

"Beginning in 1999 [John] Mathis and others at CII began taking detailed looks at 38 projects with construction values of \$50 million to \$600 million. They found the fewest accidents on projects where top management insisted on listing safety training as a budget item, participated in investigations of recordable injuries and encouraged anonymous disclosures of unsafe behaviors. On the safest projects, every worker on site received at least four hours per month of safety training, each safety professional served no more than 50 workers and subcontractors submitted site-specific safety plans. Mathis urged wider adoption of such safety practices, in an industry in which work-related accidents kill approximately 1,000 construction workers annually."

David B. Rosenbaum, Craft Labor Shortage
 Provokes More Studies of Pay and Safety, ENR,
 August 20, 2001





"CII: Making Zero Accidents a Reality"

- Construction Industry Institute (CII)
- Take a safety journey
- Review the research methodology
- Reveal best practices identified
- Review and discuss key findings
- Summary and questions



Project Team 160 - Committee Members

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Construction Industry Institute

A consortium of leading owners, contractors, suppliers, and academia who are interested in improving the constructed project and the capital investment process.



CII Mission

To improve the safety, quality, schedule, and cost effectiveness of its members through research and implementation support for the purpose of providing a competitive advantage to its members in the global marketplace.

Owner Members

- Exxon
- Chevron
- Shell
- BP/Amoco
- Dupont
- Conoco
- Citgo
- Texaco
- Phillips

- Celanese
- Intel
- General Motors
- Alcoa
- Reliant Energy
- Nasa
- TVA
- Ontario Power
- U.S. Steel



CII Contractor Members

- ABB Lummus Global
- Bechtel Group
- BE&K
- Black & Veatch
- Chicago Bridge & Iron
- Burns and Roe
- The Parsons Corp.
- Rust Contractors
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- Foster Wheeler USA
- Jacobs Engineering
- Kellogg Brown & Root
- Kiewit Construction
- Morrison Knudsen
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Participating Universities

- Arizona State
- Auburn
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- Carnegie Mellon
- Cincinnati
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- Florida
- Georgia Tech
- Houston
- Illinois
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- Kentucky
- Lehigh
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- New Mexico
- North Carolina State
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- Oregon State
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- Polytechnic University NY
- Purdue
- Stanford
- SUNY-Buffalo

- Texas
- Texas A&M
- Virginia Tech
- Washington
- Wisconsin
- Worcester Polytechnic
- Xavier



CII Knowledge Structure

Identifies CII:

- Best Practices
- Pending Best Practices
- Informational products

Industry input critical to Best Practice selection.

All Best Practices validated.

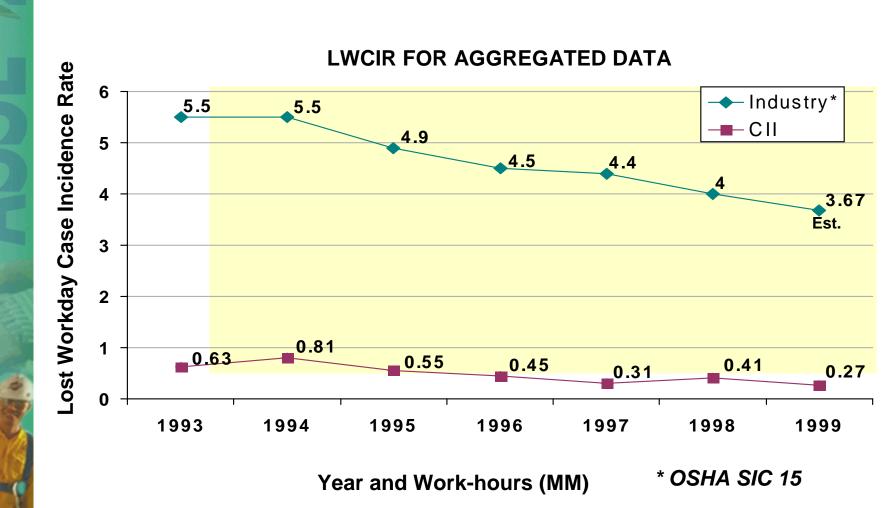


First CII Zero Accidents Study Findings - 1993

High-impact zero accident techniques

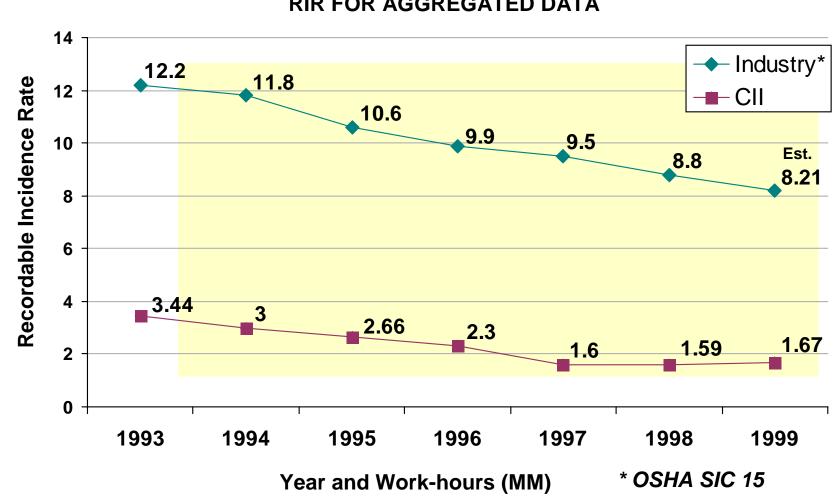
- Pre-project/pre-task planning for safety
- Safety orientation and training
- Written safety incentive programs
- Alcohol and substance abuse programs
- Accident/incident investigations

CII Lost Work Case Performance - 1993-1999



CII OSHA Recordable Performance - 1993-1999

RIR FOR AGGREGATED DATA





Zero Accidents - Revisited

What safety best practices have supported this improvement and are at the forefront of safety management today?

"Making Zero Accidents a Reality"
Nov. 1999
Project Team -160



Zero Accidents Study 2000/2001

Methodology – two studies

- Large construction firms
- Large construction projects

Survey of 400 largest construction firms in the U.S.

- Based on ENR 400 for 1999
- 400 surveys sent 102 responses



Zero Accidents Study 2000/2001

Detailed interviews on construction projects

- 38 Projects
- Types
 - Petrochemical
 - Industrial
 - Public works
 - Transportation
 - Hotel-Casino
 - Commercial buildings
- Locations: U.S. wide geographic area
- Sizes: \$50-\$600 million



Nine Zero Accident Best Practices

- Demonstrated management commitment
- Staffing for safety
- Safety planning
- Safety training and education
- Worker participation and involvement
- Subcontractor management
- Recognition and rewards
- Accident/Incident reporting and investigations
- Drug and alcohol testing



Best Practice Results

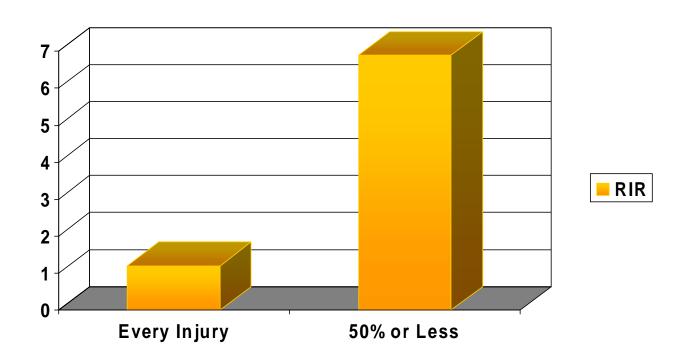
Over 30 key findings revealed significant lower recordable injury rates with companies utilizing these best practices.



- Safety mission statements
- Project-specific newsletters
- Top Management involved in accident/incident investigations of recordable and lost time injuries
- Top Management personally involved in reviewing safety performance reports
- Senior field management
 - Participation in field safety inspections
 - Participation in orientation

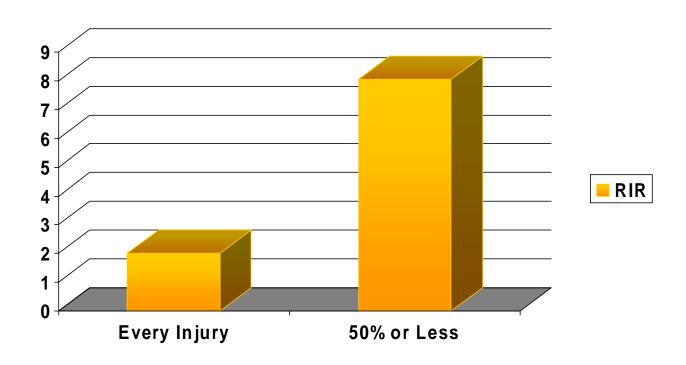


Top management participated in investigation of recordable injuries



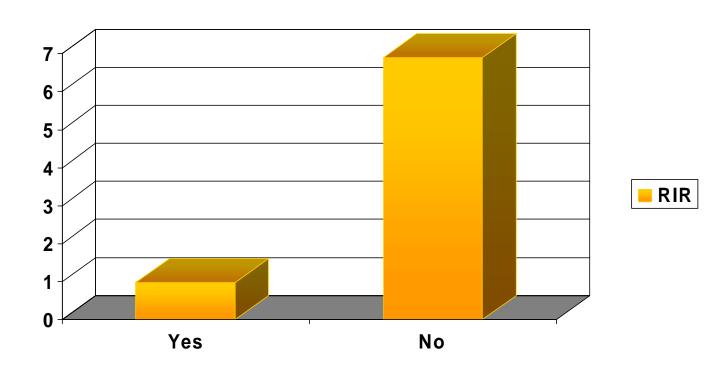


Top management participated in investigation of lost time injuries

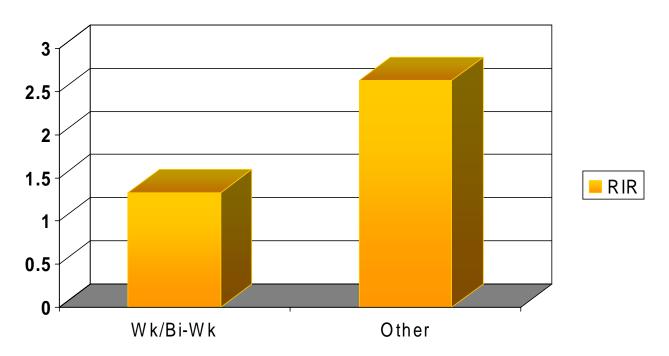




Company president/senior management reviews safety performance report

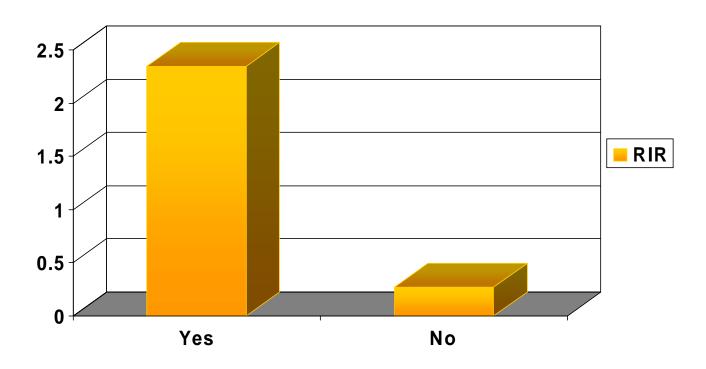


Home office safety inspections on the project





Corporate accident report summary provided to all the jobs?

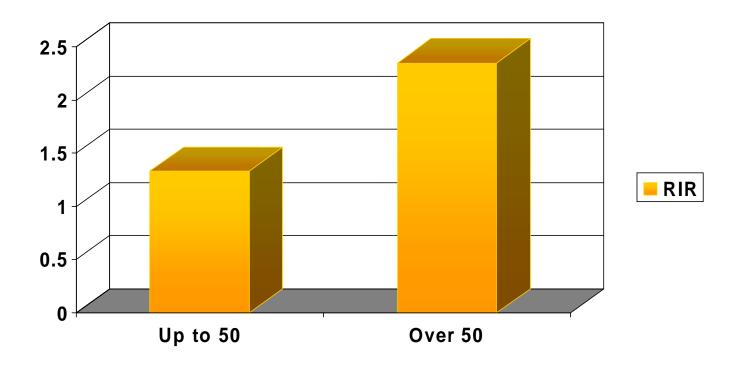




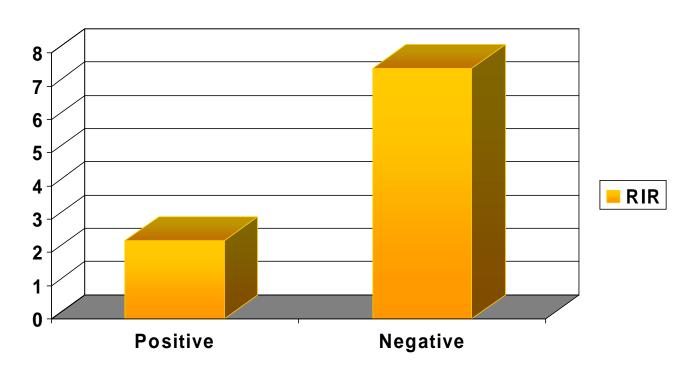
People, methods, resources, and key impacts

- Adequate staffing
- Safety involved in project meetings
- Safety included in cost,scheduling, and quality reports

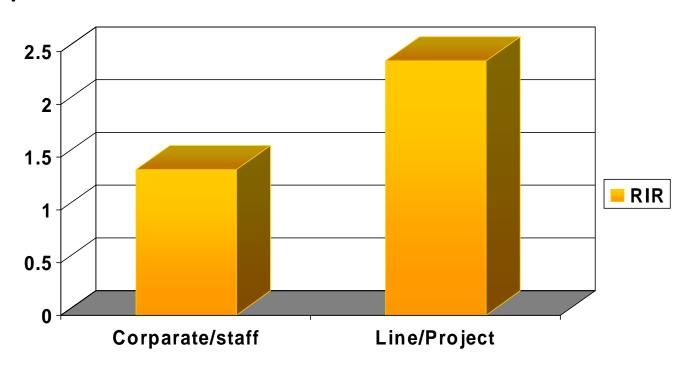
Safety professionals per 50 workers



View of safety personnel by other workers on the site



Who does the safety representative report to?





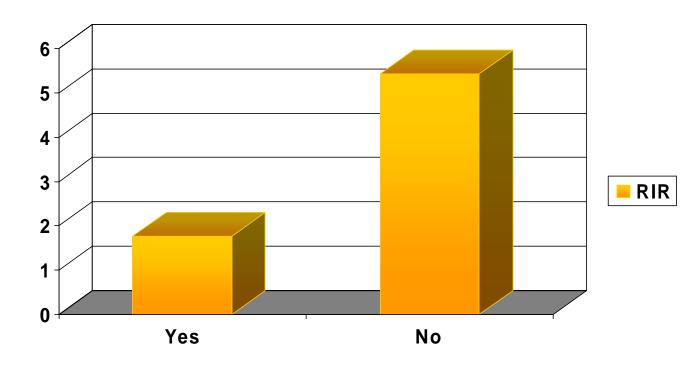
Safety Planning

Pre-project and pre-task planning-key impacts

- Job hazard analysis
- Constructability reviews
- Pre-task planning
- Site-specific safety programs

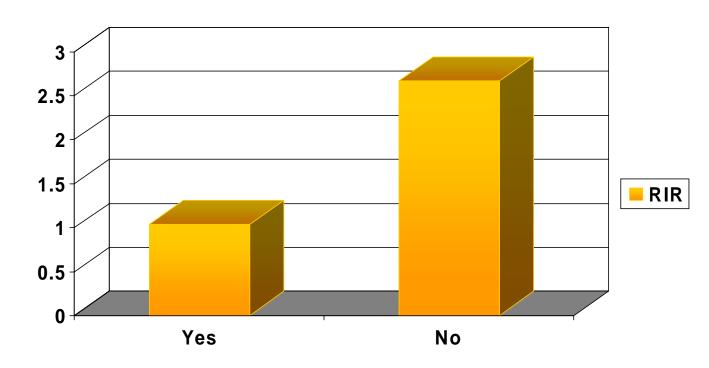
Safety Planning

Does the project have a site-specific safety program?



Safety Planning

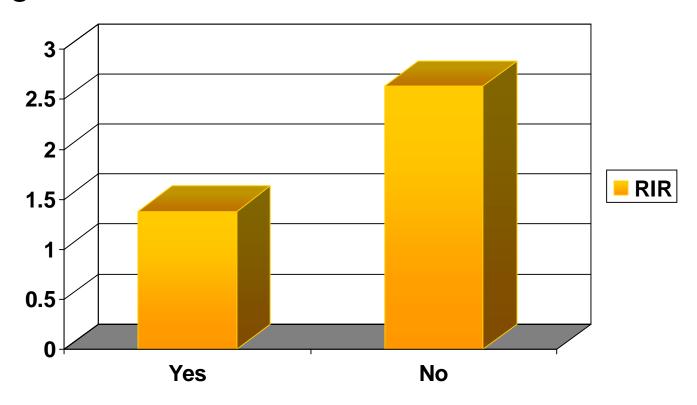
Pre-task meetings held?





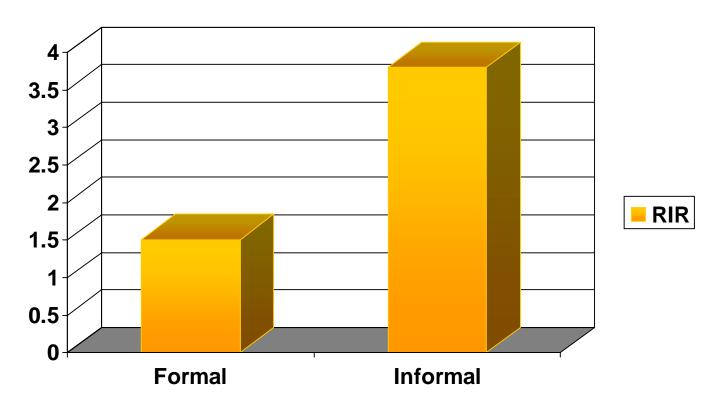
- New worker safety orientation
- Follow-up safety training
- Tool box safety meetings

Is Safety Training a line item within the budget?

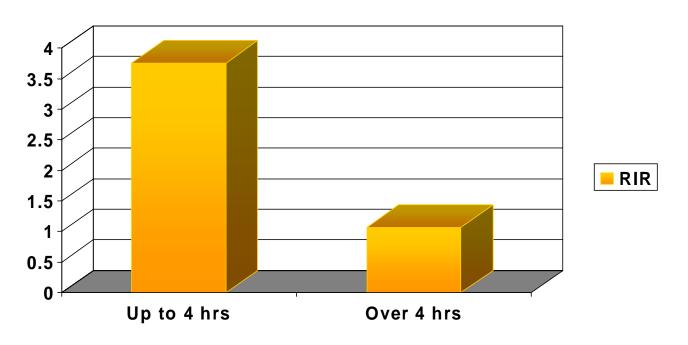




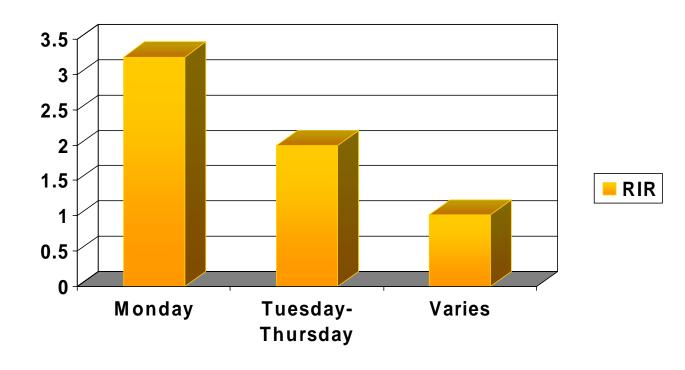
Every Worker on site receive a formal standard orientation



Additional monthly training for employees



What day toolbox safety meetings held

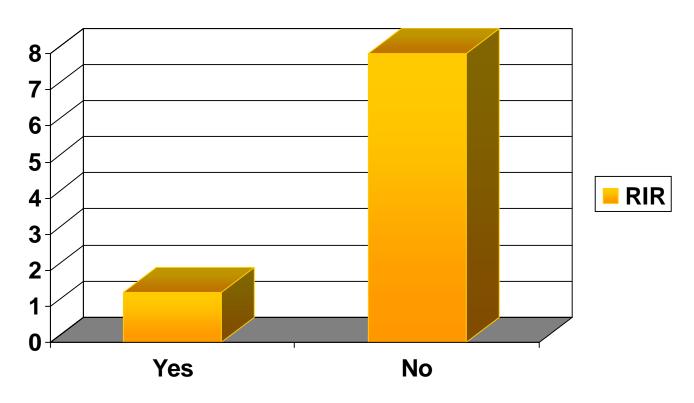




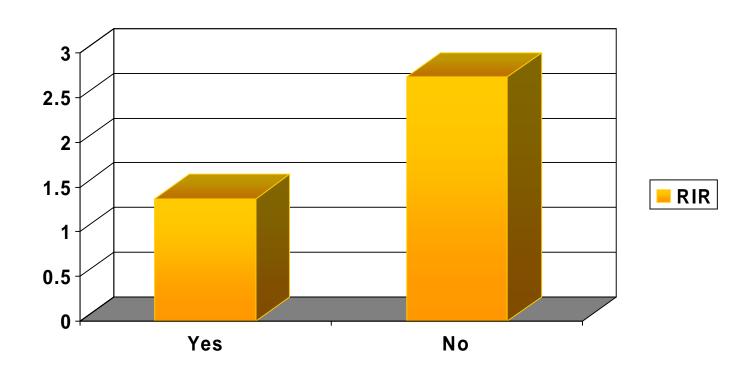
- Employee/Involvement Safety Teams
- Worker-to-worker observation process
- Worker perception surveys



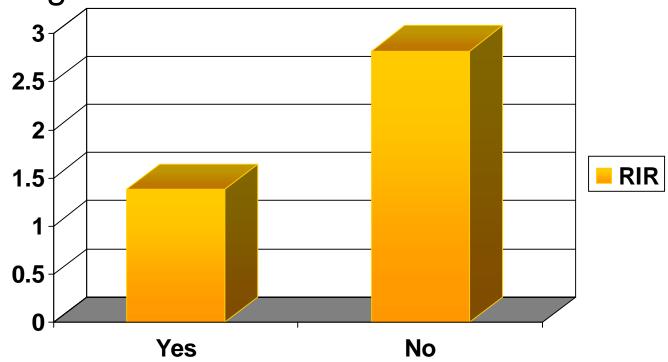
Are safety observers used on the projects?



Workers trained and utilized for worker-to-worker observation?

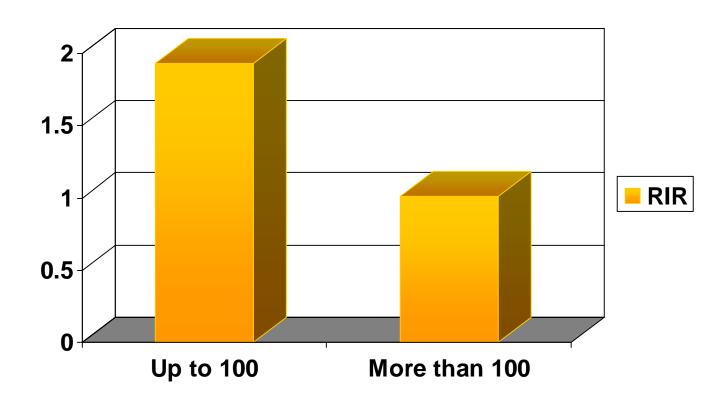


Do management and supervisory personnel receive behavior overview training?

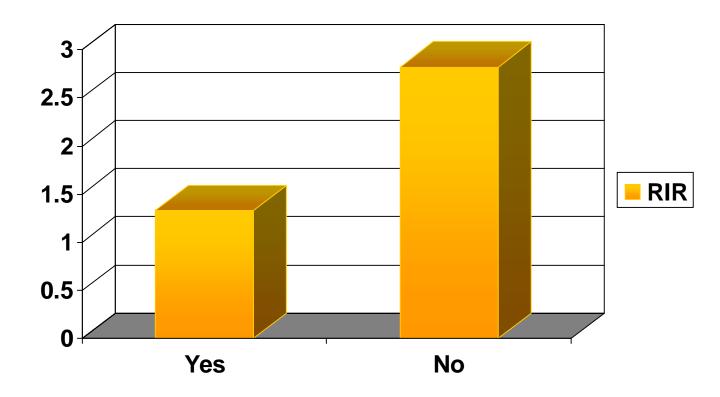




Total amount of safety observation reports filed on the project



Are safety perception surveys conducted on the project?

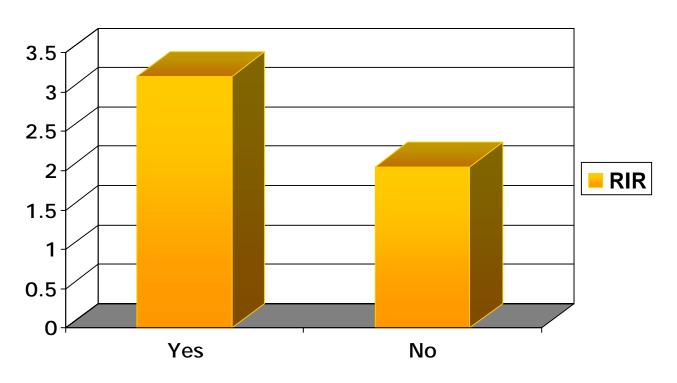




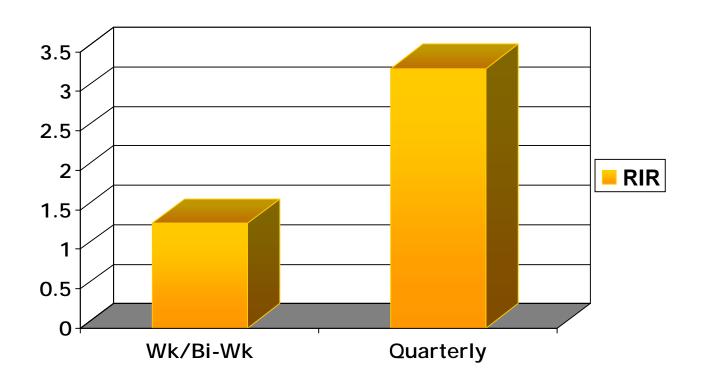
Effect of worker safety incentives

- Individual versus crew incentives
- Based on injuries or safe behavior
- Frequency of awards
- Career progression

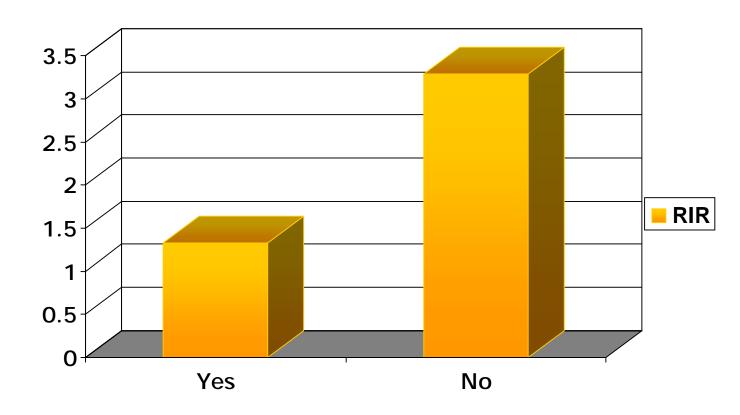
Does a formal worker incentive/ recognition and reward program exist?



How often are incentives given to workers?

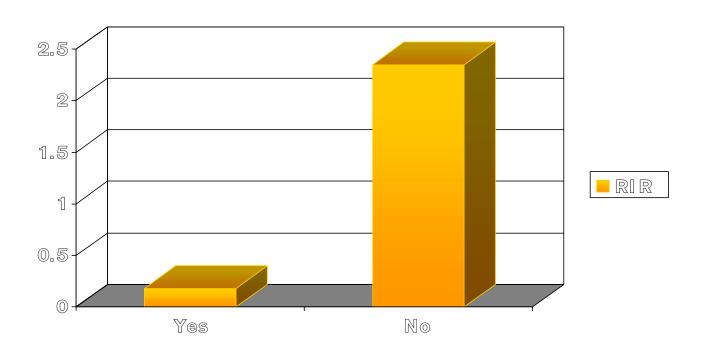


Incentive based on zero injury objective?

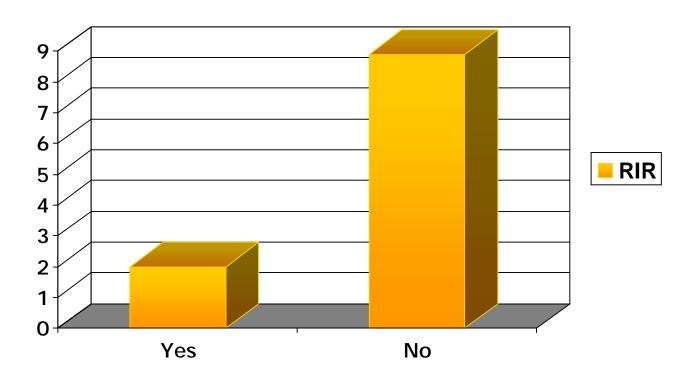


Drug and Alcohol Testing

Do family members attend safety dinners?



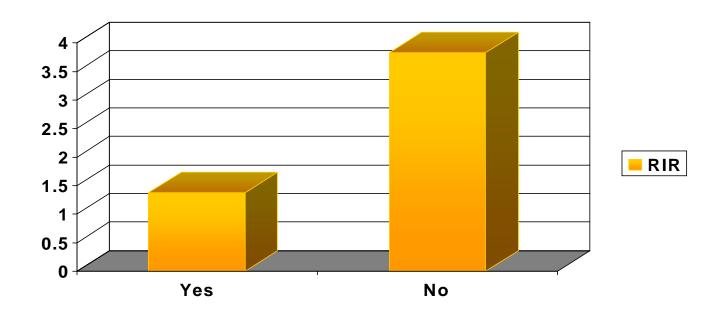
Field supervisors evaluated on safety?



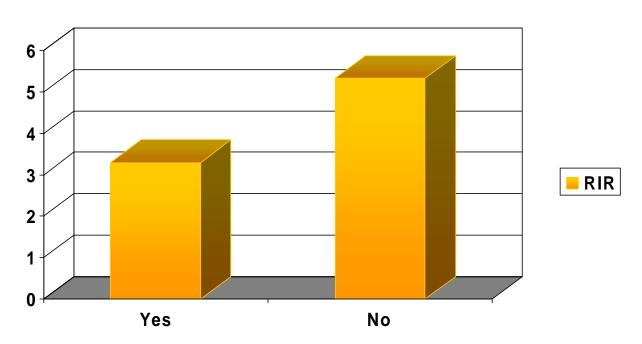


- Site-specific safety plans
- Site orientation
- Sanctions for sub-standard performance
- Frequency of safety meetings

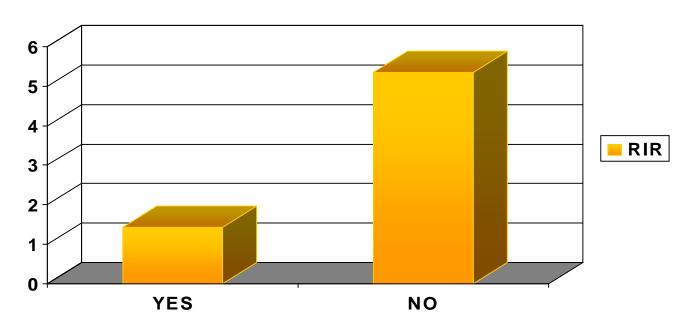
Subs submit site-specific safety plans?



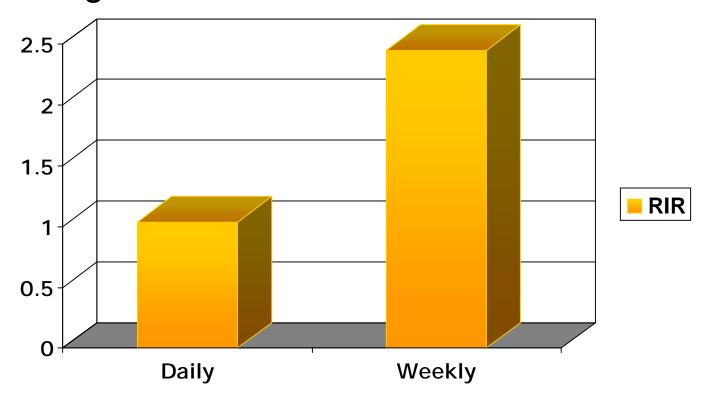
Subs attend a formal standard safety orientation?



Sanctions are imposed for non-compliance?



Frequency that subs hold safety meetings





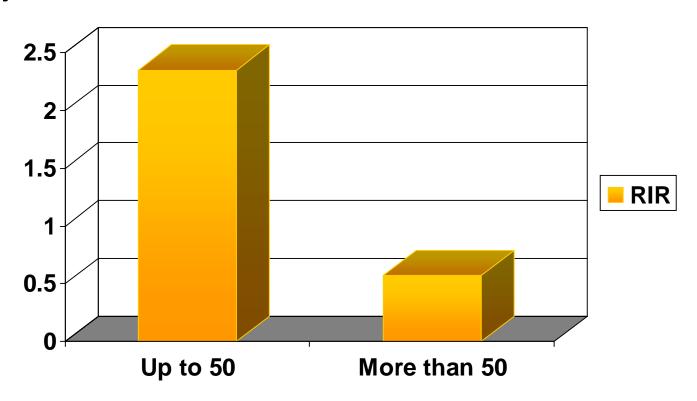
Accident/Incident Reporting and Investigation

- Documented near misses
- Top management involvement



Accident /Incident Reporting and Investigation

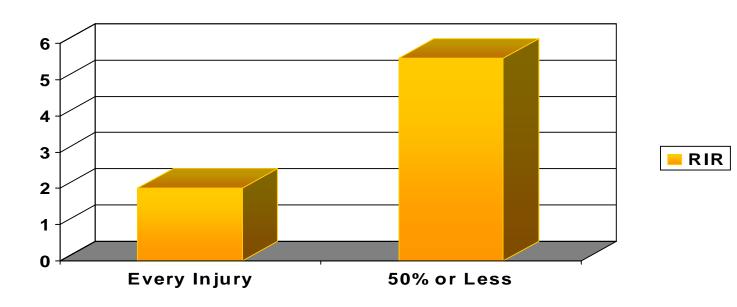
Amount of near misses recorded on the project





Accident/Incident Reporting and Investigation

Recordable injuries investigated by top management





Work in Progress

- Implementation Data Sheets
- Education Modules
- Outage/Turnaround Research
- Overtime Research



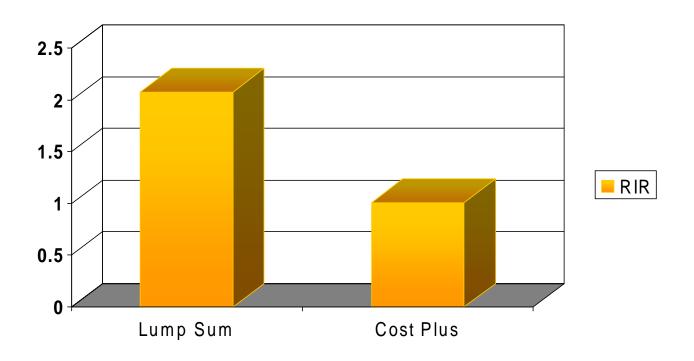
Best Practices

Getting to Zero Accidents

- Demonstrated management commitment
- Staffing for safety
- Safety planning pre-project/pre-task
- Safety training and education
- Worker involvement and participation
- Recognition and rewards
- Subcontractor management
- Accident/incident reporting and investigation
- Drug and alcohol testing

Types of Contract

Is Safety managed as a value?





Concluding Remarks

- Establish a Formal Safety Education Process for management, and the workers
- Evaluate and measure the safety management system
- Reward management, workers, and subcontractors for safe behavior
- Make safety a evaluation criteria for Management and supervision
- Engage sub-standard safety management, practices & conditions at all levels



Concluding Remarks

- Demonstrated management commitment is essential
- Employee involvement is essential
- Integrate safety early into the project development and planning process
- Build your project safety plans based on specific scope and risk;
- Pre-Task analysis is critical

Even if you're on the right track, you'll get run over if you just sit there.

Will Rogers

