



DISCOVERING SAFETY



Presentation Outline

- Intro to shared challenge faced by global health and safety community – *Delivering continuous improvements in H&S performance*
- A suggested strategy for tackling it – *A tale of two pyramids*
- Realising the strategy – *Lessons learned from HSE's Discovering Safety Programme*
- Deeper dive into individual project work on Discovering Safety
- Invite to work together and combine research efforts



Shared health and safety challenge faced by CIC and HSE's DSP



Vision

To drive for unity and excellence of the construction industry of Hong Kong.



Mission

To strengthen the sustainability of the construction industry in Hong Kong by providing a communications platform, striving for continuous improvement, increasing awareness of health and safety, as well as improving skills development.



DISCOVERING SAFETY

Delivering health and safety benefits through a data driven global community

Discovering Safety aspires to be a leader in innovative, data driven health and safety with the aim of improving performance through the use of cutting edge data and analytical techniques.

“...striving for continuous improvement...”

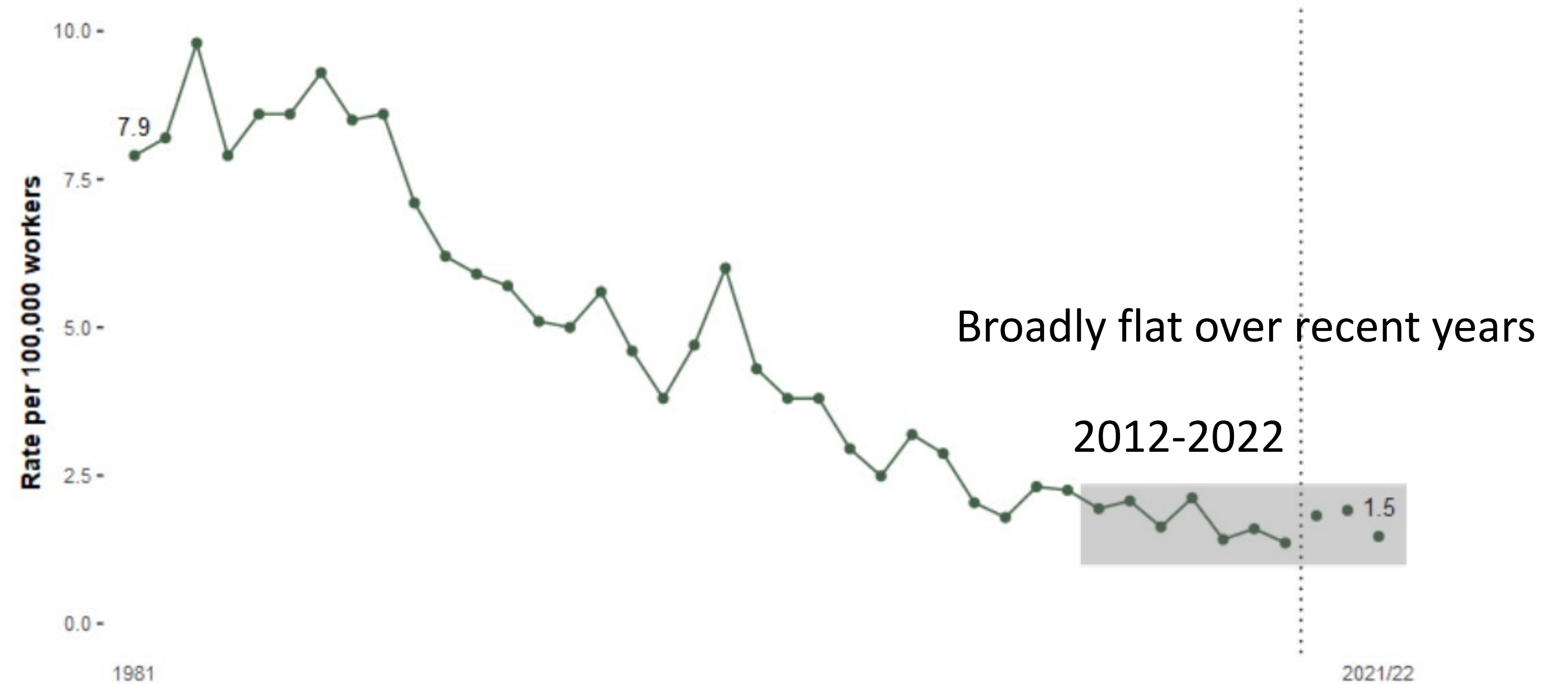
“...aim of improving performance...”



Trends in fatal injury rates, GB Construction workers



Fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in GB construction workers (1981-2022)

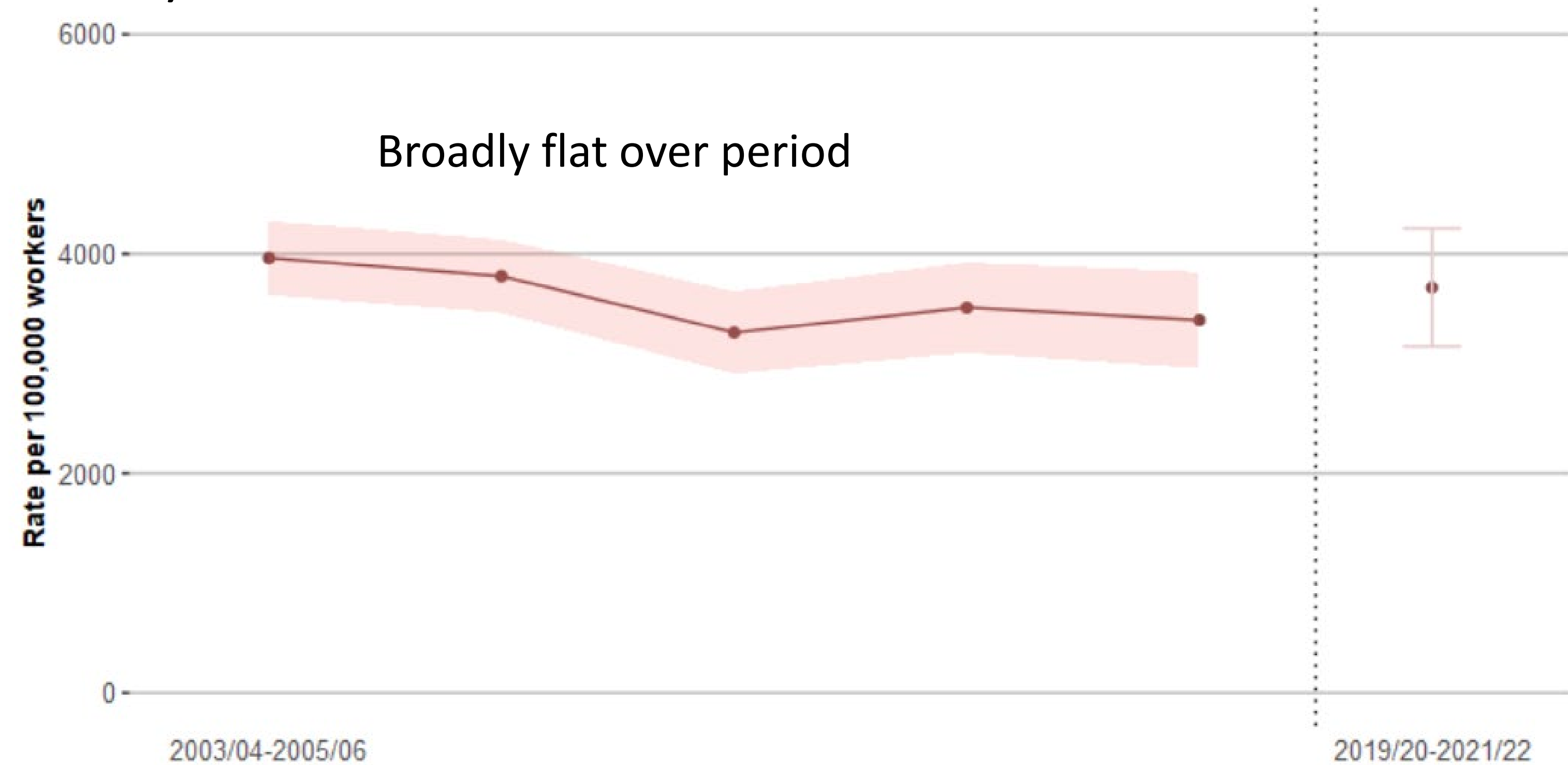


Source: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/industry/construction.pdf>

Trends in work-related ill health, GB Construction workers



Self reported cases of work related ill health per 100,000 workers in GB construction workers (2001-2022)

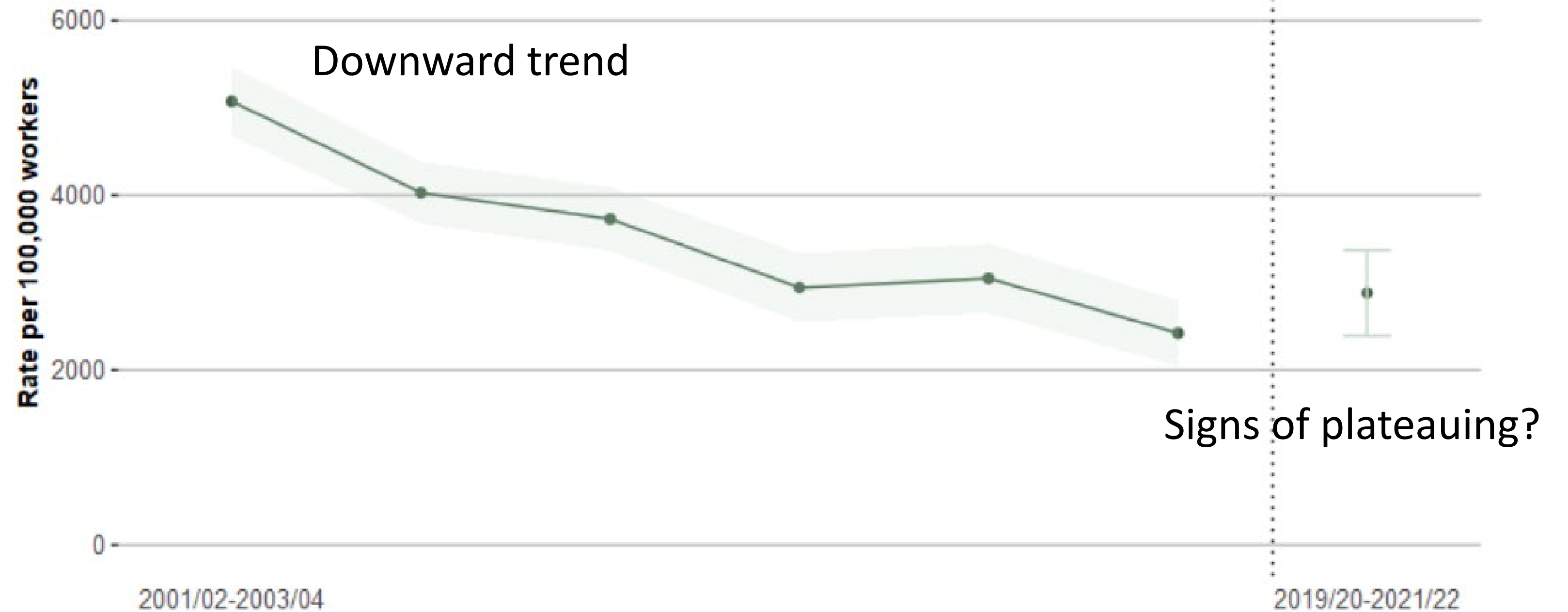


Source: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/industry/construction.pdf>

Trends in non-fatal injury rates, GB Construction workers



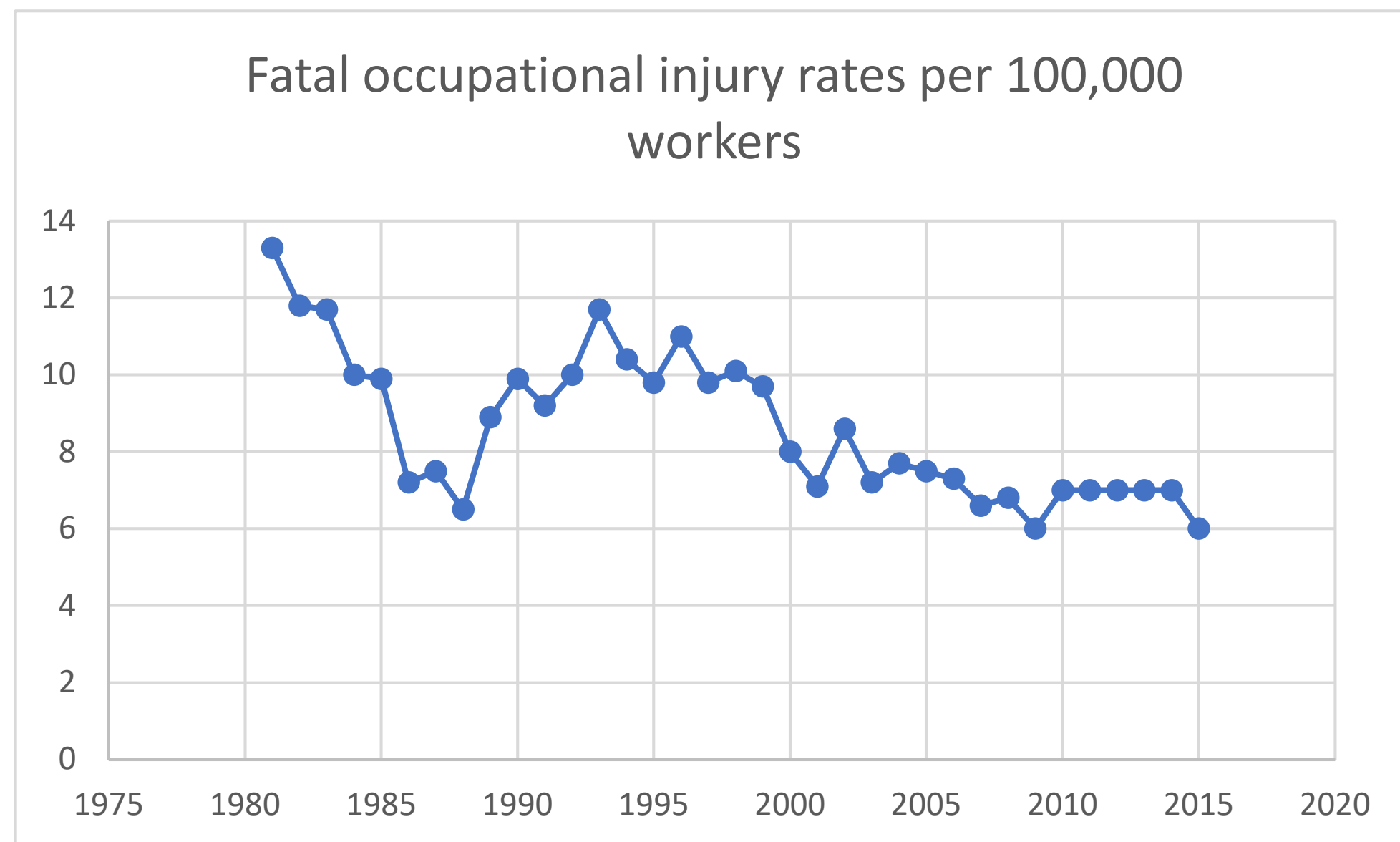
Self reported non-fatal injuries per 100,000 workers in GB Construction workers (2001-2022)



Source: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/industry/construction.pdf>



Trends in fatal injury rates in Hong Kong, 1975 to 2021



<https://ilostat.ilo.org/>

2017-2021, signs of plateauing?

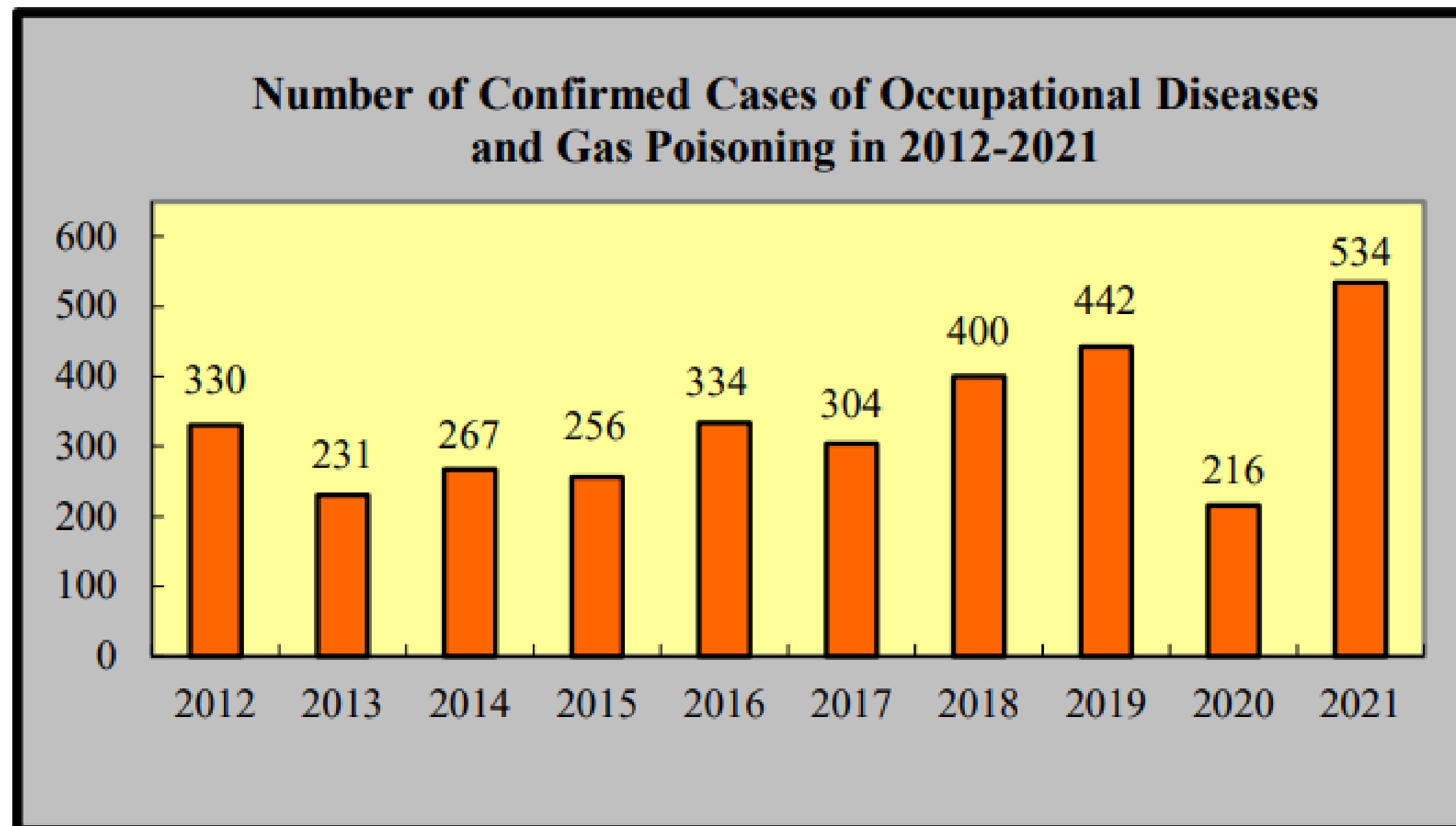


Source: Hong Kong Labour Department Statistics, Issue 22, Aug 2022



Trends in occupational disease in Hong Kong, 2012 to 2021

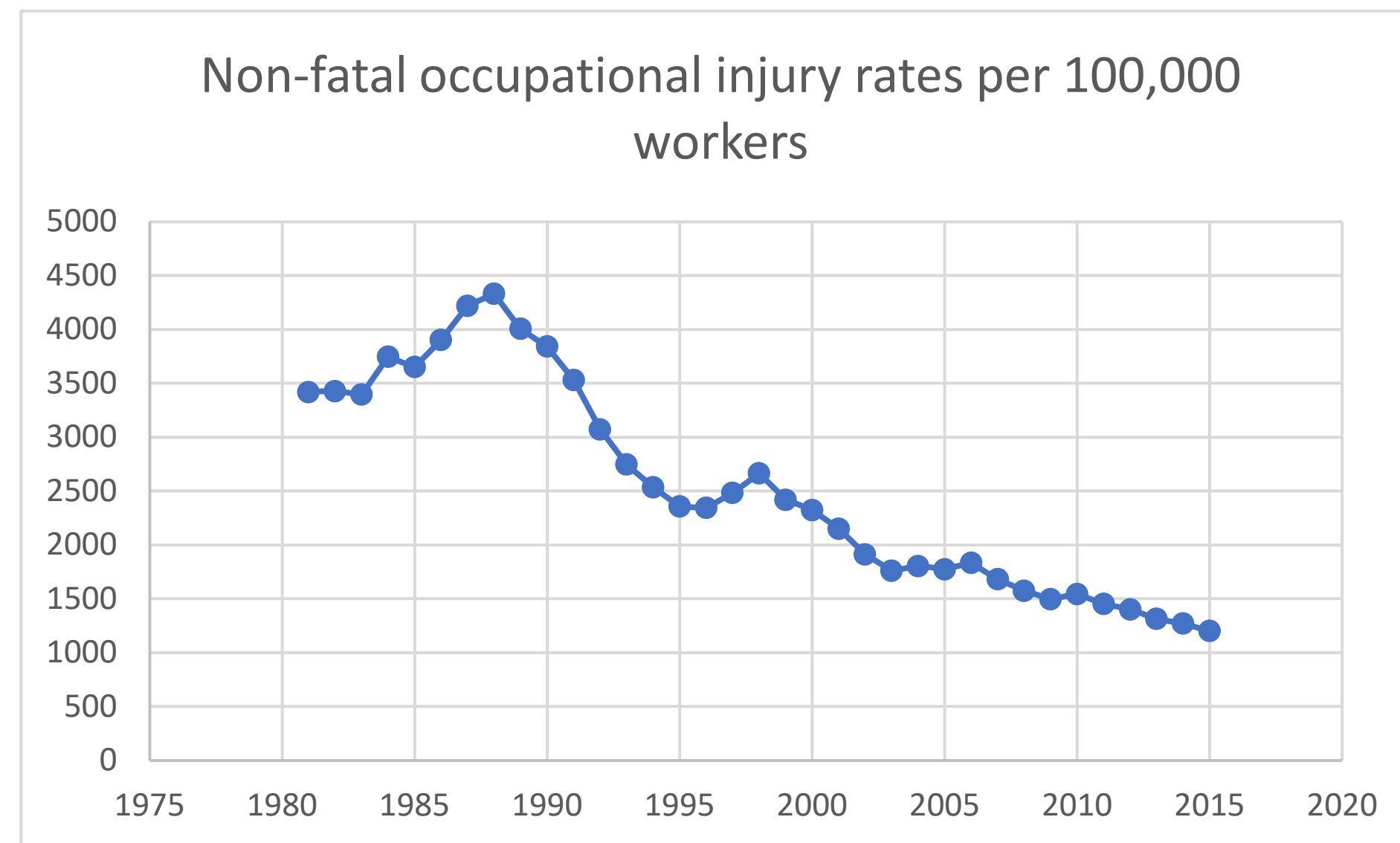
Number of Confirmed Cases of Occupational Diseases and Gas Poisoning in 2012-2021



Source: Hong Kong Labour Department Statistics, Issue 22, Aug 2022

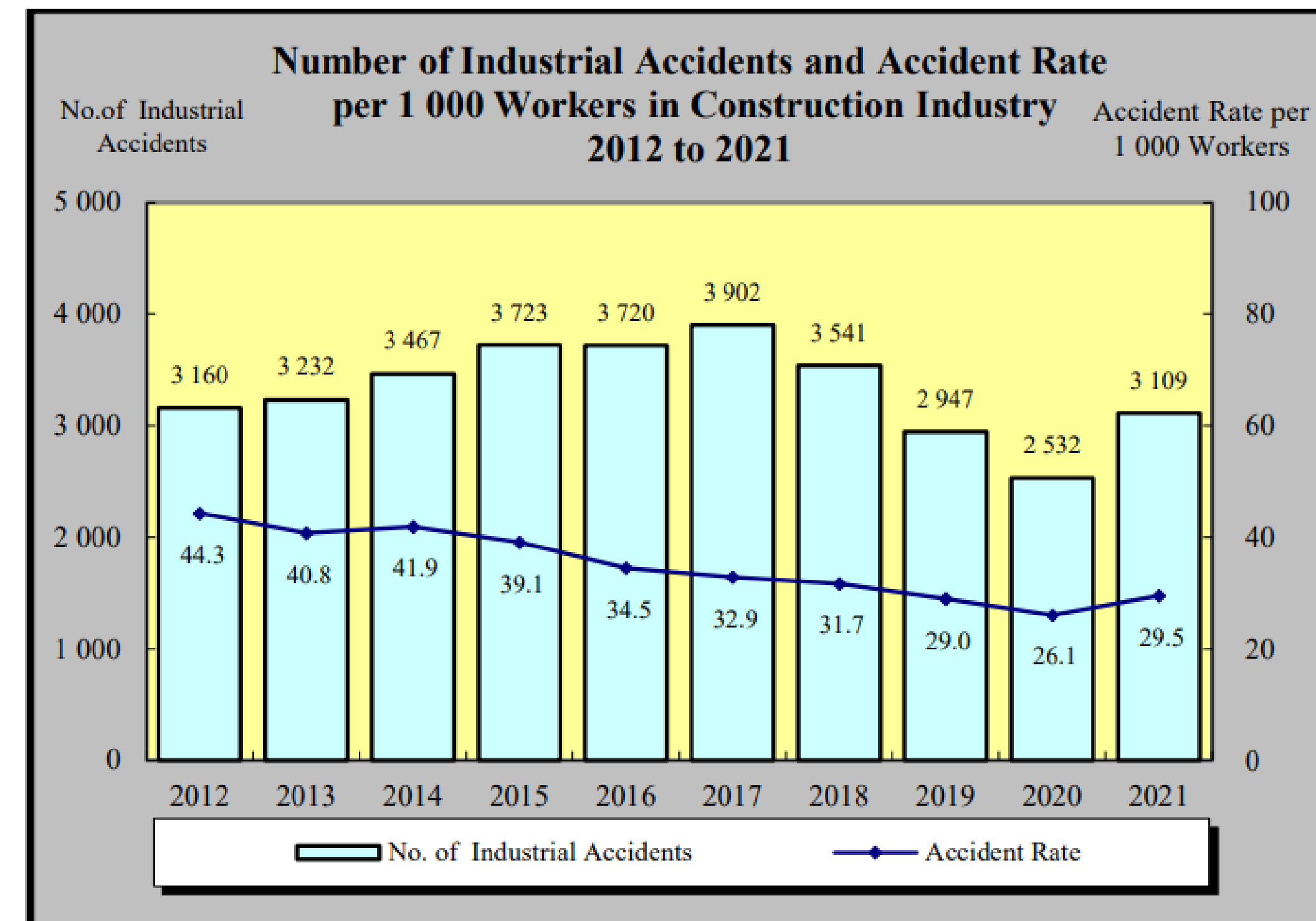


Trends in non-fatal injury rates in Hong Kong, 1975 to 2021



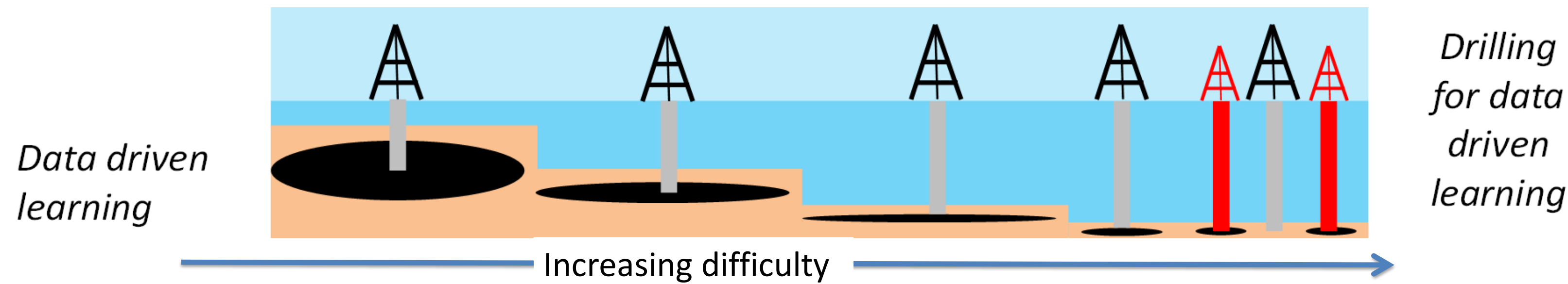
Source: <https://ilostat.ilo.org/>

2019-2021, signs of plateauing?



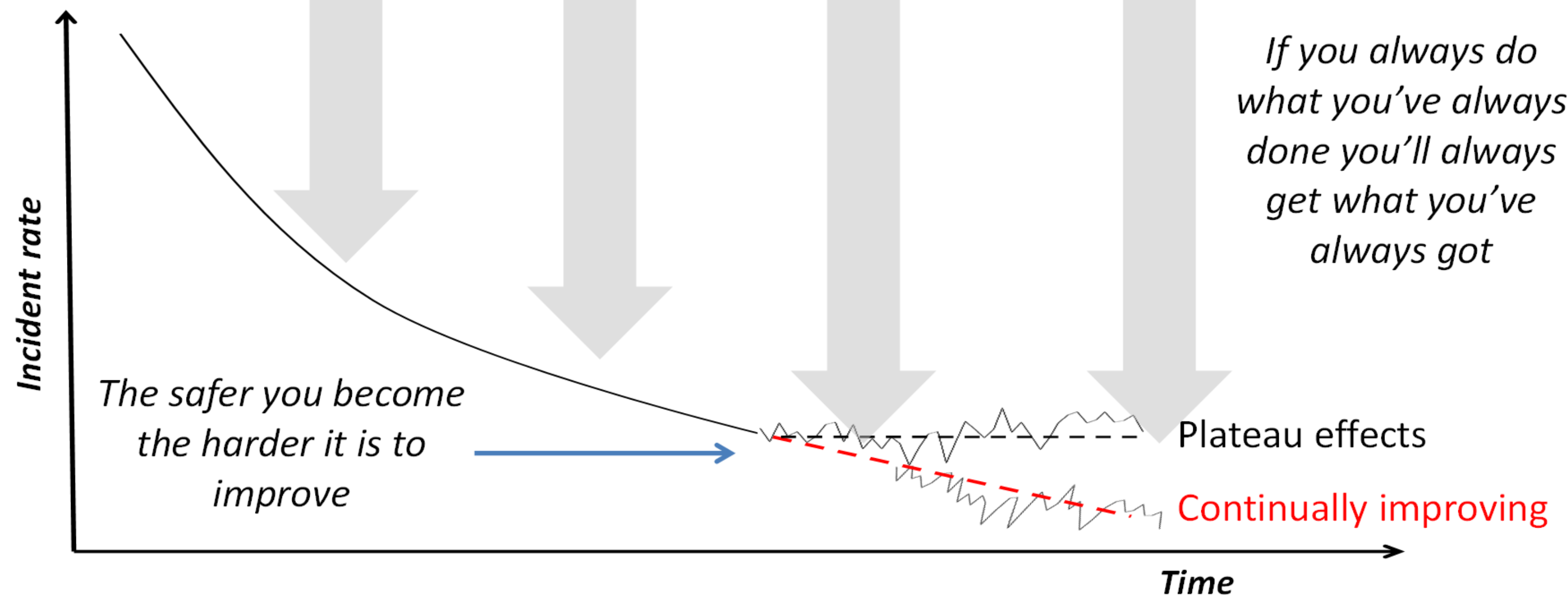
Source: Hong Kong Labour Department Statistics, Issue 22, Aug 2022

Delivering data-driven improvements in health and safety performance



DISCOVERING SAFETY

Delivering health and safety benefits through a data driven global community



How? – A tale of two pyramids

By pushing construction risk management up the (technology-enhanced) hierarchy of risk controls



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Technology examples

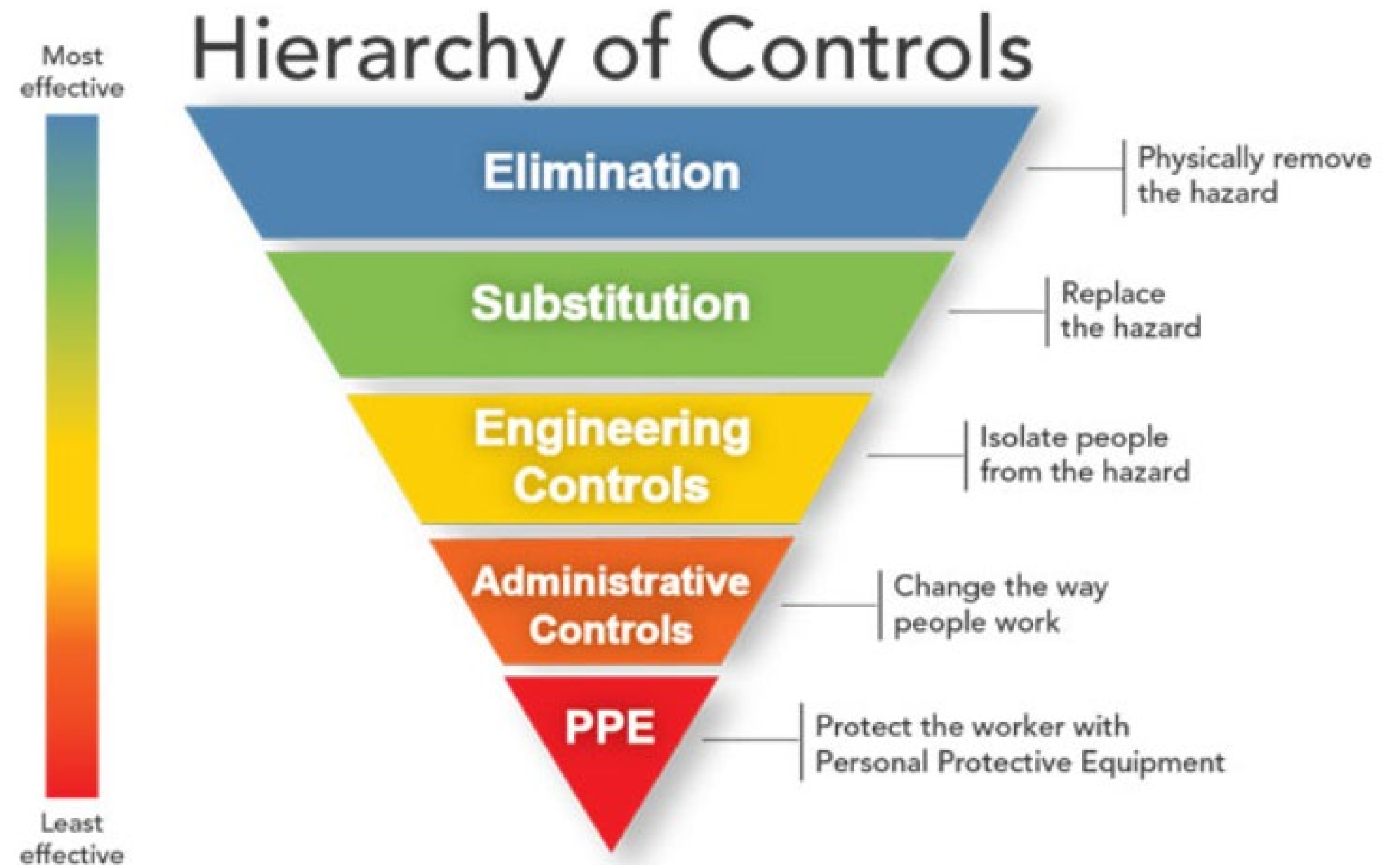
Eliminate risk through design, planning using BIM, digital twins

Substitute humans with tech e.g. drones, robots, cobots

Wireless sensor networks, IIoT

Enhanced training and instruction using VR/AR, Enhanced KM using Regtech, Robotic process automation, Common data environments

Wearables, computer vision

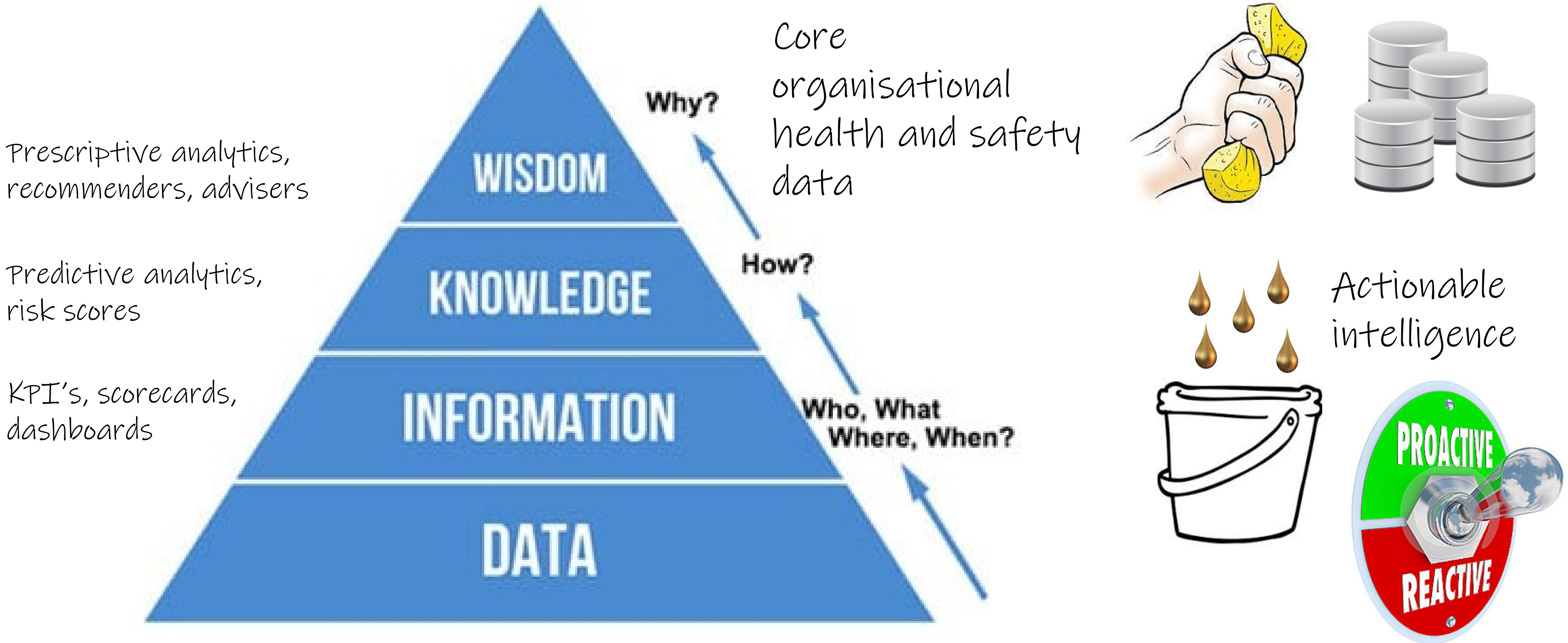


How? – A tale of two pyramids

By pushing construction project data analytics up the knowledge pyramid



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Discovering Safety research initiatives


- Innovation/Sandbox work (accelerating adoption of industrial safetytech)
- Work with designers, contractors and clients on construction projects
 - Use of BIM/4D modelling for treating H&S risks in design
 - Use of predictive analytics & risk scoring to assure H&S performance on projects
- Foundational technical work
 - Development of text mining and natural language processing capabilities to leverage knowledge content from unstructured H&S datasets
 - Exploration of use of recommender systems for H&S





Deeper dive into specific project work

Work with designers, contractors and clients on construction projects – Use of BIM for determining risk treatment strategies in design

1- Construction Scope Combination of two concepts	2- Element <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Column <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slab <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beam <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flat Roof	5- Risk Factor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Physical – Collapse <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Physical-Collapse-Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Physical-Collapse-Incomplete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Physical – Opening <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Physical – Edge <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task – Manual Handling	7- Mitigation Plan ERIC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Project Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Rise Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure	3- Location <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Level – Edge <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Level – Joist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Level – Opening <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Confined Area <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excavation Area	6- Risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall-From ladder <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall-From open edge <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall-From scaffold <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall-through fragile material <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fall-Slip or trip on the same	Stage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Work Scope <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C2-In situ concrete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C3- Precast Concrete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C9- Refurbishment	4- Activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Material sourcing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Component manufacture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Install construction <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operation	Mitigate 		Site team of any activities when covers or guardrails need to be removed

Database of evidence-based risk treatments



HSE reg intel

3D REPO



Safet i Base



Project design risk registers

Design Risk Scenario
In situ concrete
Floor or roof slab with
openings – Risk of fall through
openings

At Prelim stage Of design

1.

2. Can no's of openings be reduced?
Can size of openings be reduced?

3. a. Design strategy to use cast in fibreglass mesh where possible
b. Mark openings next to walls, passageways, etc.

4. Openings with high residual risk flagged up

At Detailed design stage

5. a. Examine service requirements to eliminate openings in walkways movement areas

6. a. Consider cast in sockets fixings for floor plates or guardrail systems

7. a Identify openings next to design features where special provision may be needed

8. a. Inform planners/contractors of any identified issues with openings

At Pre Construction planning stage

9. a. Plan guardrail/floor plate systems to provide protection throughout construction phase

10.B Use clash detection tools to finalise service runs and opening dimensions

11. a Specify where cast in sockets etc to be provided by contractor

12. a How certain are risk controls on openings – flag up any uncertain areas

During Construction phase

13. a Securely fix floor plates over openings with adequate swl
b. Install and manage guardrail systems to planners spec

14. a

15. a. Plan protective measures for when where openings will be exposed

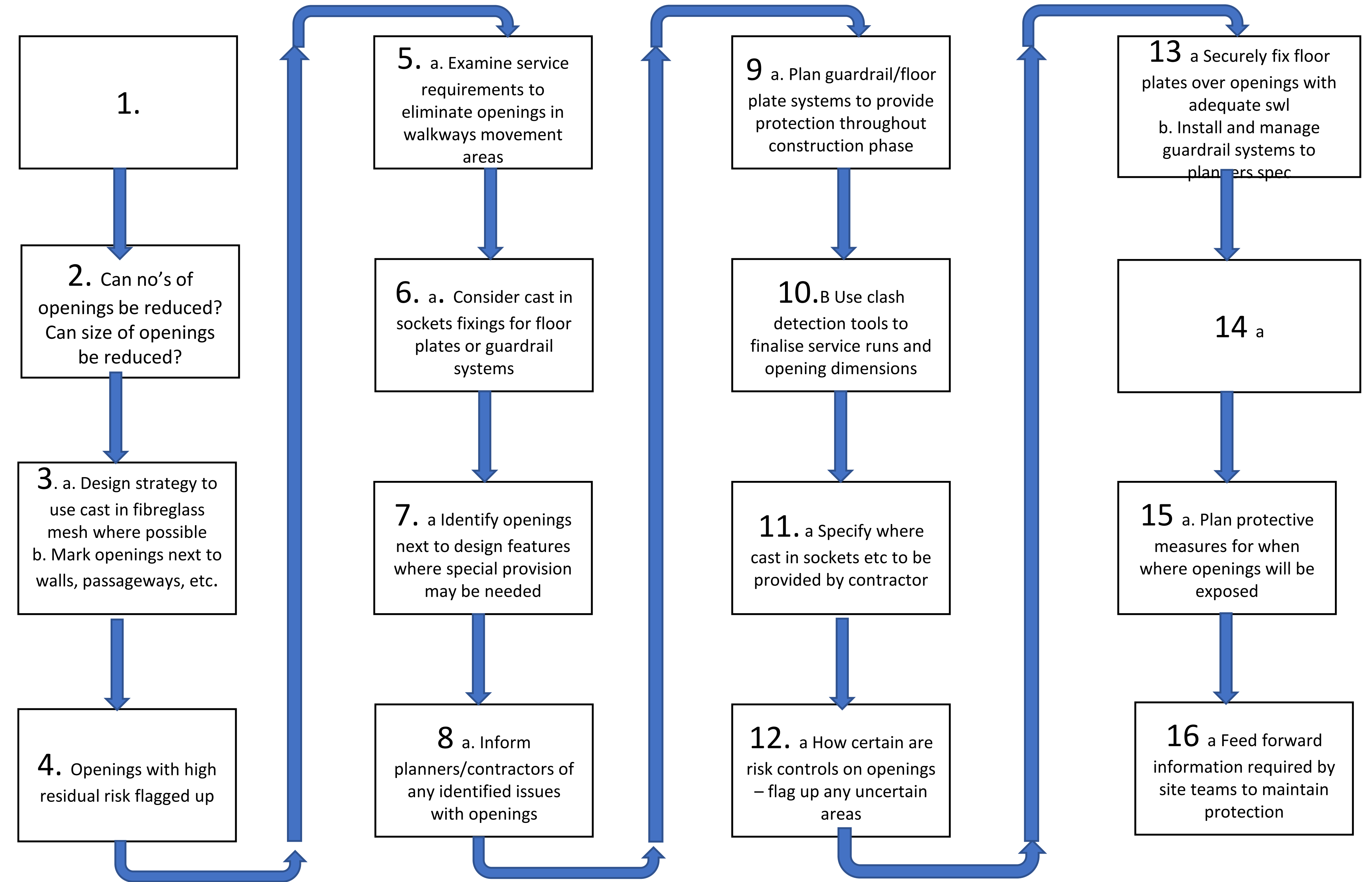
16. a Feed forward information required by site teams to maintain protection

Eliminate risk by change in design

Reduce risk by substitution or modification of components

Control likelihood or severity of risk by further design

Inform other designer, contractor, duty-holder





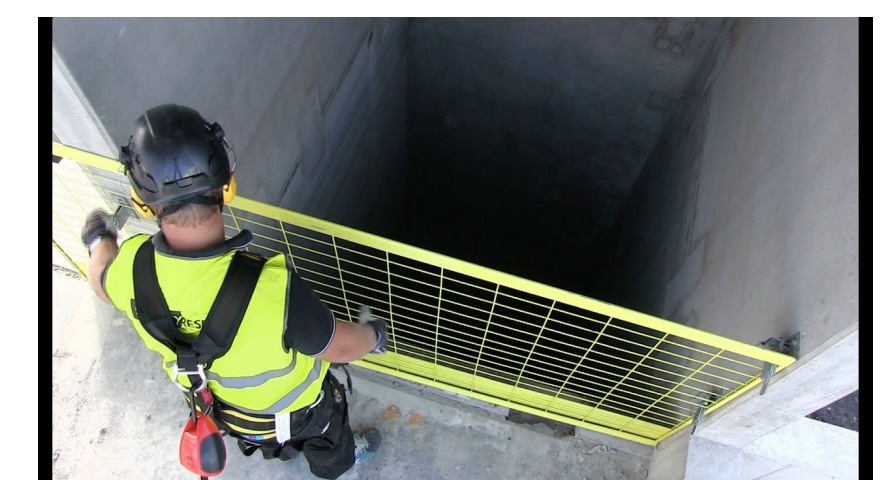
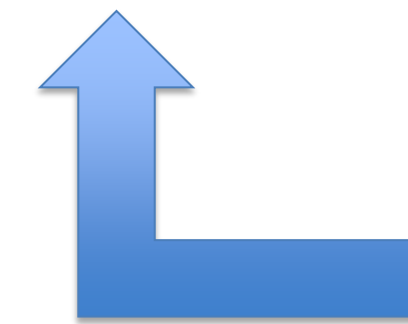
Work with designers, contractors and clients on construction projects – *Use of emerging tech in construction phase to assure risk treatment strategies*

- Use of tracking technology, sensor technology, computer vision technology for hazard identification, risk control assurance
- e.g. identification of uncapped rebar, unprotected edges, incursion into exclusion zones

As planned –
Design intent
e.g. use of zonal working practices in vicinity of heavy plant

As built –
Design assurance
e.g. use of geofencing tech to manage zonal working practices

Learning for
future design

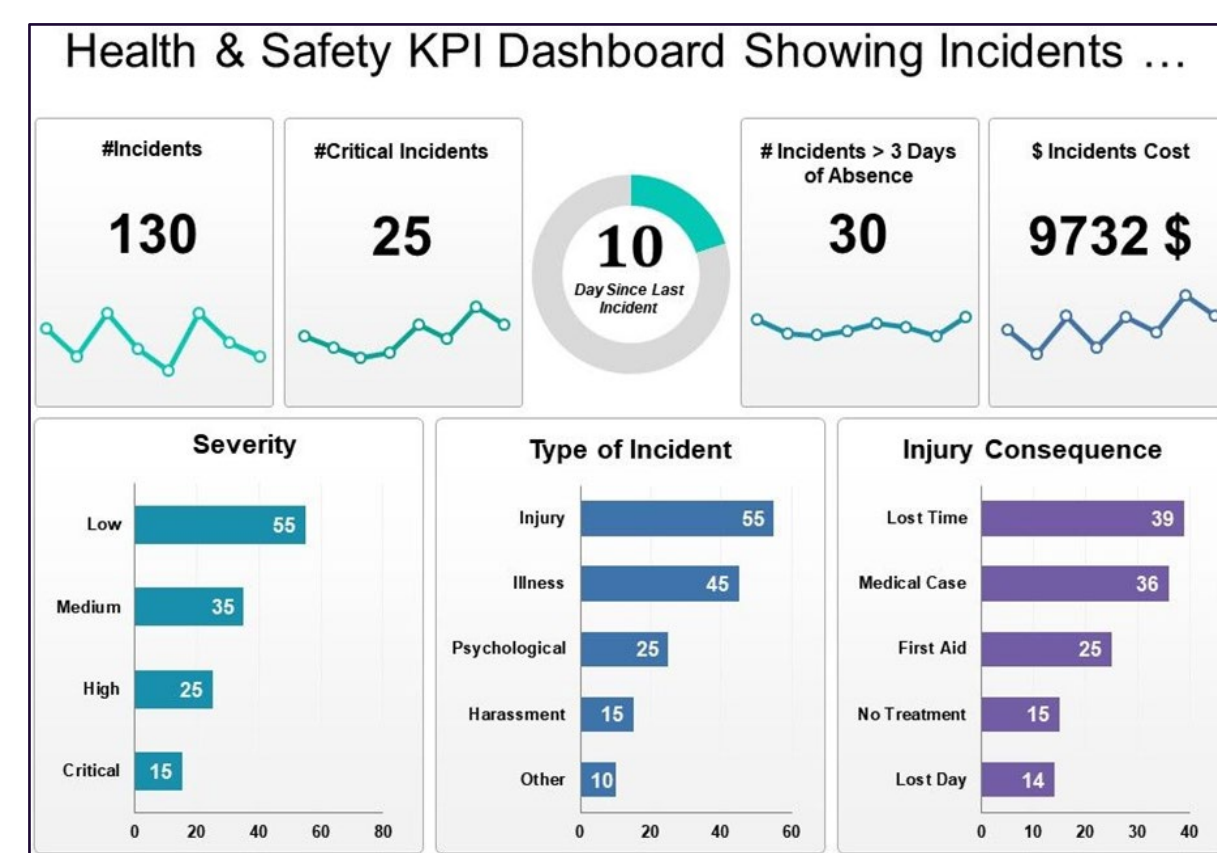
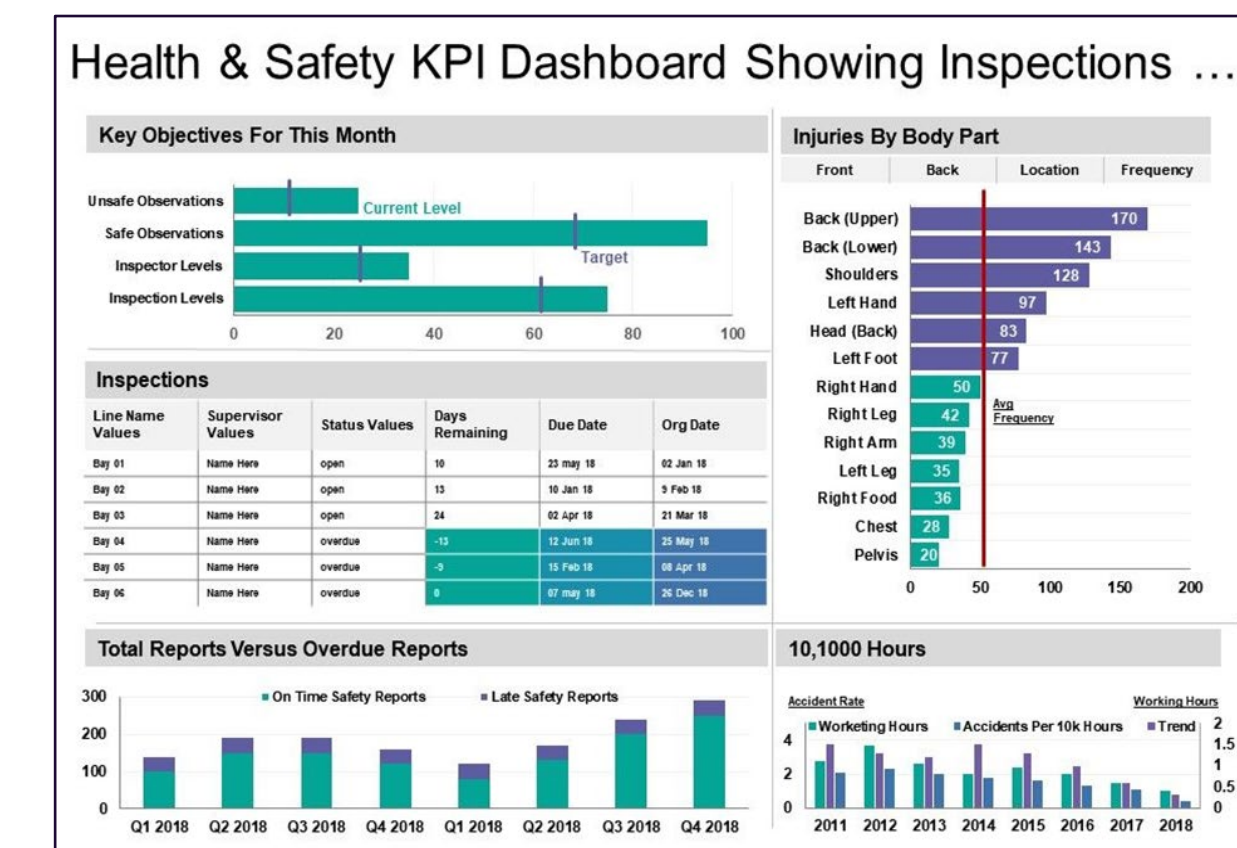




Work with designers, contractors and clients on construction projects – Dynamic tracking of H&S performance across project work schedules

Traditional approach – tracking of KPI's statically

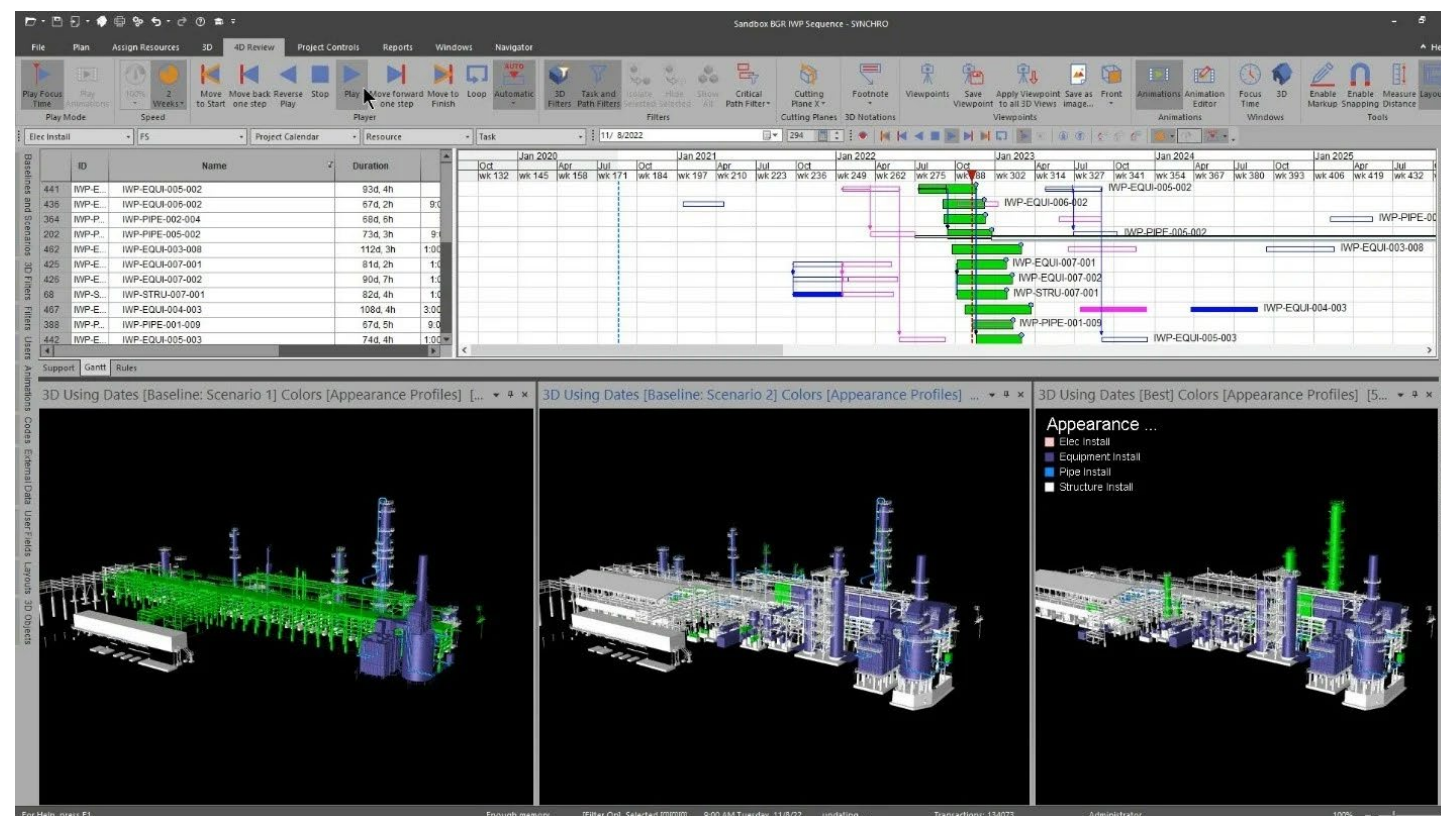
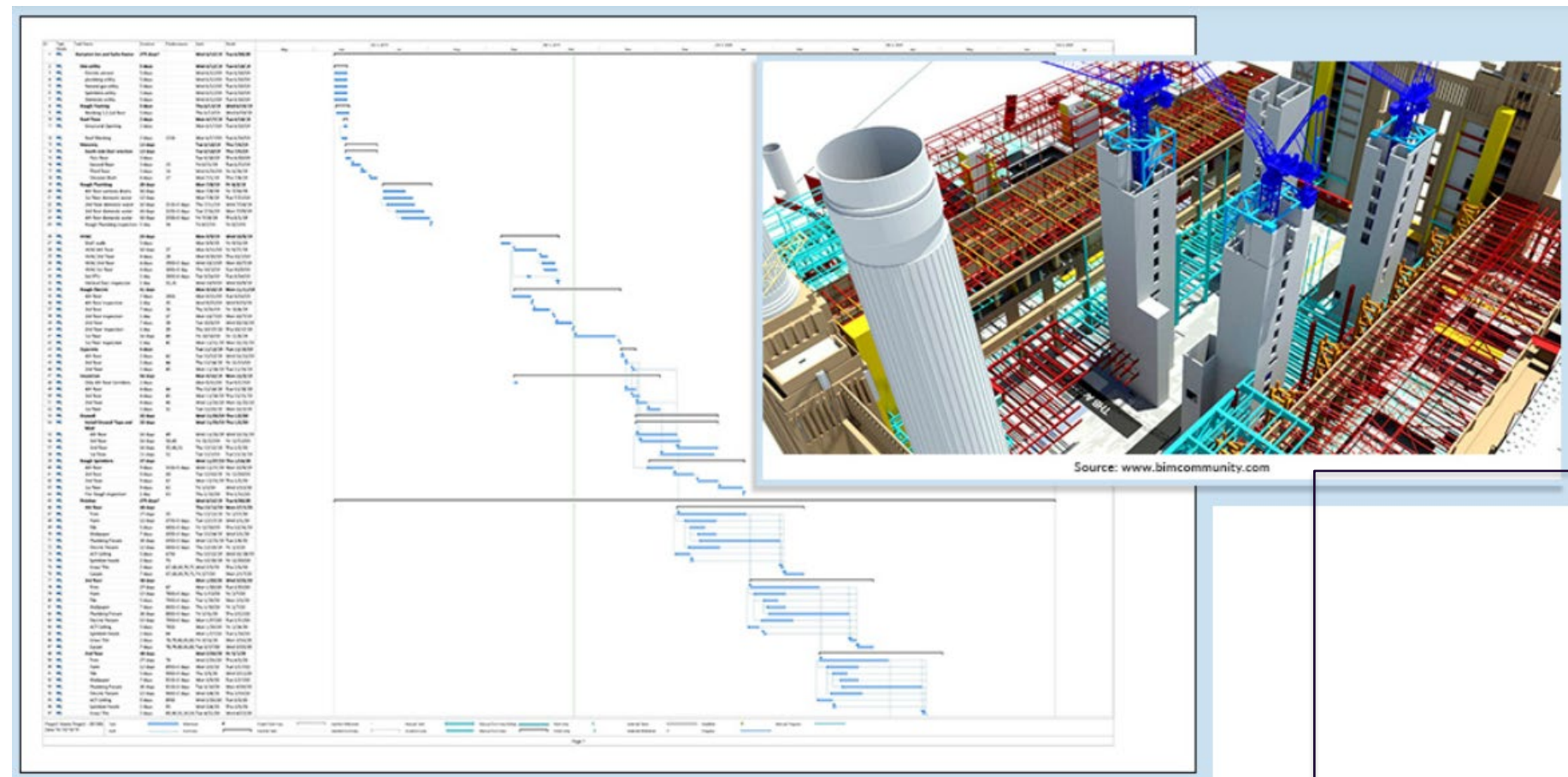
- scheduling and carrying out of inspections, audits and investigations
- associated findings and corrective actioning closeout
- carrying out of senior leadership team site tours
- carrying out of point of works briefings and toolbox talks
- review and sign-off of risk assessments and method statements
- carrying out of occupational health surveillance and subsequent specialist referrals
- delivery of health and safety focused training and instruction





Work with designers, contractors and clients on construction projects – *Dynamic tracking of H&S performance across project work schedules*

Something more dynamic?



Construction Phase

e.g.

Site clearance t1	Excavation works t2	Foundation works t3	Steel erection t4	Form & pour concrete, floors, roof t5	Masonry work t6	etc.
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Risk scenarios
 Risk treatments & controls
 Assurance of treatments and controls using KPI's



Link KPI's tracked to work schedule and track dynamically



Work with designers, contractors and clients on construction projects – *Dynamic tracking of H&S performance across project work schedules*

Example –

Leading indicators for “Install rebar” work task



Desired safety outcomes for key risk treatments and controls:

- No unguarded rebar ends

Linked lagging indicators:

- No of unguarded rebar ends observed on inspection as a ratio of total area inspected

Critical elements of risk treatments and controls:

- Specification of scope and frequency of rebar works inspection, coverage in RAMS, toolbox talks, training and instruction linked to rebar works **planned**
- Rebar works inspected within specified period, toolbox talks, training **delivered**
- **Faults fixed** within specified timescales, repairs and improvements meet plant design standards

Linked leading indicators:

- Quality assessment of RAMS for install rebar, relevant toolbox talks, staff training, inspection of works, all carried out as scheduled
- Corrective actions closed out within specified time periods

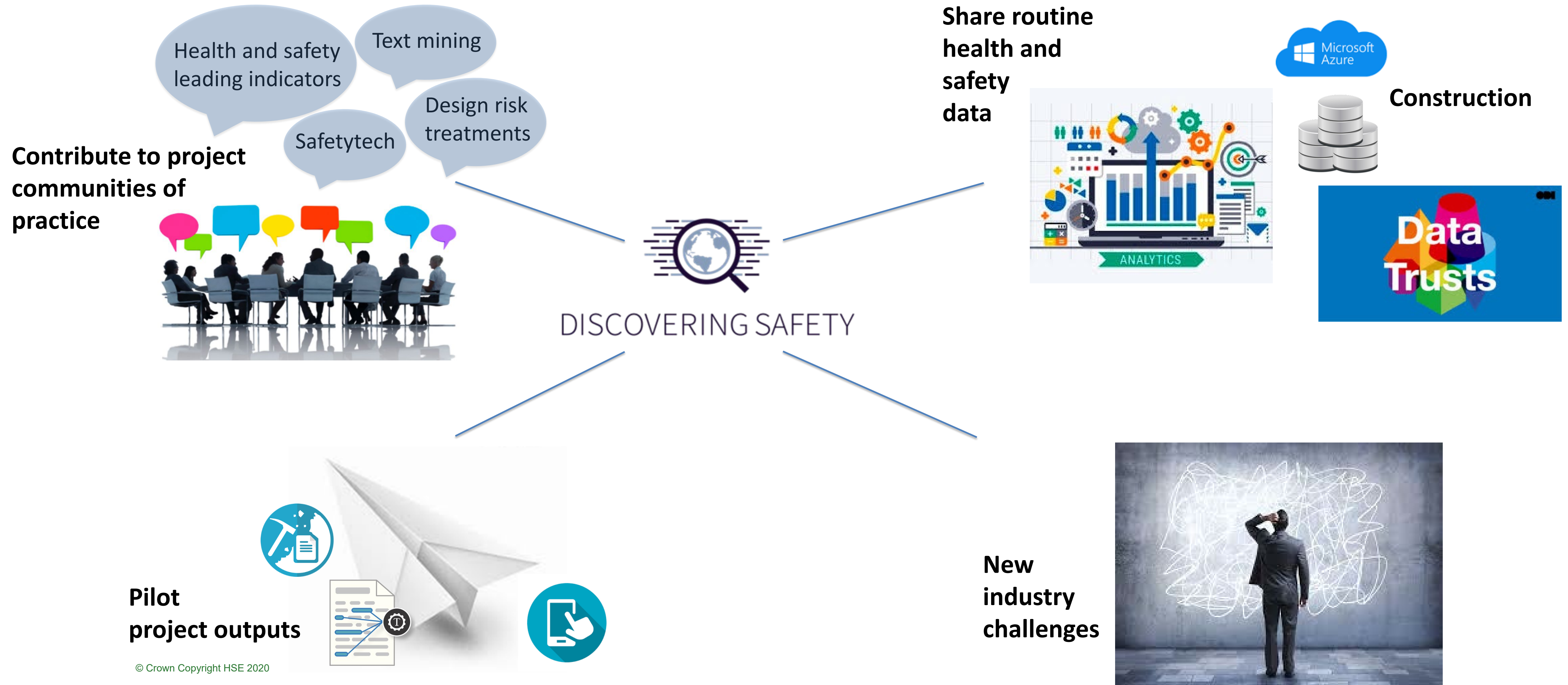


Work with designers, contractors and clients on construction projects – Use of predictive analytics & risk scoring to assure H&S performance on projects

wood.



Ways of getting involved with Discovering Safety





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Keep informed of progress on the Discovering Safety programme by visiting our website and following us on linkedin and twitter:

www.discoveringsafety.com

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