

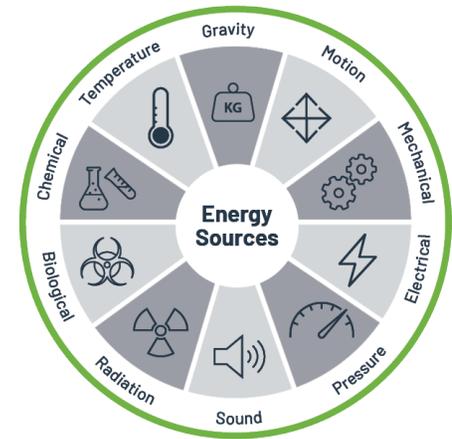
INTRODUCTION OF DAILY TOPIC:

The construction industry has made significant strides in safety over the decades, yet serious injuries and fatalities (SIFs) persist on jobsites across the nation. Per the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were 1,075 fatalities in the construction industry in 2023. Per OSHA's "Fatal/Focus Four," the leading causes of death in construction continue to be falls, struck-by incidents, electrocutions and caught-in/between hazards. These deaths are preventable and together we can make a difference.

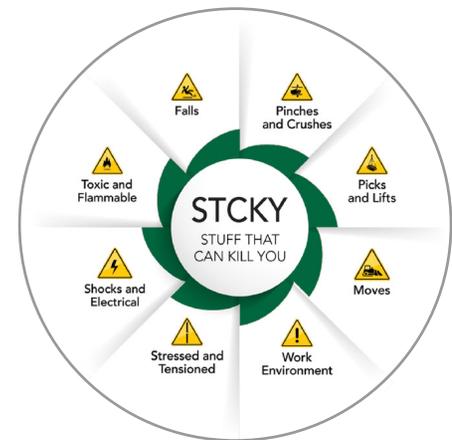
Construction Safety Week has long been a powerful show of force for bringing the industry together and represents a shared commitment across the construction industry. It reinforces that everyone from leadership to the skilled craft plays a vital role in creating a safer industry. This year's theme, All In Together, centers on three pillars: Recognize, Respond, Respect. This vision calls for deeper engagement, a mindset of continuous improvement, mutual accountability and collaboration between industry partners.

Recognizing the high energy hazards that are present on the project site is essential to addressing the high energy risks that lead to serious injuries and fatalities (SIFs). Effective controls can only be implemented when hazards are properly recognized. Early hazard recognition enables the timely implementation of effective controls. Hazard identification models including STCKY (Stuff That Can Kill You), High Hazards, High Energy (The Energy Wheel) and the Fatal/Focus Four support this process. These models focus on pinpointing energy sources that have the potential to cause serious injuries and fatalities (SIFs).

The Energy Wheel



The STCKY Wheel



CASE STUDY 1:

Imagine you are on a large commercial construction site, your crew was tasked with the installation of steel beams using a mobile crane. The environment is dynamic, with multiple trades working in close proximity and significant potential for energy release incidents.

Ask: What could go wrong here?

Think about – Gravity – A beam falling from the crane. Mechanical – Crane parts moving, slings under tension. Electrical – Power lines close by.

Ask: How do we keep everyone safe?

Here's what the team did: Clear the lift zone – No one under the load. Set up barriers and signs – Keep people out. Use alarms – Warn when the crane moves. Plan for crane location to have clearance of power lines.

What Happened?

A sling slipped. The beam shifted. **But...** No one was in the danger zone. No Injuries. No fatalities. **Why?** Because the hazards were recognized early and controls were in place.

Takeaway:

Before you start an activity, ask:

- What's the "stuff that can kill you" here?
- What can we do NOW to keep everyone out of harm's way?



CASE STUDY 2:

During a shift start meeting, the project manager joined a worker huddle to engage the crew in a discussion about safety risks for that specific day. The project manager asked the crew, what high energy hazards would they be facing on site during their upcoming shift? The intent was to encourage hazard recognition and reinforce safety awareness. In the moment the crew appeared puzzled and unsure how to answer the question. After some hesitation, one of the crew members responded with "slips, trips, and falls."

Ask: How else could the project manager ask the question?

Had the project manager instead asked, "What is the 'stuff that can kill you' today?"

- The phrasing would have resonated more directly with workers.
- Prompted identification of serious injury and fatality (SIF) hazards (Falls, struck-by, etc.).
- This would have created an opportunity to frame hazards using the energy model (Energy Wheel) which categorizes risks based on sources of energy (gravity, electrical, mechanical, chemical, etc.).

Ask: What are the positive outcomes that would have come from the discussion?

The positive outcomes that would have come from the discussion are:

- Worker Engagement – The crew would feel consulted and genuinely "heard."
- Shared Language – The workers would connect with the executive because the question was asked in familiar terms.
- Coaching Opportunity – The introduction of the Energy Wheel as a structured hazard awareness tool. There would be new insight into hazard recognition, planting the seed for future awareness.
- Long-Term Impact – Even a 'small' exchange like this could contribute to saving lives by improving hazard recognition culture.



WRAP UP:

The first case study demonstrates the importance of proactive hazard recognition and control measures in high-risk construction environments. By utilizing the Energy Wheel, the safety team effectively recognized multiple sources of hazardous energy and implemented layered protections, including exclusion zones, physical barriers, and alert systems.

The second case study introduces how critical communication is in strengthening safety culture. During the project review, executives sought to engage workers in recognizing daily hazards, but the use of unfamiliar terminology led to confusion and a limited response. By reframing the question in plain, relatable language using hazard identification models, teams can more effectively prompt recognition of SIF risks like falls or struck-by incidents. The benefits are clear: workers feel heard, teams build authentic connections, coaching moments emerge, and seeds of deeper hazard awareness are planted.

As an industry, we must unite to prioritize worker safety. Early identification of high energy hazards, combined with clear and effective communication using hazard identification models will not only protect workers but also foster a strong culture of care.