



Construction Safety Initiative



A global construction company with a 90-year history that specializes in developing, managing, and building highly complex projects.

dck's Reach

- Headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pa
- **dck north america** – Continental U.S. and Caribbean
- **dck pacific construction** – Hawaii
- **dck pacific guam** – Guam
- **Oakview dck** – Continental U.S.
- **Summit dck** – Continental U.S.
- **dck FWF** – Continental U.S.



A Full Service Provider

Project & Construction Management

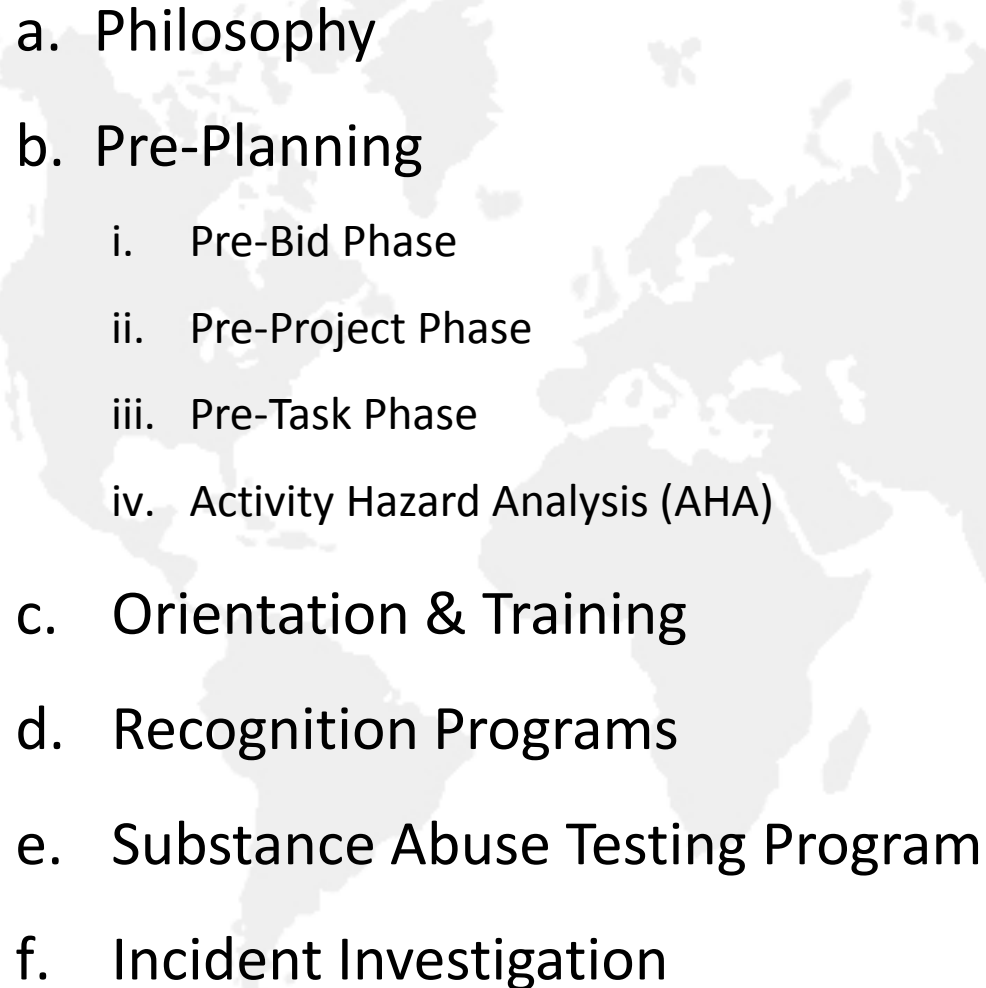
- Planning and conceptualization
- Project financing and funding analysis
- Design
- Procurement
- Construction management
- Commissioning and start up
- Operations and asset management
- Formal risk management processes

Design-Build & General Construction

- Engineer – Procurement – Construct (EPC)
- Global supply chain management
- Labor sourcing and management
- Global network of A&E firms
- Project controls and scheduling
- Integrated management information systems

Global Project Development

- Pre-development planning and feasibility analysis
- Structured finance and risk management
- Team selection and integration
- Program management
- Asset transfer and operations

- 
- a. Philosophy
 - b. Pre-Planning
 - i. Pre-Bid Phase
 - ii. Pre-Project Phase
 - iii. Pre-Task Phase
 - iv. Activity Hazard Analysis (AHA)
 - c. Orientation & Training
 - d. Recognition Programs
 - e. Substance Abuse Testing Program
 - f. Incident Investigation

How does dck manage safety?

Corporate:

- Corporate Safety Plan
- Subcontractor Prequalifications
- Risk Assessments
- Go No-Go's
- Crane Lift Plan Reviews
- Jobsite Assessments
- Safety Committees
- Etc.

Projects:

- Implementation of Site Specific Safety Plans
- AHA's
- Daily Huddles
- Risk Assessments
- Jobsite Inspections
- Crane Lift Plan Reviews
- Safety Committees
- Safety Meetings
- Etc.

dck's safety Contract Language

- Boilerplate
- Exhibit I

Requires Identification of
Competent Persons


Requires 4 Hours Foreman /
Supervisor S.T.A.R.T. Training

Sub Contract Exhibit I – Safety Requirements

A. General Requirements
This subcontract exhibit contains information regarding some of the elements and requirements of the Contractor's Safety Program (available on site for review). The requirements of this exhibit are not a substitute for the subcontractor's safety program, the contract documents, and Federal, State, Local, or other applicable regulations.

B. Preconstruction Documentation Requirements
The following safety documents are mandatory for each subcontractor and must be submitted and accepted prior to commencing work. Acceptance of safety submittals by the Contractor does not relieve subcontractors of their responsibility to provide a safe and healthy worksite in accordance with applicable regulations.

- 1. Statement of Commitment:** This statement must be site specific and include the project goal for safety performance, the title and signature of the person who prepared the plan; plan approval (Company President and Chief Executive Officer); and plan concurrence (Project Manager/Superintendent, etc.).
- 2. Subcontractors Safety Program:** This program should be site specific and outline the subcontractor's policies, procedures, and programs to meet the project safety goals.
- 3. Subcontractor's Substance Abuse Program:** This program must contain the subcontractor's policy statement, test methodology, test frequency, disciplinary procedure, and rehabilitation program if applicable. In the absence of an adequate program, the subcontractor will implement the Contractor's Substance Abuse Program.
- 4. Subcontractor's Site Safety Representative/Competent Person Designations:** Each subcontractor is required to appoint a competent person to implement and manage their safety and health program. This employee must be experienced and knowledgeable of the hazards associated with intended work activities and have the

- 
- AHA's
 - Competent Person Forms
 - Training Document Forms

Fall Protection

Electrical

Excavation / Trenching

Lock Out / Tag Out

What does an accident cost?



- OSHA Citations
- Direct Costs
Medical / Indemnity
- Indirect Costs
Reports, Retraining, Delays, PR, Reputations, Etc.
- Human Affect

Supervisor Training in Accident Reduction Techniques

4 Hour Interactive Program

For Managers, Superintendents,
Supervisors, and Foremen

Why S.T.A.R.T. a Safety Culture?

S.T.A.R.T. 1

a. Creating a Safety Culture

Management & employee attitude.

Policies & procedures.

Supervisor responsibility and accountability.

Safety planning & goals.

b. Direct & Indirect Costs of Accidents

DIRECT

Medical Expense Incurred & Indemnity Payments

INDIRECT

Wage Cost of Worker (Work Stoppage, Supervisor's Lost Time, Replacements)

Property Damage (Cost of Materials Damage, Cost of Damage to Buildings,
Cost of Clean Up, Schedule Delays)

Administrative Cost

S.T.A.R.T. 1 (cont.)

c. Impact on the Bottom Line

Indirect Cost

Profits

Experience Modification Rate

Insurance Premium

Direct Costs

Productivity

d. EMR & WC Premiums

Both will Increase without a Safety Culture.

S.T.A.R.T. 1 (cont.)

e. Legal Implications

Time and Cost of Lawyers

f. Establish Accountability Systems

Consistency and Measurable

S.T.A.R.T. 2

a. Unsafe Acts vs. Unsafe Conditions

Over 90% of accidents result from unsafe acts.

1. Poor leadership
2. Lack of adequate training
3. Improper lifting technique
4. Poor attitude
5. Shortcut to save time
6. Lack of proper equipment and tools

Unsafe conditions may include:

1. Poor housekeeping
2. Lack of guarding
3. Poor maintenance
4. Defective equipment or tools
5. Improper material storage
6. Slip and fall hazards

S.T.A.R.T. 2 (cont.)

b. Symptoms vs. Causes

Symptoms- The unsafe acts and conditions which we can see. If only symptoms are corrected accidents can continue to occur.

1. Careless operation of a forklift truck.
2. Oil on the floor.
3. Climbing a storage rack.
4. Improper lifting techniques.
5. Not wearing eye protection.
6. Standing on the top rung of a ladder.

Causes - The underlying reasons for accidents which we can't see.

1. Inadequate employee training.
2. Ineffective employee motivation.
2. Lack of accountability.
3. Inadequate policies and procedures.
4. Improper selection of equipment or material.
5. Poor maintenance of facilities or equipment.

S.T.A.R.T. 2 (cont.)

c. Fault Finding vs. Fact Finding

Fault Finding - In non-safety cultures, supervisors often try to avoid their responsibilities by finding fault with employees.

1. Lazy
2. Careless
3. Stupid
4. Inattentive
5. Accident-Prone

Fact Finding - Supervisors in safety cultures focus on the process. Those supervisors know that finding the facts is the only effective way to determine what management changes must be made.

S.T.A.R.T. 2 (cont.)

d. Investigation Process

Investigation Process includes three production factors:

1. Equipment - Improper use, improper selection, improper maintenance.
2. Materials - contact with materials, improper handling.
3. People/Behavior - Selection of workers, training, motivation, leadership.

S.T.A.R.T. 3

a. Basic Elements of Safety Behavior

Knowledge - the understanding of how to work properly by training or education

Skill - the ability to work properly provide the employee the opportunity

Attitude - the desire to work properly motivating the employee

S.T.A.R.T. 3 (cont.)

b. Training

1. Passive vs. Active

1. Passive Training – Video = Effective?
2. Active Training – AHA Development = Effective?

2. Sequence / Tips

1. Prepare the worker
2. Present the job
3. Involve the employee
4. Follow – up

S.T.A.R.T. 3 (cont.)

c. Leadership

Leaders inspire their employees through:

1. Personal Example
2. Good Management Practices
3. Moral Responsibility
4. Planning

d. Motivation

Meeting employees needs is the key to successful motivation.

1. Communication
2. Recognition
3. Discipline

e. Results

1. Reduce Unsafe Behavior, Accidents, and Related Costs
2. The Supervisor / Employee Relationship changes from:
Watchdog / Policeman to Helpful Resource and Coach
3. Job Satisfaction for Everyone Improves

S.T.A.R.T. 4

- a. Safety Culture
- b. Accountability
- c. Recognize & Investigate
- d. Educate & Motivate
- e. Result & Benefits

THE FINAL RESULT

***Employees Go Home Safe & Sound To
Their Families Each and Every Day***



Thank you for your time.



Any Questions?