NYC Buildings

2020 DIGITAL: SAFETY, INNOVATION & SUSTAINABILITY CONFERENCE

WORKER SAFETY OVERVIEW DAY 1

PRESENTED BY

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AGENDA

- Local Law 196 Overview
- Near Misses
  - Overview and Prevention
- Construction Related Incidences with Injury
  - Construction Site Incident Trends
  - Top Occurring Incidences for Workers
  - Case Studies: Overview, Cause and Prevention

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AGENDA

(continued)

- Construction Related Fatalities
  - Top Occurring Worker Fatalities
  - Case studies: Overview, Cause and Prevention
- Top Violations Issued on Construction Sites
  - Common Reasons Issued
- Workers Rights
  - Report Safety Issues

Local Law 196 Overview

REQUIREMENTS

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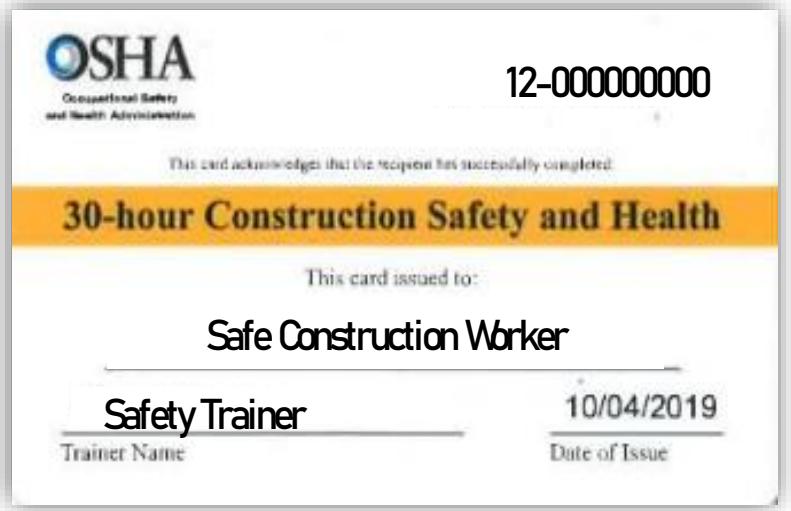
LOCAL LAW 196 OVERVIEW

Local Law 196 Training Requirements



Regular Workers

- OSHA 30-Hour construction safety class or OSHA 10-hour and 20 hours of DOB preapproved site safety training.
- Starting March 1, 2021 the requirement increases to 40 hours; 8-hours of fall protection and 2-hours drug and alcohol awareness training.

Safety Manager, Supervisors & Superintendents

- OSHA 30-Hour construction safety class as well as an additional 32 hours of elective credits, which cover a broad range of topics related to construction safety.

WHO NEEDS TRAINING?

- Construction Superintendents (CS)
- Site Safety Coordinators (SSC)
- Site Safety Managers (SSM)
- Concrete Safety Managers (CSM)
- Competent Persons
- Construction Workers
- Journeypersons
- Demolition Workers
- Forepersons
- Employees of DOB Licensees
- Employees of DOB Registrants

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WHO DOES NOT NEED TRAINING?

- Building Site Owners
- Developers
- Project Managers & Construction Managers
- General Contractors
- Professional Engineer (PE)
- Registered Architect (RA)
- DOB Licensees and Registrants that are not CS, SSC, SSM, or CSM
- Delivery Persons
- Flag Persons
- Special Inspectors/Consultants
- Concrete Testing Laboratories/Concrete Inspectors
- Filing Representatives
- Security Officers & Service Technicians

JOB SITES REQUIRING SST CARDS

Job sites that require a Site Safety Coordinator, Site Safety Manager or Construction Superintendent require SST training.

- A registered Construction Superintendent is required to oversee safety on construction sites up to nine stories in New York City.
- A certified Site Safety Coordinator is required to oversee safety on construction sites 10 to 14 stories in New York City.
- A certified Site Safety Manager is required to oversee safety on construction sites of buildings 15 stories and higher in New York City.

Use DOB's searchable map available at https://www1.nyc.gov/assets/buildings/html/site-safety-construction-map.html

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CS, SSC, SSM KEY DOs & DON'Ts

DO. . .

- ☑ Sign the logbook every day.
- ☑ Maintain presence on the site while work is being performed.
- ☑ Designate somebody as a competent person in the absence of a CS.
- ☑ Indicate specifically who is the Competent Person during your absence in the logbook and have them Sign and Acknowledge they are the competent person.
- ☑ SSC & SSM shall maintain presence during all construction operations.

DON'T. . .

- ☒ Forget to sign the logbook.
- ☒ Sign the logbook in the morning and leave for the rest of the day.
- ☒ CS shall not leave the site without first designating a competent person.
- ☒ CS shall not leave the site without documenting who the competent person is that is taking over for you.
- ☒ SSC & SSM cannot leave the site.

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COMPETENT PERSONS

One who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions, which are unsanitary, hazardous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

COMPETENT PERSONS KEY DOs & DON'Ts

DO. . .

- ☑ Maintain site safety presence.
- ☑ Stay on site during active construction or until you are relieved from duty.
- ☑ Be knowledgeable in the duties performed
- ☑ Continuous training.
- ☑ Keep up to date in new means and methods.
- ☑ Stop any unsafe activities.

DON'T. . .

- ☒ Ignore safety regulations.
- ☒ Leave the site without being relieved.
- ☒ Be inexperienced or a novice.
- ☒ Take on more than you can handle.
- ☒ Be afraid to report issues or concerns.

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Near Misses

MATERIAL FALL, WORKER FALL, OUTRIGGERS, SHORING, ROOF COLLAPSE

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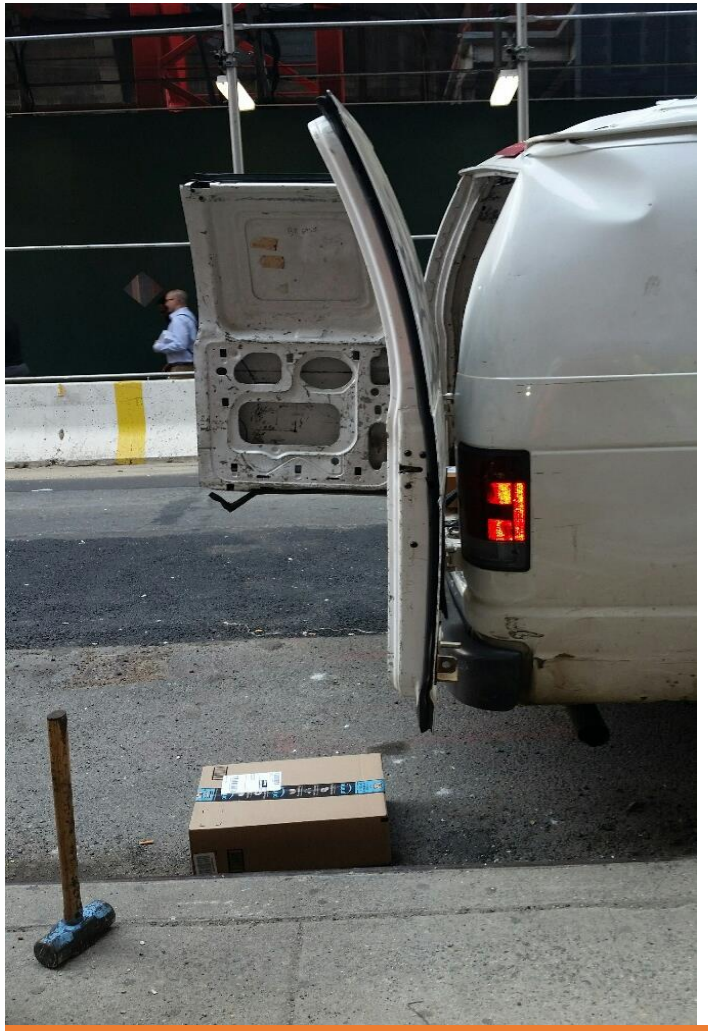
NEAR MISSES

A near miss is a warning sign that more serious injuries and fatalities will follow if changes are not made.

- Avoidable incidents which did not result in injuries to workers or pedestrians.
- Serious near miss could have been a catastrophic incident.

NEAR MISSES: Material Fall

- Iron worker was working on top of a 20-story tower crane.
- Worker dropped the sledgehammer when he hit a pin.
- Sledgehammer fell from a crane bounced off the van, and landed on the sidewalk, next to the head of the Amazon delivery personnel.
- Hammer was not tethered nor secured.



PREVENTION: Material fall protection should be in place ensuring tools are tethered.

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NEAR MISSES: Worker Fall from Crane

- Worker fell off a construction tower crane.
- Workers were tied on and wearing their harness properly.
- Worker fell and was caught by their Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS).
- The worker suffered minor injuries.

PREVENTION: When working above 6 ft. ensure the appropriate fall protection is utilized.

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NEAR MISSES: Material Fall from Crane

- During a hoist of a precast panel load, the rope disconnected, and the load fell approximately 15 ft.
- Rope end connection pin did not have a keeper installed.
- Pin dislodged, which allowed the rope to disengage.
- Crane was hoisting 12'x 60' precast panels (double T) 33.3 tons.
- The load fell to the ground damaging a trailer on site.

PREVENTION:

- Always inspect machinery and equipment before use.
- All ropes should have a certification tag showing the capacities.
- Do not use under-rated ropes or ropes without tags.
- Ensure machinery is appropriate for load being lifted.
- Special attention should be given to inspecting connection pins and other mechanisms critical to maintaining control of the load.

NEAR MISSES: Roof Collapse

- Six workers in the attic were doing interior demolition and removed the supporting walls.
- An inspector was visiting a site across the street when he noticed that the support beams were removed.
- Inspector asked for all the workers to get out of the attic.
- As workers were coming down and the roof collapsed as they were exiting.

PREVENTION:

- Verify structure and associated supports.
- Ensure demo sequence is followed.

NEAR MISSES: Shoring Failure

- Undersized shoring; drawings called for 3" shores instead 1 ¾" were utilized.
- Six workers fell to the level beneath them.
- The entire section had to be cut out and redone.

PREVENTION: Ensure materials used are called out in the approved drawings and are followed as planned.

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NEAR MISSES: Outriggers

- Knuckle Boom Crane outriggers were pulled in for a delivery of roofing materials to pass.
- In a rush to go on lunch break, outriggers were not re-extended.
- As the load was lifted, the crane tipped over, destroying the crane.

PREVENTION: Perform a pre-inspection prior to lifting loads & when situations change.

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Construction Related Injury

CONSTRUCTION SITE INCIDENT TRENDS, TOP OCCURING INCIDENCES FOR WORKERS, CASE STUDIES

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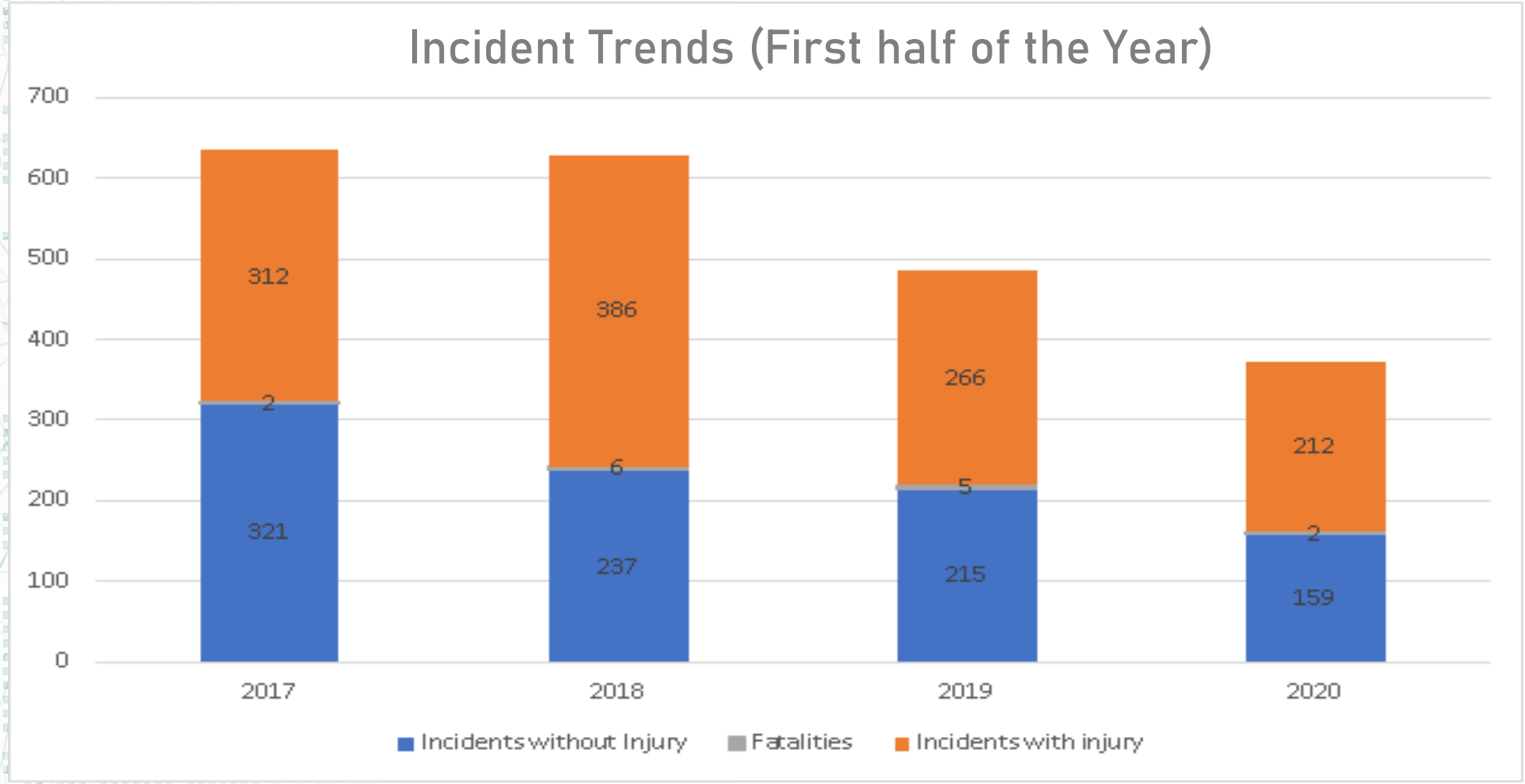
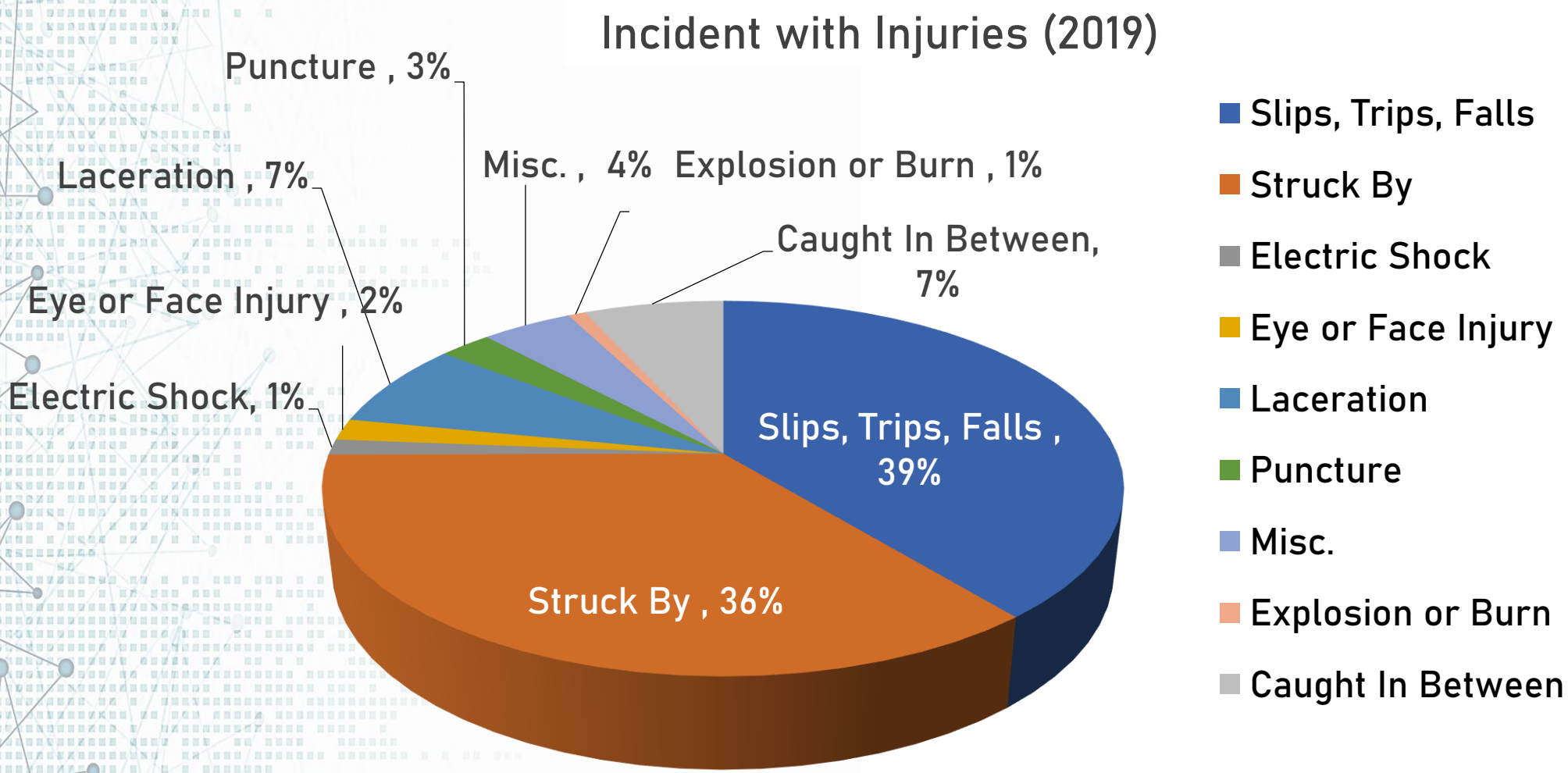
WORKER INCIDENCES



WORKER INCIDENCES



MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Overview

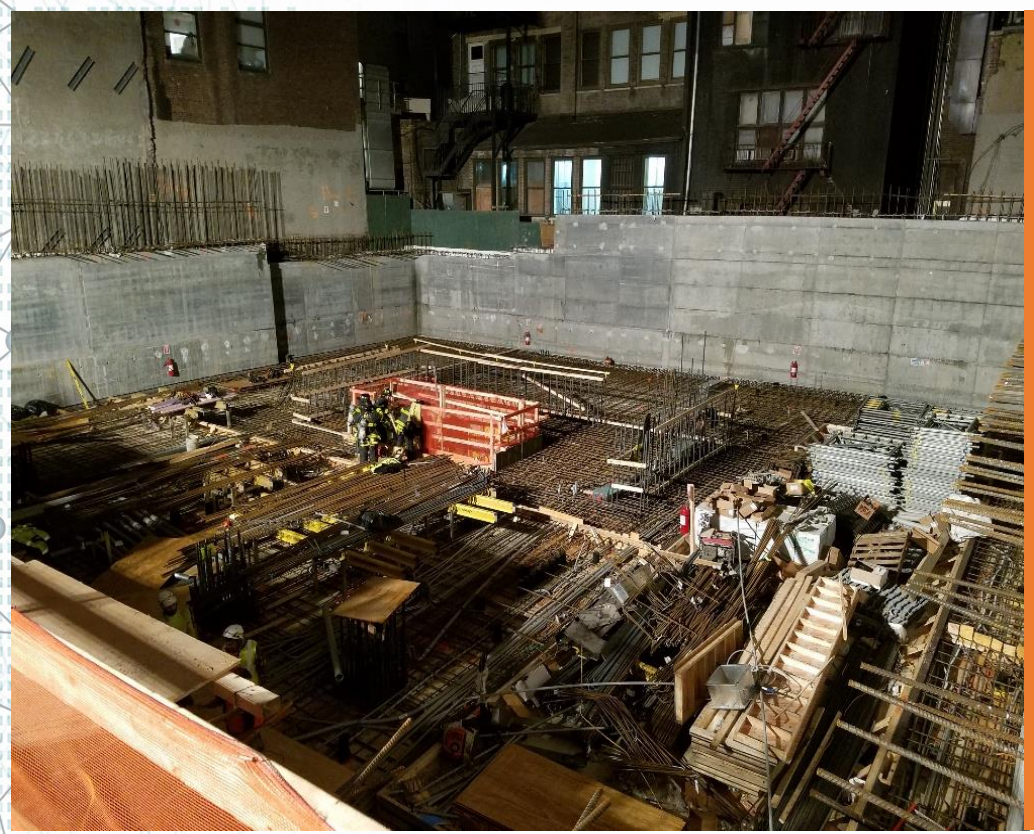
- Manhattan - February 2019
- Workers were shoring cellar formwork at grade.
- Workers began to feel ill and were overcome with carbon monoxide sickness.

Cause & Effect

- The only opening was the elevator shaft. There were two gas generators at grade under the formwork that emitted carbon monoxide.
- The sub-cellar was not adequately ventilated, which caused ten workers to be overtaken by the fumes.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning



PREVENTION:

- Generators or other machinery/equipment that produce fumes should be situated outdoors when possible.
- If generators or other machinery/equipment that produce fumes must be used indoors, then ensure proper ventilation & monitoring.
- Confined spaces and other low ventilation areas should be inspected prior to work being performed.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

PREVENTION:
(continued)

- Place engineering control measures to prevent air quality emergencies.
- Carbon Monoxide detectors could be strategically placed and routinely monitored.

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MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning: Know the Signs & Symptoms

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

Ventilation

Ref: https://www.napofilm.net/en/napos-films/napo-danger-chemicals?filmid=napo-012-danger-chemicals

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MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

Electrocution

Overview

- Manhattan – October 2019
- Climbing scaffold with cables in hand.

Cause & Effect

- A welder was ascending a scaffold while he had two cables in his hand.
- Cables touched the scaffold; the worker suffered a shock to his left side.

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MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS

Electrocution

PREVENTION:

- Daily Pre-Shift Meeting & Toolbox to review work and identify dangers for the tasks.
- Ensure workers are wearing appropriate PPE.
- Workers must be trained on the safe operations and the hazards of a piece of equipment or machinery before they are allowed to use them.
- Workers who will utilize a scaffold shall participate in four-hour scaffold training.
- Ensure all electrical switches and components are de-energized.

Construction Related Fatalities

OVERVIEW, TOP OCCURING WORKER FATALITIES, AND CASE STUDIES

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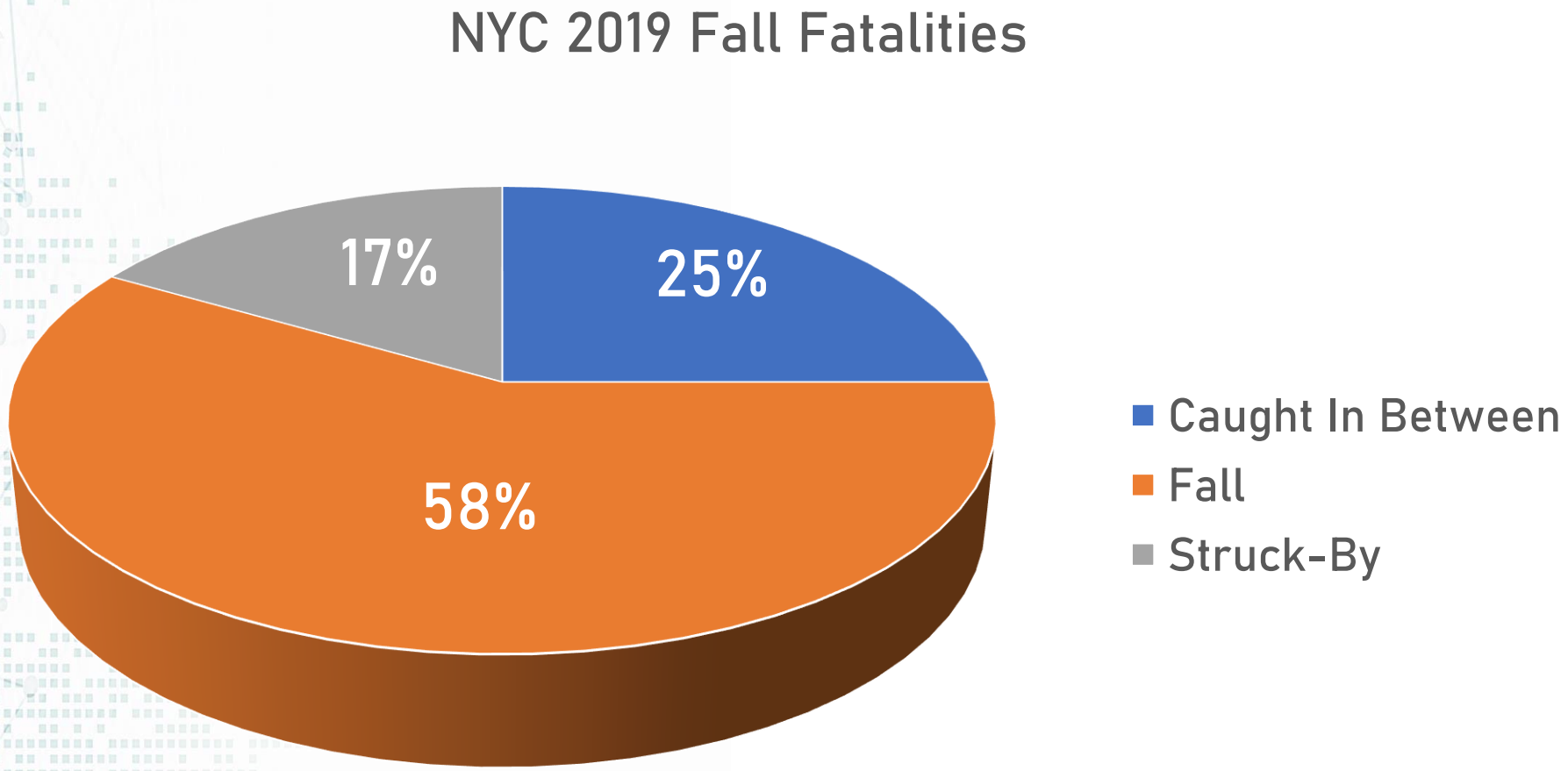
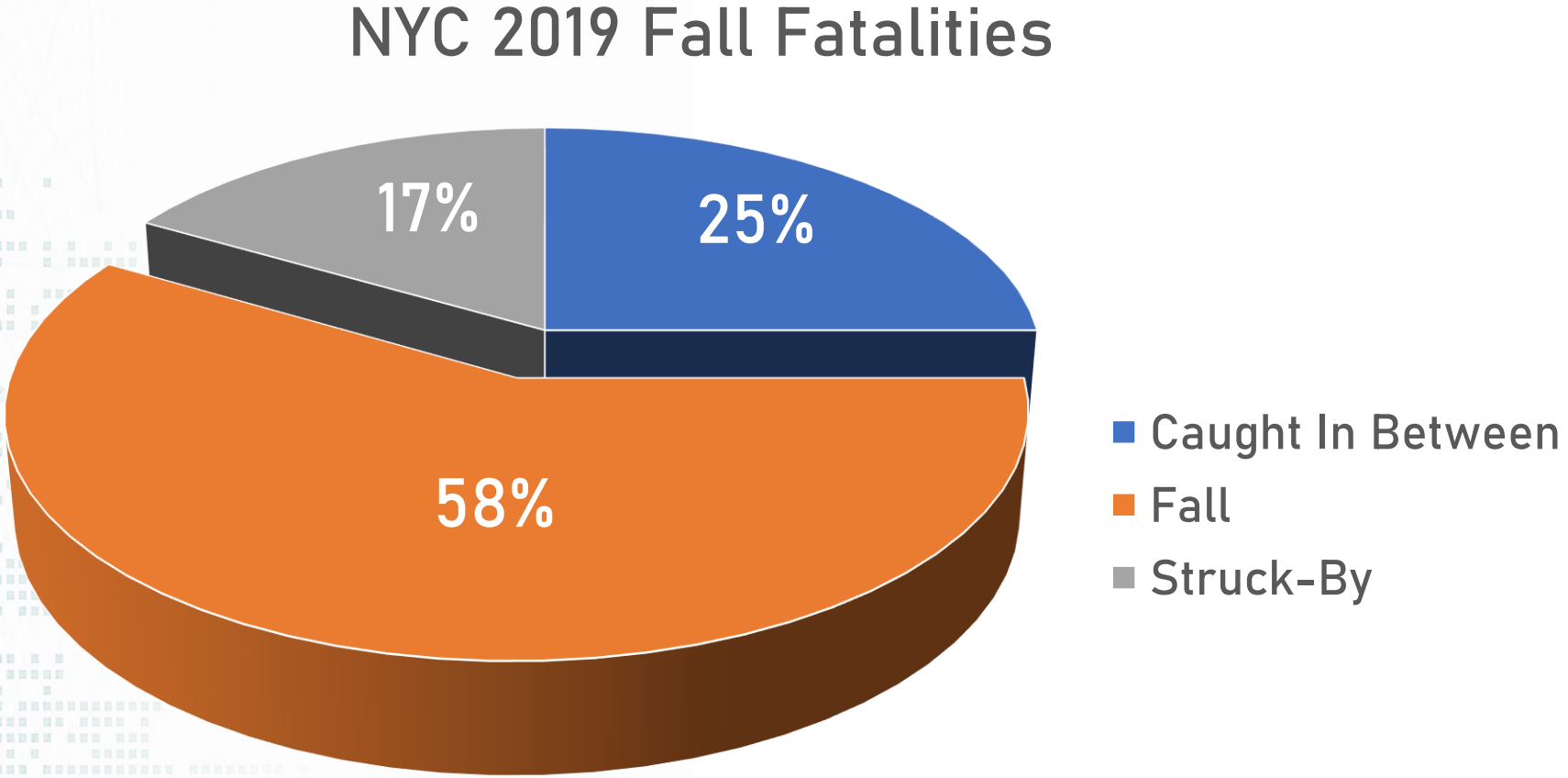
CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES



CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES



CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Fall: Removed Harness

Overview

- Brooklyn – April 2019
- Worker fell off the main roof.
- Work was performed without a permit.
- Safety meeting not held.

Cause & Effect

- Harness was found on the roof with no specific tie-off points observed.
- Workers were not trained for fall protection nor site safety.
- No railings or fall protection were provided in the work area.

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CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Fall: Not Tied-Off

PREVENTION:

- Daily Pre-Shift Meeting & Toolbox to review work and identify dangers for the tasks.
- Workers should have OSHA 30-Hour training, Fall Protection Training, Site Safety Training.
- CS should have identified the risk for the workers and addressed the concerns.
- CS should have ensured workers were tied off to an anchor point.
- Ensure guardrails and fall protection measures are in place.

CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Fall: Not Tied-Off

Overview

- Work being performed on a 50 ft. pipe scaffold.
- Worker removed harness to come down scaffolding, then realized lunch was left at the top.
- Worker stumbled and fell from the second level onto the sidewalk (approximately 12-14 ft).

Cause & Effect

- Worker succumbed to injuries from the fall.
- There were no permits for the scaffold erection and there were no Design Drawings for the scaffold present on-site.
- No permits, limited decking and no guardrails.

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CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Fall: Not Tied-Off

PREVENTION:

- Daily Pre-Shift Meeting & Toolbox to review work and identify dangers for the tasks.
- Ensure appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is worn at all times while on an active construction site.
- Complacency can cause workers to think they will never be injured.

DON'T TAKE A CHANCE
NOT EVEN FOR ONE SECOND

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CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Fall: Not Tied-Off

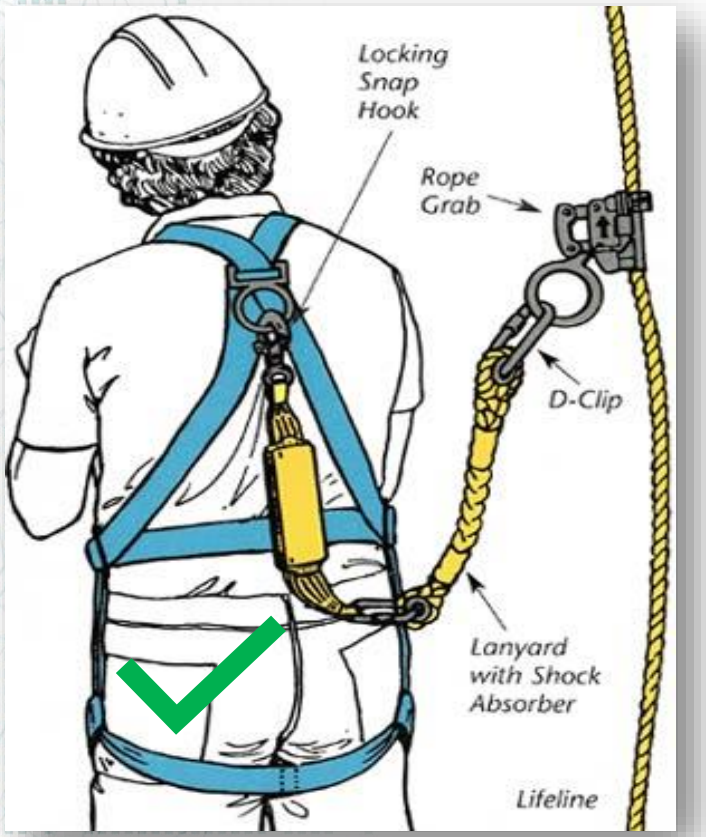

Photo Source: eLCOSH

Photo Source: OSHA

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CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Sourced from NapoFilms

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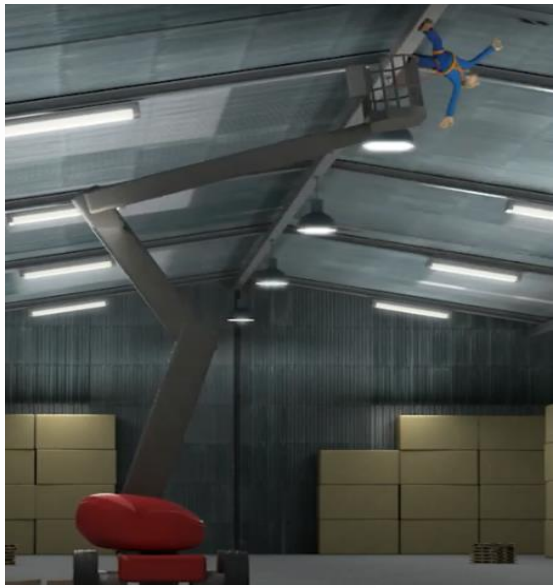
CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES



Visit NapoFilms for more information: https://www.napofilm.net/en/napos-films/napo-work-height/falling-short-napo-work-height

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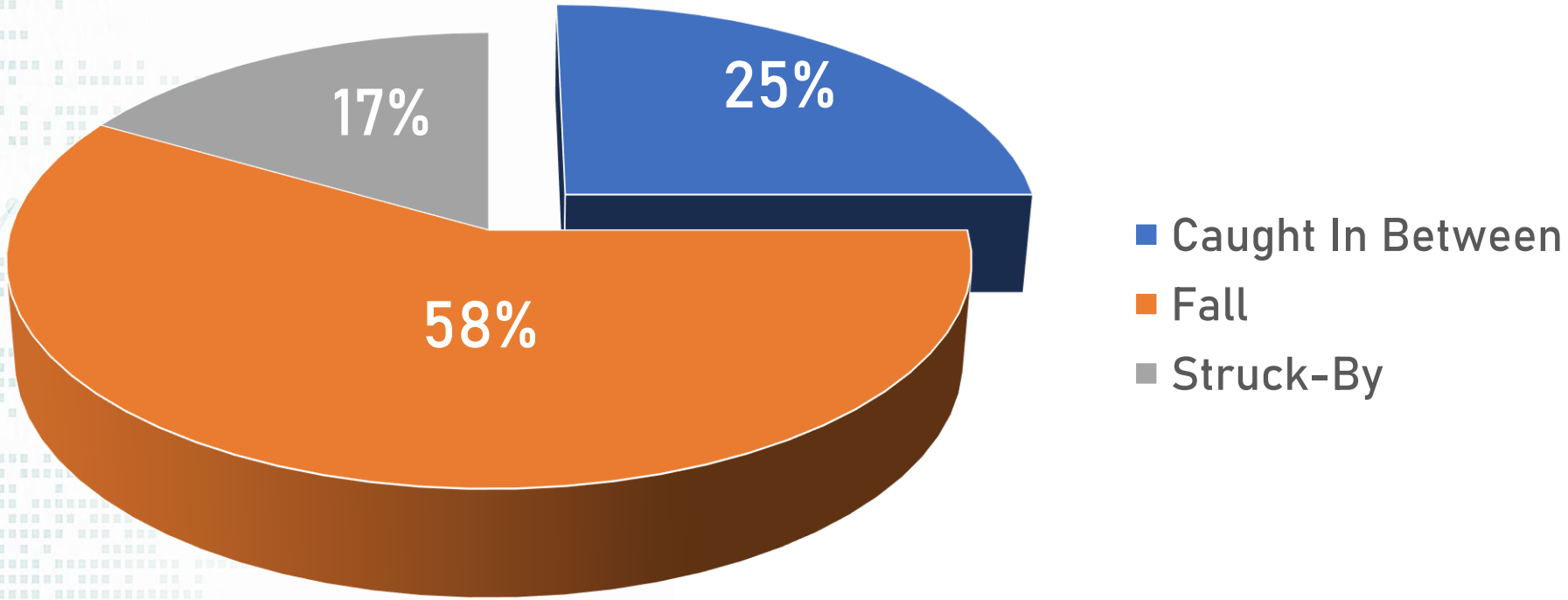
CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

NYC 2019 Fall Fatalities



CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Caught In Between: Overload

Overview

- Bronx –August 2019
- An overloaded elevated deck collapsed.
- The front half of the third-floor deck fell onto the second floor.

Cause & Effect

- A four-story new building, CMU blocks delivered the were found on the third-floor deck.
- The third-floor deck was in the framing stage and was not shored and braced against rotation or lateral movement.
- This collapse caused death to one worker and injuries to five others.

CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Caught In Between: Overload

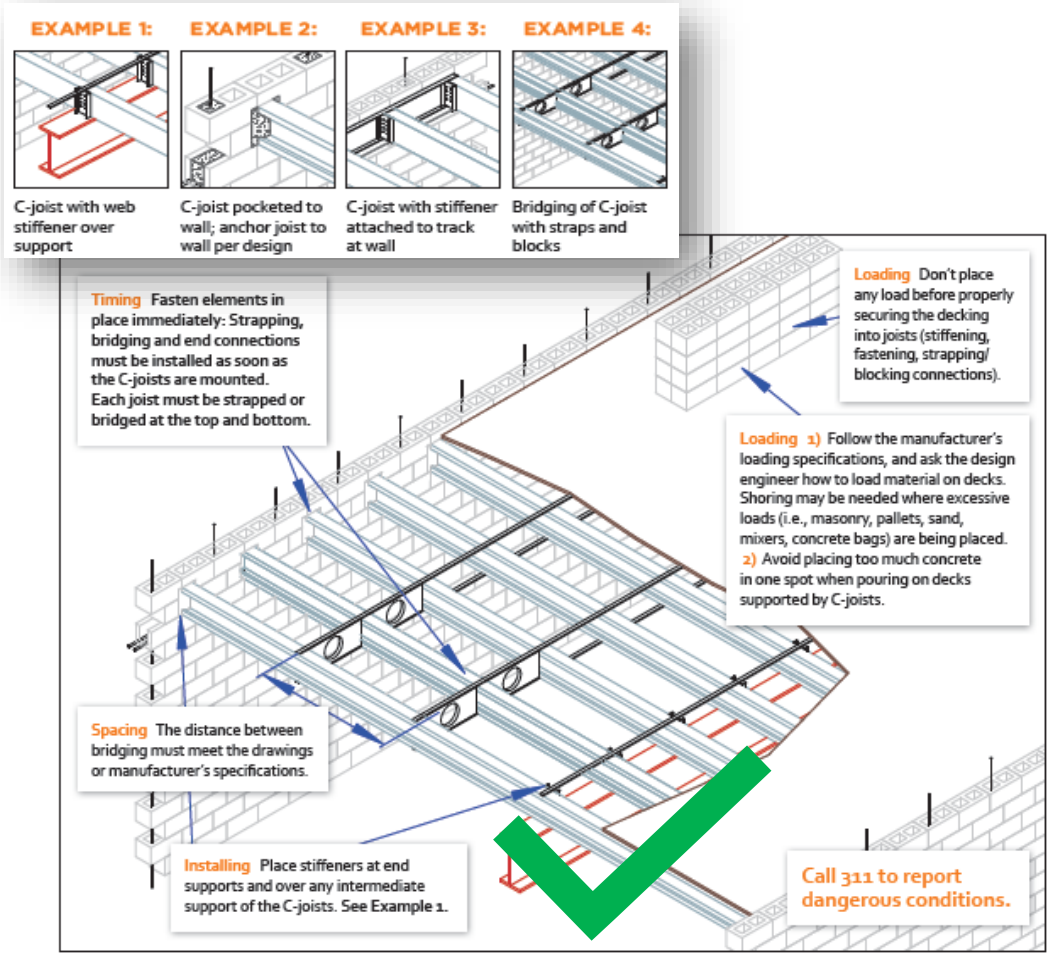
PREVENTION:

- Prior to loading a deck, ensure it is properly installed per the manufacturers or PE's instructions.
- Never store materials and equipment on floors that are not fully constructed.
- Prior to placing a load on a deck, verify with NYS PE.

CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Caught In Between: Overload

Photo Source: OSHA



CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Caught In Between: Overload

Overview

- Brooklyn – November 2018
- Prefabricated concrete panels were moved by a forklift.
- Due to high winds, the crane operator ceased operations.
- Workers decided to use the forklift, which they overloaded.
- The forklift tipped over, and a worker was caught underneath.

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CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Caught In Between: Overload

Cause & Effect

- The crane delivered the load on the 4th floor near the edge of the slab.
- Workers were moving the panels towards the edge of the exterior wall for installation.
- The forces from the wind on the panels increased the pounds, which made the panel heavier and unstable.
- A worker was guiding the panel when the forklift operator lost control and was crushed by the panel.
- The forklift was only rated for 965 lbs., and the panel weight over 1,200 lbs., not including the wind force, which led the panel and forklift to tip over.

CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Caught In Between: Overload

PREVENTION:

- Close area with a Controlled Access Zone.
- Equipment should never be overloaded with materials.
- Weather conditions such as wind should be considered when determining safety factors.
- Materials and equipment should never be moved outside during heavy wind events.

CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Caught In Between: Overload

Photo Source: *Greensboro News*

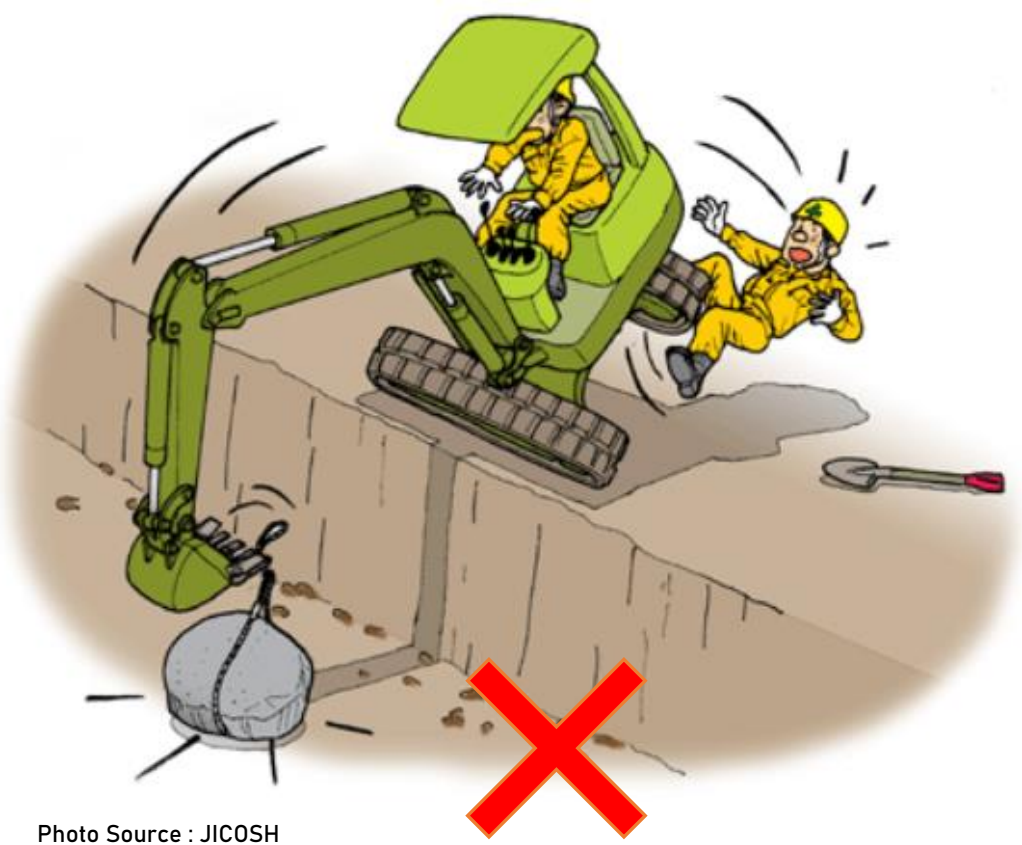
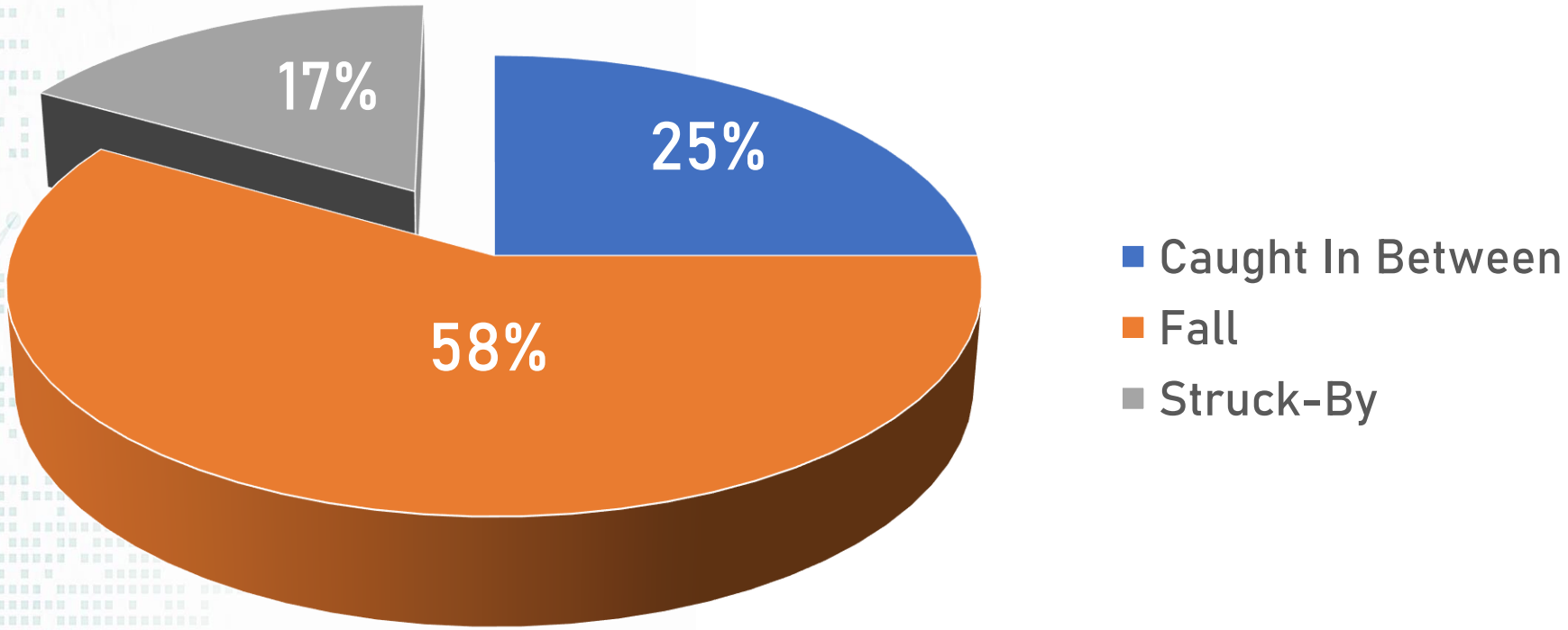


Photo Source : JICOSH

CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

NYC 2019 Fall Fatalities



CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Struck By: Installation Failure

Overview

- Manhattan-April 2019
- Standoff bracket slipped, C-Hook twisted and dislodged coping stone, striking two workers on a suspended scaffold.
- Both workers were in possession of 16-Hour training cards for scaffolding.

Cause & Effect

- Two workers lowering a suspended scaffold platform in order to take their lunch break.
- The workers were between the sixth and seventh floor when a piece of loose coping stone that was under one of the C-Hooks fell onto one of the workers.

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CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Struck By: Installation Failure

PREVENTION:

- Daily Pre-Shift Meeting & Toolbox to review work and identify dangers for the tasks.
- Periodic inspection to ensure recent installations were performed correctly and do not pose a hazard.
- Periodic inspection of the worksite to ensure that loose materials and equipment are secured and unable to fall or injure workers.
- Ensure the following of approved plans, set-up, or manufacturer's instructions.

CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Struck By: Equipment Failure

Overview

- Manhattan -April 2019
- Loading of a 7.5-ton crane counterweight.
- The counterweight fell approx. 15ft, crushing one worker & striking another worker.
- The counterweight damaged the carrier.

Cause & Effect

- Prior to picking up this counterweight, they failed to remove the extra rope.
- The worker only cleared two of the three ropes. The third rope snagged the lifting lug pulling the counterweight off.
- No radio communication was being used as of the time of the incident.
- The worker that was crushed did not survive the event.

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CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Struck By: Equipment Failure

PREVENTION:

- The controlled access zone should be set up in the swing radius of the crane.
- Ensure workers are not standing underneath a load.
- Flaggers should be staged to ensure that the movement is safe.
- Ensure that all ropes are cleared before lifting.
- Ensure a communication method is in place between the rigging team and the operator at all times.

CONSTRUCTION RELATED FATALITIES

Struck By Fatality

Photo Source: OSHA

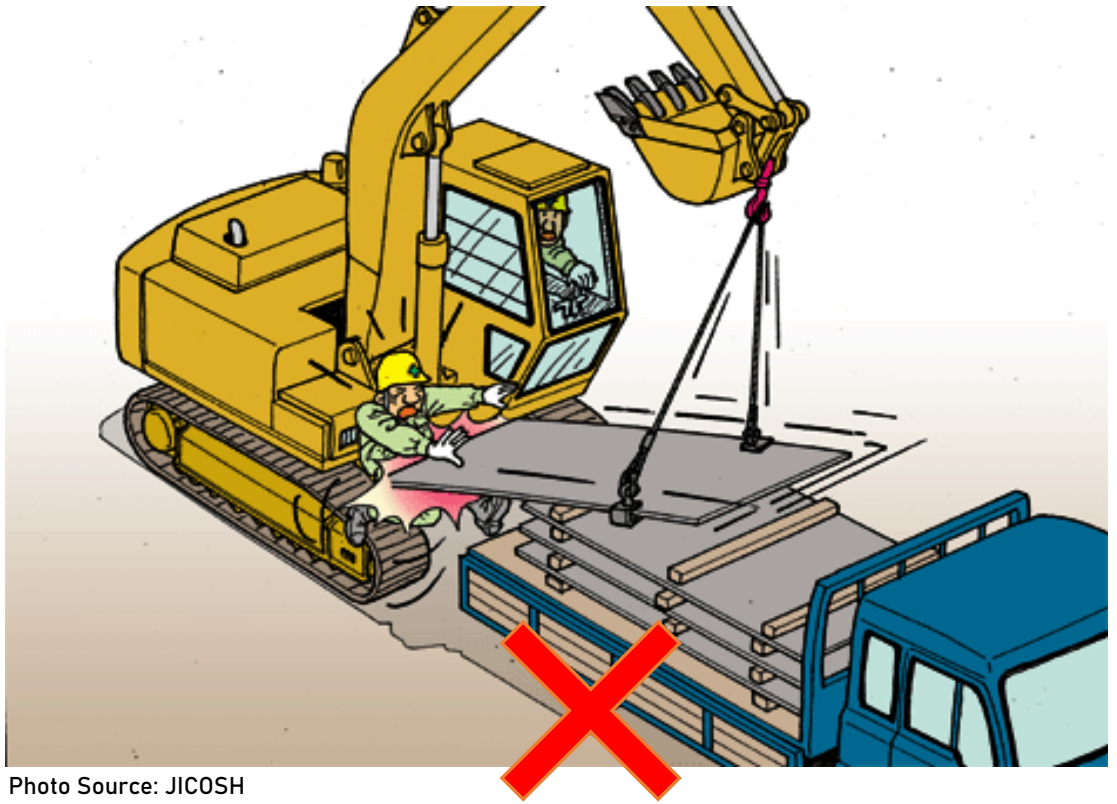

Photo Source: JICOSH

Top Violations Issued in Construction Sites

REASONS FOR VIOLATIONS & PREVENTION

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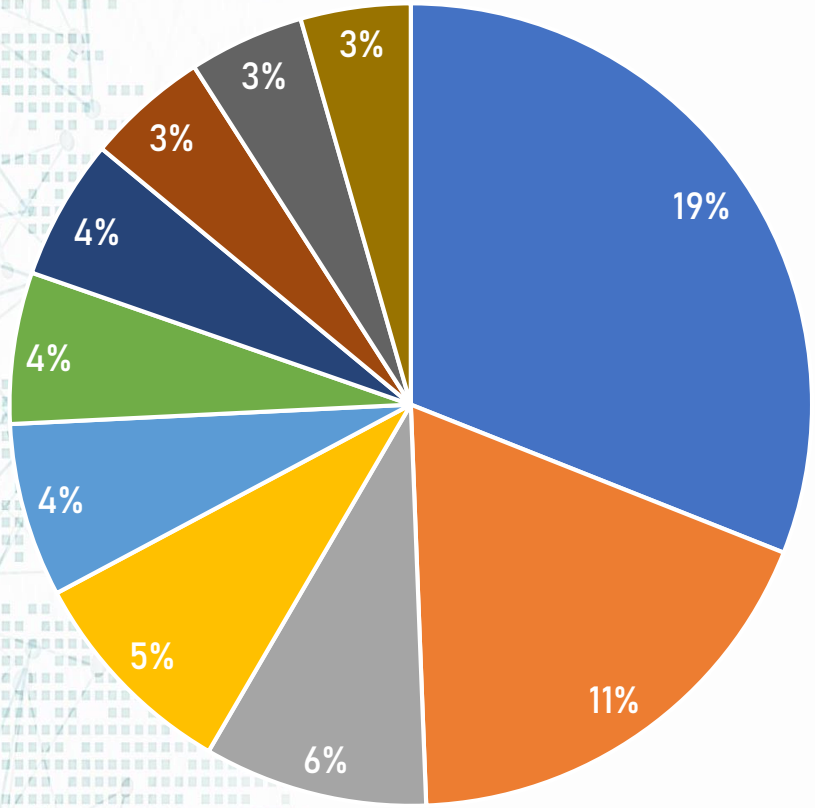
TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Top 10 Construction Safety Compliance Violations 2019



- Failure to safeguard (Class1)
- Failure to provide pedestrian protection
- Failure to maintain adequate housekeeping per
- Construction Superintendent failed to perform duties
- No guard rails
- Work does not conform to approved drawings
- Failure to safeguard (Class 2)
- Failure to ensure workers completed required training
- Filed certificates with false statements
- Work without a permit

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Safeguard – 19%

Overview

- Brooklyn - July 2019
- Workers on two 600 lb. scrapping machines that were in around a 10' X 10' area.
- Approximately 8" of reinforced concrete slab collapsed through into an empty classroom below.
- One worker suffered an injury and was brought to a hospital in a conscious state.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Safeguard – 19%

Cause & Effect

- One worker was riding on one of the machines, and another worker was pushing another one of the machines.
- Workers were not properly instructed on the plans of the work being performed.
- The machinery being used was too heavy and overloaded the deck.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Safeguard - 19%

Section of Code:

BC 3301.2 & 27-1009(a)

Failure to safeguard all person and property affected by construction operations.

- Ensure pedestrian protection is in place.
- Ensure workers are following safety protocol with equipment and on-site.

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Safeguard – 19%

PREVENTION:

- Daily Pre-Shift Meeting & Toolbox to review work and identify dangers for the tasks.
- Workers must understand the full scope of work being performed and the risks associated with that work.
- Approved plans must be followed to avoid the failure of equipment or materials.
- PE to assess the slab to ensure it can carry the weight of the load.

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Provide Pedestrian Protection – 11%

Overview

- Brooklyn – September 2019
- Workers were installing metal flashing on the roof of an 11-story new building when a piece of metal flashing that was approximately two feet long came loose and fell.
- The piece of metal flashing flew about fifteen feet outside of the sidewalk shed and hit a pedestrian in the arm.

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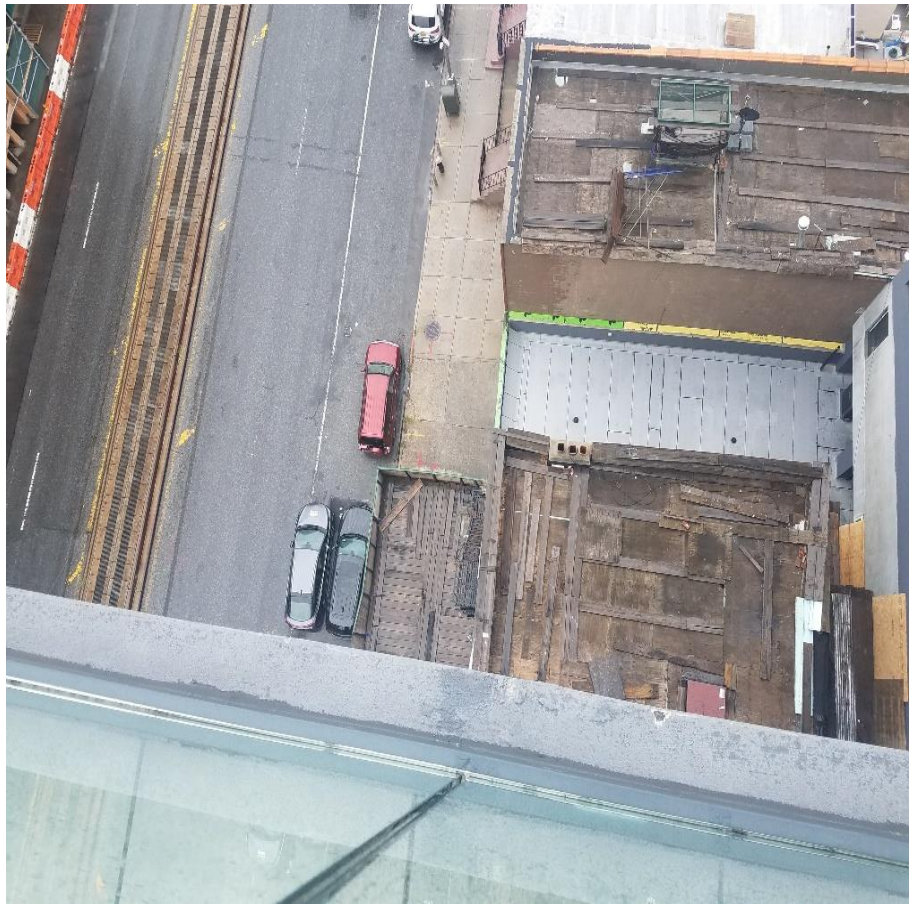
TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Provide Pedestrian Protection – 11%

Cause & Effect

- No controlled access zone was set up for this site.
- Workers were not paying any attention to where they were leaving unused materials.



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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Provide Pedestrian Protection – 11%

Section of Code: BC 3307.1

Failure to provide pedestrian protection for sidewalks and walkways.

Sidewalk sheds are temporary structures built to protect people or property. Property owners must install a shed when constructing a building more than 40 feet high, demolishing a building more than 25 feet high — and when danger necessitates this type of protection.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Provide Pedestrian Protection – 11%

PREVENTION:

- Daily Pre-Shift Meeting & Toolbox to review work and identify dangers for the tasks.
- Sidewalk shed and/or controlled access zone must be installed anytime work is being performed at an elevated level above the sidewalk.
- Ensure all safety measures are being taken for workers and the public.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Provide Pedestrian Protection – 11%

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Housekeeping – 6%

Overview

- Brooklyn – February 2019
- A DOB inspector reported that there were workers that were working on support of excavation inside of a trench.
- The workers were dropping materials inside of the trench when a piece of wood hit another worker on his foot.
- The struck worker was taken to a hospital by ambulance.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Housekeeping – 6%

Cause & Effect

- No housekeeping plan was in place.
- Workers were throwing materials throughout the site creating multiple safety hazards.

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Housekeeping – 6%

Section of Code:
BC 3303.4 & 27-1018

Failure to maintain adequate housekeeping per section requirements

- Develop and Maintain a Housekeeping Plan.
- Clean up as work is being performed; don't wait until the end of the day.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Housekeeping – 6%

PREVENTION:

- Developing, training, and implementing a Housekeeping Plan.
- Always maintain a path of egress.
- Materials should not be dropped from any heights.
- Ensure the site has adequate bins and/or dumpsters.
- Clearly mark areas to safely store debris until removal at the end of the day.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Housekeeping Violations – 6%

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Perform Duties (SSM,SSC, CS) – 5%

Overview

- Fatality in Brooklyn where a worker was buried by a collapse. When emergency personnel and DOB inspectors arrived on the scene, the CS was not on site.
- The Construction Superintendent arrived later, not wearing proper PPE.
- Took three days for rescue operations to recover the body of the trapped worker.
- Work was being performed in the rain.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Perform Duties (SSM,SSC, CS) – 5%

Cause & Effect

- Shore and braced the existing wall, 4-5 ft underground. Did not shore and brace the underpinning, about 14 ft. Did not tie the wall to underpin.
- 26-28 ft wall, bottom underpin starts to collapse, and the full force of the white wall came down behind it, placing 25 tons of concrete directly onto the job site and worker.

NYC Buildings

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Perform Duties (SSM, SSC, CS) – 5%

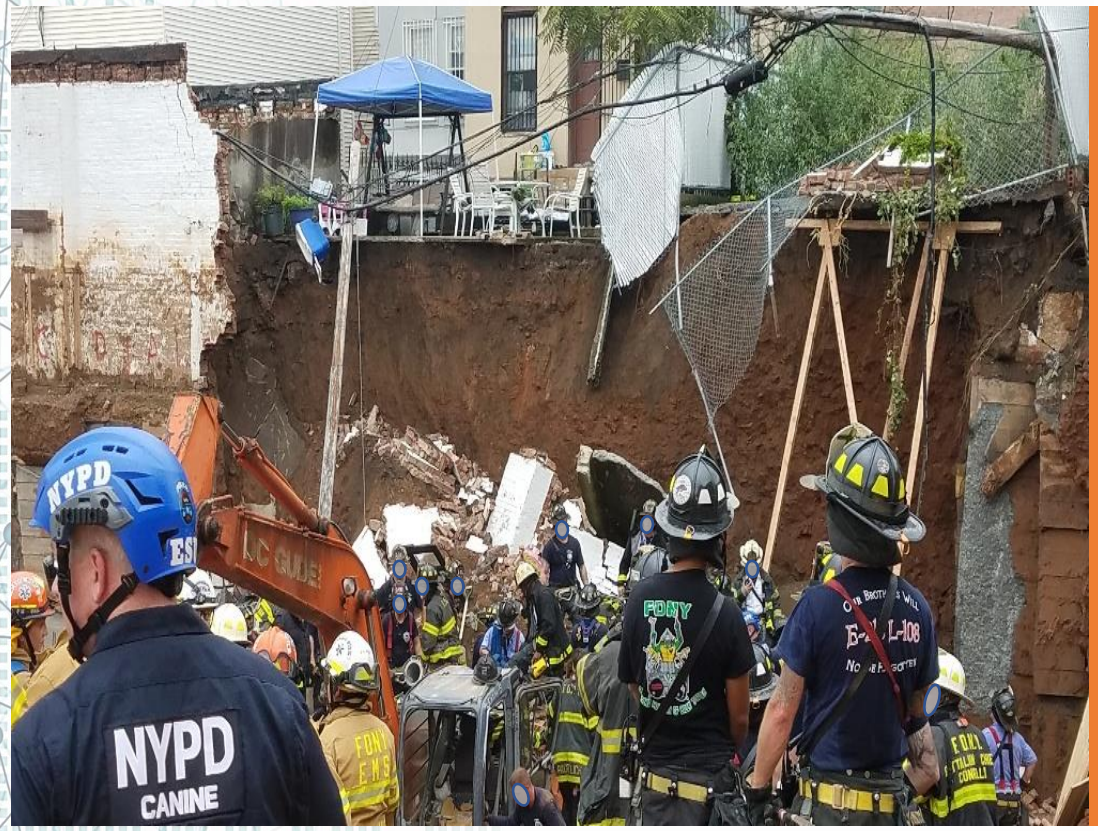
Section of Code:
BC 3301.13.7 thru 13.13

Construction Superintendent failed to perform duties per Code.

- A site safety representative must be on-site at all times.
- Ensure all safety protocols are followed.

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Perform Duties (SSM,SSC, CS) – 5%



PREVENTION:

- Always maintain a site safety presence.
- Follow the approved plans.
- Ensure workers are properly trained in the construction activities taking place (excavation, underpinning, and bracing).
- Shoring and bracing of the existing wall should have been on the entire wall, not just a portion of the section of the wall.

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

No Guard Rails – 4%

Overview

- May 2019 – Brooklyn
- The worker fell down a shaft when he was preparing to start work.
- The worker fell nine feet through the shaft to the cellar floor and suffered a critical injury.

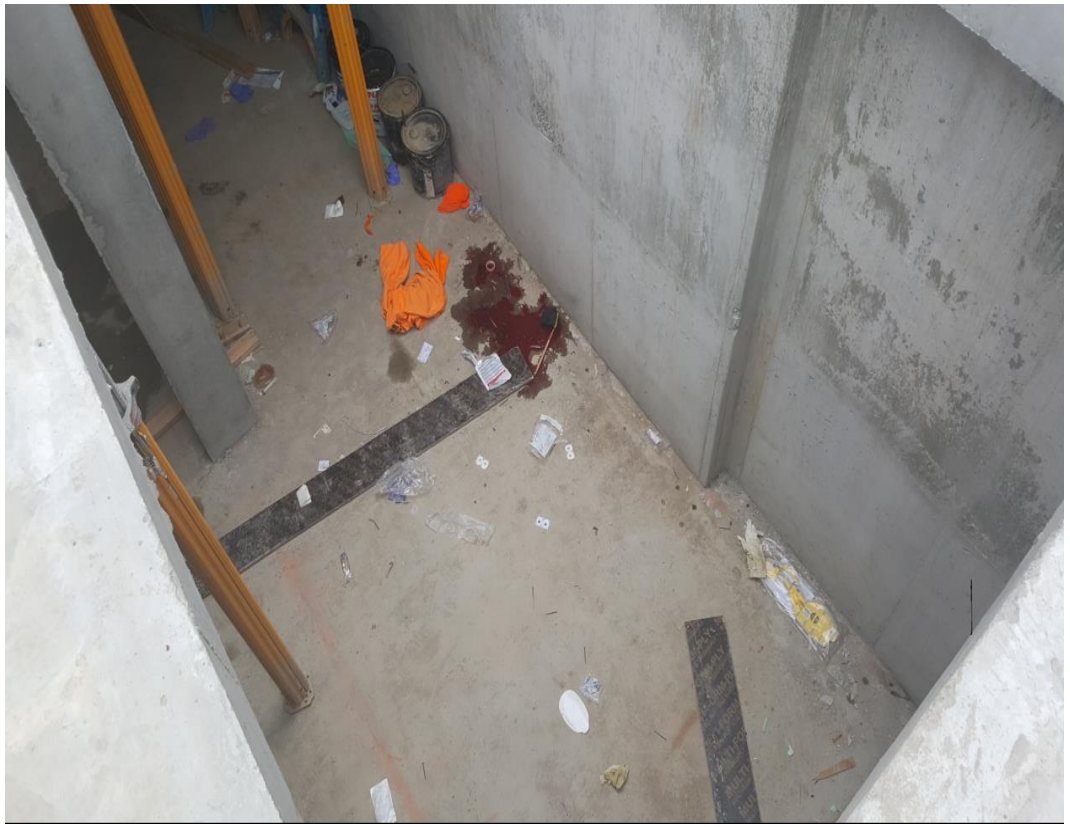
NYC Buildings

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

No Guard Rails – 4%

Cause & Effect

- The worker was preparing to commence masonry work around a stair shaft when he removed the guard rails from the edges of the shaft.
- There were no safety measures in place consisting of a Controlled Access Zone (CAZ) or effective fall protection for performing a leading-edge operation, and the worker was not using a safety harness or an anchor point.



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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

No Guard Rails – 4%

Section of Code:
BC 3301.2 & 27.1009(a)

Failure to institute/maintain safety equipment measures or temporary construction – No Guardrails.

- Shall install guardrails when working on an elevated surface greater than 6 ft.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

No Guard Rails – 4%

PREVENTION:

- Daily Pre-Shift Meeting & Toolbox to review work and identify dangers for the tasks.
- Install guardrails when openings are created.
- In lieu of guardrails, a CAZ should be set up, and tie-offs should be provided.
- Ensure workers are wearing appropriate PPE when on-site.
- Ensure all workers are aware of openings with signage and other indicators.

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

No Guard Rails – 4%

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Follow Approved Drawings – 4%

Overview

- Queens- September 2019
- Worker on the roof of a three-story building was working on a scaffold to perform parapet work when the worker fell in between the scaffold and the façade and landed on the lawn area.
- The worker's right leg and both hands were broken.
- The worker was taken to the emergency room but was not in critical condition.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Follow Approved Drawings – 4%

Cause & Effect

- The scaffold and sidewalk shed permits were valid with the design drawings at the site.
- Design drawings were not referenced or followed during the construction of the scaffolding.
- No life-lines present at the site.
- There were no guardrails on the scaffolding.
- There were a number of missing planks.

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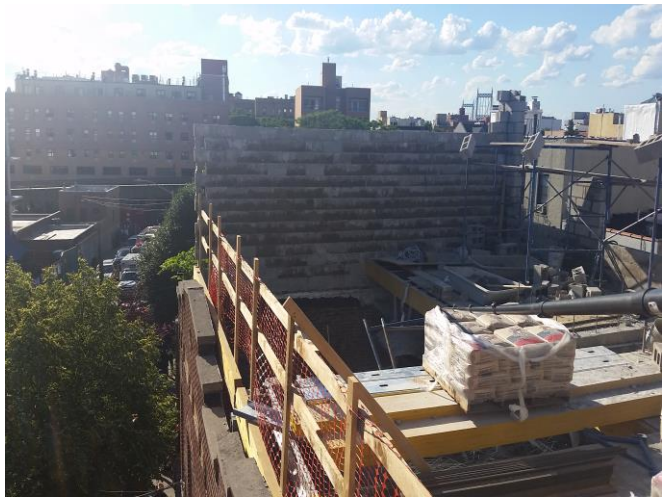
TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Follow Approved Drawings – 4%

Section of Code: 28-105.12.2

Work does not conform to approved construction documents and/or approved amendments.



NYC Buildings

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Follow Approved Drawings – 4%

PREVENTION:

- Daily Pre-Shift Meeting & Toolbox to review work and identify dangers for the tasks.
- Always construct scaffolding and other structures according to approved drawings.
- Ensure fall protection measures are in place.
  - Install guard rails when working on an elevated surface of six ft or greater.
  - Workers are wearing appropriate PPE.

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Obtain Required Trainings – 3%

Overview

- Brooklyn – July 2019
- An untrained carpenter was using an electric circular saw to cut a piece of plywood on the roof.
- The saw kicked back, and the carpenter's left index finger was amputated.

Cause & Effect

- Worker was cutting the plywood on a table that was set up improperly.
- Worker was not trained on the proper use of the saw.

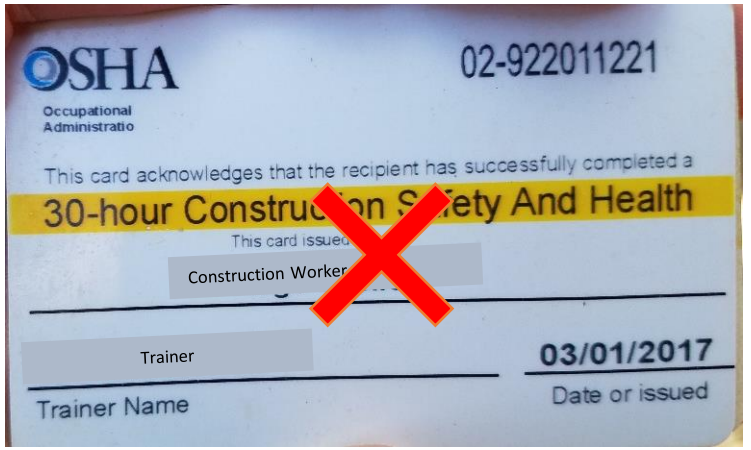
NYC Buildings

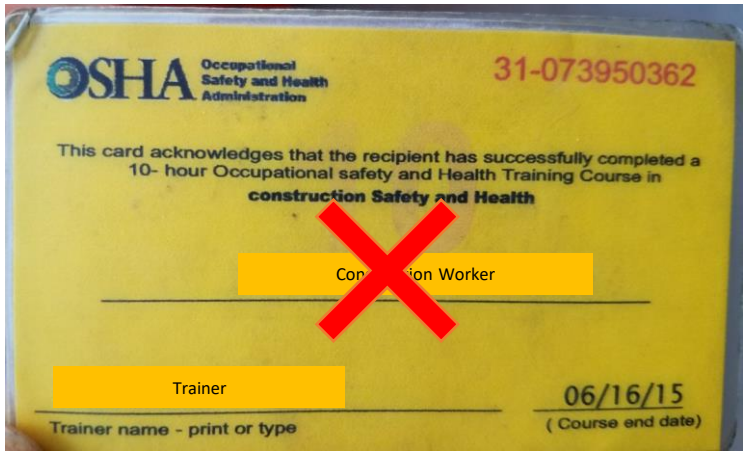
TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Obtain Required Trainings – 3%

Section of Code: BC 3321.1

- Work does not conform to approved construction documents and/or Failure to ensure each worker has successfully completed the required training.
- Buying training cards on the internet is counterfeit when you don't have training.
- DOB can identify counterfeit cards.
- *TAKE THE TRAINING, ITS THERE TO KEEP YOU ALIVE!*





NYC Buildings

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Obtain Required Trainings – 3%

PREVENTION:

- Daily Pre-Shift Meeting & Toolbox Talk to review work and identify dangers for the tasks.
- Always train workers on the proper use of machinery and equipment before allowing them to operate the equipment.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to Obtain Required Trainings – 3%

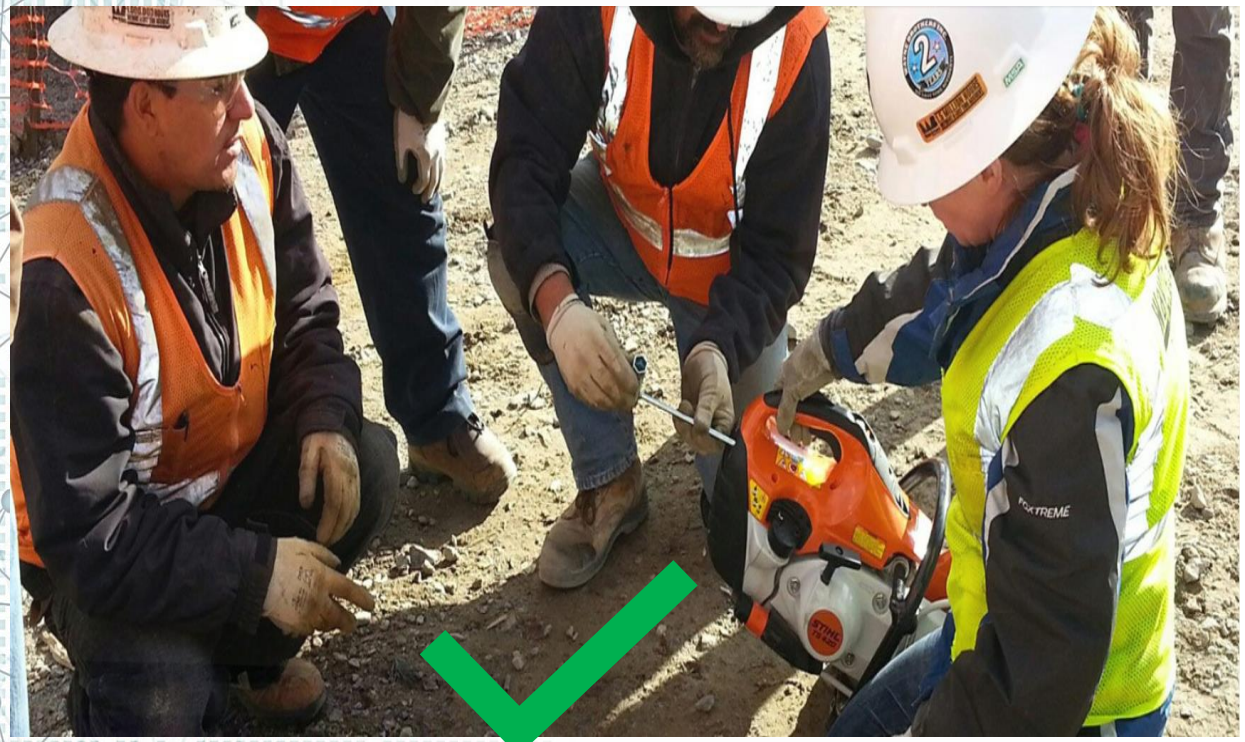

Photo Source: waynebrothers.com/training

Photo Source: viraluck.com

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to File/False Statements – 3%

Overview

- The applicant filed for Alt2.
- Applicants were extending their house.

Cause & Effect

- False statement.

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to File/False Statements – 3%

Section of Code: 28-211.1

Failure to File/Provided False Statements on Filing

- Made false statements when filing a certificate, form, applications, etc.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Failure to File/False Statements – 3%

PREVENTION:

- Trench box or
- 45 angle of repose.

Stating special inspections were performed when it was not.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Work Without a Permit – 3%

Overview

- Queens – July 2020
- The gut renovation took place without permits.
- Foundation walls collapsed.
- Collapse affected two other buildings in the vicinity; a full vacate order was issued to all three properties.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Work Without a Permit – 3%

Cause & Effect

- Work was being performed without a permit.
- Did not verify the structural stability of structure prior to work.
- Lack of shoring and bracing of the existing wall.

TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Work Without a Permit – 3%

Section of Code: 28-105.1

Work Without a Permit

- Work should only take place when appropriately permitted.

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TOP VIOLATIONS ISSUED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

Work Without a Permit – 3%

PREVENTION:

- Ensure working with a DOB issued permit.
- Reapply for a permit prior to expiration.
- If the scope of work changes, obtain a new permit.
- Verify structural stability prior to commencement of work.

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Workers' Rights

REPORT SAFETY ISSUES, PROTECT YOURSELF, HOW TO REPORT

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WORKERS' RIGHTS

- ✓ Right to a safe workplace.
- ✓ Receive training and information on hazards and how to prevent them.
- ✓ Review records of work-related injuries & illnesses that occurred in the workplace.
- ✓ Receive copies of test results & Monitoring performed to find and measure workplace hazards.
- ✓ Receive copies of workplace medical records.
- ✓ Participate in an OSHA investigation.
- ✓ Report hazards without retaliation.

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WORKERS' RIGHTS

Protect Yourself by Keeping Yourself Safe

- ✓ Safety awareness is critical.
- ✓ Workers have a right to a safe working environment.
- ✓ Contractors have an obligation to train workers in their work tasks and provide proper safety equipment.
- ✓ Anonymous complaints can be made to 311 Call Center about unsafe construction sites.

WORKERS' RIGHTS

HOW TO REPORT: What to do if there is an incident at your construction worksite.

- In the case of an Emergency call 911.
- For a Non-emergency or Safety Hazards, call 311, you do not need to give your name, or call DOB at (212) 602-0431; DOB will not ask for your immigration status.
- Report all incidents to your site-safety professional, if any, and your supervisor.
- Stay at the site until government safety investigators get there and wait for their direction.

WORKERS' RIGHTS

- To learn more about your rights, construction safety, and training resources, visit nyc.gov/nycsafety.
- For questions about the training requirements, please contact the Department of Buildings at LocalLaw196@buildings.nyc.gov.
- For more information, visit: https://www1.nyc.gov/site/buildings/safety/safety.page.

THANK YOU!

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