

WELCOME TO

ACTION ON
SITE HEALTH 
SCOTLAND

Supported by:



A Welcome from RVT Group



Kevin Dupont

Technical Consultant
RVT Group



RVTGROUPTM
Protecting people and our environment

ACTION ON RESPIRATORY HEALTH



Dust



Noise



Fumes



Exhaust



Ventilation



Monitoring



Climate



**Water
Treatment**



Heating
Care Facility Development, Outer Hebrides



Noise Control
Shieldhall Strategic Tunnel, Glasgow



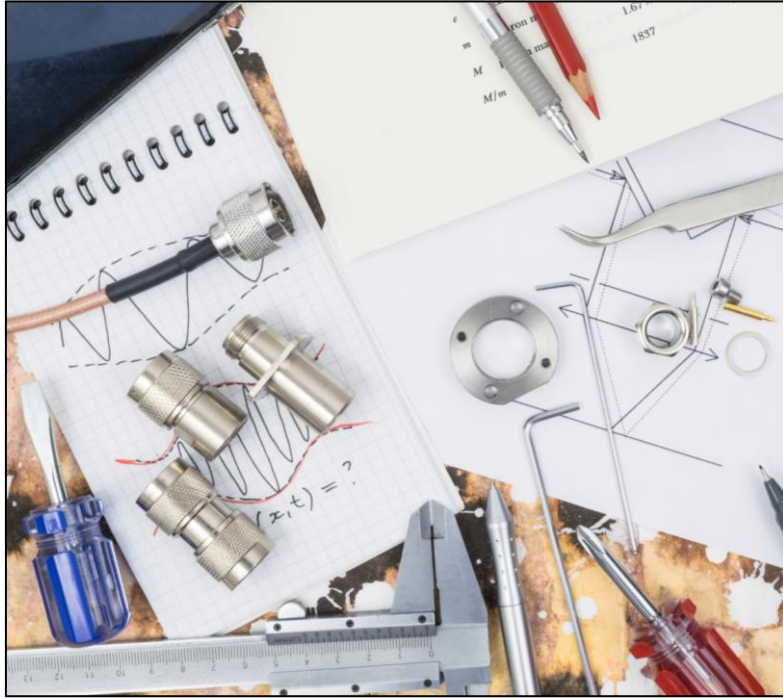
Dust and Noise Control
Leisure Centre, Glasgow



Ventilation
Queen Street Rail Tunnel, Glasgow



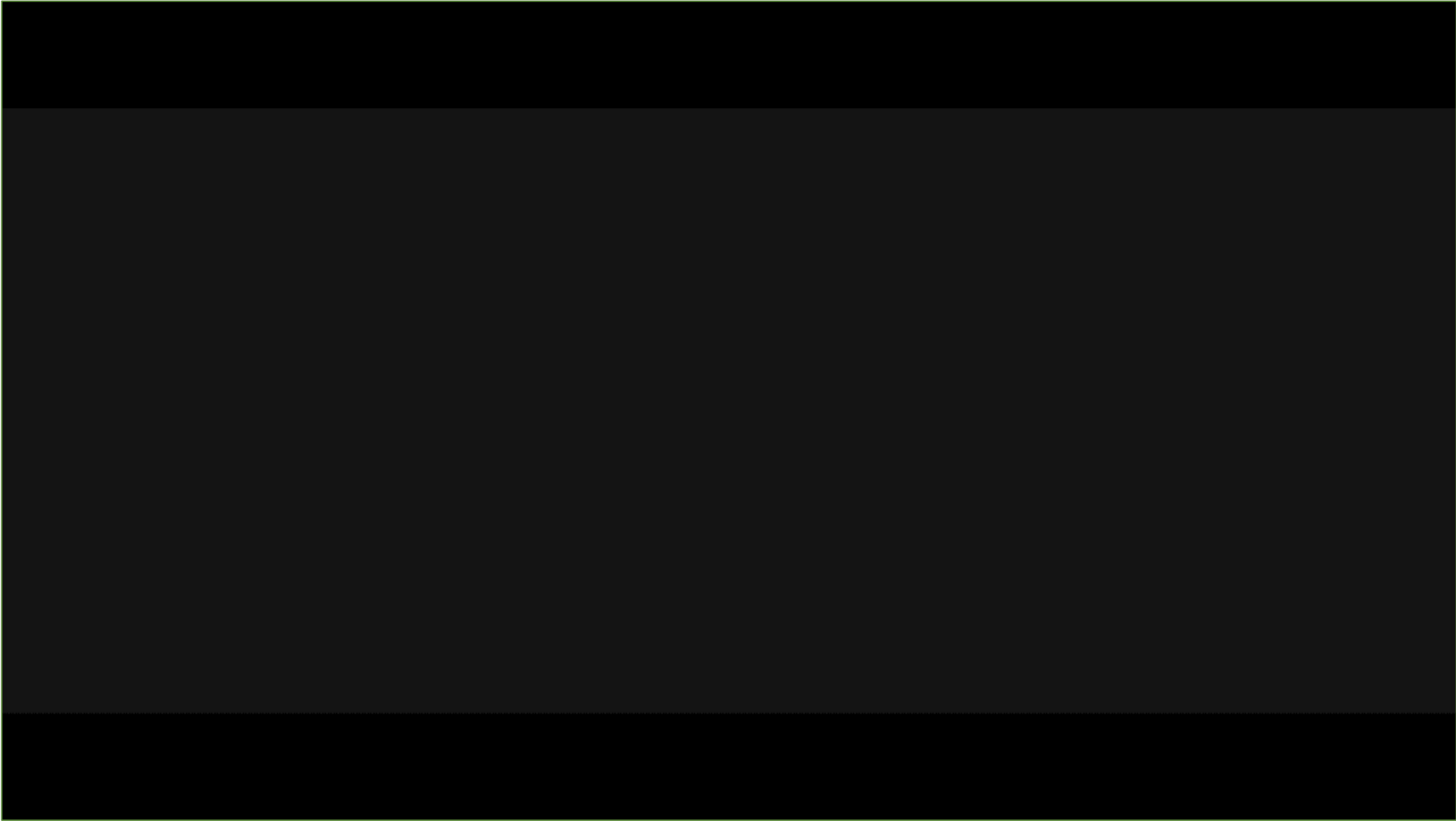
Heating
Royal Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh





- ✓ **Case Studies**
- ✓ **Whitepapers**
- ✓ **Best Practice Guides**
- ✓ **Toolbox Talks**
- ✓ **H&S Posters**





Event Introduction



Colin Nottage

Chair

Construction Dust Partnership

Agenda

09.00 am - Event Open and Welcome from RVT Group

09.10 am - Keynote Speech; Respirable Site Hazards

09.50 am - Three Things You Should Know About Construction Noise

10.10 am - Preventing Stress in Construction

10.30 am - Quiz Master; Construction Edition

10.50 am - Networking and Exhibition Break

Agenda

11.20 am - Construction Dust and 20 years of COSHH; Are We in Control?

11.40 am - Tackling MSDs Head On

12.00 pm - Implementing Best Practice On Site; A Contractor's Perspective

12.20 pm - What do YOU think?

13.00 pm - Networking Lunch and Meetings with RVT Group

14.00 pm - Event Close

Keynote Speech; Respirable Site Hazards



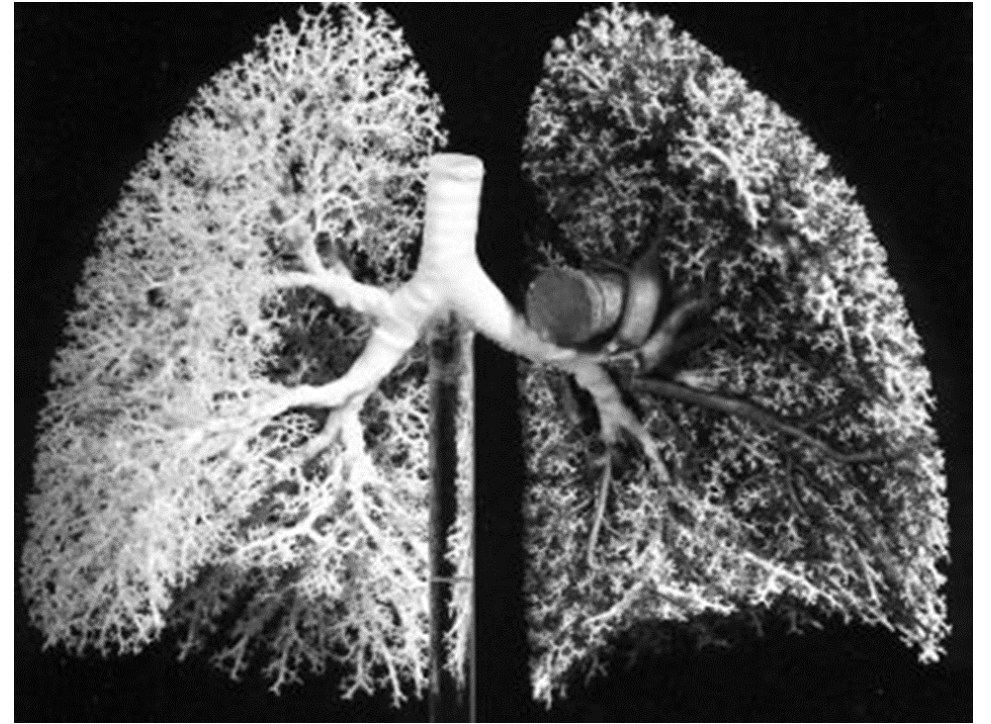
Dr David Fishwick

Chief Medical Adviser
HSE



The Lungs at Work

formidable yet fragile



Professor David Fishwick d.fishwick@sheffield.ac.uk

University of Sheffield, HSE and Emeritus Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS FT

THIS PART OF THE PRESENTATION HAS BEEN REMOVED DUE TO SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Three Things You Should Know About Construction Noise



Chris Steel

Specialist Inspector (Noise & Vibration)
HSE





Three things you should know about construction noise

Chris Steel

Principal Specialist Inspector (Noise & Vibration)

April 2023 (15-20)

1. Do we have a workplace noise problem?

2. Is the hearing protection working?

3. How do we reduce noise?

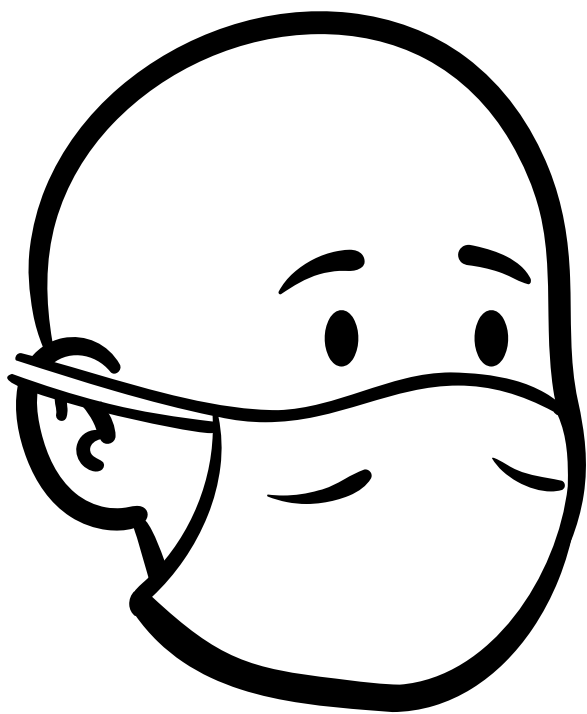
**How do we know if I
have a workplace noise
problem?**



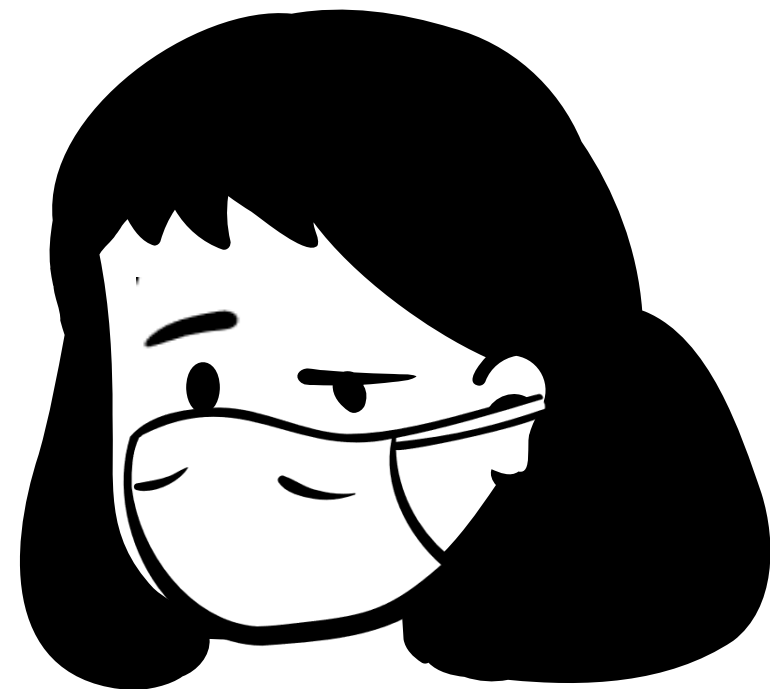
Task ¹ name / description	Noise level ¹ L_{Aeq} (dB(A))	Time (in hh:mm) to	
		LEAV	UEAV
Plate Compactor	89	1:00	3:11
Circular Saw	91	0:38	2:00
Multi-Tool ⁹²	92	0:30	1:35
Hammer Drill	102	0:03	0:09

Coronavirus

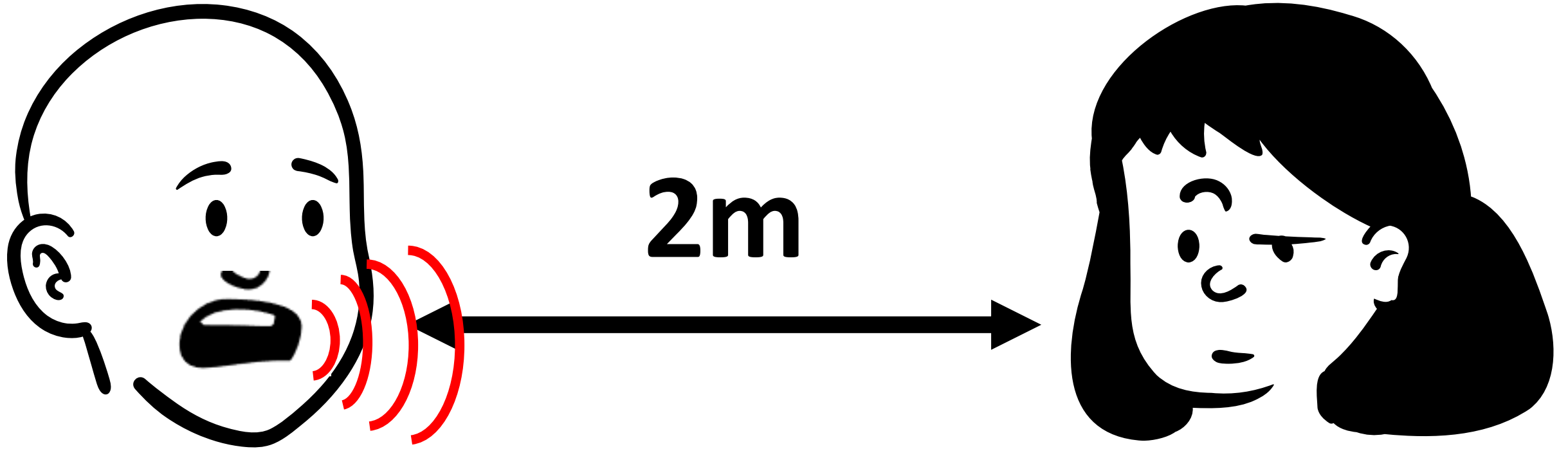
Covid-19



2m



**Shout to be heard.
2 hours. Need's a
risk assessment**



How much do you have to shout

Should have a risk assessment

Have to shout at 2 m to talk

about 85dB, If they do the job for at least 2 hours it should have a risk assessment

Hammer Drill



Noise Level

1984 – LAeq 102dB

2019 – LAeq 101dB

Task ¹ name / description	Noise level ¹ L_{Aeq} (dB(A))	Time (in hh:mm) to	
		LEAV	UEAV
Plate Compactor	89	1:00	3:11
Circular Saw	91	0:38	2:00
Multi-Tool ⁹²	92	0:30	1:35
Hammer Drill	102	0:03	0:09

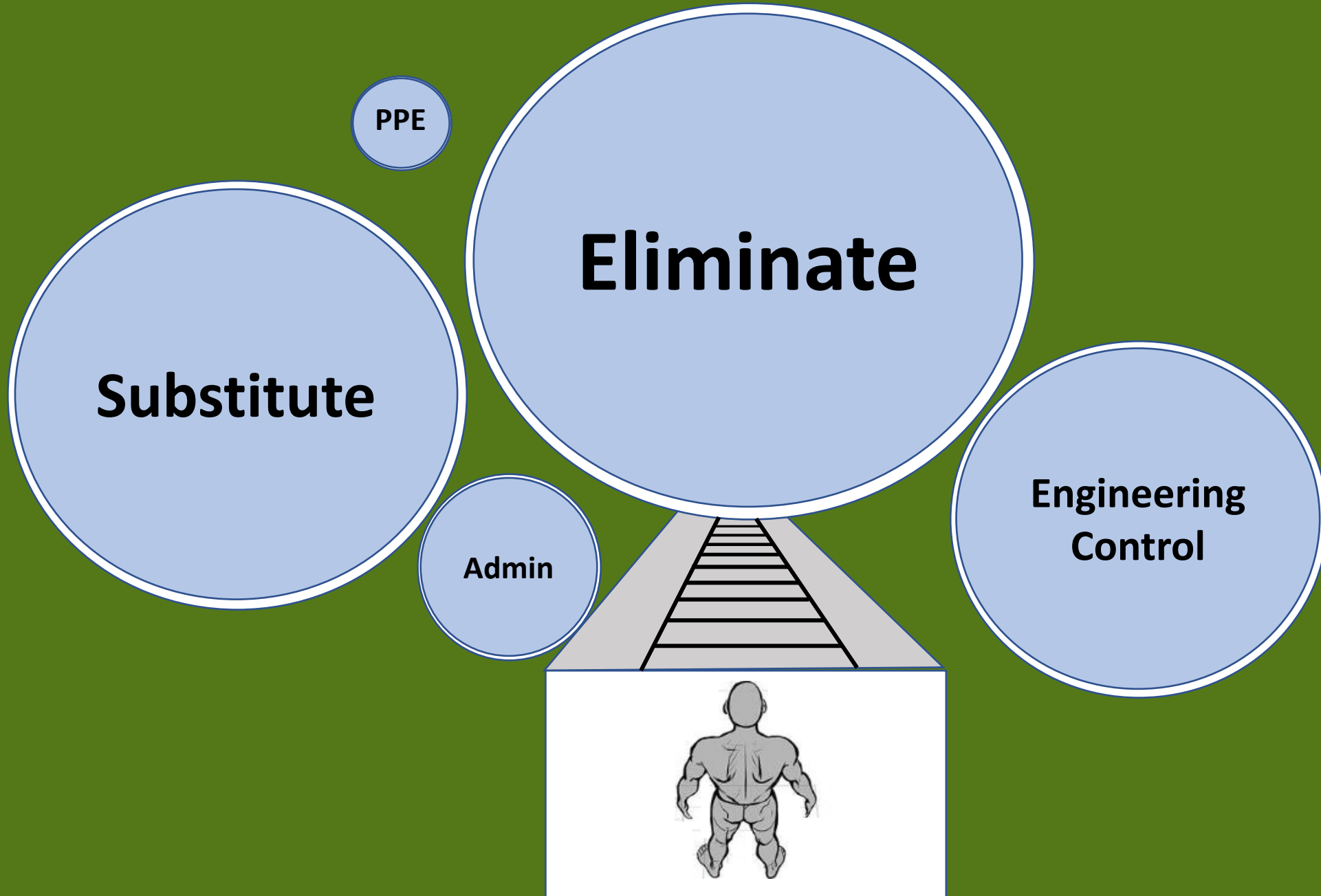


**YOUR
EARS
NEED
THESE!**

Protect your hearing now, while you can still hear.

**Is the hearing
protection working?**





**When checking hearing protection
think**

C.U.F.F.

C - Condition

U – Use

F – Fit the ear

F – Fit for purpose







Noise level dB(A)	Select a protector with an SNR of ...
85-90	20 or less
90-95	20-30
95-100	25-35
100-105	30 or more

C - Condition

U – Use

F – Fit the ear

F – Fit for purpose



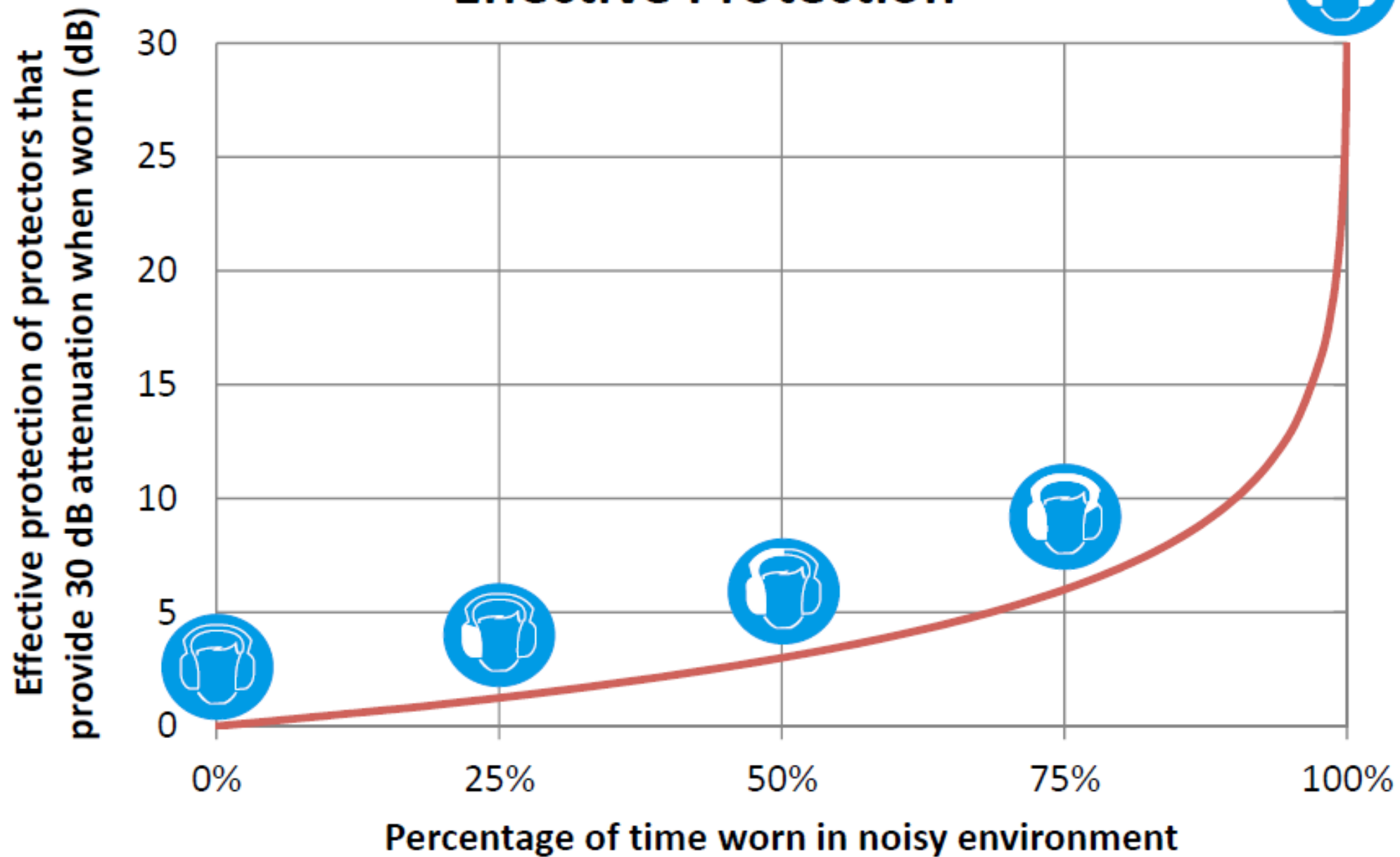
C - Condition

U – Use

F – Fit the ear

F – Fit for purpose

Effective Protection



C - Condition

U – Use

F – Fit the ear

F – Fit for purpose



Figure 17 Correct fitting of earplugs



Figure 18 Incorrect fitting of earplugs

C - Condition

U – Use

F – Fit the ear

F – Fit for purpose



Hearing Protection Calculator - SNR method

Version 1.0

The SNR method of hearing protection calculation uses:

- SNR value, available from the hearing protector supplier
- C-weighted (L_C or L_{Ceq}) noise levels at the workplace

NOTE: the L_{Ceq} value should not be confused with the peak noise level L_{Cpeak} , which is also measured in units of dB(C)

HEARING PROTECTOR	WORKPLACE NOISE			
<i>Make/Model:</i>	<i>Location/Machine:</i>			
SNR value	C-weighted Level	Protected noise level at the ear	HSE recommended value for the likely noise level at the ear	Protection rating
SNR dB	L_C dB(C)	$(L'_A = L_C - SNR)$ dB	$(L'_A + 4)$ dB(A)	?
28	93	65	69	<i>Over-protection</i>

**How do we reduce
workplace noise?**

**An actual concern raised
by an employee to the
HSE.....**

“I am working on a project where they are using a percussive piling rig and it is not clear who needs to wear hearing protection”

“I think they could have used a quieter piling system but how do I get them to change?”

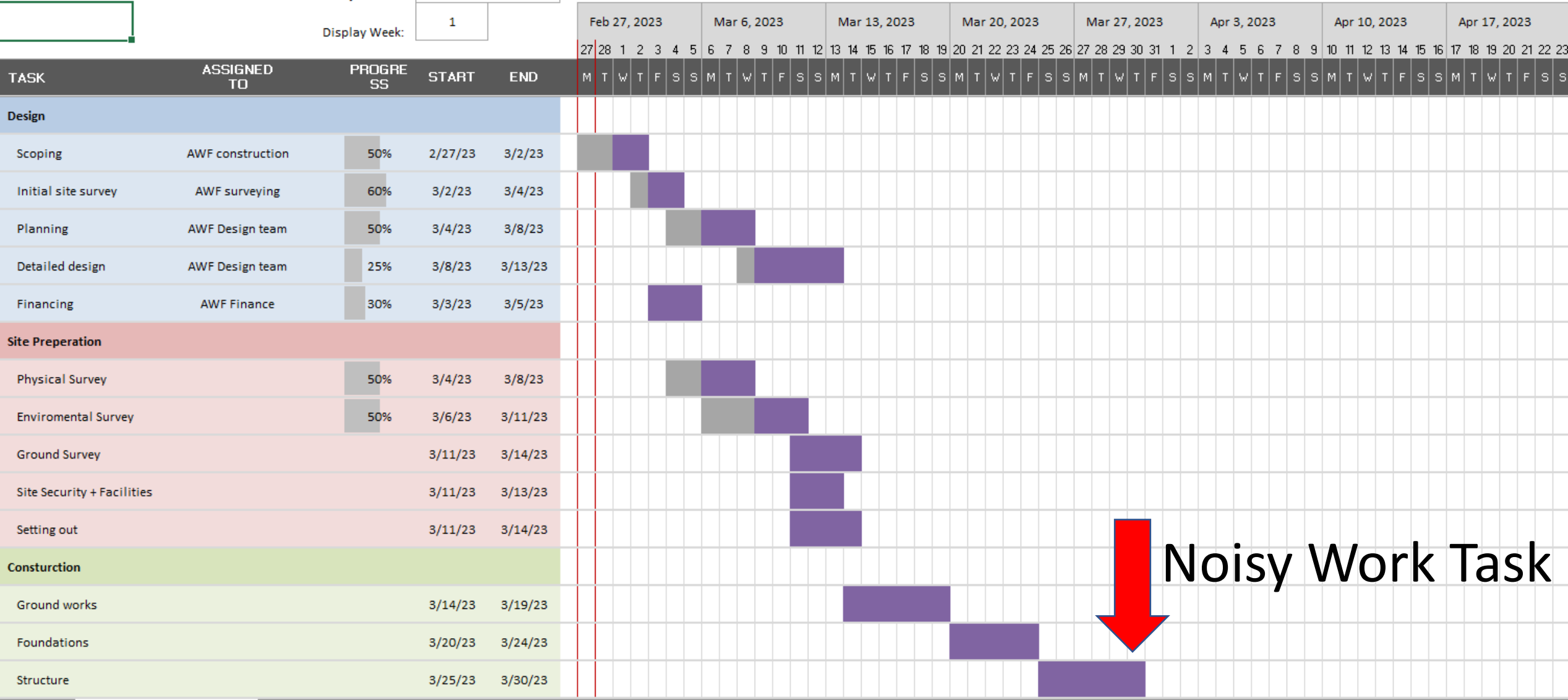
AWF Development 1

SIMPLE GANTT CHART by Vertex42.com
<https://www.vertex42.com/ExcelTemplates/simple-gantt-chart.html>

AWF Construction
 B Bainbridge

Project Start:

Display Week:



Noisy Work Task

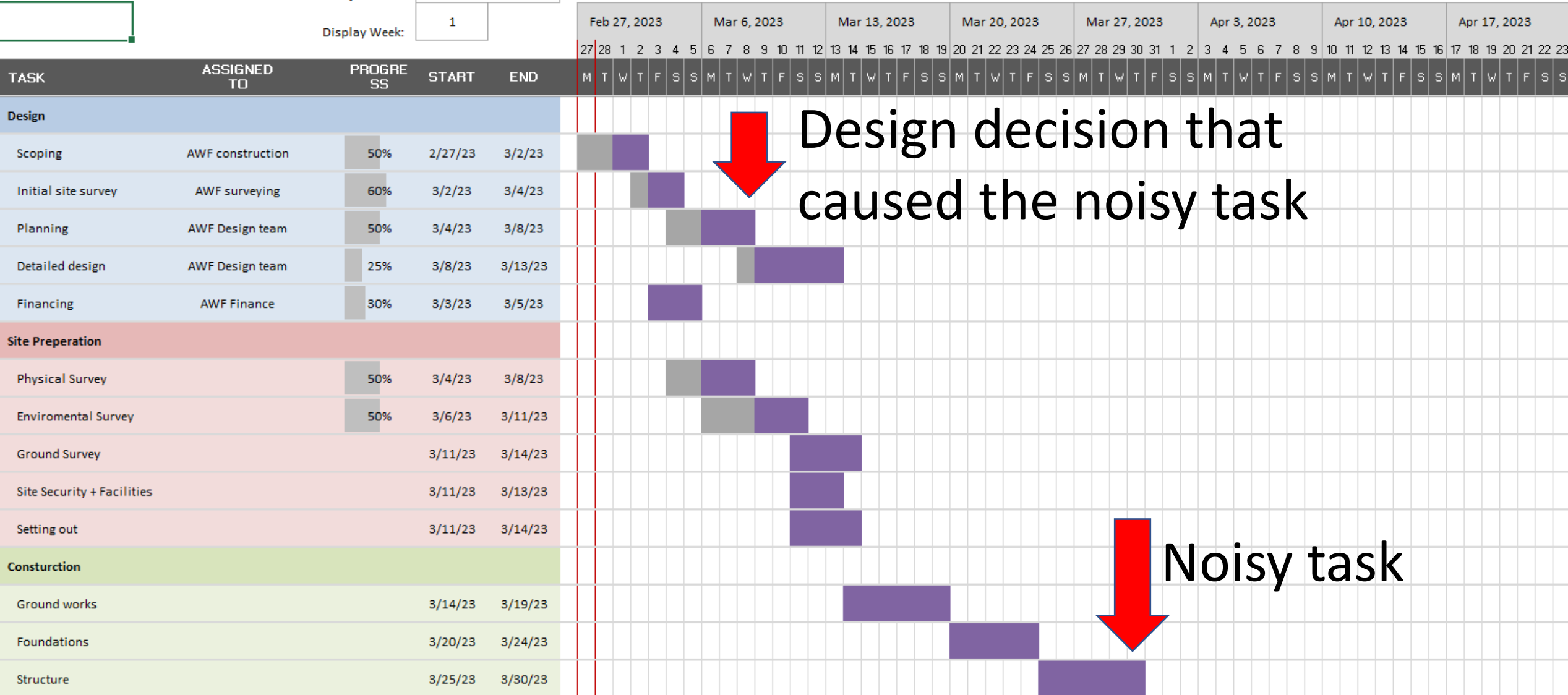
AWF Development 1

SIMPLE GANTT CHART by Vertex42.com
<https://www.vertex42.com/ExcelTemplates/simple-gantt-chart.html>

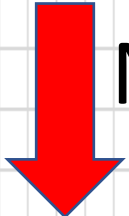
AWF Construction
 B Bainbridge

Project Start:

Display Week:



Design decision that caused the noisy task



Noisy task

**Could the process
change?**



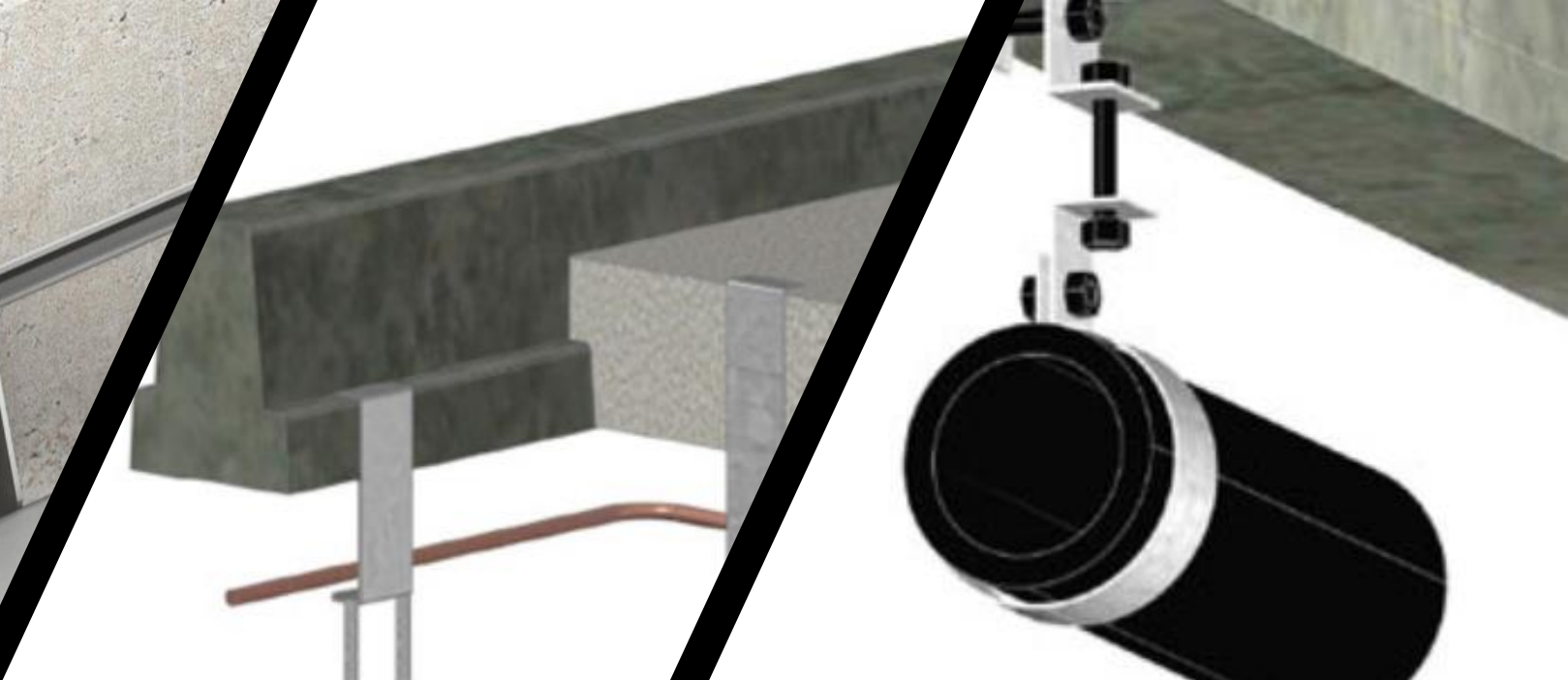






Could the design change?





Hammer Drill



Noise Level

1984 – LAeq 102dB

2019 – LAeq 101dB



Remove any element and overexposure to noise is prevented

Reduce **loudness** or **duration** and exposure is reduced



Remove any element and overexposure to noise is prevented

Reduce **loudness** or **duration** and exposure is reduced

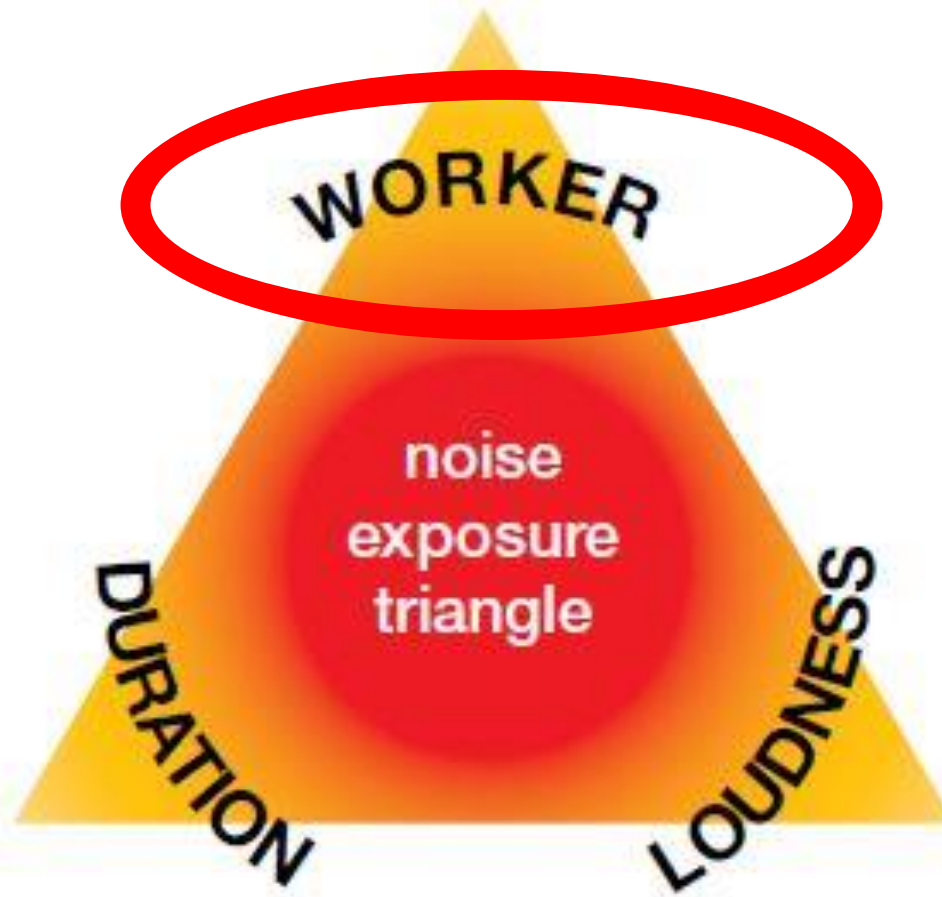


**LAeq 93dB
(18 sec)**



**LAeq 96dB
(3 sec)**

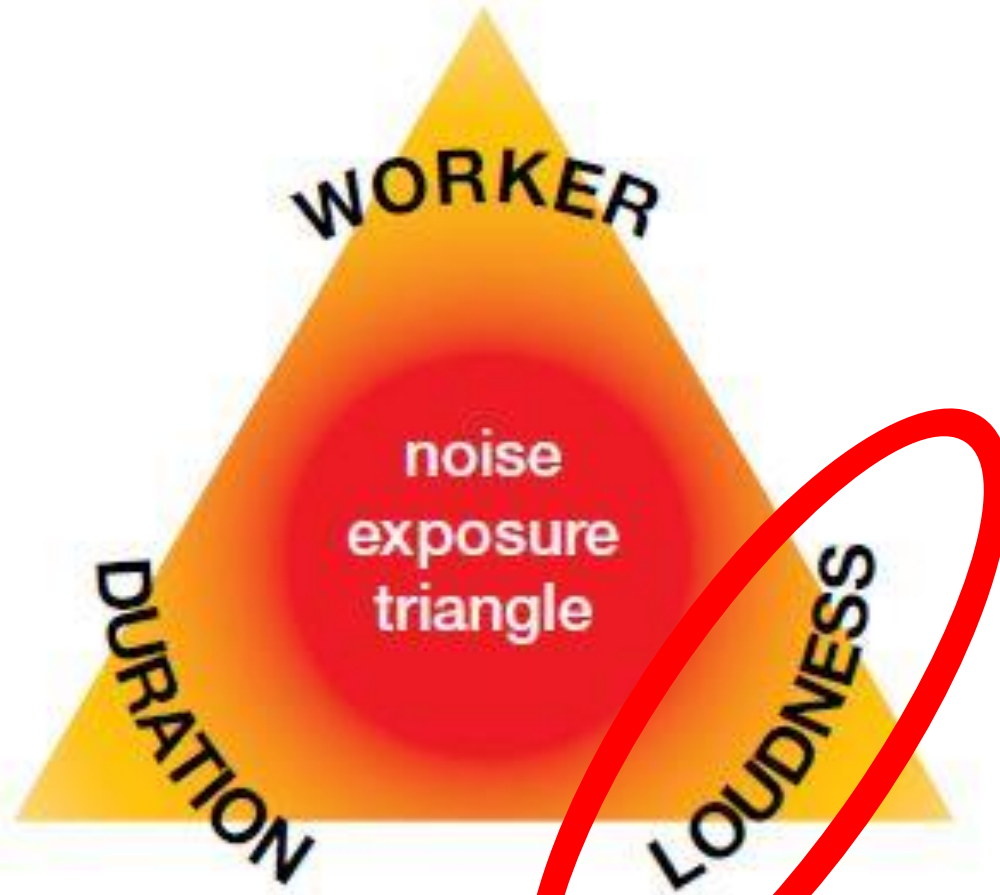




Remove any element and overexposure to noise is prevented

Reduce **loudness** or **duration** and exposure is reduced





Remove any element and overexposure to noise is prevented

Reduce **loudness** or **duration** and exposure is reduced



**LAeq 98dB
(18 sec)**



**Stud
Cutter**

1. Do I have a workplace noise problem?

2. Is the hearing protection working?

3. How do I reduce noise?

1. Do I have a workplace noise problem?

2. Is the hearing protection working?

3. How do I reduce noise?

1. Do I have a workplace noise problem? (Shout)

2. Is the hearing protection working?

3. How do I reduce noise?

1. Do I have a workplace noise problem? (Shout)

2. Is the hearing protection working?

3. How do I reduce noise?

1. Do I have a workplace noise problem? (Shout)

**2. Is the hearing protection working?
(CUFF)**

3. How do I reduce noise?

1. Do I have a workplace noise problem? (Shout)

2. Is the hearing protection working? (CUFF)

3. How do I reduce noise?

1. Do I have a workplace noise problem? (Shout)

2. Is the hearing protection working? (CUFF)

3. How do I reduce noise? (Next time)

Preventing Stress in Construction



Mark Ashby

Senior Policy Advisor, Construction Division
HSE



WORKING MINDS

MAKE IT ROUTINE

→ REACH OUT → RECOGNISE → RESPOND → REFLECT →

Preventing Work Related Stress in Construction

Mark Ashby
Senior Policy Advisor
Health and Safety Executive
Construction Division

What I will cover

- Mental health in construction and HSE's role
- HSE Working Minds campaign

The Video has been removed from this part of the presentation

Background

- Stress depression and anxiety accounts for **27%** of all work-related illness in construction industry
- Tight deadlines identified as the number **1** cause of poor mental health (CN Mind Matters Survey 2022)
- **36%** of workers felt compelled to work despite suffering with their mental health (CN Mind Matters Survey 2022)
- More than **1 in 10** workers said they took time out because of either mental health problems or unmanageable stress, or both. And almost **3 in 5** said they did not disclose the true reason to their employer (CN Mind Matters Survey 2022)

Common Stressors in Construction



- Demanding workloads
- Long hours
- Tight deadlines
- Excessive travelling and commuting
- Client demands
- Working away from home
- Bullying and Harassment
- Drugs and alcohol
- Poor welfare facilities
- Work Environment Issues (such as noise and other hazards, weather conditions)
- Late payments
- Emails etc.
- Material shortages and inflation




Prevent, Promote and Support

WORKING MINDS

MAKE IT ROUTINE

→ REACH OUT → RECOGNISE → RESPOND → REFLECT →

Prevent work-related stress
to promote, support and
sustain good mental health
in the workplace

A decorative graphic in the bottom right corner consisting of a grid of small, light grey dots arranged in a roughly triangular shape.

WORKING MINDS

MAKE IT ROUTINE

→ REACH OUT → RECOGNISE → RESPOND → REFLECT

WORKING

WORKING MINDS

MAKE IT ROUTINE

REACH OUT → RECOGNISE → RESPOND → REFLECT

We're calling for a **culture change** across Britain's workplaces where **recognising and responding to the signs of stress** becomes as **routine** as managing workplace safety.

Employers often **not aware of their legal duties** or how to recognise and respond to the signs of stress

Risks from work-related stress are not treated in the workplace the same way as physical risks are.



Why take action?

- Stress can lead to chronic physical and mental health conditions that can seriously impact workers health
- It's a legal duty for employers
- It's good for your business
- It's the right thing to do

WORKING MINDS

MAKE IT ROUTINE

REACH OUT → RECOGNISE → RESPOND → REFLECT

- Reach out
- Recognise
- Respond
- Reflect
- Make Routine



- Demands
- Control
- Support
- Relationships
- Role
- Change



What should small construction businesses be doing?

- Be aware of the key issues and the importance of good mental health at work.
- Use the talking toolkit and other tools to start having a conversation about / assessing the risks in their workplace
- To start to act on key findings by taking positive action
- Address other important contributory issues such as poor environmental factors (like welfare and noise)
- Co-operate, co-ordinate and communicate with all involved in a project. (CDM)



Help and resources

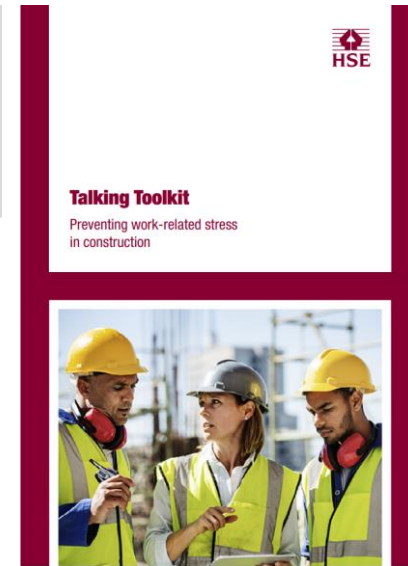
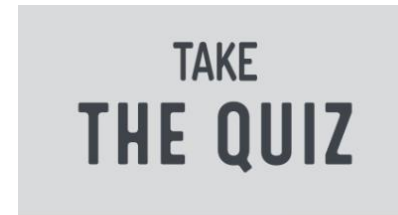
Working Minds and the 5Rs:
www.workright.campaign.gov.uk

- [HSE mobile app](#)
- [Talking Toolkits](#)
- [Risk assessment template](#)
- [HSE Management Standards](#)
- [Become a Working Minds champion](#)
(monthly updates)

[Twitter](#) @H_S_E

[Facebook](#) @hsegovuk

[LinkedIn](#) health and safety executive



WORKING MINDS
MAKE IT ROUTINE
REACH OUT → RECOGNISE → RESPOND → REFLECT



Talking Toolkit

Preventing work-related stress
in construction



Thank you for
listening
and any questions?



WORKING MINDS

MAKE IT ROUTINE

REACH OUT → RECOGNISE → RESPOND → REFLECT

Quiz Master; Construction Edition

Please access
**Quiz Master; Construction
Edition** with this QR Code;



Alternatively, please visit
<https://app.sli.do/>
and enter the following event code;

2594313

SEE YOU AT 11.20AM

ACTION ON SITE HEALTH SCOTLAND

Supported by:



health in
CONSTRUCTION
leadership group



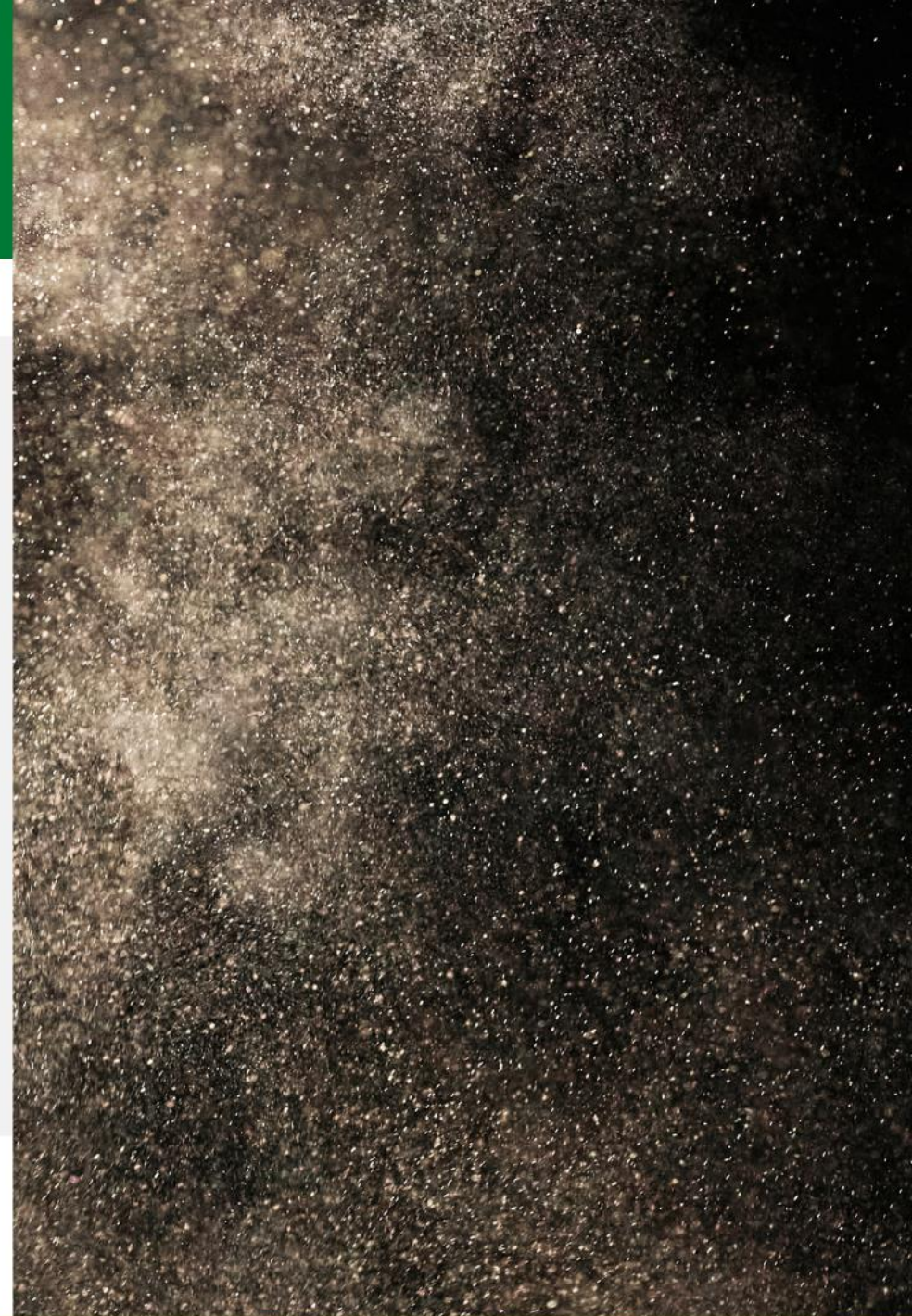
 RVTGROUP

Construction Dust and 20 years of COSHH; Are We in Control?



Robert Bradford

Senior Occupational Health, and Safety Advisor
BAM Nuttall





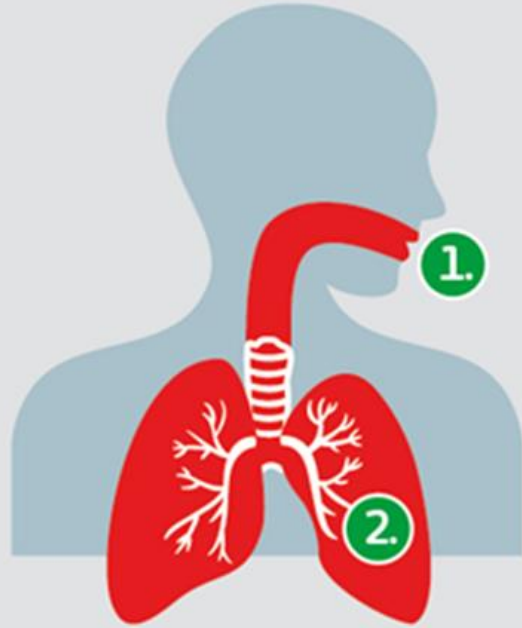
**20 Years of CoSHH
Are we in 'Control'?**



Would we consider this as acceptable?



Would we react in the same way to these?

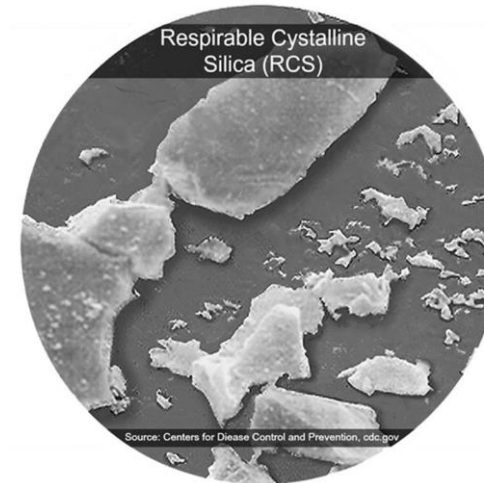
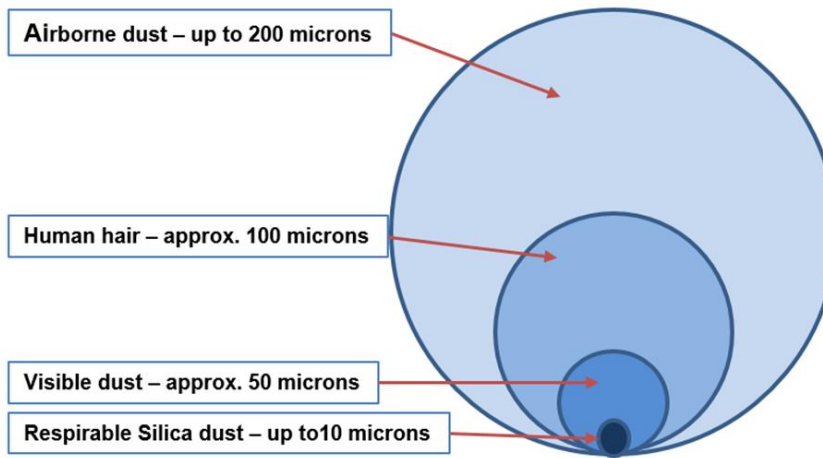


1. Inhalable dust

breathed in the nose or mouth;
usually cleared via mucus.

2. Respirable dust

small enough to get deep into
the lungs, in the alveoli.



Freshly cut or broken
Silica dust has sharp
edges

1 μ m (micrometre) = 1 micron =
0.001mm

THE RELATIVE SIZE OF PARTICLES

From the COVID-19 pandemic to the U.S. West Coast wildfires, some of the biggest threats now are also the most microscopic.

A particle needs to be 10 microns (μm) or less before it can be inhaled into your respiratory tract. But just how small are these specks?

Here's a look at the relative sizes of some familiar particles >



SOURCES Cleanstream, Doris Lovetay, EPA, Financial Times, News Medical, Science Direct, SCMR, Susan Sokolowski, Petroclass, U.S. Dept. of Energy
COLLABORATORS RESEARCH + WRITING: Carren Ang, Ivan Ghosh | **DESIGN + ART DIRECTION** Herbert Schell



[f](https://www.facebook.com/visualcapitalist)
[▶](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC8X0pTz11Y3g3y19-Ve5t8Q) /visualcapitalist
 [@visualcap](https://www.instagram.com/visualcap)
[▶](https://www.tiktok.com/@visualcapitalist) visualcapitalist.com

Comparison



5.0



0.1

Respirable Crystalline Silica



0.1

Lead (fume or dust)



0.15

EH 40 Milligrammes per cubic metre of air, time weighted average over 8 hours

 Kerbstone Uncontrolled



70 mg/m³

Share

MORE VIDEOS

0:09 / 0:21

0 mg/m³ CC

YouTube



HSE Kerbstone Uncontrolled

70 mg/m³

Share

0 mg/m³ - 0.1

MORE VIDEOS

0:14 / 0:21

CC YouTube





Dry Sweeping



5 mg/m³

Share

MORE VIDEOS

0:02 / 0:21

0 mg/m³

0.1

CC Settings YouTube

Control of substances hazardous to health

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended)



Approved Code of Practice and guidance

Construction dust

HSE Information sheet

Construction dust is not just a nuisance; it can seriously damage your health and some types can eventually even kill. Regularly breathing these dusts over a long time can therefore cause life-changing lung diseases.

This sheet tells employers what they need to know to prevent or adequately control construction dust risks. It also provides advice for safety representatives and workers.

Construction dust

This is a general term used to describe different dusts that you may find on a construction site. There are three main types:

- silica dust – created when working on silica-containing materials like concrete, mortar and sandstone (also known as respirable crystalline silica or RCS);
- wood dust – created when working on softwood, hardwood and wood-based products like MDF and plywood;
- lower toxicity dusts – created when working on materials containing very little or no silica. The most common include gypsum (eg in plasterboard), limestone, marble and dolomite.

Health risks

Anyone who breathes in these dusts should know the damage they can do to the lungs and airways. The main dust-related diseases affecting construction workers are:

- lung cancer;
- silicosis;
- chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD);
- asthma.

Some lung diseases, like advanced silicosis or asthma, can come on quite quickly.

Construction Information Sheet No 36 (Revision 2)



Figure 1 Common tasks like cutting can create very high dust levels.

However, most of these diseases take a long time to develop. Dust can build up in the lungs and harm them gradually over time. The effects are often not immediately obvious. Unfortunately, by the time it is noticed the total damage done may already be serious and life changing. It may mean permanent disability and early death.

Construction workers have a high risk of developing these diseases because many common construction tasks can create high dust levels. Over 500 construction workers are believed to die from exposure to silica dust every year. The amounts needed to cause this damage are not large. The largest amount of silica someone should be breathing in a day **after using the right controls** is shown below next to the penny.



Figure 2 Your maximum daily silica exposure is tiny when compared to a penny.

1 of 6 pages

Construction Dust: Inspection and Enforcement Guidance

Open Government status

Fully Open

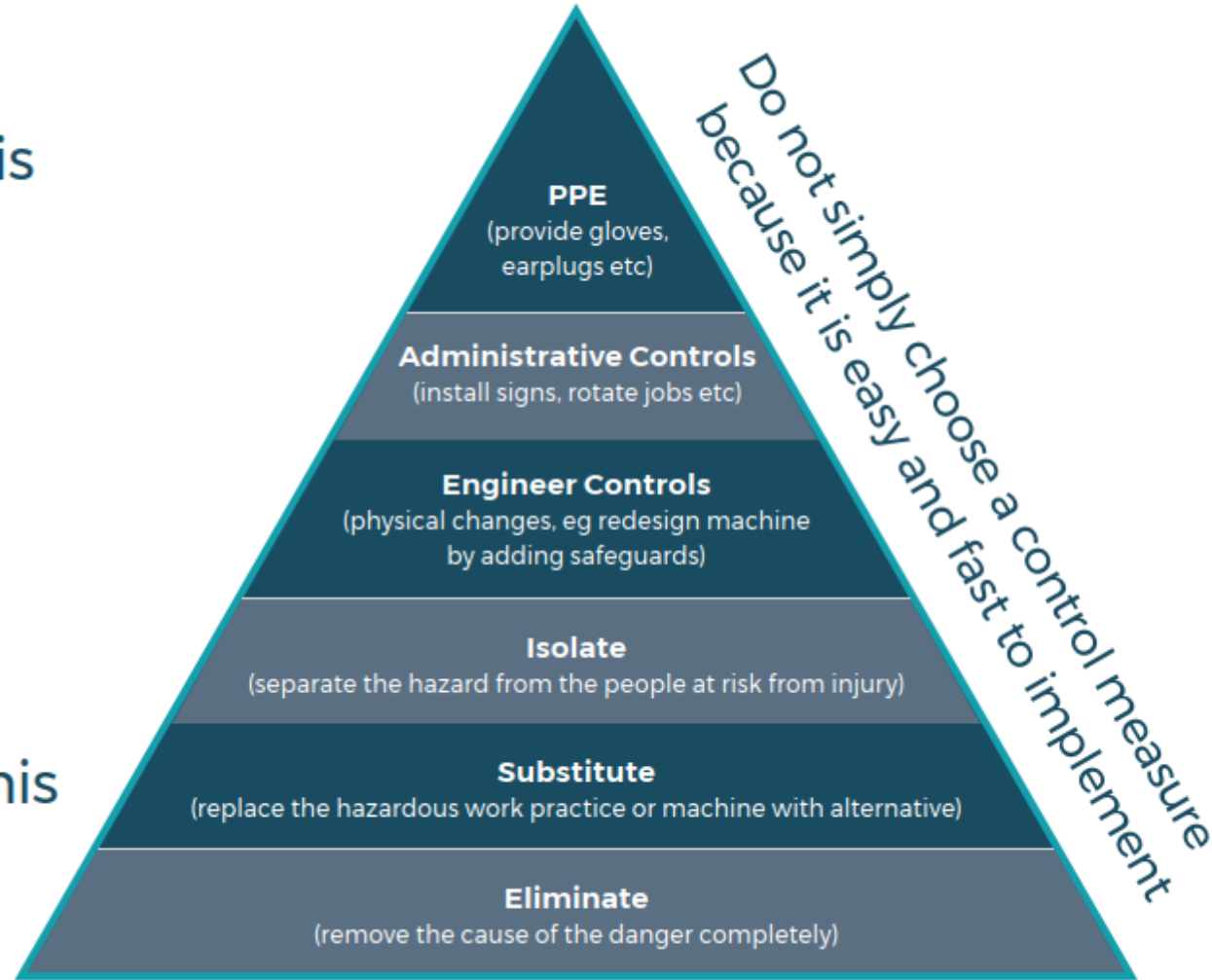
Target audience

FOD Construction Inspectors (Bands 0-4)
SG Specialist (Occupational Hygiene) Inspectors (Bands 0-3)

Do less of this



Do more of this



Containment enclosures and extract units



Cutting enclosure



Construction enclosure



Maxi enclosure

Posable
capture head
extract unit

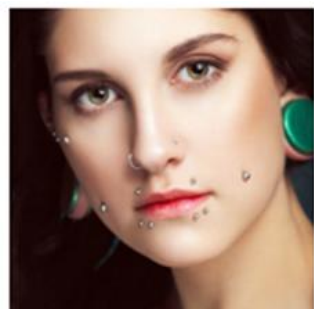


Dust extraction



Dust extraction &
negative pressure







BAM Nuttall management system
Safety form

SFXXX Tight fitting RPE Permit

The use of any RPE must be IN ADDITION to appropriate engineering controls for the task / activity.

Contract name:		Contract no:	
Date:		Permit no:	

As a result of risk assessment* the use of a tight fitting respirator is deemed appropriate for the following activity: *(attach RA, CoSHH assessment and detail engineering controls)*

At location(s):

Testing, Suitability and Duration: If the answer is 'No' to any question – the permit cannot be issued

The wearer is free from pre-existing medical condition affecting their breathing?	Yes	No
Evidence of recent face fit testing for make and model (& size) proposed?	Yes	No
The wearer is clean shaven in the area of the mask seal? (NOTE)	Yes	No
The task will require continuous wearing for less than 1 hour?	Yes	No
The tight fitting RPE is compatible with other PPE? (E.g. eye protection)	Yes	No

Details of individual who will wear the tight fitting RPE

Name:		
Employer:		
Type of tight fitting RPE to be used:	Manufacturer / make	
	Model (& size) (from face fit test cert.)	
	Filter type (from CoSHH assessment)	

Permit Validity – can only be issued for single shift where clean shaven need has been established (NOTE)

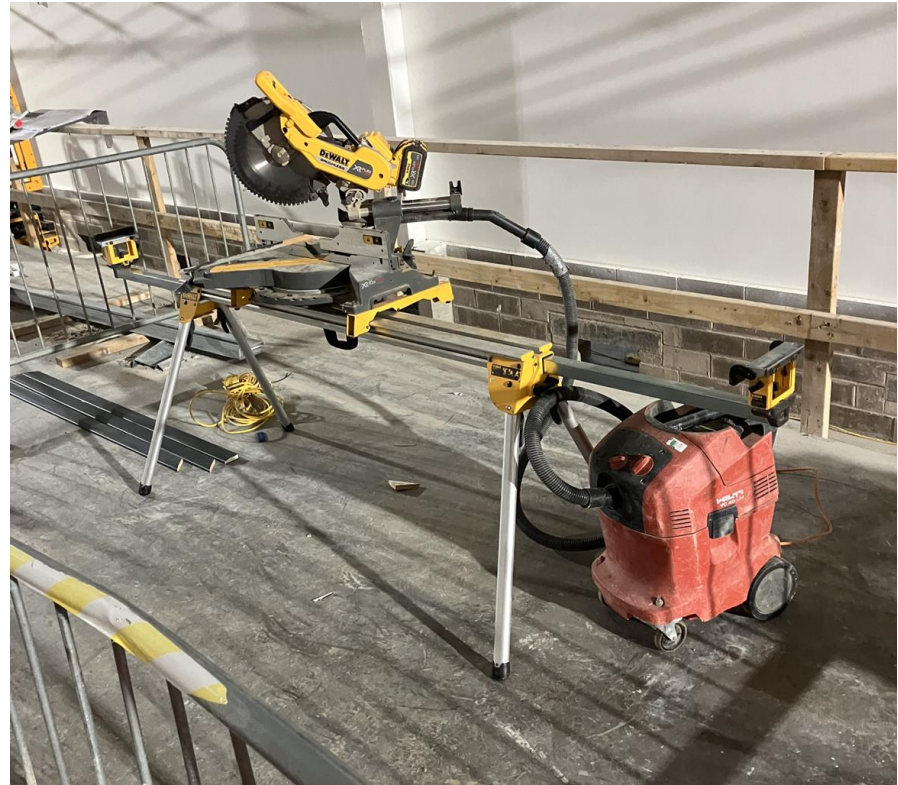
Date & time of issue:	Date	Time
On behalf of BAM Nuttall by:	Print	Sign
Expiry date		Expiry time

Receipt of Permit

RPE wearer	Print	Sign
Task supervisor	Print	Sign
Date		

Risk Assessment* [RPE selector tool - Healthy Working Lives](#) OR process within HSG 53 Section 3
NOTE – H&S legislation cannot be used to require an individual to be clean shaven.

- Notes:
- Permits are to be numbered consecutively.
 - Copies of completed permits are to be filed



Engineering controls



Engineering controls



Engineering controls



Silica - the next asbestos?



This is not an official publication of the House of Commons or the House of Lords. It has not been approved by either House or its committees. All-Party Parliamentary Groups are informal groups of Members of both Houses with a common interest in particular issues. The views expressed in this report are those of the Group.

For people, not profit

All Party Parliamentary Group
For Respiratory Health
Report published Feb 2020
Revised January 2023

APPG Report

Improving Silicosis Outcomes in the UK



January 2023

Tackling MSDs Head On



George Mosey

Head of Health and Safety Europe
Laing O' Rourke





LAING O'ROURKE

Tackling Occupational Ill Health through MMC

George Mosey
Head of Health & Safety, Europe

Traditional construction

- Uncontrolled noise levels, defaulting to poor attenuation & PPE
- Poor air quality and airborne particulates / dust
- Poor mechanisation - increases manual handling, MSD's, HAVS and RSI exposure
- Reduced cleanliness resulting in risk of contamination
- Increased confined space / restricted working, leading to poor ergonomics
- Exposure to UV & extremes of temperature
- Mental ill health and work related stress



- In 2021 the HSE reported 74,000 construction workers continued to suffer from work-related ill health.
- Of these 54% related to Musculoskeletal disorders, 27% related to stress, depression or anxiety and 19% other conditions.
- There were 39 fatalities; around 50% of these were from falls from height.



Insanity is doing the same thing, over and over again, but expecting different results.....

We need to rethink Construction...

Modern Methods of Construction (MMC)

“Modern Methods of Construction’ (MMC) is a wide term, embracing a range of offsite manufacturing techniques that provide alternatives to traditional building methodologies.

MMC can range from whole assets being constructed from factory-built volumetric modules, through to the use of innovative techniques for laying concrete and installing finishes”.

Design for Manufacture and Assembly (DfMA) – ‘off-site’

70:60:30

QUALITY

70% of
components are
manufactured
offsite

PRODUCTIVITY

60% reduction
in required staff
and workforce
on site

CERTAINTY

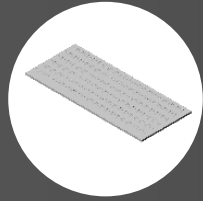
30%
improvement in
schedule

Deployable volumetric products

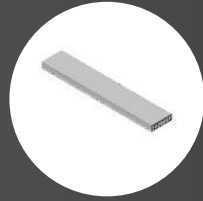
Structural



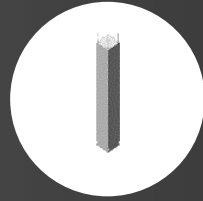
Delta Beams



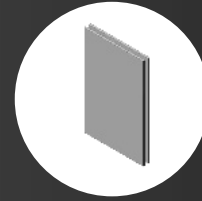
Lattice Slabs



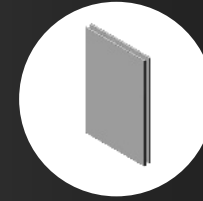
Hollow core Slabs



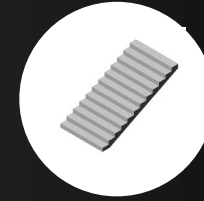
Precast Columns



Precast Twin wall



Precast Solid wall

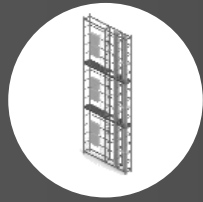


Precast Stairs

MEICA



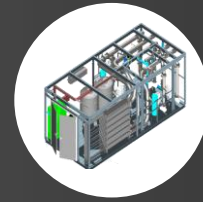
Service Cupboards



Modular Distribution



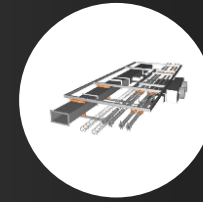
Plant Skids



Energy Centres



Modular Wiring

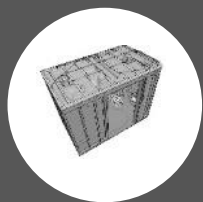


Air Handling Units

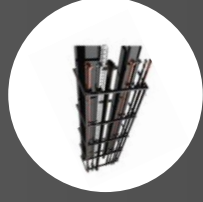


Pipework Spools

Arch. & Fac.



Bathroom Pods



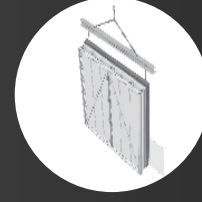
Modular Lifts



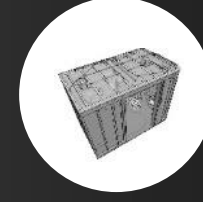
Single Skin Facades



Unitised Facades



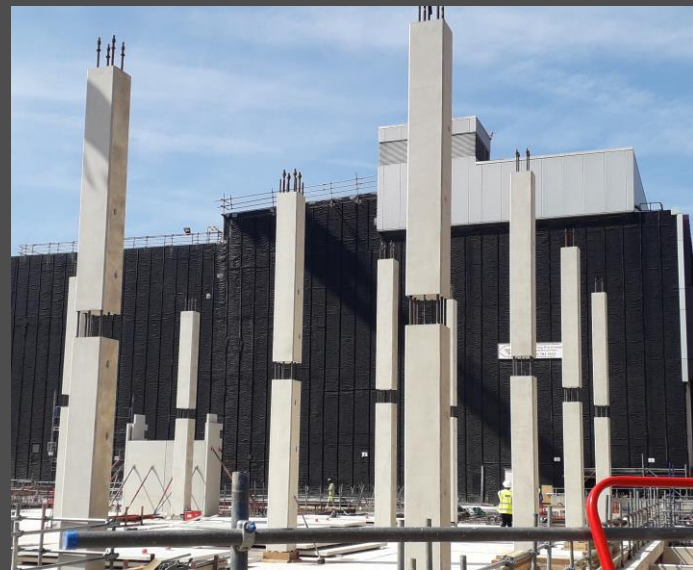
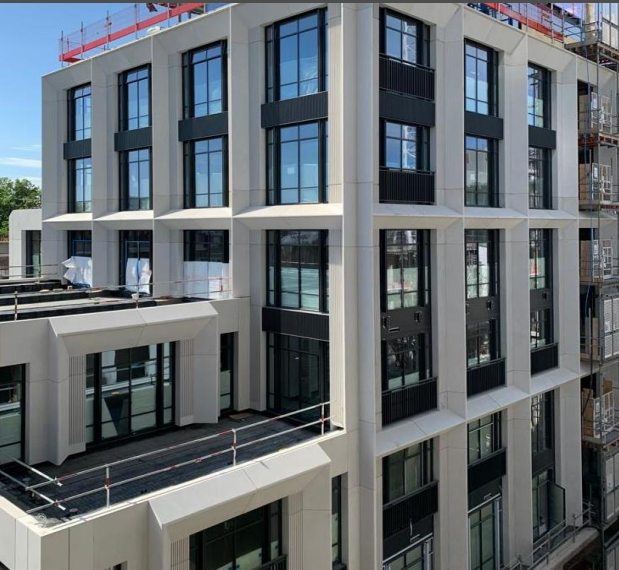
Smartwall



Kitchen Pods

Products





The compelling case for change in construction





Crossrail DfMA

H&S benefits

Tottenham Court Road – Insitu

- Installation team - 57
- ‘Tunnel’ hours – 36,882
- Safety incidents – 3

‘Traditionally manual’

Liverpool street - DfMA

- Installation team - 7
- ‘Tunnel’ hours – 2,973
- Safety incidents – 0

‘Mechanically enabled’



Offsite Manufacture and MMC



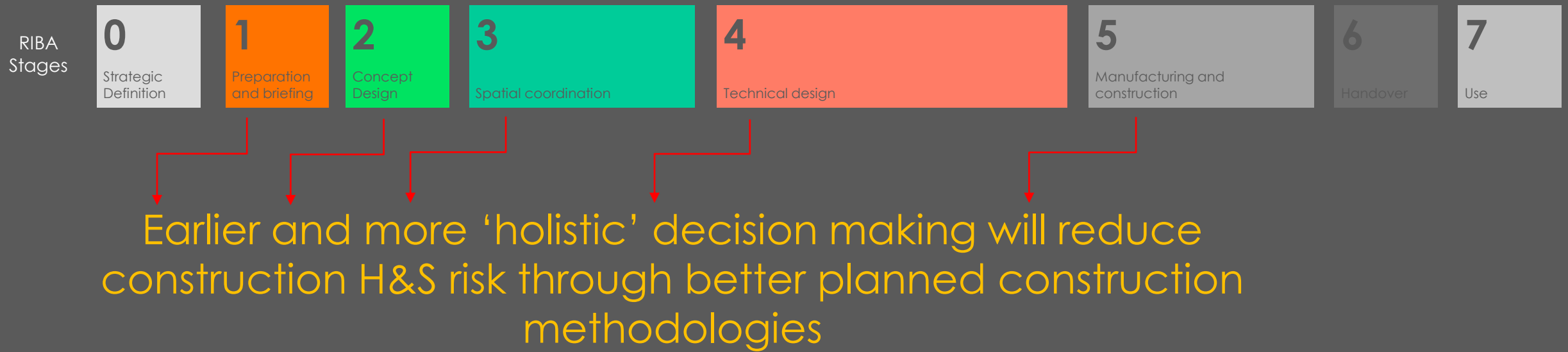
“Dynamic and unpredictable work environments”

“Static, controlled and consistent facilities”

Better protects the long term health of our people

Earlier 'Engineered Safety'

- A 'manufacturing mindset' demands earlier decision making
- Where we can Engineer out risk and Engineer in health



Occupational Health benefits from MMC

NOISE

Reduced noise exposure through engineered acoustic control measures for work process

MANUAL HANDLING

Reduction in manual handling & associated MSD's through the mechanisation of work processes

ERGONOMICS

Improved work environment reduces RSI through engineered production lines & ergonomic workstations



RESPIRATORY

Reduced respiratory risks through the reduction in cutting / drilling & the use of on tool extraction & control of welding operations through the use of LEV

HAND-ARM VIBRATION

Reduced vibration exposure through the reduction in cutting / drilling & the use of engineered solutions that eliminate repetitive tasks

ENVIRONMENT

Reduction in UV & extreme temperature exposure by working in a thermally controlled environment

A manufacturing environment

- Standardised components improves handling, access and erection practices
- Delineation of work areas improves logistics and ergonomic working
- Job rotation minimises repetition of tasks, while developing a multi-skilled workforce
- Exclusive mechanical handling of materials
- Local workforce with flexible shift patterns
- Enhanced welfare facilities





Our vision for supporting our people

35 : 46 : 50/50

Hours per
week

Weeks per
year

Gender
balance

2030

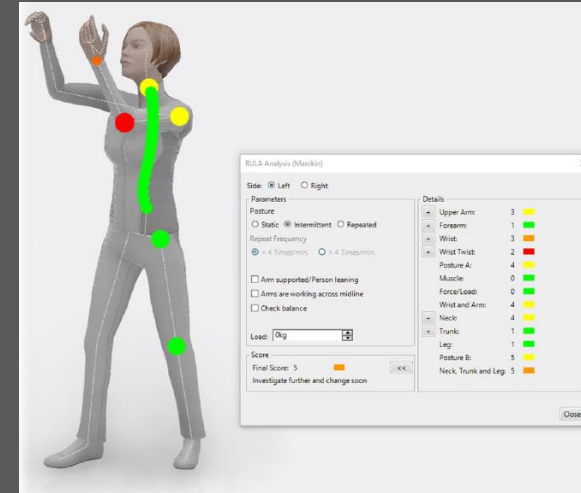
Sustainable and diverse workforce, locally employed with first-class wellbeing support.
Supporting skills advancement from **'Trades to Technicians'**.

Kinematics simulation

Ergonomic audits – Rapid upper limb assessments

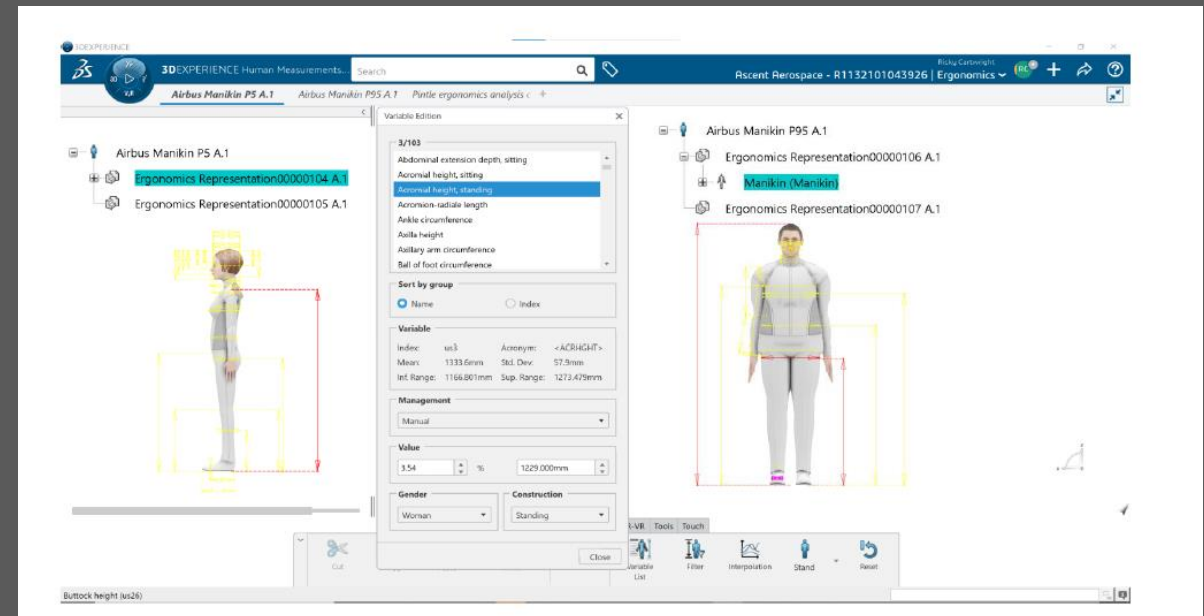


- Used to identify Ergonomic risk factors associated with MSD's
- Measures the amount of risk among workers
- Can be use to reduce risk of injury around repetitive site tasks
- Reduces time lost through work related injuries
- Borrowed from Manufacturing environments



Specifications for Ergonomics in Production

Number	Name	P5 [mm]	P95 [mm]
1.1	Grip reach (forward)	587	815
1.3	Grip reach (up)	1840	2205
1.4	Body height	1494	1855
1.5	Eye height	1393	1735
1.6	Shoulder height	1229	1550
1.7	Elbow height	913	1175
1.8	Crotch height	710	905
1.9	Grip height (down)	647	825
1.10	Hip width (standing)	299	400
2.1	Body height (sitting)	772	965
2.2	Eye height (sitting)	673	855
2.6	Lower leg foot length	356	490
2.8	Buttock hollow-of-the-knee length	450	540
2.9	Buttock knee length	530	655
2.12	Elbow width	346	555
2.13	Hip width (sitting)	312	460





Proof of concept ergonomic assessment of Smartwall installation on The Grange Hospital design

How can we collectively accelerate our experience of MMC to realise the significant H&S benefits?



THE POWER OF EXPERIENCE

LAINGOROURKE.COM



Implementing Best Practice On Site; A Contractor's Perspective



Stewart Morrison

Group Health and Safety Manager
Ogilvie Group



Case Study – Construction of Block Work Lift Shaft



Case Study – Construction of Block Work Lift Shaft



HAND-ARM VIBRATION EXPOSURE CALCULATOR Version 3 June 2005

Tool or process	Vibration magnitude m/s ² r.m.s.	Exposure points per hour	Time to reach EAV 2.5 m/s ² A(B)		Time to reach ELV 5 m/s ² A(B)		Exposure duration		Partial exposure m/s ² A(B)	Partial exposure points
			hours	minutes	hours	minutes	hours	minutes		
Tool or process 1										
Tool or process 2										
Tool or process 3										
Tool or process 4										
Tool or process 5										
Tool or process 6										

Instructions for use:
 Enter vibration magnitudes and exposure durations in the white areas.
 To calculate, press the Enter key, or move the cursor to a different cell.
 The results are displayed in the yellow areas.
 To clear all cells, click on the 'Reset' button.
 For more information, click the HELP tab below.

Daily exposure m/s² A(B)

Total exposure points

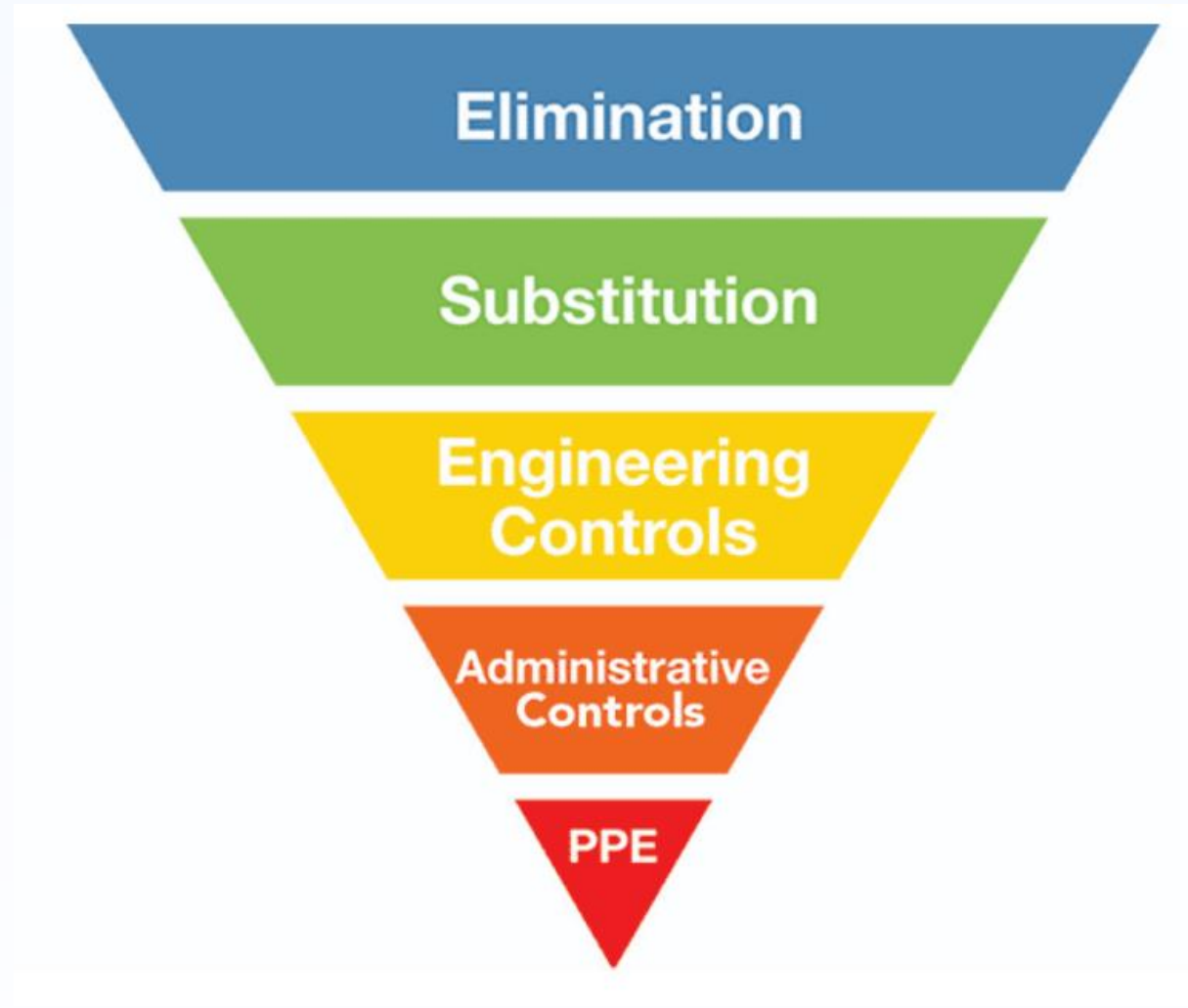
Reset

Warning risk of high noise levels

Ear protection must be worn



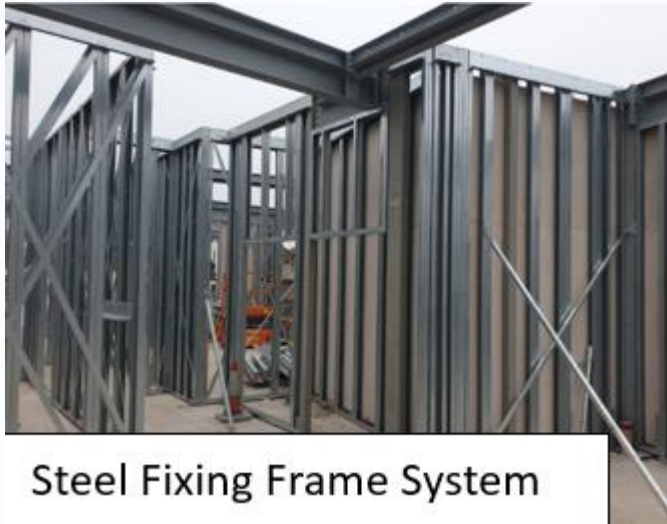
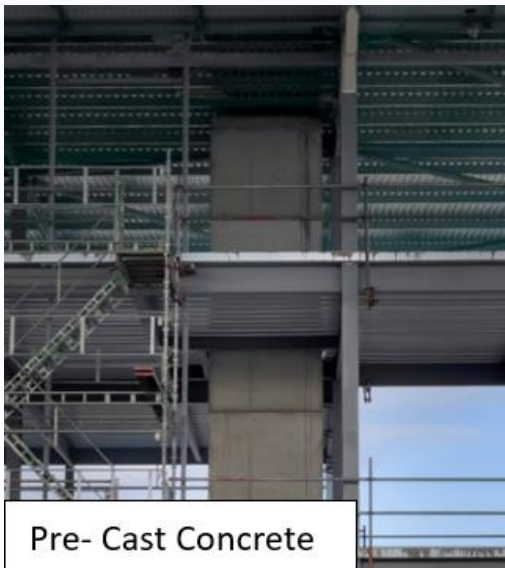
Case Study – Construction of Block Work Lift Shaft



Case Study – Construction of Block Work Lift Shaft



Elimination/ Substitution ?



Case Study – Construction of Block Work Lift Shaft

Substitution/Engineering Controls ?



Selecting the lightest block that meets performance criteria for the design

440mm x 215mm x 100mm (**4" Block**) – Weights all usually less than 20kg

440mm x 215mm x 140mm (**6" Block**) – Weights range from **19kg – 28kg** due to strength/ density/ sound/ thermal/ fire requirements.

Brand Name	Dimensions	Compressive Strength	Density Type	Weight	Cost
AI 1862	440 x 215 x 140mm	7.3 N	Medium	21.1 KG	£6.00
AI 1764	440 x 215 x 140mm	7.3 N	Dense	26.5 KG	£2.90

Case Study – Construction of Block Work Lift Shaft

Substitution/Engineering Controls ?

Cement Mortar/ Mixing



V



Case Study – Construction of Block Work Lift Shaft

Elimination/ Substitution



Design out the need to cut by using dimensions that suit standard block sizes and half block sizes





Block Splitters



Case Study – Construction of Block Work Lift Shaft

GUIDE TO VIBRATION AND NOISE

TOOL	USED FOR	SAFE WORKING TIME (Vibration)	MAXIMUM WORKING TIME (Vibration)	NOISE LEVELS GENERATED (at 1 metre)
<p><u>Cut Off Saw</u></p> 	<p>Used for cutting metal, brick, stone and masonry products.</p>	<p>Vibration Magnitude 3.9m/s</p>		<p>109 dB(A)</p> 
		<p>3hrs 17mins</p>	<p>13hrs 9 mins</p>	

Case Study – Construction of Block Work Lift Shaft

Noise Control

Eliminate – Use Block Splitter?

Control Measures



Warning risk of high
noise levels

Ear protection
must be worn



Case Study – Construction of Block Work Lift Shaft

Vibration Exposure Control

Eliminate – Use Block Splitter?

Control Measures



STIHL[®]
Hand - Arm - Vibration: Calculator

	Maximum vibration magnitude $a_{hv,eq}$ [m/s ²]	Time to reach the exposure action value $A(8) = 2.5 \text{ m/s}^2$		Time to reach the exposure limit value $A(8) = 5 \text{ m/s}^2$		Exposure duration		Partial exposure $A(8)$ [m/s ²]
		hours	minutes	hours	minutes	hours	minutes	
Machine 1	3.9	3	17	13	9	1	30	1.4
Machine 2								
Machine 3								
Machine 4								
Machine 5								
Machine 6								

Instructions:
Enter the maximum vibration magnitudes and the daily exposure durations in the white areas.
To calculate, press the Enter key, or move the cursor to a different cell.
The results are displayed in the coloured areas.
To clear all cells, click the "Reset" button.

Reset

Daily exposure
 $A(8)$ [m/s²]
1.4

No action required.

Case Study – Construction of Block Work Lift Shaft

Challenges

- **Challenge health issues in the same manner as we do with obvious safety breaches**
- **Big improvements required at design stages to eliminate the exposure to health risks**
- **Around 340,000 construction small/ medium enterprises and 1.4 million construction related workers in GB**
- **How many others are actually out there?**
- **What standards are they working to and how can this be improved?**

What do
YOU think?

How do we improve health control buy in from smaller contractors who are limited by cost?

How do we ensure that clients are factoring health investment into their tendering process?

How do contractors ensure a minimum health standard is in place on site?

**Your Digital Resource Pack will be
emailed to you after the event**

**However, if you have any
unanswered questions, please
contact us at;
marketing@rvtgroup.co.uk
and we will ensure it gets to the
right person**



THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING

ACTION ON
SITE HEALTH 
SCOTLAND

Supported by:

