NIOSH Construction Safety & Health Initiatives

Matt Gillen, CIH, Deputy Director NIOSH Office of Construction Safety and Health

2013 Chesapeake Educational Seminar Laurel, Maryland 03.13.13 Preventing Falls in Construction







NORA





Photo: Matt Gillen

OVERVIEW

- Looking at construction
- NIOSH Construction Office and Program
- Examples of research underway
- Making an impact
- NORA Initiatives
 - Falls campaign
 - Integrating safety and health into green construction

Disclaimer – The findings and conclusions in this presentation have not been formally disseminated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and should not be construed to represent any agency determination or policy "Built Environment" affects and inspires everyone

Every organization sooner or later renovates or builds

Everyone sooner or later has work done on their home

> De Young Museum, San Francisco Architects: Herzog & de Meuron Photo: Matt Gillen

What I see...

Denver Art Museum Architect: Daniel Libeskind Photo: Matt Gillen seum Shot

CULTURAL COMPLEX

Looking at Construction

- ✓ Inherent hazards
- ✓ Mostly small employers
- ✓ High proportion of immigrant workers
- ✓ Highly competitive
- ✓ Hit hard by recession

 Project vs. employer focus - multiple disciplines and employers

✓ Focus on safety.... more than on health

NIOSH Construction Office and Program

NIOSH Construction Program: Established in 1990

NIOSH Office of Construction Safety and Health Established in 2009

Christine Branche, Ph.D., FACE Director and Construction Program Manager

Matt Gillen, MS, CIH Deputy Director and Construction Program Coordinator

LCDR Elizabeth Garza, M.P.H. Public Health Analyst

NIOSH Construction Page

http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/construction/



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People.™

A-Z Index for All CDC Topics

CONSTRUCTION

Construction workers and employers build our roads, houses, and workplaces and repair and maintain our nation's physical infrastructure. Construction includes building new structures, renovations involving additions, alterations, or maintenance, and repair of buildings or engineering projects such as highways or utility systems. The NIOSH Construction Program provides national and world leadership to prevent work-related illness, injury, disability, and death by systematically gathering information, conducting targeted scientific research, and translating the knowledge gained into products, solutions and services tailored to meet construction needs. In collaboration with industry and labor partners and stakeholders, including OSHA, we are dedicated to improving safety and health conditions for all construction workers.

In 2010, there were 774 fatal on-the-job injuries to workers in the construction industry – more than in any other industry sector and representative of 17% of all work-related deaths in the U.S. that year.1 Construction is a large, dynamic, and complex industry sector, putting nearly \$800 billion of construction in place in 2011.2 Construction worksites are organizationally complex multi-employer sites and present numerous health and safety challenges.



NIOSH

SEARCH

CDC Topics

Calendar of Events

Spotlights

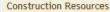
- Nail Gun Safety: A Guide for Construction Contractors -- (Spanish) Seguridad con las pistolas de clavos
- · Safety Pays, Falls Cost, Campaign to Prevent Construction Falls Launched
- New on NIOSH FACE: Search Residential and Commercial Construction Falls
- Follow us @NIOSHConstruct@ on Twitter!

Construction Topics

- Abrasive Blasting
- * Adult Blood Lead Epidemiology and Surveillance (ABLES)
- Asbestos
- * Asphalt Fumes
- * Bird & Bat Waste Removal (Histoplasmosis)
- Carbon Monoxide
- Cold Stress
- Confined Spaces
- Construction Safety and Health
- Construction—Indoor Environmental Quality
- * Electrical Safety
- * Engineering Controls

- * Engineering Controls for Silica in Construction
- Ergonomics
- * Eye Safety
- Falls from Elevations
- Green Jobs
- * Heat Stress
- * Hexavalent Chromium
- * Highway Work Zones
- Lead
- Machine Safety
- * Mold–Indoor Environmental Quality
- * Motor Vehicle Safety
- Nail Guns

- * Noise and Hearing Loss
 - Outdoor Workers
 - * Prevention Through Design Pneumoconioses
 - * Skin Exposures & Effects
 - Tick Borne Diseases
 - * Welding and Manganese
 - Silica
 - Small Business
 - Trenching and Excavation
 - * Take Home Toxins
 - Vermiculite
 - * West Nile Virus
 - Young Workers



- * Health Hazard Evaluation Program
- Electronic Library of Construction Safety and Health
- * Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Program



on Twitter

Español (Spanish)

Contact Us:

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Provide Feedback about this page

National Institute for

Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

Centers for Disease

New Hours of

Contact CDC-INFO

Operation 8am-8pm ET/Monday-

Friday Closed Holidays

Control and Prevention 800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY- (888) 232-6348

NIOSH Construction Program on Twitter



NIOSH Construction Safety and Health Program

Intramural Research

Basic Research Surveillance Methods Research Exposure Assessment Controls development Applied Research Research to Practice

National Construction Center

Industry Characterization Applied Research Industry Liaison Intervention Research to Practice

Extramural Investigator Initiated grants

Innovative ideas Opportunities State Initiatives

CPWR - Center for Construction Research and Training

National Construction Center

tental Hygiene, 9: D35-D4 ISSN: 1545-9624 print / 1545-9632 online Copyright @ 2012 JOEH, LLC DOI: 10.1080/15459624.2011.640303

Case Study Evaluation and Control of Respirable Silica Exposure During Lateral Drilling of Concrete

INTRODUCTION

 ${f S}$ ilica exists in both crystalline and noncrystalline forms, with crystalline silica being the hazard of concern. Silica, or silicon dioxide, exposure is associated with many occupations, including construction workers, laborers, miners, foundry workers, glassmakers, drywall finishers, bricklayers, and tuckpointers.⁽¹⁾ Crystalline silica occurs most commonly in the form of quartz, cristobalite, and tridymite, and occupational exposure limits (OELs) have been established for these three structures.^(2,3) Quartz is the most common, both in the environment and industry, and is found in many natural materials, including granite, slate, limestone, sandstone, and manufactured materials such as concrete and masonry units (e.g., bricks, blocks, paving stones). Prolonged or repeated exposure to respirable (particles less than 10 µm in aerodynamic diameter) silica can result in silicosis or other silicarelated diseases, including pulmonary tuberculosis, lung cancer, silicoproteinosis,⁽⁴⁾ rheumatoid arthritis, sarcoidosis, and scleroderma. Silicosis is a fibrotic lung disease resulting from the deposition of crystalline silica in the alveolar region of the lungs. Symptoms associated with silicosis include shortness of breath, fatigue, chest pains, and susceptibility to infection. While preventable, silicosis can be a fatal lung disease. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and ACGIH® have published OELs (Table I) based on the respirable fraction of the silica aerosol, e.g., particles less than 10 µm in aerodynamic diameter.(2.5-7)

Several construction trades are exposed to silica dust through the cutting, grinding, hipping, and drilling of concrete. A number of studies have measured silica dust generated by construction tasks involving mechanical disturbance of concrete, and some have also evaluated various types of dust reduction methods.(8-12) However, few studies have evaluated exposures due to drilling. Studies sampling respirable silica exposure during vertical drilling into concrete with pneumatic rock drills found geometric mean concentration of 0.20 mg/m3 (GSD = 5.2),(13,14) suggesting that drilling may lead to exposures above OELs when controls are not used. There were approximately 7.2 million workers employed in construction in 2008. The two segments of the industry most likely to utilize rock drills of the type used in this case study - (1) highway, street, and bridge construction; and (2) foundation, structure, and building exterior construction - employ 328,900 and 987,800 workers, respectively.(15

Exposure to dust can be reduced through one or more of the following methods: reduced dust generation or dispersion, dilution, isolation from the worker, and control or capture. Of these, the preferred method is reduction of dust generation followed by dust control or capture. The primary means of dust exposure reduction methods used in construction are source dust collection and/or wet dust suppression. Source

Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene February 2012

Column Editor James M. McGlothlin

Reported By Michael R. Cooper¹ Pam Susi² David Rempel³

The Lippy Group, LLC, Berkeley, California

²CPWR-The Center for Construction Research and Training, Silver Spring, Maryland

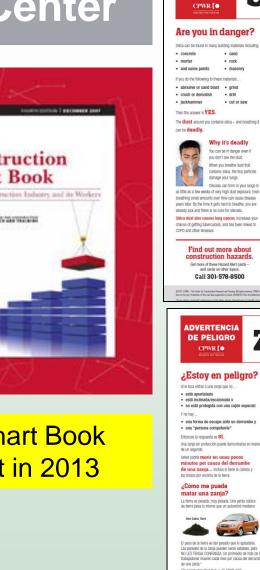
³Division of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, California

Correspondence to: Michael Cooper. The Lippy Group. LLC, 1380 Grizzly Peak Blvd., Berkeley, CA 94708; e-mail: mike@thelippygroup.com.

D35

The Construction Chart Book The U.S. Commution Induitry and its Workers CTAR O PARAMAN AND REALESS

New Chart Book Due out in 2013







Protect Yourself: Three Methods

dust right where it starts. Dust is drawn into a hood or cover attached to the tool, through a hose, and into a HEPA-filter vacuum. The dust doesn't get into the air - or your lungs.



3 Wear a Respirator When other controls don't work well enough and your work creates more silica dust than OSHA allows. your employer is required to have a full, written respiratory

from dangerous dust.

· www.silice-safe.org, a one-stop resource for information about silica expo

· www.niosh.gov, the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Haven Marva

· www.elcosh.org. for training materials, handouts and more

protection program. Respirators can protect your lungs

NOTE: Atrasive blading and sandblading cause externe exposure warmvol use a special Type CE respirator.

Silicosis can form in your lungs in as little as a few weeks of very high dust exposure. Even breathing small amounts over time can cause disease years later. By the firme it nets hard to breathe you are

Silica dust also causes lung cancer, increases your chance of getting tuberculosis, and has been linked to

Find out more about construction hazards. Get more of these Hazant Alert cards and cards on other tonic Call 301-578-8500

HAZARD

ALERT

• sand

· rock

• drill



tionSolutions.org, to find tools and controls for silica dust and other hazard

Find out more about silica:

ADVERTENCIA DE PELIGRO CPWR [

ZANJAS

Antes de entrar...

¿Estoy en peliaro?

Si le toca entrar a una zania que no. está apuntalada
está inclinada/esca no está protegida con una calón especial

· una forma de escape ante un derrumbe y

Lina zaria sin protección quede demumbarse en menos

minutos por causa del derrumbe de una zanja... incluso si tiene la cabeza y ins trazes nor enring de la tierra

matar una zanja?



3 Verifique su escape La zanja puede derrumbarse en un segundo, de modo que siempre debe conocer su ruta de escape. Si está en una zania de 4 pies o más de profundidad. debe estar a no más de 25 ples de una escalera, una rampa o gradas.

Busque a la

🔿 Trabaje solo en

Lieve questo un casco

del calón de la zania

áreas protegidas

Trabaje solo dentro del cajón de la zanja o en áreas

apuntaladas si la zania no está escalonada o protegida.

hay escalera, no lleva casco, no está trabajando dentri

No haga lo mismo que este trabajador a la izq.: no

'persona competente'

El aqua también mantiene el polyo reducido durante

aire y alejado de sus pulmones. Use herramientas que tengan accesorios para surtir agua en el punto de origen.

les tales como el barrido y la demolición.

de mantener el notvo de silicio alelado del

El peso de la tierra es tan pesado que lo aplastarla Las paredes de la zanja pueden verse estables, pero NO LES TENGA CONFIANZA. Un promedio de más de tres trabaladores mueren cada mes por causa del derrumbe Chart Book p 29. CPVIR 2000

Infórmese más sobre los peligros en la construcción. siga más de estas advertencias de peligr v tarietas en otros temas Liame al 301-578-8500



Infórmese más sobre cómo trabajar con seguridad en las zanjas

Video conto de OSHA sobre cómo prevenir el demumbe de una zaria: www.youtube.com/watch?v=cFYiwT0Yid

ante: www.esha.pov/SUTC/con

Datos rápidos de OS-A sobre zarás: www.osha.gov/Publications/trench/trench_safety_lips_card.pdf

www.cpwr.com

Definición de OSHA de una per

Additional resources: ELCOSH



Electronic Library of Construction Occupational Safety & Health Version en Español | Other Languages

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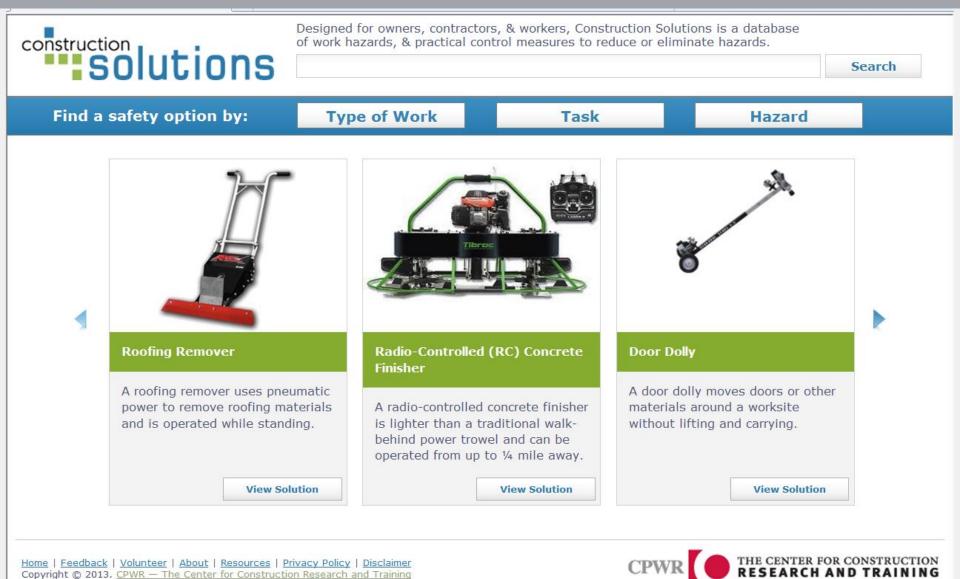
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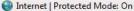
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Additional resources: Construction Solutions



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Additional resources: Silica

Work Safely with Silica

A ONE-STOP SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON HOW TO PREVENT A SILICA HAZARD AND PROTECT WORKERS

About • Know the Hazard • Regulations & Requirements • What's New • Create-A-Plan

GO

Search

Know the Hazard 🛕

Workers may be exposed to dangerous levels of silica dust when cutting, drilling, grinding, or otherwise disturbing materials that contain silica. These materials and tasks are common on construction jobs. Breathing that dust can lead to serious, often fatal illnesses. This section contains information that workers – and contractors – need to know to <u>recognize the hazard</u>, understand the risk factors, and work safely with silica.

Control the Dust 🗏

There are ways **contractors** can reduce the dust and reduce the hazard. This easy to use planning tool takes you step-by-step through conducting a **job hazard analysis for silica**, selecting appropriate controls, and creating a job-specific plan to eliminate or reduce silica hazards. You can save as a pdf, print and/or email your plan.

CREATE-A-PLAN

D Training & Other Resources

Find silica-related handouts, fact sheets, videos, toolbox talks and other resources for workers and contractors.



Contractors, workers, manufacturers, and researchers are on the lookout for the best ways to control silica dust. Learn what is happening in the field and share what you are doing.

??? Ask a Question

Get answers to commonly asked questions about silica and ask one of your own.

CPWR CPWR

Internet | Protected Mode: On

NORA National Occupational Research Agenda

- 15 Strategic goals on top construction problems
- Steer research to problems
- ✓ Go for IMPACT
- Sector-based solutions



National Construction Agenda - October 2008
NORA
NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL RESEARCH AGENDA (NORA)
10/27/08 REVISION
NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION AGENDA
FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH RESEARCH AND PRACTICE IN THE U.S. CONSTRUCTION SECTOR
Developed by the NORA Construction Sector Council
http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/nora/comment/agendas/ construction/pdfs/ConstOct2008.pdf

NORA Construction Goals

1) Falls to a lower level

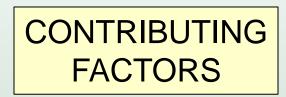
- 2) Contact with electricity
- 3) Struck-by incidents (objects, vehicles, and collapsing materials)
- 4) Hearing loss
- 5) Silica
- 6) Welding fumes
- 7) Musculoskeletal disorders

8) Construction safety and health culture/climate

- 9) Safety and health management programs
- 10) Construction industry organization factors
- 11) Training
- 12) Health and safety disparities
- 13) Construction hazard prevention through design
- 14) Surveillance
- 15) Engage the Media

GOALS IN RED – SPECIAL FOCUS





Examples of Research Underway

Many different NIOSH-funded projects

Get short description and investigator contact info at http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/programs/const/noragoals/main.html

NIOSH Program Portfolio

Other Projects for Goal 1.0

NIOSH Programs > Construction > Strategic Goals > Main Goals List > Goal 1.0

Construction

NORA Construction Sector Strategic Goals

Goal 1.0: Reduce Construction Worker fatalities and serious injuries caused by falls to a lower level

Intermediate Goal Number	Goal Description	Status
1.1	Partner with construction stakeholders and safety professionals to identify the top three fall-related problems requiring technical engineering solutions and develop and evaluate options to fill these gaps.	•
1.2	Partner with Construction stakeholders to expand awareness and use of existing effective fall prevention and protection solutions by construction employers and workers	•
1.3	Partner with Construction stakeholders to provide the industry with the information and tools to reduce portable ladder fall injuries.	•
1.4	Partner with architects, engineers, and construction organizations to expand the use of "safe-by-design" practices for fall prevention via demonstration projects and guidance.	
1.5	Work with construction partners to develop and implement a national campaign to reduce fatal and serious injuries associated with construction falls to a lower level.	•

NIOSH Program: Construction



- Program Description
- NORA Construction Activities
- NIOSH Strategic Goals
 - About NORA Construction Sector Strategic Goals
 - Main Goals List
 - Goal 1.0
 - 1.1
 - 1.2
 - 1.3
 - 1.4
 - 1.5

Trusted sites | Protected Mode: Off

- Goal 2.0
- Goal 3.0
- Goal 4.0

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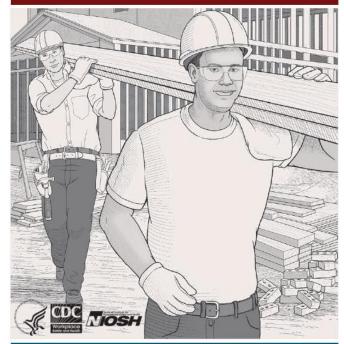
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Translate Musculoskeletal Disorder (MSD) Intervention Research for Residential Construction

Jim Albers, DART

Publication finishing up final review

SIMPLE SOLUTIONS FOR HOME BUILDING WORKERS



A BASIC GUIDE FOR PREVENTING MANUAL MATERIAL HANDLING INJURIES

Injury Assessment for Emerging Mast Scaffold Technology

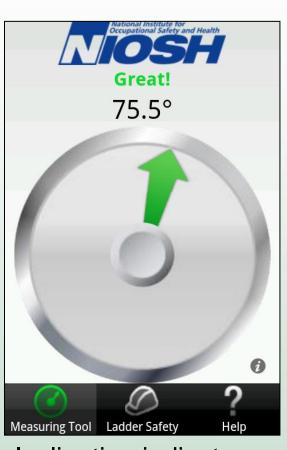


Ladder Safety application for smart phones

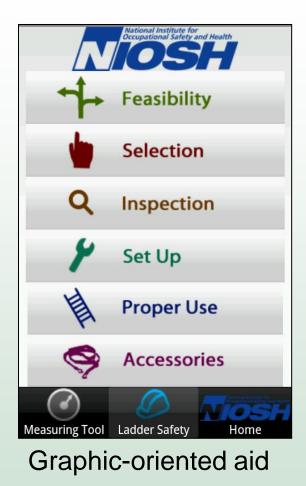
Peter Simeonov, DSR and team

Developed APP to quickly and easily position extension ladder at correct angle

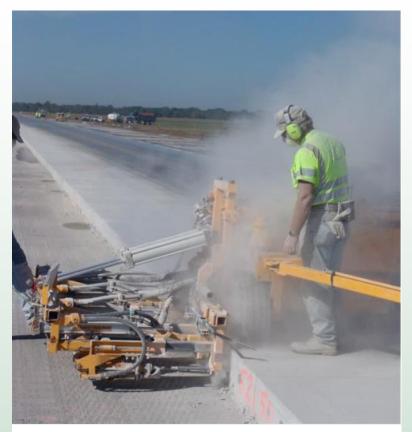
Finishing up final review of APP



Inclination indicator



Engineering control partnership for dowel-pin drills



Without Local Exhaust Ventilation

Alan Echt, DART

Developing and improving dust controls to reduce silica exposures



With Local Exhaust Ventilation

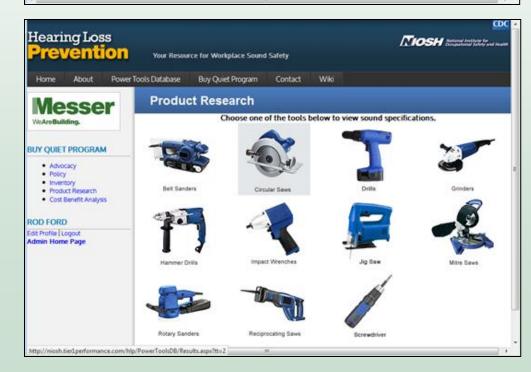
Photos: Alan Echt

Noise Control: Web-based Outreach to Construction & Mining

Chuck Hayden, DART and team

Piloting "Buy Quiet" webpages for contractor use

Hearing Loss Preventior) v	our Resou	rce for W	orkplace Sound Sa		CON Consistent and the former for and a second			
Home About Pow	er Tools Di	ols Database Buy Quiet Program Contact Wiki							
Messer	Current Inventory								
BUY QUIET PROGRAM	ad	ditional d	etails will b		an use this to ontained in t	o identify items th he Product Resea	at may need to rch section.	u select a specific tool be replaced or to com at 3.18 AM Update Inve	pare
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	Biscuit Joiner Dewalt, Porter Cable						3	13	
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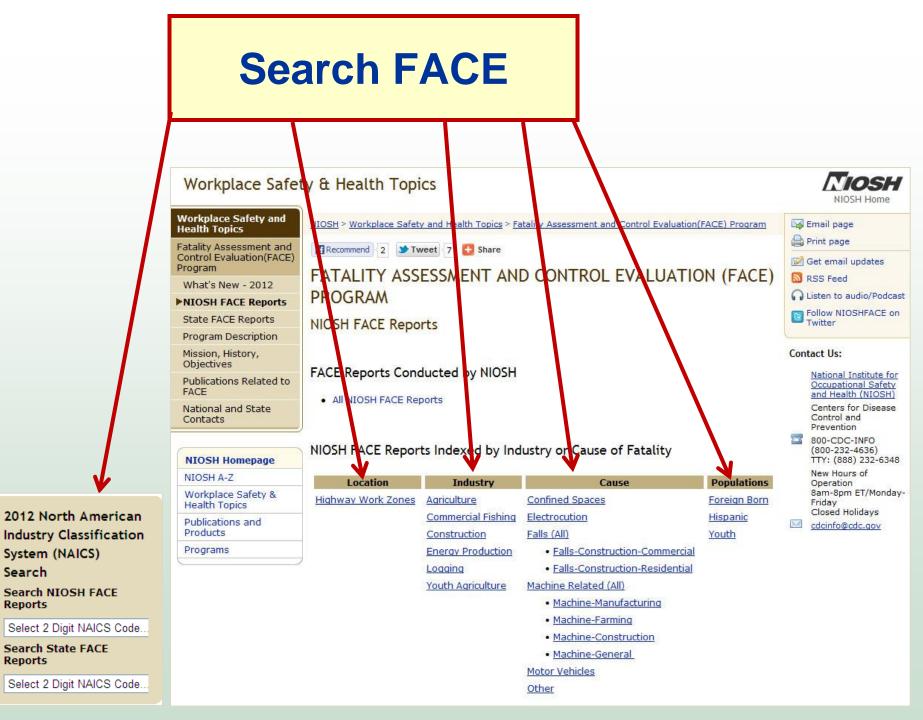


Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Project

Nancy Romano, DSR Improving search capabilities and information products

Workplace Safety & Health Topics





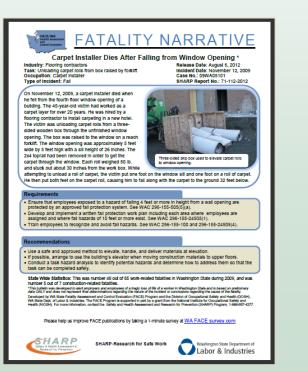
Search

Reports

Reports

FACE includes NIOSH & STATE reports

FACE reports are very useful for training and toolbox talks



California - House Painter Dies When He Falls Through a Roof Opening



California - A Roofing Supervisor Dies When He Falls Through a Skylight

FACE includes chemical fatalities

California - Maintenance Worker Dies from Methylene Chloride While Stripping a Baptismal Font in a Church



Massachusetts Alert - Bathtub Refinisher Dies from Exposure to Methylene Chloride



Encouraging more "Digital Story" videos



As the use of solar energy continues to grow in California and the U.S., an increasing number of solar installation workers are exposed to fall hazards that can cause injury or death.

Show more

🖓 🔻 🔍 125% 🔻

HOW I MADE A SOLAR POP CAN FURNACE /

MAKING AN IMPACT

Research \rightarrow journal articles to share science findings BUT...

- These are not written for end users
 - Typically qualify findings
 - Do not provide "how to" detail on interventions
- Findings scattered over different journals

NEED to combine findings and convert into accessible, relevant, and practitioner-friendly products

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Nail gun injuries in residential carpentry: lessons from active injury surveillance

H J Lipscomb, J M Dement, J Nolan, D Patterson, L Li

Injury Prevention 2003:9:20-24

Objective: To describe circumstances surrounding injuries involving nail guns among carpenters, calculate injury rates, identify high risk groups and preventive measures. Methods and setting: Active injury surveillance was used to identify causes of injury among a large cohort of union residential and drywall carpenters. Injured carpenters were interviewed by experienced journeymen; enumeration of workers and hourworked were provided by the union. The combined data allowed definition of a cohort of carpenters, their hours worked, detailed information on the

RESEARCH ARTICLES

How Much Time Is Safety Worth? A Comparison of Trigger Configurations on Pneumatic Nail Guns in **Residential Framing**

SYNOPSIS

HESTER J. LIPSCOMB, PHD³ JAMES NOLAN^b DENNIS PATTERSON DIMITRIOS MARROZAHOPOULOS,

Objective. Nail gun injuries are among the most common in wood frame construction. Despite evidence that the majority of injuries from unintentional

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE 51:719-727 (20

Prevention of Traumatic Nail Gun Injuries in research **Apprentice Carpenters: Use of Population-Based** Measures to Monitor Intervention Effectiveness

Hester J. Lipscomb, 17,+ James Nolan,² Dennis Patterson,² and John M. Dement¹

Introduction Nail guns are responsible for a significant injury burden in residential construction. Risk, based on hours of work, is particularly high among apprentice carpenters due in part to more frequent exposure to tool use. Methods Nail gun injuries were evaluated over 3 years among carpenters enrolled in two apprenticeship programs in the Midwest (2.3 million residential work hours observed)

The Journal of TRAUMA® Injury, Infection, and Critical Care

Nail Gun Iniuries to the Hand

Keith Hussey, MB, ChB, David Knox, MB, ChB, Alex Lambah, MB, ChB, Alain P. Curnier, MB, ChB, John D. Holmes, MChir, and Michaela Davies, MB, ChB

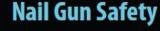
Background: Aberdeen Royal Infirpopulation of over 500,000. A number of retrospective study of iniuries presenting review of our management of these in- June 2004. juries and a review of the literature. oil, paper or glue, or caused by nails that cent of cases were found to have tendon, are barbed.

Methods: Fifty-five cases of nail gun None of the injuries required anything mary is a teaching hospital serving a injury to the hand were reviewed in a more than meticulous wound toilet. nail gun injuries to the hand prompted a to the hospital between January 2000 and is the first large study to clinically docu-Results: The population at risk is

These are deep penetrating injuries, of almost entirely men and involved in the terms suggests a low risk from surgical exten contaminated by particles of skin, construction industry. Twenty-five per-ploration with several potential benefits. nerve or joint involvement at operation. Tendon, Nerve, Injury.

Conclusions: To our knowledge, this ment the actual hand injuries caused by nail guns. An analysis of our treatment pat-Key Words: Nail gun, Nailer, Hand,

J Trauma, 2008;64:170-173.



Guide for Construction Contractors



て practice





Dissemination to residential construction industry

Emails to key stakeholders and industry publications

Web-posting, tweets, Quick-Takes, Webinar with ASSE, Spanish version





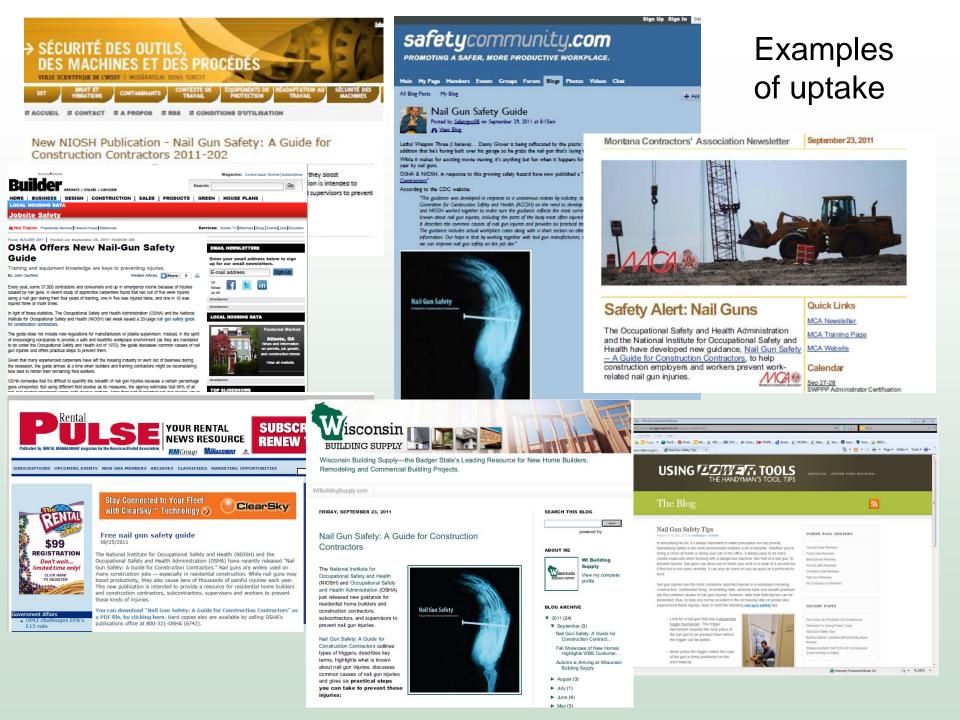
New website: http://www.nailgunfacts.org/ Developed by Hester Lipscomb and team



Did you know? Nail gun injuries cause 37,000 emergency room visits/yr. Protect yourself: go.usa.gov/ouU #construction #safety







NORA Initiatives

NORA Construction Sector Council identified two goal-related topics for special attention

- **1.** Develop and Implement a "campaign" to reduce falls
- 2. Integrate safety and health into green construction and green rating system

NORA committees help coordinate these initiatives

I worked construction for 10 years before my fall. It shattered my body and my livelihood.

Work safely. Use the right equipment.

Safety Pays. Falls Cost.

FALLS FROM LADDERS, SCAFFOLDS AND ROOFS CAN BE PREVENTED!

PLAN ahead to get the job done safely. PROVIDE the right equipment. TRAIN everyone to use the equipment safely. www.osha.gov/stopfalls.gov 1 (800) 321-OSHA (6742) • TTY 1-877-889-5627



1) Falls Prevention Campaign

Most fatal injury hazard in the construction industry

Target: Residential contractors and workers

Focus on:

 ✓ Falls from ladders, scaffolds and roofs (top causes)

Construction Falls Prevention Campaign

¡LAS CAÍDAS DESDE ESCALERAS PUEDEN SER PREVENIDAS!



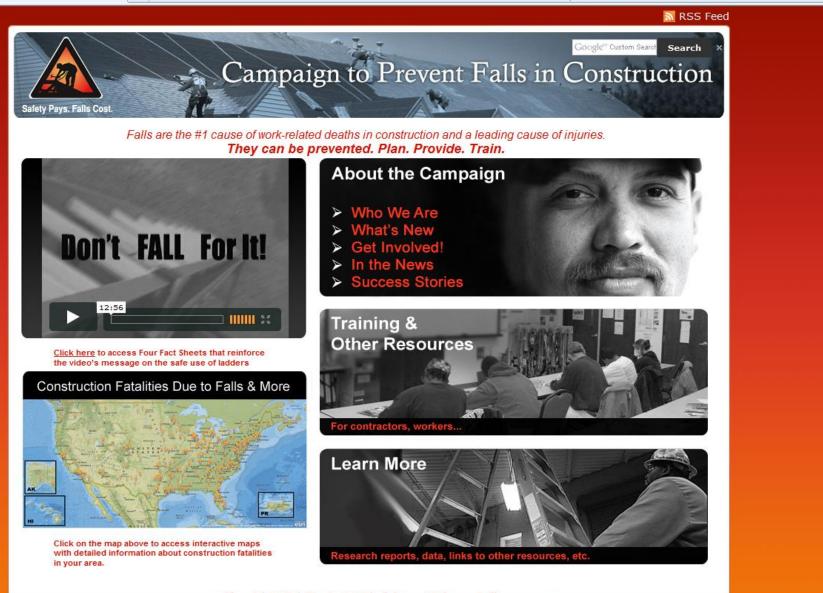
- National in scope
- Launched on Workers' Memorial Day 2012 by DOL Secretary Hilda Solis
- Two-year span
- Materials informed by focus group research
- Focus on falls from roofs, scaffolds, ladders



stopconstructionfalls.com

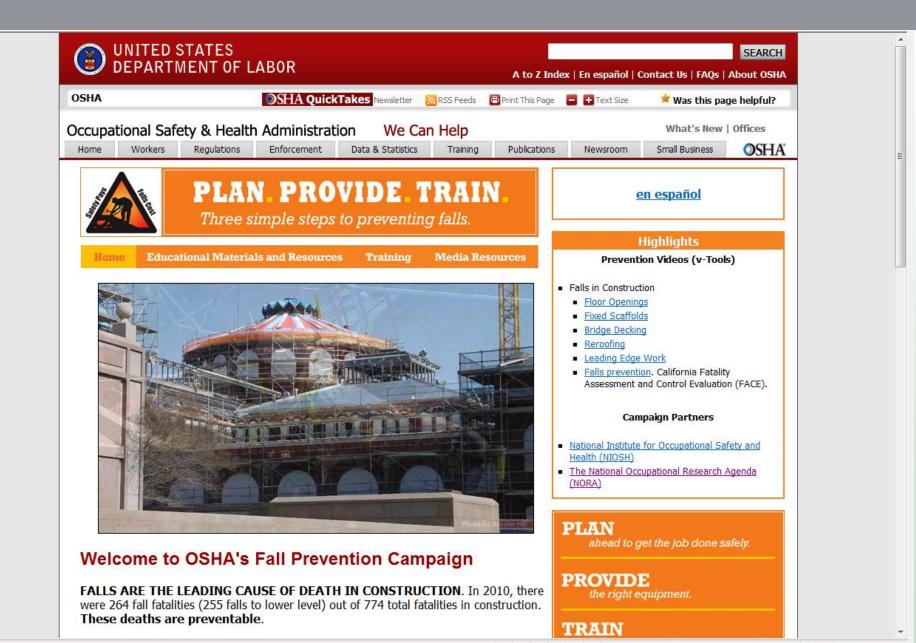


Main campaign website (National Construction Center) http://www.stopconstructionfalls.com



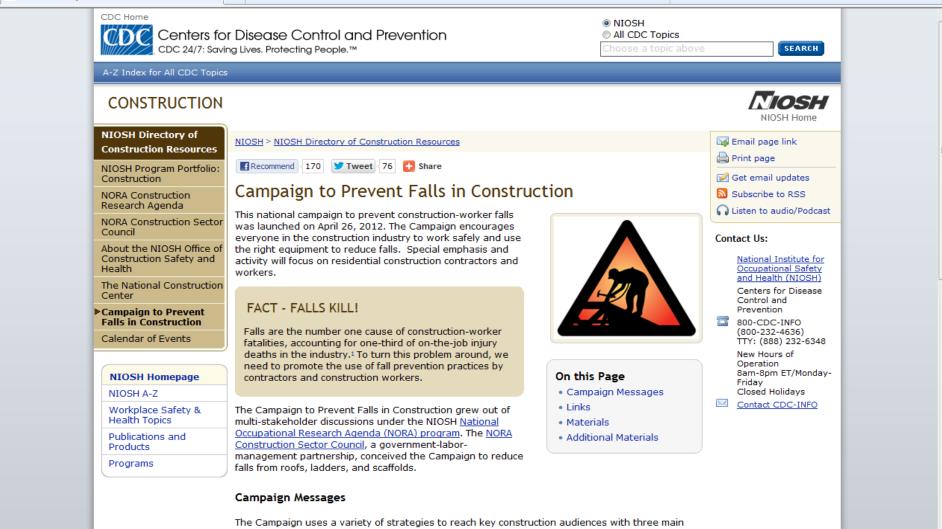
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OSHA Campaign Page



NIOSH Campaign Page

http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/construction/stopfalls.html



The Campaign uses a variety of strategies to reach key construction audiences with three main messages:

- 1. Contractors and workers can plan together, before every job, to work safely at heights.
- Contractors must provide the right equipment for working at heights, and workers need to use that equipment.

寮

So far....

- >300,000 people "touched" via OSHA regional and area office outreach and training sessions
- 39 organizations have joined the campaign
- Key organizations: ABC, AGC, NAHB, Labor and Government → working together on this effort
- Campaign won a Public Relations Society of America award: 2012 Thoth Award in the Research and Evaluation Category

Facebook page www.facebook.com/pages/Stop-Construction-Falls/215070198597124

Campaign posters and fact sheets http://www.osha.gov/stopfalls/

NIOSH Science blog about campaign http://blogs.cdc.gov/niosh-science-blog/

Campaign Re-launch: Workers Memorial Day 2013

Strategy: Going Local

Partner with several state and local groups to reach contractors at the local level

Evaluate efforts to learn what works best

To get involved in the Campaign:

falls@cpwr.com

2) Integrate Safety & Health into Green Construction

- GREEN building is on the increase
- Rating systems (e.g. LEED) are driving best practices
- How do SAFETY and SUSTAINABILITY relate?

Target:Safety and Health communityUS Green Building Council (USGBC)Architects and DesignersOwners

LEED = Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design

ISSUES

How safe is green construction?

How do rating systems address safety & health?



OPPORTUNITIES

- Can we promote worker safety and health as a fundamental dimension of true sustainability?
- Can we encourage Prevention through Design (PtD)?



Common to assume that green building projects are inherently safer for workers.....

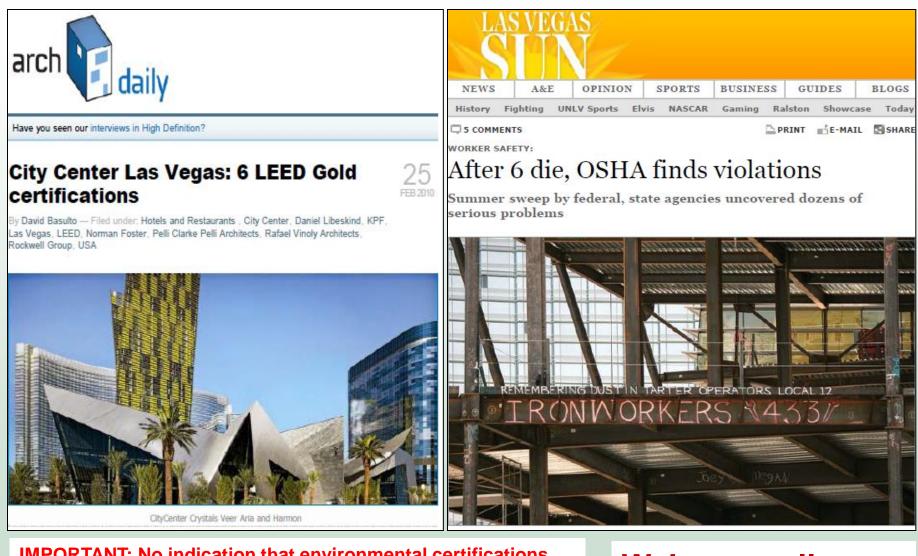
EXAMPLE: "Attention to environmental issues during construction leads to a safer and healthier work site"

.....and common to overlook safety and health

EXAMPLE: "There currently is a blind spot in sustainable design practice when it comes to worker safety and health... Tremendous focus is placed on materials, energy and the environment, but designers typically give little, if any, consideration to the safety and health of the people who install the green features or build the projects"

John Gambatese, "Don't Leave Safety Out of Sustainability" ENR Editorial, 11/18/2009

Disconnect between Green and Safety?



IMPORTANT: No indication that environmental certifications were connected to poor safety record on this project

Wake-up call

Blind spots?



Products Services Sustainable Solutions

HOME > Educational > Ytr

Coal Tars and Coal Tar Pitches*

Known to be human carcinogens First Listed in the *First Annual Report on Carcinogens* (1980)

Carcinogenicity

Coal tars and coal tar pitches are *known to be human carcinogens* based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in humans. Numerous studies, mostly case reports, have found that occupational exposure to coal tars or coal-tar pitches (coal-tar distillates) is associated with skin cancer, including scrotal cancer, workers in these studies have included patent-



Thinking Green? Consider Coal Tar Pitch

By Joe Mellott

Coal tar remains a desired and strong source of technology within the roofing industry, as innovative coal tar products significantly reduce associated health hazards and environmental impact.

Download Full Article (PDF)

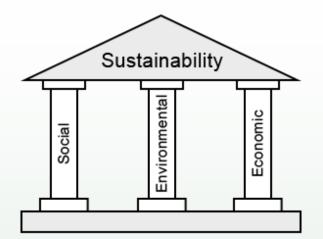
Coal tar remains a desired and strong source of technology within the roofing industry, as innovative coal tar products significantly reduce associated health hazards and environmental impact. To help you better understand the role that coal tar continues to play in the commercial roofing market, this article will explore:

- · The history of coal tar
- Ite acconiatod hazarde

NIOSH Perspectives

Sustainability \rightarrow broader term than green. Encompasses **social equity** ...

including occupational safety and health



"As green and sustainable practices become more common in the U.S, there is an opportunity to promote worker safety and health as a fundamental dimension of true sustainability.

A sustainable product, process or technology should not only protect the environment and the consumer but also the worker. Green jobs must be safe jobs"

NIOSH Science Blog: *Going Green: Safe and Healthy Jobs*, 1/4/2010 http://blogs.cdc.gov/niosh-science-blog/2010/01/green-2/

CO-BENEFITS

(World Health Organization)⁶

(http://www.who.int/hia/green_economy/hgebrief_occ.pdf)

Health in the green economy

Co-benefits to health of climate change mitigation

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH Initial findings – discussion draft

Key messages

 Health and safety at work are among the fundamental pillars of decent work¹; these are also essential for a green economy. Those values must therefore be given high

Transition to a green economy has the potential to reduce many aspects of workers' exposures to workplace hazards and pollution risks. But "green jobs" are not automatically or necessarily decent, safe or healthy unless clear policies, programmes and actions support social sustainability in a given workplace, enterprise, and sector.^{1,2,3}

Potential health gains for workers in a green economy

Occupational health and environmental protection measures can be mutually reinforcing. The reduction of environmental pollution as result of green technologies may also improve the quality of the work environment.

Conversely, certain measures that improve the work environment, such as encapsulation, automatization, and substitution of bazardous materials would also improve



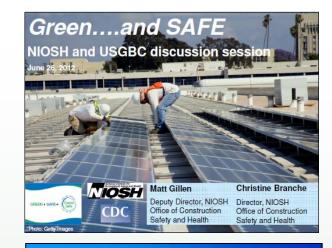
diseases, bronchial obstruction, asthma and other respiratory conditions).⁶

Greener, more energy-efficient building and transport infrastructure also can produce co-benefits for workers' health. For example, low-energy office buildings and workplaces that offer good daylighting and natural ventilation can often improve workers' productivity as well as their health. Prioritizing public transport systems and

promotion of non-motorized transport (cycling, walking, etc.) contribute to commuters' health by improving road safety and providing more opportunities for physical exercise, which is especially important for sedentary workers. Organized workplace transport plans and incentives may further enhance these dimensions of health for reduced morbidity disability and mortality ^{7,8,9}

Activities: Outreach and Awareness

- Dr. Howard met with President of the USGBC in 2011 to kick off efforts
- Regular NIOSH/USGBC meetings and briefings since then
- Outreach to the Safety & Health community
 - ACCSH
 - AFL-CIO BCTD
 - AIHA Roundtables 2010 2012
 - ASSE Planning 2013 Key Issue Roundtable



Integrating Safety and Health into Green Construction Rating Systems

Matt Gillen, MS, CIH¹; Brian Kleiner, PhD²; and Mike Behm, PhD³

¹NIOSH Office of Construction Safety and Health ²Myers-Lawson School of Construction, Virginia Tech ³East Carolina University



Integrating Safety and Health into Green Building Rating Systems:

NORA-developed "Enhanced" Credit Examples



Activities: "Credit by Credit" review of 2009 LEED Construction Credits.

Positive: likely activities, if coupled with additional safety design and planning measures, could REDUCE construction (C) and maintenance (M) worker exposures and risks. \rightarrow 7 credits

Negative: likely activities, if NOT coupled with additional safety design and planning measures, could INCREASE C & M worker exposures and risks. (+1 both positive and negative) →11 credits

Neutral: While safety hazards cannot be ruled out, the likely activities appear less likely to either increase or reduce C & M worker exposures and risks, regardless of safety design and planning measures. \rightarrow 38 credits

Activities: develop safety-enhanced credits

Six LEED 2009 credits (2 positive + 4 negative) were selected to explore how additional language might be added to address safety & health

Credit	Potential	Key OSH issue	
Sustainable Sites 7.2 Vegetative and Cool roofs	Negative	Injury: Falls	
Indoor Env. Quality 8.1 Skylights and atria	Negative	Injury: Falls	
Indoor Env. Quality 3.1 Construction IEQ	Positive	Health: Dust, chemicals	
Indoor Env. Quality 4.1 Low-Emitting adhesives	Positive	Health: chemicals	
Materials and Resources 1.1 Maintain existing walls, floors, roof	Negative	Injury & Health: Falls, cave in, hazardous materials	
Materials and Resources 2 Divert 50% of waste from disposal	Negative	MSD & Injury: Strains, punctures	

FOCUS ON DESIGN INTERVENTIONS

Importance of Design



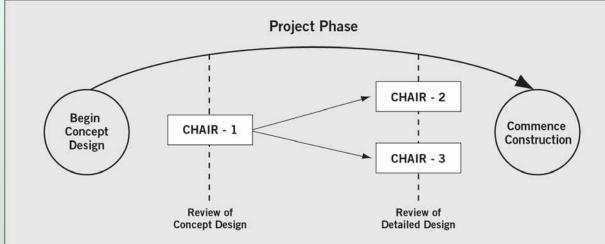
ETY IN DESIGN TOOL

COOL 200

\$9

Research Example: 42% of 224 construction fatalities included some link to design (US 1990-2003). [Behm, 2005]

Practice Example: Australian use of CHAIR Construction Hazard Assessment Implication Review Integrates 3 Safety Design reviews

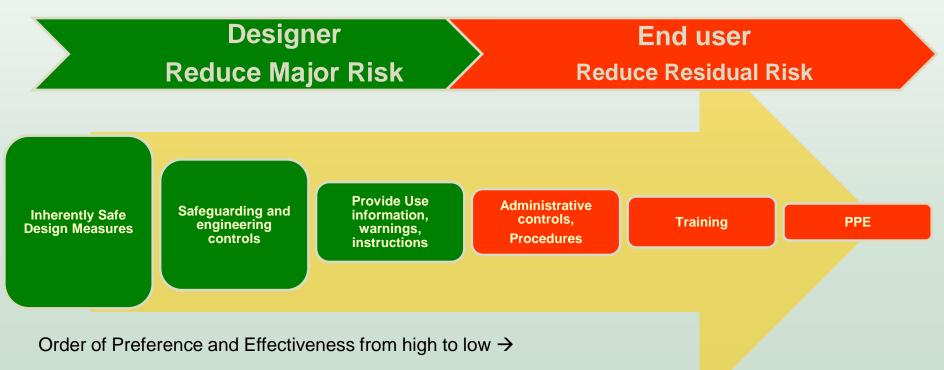


CHAIR 1: General CHAIR 2: Construction CHAIR 3: Maintenance and Repair

Behm, M. [2005] Linking Construction Fatalities to the Design for Construction Safety Concept Safety Science 43 (2005) 589-611

Addressing energy and environmental performance at the DESIGN stage is key to Green Building

Eliminating hazards by DESIGN is also first for the "Hierarchy of Controls"



ISO 12100 Safety of machinery –General principles for design –Risk assessment and risk reduction 2010-11-01

Design example

LEED Daylight Credit: Skylights and atria reduce energy needs and enhance occupant well-being.

Safety issue: Fall exposures to construction and maintenance workers who install and clean them.



A Hispanic Maintenance Worker Dies after Falling Through a Skylight

California Case Report: 07CA007

Summary

A 39-year-old Hispanic maintenance worker died from injuries received after a fall through a skylight. The victim was using a broom to clean the debris off the skylight. As the victim was applying pressure to the broom, the broom handle broke. The victim lost his balance and fell through the skylight cover

25 Fall-through-Skylight Fatalities/year

Safety Design Solutions



Skylight guards

Non-fragile skylights

Safe access and guardrails for skylight banks

Message to Architects: ...PtD does NOT mean overriding aesthetic choices ...it means addressing safety during design.

Permanent Fall Protection features

E. Barrett Prettyman Courthouse, Washington DC Photo:

Photo: Matt Gillen

Example 1: Heat Island Reduction Credit 7.2 for Vegetative Roofs

Weeds growing on green roof. No access or fall protection for plant maintenance work. No language in credit about fall prevention

Photo: Mike Behm

Vegetative Roof

Wind has blown soil and vegetation off 46th floor green roof. Eight inch high parapet with no fall protection. Workers must "be careful". Photo:

Photo: Mike Behm

Add requirement for "Safe Roof Plan":

Provide for safe access Provide for fall protection via: Parapet or Guard rail or Roof-edge fall restraint system or Horizontal lifeline fall arrest system

Photo: Matt Gillen

Safety-enhanced credits



ORIGINAL (Excerpt)

Sustainable Sites Credit 7.2 Heat Island Effect –Roof

OPTION 2

Install a vegetated roof that covers at least 50% of the roof area.

Develop and implement a safe roof plan to prevent falls and other vegetative roof installation and maintenance hazards.

Example 2: Construction Indoor Air Quality Credit Construction generates contaminants. Credit provided for sealing ductwork and other measures during construction.

Construction worker exposures are orders of magnitude higher than those for occupants...but they get no benefit from duct sealing.



Using plastic to seal and protect duct work from contamination at LEED Platinum building. Photo: Matt Gillen Add language on use of source reduction and control measures as preferred option

Measures that "control at the source" reduce exposures for both construction workers... and ductwork.



Figure 1. Grinder in use with the control in place.

Safety-enhanced credits



ORIGINAL (Excerpt) IEQ 3.1: Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan – During Construction

- During construction, use source reduction and control methods to minimize contaminant generation. Restrict all cutting, drilling, grinding, sanding, or disturbance of materials to tools equipped with either local exhaust ventilation or wet suppression controls.
- During construction, meet or exceed the recommended control measures of the SMACNA IAQ 008-2008 Guidelines for Occupied Buildings Under Construction
- Protect stored on-site and installed absorptive materials from moisture damage
- If permanently installed air handlers are used during construction, use filtration media with minimum MERV of 8 at each return air grill as determined by ASHRAE 52.2-1999. Replace all filtration media immediately prior to occupancy. NOTE: SMACNA IAQ 008 does mention source control...

NOTE: SMACNA IAQ 008 does mention source control... but as one of several choices versus a required approach

Evaluating green practice risks

NIOSH VIEW: "Sustainable practices and green technologies, products and processes need to be evaluated for worker safety and health just like any other new job, product or practice."

NIOSH Science Blog: Going Green: Safe and Healthy Jobs, 1/4/2010

RISK = HAZARD X EXPOSURE

Construction context for risk evaluation

Conventional construction already involves risks.... and already requires precautions to manage and control risks.... So how are green projects different?

How do green practices create risk?

GREEN CONSTRUCTION... recycling the wood forms

CONVENTIONAL CONSTRUCTION... not recycling the wood forms



For this task, STRUCK BY hazards and exposures are identical

LEED Gold Project, Washington, DC Photo: Matt Gillen Three helpful questions for evaluating green technologies/practices:

1. Do they introduce NEW or different hazards compared to conventional approaches?

If yes, then assess both the **hazard** and **exposures**.

- Use design, then safe procedures to prevent or control.
- Integrate these new precautions into the green practice.

EXAMPLE

Photovoltaic Panels:

New type of hazard because electrical energy source cannot be switched off unlike other electrical installations.

2. Do they involve KNOWN hazards? EXAMPLE:

If yes, assess the **exposures** and compare to conventional practice

Increased exposures

- > Use design, then safe procedures to reduce exposures
- Integrate safer designs and precautions into green practice

Equivalent exposures

- Consider reducing further
- Integrate known precautions into green practice.

Lower exposures

- Recognize value as "Co-Benefit"
- Integrate precautions into green practice.



Photovoltaic Panels:

Increased exposure to known fall hazards from ladders and roofs because installation and maintenance involve new work at height.



installer through an innovative partnership. Mike Kepka / The Chronicle O Meet O Gigi Share O Gigi Share

3. Are the practices NEW to these employer and worker communities?

When familiar \rightarrow more likely that existing work procedures already incorporate S&H precautions.

Check to insure current precautions are adequate. Improve if needed.

If novel \rightarrow lack of familiarity makes it less likely that trades and groups are aware of S&H precautions.

Communicate and train; highlight and integrate precautions into green practice

EXAMPLE:

Photovoltaic panels:

Most electrical installation work is done inside the building. Electrical contractors may be less familiar with extensive roof work. They need training on fall protection and use of harnesses and other equipment.

Green Construction Risks: Contributing Factors

- ➢ Some green practices and technologies are "NEW"
 →Established safe practices less likely.
- > Tendency to assume that green is safer
 - → Architects, Engineers, and Green Professionals less likely to request a review of hazards & exposures.
- Still uncommon for S&H staff to be included in the design and planning process
 - \rightarrow OSH input/precautions not provided early in process.

Lag time for recognizing hazards and exposures Lag time for development and routine use of precautions

LEED does include some "CO-BENEFITS" for worker health and well-being

Building Occupants

Major LEED focus Largest worker group – lowest risk

Custodial

Minor LEED focus Smaller worker group – medium risk

Construction/Maintenance

Minor LEED focus

Smaller worker group → highest risk potential

Focus for NIOSH Office of Construction Safety and Health



For Public Use and Display LEED 2009 for New Construction and Major Renovations Rating System USGBC Member Approved November 2008 (Updated July 2010)



For Building Occupants

Well-being – variety of credits addressing better lighting, views and daylight, thermal comfort, bike facilities

Health – Enhanced indoor air quality: commissioning, low-emitting paints and coatings, adhesives and sealants, flooring systems, composite wood products, furniture, ceiling and wall systems, and indoor chemicals.



For Custodial workers

LEED Existing Buildings: Operations and Maintenance Credits

Health

Prerequisite: Green Cleaning Policy

"To reduce levels of chemical, biological and particulate contaminants that can compromise air quality, human health, building finishes, building systems, and the environment".....Develop guidelines addressing the safe handling and storage of cleaning chemicals used in the building, including a plan for managing hazardous spills or mishandling incidents"

Credit: Green Cleaning – Products and Materials

"At least 30% of total annual purchases must meet...Green Seal GS-37 or others. [Note: these limit toxics, carcinogens, mutagens, reproductive toxins, asthmagens]

Credit: Green Cleaning – Equipment

"To reduce chemical, biological and particulate contaminants from powered cleaning equipment...."Powered equipment is ergonomically designed to minimize vibration, noise and user fatigue."

For Construction/Maintenance workers

Health and Well-Being

Credit: Low emitting materials

"To reduce the quantity of indoor air contaminants that are odorous, irritating, and/or harmful to the comfort and well-being of **INSTALLERS** and occupants." (See also LEED 4.2, 4.3, 4.4)

Credit: Construction Indoor Air Quality Management Plan – During Construction

"To reduce IAQ problems resulting from construction or renovation and promote the comfort and well being of **CONSTRUCTION WORKERS** and building occupants."

Big Picture

Type of OUTCOME	HEALTH & WELL-BEING	SAFETY	ERGONOMICS
V Type of WORKER	lliness	Injury	MSD Musculoskeletal Disorder
Building Occupant	Major focus via IEQ credits	Not addressed	Pilot Credits
Custodial Worker	Minor focus	Not addressed	Minor focus
Operations, Maintenance (O&M), and Construction Worker	Minor focus	Not addressed	Not addressed

LEED Gaps and Limitations

- Safety (injury) not addressed
 - Important for construction/maintenance
- Scant mention of need for S&H planning & precautions
- IEQ Credit limitations
 - Only 7 of the total of 110 points for 2009 LEED have the primary intent of limiting hazardous chemicals within the built environment.

NOTE: Effectiveness of IEQ credits and air quality testing requirements is an active topic for AIHA Green Building Working Group

 It is possible to attain LEED PLATINUM without earning any of these credits.

See Wargo et al. [2011] LEED Certification: Where Energy Efficiency Collides with Human Health <u>http://www.ehhi.org/reports/leed/</u> for additional discussion on IAQ credit limitations and pesticides, smoking, and toxics.

LEED Updating – possible S&H Co-benefits from new draft credits?

- Material Ingredient reporting
- Avoidance of Chemicals of Concern
- PBT Source Reduction: Mercury
- PBT Source Reduction: Lead, Cadmium, Copper
- Furniture and Medical Furnishings
- New credits to further improve IAQ

LEED Building Design & Construction, 4th Public Comment draft

PBT= Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic

LEED v4 due out in 2013

Reference Guide materials

LEED Credits:

Short (1/2 to several pages) Focus \rightarrow "What to do"



LEED Reference Guide:

Longer (multiple pages)

Focus \rightarrow "How to do it"

A "user guide" containing relevant technical information such as: definitions, benefits and issues to consider, approaches to achieve credits, examples, calculations, documentation, operations and maintenance considerations, and resources.

Safety and health content for the Reference guide was developed for the six safety enhanced credits described above.

Reference Guide content example

Credit 7.2: REFERENCE GUIDE

1. Benefits and Issues to Consider

Vegetated roofs present fall hazards to construction workers building the roof; landscaping workers installing the vegetation; and landscaping or maintenance workers providing periodic care for vegetated roofs.

4) Implementation

Elements of a Safe Roof Plan

- 1. Structural Integrity.
- 2. Fall prevention / protection.
- 3. Safe access.

4. Unique building hazards.

(5 options described)(2 options described)(Glare, heat stress, toxics, & electrical hazards)

7) Documentation Guidance

Include description of safe roof plan design features and document implementation. Describe provisions for safe maintenance of vegetative roofs over the Building Life Cycle.

Four Strategies for integrating safety and health into Green Building

1) "Life Cycle Safety"

Design

Green building is oriented towards "Life Cycle" thinking

Construction Operations & Maint. (O&M) Renovation Deconstruction Deconstruction Construction and Maintenance workers play key roles in the built environment "Life Cycle".

Operations & Maintenance

No access No power No equipment setback from edge No fall protecti<mark>on</mark>

Photo: Matt Gillen

EXAMPLE:

Servicing rooftop HVAC equipment

Fall exposures "Error trap" for workers Design issues?

HVAC= Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning

Life Cycle Safety Benefits

Appeals to Facility Owners

- Improved safety & health for O&M workers
- More cost-effective O&M.
- Lower renovation costs.
 - Example: if have permanent fall protection, do not need to pay to install and remove temporary fall protection.

Aligns with efforts to improve facility operational efficiency over the long term. Total cost of ownership

→ typically 5 to 10%

→ as much as 80% [NRC]

"Reduced Operating Costs" cited as top (77%) reason for client interest in green design. [McGraw Hill]

NRC. [1998] Stewardship of Federal Facilities: A Proactive Strategy for Managing the Nation's Public Assets. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

McGraw Hill. [2012] Construction Industry Workforce shortages: Role of Certification, Training, and Green jobs in Filling the Gaps. SmartMarket Report

2) Target Falls from Roofs

Rationale:

A. Falls \rightarrow leading killer of construction workers

- > Falls from roofs \rightarrow leading source of construction falls.
- B. Several relevant LEED credits
 - Daylighting (skylights)
 - > Heat Island reduction (vegetative and reflective roofs)
 - Energy production (rooftop solar and wind installations)
- C. Good safety issue to start with: risks are easy to grasp

Rationale cont.

- D. Fall hazards are amenable to prevention by DESIGN and PLANNING interventions to improve access and fall protection.
 - Parapets
 - Guardrails
 - Folding guardrails
 - Fall-restraint systems
 - Fall-arrest systems
 - Equipment location setback approaches

Various solutions are on the market

Rationale cont.

 E. Green roofs involve a variety of Life cycle steps: from inspection to maintenance to replacement.
 Some examples:

Vegetated roofs:

"Some vegetated roofs are actual gardens and **require significant plant care**; others have grasses and other plants that require no maintenance or irrigation. **All types of vegetated roofs require semi-annual inspection**" (LEED Reference Guide p 122)

Reflective (cool) roofs:

"Materials with high reflectivity must be cleaned to maintain their heat island reduction properties. These surfaces should be cleaned at least every 2 years to maintain good reflectance.

(LEED Reference Guide, p125)

Rationale cont.

F. Trend \rightarrow Increasing use of roofs

- Recreational amenity for occupants
- Popularity of Green roofs
- Location for Photovoltaic (PV) solar panels
- Access for maintenance of high efficiency HVAC equipment and communications equipment.

Planning to develop a **"Safe Roof Design Guide"** to describe roof-related Life Cycle safety issues and design and planning options.

3) Integrated Project Planning and Design → Opportunity for PtD "Safety Design Review"

LEED (4th public comment draft)

Intent: Maximize opportunities for integrated, cost-effective adoption of green design and construction strategies, emphasizing human health as a fundamental evaluative criterion for building design, construction, and operational strategies....

Credit calls for Integrated Project team and design charette

Lists 27 different professionals to consider

but occupational safety and health not mentioned.

4): Increase use of "Source Reduction" and "Source Control"

- LEED already includes health focus.
- Source reduction is at the top of the environmental hierarchy.
- Existing credits/prerequisites could benefit construction and O&M workers.
 - Construction Activity Pollution Prevention
 - Construction IAQ Management Plan
- Double benefit
- Reduces both construction worker exposures and the contaminant levels available for public exposure or building contamination.





Summing Up:

NIOSH VISION: Get S&H recognized as a fundamental dimension of true sustainability

- Support dialogue \rightarrow "Making Green Jobs Safe" workshop
- NORA evaluation and outreach activities
- Engaging USGBC → pilot credits and reference guide materials, awareness materials
- Support for research
- Targeting green jobs for FACE investigations

Comprehensive SCSH Rating System



SUSTAINABLE CONSTRUCTION SAFETY & HEALTH

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SAFE. HEALTHY. CREEN

Help us build worker well-being into sustainable design & construction

Sustainability, Safety, and Health

Welcome to the SCSH rating system

The Sustainable Construction Safety and Health (SCSH) rating system evaluates construction worker safety and health on construction projects. SCSH enables a project team to plan and assess safety and health performance throughout a project's lifecycle.

By working together, owners/developers, designers, constructors, and other project team members can positively impact construction worker safety and health......which improves project sustainability as well! Read more ...

Developed by Sathy Rajendran and John Gambatese at Oregon State University

ASSESS A PROJECT Use the online calculator

REQUEST AN AUDIT Certify your project

SCSH **OVERVIEW**

CASE STUDIES

CALCULATOR TUTORIAL

SCSH ROUNDTABLE

http://sustainablesafetyandhealth.org/

Research: New publications

Safe design of skyrise greenery in Singapore

Michael Behm Occupational Safety Program, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina, USA, and Poh Choon Hock CUGE Research, Centre for Urban Greenery and Ecology, Singapore, Singapore

Abstract

Purpose - Singapore is transforming from a "garden city" to a "city-in-a-garden". Designing for safety is recognized by researchers and some governments as a best practice in facilitating eventual worker safety within the built environment. The purpose of undertaking this research was to understand

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Safety Risk Quantification for High Performance Sustainable Building Construction

Katherine S. Dewlaney, S.M.ASCE¹; Matthew R. Hallowell, A.M.ASCE²; and Bernard R. Fortunato III³

Abstract: A recent study found that Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certified buildings have a recordable injury rate that is 9% higher than traditional, non-LEED buildings. A follow-up study showed that there are distinct aspects of the design elements and means and methods of construction used to achieve LEED certification that have negative impacts on worker safety. The research described in this paper builds on previous knowledge by quantifying the percent increase in base-level safety risk resulting from the design strategies and

conducted with **Technical Note** 18 years of en methods of co

Safe Design Suggestions for Vegetated Roofs

Michael Behm¹

Society of Civ **CE** Database Author keyw

awareness, ar

environments

24% increase in eye strain wastewater te

> Abstract: Rooftop vegetation is becoming increasingly popular because of its environmental benefits and its ability to earn green-building certification credits. With the exception of one international guideline, there is little mention of worker safety and health in vegetated-roof codes and literature. Observations and field investigations of 19 vegetated roofs in the United States revealed unsafe access for workers and equipment, a lack of fall-protection measures, and other site-specific hazards. Design for safety strategies and the integration of life-cycle safety thinking with green-building credits systems are the preferred methods to reduce risk to workers on vegetated roofs. Design suggestions have been developed to add to the body of knowledge. The findings complement several National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) construction and prevention through design (PtD) goals and are congruent with NIOSH's Safe Green Jobs initiative. Organizations that install and maintain vegetated roofs can utilize the findings to understand hazards, take precautions, and incorporate safety into their bids, DOI: 10.1061/(ASCE)CO.1943-7862.0000500. © 2012 American Society of Civil Engineers.

CE Database subject headings: Vegetation; Roofs; Design; Safety.

Author keywords: Vegetated roof; Safe design.

Are Green Building Features Safe for **Preventive Maintenance Workers? Examining the Evidence**

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Background Many newly constructed green buildings (GB) are certified using the United States Green Building Council (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system for new construction and major renovation which focuses on architectural and mechanical design to conserve energy, reduce environmental harm, and enhance indoor quality for occupants. This study evaluated the preventive maintenance (PM) worker occupational safety and health (OSH) risks related to the design of GB.

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workers;	The number of buildings certified by the December of buildings certified by the December of buildings certified by the December of the December of the December of	the HVAC system and improve indoor at quality. The intent is to route the project energy and en- viconmental impacts. As the number of LEBs contribed projects grows, indoor the potential effect that grown issues have the potential effect that grown issues have no eccapational using and construction prac- ices, green factures may pose additional or new raises to worker safety and health through the intro- duction of abremen materials, as a state of differ- ent or additional work, or by creating an expanded duction of abremen materials. The state of differ- ent or additional work, or by creating an expanded Based on proceed case effective. While (2011), in- dicates that some aspects of buildings related to LED, such as increased use of windows and sky-
	while other credits may produce while a participe or a negative selection an enternal protocols of a nearbot credits may increase the amount of hazards that -Supported the relative compound while the relative compound while the relative compound or valative organic compound organic compound	ching building mineralis that are heavy or contain promuting relater or sharp edges, have the potential this experience with regard to skylights and Instal- ing photovoltaci panels (schold, 1990). The potential for green features to create CSH harder also create or light during the construc- tions for its design and construction offers, it ex- petitioned numericus finalities along with contem- tions for its design and construction credits (CMH- enthed Section 1994) with the context of particular statistical school with contem- tions for its design and construction credits (CMH- enthed designed to advise UEED verificient context).
	ple, one site used temporary protection of HVAG ducts during construction as part of the LEED ef	extent to which green design and construction has
	and Construction Engineering at Oregon State University. He proper earned a B.S. and an M.S. in Civil Engineering from the University of California at Berkeley and a Ph.D. in Civil Engineering from the University of Washington. He has worked in industry as a structural Constr	stability, innovation, construction contracting and life cycle es of ovil engineering datalities. He is a member of the in Society 2015 II Engineers (AVCD) to 4.5 cm and activity in Society 2015 II Engineers (AVCD) and a structure in Structure (Committee, Constructability Committee, struction Research Council.

Nicholas Tymvios is a Ph.D. student in the School of Civil and Nucnolas 4 ymbros is a rnL/ student in the Consol of Lmi and Construction Engineering as Oregon Stare University. Hie educa-tional background includes a B.S. and an M.S. in Civil Engineering After completing his M.S., he worked in industry at Tymvios Bro Ld, a setef labrication comparing in Cyptus, for 4 years.

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Get involved....

- Have a "Green" or "Sustainability" program?
 - → Embed safety and health into it.
- Building or renovating?
 - → Get involved in "Integrated Project Planning" so that S&H is considered at the design stage. Ensure that a "Safety Design Review" is done to consider "Life Cycle Safety".

Have green features?

 Share information about good experiences ("Co-benefits") or any problems.

Member of USGBC?

- \rightarrow use your influence to address S&H.
- Got ideas? Or like to pilot new ideas?
 - \rightarrow contact us to pilot test new credit and guidance ideas

Thanks!

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