



Construction Safety

SSC Construction Inspection Safety Findings/Stats

April 2012





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Construction Safety Findings: 02-06 April 2012



Findings Total: 0

-Serious Findings: 0

-Less than Serious Findings: 0

Mishaps / Close Calls: 0

-Mishap: 0

-Close Calls: 0

Other:

1. A tent was left over a flange on the Liquid Hydrogen transfer line and the contractor was asked to remove it. A walk-down of the system prior to LH transfer revealed the tent was still in place. Stand personnel removed and secured the tent to allow transfer to proceed. Approximately three days later, the wind caused the tent to fly into the canal. As a result, stand personnel and the SSC Fire Department were forced to recover the tent to prevent a hazard to canal traffic.



Construction Safety Findings: 09-14 April 2012



Findings Total: 0

-Serious Findings: 0

-Less than Serious Findings: 0

Mishaps / Close Calls: 0

-Mishap: 0

-Close Calls: 0

Other:

- 1. <u>A-3 Test Stand</u>: Between April 10-12, 2012, Drace Construction Corp successfully completed a series of three major crane lifts to install two tool crib buildings, weighing approximately 9,800 pounds and a signal conditioning building that weighed approximately 48,000 pounds.
- 2. <u>T/C Potable Water</u>: On Saturday, April 14, 2012, an outage of the Test Complex potable water system was conducted to allow Drace Construction Corp to tie-in the new water lines at three different locations. FOSC plumbing shop assisted with this task and the system was brought back up by the end of the day, with no issues.





Construction Safety Findings: 16-20 April 2012



Findings Total: 1

-Serious Findings: 0

-Less than Serious Findings: 1

1. Worker was observed saw-cutting asphalt without proper eye/face protection. SSC SCWI-8715-0002 (7.5)

Mishaps / Close Calls: 0

-Mishap: 0

-Close Calls: 0



Construction Safety Findings: 23-27 April 2012



Findings Total: 0

-Serious Findings: 0

-Less than Serious Findings: 0

Mishaps / Close Calls: 0

-Mishap: 0

-Close Calls: 0

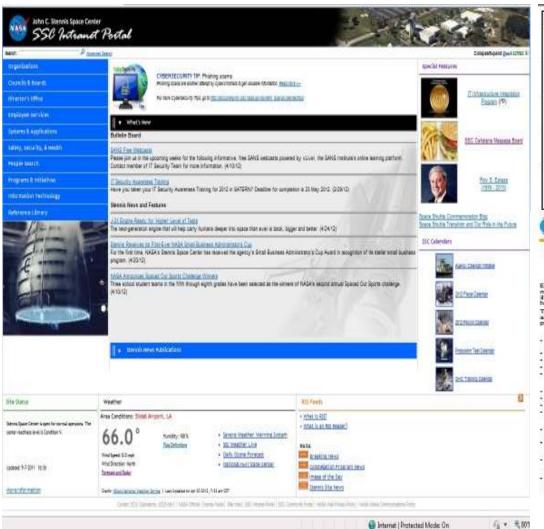
Other:

1. It is the time of year to start focusing on protecting yourself and your workers from heat stress. SSC has a Heat Stress Program (SCWI-8715-0014) to provide direction on reducing heat related illnesses at work. Additionally, current weather conditions are posted on the SSC Intranet Portal.



Construction Safety Findings: 23-27 April 2012





Catagory	Flag	Heat Index	Internity of Prolonged Exposure and/or Physical Activity
Olony	D	Less than 80°F (< 27°C)	
Caution		80 - 90°F (27 - 32°C)	Fatigue possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
Extreme Caution	D	90 - 105°F (32 - 41°C)	Sunstroke, reuscle cramps, and/or heat exhaustion possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
Danger		105 - 129°F (41 - 54°C)	Sunstroke, wascle craegs, and/or heat exhaustion thely. Heat stroke possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity.
Extrans Danger		130°F ar higher [54°C ar higher]	Heat strake or sunstrake likely.

OSHA CARD

Protecting Workers from Heat Stress

Exposure to heat on cause illness and death. The most serious heat illness is heat stroke. Other heat illnesses, such as heat exhaustion, heat cramps and heat reah, should also be avoided.

There are precautions your employer should take any time temperatures are high and the job involves physical work.

Risk Factors for Heat Blows

- High temperature and humidity, direct sun exposure, no breeze or wind
- Low liquid intake
- Heavy physical labor
- Waterproof clothing
- No recent exposure to frot workplaces

Symptoms of Heat Exhaustion - Headache, dizziness, or fainting

- Weakness and wet skin
- Imtability or confusion
- · Thirst, nausea, or vomiting

Symptoms of Heat Stroke

- May be confused, unable to think clearly, pass out, collapse, or have seizures (fits)
- · May stop sweating

To Prevent Heat Illness, Your Employer Should

- Provide training about the hazards leading to heat stress and how to
- Provide a lot of cool water to workers close to the work area. At least one pint of water per hour is needed.



yourself; use a buddy system.



What to Do When a Worker is Ill from the Heat · Call a supervisor for help. If the

Schedule frequent rest periods with water breaks in shaded or air-conditioned areas.

 Routinely check workers who are at risk of heat stress due to protective clothing and high temperature.

Consider protective diothing that provides cooling.

Know signs/symptoms of heat illnesses; monitor

How You Can Protect Yourself

- supervisor is not available, call 911.
- · Have someone stay with the worker until help
- . Move the worker to a cooler/shaded area. · Remove outer clothing.
- · Fan and mist the worker with water, apply los
- doe begs or ice towelst. . Provide cool drinking water, if able to drink.
- IF THE WORKER IS NOT ALERT or seems confused, this may be a heat stroke, CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY and apply los as soon as possible.

If you have any questions or concerns, call OSHA at 1-900-321-OSHA (6742).









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Acquiring 'Free' OSHA Publications and Posters



We continue to learn of complaints from employers who have received "official looking" announcements and -- in some cases -- threatening notices, messages, or telephone calls from various companies requiring that employers purchase OSHA documents from them in order to remain in compliance with OSHA rules and regulations. The most popular document being offered for sale is the OSHA Workplace Poster (also available in Spanish). We have also learned of a few cases in which individuals, falsely identifying themselves as Department of Labor or OSHA employees, contact employers threatening fines if they do not purchase specific materials.



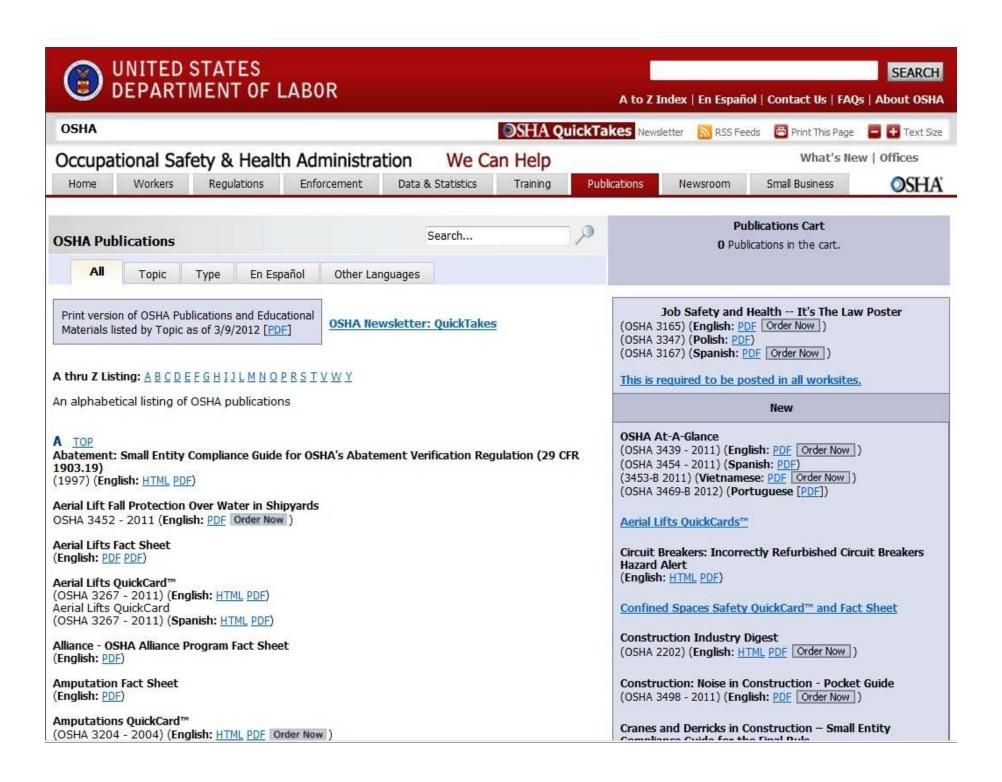
It's important that all employers do not become victim of misleading solicitation practices or incur unnecessary costs where these resources are concerned.

OSHA's publications and posters are available free to anyone who asks simply by visiting the publications page on the agency's Web site at http://www.osha.gov/pls/publications/publication.html. The publications, posters, fact sheets, etc., can be ordered through the publications office or, in most cases, downloaded directly from the Web site.

As a reminder, employers are required to continually display a poster prepared by the Department of Labor that informs employees of protections afforded under the Occupational Safety and Health Act. The poster must be displayed in a conspicuous place where employees can view it. Private employers may use the poster available from OSHA's Web site, or a suitable reproduction or facsimile.

You can contact any OSHA area office throughout the nation to report a misleading solicitation, or to get information on specific workplace safety and health requirements. Those office addresses and phone numbers are available on the agency's Web site at http://www.osha.gov/html/RAmap.html.

OSHA updates its Web site daily. We invite you to refer to it often for important information about workplace safety and health.





Protecting Workers from Heat Stress

Heat Illness

Exposure to heat can cause illness and death. The most serious heat illness is heat stroke. Other heat illnesses, such as heat exhaustion, heat cramps and heat rash, should also be avoided.

There are precautions your employer should take any time temperatures are high and the job involves physical work.

Risk Factors for Heat Illness

- High temperature and humidity, direct sun exposure, no breeze or wind
- Low liquid intake
- Heavy physical labor
- Waterproof clothing
- No recent exposure to hot workplaces

Symptoms of Heat Exhaustion

- · Headache, dizziness, or fainting
- · Weakness and wet skin
- · Irritability or confusion
- Thirst, nausea, or vomiting

Symptoms of Heat Stroke

- May be confused, unable to think clearly, pass out, collapse, or have seizures (fits)
- May stop sweating

To Prevent Heat Illness, Your Employer Should

- Provide training about the hazards leading to heat stress and how to prevent them.
- Provide a lot of cool water to workers close to the work area. At least one pint of water per hour is needed.





- U.S. Department of Labor www.esha.gov (800) 321-OSHA (6742)

OSHA CARD

- Schedule frequent rest periods with water breaks in shaded or airconditioned areas.
- Routinely check workers who are at risk of heat stress due to protective clothing and high temperature.
- Consider protective clothing that provides cooling.

How You Can Protect Yourself and Others

- Know signs/symptoms of heat illnesses; monitor yourself; use a buddy system.
- · Block out direct sun and other heat sources.
- Drink plenty of fluids. Drink often and BEFORE you are thirsty. Drink water every 15 minutes.
- Avoid beverages containing alcohol or caffeine.
- Wear lightweight, light colored, loosefitting clothes.

What to Do When a Worker is

- Call a supervisor for help. If the supervisor is not available, call 911.
- Have someone stay with the worker until help arrives.
- Move the worker to a cooler/shaded area.
- Remove outer clothing.
- Fan and mist the worker with water; apply ice (ice bags or ice towels).
- Provide cool drinking water, if able to drink.

IF THE WORKER IS NOT ALERT or seems confused, this may be a heat stroke. CALL 911 IMMEDIATELY and apply ice as soon as possible.

If you have any questions or concerns, call OSHA at 1-800-321-OSHA (6742).

For more information:







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Questions?





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Have a SAFE month!