



LESSONS LEARNED and RECENT SAFETY TRENDS

–Special Focus on OSHA/ESAMS Top Violations and Positive Trends

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31 October 2012

10 TOP

OSHA VIOLATION & FINES 2010

	CFR	# cited	Total Fines \$	Avg. fine \$
General Requirements	19260451	8,056	8.5 million	999
Duty to have fall protection	19260501	7,654	11.1 million	1,453
Ladders	19261053	3,961	2.84 million	716
Training Requirements	19260503	2,473	1.63 million	659
Hazard Communication	19101200	2,028	555,000	273
General Safety and Health	1926020	2,025	1.43 million	706
Head Protection	1926100	1,811	1.15 million	635
Eye & Face Protection	1926102	1,476	849,000	575
Specific Excavation Requirements	1926651	1,436	1.87 million	1,266
Aerial Lifts	1926453	1,376	1.39 million	1.01

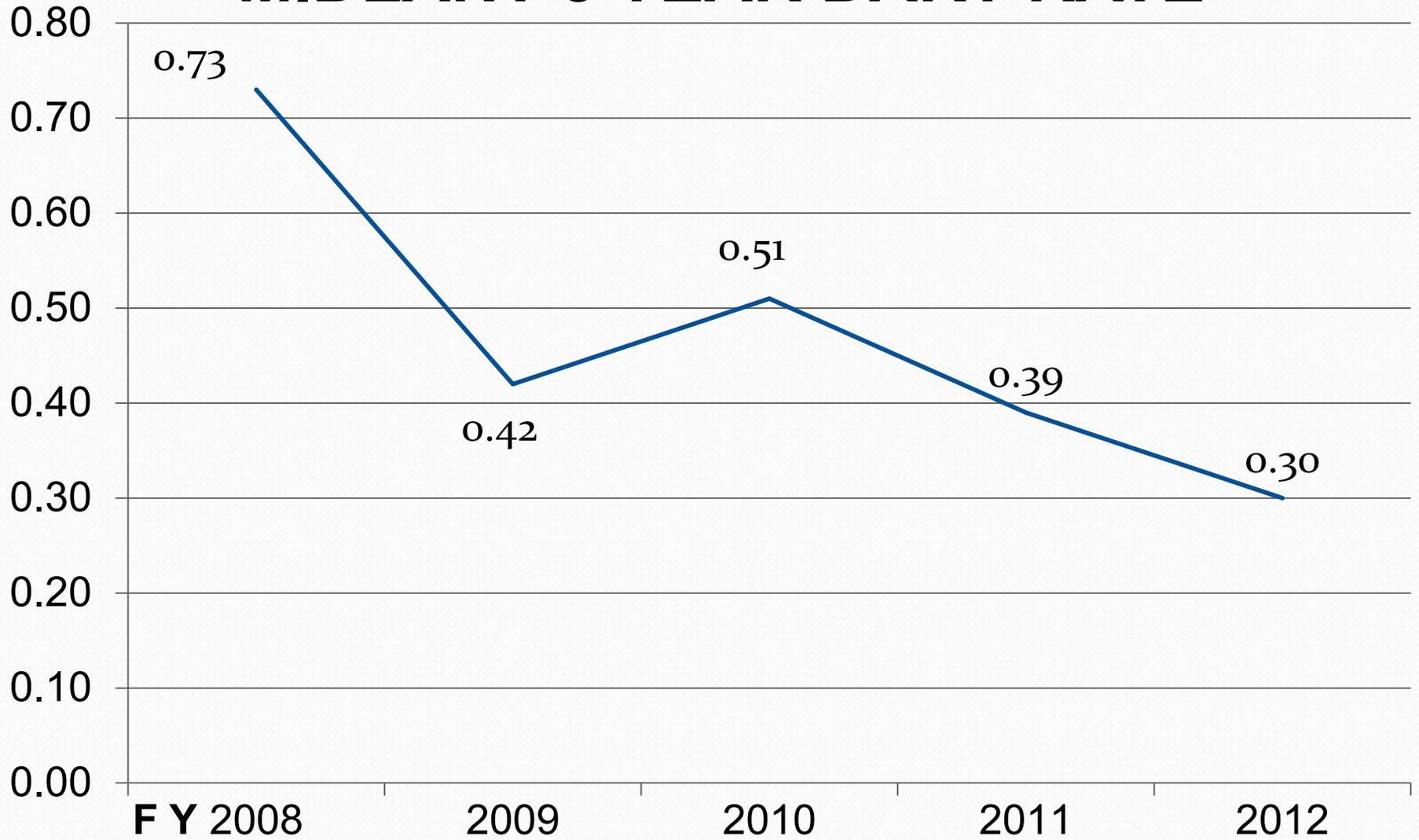
•16,473 small companies (1-19 employees) (50, 630 citations) (totaling \$46 million)

10
TOP

October 2010 – September 2011 VIOLATIONS

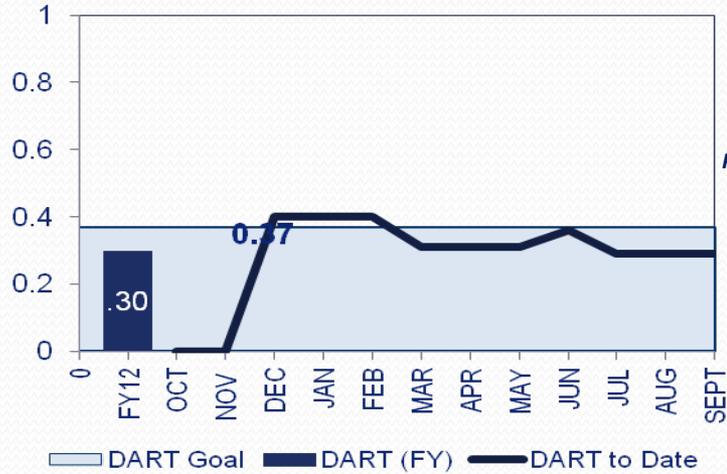
Fall Protection	1926.501
Scaffolding	1926.451
Ladders	1926.1053
Fall Protection Training	1926.503
Hazard Communication	1910.1200
Head Protection	1910.100
General Safety and Health Provisions	1926.20
Aerial Lifts	1926.453
Eye and Face Protection	1926.102
Specific Excavation Requirements	1926.651

MIDLANT 5 YEAR DART RATE



Safety

FY2012 –MIDLANT DART Rate 0.30



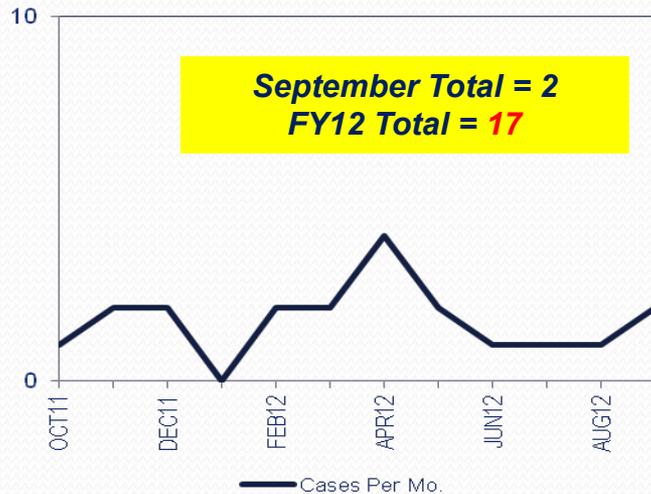
DART Rate Trend

Cases / Month

FY12 Cases

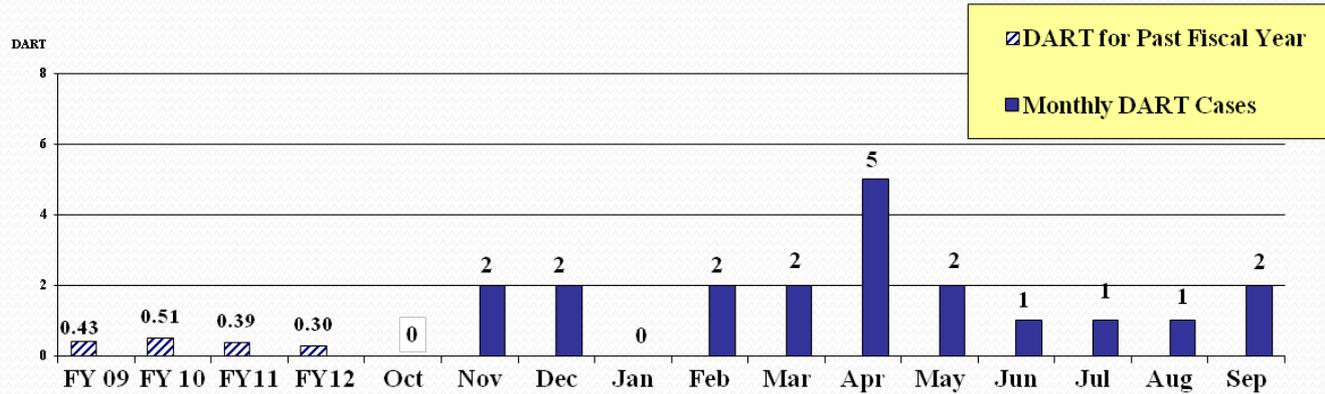
Location	DART Rate Trend	Cases / Month	FY12 Cases
LITTLE CREEK			00
OCEANA			1
PORTMOUTH			4
NORFOLK			3
YORKTOWN			0
NSA			1
PENN			0
EARLE			0
N. LONDON			0
NEWPORT			3
MAINE			0
OICC MCI EAST			4
CHERRY POINT			1

FY2012 – MIDLANT Cases per Month



Safety Execution

Contractor - Days-Away, Restricted Duty, or Transfer (DART) Rate



Activity	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	FY 2011 YTD	Year to date Man-hours	DART Rate FY2012	DART Rate FY2011	DART Rate FY2010	DART Rate FY2009	DART Rate FY2008
OICC MCI EAST	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	5,276,153	0.15	0.37	0.18	0.26	0.25
PWD Earl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52,837	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25
PWD Little Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	522,552	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.25
PWD Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	421,449	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	1.32
PWD New London	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	399,193	0.50	0.70	2.14	0.00	0.29
PWD Newport	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	698,303	0.85	1.42	2.49	2.28	0.29
PWD Norfolk	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,147,438	0.52	0.37	0.70	0.63	0.29
PWD NSA NORFOLK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	162,896	1.22	0.37	0.70	0.63	0.29
PWD Oceana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	603,037	0.33	0.37	0.70	0.63	0.29
PWD PA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218,190	0.00	0.37	0.70	0.63	0.29
PWD Portsmouth	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	1,249,019	0.64	0.37	0.70	1.52	0.29
PWD Yorktown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139,115	0.00	2.62	0.70	0.00	0.29
ROICC Cherry Pt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540,561	0.00	0.51	0.70	0.00	0.29
MIDLANT Totals	0	2	2	0	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	17	11,430,743	0.30	0.39	0.51	0.00	0.73

FY12 target dart rate is 0.37

FY12 end of year dart rate is 0.30

Goal met

Goal not met

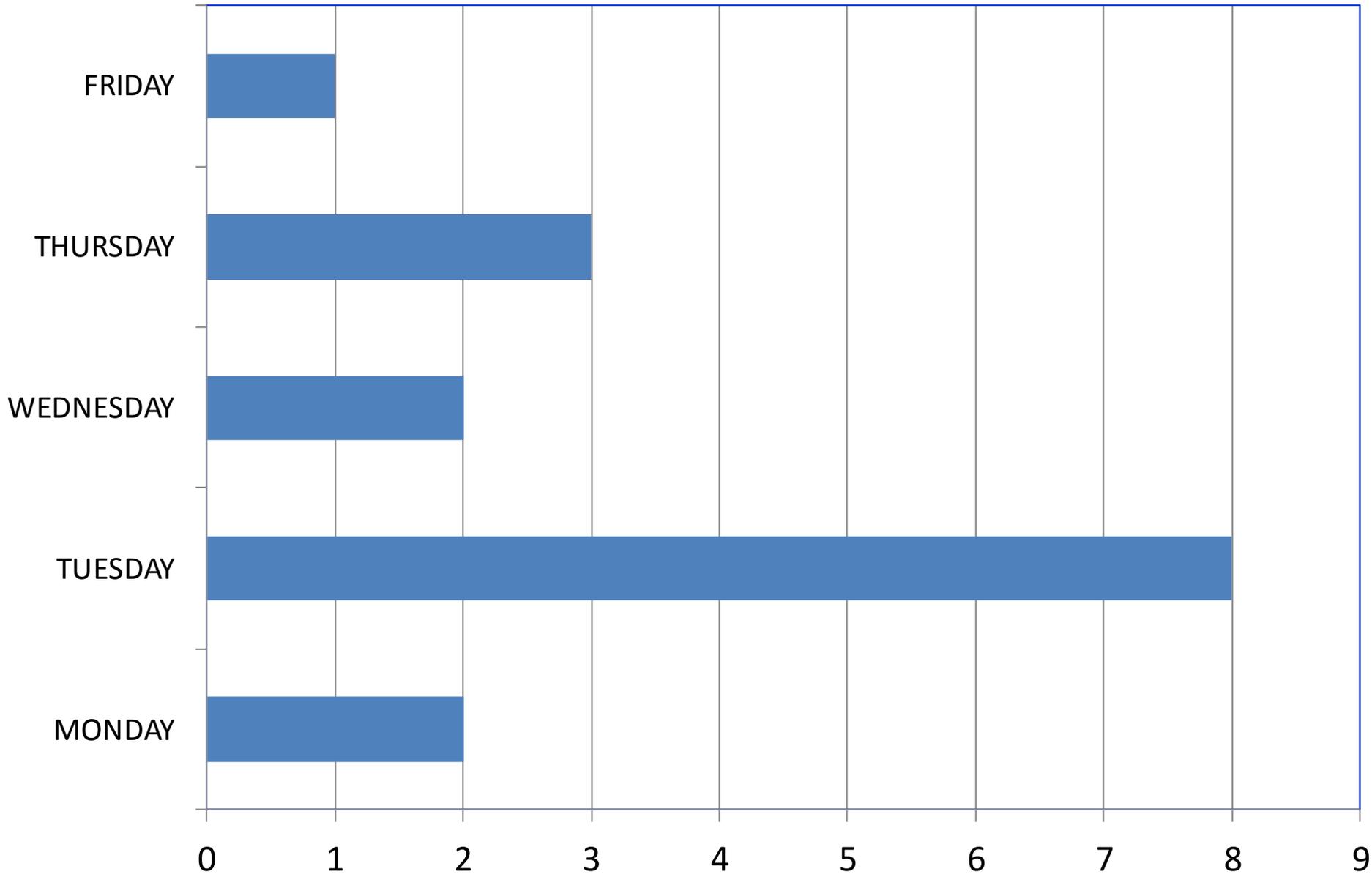
$$\text{DART RATE} = \frac{\text{Number of DART Cases} \times 200,000 \text{ hrs}}{\text{TOTAL NUMBER OF MANHOURS}}$$

Monthly

CONTRACTOR MAN-HOURS ARE INPUT AND RECORDED QUARTERLY IN ESAMS

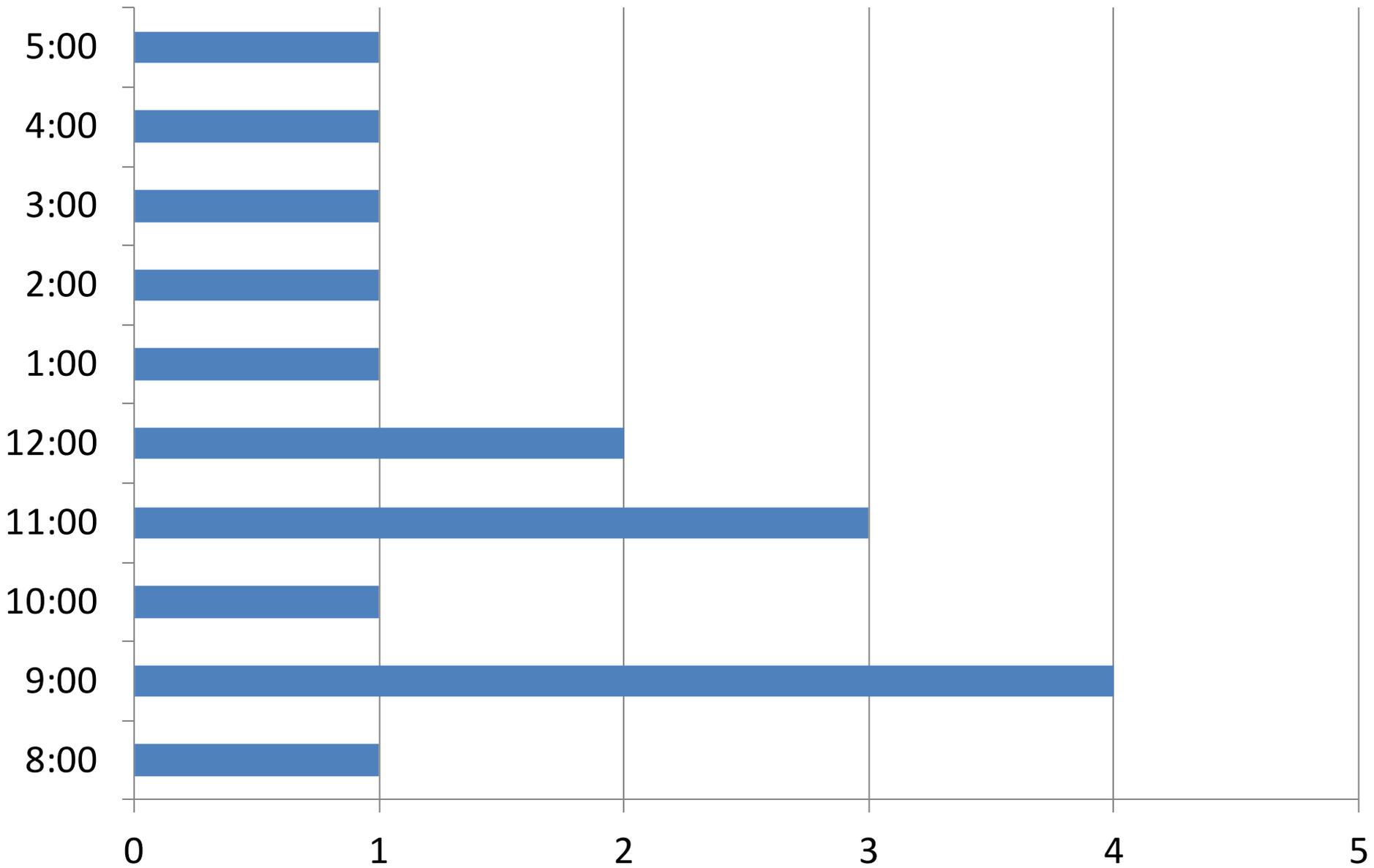
OICC MCI EAST (2 YEARS)

Day of Week



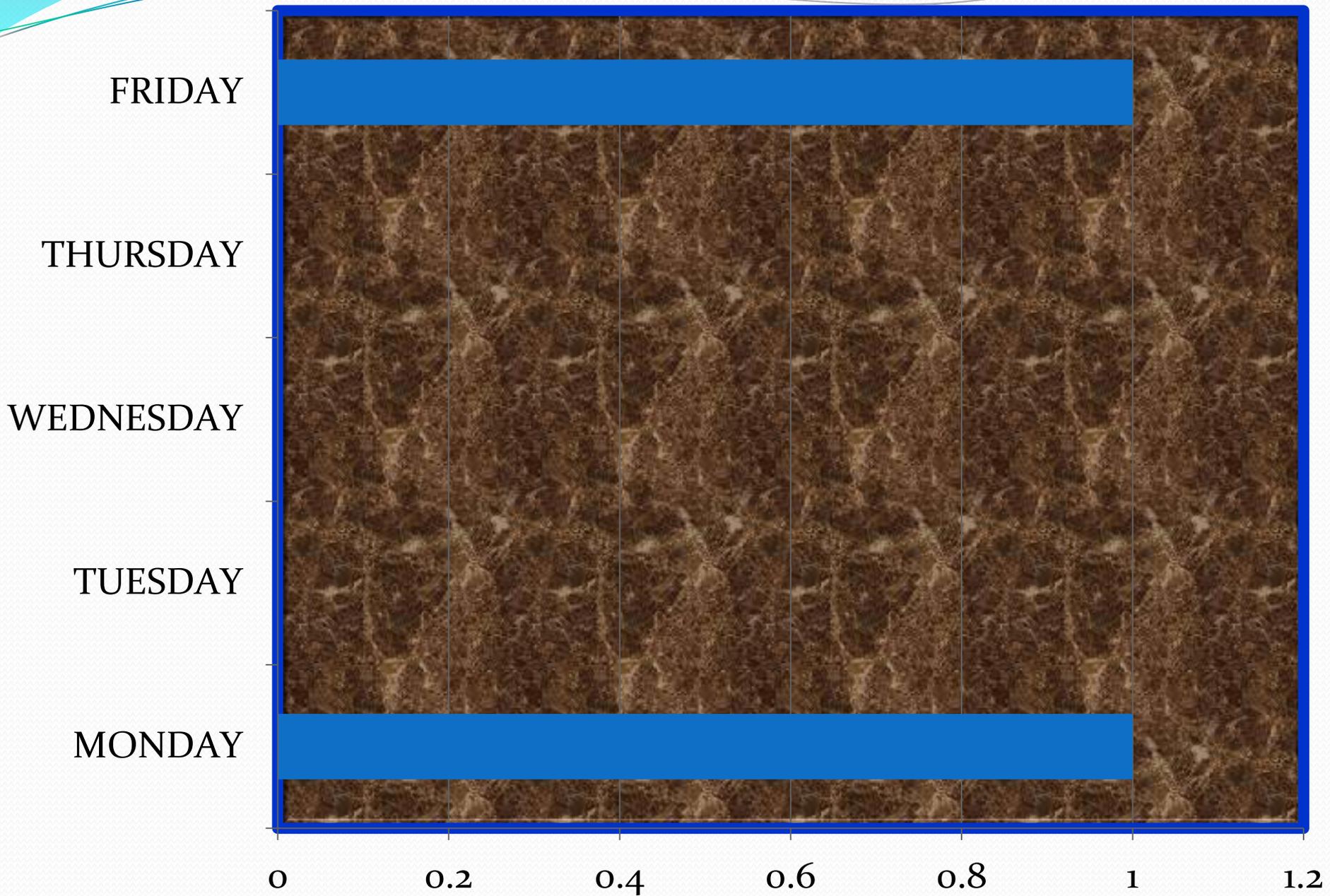
OICC MCI EAST (2 years)

Time of Day

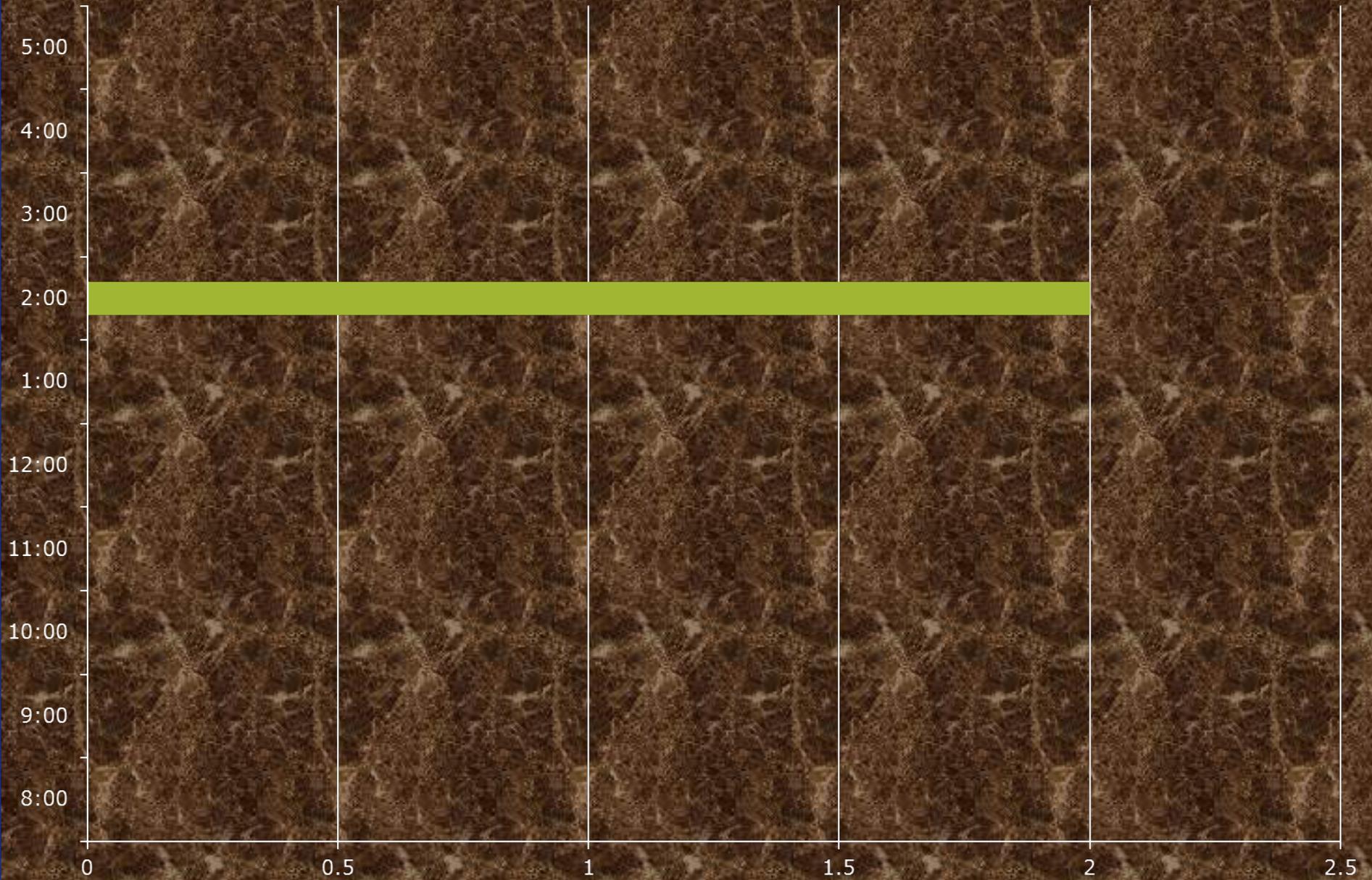


ROICC CHERRY POINT (2 YEARS)

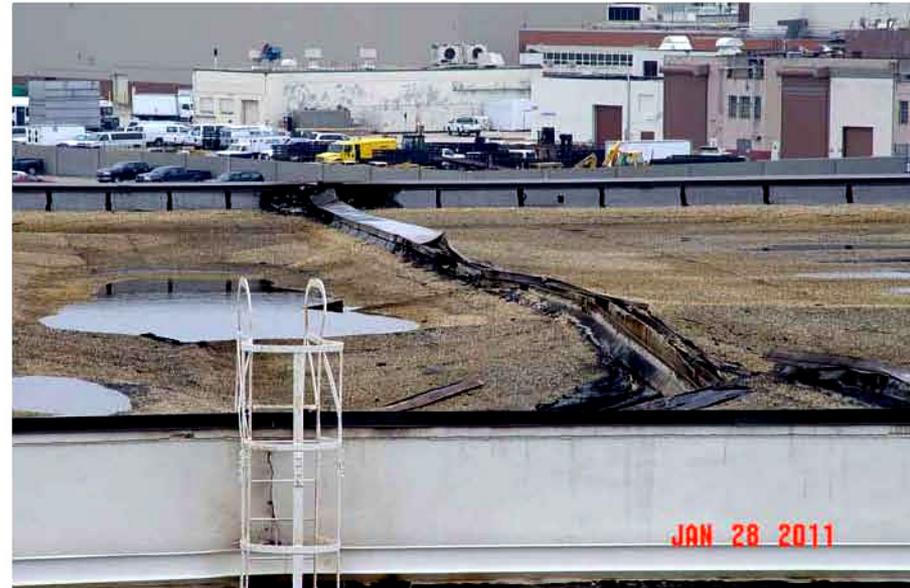
Day of Week



ROICC CHERRY POINT (2 years) TIME OF DAY



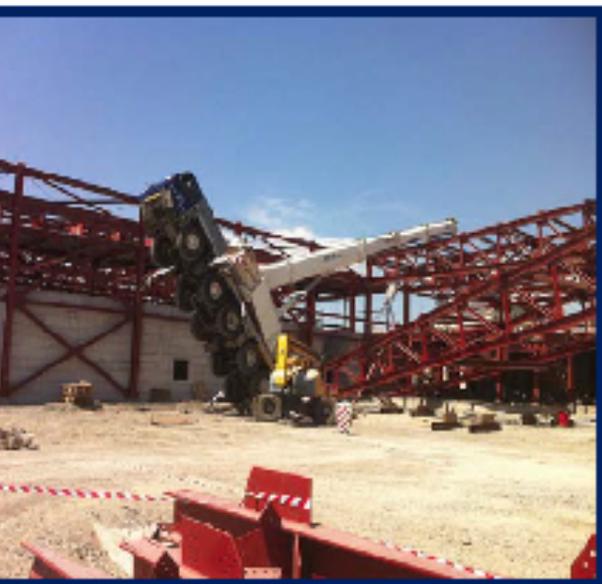
V-52 Warehouse Fire Damage



Storage racks with boxes in area where torch cutting was being performed

Contractor Significant Mishap

Tipped-over Crane



180-ton Crane Tipped Over; Crushed Elevated Work Platform; 3 Injured Employees with Total of 70 Lost Work Days

Activity: A contractor was conducting a critical lift of a 64 ton steel truss with a 180 ton and 200 ton hydraulic mobile crane rigged at opposite ends of the truss. The steel truss was raised in tandem by the cranes to the proper height. The fabricators were sent up on man-lifts to bolt the truss to the columns, but the man-lifts were improperly raised to extend underneath the boom of the crane. The steel truss on the right side was in alignment with the bolt plate while the left side of the truss was out of alignment and in touch with its bolt plate. The rigging lift supervisor signaled to the crane operator to move the load forward in order to align the left side with the bolt plate. The crane operator lowered the boom, but the truss was still in contact with the bolt plate, which restricted the truss' movement. The rigging lift supervisor did not tell the operator that the truss was caught by the bolt plate as the crane boom continued to be lowered. The load suddenly slipped from the bolt plate and swung forward of the crane, causing shock loading. As a result, the load fell and pulled the crane over, tipping the chassis to a 60 deg angle from the ground surface. As the crane boom fell, it struck the extended boom of the man lift that was positioned below.



Initial Suspected Cause

- Communication failure between crane operator and rigging lift supervisor

Initial Communication Points:

- Adhere precisely to critical lift plan, which shall include proper crew communication
- Do not allow personnel or equipment to operate under a suspended load
- Verify contractor notification procedures for critical lifts are being followed
- Insure staff conducting pre-work meetings is fully qualified to conduct such meetings

Property Damage Falling Brick Tower



Activity: Building Demolition

A contractor was removing a 62ft. high brick tower of an old fire house. With the fire house portion of the demo complete, the contractor intended to demo the brick tower by removing several top sections by hand, then using a grappler to complete the demo. This changed when the contractor found the top section (Roof) was made of concrete. The contractor attempted to pull the top concrete section down with wire rope attached to an excavator when the base of the tower collapsed. The brick tower fell east striking and damaging a beam of another facility.

Direct Cause:

Failure to use proper equipment and approach for demolition.

Indirect Causes:

- AHA did not detail the hazards.
- No FEAD notification before starting critical activity
- No EM-385-1-1 required Engineering and Demolition Plan signed by a Registered Professional Engineer
- No ORM adjustment made when conditions changed



Lessons Learned:

- Ensure an Engineering and Demolition Plan is provided by a Registered Professional Engineer.
- AHA must be site specific for each definable feature of work, and all control measures must be followed.
- Ensure diligence in all three phases of QA / QC

HOUSEKEEPING SAFETY ALERT

HOUSEKEEPING CONTINUES TO BE A SOURCE OF INJURIES

- 1. ALL MIDLANT FIELD OFFICES (CONSTRUCTION AND SERVICE CONTRACTS) WILL CONDUCT A SAFETY MEETING TO BE ATTENDED BY ALL PERSONNEL WHOSE DUTIES REQUIRE THEM TO BE ON CONTRACT SITES.**
- 2. SAFETY MEETING WILL COVER**
 - a. References for housekeeping required by contract (EM 385 Section 14 Housekeeping)**
 - b. How contractor housekeeping issues will be addressed**
 - c. Requirement of monthly contractor safety self-evaluation checklist for safety inspections/audits conducted by competent person of the worksite, material, and equipment documented in writing and available on request, and how housekeeping requirements are met.**
- 3. Our contract sites are potentially dangerous and poor housekeeping adds to the potential for anyone on the jobsite, employee, visitor, contractor, etc., to become a victim of a mishap**

MIDLANT 5 YEAR DART RATE

