

December 3, 2008 Washington, DC







Robert Hoover

TAUC President Aker Construction





December 3, 2008 Washington, DC





Noah Connell Acting Director, Directorate of Construction OSHA

adds value to business, work and life.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Proposed Rules For Cranes & Derricks and Confined Spaces

Noah Connell Deputy Director Directorate of Construction



Occupational Safety and Health Administration



Negotiated Rulemaking

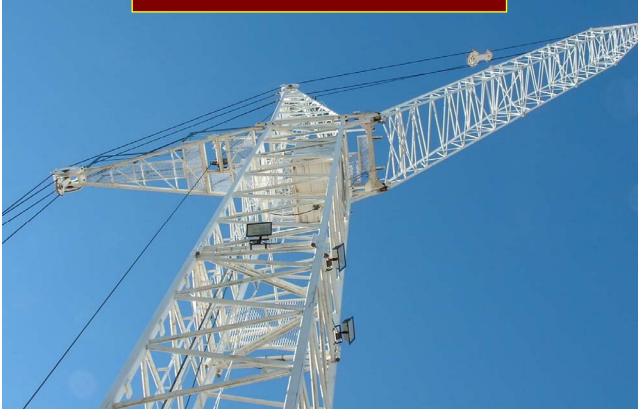
C-DAC Committee:

Manufacturers Users Owners Renters Labor Contractors Electric utilities Trade organizations Government



PROPOSED RULE

HIGHLIGHTS





HIGHLIGHTS

- Scope
- Definitions
- Ground Conditions
- Assembly/disassembly
- Power Line Safety
- Inspections
- Wire Rope
- Safety Devices
- Operational Aids
- Operation
- Authority To Stop
- Signals
- Fall Protection
- Work Area Control
- Keeping Clear Of The Load
- Free Fall/ Controlled Load Lowering
- Operator Qualification and Certification

- Signal Person Qualifications
- Qualifications of Maintenance and Repair Workers
- Training
- Hoisting Personnel
- Multiple Crane/Derrick Lifts
- Design, Construction and Testing
- Equipment Modification
- Tower Cranes
- Derricks
- Floating Cranes & Land Cranes on Barges
- Overhead and Gantry Cranes
- Dedicated Pile Drivers
- Sideboom Cranes
- Requirements for equipment w/ capacity of 2000 lbs and less



• Functional description

Can hoist, lower and horizontally move a suspended load

&

• Long list of examples



Examples list

- Articulating cranes (such as knuckle-boom cranes);
- Crawler cranes;
- Floating cranes;
- Cranes on barges;
- Locomotive cranes;
- Mobile cranes

(such as wheel-mounted, roughterrain, all-terrain, commercial truck-mounted, and boom truck cranes);

 Multi-purpose machines when configured to hoist and lower (by means of a winch or hook) and horizontally move a suspended load;

- Industrial cranes (such as carrydeck cranes); dedicated pile drivers; service/mechanic trucks with a hoisting device;
- Crane on a monorail;
- Tower cranes (such as fixed jib ("hammerhead boom"), luffing boom and self-erecting);
- Pedestal cranes;
- Portal cranes;
- Overhead and gantry cranes;
- Straddle cranes;
- Side-boom tractors;
- Derricks;

And variations of such *Equipment*.



Specific exclusions

- (such as backhoes and forklifts)
- Limited requirements for:
 - Capacity: 2000 pounds or less
 - Dedicated pile drivers
 - Overhead and gantry cranes
 - Side-boom tractors
- Supplemental requirements for:
 - Tower cranes
 - Derricks
 - Floating cranes & land cranes on barges

GROUND CONDITIONS





GROUND CONDITIONS

Controlling entity: Provide adequate conditions



- Firm, drained and graded
- Sufficient to support crane (in conjunction with blocking, mats, etc.)



GROUND CONDITIONS

Inform user & Equipment operator of known underground hazards (voids, utilities, etc.)









• Two options:

Manufacturer procedures

or

Employer procedures

(criteria requirements)





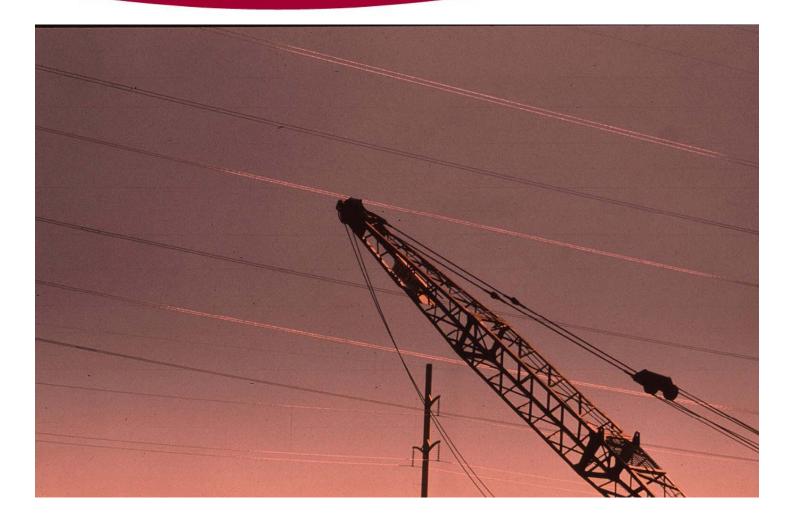
- General requirements, such as:
 - A/D supervisor = "competent & qualified person"
 - A/D supervisor must:
 - Understand procedures
 - Review procedures (unless A/D supervisor has used them before)
 - Check that crew members understand their tasks, hazards
 - Follow manufacturer's prohibitions
 - When using outriggers fully extended *or* deployed per the load chart



- A/D supervisor addresses 12 key hazards, including:
 - Adequate site and ground conditions
 - Sufficient blocking for load and stability
 - Suitable boom and jib pick points
 - Identify center of gravity
 - Stability for pin removal
 - Consider wind speed and weather



POWER LINES



POWER LINES

• Step 1: Identify Work Zone

Work Zone =

Marking boundaries

OR

360 degrees around crane up to maximum working radius



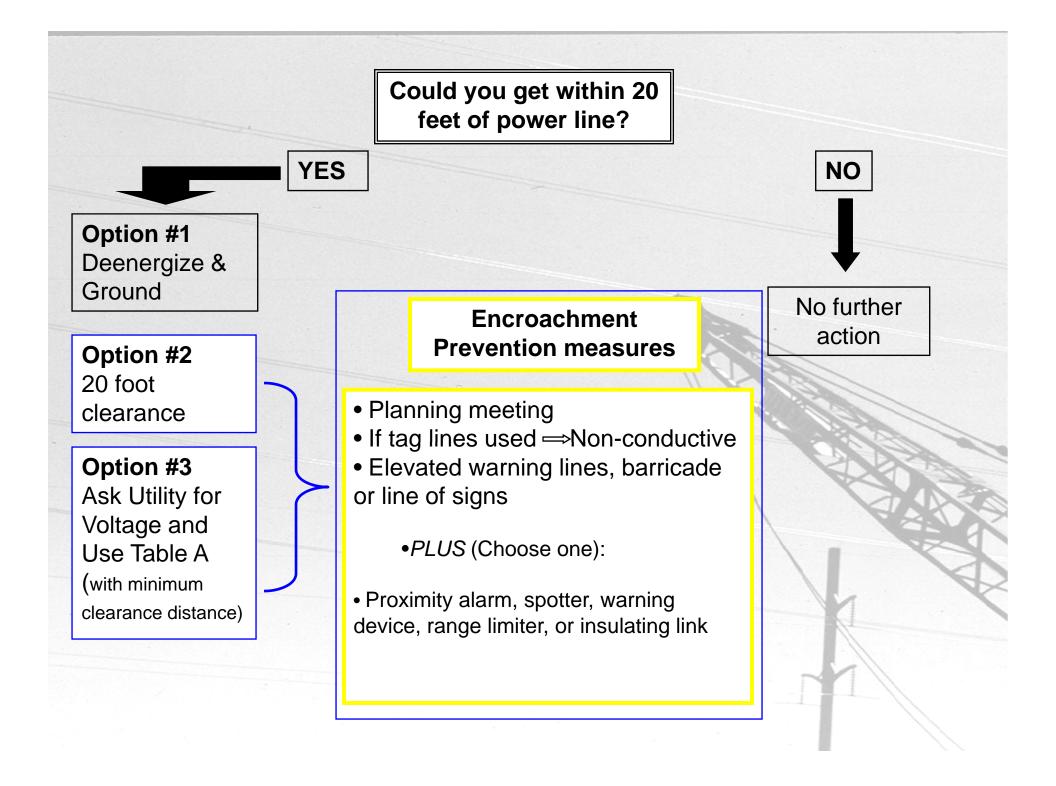


Table A – Minimum Clearance Distances			
Voltage (nominal, kV, alternating current)	Minimum clearance distance (feet)		
up to 50	10		
over 50 to 200	15		
over 200 to 350	20		
over 350 to 500	25		
over 500 to 750	35		
over 750 to 1000	45		
over 1000	(as established by the power line owner/operator or registered professional engineer who is a qualified person with respect to electrical power transmission and distribution)		

Intentionally Working Closer Than Table A Zone

Must show:

- Staying outside zone is infeasible
- Infeasible to deenergize and ground



All of the following are required:

- 1. PL owner sets minimum approach distance
- 2. Planning meeting procedures
- 3. Dedicated spotter
- 4. Elevated warning line or barricade
- 5. Insulating link/device
- 6. Non-conductive rigging
- 7. Range limiter (if equipped)
- 8. Non-conductive tag line (if used)
- 9. Barricades 10 feet from equipment
- 10. Limit access to essential employees
- 11. Ground crane
- 12. Deactivate automatic re-energizer

CRANES & DERRICKS

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION





OPERATOR QUALIFICATION / CERTIFICATION

• **OPTION 1:**

Accredited testing organization

• **OPTION 2:**

Employer qualification program

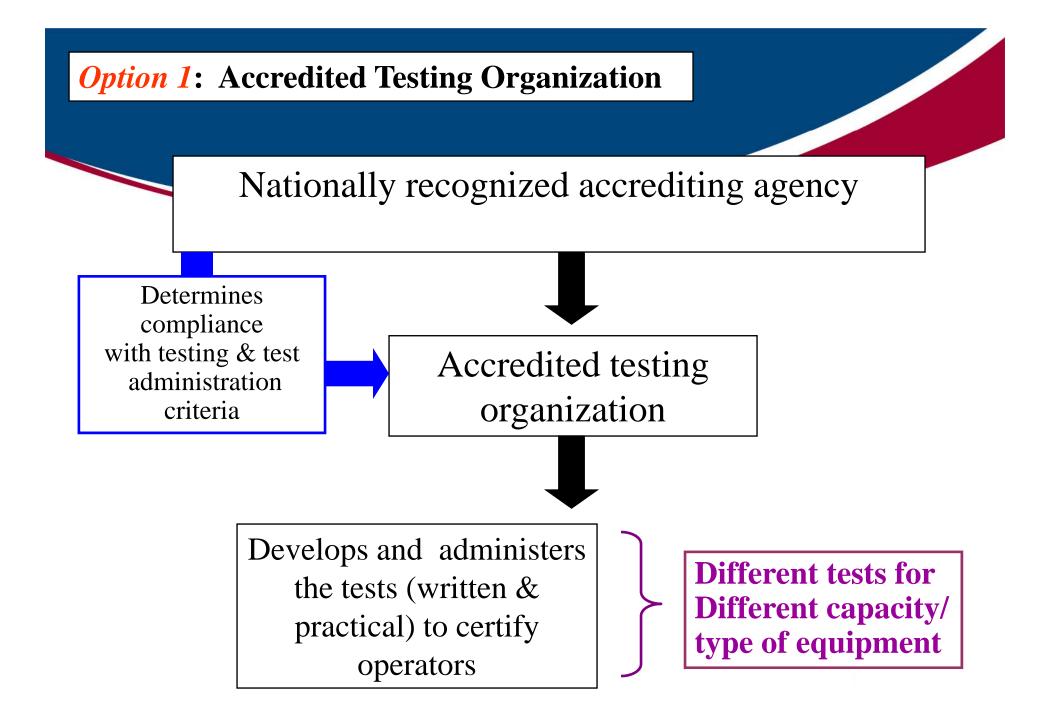
• **OPTION 3:**

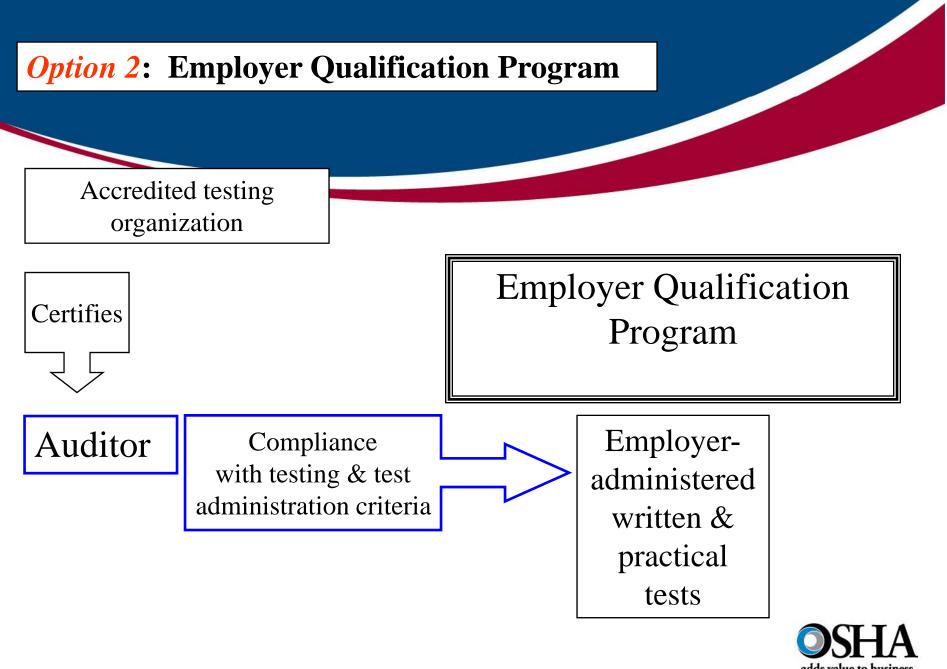
U.S. military

• **OPTION 4:**

State/local gov't license

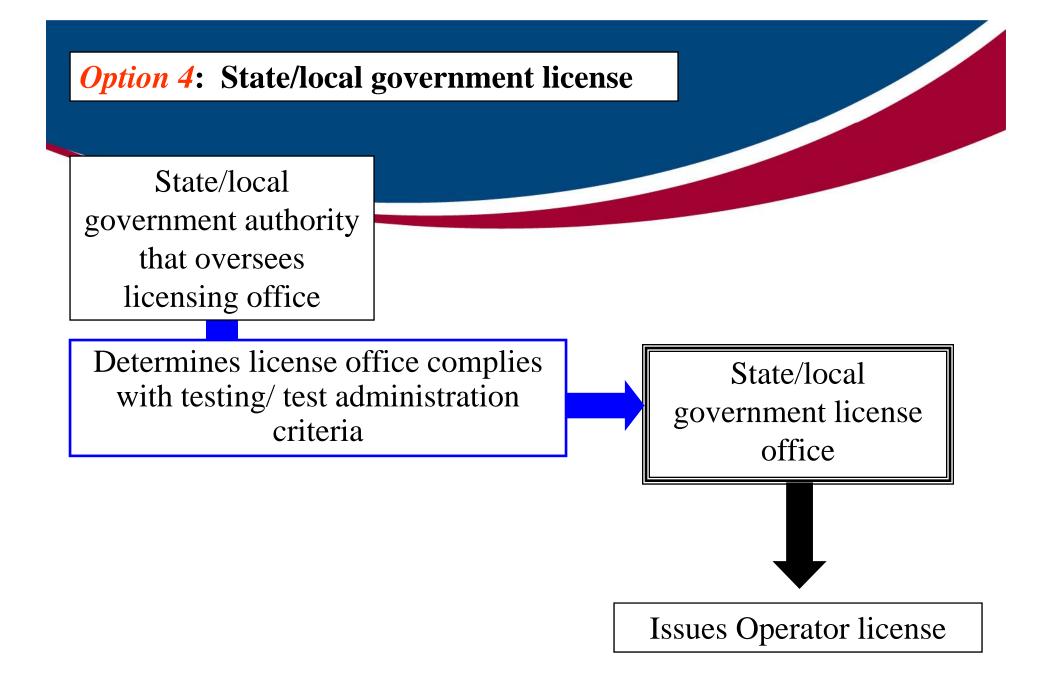






adds value to business, work and life





OPERATOR QUALIFICATION / CERTIFICATION

	Portable	Valid
Accredited testing organization	YES	5 years
Employer Qualification Program	NO	5 years
US Military license	NO	Set by issuing entity
State/local license	NO Valid only in entity's jurisdiction	Set by issuing entity, not > 5 years

OPERATOR QUALIFICATION / CERTIFICATION Testin

- OPTION 1: Accredited testing organization
- OPTION 2: Employer qualification program
- OPTION 3: U.S. military
- OPTION 4: State/local gov't license

Testing Criteria

- Knowledge (written test):
 - Controls/performance characteristics
 - Calculate capacity (w/ or w/out calculator)
 - Preventing power line contact
 - Ground support
 - Read and locate info in operating manual
 - Appendix Q subjects
- Practical test

Signaling



SIGNALS

Signal person – <u>when required</u>:

- Point of operation not in full view of operator
- View of direction of travel is obstructed
- Site specific safety concerns

- Signal Types:
 - Hand, voice, audible or "new"



• Signal Persons Qualifications

Qualified how

Documentation	n Por	table
	=N P	した

3 rd party qualified evaluator	Yes	Yes
Employer Qualified Evaluator	Yes	No



- Qualification Requirements:
 - Know & understand signals
 - Competent in using signals
 - Basic understanding of crane operation
 - Verbal or written test + practical test



CRANES & DERRICKS

INSPECTIONS





INSPECTIONS

Type of Inspection:	Who Inspects:
Modified or Repaired/ adjusted	Qualified
Post-assembly	Qualified
Shift	Competent
Monthly	Competent
Annual	Qualified

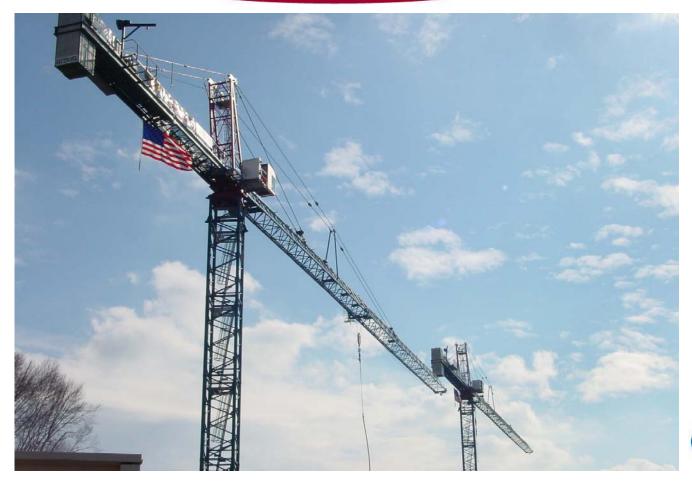




- <u>Shift</u> = visual inspection for apparent deficiencies
- <u>Monthly</u> = documented shift inspection
- <u>Annual</u> = comprehensive, every 12 months



TOWER CRANES







SUPPLEMENTAL REQUIREMENTS







Foundations & structural supports

- Design & Inspection

Plumb tolerance

- Specification & verification

Climbing procedures

- Host structure strength verification
- Wind
- Post-erection load test
- Monthly Inspection: tower mast bolts, uppermost tie-in, braces, floor supports, floor wedges

STATUS & NEXT STEPS

- Office of Management and Budget review complete
- C-DAC members review per neg reg ground rules
 - Publish in Fed Reg

Public comment period (ext to: January 22, 2009)

• Public Hearing

- Analysis of comments
- Final standard





- www.regulations.gov
 - Enter: "cranes and derricks in construction"



Confined Spaces In Construction

Proposed Rule





Confined Spaces In Construction





Worksite Evaluation

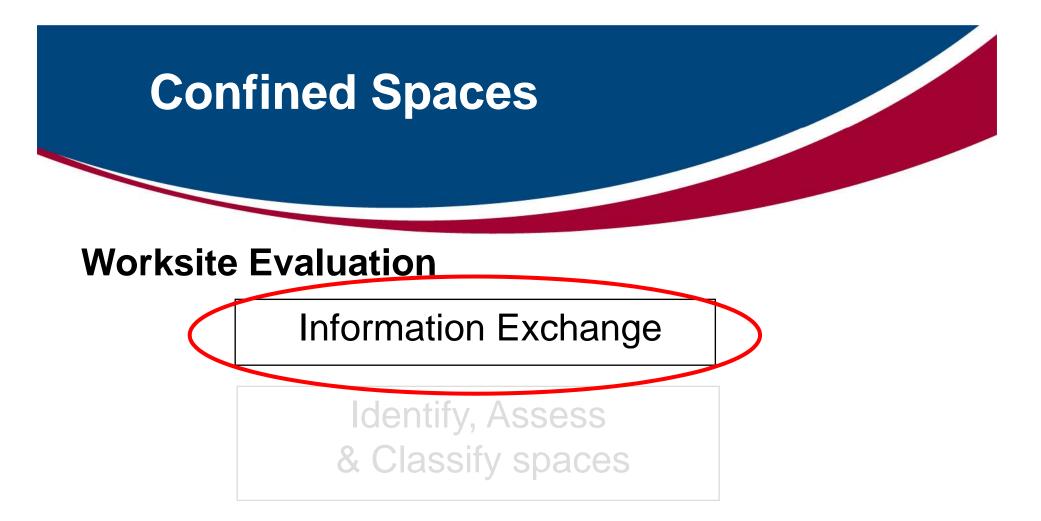
Information Exchange

Identify, Assess & Classify spaces

Protective measures

Based on space's classification

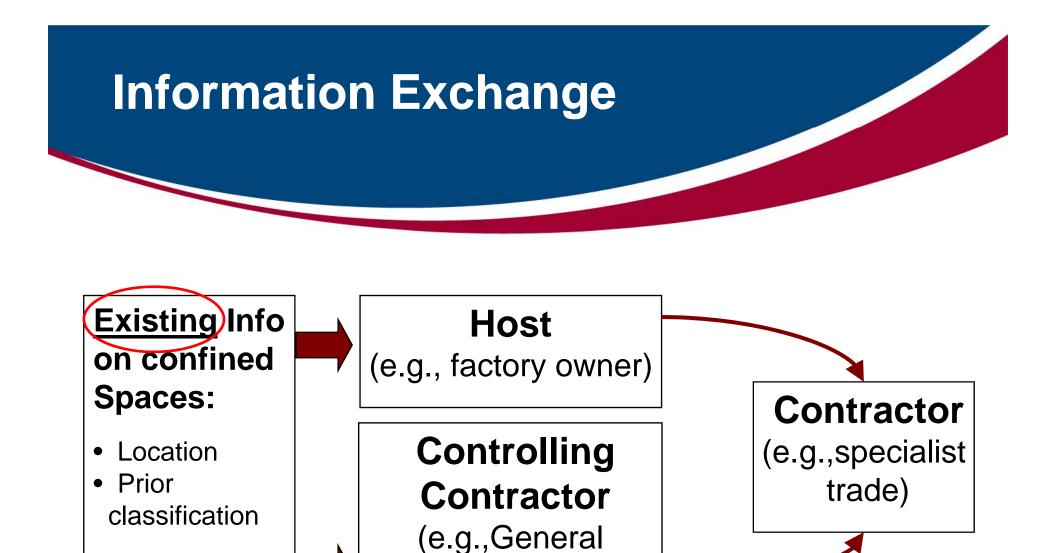




Protective measures

Based on space's classification





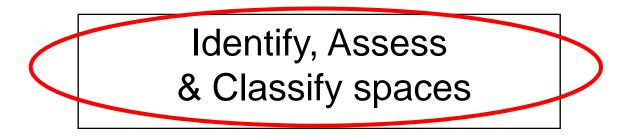
Contractor)





Worksite Evaluation

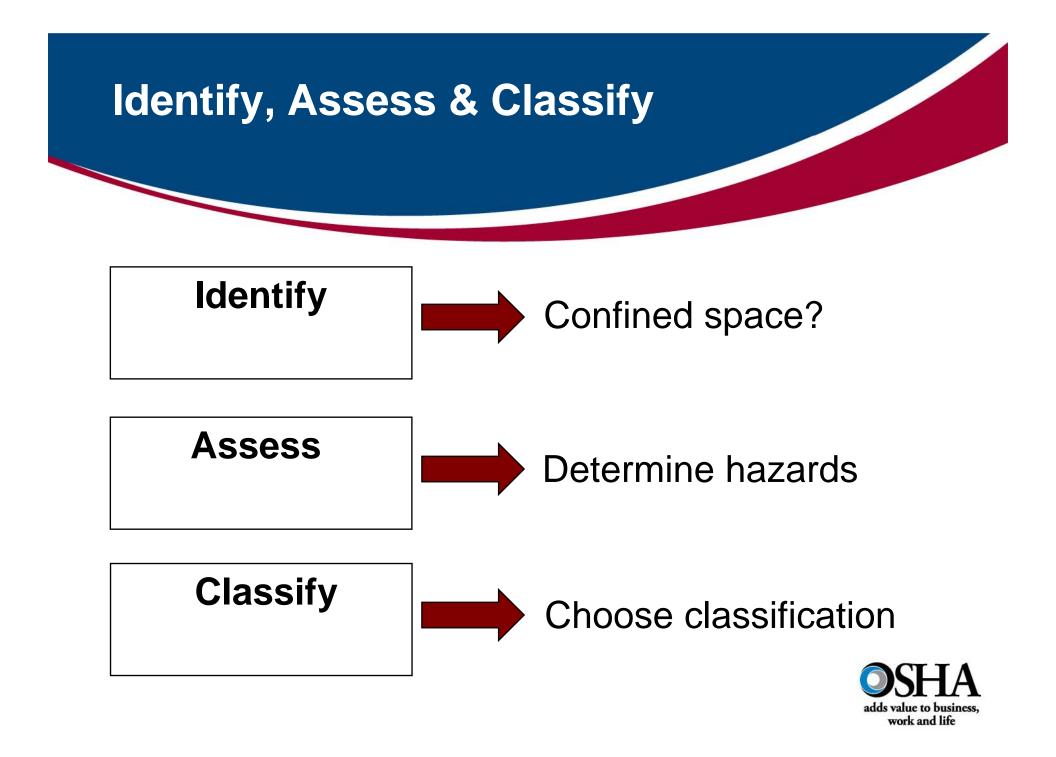
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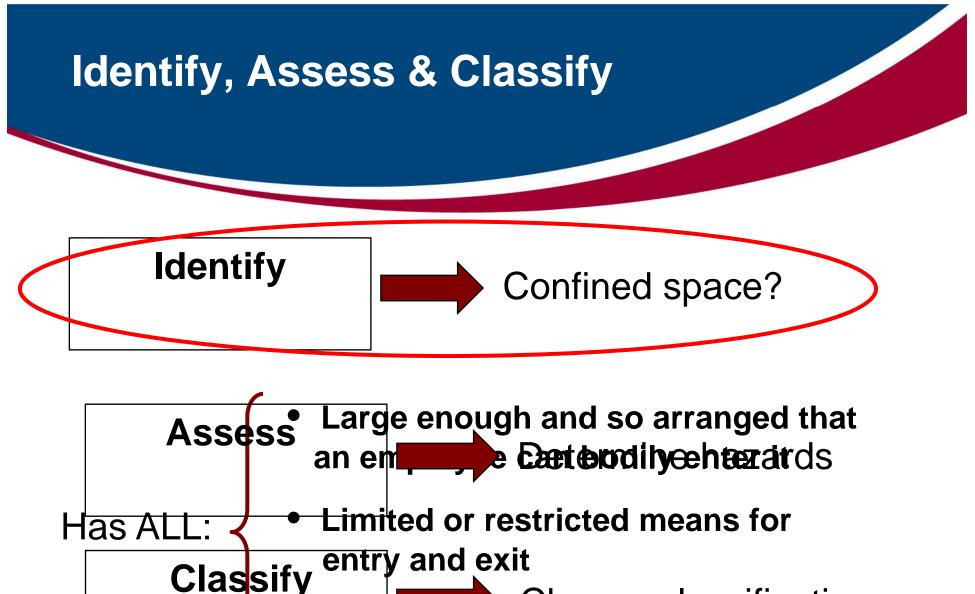


Protective measures

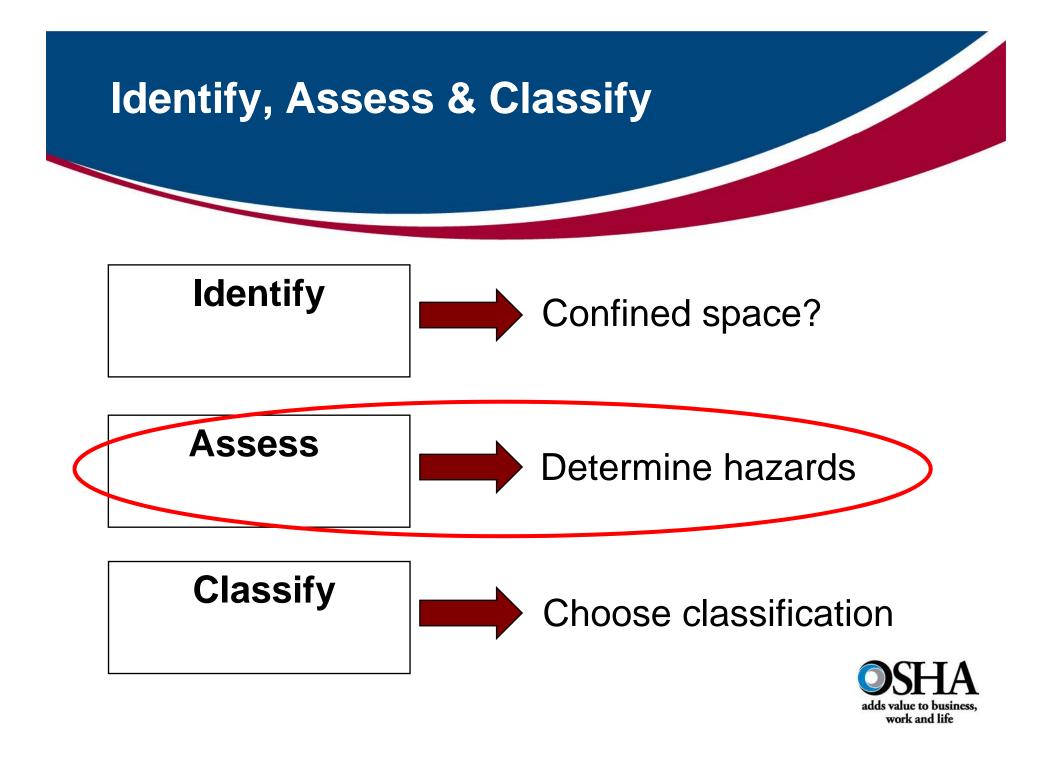
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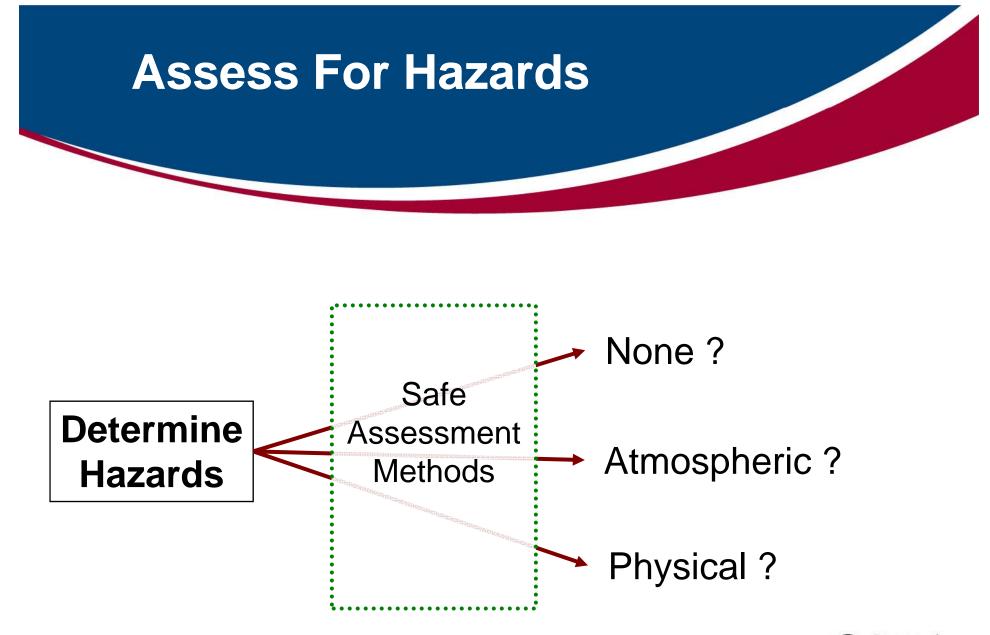




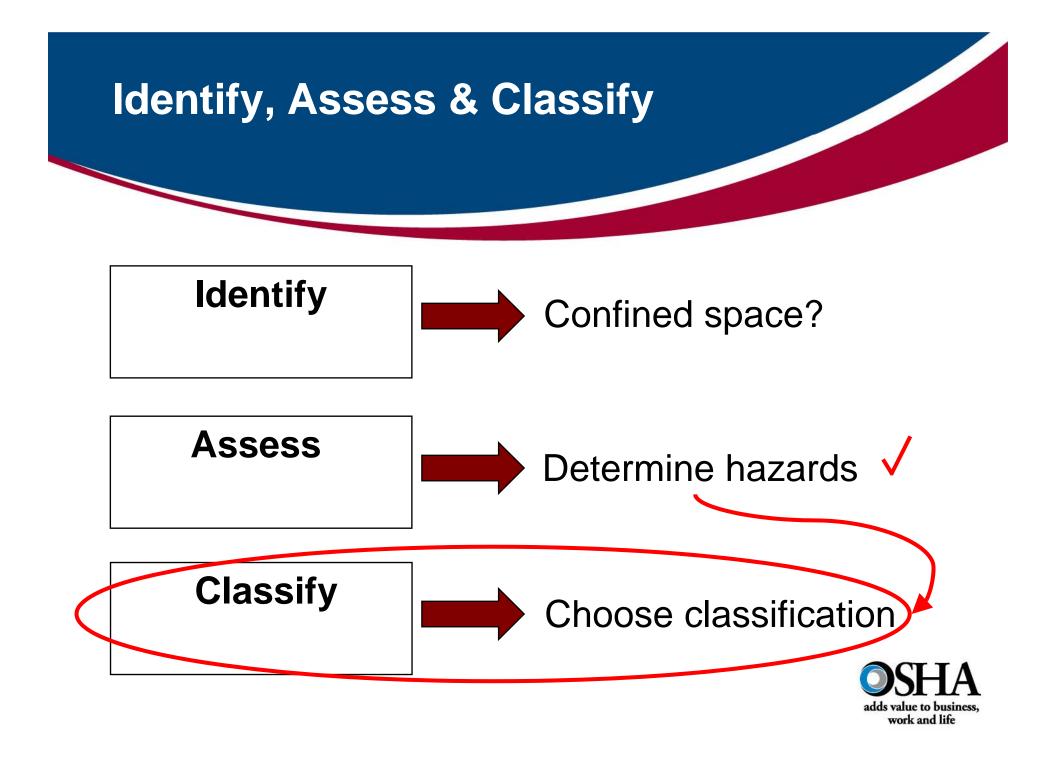


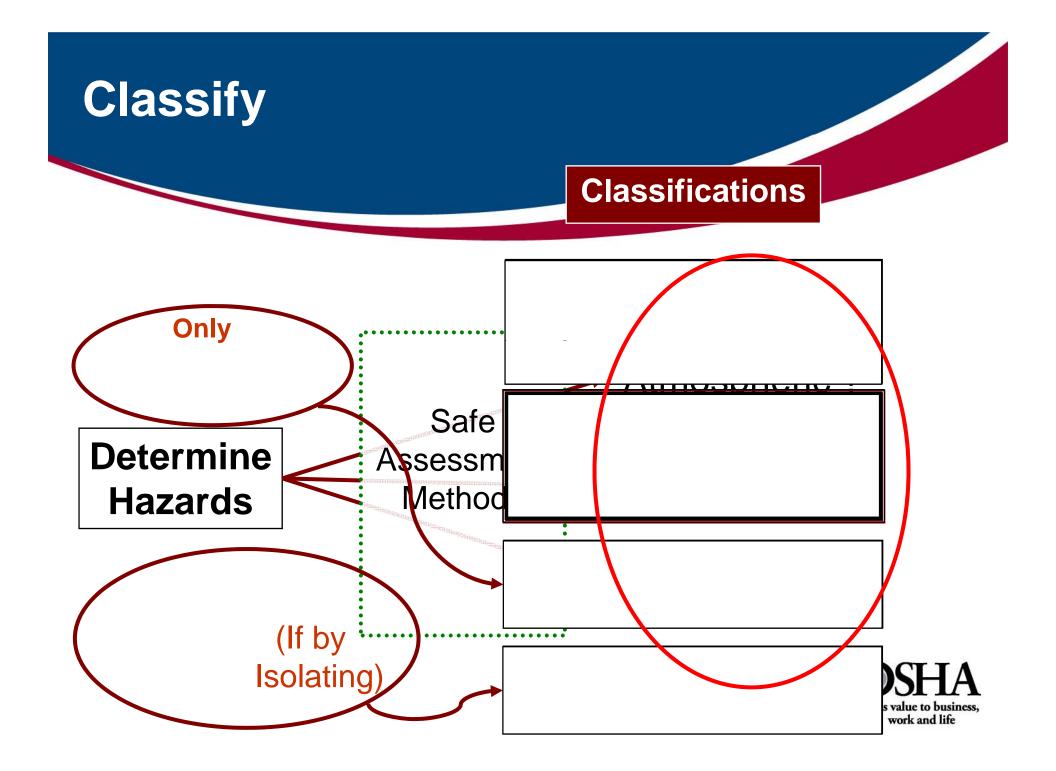
• Not designed for continuous employee occupancy

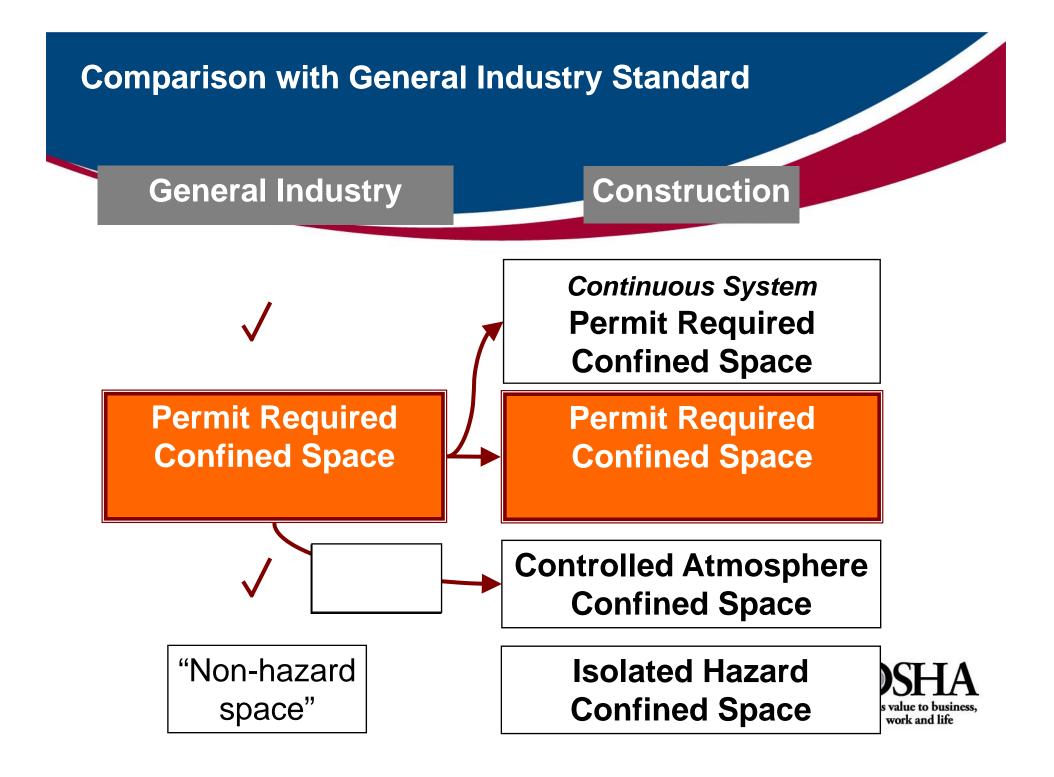


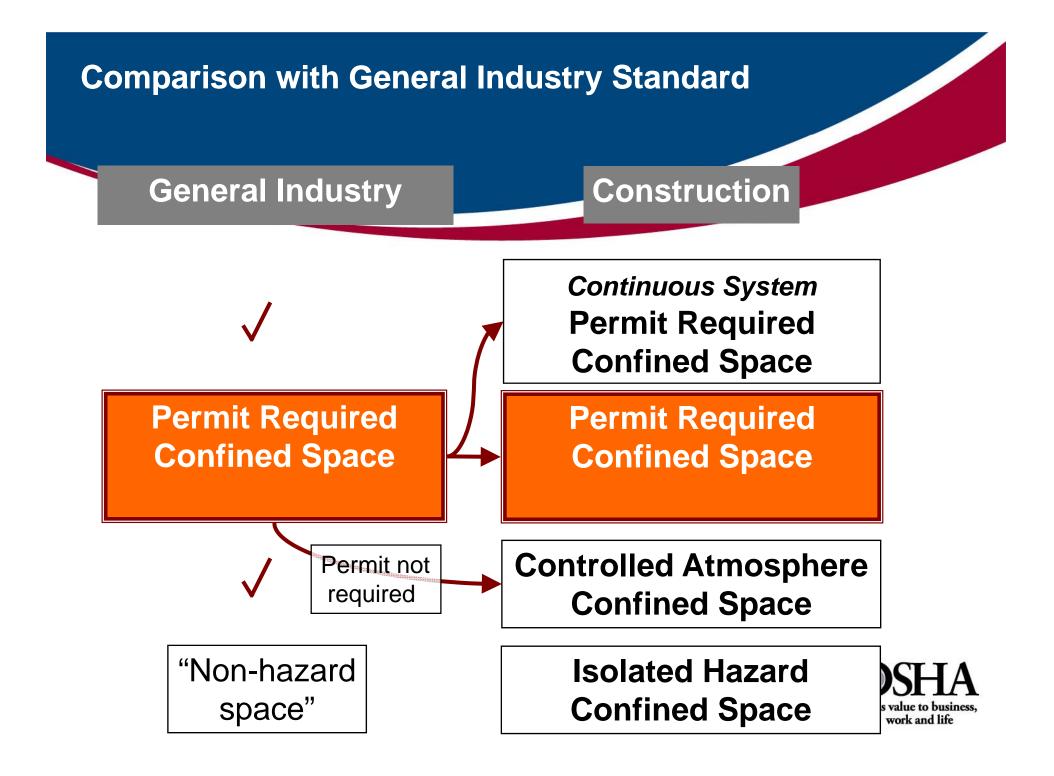












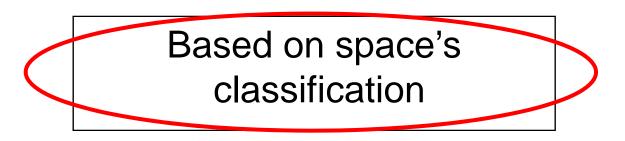


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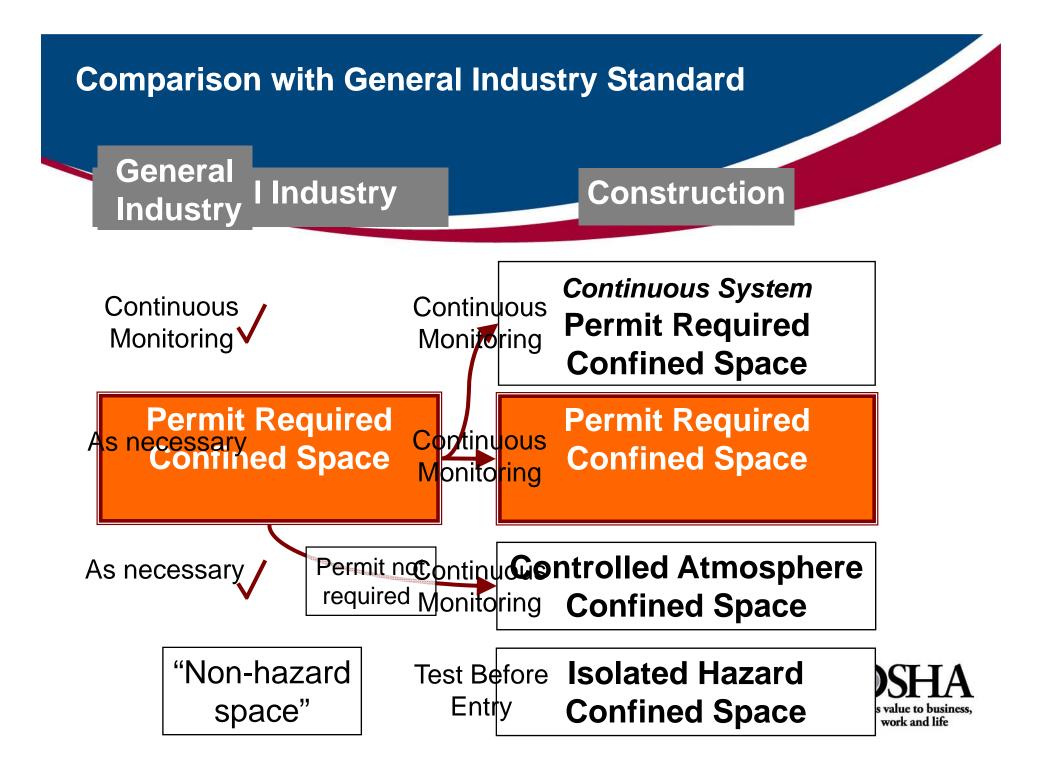
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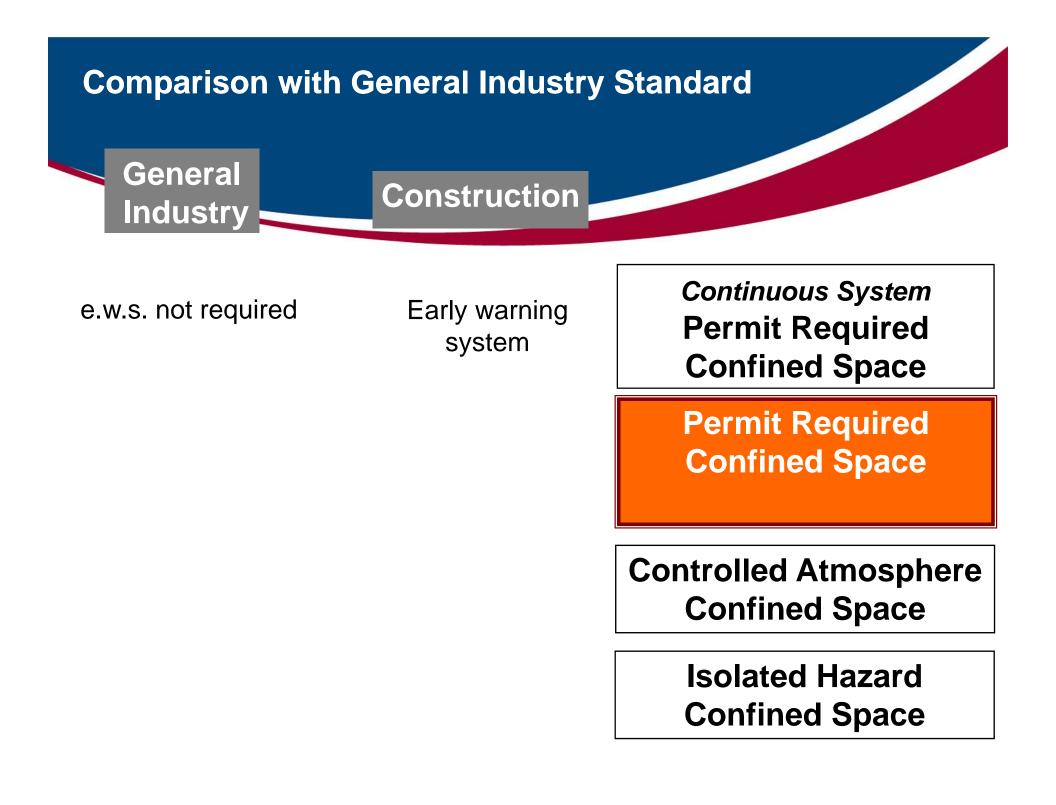
Identify, Assess & Classify spaces

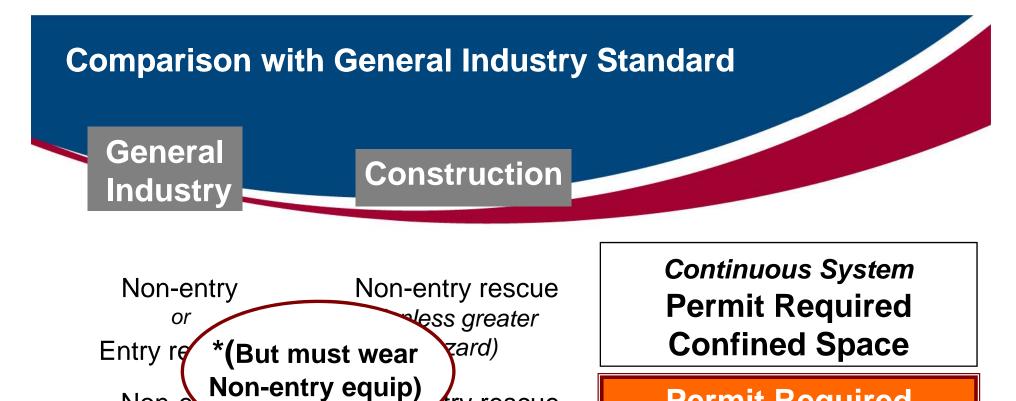
Protective measures











try rescue

unless greater

hazard)

Non-e

or

Entry rescue*

Permit Required Confined Space

Controlled Atmosphere Confined Space

> Isolated Hazard Confined Space

QUESTIONS ?

ACI



Occupational Safety and Health Administration

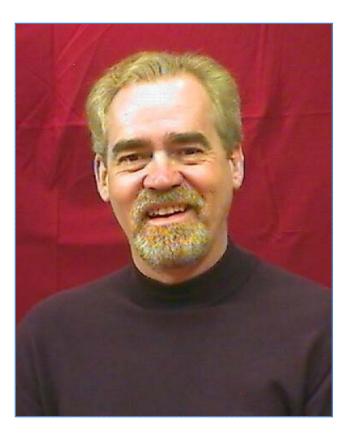
adds value to business, work and life.



December 3, 2008 Washington, DC







Randy DeFrehn

Executive Director National Coordinating Committee for Multiemployer Plans

NCCMP UPDATE

THE CREDIT CRISIS IMPACT ON MULTIEMPLOYER PENSION PLANS

PRESENTED TO:

THE ASSOCIATION OF UNION CONSTRUCTORS



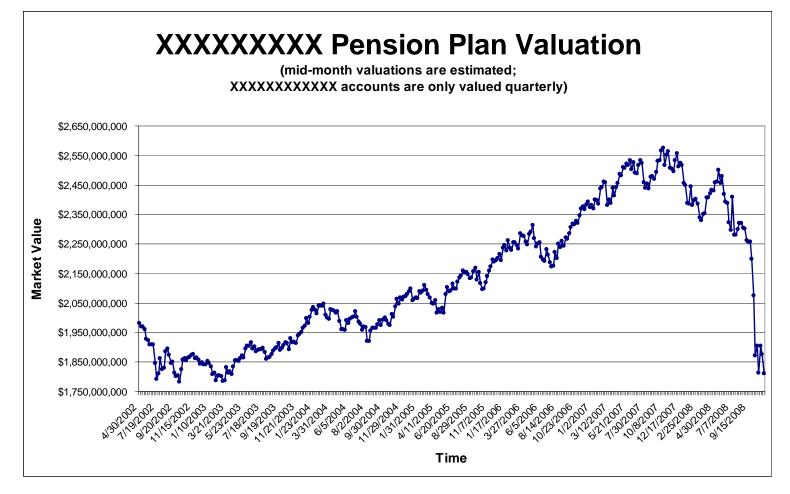


DECEMBER 3, 2008 By: RANDY G. DEFREHN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NCCMP



The Recent History of Assets in an Illustrative Multiemployer Plan

Assets at Market Value On a Quarterly Basis, 4/30/2002 – 9/30/2008

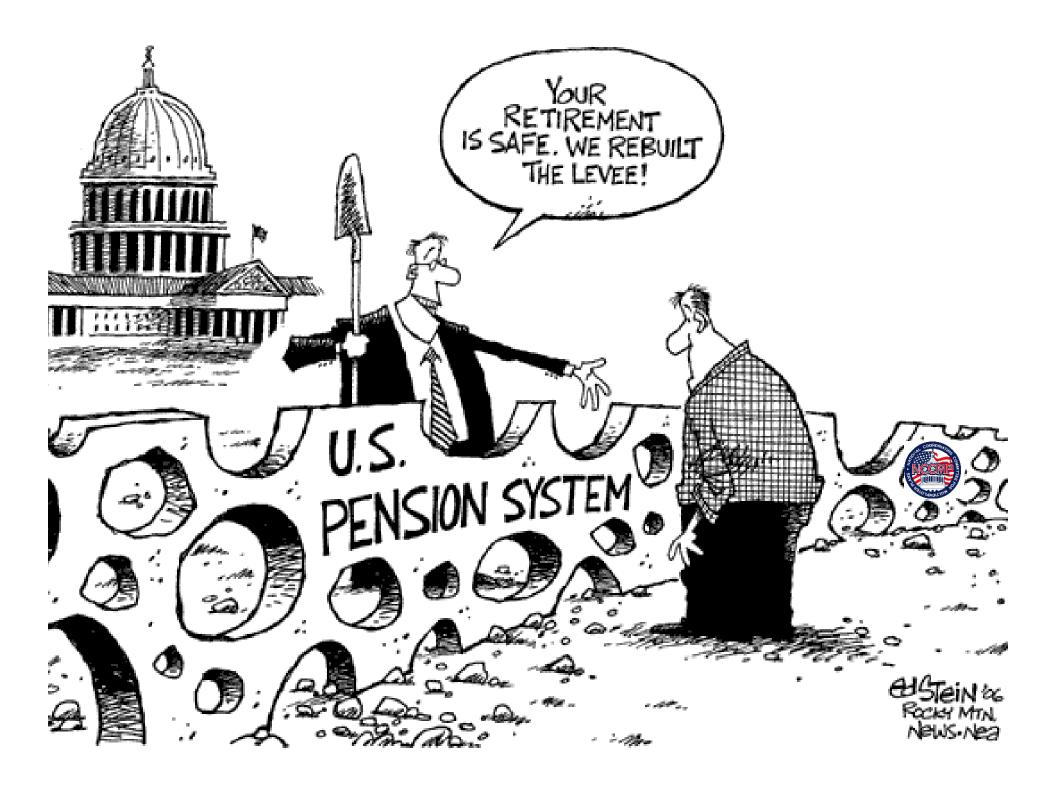


Note: this is taken from a valuation report prepared for a real multiemployer pension plan with a standard investment allocation, about 55% - 60% in equities during this period.

OVERVIEW

- UNDERSTANDING THE ENVIRONMENT
 - THE PPA OF 2006
 - THE MAGNITUDE OF CURRENT LOSSES
- **OPTIONS**
 - FULL RANGE
 - NARROW PROPOSAL FROM THE MPPC
 - WORKER, RETIREE AND EMPLOYER RELIEF ACT OF 2008
- "WHAT IF?" AND "WHAT'S NEXT?"





"ONCE IN A LIFETIME" BEAR MARKET

- 2000 TO 2002 CONTRACTION
 - PRODUCED LOSSES OF 15% TO 20%
 - PLANS FACED FAILURE
 - SPONSORS FACED BANKRUPTCY
- COORDINATED RESPONSE PRODUCED
 UNIFIED PROPOSAL
- PROPOSAL FORMED BASIS FOR MULTIEMPLOYER PROVISIONS OF PPA



PPA HIGHLIGHTS

- RESTORES TRUSTEE AND BARGAINERS' FLEXIBILITY TO SALVAGE SEVERELY UNDER FUNDED PLANS
- PROTECTS NORMAL RETIREMENT BENEFITS AT
 NORMAL RETIREMENT ÅGE
- PROTECTS EMPLOYERS FROM SANCTIONS
- <u>NO PANACEA</u> TOUGH MEDICINE TO PROTECT PLANS, PARTICIPANTS AND EMPLOYERS
- IMPOSES A NOTION OF "SHARED PAIN"
- TRAFFIC LIGHT ANALOGY



BROAD REQUIREMENTS "GREEN ZONE" PLANS

- -75% OF FUNDS
- -CHANGES AMORTIZATION PERIOD FOR BENEFIT IMPROVEMENTS & ASSUMPTIONS FROM 30 TO 15 YRS
- AUTOMATIC 5 YR AMORTIZATION EXTENSIONS
- -INCREASED MAX DEDUCTIBLE TO 140% OF OLD LIMITS



<u>"Yellow Zone" or "Seriously / Endangered "</u>

- 15% TO 20% OF FUNDS
 - FACING FUNDING DEFICIENCY IN LESS THAN 7YRS
 - LESS THAN 80% FUNDED
- REQUIRES ADOPTION OF FUNDING IMP PLAN
- IMPOSES FUNDING BENCHMARKS TO BE MET OVER
 10 YRS (GENERALLY ONE THIRD OF SHORTFALL)
- RESTRICTS CERTAIN BENEFIT IMPROVEMENTS
- PROHIBITS ACCEPTANCE OF CONTRACTS THAT REDUCE PARTICIPATION OR CONTRIBUTION RATES
- INTERIM STEPS REQUIRED FOR "SERIOUSLY ENDANGERED" PLANS (MET BOTH TRIGGERS)



BROAD REQUIREMENTS "RED ZONE" OR "CRITICAL STATUS" PLANS

- -5% TO 10% OF MOST TROUBLED FUNDS
- -5 TRIGGERS IN 3 AREAS
 - SOLVENCY
 - FUNDING DEFICIENCY
 - **DEMOGRAPHICS**
- -CERTIFICATION & NOTICE REQUIREMENTS



"RED ZONE" OR "CRITICAL STATUS" PLANS

-SHARED PAIN -

- EMPLOYER SURCHARGES
- BENEFIT RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED
- -PARTICIPANT PROTECTIONS
 - 1% FLOOR ON ACCRUALS
 - NORMAL BENEFITS PRESERVED AT NORMAL RETIREMENT AGE
 - CONTRIBUTIONS [BENEFITS] SUBJECT TO BARGAINING



"RED ZONE" OR "CRITICAL STATUS" PLANS

- TRUSTEES REQUIRED TO ADOPT A REHABILITATION PLAN
 - MUST EMERGE FROM RED ZONE WITHIN 10 YRS AND DEFER DEFICIENCY FOR 10 MORE
- MUST PROVIDE BARGAINERS WITH AT LEAST ONE SCHEDULE (DEFAULT)
 - BENEFITS AFFORDABLE UNDER CURRENTLY
 NEGOTIATED CONTRIBUTIONS
- MAY ADJUST "NON-CORE" BENEFITS
 - SUBSIDIZED EARLY RETIREMENT
 - SUBSIDIZED SURVIVOR BENEFITS
 - PRE-RETIREMENT DEATH BENEFITS



"RED ZONE" OR "CRITICAL STATUS" PLANS

- PLANS & EMPLOYERS THAT LIVE UP TO REQUIREMENTS ARE <u>PROTECTED FROM</u> <u>MINIMUM FUNDING DEFICIENCY</u> <u>SANCTIONS</u>
- EXCISE TAXES AND/OR CIVIL PENALTIES APPLY FOR FAILURE TO ADOPT PLANS
- EXCISE TAXES STILL APPLY IN LIMITED CIRCUMSTANCES
 - FAILURE TO MEET BENCHMARKS FOR 3 CONSECUTIVE YEARS
 - FAILURE TO MEET BENCHMARKS BY END OF PERIOD



SINGLE V. MULTI

- SINGLE EMPLOYER RULES MULTIEMPLOYER RULES
 - 7 YEAR AMORTIZATION FOR **EVERYTHING!**
 - 2 YEAR SMOOTHING
 - GOV'T SPECIFIED INTEREST **ASSUMPTION "YIELD CURVE"**
 - NO CHANGE IN AMORT EXT
 - HIGHER DEDUCT LIMITS
 - 150% OF CURRENT LIABILITY
 - EXTRA 6% FOR DC PLANS

- - 15 YEAR AMORTIZATION
 - Assumption Changes
 - BENEFIT IMPROVEMENTS
 - 5 YEAR SMOOTHING
 - ACTUARY SETS INTEREST **ASSUMPTION (NO CHANGE)**
 - AMORTIZATION EXTENSION AUTOMATIC 5 YR
 - HIGHER DEDUCT LIMITS
 - 140% OF CURRENT LIABILITY
 - **REPEAL OF 25% OF COMP** LIMIT



CURRENT ENVIRONMENT

2ND "ONCE IN A LIFETIME BEAR MARKET" THIS DECADE

- 2007 2008 LOSSES 25% TO 30%
- 2008 IS FIRST YEAR OF PPA
 - PLANS WERE BEGINNING TO RECOVER FROM 2000 - 2002
 - PLANS TOOK AGGRESSIVE ACTION TO ADDRESS FUNDING PROBLEMS
- ADDED STRESS OF CURRENT LOSSES PLACED COMPLIANCE OUT OF REACH
- "DÉJÀ VU ALL OVER ÁGAIN"



EXTRAORDINARY TIMES

CALL FOR

EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES

- PPA PROVIDED FRAMEWORK FOR FUNDING REFORM
- LACK OF TIME TO BUILD ÅDEQUATE RESOURCES REQUIRES IMMEDIATE IF TEMPORARY RELIEF
- NCCMP SOUGHT INPUT ON POSSIBLE RELIEF MEASURES



- EXTEND AMORTIZATION PERIOD FROM 15 TO 25 YEARS
- EXTEND SMOOTHING PERIOD FROM 5 TO 10 YEARS AND WIDEN CORRIDOR TO 30%
- ENACT AN OPTIONAL, TEMPORARY FREEZE ON ZONE CERTIFICATIONS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS (WITH PROTECTIONS FOR PLANS THAT WOULD OTHERWISE HIT DEFICIENCY)



- DEFER REAL LOSSES EXPERIENCED IN 2008 FOR THREE YEARS THEN RECOGNIZE LOSSES UNDER PLAN'S SMOOTHING PROCEDURE
- EXTEND REMEDIAL PERIODS BY 5 YEARS EACH
- SIMPLIFY ENDANGERED STATUS
 TESTS BY ELIMINATING THE 80% TEST
 AND APPLY ONLY SERIOUSLY
 ENDANGERED STANDARDS

- EXTEND AUTOMATIC AMORTIZATION PERIODS FROM 10 TO 15 YEARS WITH 5 MORE WITH IRS APPROVAL
- PROVIDE A ONE-TIME ELECTION TO "FRESH-START" A PLAN'S FUNDING STANDARD ACCOUNT AND AMORTIZE THE OUTSTANDING BALANCE OVER 15 YRS
- AMEND ERISA TO FORMALLY RECOGNIZE GOVERNMENT AS GUARANTOR FOR PBGC



- AMEND ERISA AND THE IRC TO ENCOURAGE MERGERS OF WEAKER PLANS INTO STRONGER WELL FUNDED ONES
 - AUTHORIZE PBGC TO FACILITATE THE MERGER OF PLANS IDENTIFIED AS
 POTENTIALLY AT RISK FOR AGENCY
 RESPONSIBILITY
 - WHERE AGENCY LIABILITY IS GREATER IF FUND WERE TO FAIL, MAKE FUNDS AVAILABLE FROM GUARANTY FUND TO OFFSET LIABILITIES THAT WOULD PREVENT STRONGER FUND FROM ACCEPTING MERGER CANDIDATE

- AMEND ERISA AND THE IRC TO ENCOURAGE MERGERS OF WEAKER PLANS INTO STRONGER WELL FUNDED ONES
 - IF FAILURE OF MERGER CANDIDATE WERE NOT
 IMMINENT, PERMIT RECEIVING FUND TO
 PARTITION MERGED PLANS FOR PURPOSES OF
 FUNDING, ZONE CERTIFICATION, AND
 WITHDRAWAL LIABILITY TO PROMOTE MERGER
- INSTRUCT IRS TO ISSUE GUIDANCE PROVIDING RELIEF TO PLANS WITH 412(E) EXTENSIONS NOTWITHSTANDING '08 LOSSES

TARGETED PROPOSAL

- LIMITED PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO:
 - REQUEST OPTIONAL 3 YEAR ZONE CERTIFICATION FREEZE
 - REQUEST CLARIFICATION THAT ACTUARIAL VALUE OF ASSETS BE USED FOR ZONE PROJECTIONS AS WELL AS FUNDING WITH WIDENED CORRIDOR
 - REQUEST 5 YEAR EXTENSION OF REMEDIAL PERIODS FOR ENDANGERED AND CRITICAL STATUS PLANS
 - SPECIAL TREATMENT OF 412(E) PLANS



WORKER, RETIREE, AND EMPLOYER RELIEF ACT OF 2008

- LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL INCLUDES:
 - ONE YEAR ZONE FREEZE WITH SPECIAL CONSIDERATION FOR PLANS WITH 4TH QUARTER PLAN YEARS
 - 3 YEAR EXTENSION IN REMEDIAL PERIODS
 - INCLUDES PROVISIONS FROM PPA TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS (HOUSE VERSION)



"WHAT IF?"

- ONE LAST CHANCE FOR LAME DUCK RELIEF IT COULD BE:
 - ATTACHED TO AUTO BILL
 - A FREE STANDING BILL
 - WORKER, RETIREE AND EMPLOYER RELIEF ACT
 - POSSIBLE PROBLEMS WITH TRIBAL ISSUES
 - ADMINISTRATION OBJECTIONS TO SINGLE EMPLOYER PROVISIONS
 - A FREE STANDING BILL ORIGINATING IN HOUSE WITHOUT OBJECTIONABLE PROVISIONS



"WHAT NEXT?"

- WE NEED TO CONTINUE TO PRESS FOR LAME DUCK ACTION ON PENSION RELIEF
- 111TH CONGRESS WILL BE ASKED TO CONSIDER OTHER ASPECTS OF RELIEF OMITTED FROM NARROW PROPOSAL





December 3, 2008 Washington, DC





William Margaretta

President New Jersey State Safety Council

Why "Safety Pays"

The True Cost of Accidents The Association of Union Constructors

Bill Margaretta

New Jersey Safety Council (908) 272-7712 Info@njsafety.org



Want to make Something Invisible?

Make it someone else's problem



The Real Cost of Accidents

- The true costs of Accidents have been made invisible.
- The invisibility results from the collective desire to divide the accident into separate, distinct categories.
- Each of those categories has an associated insurance with it and there in lies the problem.





The Challenge Of Unintentional Injuries

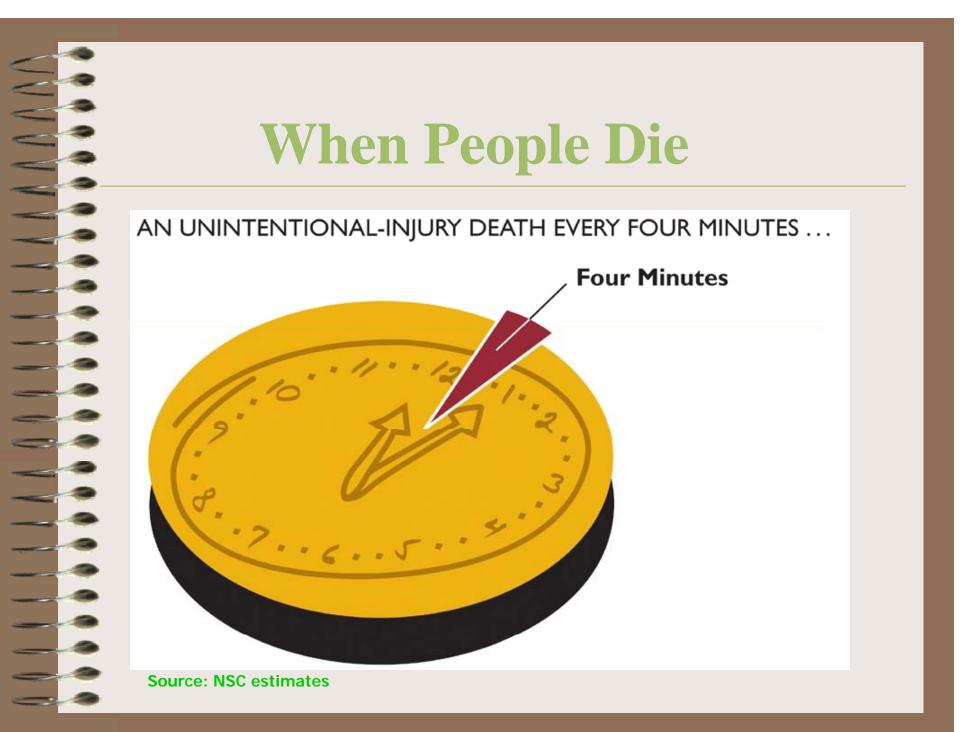
- #1 cause of death for people 1 to 38 years old
- 5th leading cause of death overall
- 34.4 million (1 in 8) Americans annually suffer an injury requiring medical attention

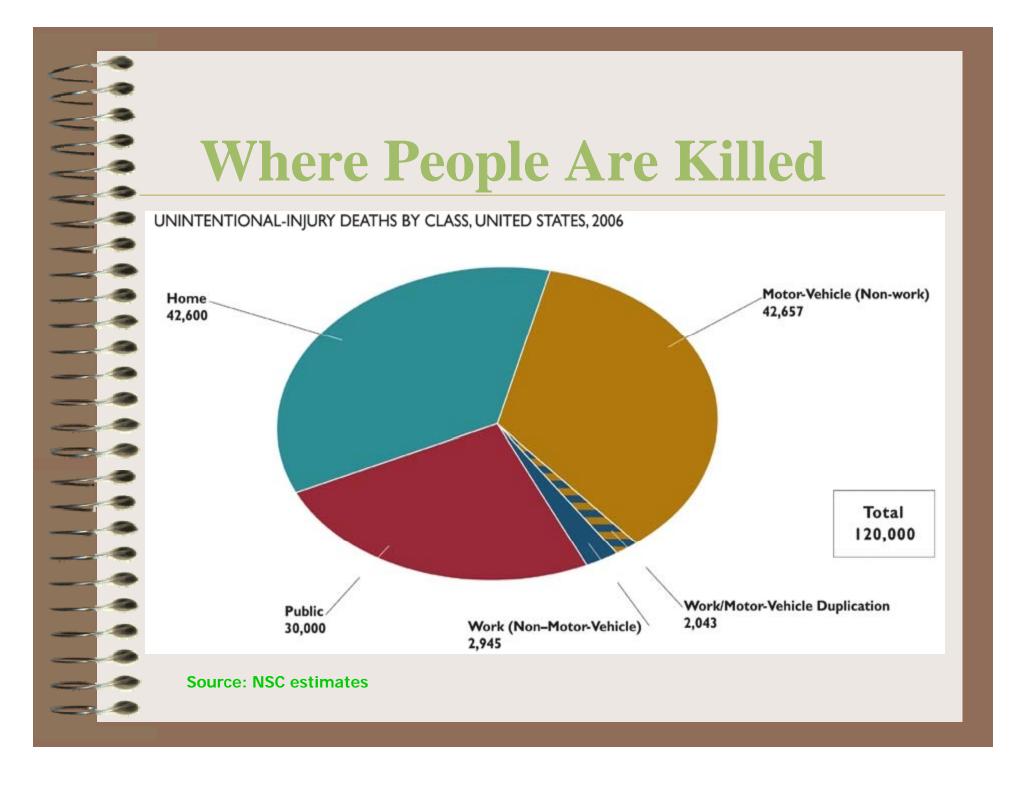
Source: NCHS

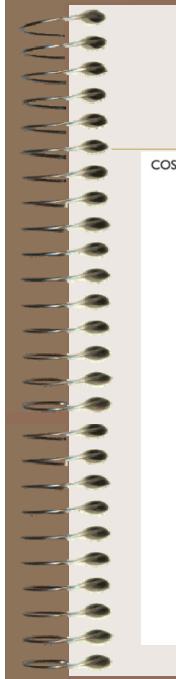
Unintentional Injuries 2006

- 120,000 deaths
 - \$652.1 Billion in costs to society
- 21 million disabling injuries

Source: NSC



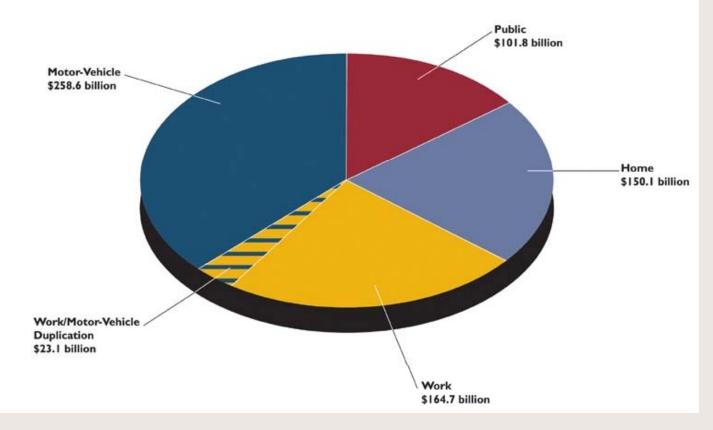


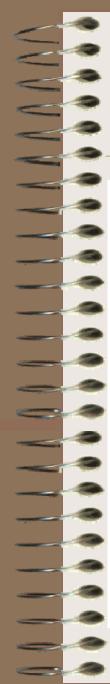


Fatality Costs By Venue

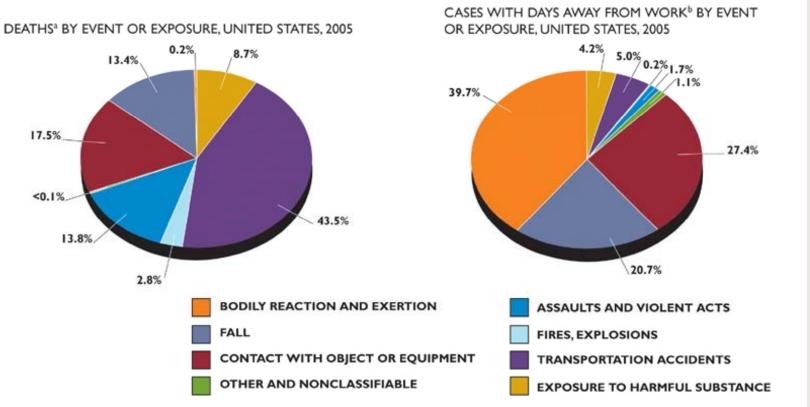
COSTS OF UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES BY CLASS, 2006

TOTAL COST \$652.1 BILLION





Worker Deaths and Injuries



alncludes deaths among all workers.

^bIncludes cases with days away from work among private sector wage and salary workers. Excludes government employees, the self employed, and unpaid family workers.

Government

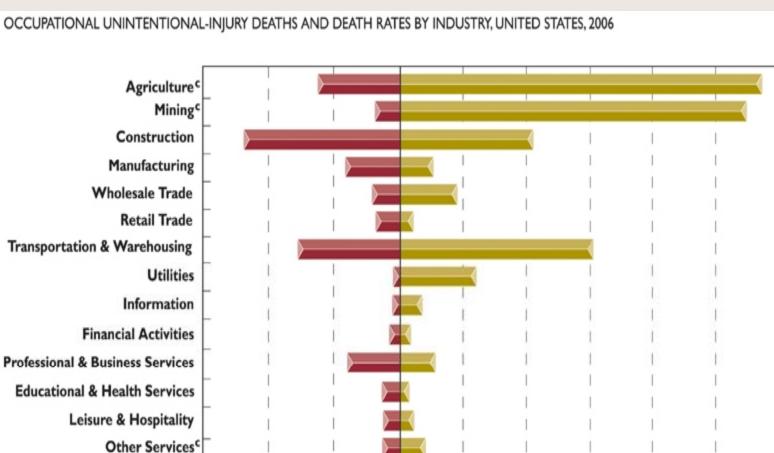
15

See footnotes above.

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5

Deaths (in hundreds) -



DEATHS PER 100,000 WORKERS

25

30

20

DEATHS (IN HUNDREDS)

10

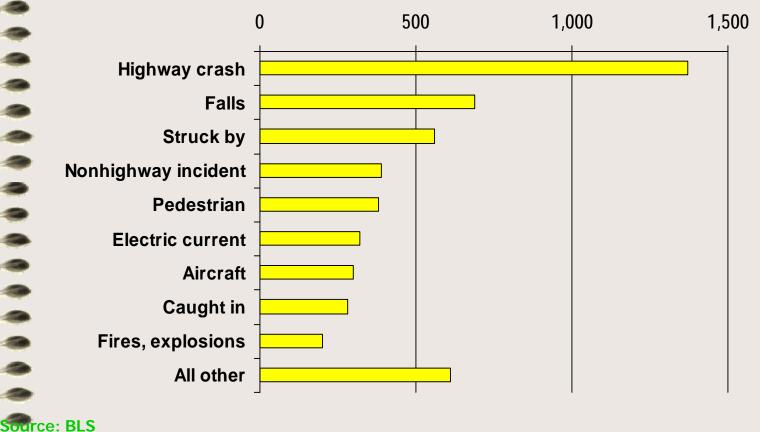
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15

Deaths per 100,000 Workers

How Workers Die At Work

Number of Accidental Deaths by Event



How People Die on Highways

- Drunk drivers
- Lack of occupant protection
- Large trucks
- Pedestrians

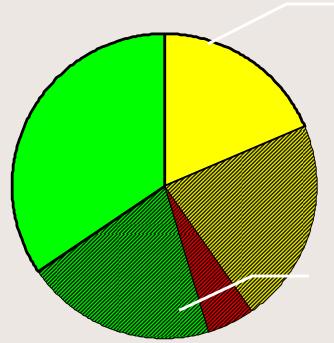
All Unintentional Deaths: 47% are Workers

Home & Community

Workers

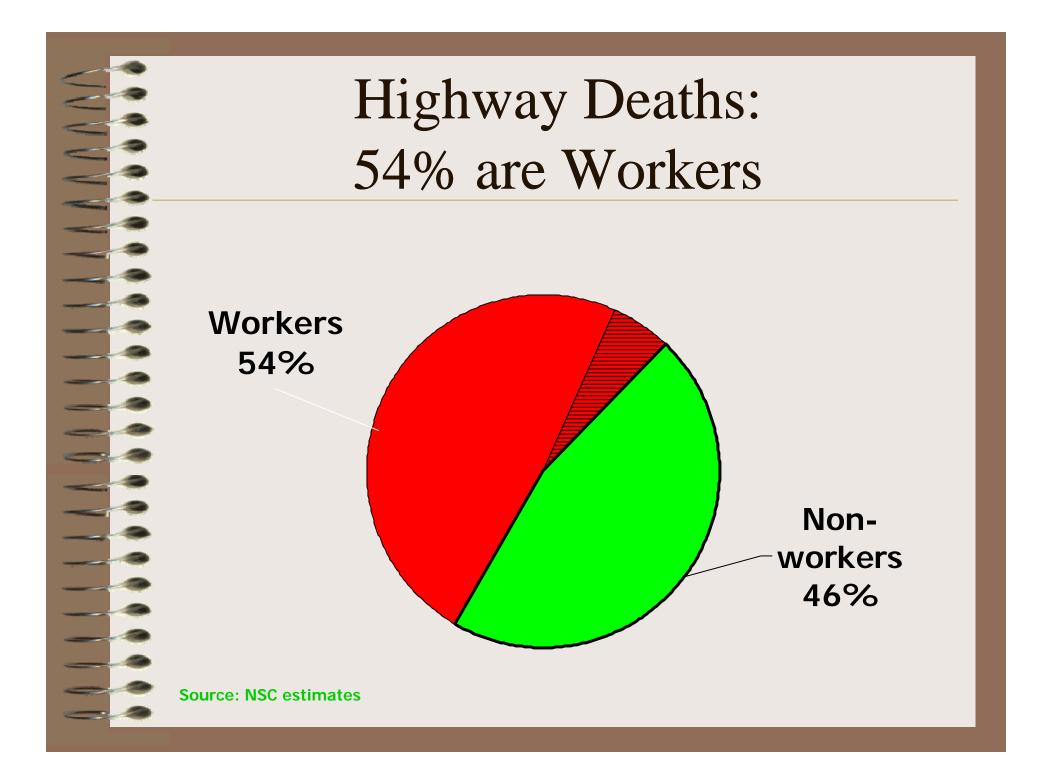


Source: NSC estimates



Highway (Non-Work)

Workplace (Hwy + non-Hwy)



Why Should Corporate America Care?

- Injuries to employees are our failure
- Employee injuries reduce productivity and quality
- Injuries to employees' family members affect absenteeism and turnover
- Corporate health care benefits cover most of the financial costs

135 Million Workers at Risk

- 4,987 did not return to their families at the end of the workday ... they died on the job from injuries
- 3.7 Million workers suffered disabling injuries
- \$164.7 Billion in costs to society

SC estimates



We Know Safety Pays

- Company "A" has an EMR of .04 and can charge \$7.00 less for each electrician than Company "B".
- Both Companies bid a job that will require 100 electricians for one year.
- \$7.00 X 2,080 X 100 = \$1,456,000 difference in labor cost
- Company "A" can bid \$1,000,000 lower just on the labor savings of a good EMR and lower labor costs.

What are the real costs of a work related accident?

- Lives lost
- Trauma
- Equipment Repairs & Replacements
 - Workers
 - Compensation
- Insurance
- Legal



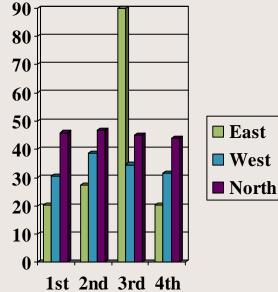


Common Elements of the workplace collision

- Emergency Response
- Reports and Case Management
- Interrupted Operations
- Lost Revenue
- Cost of Damage

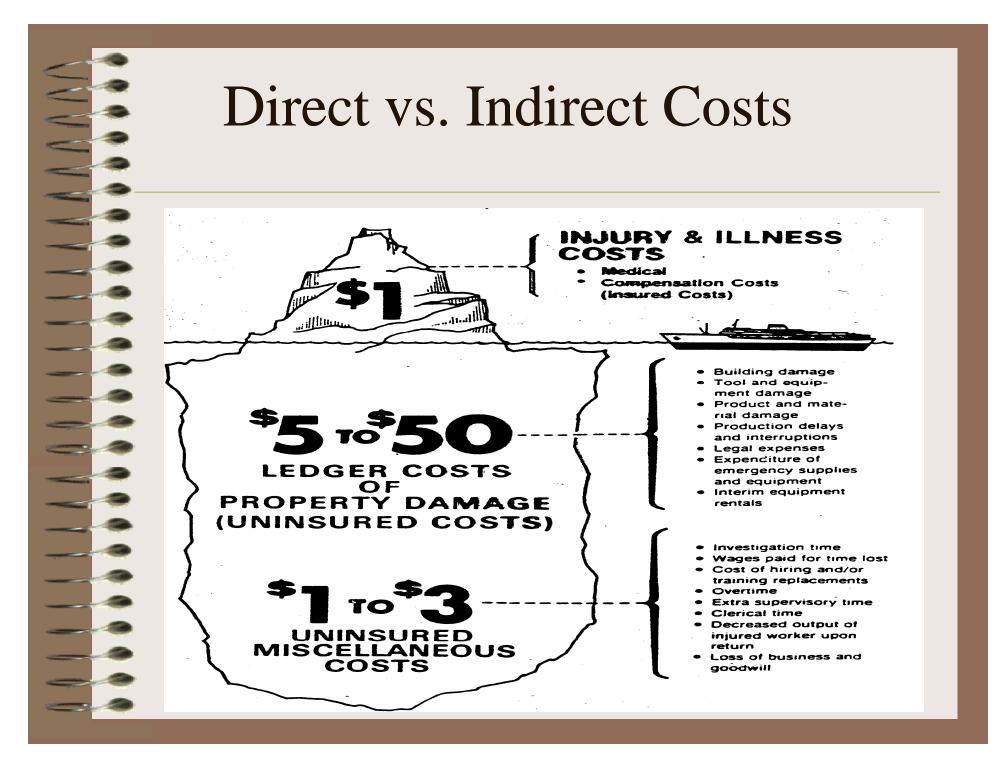
There is no nationally recognized way of recording

costs

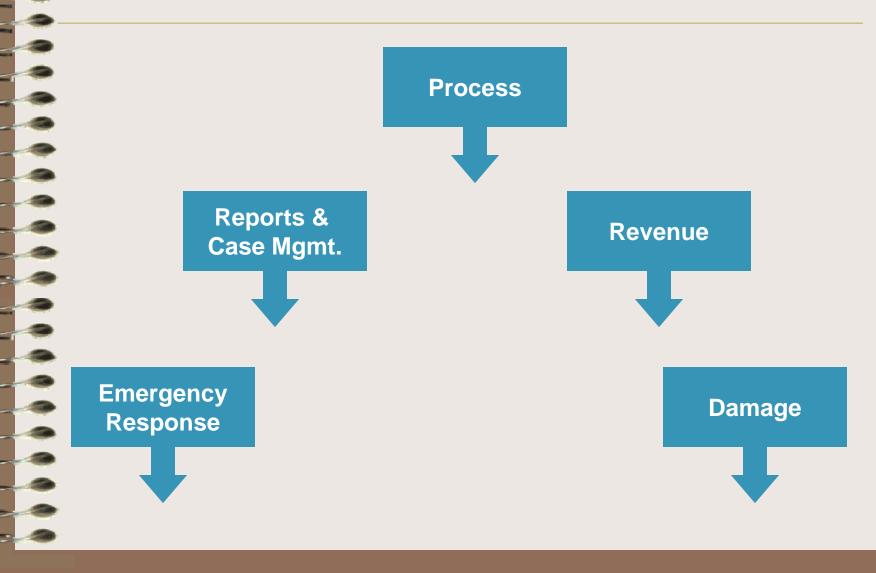


1st 2nd 3rd 4th Qtr Qtr Qtr Qtr Direct and Indirect costs captured by companies vary dramatically. Whether a company is self insured or not affects how it records costs.

Consequently, the real costs of a workplace collision are obscured by the complex record keeping.



Core Business Activities



Using SafeCost©

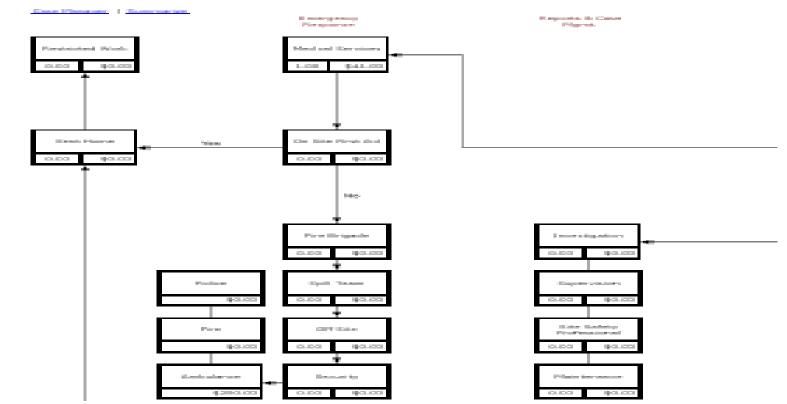
- Default Hourly Rates for Each Activity or ...
- Determine Type of Incident
- List Individual Case Data
- Auto Save
- Automatic Case(s) Summary
- Charts Direct & Indirect Costs
- Update Case(s) Records
- Creates OSHA reports

Incident Elements – On & Off the Job

- Near Miss
- First Aid
- Recordable
 - Serious
 - Days Away From Work



SafeCost© - Flow Chart (Process Map)





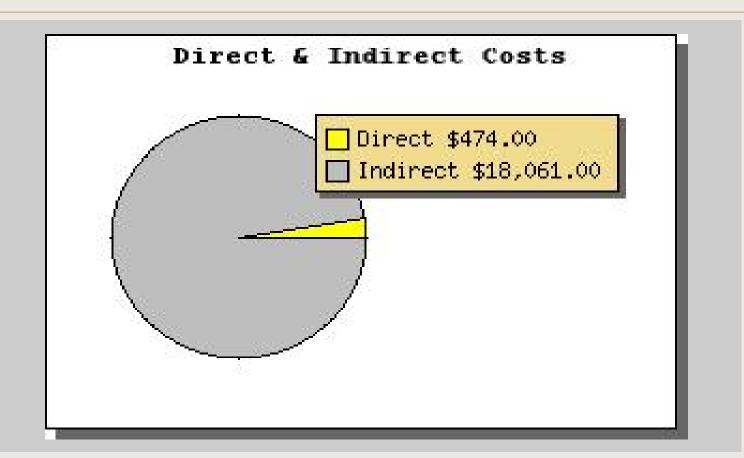


Chart - Cost Drivers

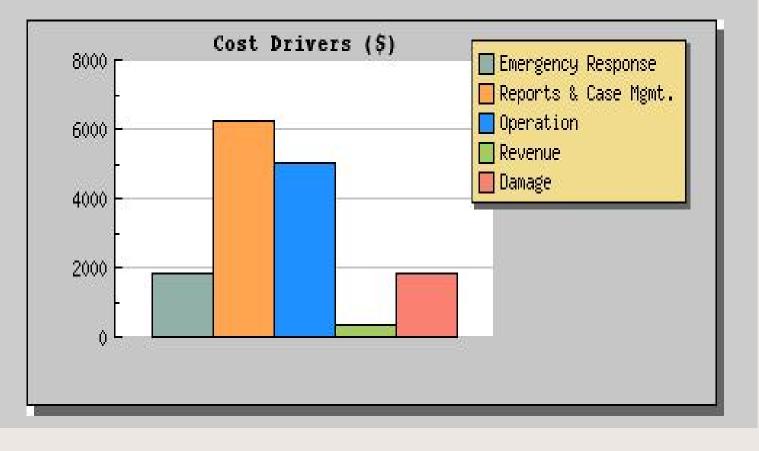


Chart - Case Types



OSHA Log

OSHA Form 300 Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Year 2001

Establishment name: City: Titusville State: New Jersey

[denti	fy the person			Describe the	case	Classify t	he case									
								ategories, ch esult for each								
			(D)		(F) Describe injury or illness, parts of body	Death	Days away from work	Remained	at work	Enter the n days the inj worker was:	ured or ill	(M) Check the "inj type of illness:		the "injury" column or choose one		ose one
(A) Case no.	(B) Employee name	(C) Job title	Date of injury or of illness (month/day)	(E) Where the event occurred	affacted, and object/substance that directly injured or made person ill		(H)	Job transfer or 1 restriction (I)	Other recordable cases (J)	On the job transfer or restriction (K)	Away from work (L)		Skin disorder (2)	Respiratory condition (3)		All other g illnesse: (5)
1	Beans, Mary	oper	14-03- 2001	Swishing	Herniated disc; Arriving at work feeling sick		X			Odays	33days	X		D		
2	Wang, Adam	Mech	06-06- 2001	dist	Inhalation; Normal wear and tear	x				Odays	3days					X
з	Grotto, Stephanie	Operator	12-12- 2001	Warehouse	Anthrax; Arriving at work feeling sick				X	Odays	Odays					X
4	Green, Roger	Mech	11-11- 2001	Warehouse	Carpal Tunnel Syndrome; Trying to save time		X			Odays	3days	X				
					Page totals >	1	2	0	1	Odays	39days	2	0	0	0	2

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) Injury Skin Respiratory Poisoning All other disorder condition illnesses

 $\overline{\mathbf{v}}$

.

OSHA Summary

OSHA Form 300A Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

All establishments covered by OAR 437-001-0700 must complete this Summary, even if no work-related injuries or illnesses occurred during the year. Remember to review the Log to verify that the entries are complete and accurate before completing this summary.

Using the Log, count the individual entries you made for each category. Then write the totals below, making sure you've added the entries from every page of the Log. If you had no cases, write "0." Employees, former employees, and their representatives have the right to review the OSHA Form 300 in its entirety. They also have limited access to the DCBS Form 801 or its equivalent. See OAR 437-001-0700(20)

Total number of deaths	Total num days away			Total number transfers or r	r of cases with job	Total number of other recordable cases
1	uays away	2	TOTE	cransiers of i	O	1 recordable cases
(Ĝ)		(Ĥ)			ű	, Ú
Number of days						
Total number of	days ofjob t	ransfer	or restriction	n Total numb	er of days away fron	n work
	0				39	
	(K)				(L)	
Injury and illness	types					
Total number of . (M)						
(M)		2	(4) Poisoni	ngs	0	
Total number of (M) (1) Injuries (2) Skin disorder	's	2 0	(4) Poisoni (5) All othe		0 2	

Establishment Information

Your establishment name: *CMC* Street: *30 PRH Rd* City: *Titusville* State: *New Jersey* Zip: 08560

Industry description: consulting

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) if known: 1234

Employment information

Annual number of employees: \$establishment_employees Total hours worked by all employees last year: *20000*

Sign Here

Knowingly falsifying this document may result in in a fine.

 ${\bf I}$ certify that ${\bf I}$ have examined this document and that, to the best of my knowledge, the entries are true, accurate, and complete.

Company executive	<i>Titl</i> e
Phone:	Date: 02/04/2002

Year 2001

*

Bottom-Line Effect

SafeCost [®]	Logged	in as xx@ca	pitolmgmt	.com			LOG OUT	HELP
,	NEW CASE	CASE MANAGER	ADD USER	USER MANAGER	BASE RATES MANA	GER ADD SITE	SITE MANAGER	
			5	Sales Imp	act			
		direct co worker's	sts deper compens	nds on the natu sation insurand	vultimately pays re of the employ e or social servi s the indirect cos	rer's ces		
		Direct S			9,687.50			
		Indirect Total Sa			8,419.12 8,106.62			
			Enter com	pany's profit mar	gin: 8 %			
				Calculate				
		©Copyri	ght 2002 <u>(</u>	Capitol Manage	ement Consultin	a, Inc.		

What Did That Accident Cost Us In Profit?

Sales Required to Cover Losses								
Yearly	Profit Margin							
Incident Costs	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%			
\$1,000	100,000	50,000	33,000	25,000	20,000			
\$5,000	500,000	250,000	167,000	125,000	100,000			
\$10,000	1,000,000	500,000	333,000	250,000	200,000			
\$25,000	2,500,000	1,250,000	833,000	625,000	500,000			
\$50,000	5,000,000	2,500,000	1,667,000	1,250,000	1,000,000			
\$100,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	3,333,000	2,500,000	2,000,000			
\$150,000	15,000,000	7,500,000	5,000,000	3,750,000	3,000,000			
\$200,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	6,666,000	5,000,000	4,000,000			

This table shows the dollars of sales required to pay for different amounts of costs for accident losses. For example, if an organization's profit margin is 5%, it would have to make sales of \$500,000* to pay for \$25,000 worth of losses. With a profit 1% margin, \$1,000,000* sales would be necessary to pay for \$100,000 of the costs involved with accidents.

*These sales have to be in addition to planned company sales for the quarter or the year.

These are costs incurred by every employee accident <u>on</u> or <u>off</u> the job!

Only the amounts differ in the five core areas.

Utility Case Study

- First thing to capture is the demo graphics of the accident.
- Who, what, when, where, why and how etc.
- Standardized by incident report or accident report



Utility Case Study

 First week of January 2001. 9:00 a.m. A field collector while driving north on a state highway is struck by an empty school bus. Cut from car and flown to emergency room by NJ state police helicopter.

Impacts

- 16 days in hospital with fractured skull, dislocated hip and deep blood clots in the leg.
- Out of work 77days.
- Restricted work until September 20, 2001.
- Vehicle totaled \$18,000.
- Medical of \$32,000.
- Original direct cost estimate of \$58,000.

Emergency Response

- Police coverage \$500
- Ambulance \$1200
- Supervision off site 24 hours
- Hospital Medical Services

\$30,000 for 16 days.





Emergency Response

		Current	Add
1	List the cost for police coverage associated with the injury.	\$500.00	\$
2	List the cost for fire department service associated with the injury.	\$500.00	\$
3	List the cost for ambulance service associated with the injury.	\$1,200.00	\$
4	How many hours were spent by medical services professionals on this case?	<u>6.00</u> hrs.	hrs.
5	How many hours were spent by on site first aid personnel on this case?	<u>1.50</u> hrs.	hrs.
6	How many hours were spent by the fire brigade associated with this case?	-	hrs.
7	How many hours were spent by the spill team associated with this case?	-	hrs.
8	How many hours were spent by supervision off site resulting from this case?	<u>24.00</u> hrs.	hrs.
9	How many hours were security personnel involved in this case?	-	hrs.
10	List the cost for hospital, doctor , or other outside medical services for this case.	\$30,470.00	\$

11	List the cost of insurance payments associated with this case.	\$0.00	\$
12	List the cost to provide transportation for the injured person or others associated with this case.	\$9,625.00	\$

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Reports & Case Managemer

Kep	orts & Case Management		
		Current	Add
1	List the cost of worker's compensation or other social medical fees.	\$7,520.00	\$
2	List the cost of any community fees associated with this case.	\$3,164.00	\$
3	List the cost associated with safety regulatory agencies for this case.	\$0.00	\$
4	List the cost associated with environmental regulatory agencies for this case.	\$0.00	\$
5	How many hours were spent for employee assistance for this case?	-	hrs.
6	How many hours were spent involving investigation of cause and remedies for this case?	<u>104.00</u> hrs.	hrs.
7	How many hours of supervisory time was involved with this case?	<u>960.00</u> hrs.	hrs.
8	How many hours of the site safety professional's time is associated with this case?	<u>80.00</u> hrs.	hrs.
9	How many hours were spent by maintenance personnel associated with this case?	<u>40.00</u> hrs.	hrs.
10	How many hours were spent by engineering and design personnel associated with this case?	-	hrs.
11	How many hours were spent by environmental professionals associated with this case?	-	hrs.
	How many hours were spent by human resources		

\leq	*				
	*	12	How many hours were spent by human resources management associated with this case?	<u>40.00</u> hrs.	
		13	How many hours were spent by corporate headquarters management associated with this case?	<u>40.00</u> hrs.	
	-	14	How many hours were spent by members of the safety committee associated with this case?	<u>22.00</u> hrs.	
		15	How many hours were spent by internal site management associated with this case?	<u>3.00</u> hrs.	
		16	How many hours were spent by the site safety professional associated with reviewing reports and records of this case?	<u>3.00</u> hrs.	
		17	How many hours were spent by occupational health professionals associated with this case?	<u>83.00</u> hrs.	
-		18	How much did the injured person spend in rehabilitation & training as a result of the injury?	\$8,000.00	\$
-	00	19	How many hours were spent by the site safety professional or others to complete the case review and reports?	<u>3.00</u> hrs.	
		20	How many hours were spent by public relations associated with this case?	-	
		21	How many hours were spent by the legal department associated with this case?	<u>84.00</u> hrs.	

hrs.

hrs.

hrs.

hrs.

hrs.

hrs.

hrs.

hrs.

hrs.



Operation

		Current	Add
1	Is the injured person on restricted work ? How many hours?	<u>912.00</u> hrs.	hrs.
2	Was the injured person sent home ? How many hours have they missed work?	<u>616.00</u> hrs.	hrs.
3	How many hours were spent in cleanup and disposal associated with this case?	-	hrs.
4	How many hours was the operation down ? How many persons were associated with this operation?	<u>16.00</u> hrs.	hrs.
5	How many hours was the employee away from the operation ?	<u>616.00</u> hrs.	hrs.
6	How many hours were lost in the operation associated with this case?	<u>16.00</u> hrs.	hrs.
7	How many maintenance hours were spent to repair the condition?	-	hrs.
8	How many hours did it take to restart or continue normal operation associated with this case?	<u>16.00</u> hrs.	hrs.
9	How many hours did supervision spend assigning personnel as a result of this case?	<u>4.00</u> hrs.	hrs.
10	How many hours of overtime was spent associated with this case?	<u>154.00</u> hrs.	hrs.

-			
10	How many hours of overtime was spent associated with this case?	<u>154.00</u> hrs.	hr
11	How many hours of transferred personnel were accumulated as a result of this case?	<u>100.00</u> hrs.	hr
12	How may hours of training substitute or new personnel and providing supplies by hurman resources associated with this case?	-	hi
13	How many hours for outside temporary services associated with this case?	-	h
14	How many hours did it take to hire and train a new hire to replace the injured person?	-	h
15	How many hours did it take to transition the injured person into their regular job?	<u>16.00</u> hrs.	h
16	How many hours did it take to resume full operation ? How many people are associated with this operation?	<u>8.00</u> hrs.	h
17	How many hours did it take to achieve full productivity ? How many people are associated with this activity?	<u>624.00</u> hrs.	h



Revenue

		Current	Add
1	List the cost of loss of equipment or supplies associated with this case.	\$0.00	\$
2	List the cost of loss of product associated with this case.	\$0.00	\$
3	List the cost of loss of property or vehicles associated with this case.	\$18,000.99	\$
4	How many hours were spent in reassigning personnel to other work associated with this case?	8.00 hrs.	hrs.
5	List the cost of loss of productivity associated with this case.	\$77,200.00	\$
6	List the cost of loss of capacity associated with this case.	\$0.00	\$
7	List the cost of loss of sales associated with this case.	\$0.00	\$



Damage				
		Current	Add	
1	How many hours were spent by industrial hygiene and safety professionals associated with this case?	<u>4.00</u> hrs.	hrs.	
2	How many hours were spent by environmental professionals associated with this case?	-	hrs.	
3	How many hours were spent by regulatory affairs professionals associated with this case?	-	hrs.	
4	How many hours were spent by quality assurance professionals associated with this case?	-	hrs.	
5	How many hours were spent by microbiology professionals associated with this case?	-	hrs	
6	How many hours were spent by engineering and design personnel associated with this case?	-	hrs.	
7	List the cost of outside services associated with this case	\$0.00	\$	
8	How many hours were spent by maintenance personnel associated with this case?	<u>8.00</u> hrs.	hrs	
9	How many hours were spent by administration personnel associated with this case?	<u>40.00</u> hrs.	hrs.	
10	How many hours were spent by occupational health professionals associated with this case?	<u>8.00</u> hrs.	hrs.	
11	How many hours were spent by scheduling personnel associated with this case?	<u>8.00</u> hrs.	hrs.	

		ow many hours were spent by occupational health o fessionals associated with this case?	<u>8.00</u> hrs.	hrs.
		ow many hours were spent by scheduling personnel ssociated with this case?	<u>8.00</u> hrs.	hrs
	ſ	ow many hours were spent by purchasing personnel ssociated with this case?	<u>4.00</u> hrs.	hrs
1		ow many hours were spent by logistics personnel ssociated with this case?	-	hrs
1		ow many hours were spent by warehouse or stribution personnel associated with this case?	-	hrs
	17	ow many hours were spent by finance or payroll ersonnel associated with this case?	<u>8.00</u> hrs.	hrs
	i n	st the cost of parts purchased that are associated with is case.	\$0.00	\$
			Cor	ntinue/Update

Emergency Response	\$43,490.50
Reports & Case Mgmt.	\$76,760.00
Operation	\$117,424.00
Revenue	\$95,488.99
Damage	\$4,068.00

Direct Cost	\$156,179.99
Indirect Cost	\$181,051.50

Total Hours	4,679.50
Total Cost	\$337,231.49

Open	Sat, 27-01-2001	57.00	3964.00
Open	Fri, 15-06-2001	86.00	15720.00
Open	Tue, 09-01-2001	54.00	4646.48
Open	Wed, 10-01-2001	69.00	8122.69
Closed	Wed, 10-01-2001	7.00	267.00
Closed	Thu, 11-01-2001	8.00	731.73
Open	Thu, 11-01-2001	37.00	4064.87
Open	Thu, 11-01-2001	52.00	7490.84
Open	Fri, 12-01-2001	32.00	11364.99
Open	Fri, 12-01-2001	46.00	4335.38
Closed	Mon, 15-01-2001	45.00	3697.17
Open	Tue, 21-08-2001	44.00	3529.00
Open	Wed, 22-08-2001	57.00	8694.00
Closed	Thu, 23 08 2001	41.00	2889.00
Open	Wed, 29-08-2001	52.00	3724.00
Open	Wed, 29-08-2001	63.00	5486.00
	Totais (all results)	10,634.80	\$1,006,904.54

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-3

Emergency Response	\$1,856.00
Reports & Case Mgmt.	\$6,112.00
Operation	\$1,599.00
Revenue	\$2,708.00
Damage	\$545.00

Direct Cost	\$9,300.00
Indirect Cost	\$3,520.00

Total Hours	86.00
Total Cost	\$12,820.00

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Model Applications

- Manufacturing
- Office
- Warehouse & Distribution Centers
- Fleet Operations
- Field Sales
- Ergonomics
- On & Off the Job

Model Features

- Instant On-line Access
- Flexible & Easy to Navigate
- Validated
- Provides Case Records by Company or Site
- One Page Case Summary Cost and Data
- Records are Confidential & Secure
- Creates OSHA Summary & Log Reports
- Supports Data Export and Printing

Conclusions

- Makes Safety Part of the Business Process
- Capture Immediate & On-Going Costs
- Aid Accident Management
- Identify Value Added Activities
- Incorporate Global Organization
- Aid Strategic Planning
 - Facilitate Safety Management Reporting
 - Servide Company Specific Data

Summary

- SafeCost©
- Applications
- Benchmarking
- Start <u>www.njsafety.org</u>
 - or www.safecostonline.com
- Comments/Questions









Networking Break

Please Return in 10 Minutes













John McNerney

General Counsel Mechanical Contractors Association of America

MCAA Digest of E-Verify Regulations



Summary Digest of E-Verify regulations published on November 14, 2008 (73 Federal Register 67651 and following)

• Covers direct Federal prime contracts above \$100,000, and subcontracts above \$3,000 on those contracts. IDIQ contracts in effect on January 15, 2009, with 6 months or more left in their term and with substantial work remaining under the contract. Does not apply to commercially available off-the-shelf item contracts.





• Is effective for contracts and contract solicitations entered into or issued on or after January 15, 2009. Prime contractors and subcontractors must continue to use the system for all periods of time they are performing covered Federal projects.

• All new hires company-wide on U.S. contracts, and all employees (new hires and existing employees) assigned to perform work on covered projects must have their I-9 information submitted to the E-Verify system.

• E-Verify does not replace the I-9 requirements – Federal contractors are obliged to take the extra step of submitting the I-9 documentation through E-Verify.

• E-Verify is an internet-based electronic employment eligibility verification system operated the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS), and the Social Security Administration (SSA).





• The Federal contract documents will require prime contractors and covered subcontractors to enroll in E-Verify. They will have to agree to a Memorandum of Understanding with DHS to use the E-Verify system. Enrollment is by internet enrollment.

• Breach of the MOU will result in suspension of enrollment in E-Verify, which will then be subject to breach of the covered prime contract or subcontract and sanctions for that breach under contract suspension and termination procedures.

• Prime contractors must include the E-Verify requirements in a flowdown clause in covered subcontracts. The regulations don't otherwise provide that the prime contractor is liable for any breach of the E-Verify MOU by subcontractors.

•There are a very few exceptions. Agencies can waive the requirements because of exceptional circumstances. Employees hired before 1986 are exempt. Workers who are subject to Personal Identity Verification cards under the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (biometric personal identity verification cards, like the TWIC Card) don't have to be submitted to the E-Verify system.)





• All new hires company-wide, and all employees, new hires or existing employees) assigned to a covered project must have their I-9 information submitted to E-Verify.

• If a citizens social security name and number are validated, or if an alien workers work documentation is ok ("employment authorized immigration status"), then the employer gets a "Confirmation" notice. That verification notice information is either noted on the I-9 form, or a print-out of the E-Verify notice should be clipped to the i-9 Form and kept with it for the three-year recordkeeping period – or the duration of the project, which ever is longer.

• If the information is not confirmed, either the USCIS or SSA will send back a "Tentative Nonconfirmation Notice." The employer must give a printed copy of the notice to the affected applicant/employee. The applicant then must make a written notation on that notice of whether they contest or do not contest the notice.

•If the worker does not contest the nonconfirmation, then E-Verify will issue a "Notice of Final Nonconfirmation, and then adverse employment action is permitted (they can be denied employment, transferred to a noncovered project, or even terminated).





• If the employer grants employment to an applicant or continues employment of someone after they have received a "Notice of Final Nonconfirmation," then the employer must notify DHS that they are employing the individual despite the nonconfirmation. Each failure to notify DHS of that employment action is subject to a civil penalty of \$500 to \$1000 for each violation.

• If the worker later is found to be in unlawful employment status ("unauthorized alien" status), then the employer will be presumed to have knowingly employed an unauthorized alien in violation of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

• If the applicant or employee contests the Tentative Nonconfirmation, then that must be noted on the TNC form and signed by the employee/applicant and the employer, and then E-Verify will generate another form, a "Referral Letter."







•The "Referral Letter" gives the applicant/employee contact information at USCIS or SSA to clear up the problem, and allows 8 Federal workdays to make contact with the appropriate agency by phone or otherwise to clear up the problem with the documentation. During that time, the employer is not permitted to take adverse action against the applicant/employee. Their employment decision must go forward as if there were no notice, and ongoing employment can not be terminated or the employee can not be transferred because of the notice.



• If the Referral process results in a later confirmation, then the employment can proceed and the use of E-Verify will entitle the employer to a presumption of lawful decision making if later unlawful status should be proven. Moreover, the regulations provide that no employer shall be criminally or civilly liable for good faith reliance on the E-Verify system. (So, for example, presumably, an applicant/employee who suffered adverse employment action because of E-Verify information that was wrong and who later brought a Title VII charge for national origin discrimination, the E-Verify reliance could be used as a defense.)





•Prime contractors and subcontractors have 90-days after enrollment in E-Verify to begin using the system for all new hires and existing workers deployed to covered projects. Employers currently enrolled in E-Verify have 30-days after entering into a covered Federal prime contract or subcontract to begin using it for workers on the covered Federal project.

• Projects in states that prohibit the use of E-Verify (Illinois, for example) are not exempt from the requirements. Those legal conflicts are in litigation.











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