisions  
are being Made**

---

**2.**

**Contract Provisions that  
Promote Construction  
Worker Safety**

---

**The Contract Should  
Mandate that the  
Constructor Comply with  
Specific Requirements  
during the Construction  
Phase**



# Contract Requirements

- Contractor must comply with the local, state and federal safety regulations (100%)
- Contractor must comply with safety requirements beyond the OSHA regulations (88.1%)
- Contractor must place at least one full-time safety representative on the project (83.1%)
- Contractor must provide specified minimum training for the workers (62.7%)

# Contract Requirements

- Contractor must report all lost time injuries to the owner (98.3%)
- Contractor must report all OSHA recordable injuries to the owner (96.6%)
- Contractor must include personnel from the owner in coordination meetings (67.8%)
- Contractor must submit subcontractor list to owner for approval (79.7%)

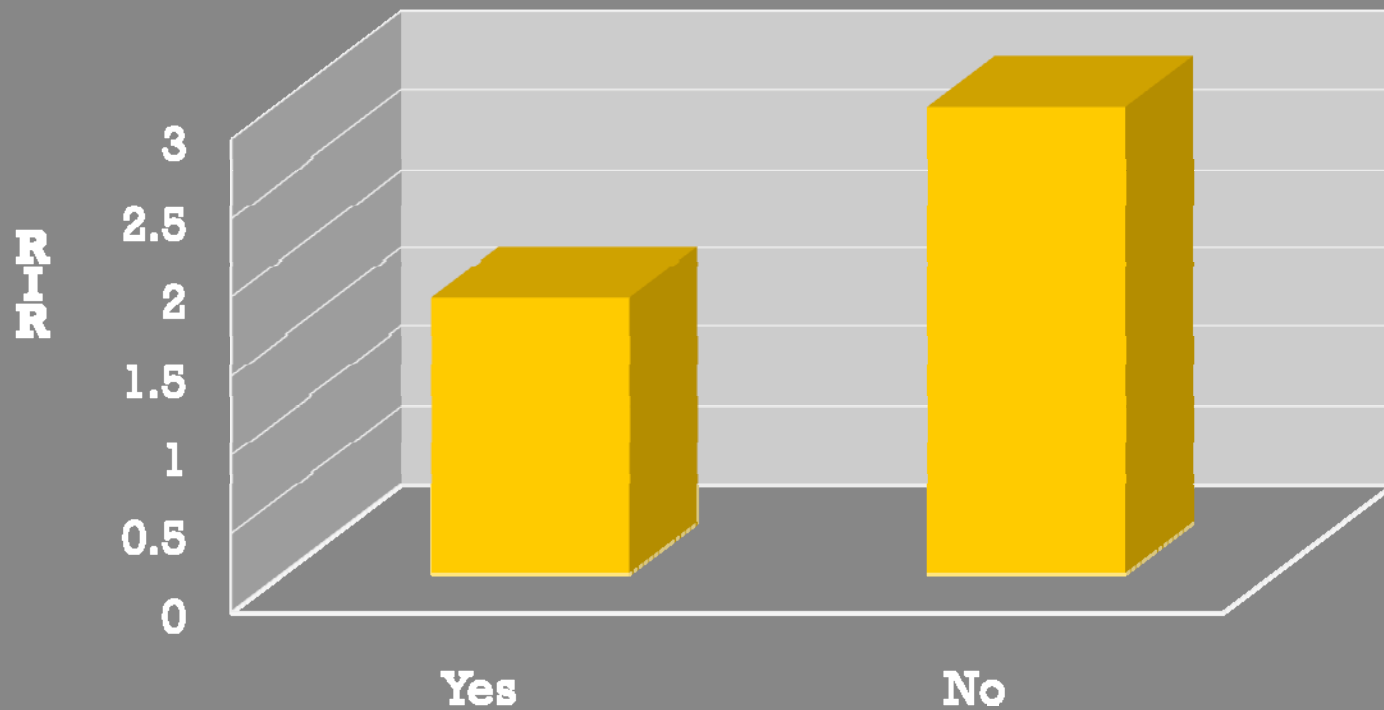
# Contract Requirements

- Contractor must implement a substance abuse program (93.2%)
- Contractor must participate in site safety audits (88.1%)
- Contractor must conduct weekly safety meetings for the workers (93.2%)
- Contractor must submit a site-specific safety plan (84.7%)
- Contractor must submit a safety policy signed by its CEO (52.5%)

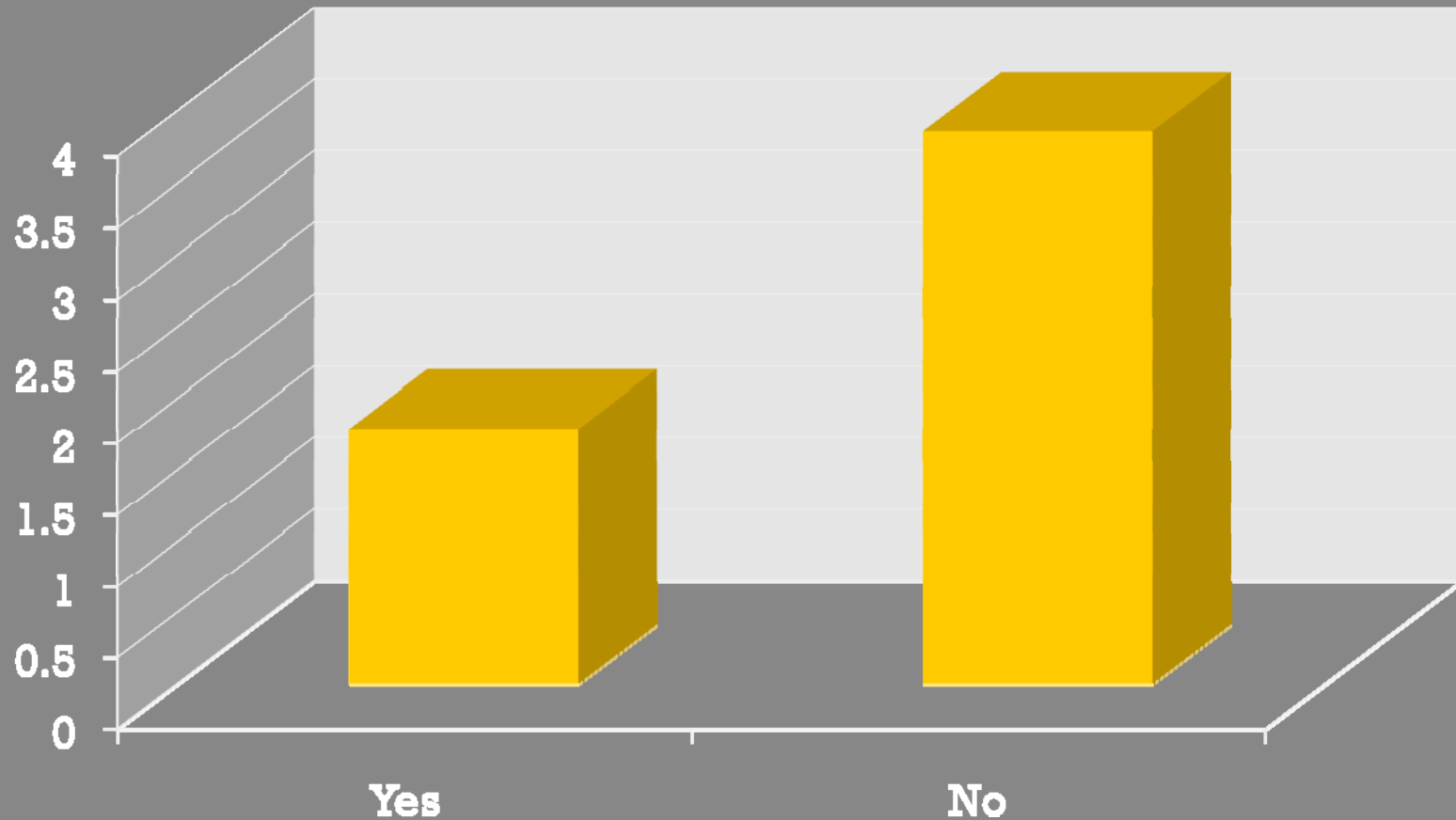
# Contract Requirements

- Contractor is required to provide specified PPE (hard hats, safety glasses, gloves) (96.6%)
- Contractor must implement a permit system when performing hazardous activities (line breaks, lockout/tagout, excavations, proximity to power lines, confined space entry, hot work, etc.) (88.1%)

# Contractor is required to place at least one full-time safety representative on site?



# Contractor Must Implement a Drug Testing Program



**Establishing Clear Minimum  
Rules on how to Address  
Safety Helps to Set the Tone  
for a Project**

---

**3.**

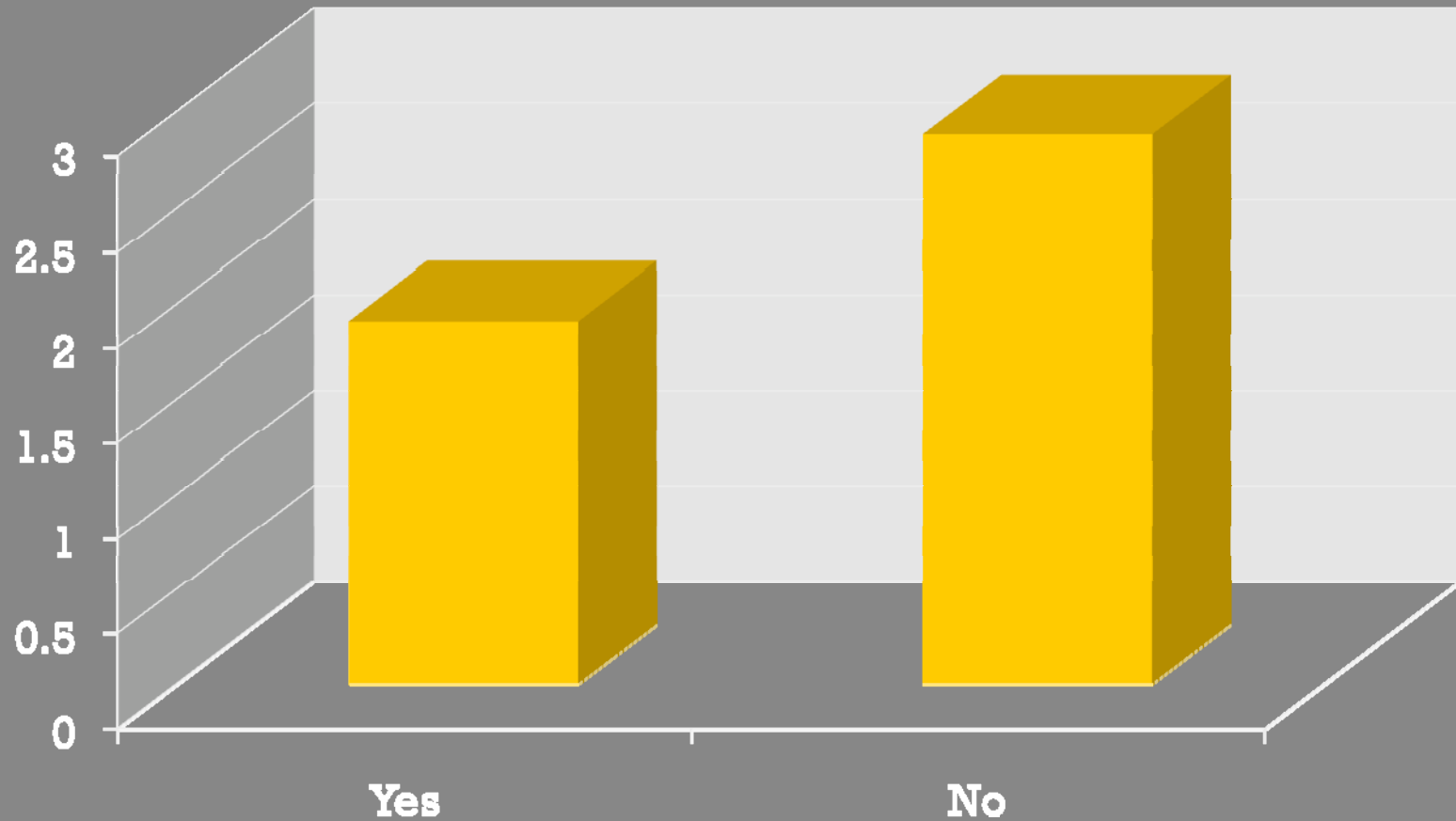
**Selection of Contractors that  
Show Potential for Delivering a  
Safe Project**



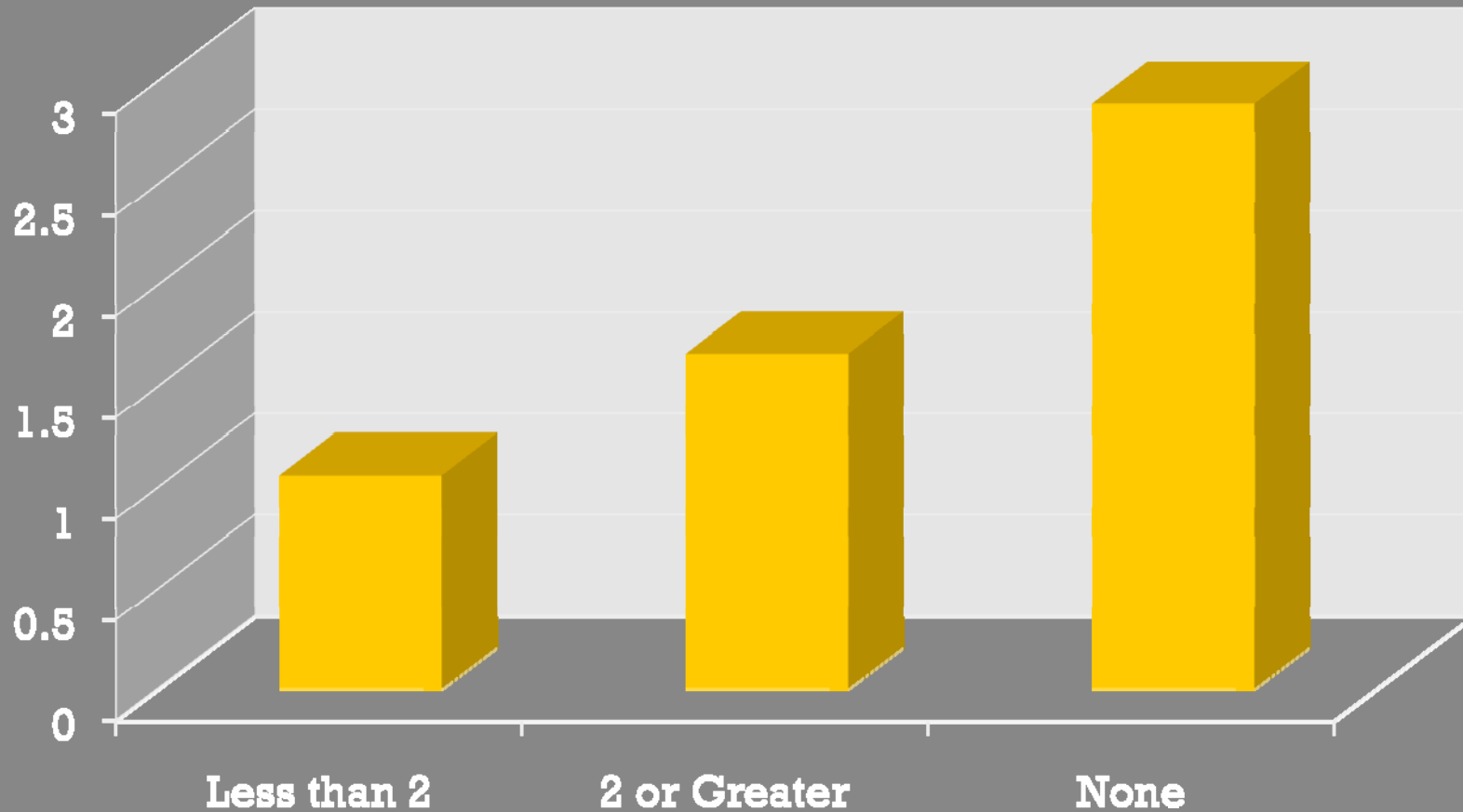
**In the Selection of a  
Contractor Avoid the  
Traditional Low Bid Criteria  
as the Sole Measure to be  
Considered for the Contract  
Award**

**Safety Credentials Must be  
Considered**

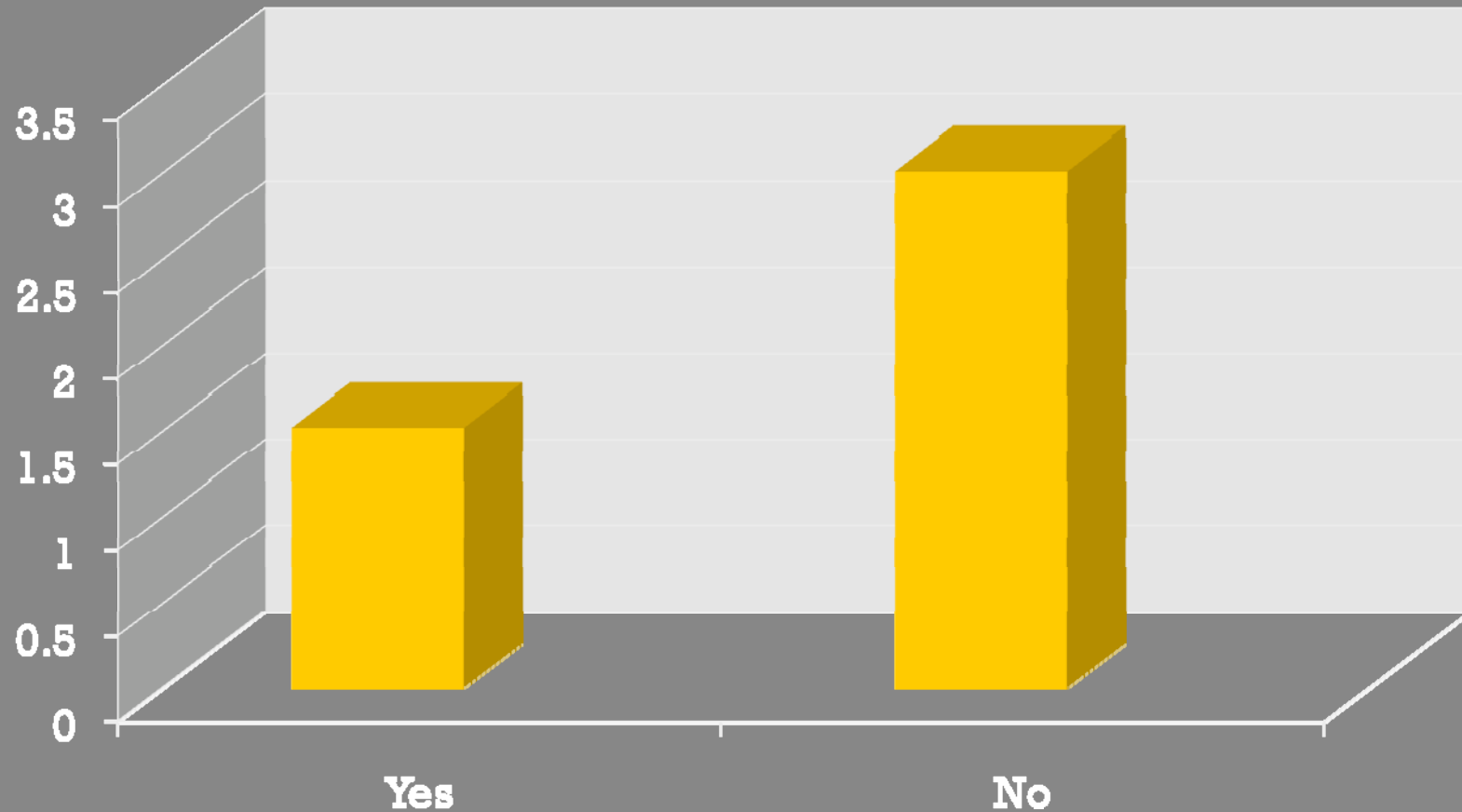
# Contractors are Evaluated by the Reported RIR



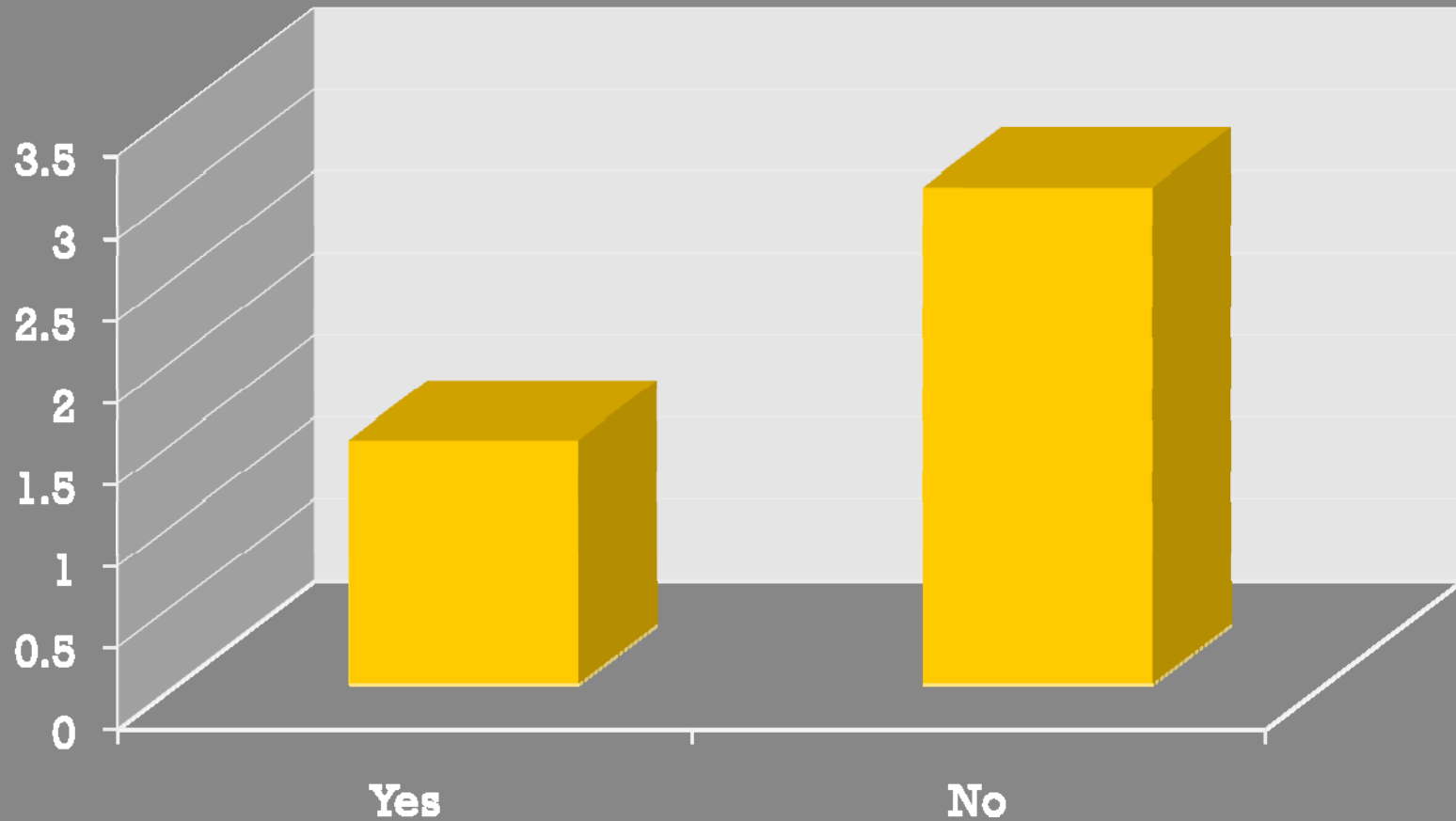
# Threshold Value Set for RIR



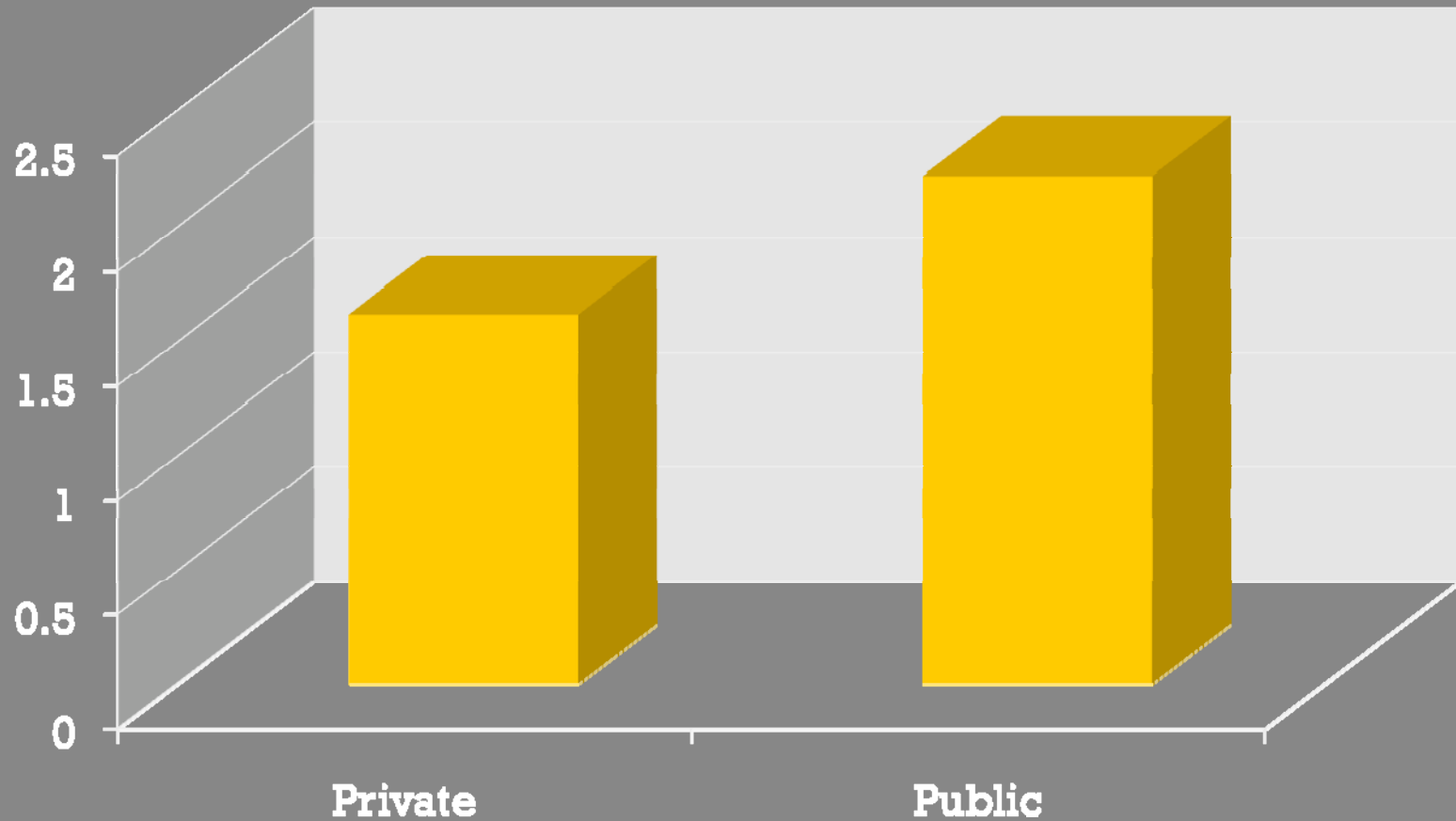
# Contractor must submit Safety résumés for Owner Approval



# Qualifications of Project Team are Reviewed



# Type of Facility Owner



**Awarding the Contract to a  
Firm that is “on board” with  
Safety Gives Greater  
Assurance of Success**

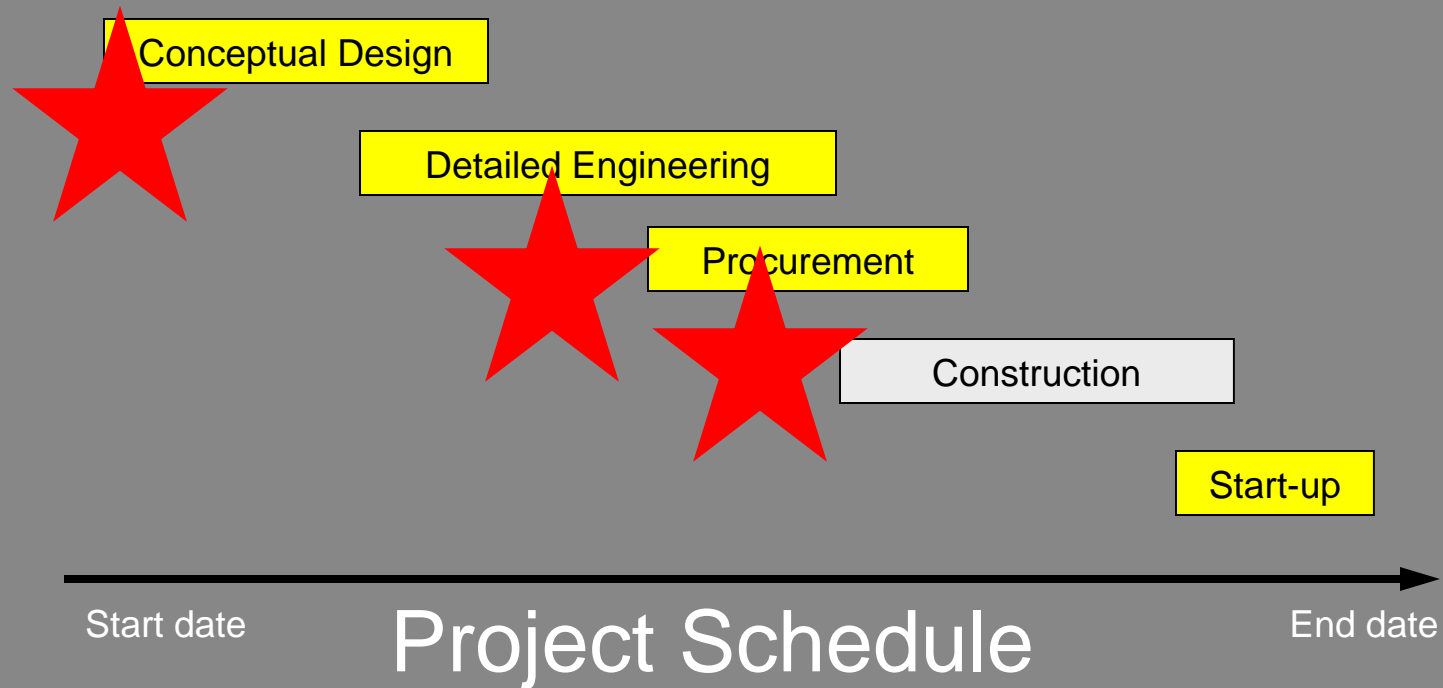
# **Early Integration of Safety into a Project is Vital to Worker Safety**

---

- 1) Work should be made safe by design
- 2) Contract should promote safety
- 3) Contractor should have a proven history of safety



# When is Safety Addressed During a Construction Project?



---

**Thank You**