## CS11273 – BIM for Health and Safety, It's a No-Brainer

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### **Class summary**

Too many people are killed and injured in our industry each year, despite the best efforts of all parties concerned. While many are utilizing Building Information Modeling (BIM) for efficiency gains and improved profit margins, perhaps fewer are considering health and safety. Even in times of economic downturn, construction is still one of the largest industry sectors. It is also one of the most dangerous and hazardous, and, despite the rate of injuries over the last 20 years being significantly reduced, construction remains a high-risk industry in which to work.

Although it is not new, BIM has seen a huge uptake in interest in recent years. This is partly as a result of government mandates, but mainly due to great leaps in technology. The incorporation of health and safety into BIM is neither something which is the exclusive preserve of the "technology generation," nor is it something which is beyond designers. It is, as modern parlance would have it, a no-brainer.



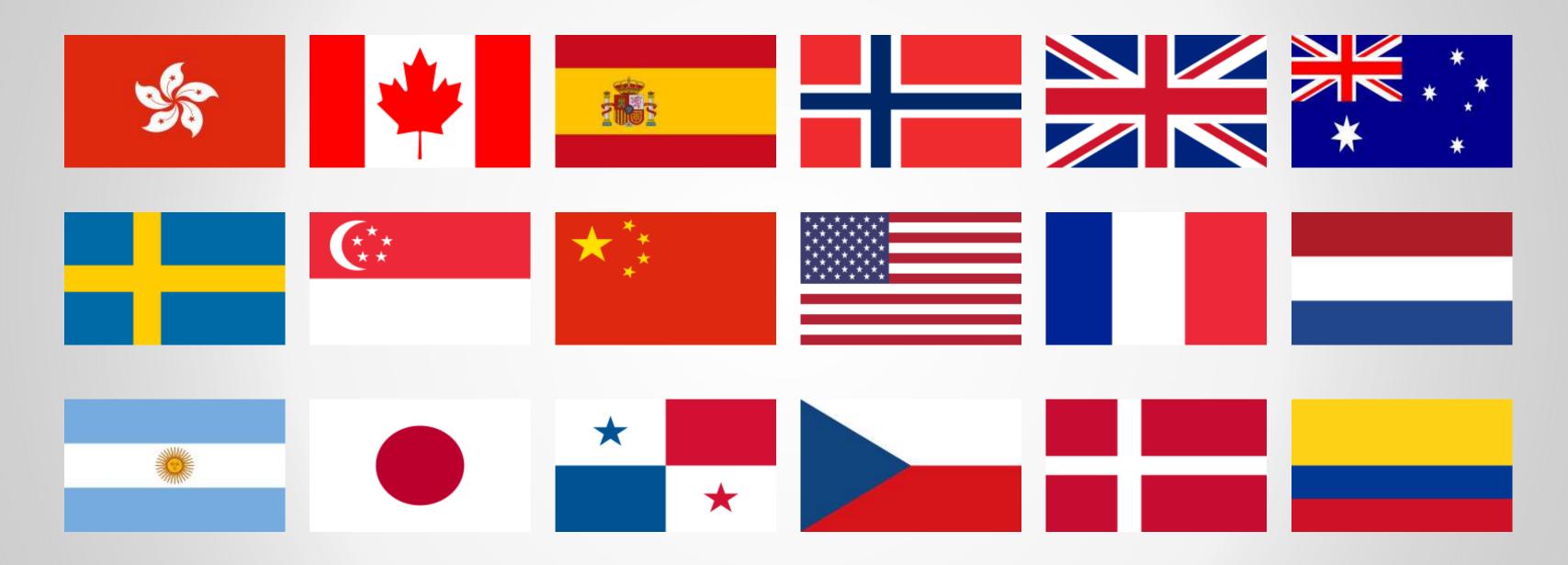
### Key learning objectives

#### At the end of this class, you will:

- Learn that a new approach to safety innovation is needed, and the potential to influence and prevent injuries decreases over time
- Understand some practical applications that can be developed at each stage of the construction process to improve health and safety
- Discover what information can be gathered and how can it be translated into something useful, which adds value
- Learn how BIM objects can play a fundamental part in information communication



### Thank you, tack, Merci, ありがとう, gracias, Děkuji



### Todays agenda

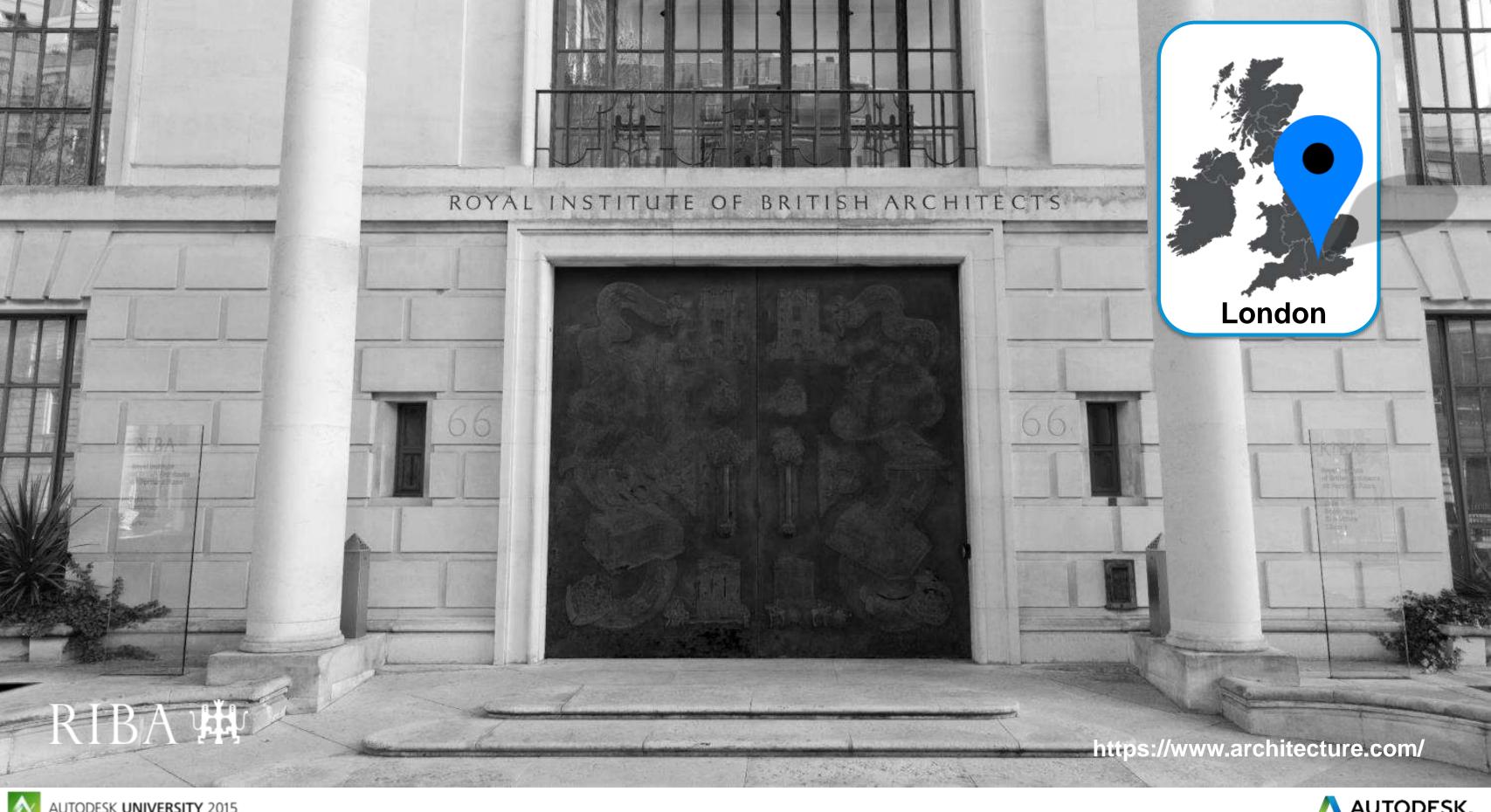
- 1 Setting the scene
- Opportunities for BIM and Health & Safety
- 3 H&S information within the BIM process
- 4 Interacting the model
- Recording and presenting hazards and risks



Before we start.... Who is this 





















ARCHITECTS IN EUROPE **ACCESS TO THE** INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE OF THE RESPONSIBLE **ABOUT US** ACTIVITIES POLICIES **PROFESSION PROFESSION** ARCHITECTURE THE VOICE OF ARCHITECTS IN **EUROPE** The Architects' Council of Europe (ACE) is the representative organisation for the architectural profession at European level. Its membership consists of regulatory and professional representative bodies throughout Europe. Through them, the ACE represents the interests of over 560,000 architects.

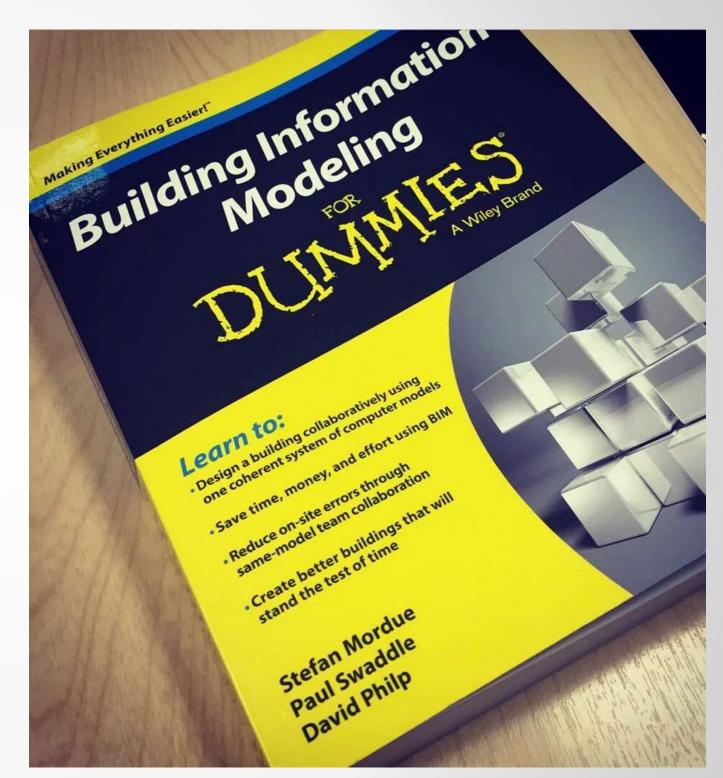
http://www.ace-cae.eu/



#### **Published author**



BIM for Construction Health and Safety (RIBA Publishing)

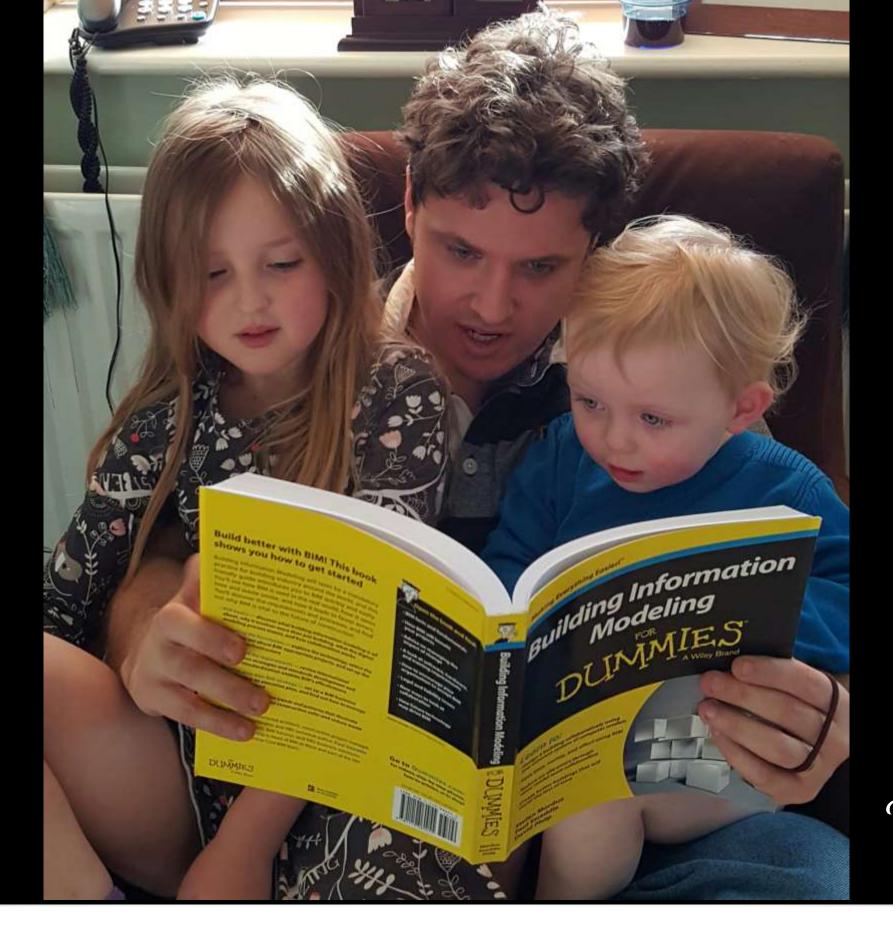


**Building Information Modeling for Dummies (Wiley)** 

### Setting the scene



## Once upon a time.....



In a land far, far away....

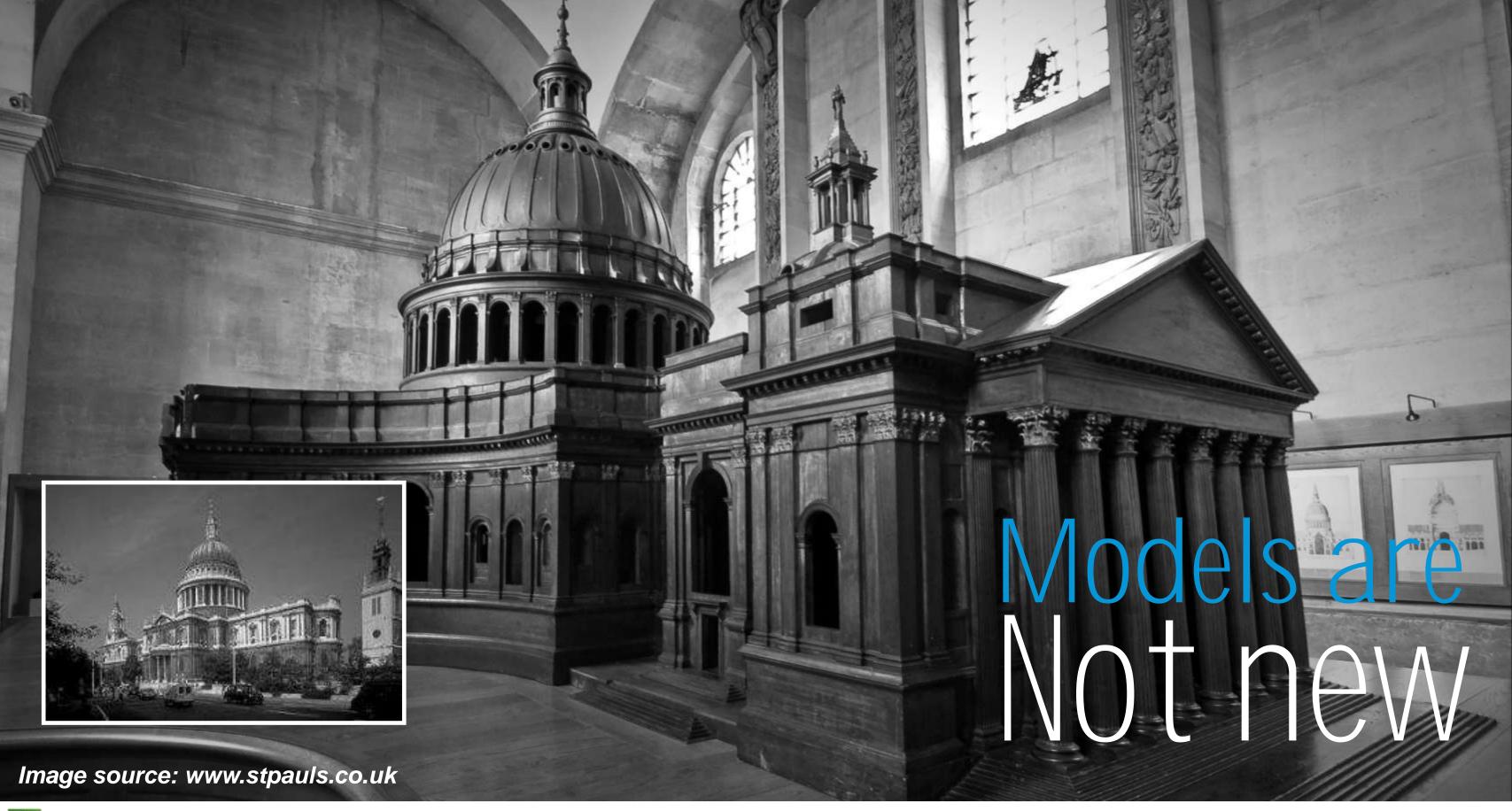




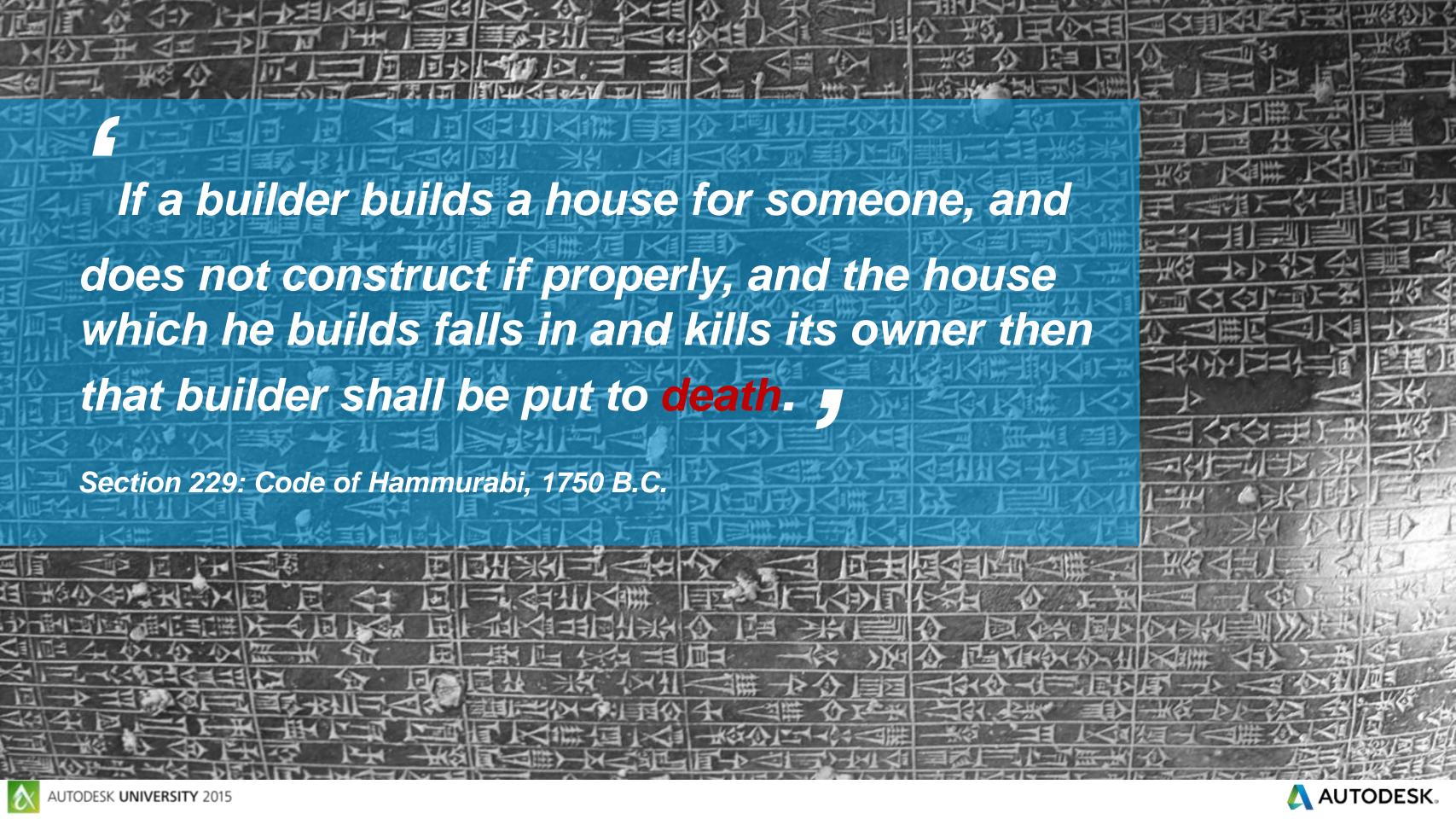
## What questions should we be asking?

- ? What information can be gathered
- ? How can it be translated into something useful
- ? New techniques & processes to be adopted?
- ? Can H&S info be embedded into BIM?
- ? What new skills are required?
- ? Digital Health & Safety file?

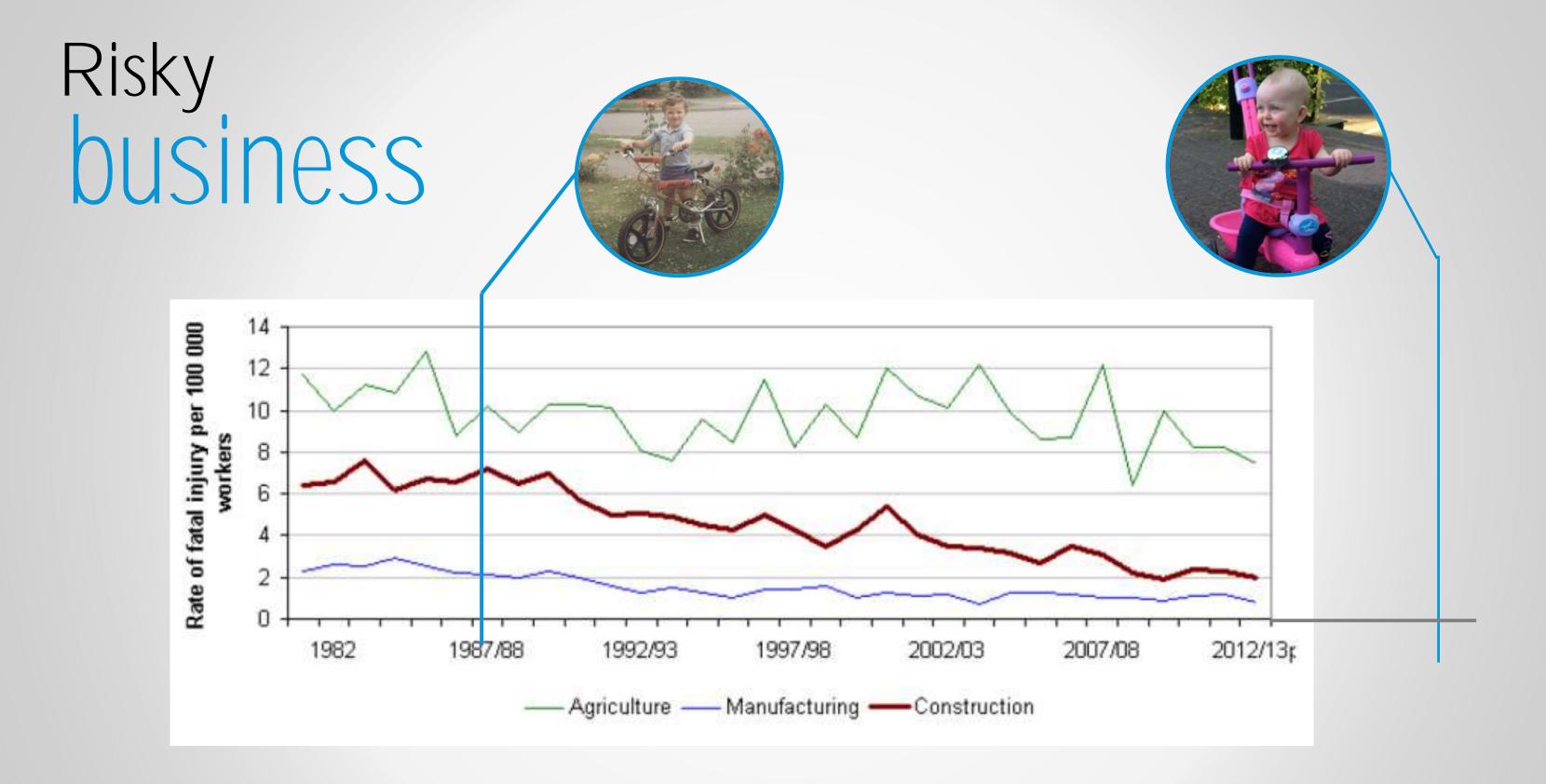










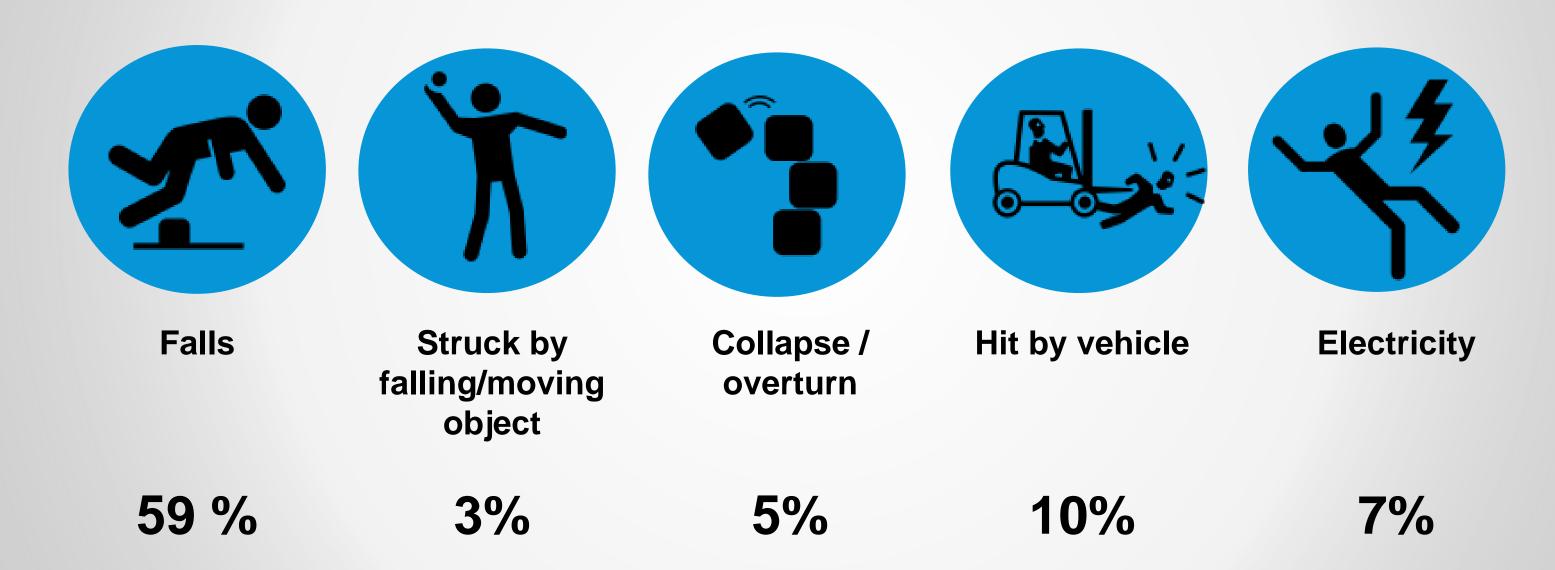


Source: HSE





## main causes Of worker fatalities

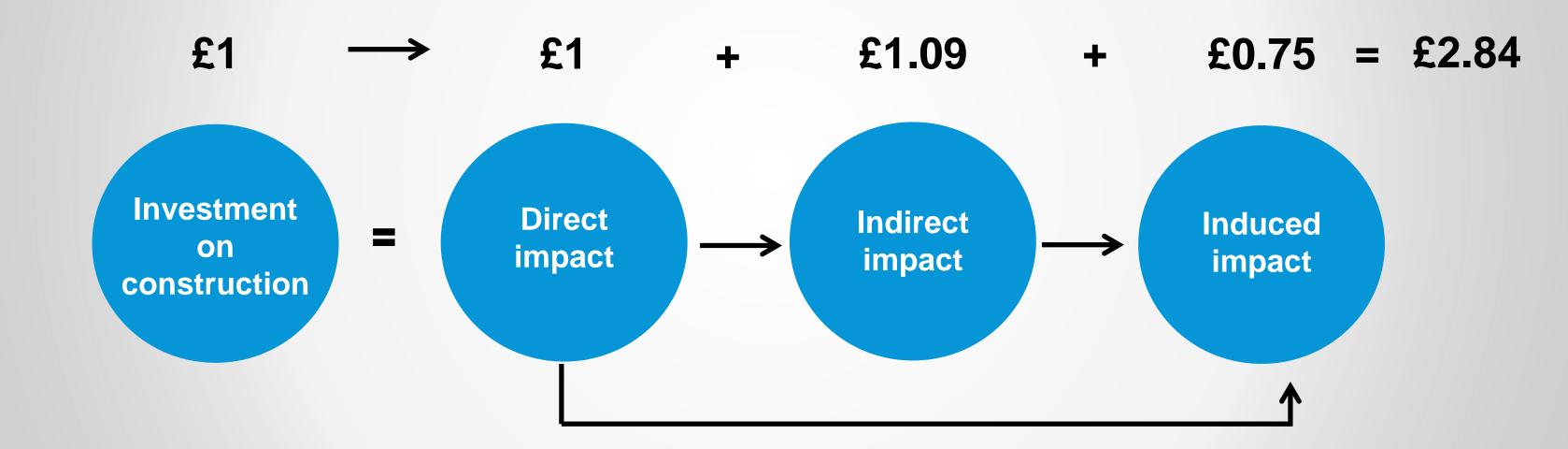


Source: HSE



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# impact on Economic activity



Source: ONS / UK contractors group





### **UK Government Construction Strategy**



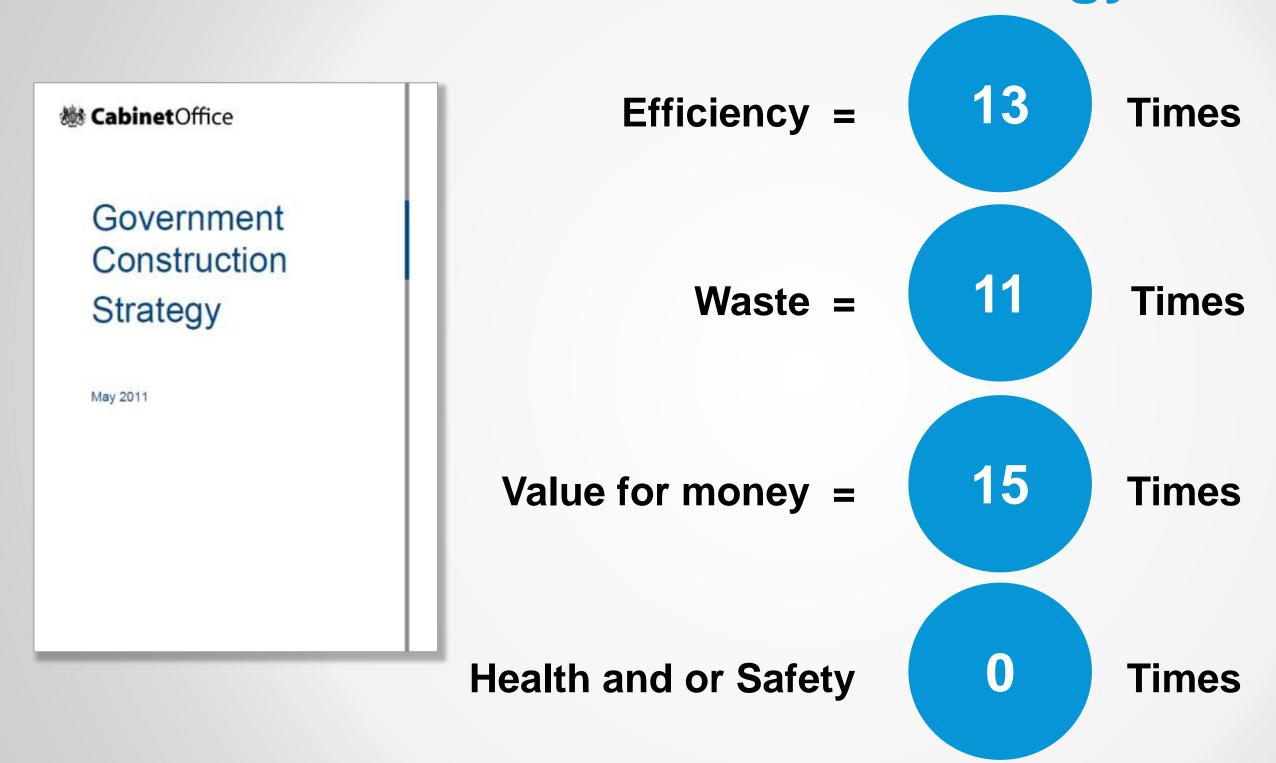
Construction Strategy

May 2011

- Contains nearly 50 strategy objectives
- Aims to reduce government construction projects by 15/20%
- Savings based on research recorded and published over many years
- Announced UK governments intention to mandate BIM level 2 by April 2016
- BIM is just one 'piece of the pie'

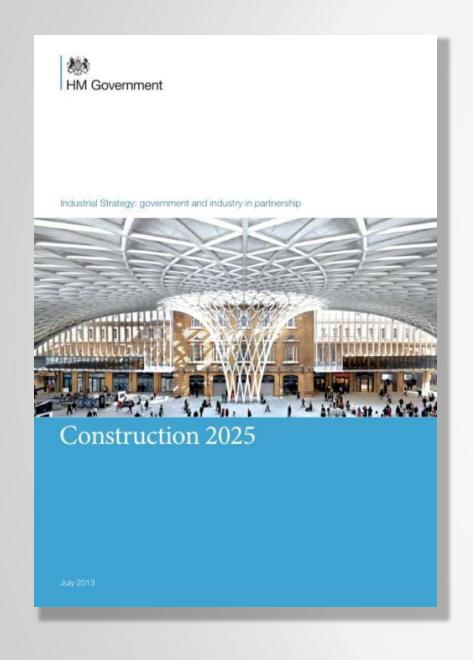


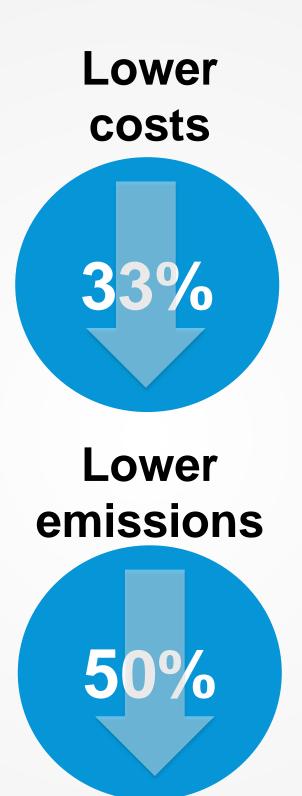
### **UK Government Construction Strategy**





#### **Construction 2025**









An industry that attracts and retains a diverse group of multi-talented people, operating under considerably safer and healthier conditions, that has become a sector of choice for young people inspiring them into rewarding professional and vocational careers.

**Construction 2025 Strategy** 

Our vision for 2025



Improve the image of the industry by inspiring young people and through a co-ordinated approach to health and safety and improving performance in the domestic repair and maintenance market.

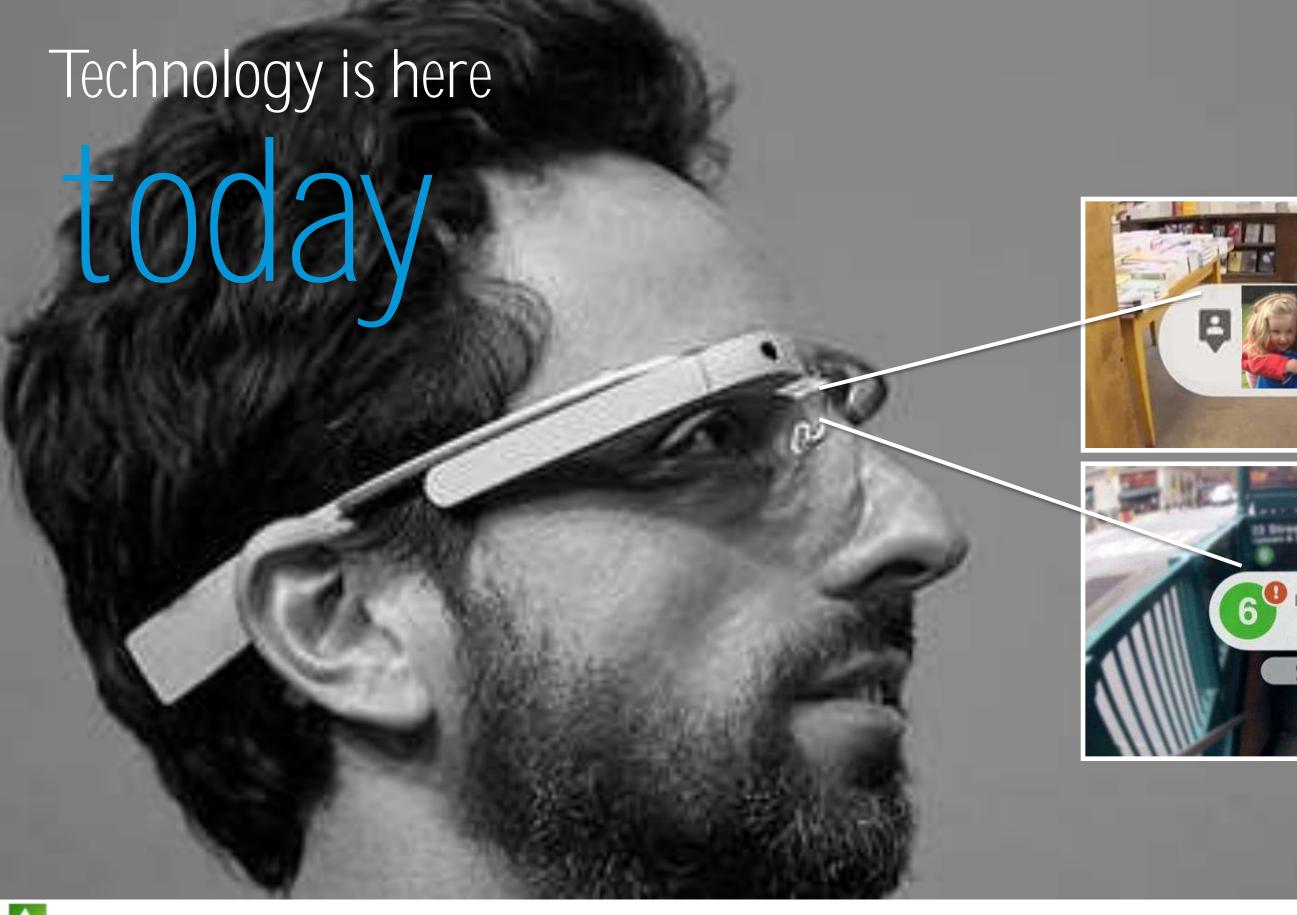
**Construction 2025 Strategy** 

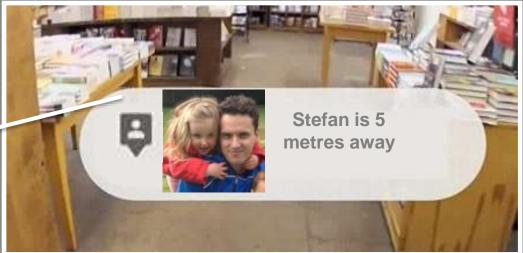
Our joint Commitments







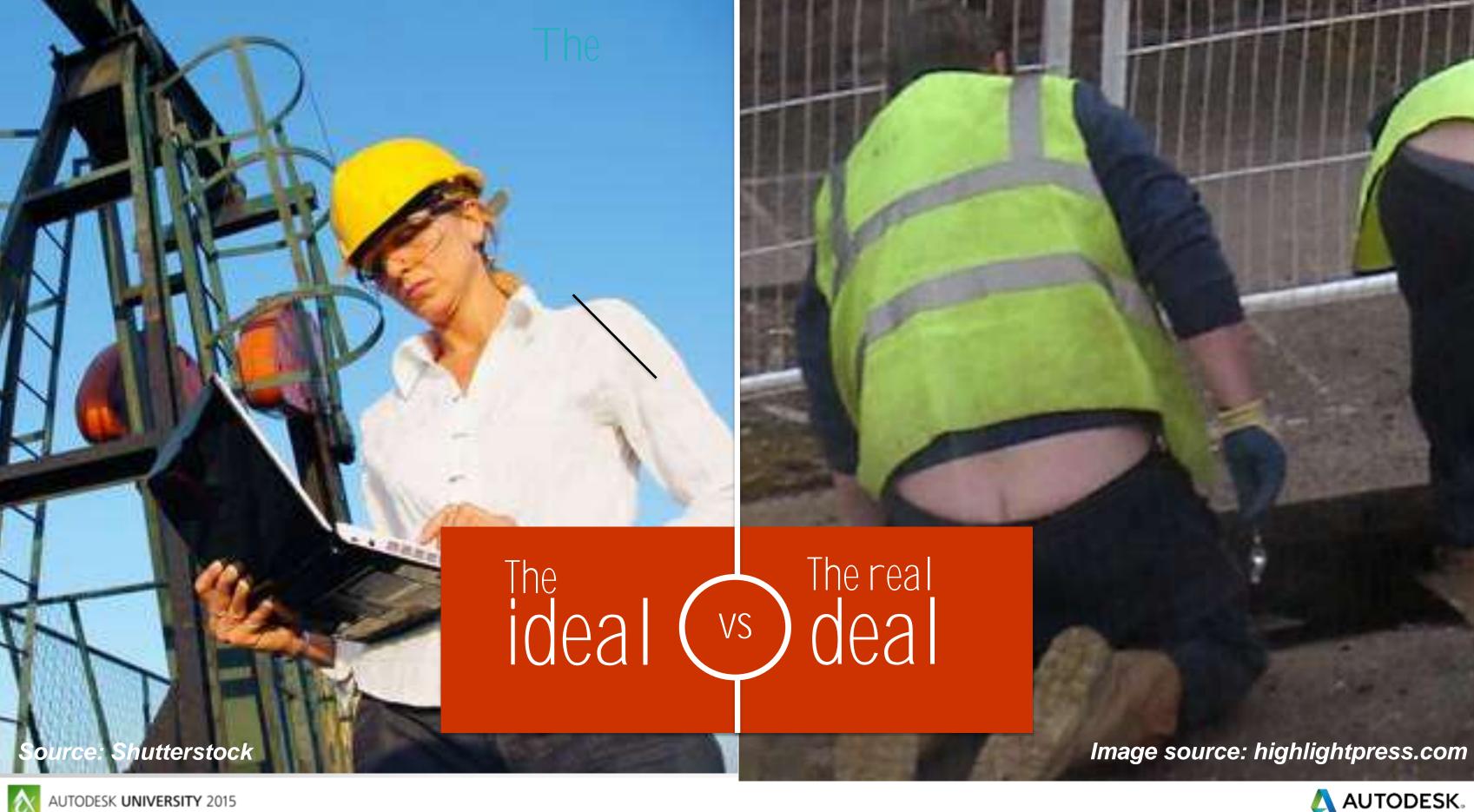






Source: Google glass









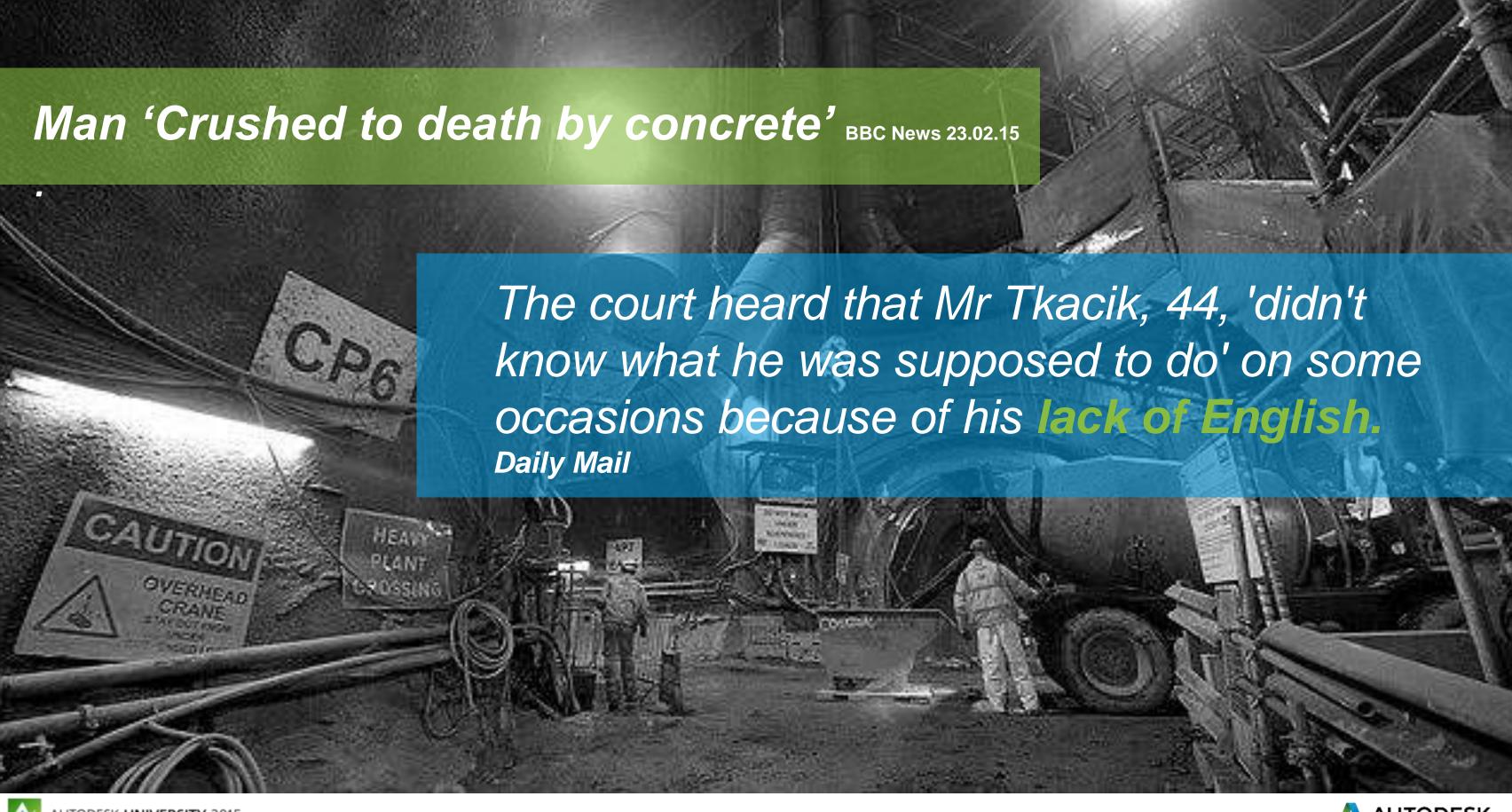
### Opportunities for BIM and Health & Safety

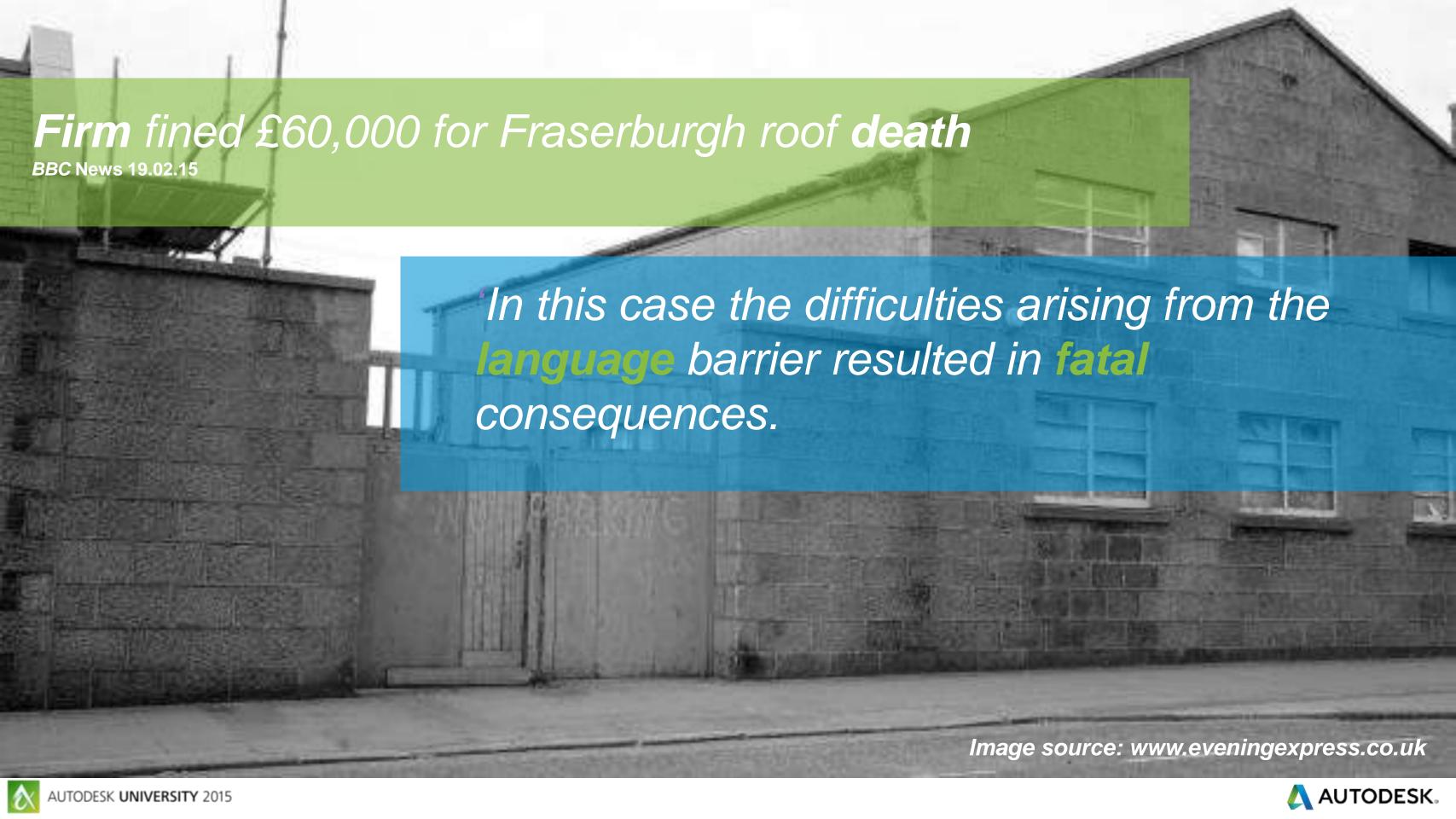
















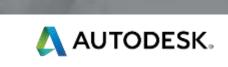


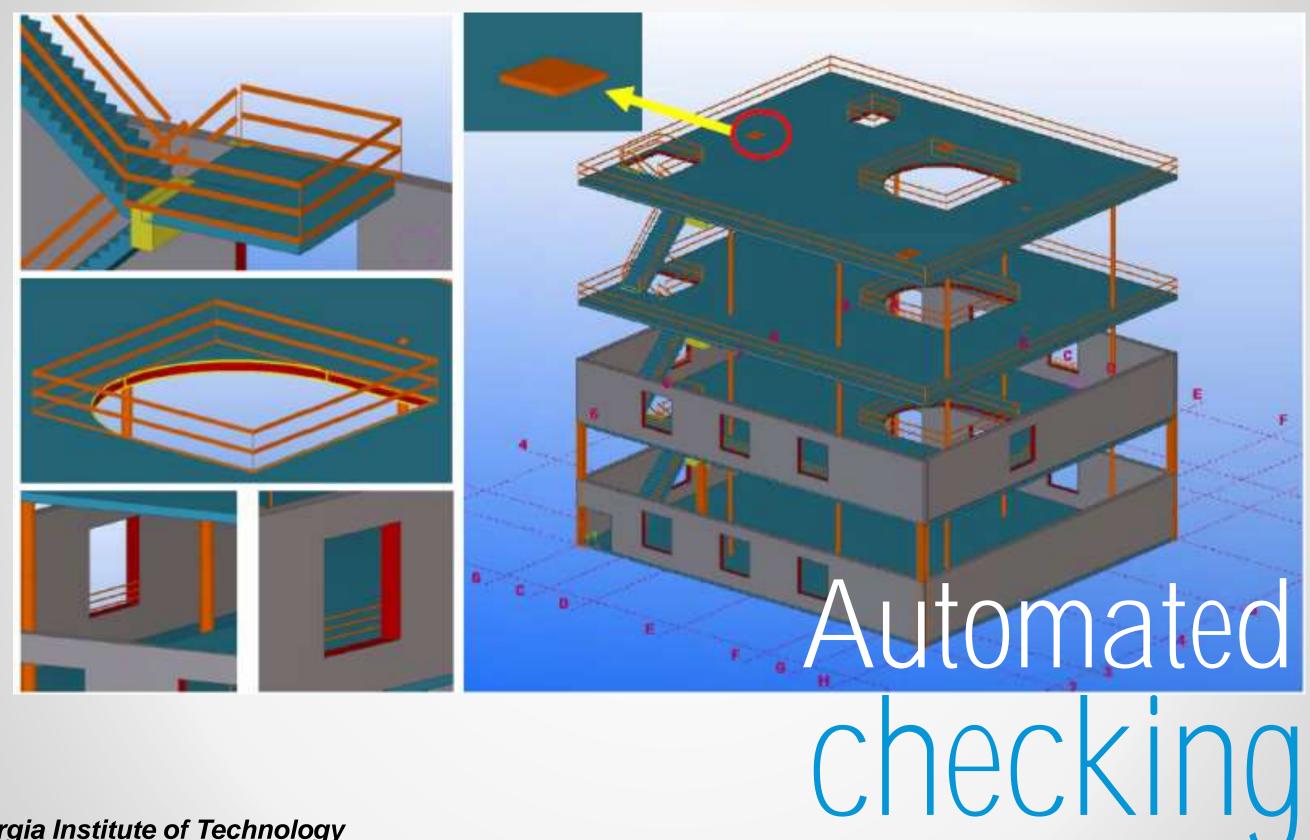
## On site verification



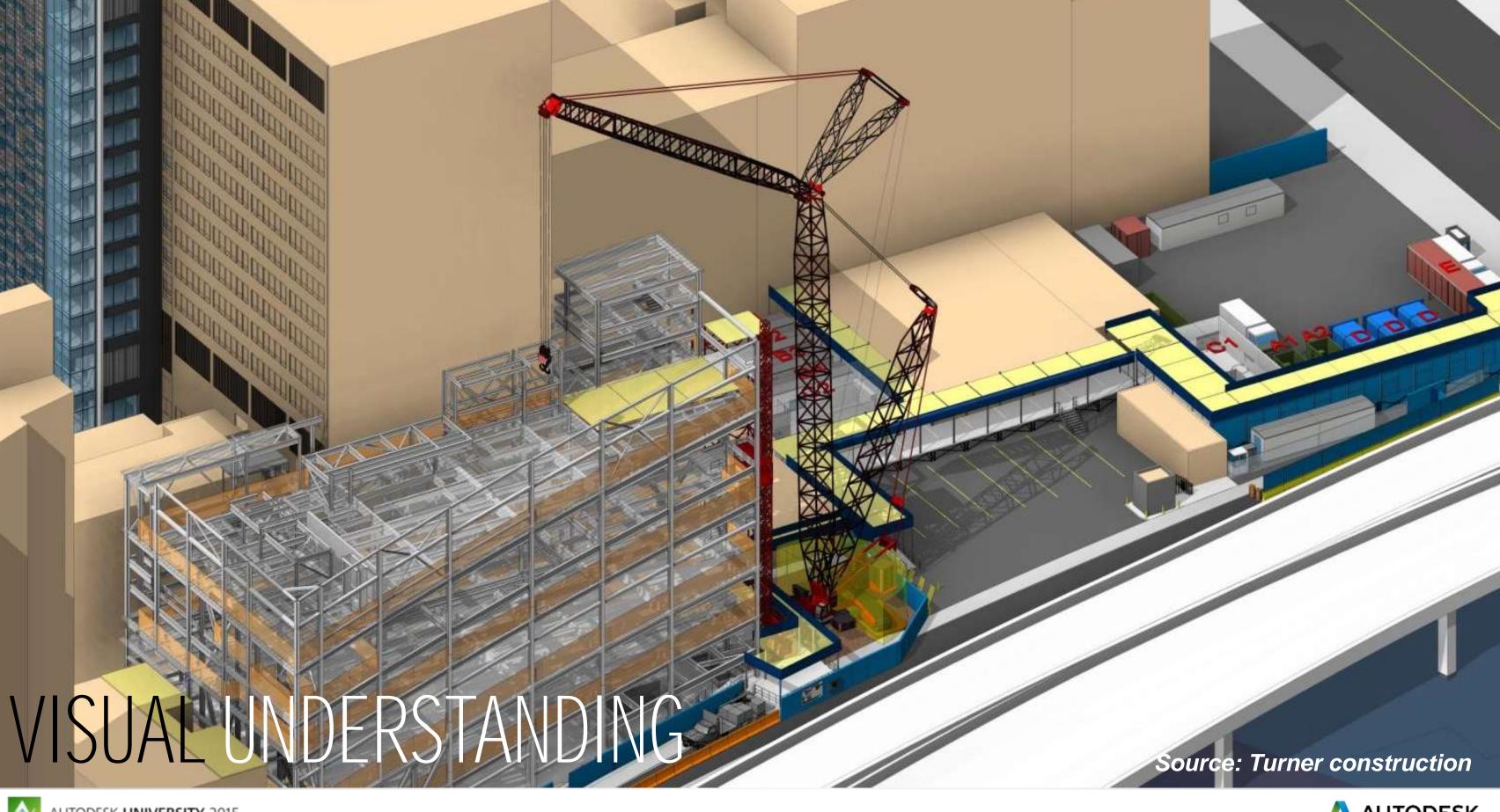


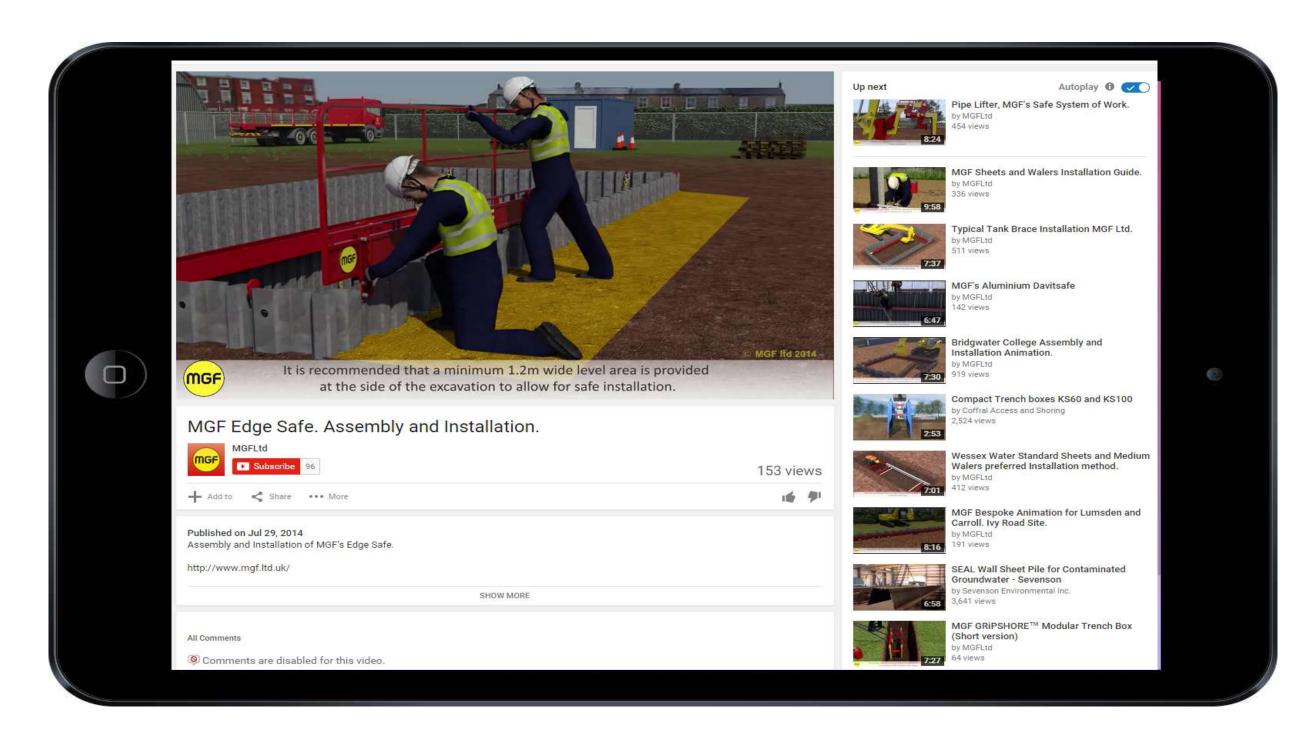






Source: Georgia Institute of Technology





#### VISUAL UNDERSTANDING

Source: MGF / you tube







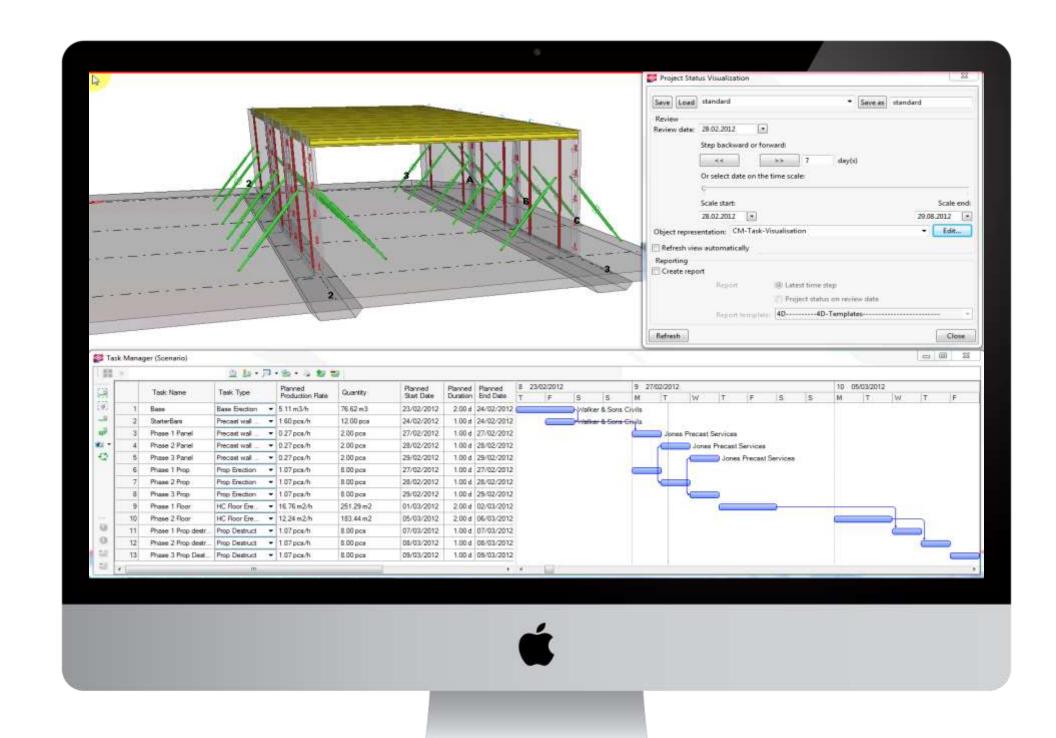
#### VISUAL UNDERSTANDING

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W2SsmTyA2a4

Source: MGF / you tube





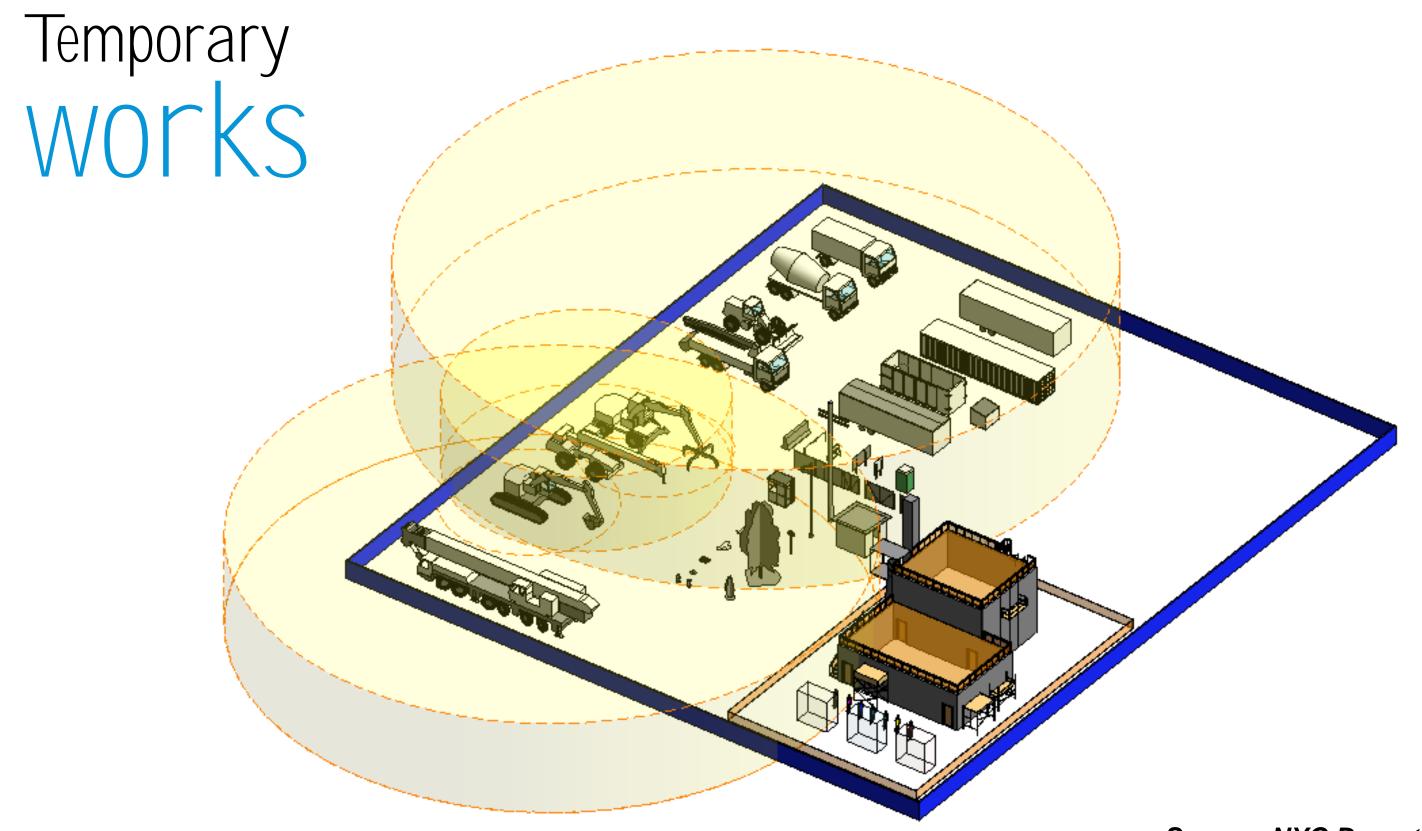


#### VISUAL UNDERSTANDING

AUTODESK UNIVERSITY 2015

Source: Tekla











### Temporary WORKS

#### **Level of Detail**

# Figure 1

#### **Level of Information**

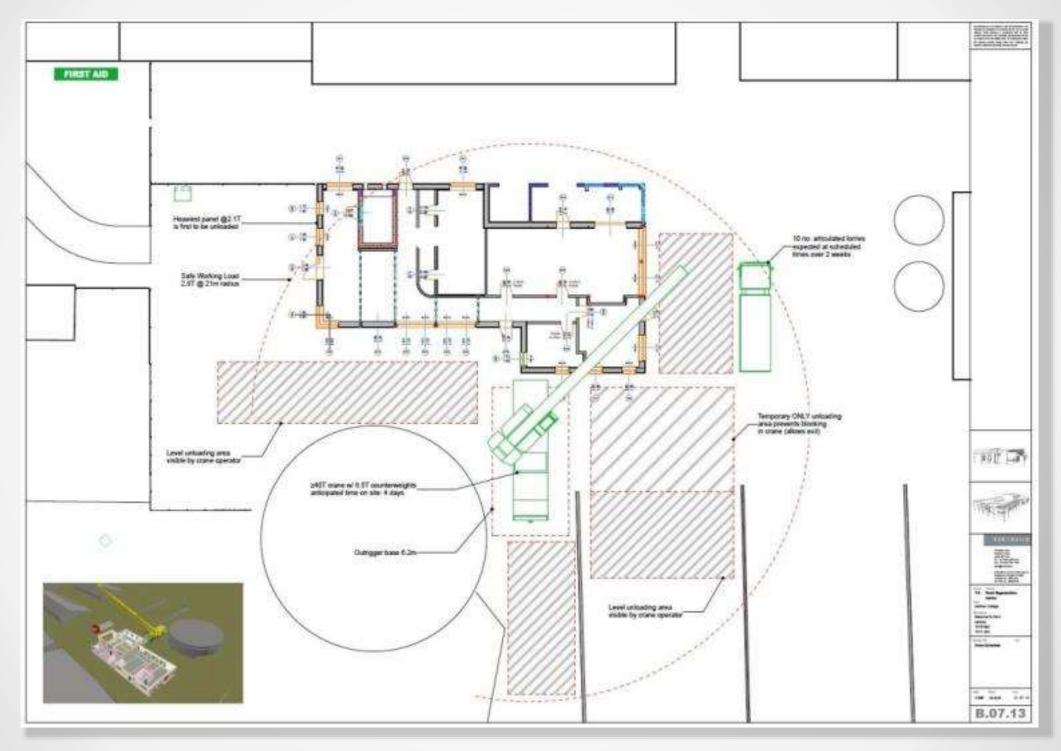
- 1 Type
- 2 Manufacturer
- 3 Permit number
- 4 Link to permit
- 5 Radius of swing/boom length
- 6 Load Capacity

Source: NYC Department of Buildings





### Temporary WOCKS



Source: Eurobuild







### Vauxhall London January 2013

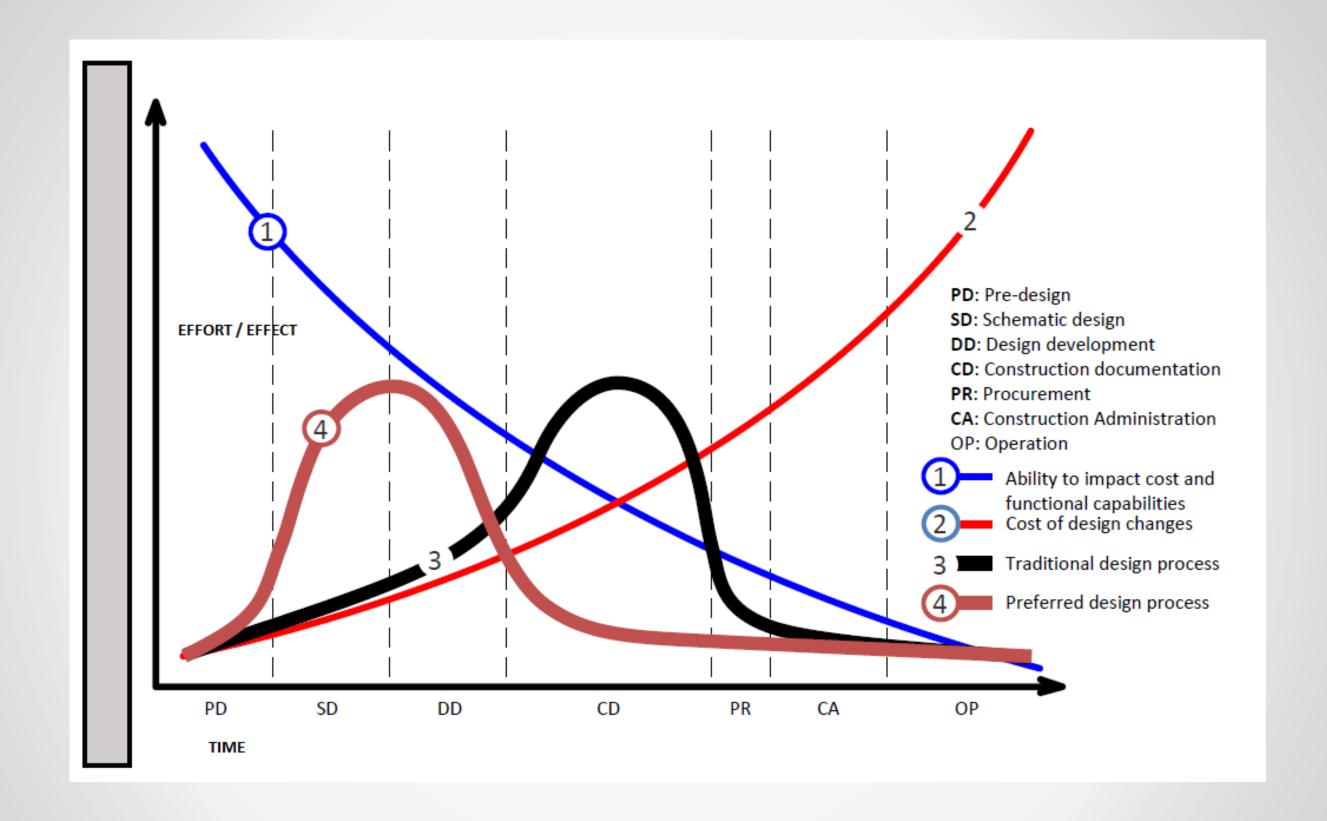
#### **Empire state building 1945**



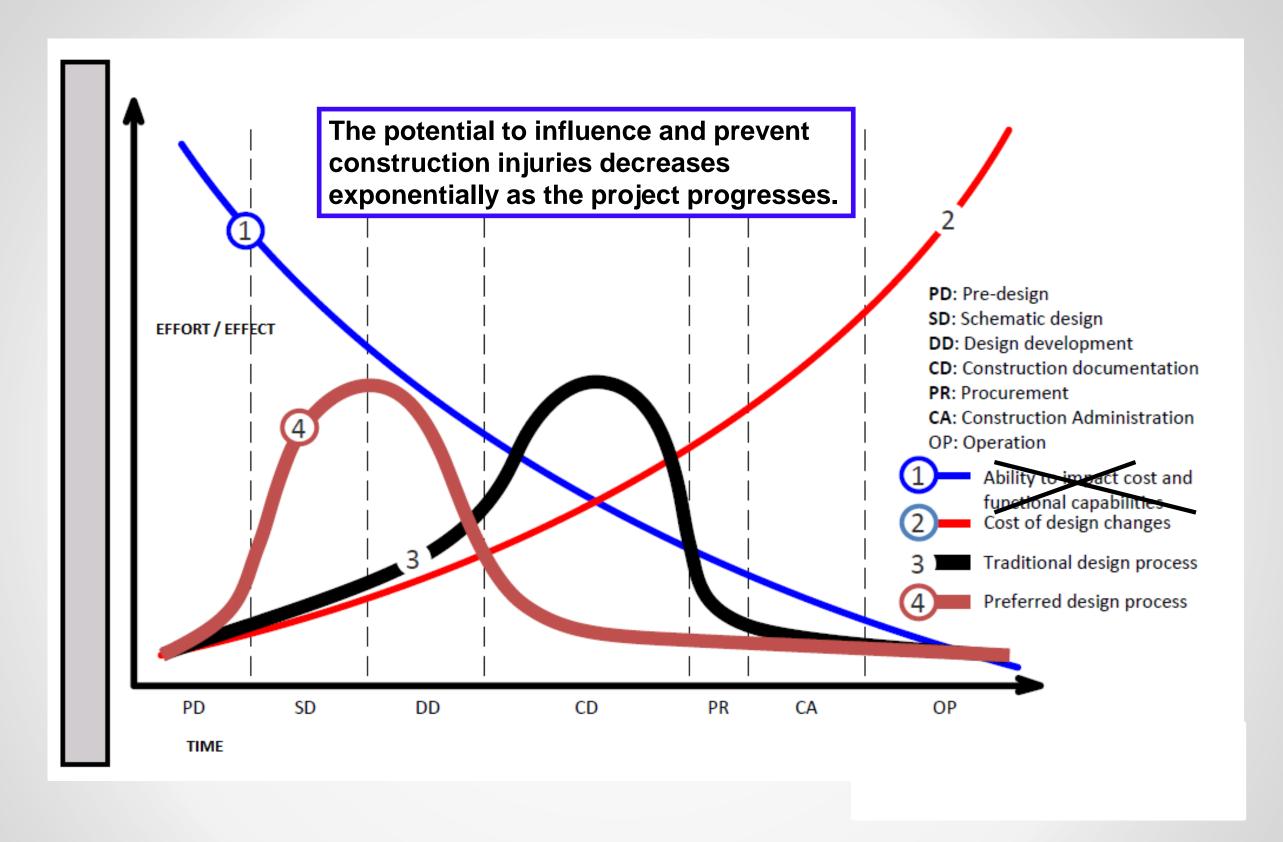


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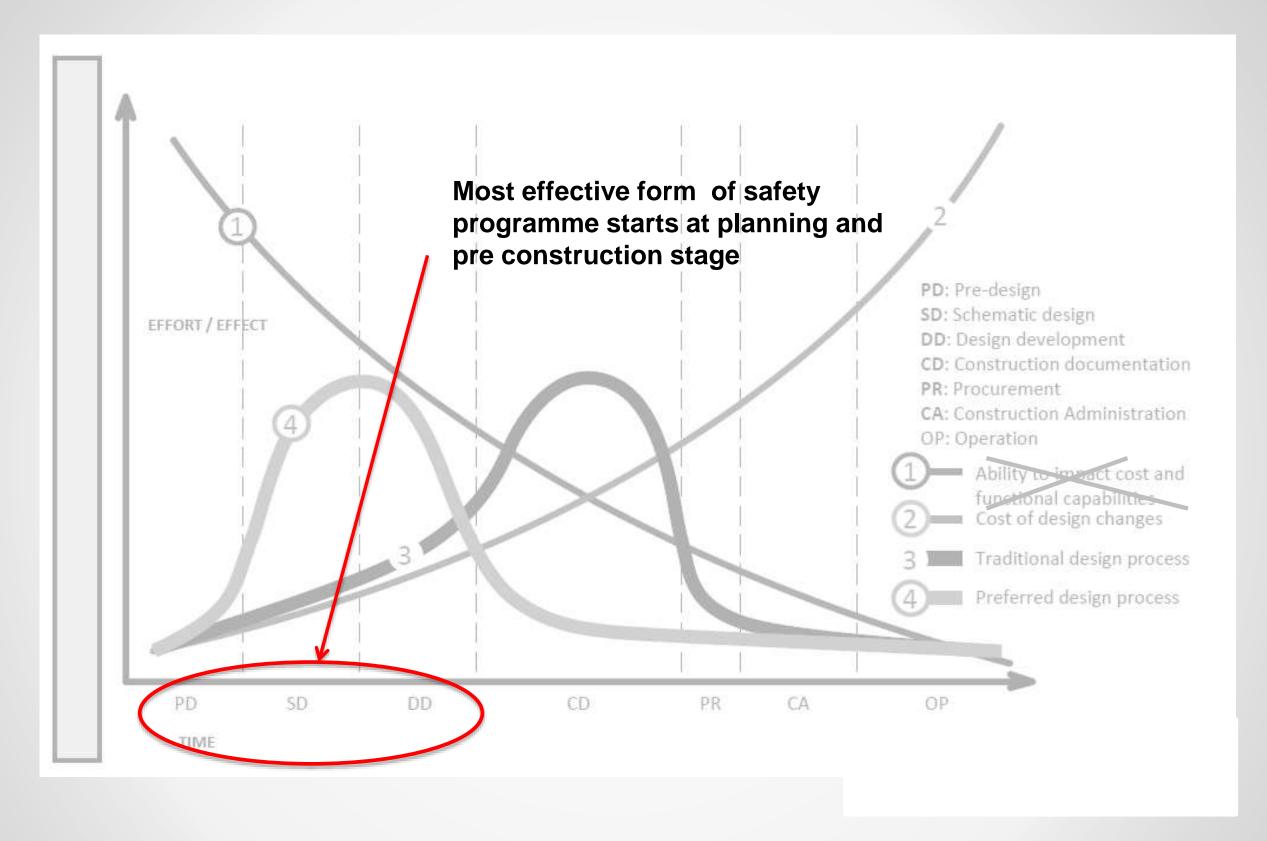




Source: Adapted from Partick MacLeamy



Source: Adapted from Partick MacLeamy



Source: Adapted from Partick MacLeamy

#### H&S information within the BIM process



 $\star\star\star\star\star\star\star\star\star$ CDM BIM \*\*\*\*\*



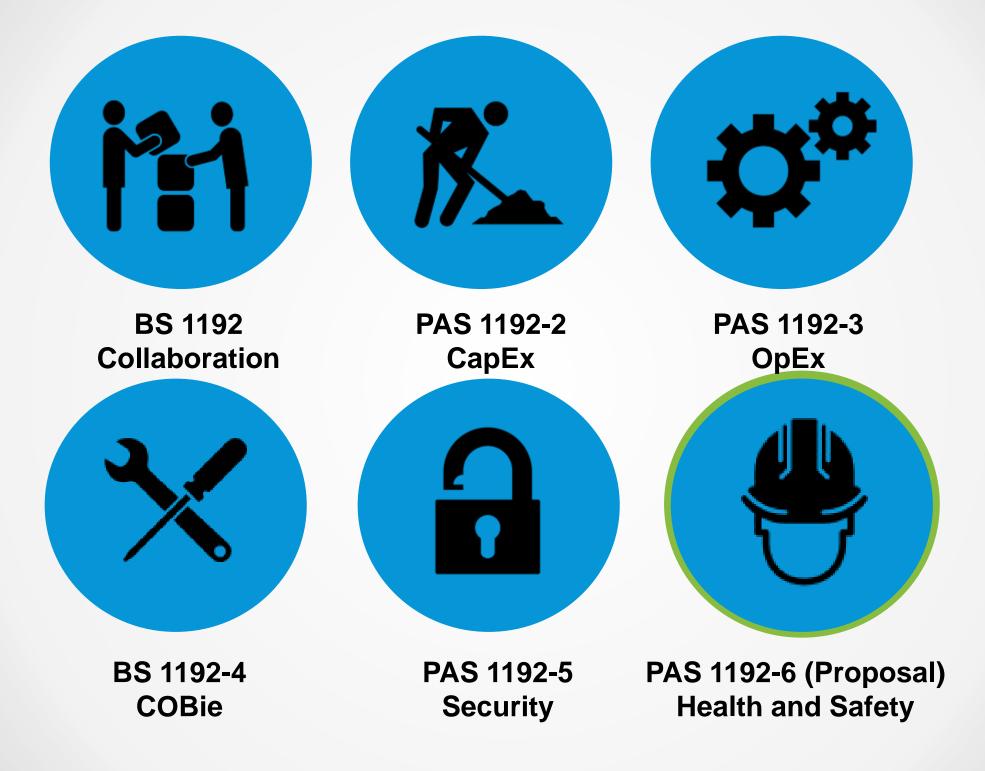
#### Information exchange

RIBA Stage	Data Drop
0	Identify key H&S risks and hazards. Prepare initial draft pre construction H&S information.
1 & 2	Reviewing the contents of the current H&S file.
4	Meet with design team and other parties involved to review any design changes that may have taken place from the concept design phase, review sequencing
5 & 6	Contractor to supply relevant info to update H&S file. Maybe more flexible under Government Soft Landings. H&S file prepared
7	Post Occupation – All relevant documents, certificates. Building Manual uploaded

Source: Mordue & Finch



#### **BIM Level 2 documents**





PAS 1192: Collaborative production of information Part 6:2015 Risk and hazard information for H&S

- Consistent documentation, management and communication of H&S hazards and risks
- Improved tools for the detection, evaluation and an of H&S hazards and risks
- Reuse of beneficial H&S knowledge and experience through good information management and development of relevant data attributes.
- Fewer costs and delays rising from data loss transcriptions

Source: AEC3 / CIC BIM4H&S Group UK





#### document

scope

- Representation of H&S hazards, risks and factors
- The means to embed H&S through information and data management
- Key processes in the exchange and re-use of H&S information
- Dissemination of existing and beneficial H&S knowledge and experience
- 5 Possible methods for mapping hazard factors to risks
- The benefits to cost, programme and carbon via effective use of H&S data attributes and provision of information

Source: AEC3 / CIC BIM4H&S Group UK







## Thinking about hazards



Source: Peter Nicholas





#### LINKING DATA







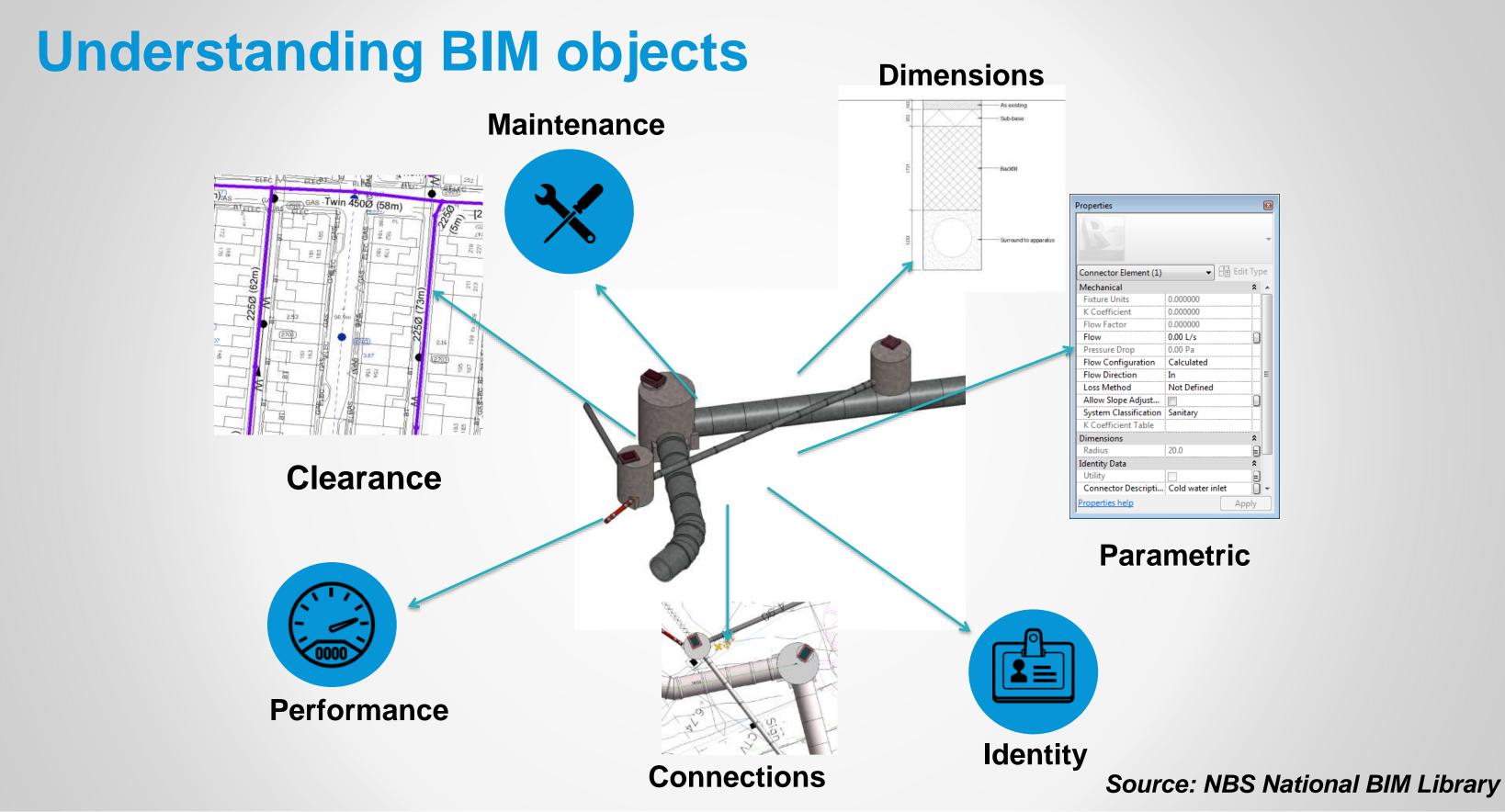






#### Interacting with the model

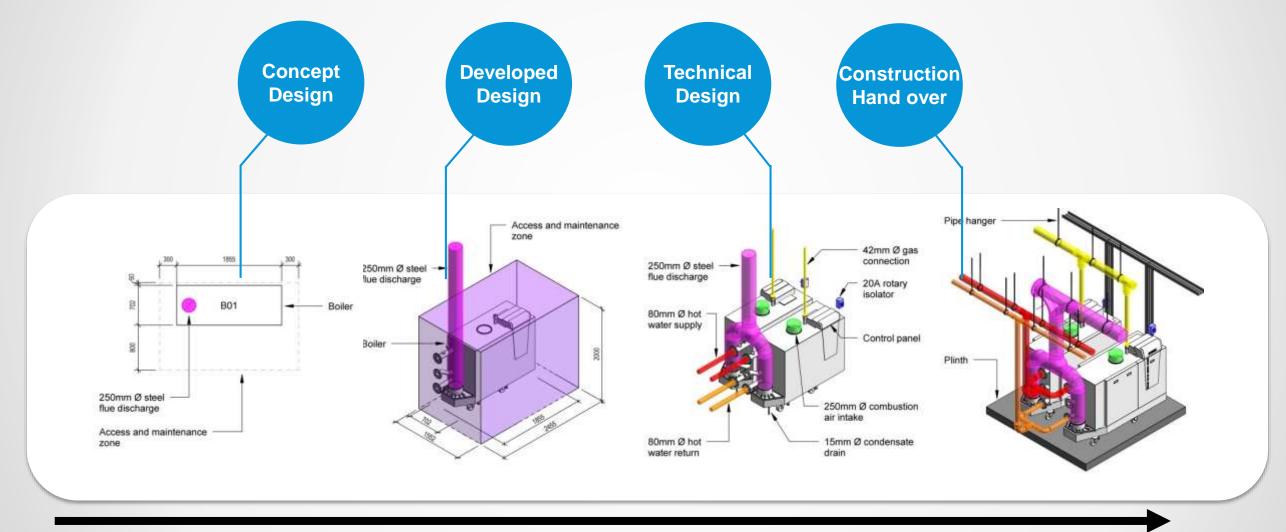






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## Information increase/



**Project Time Line** 

Source: NBS BIM Toolkit

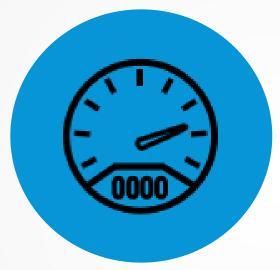
















ID INFORMATION PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

MAINTENANCE/ INSTALLATION RISKS & HAZARDS

What Am I?

How do I perform

How am I cared for?

How dangerous am I?

\* The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health regulations 2002





#### Clearance zones



Data cupboard

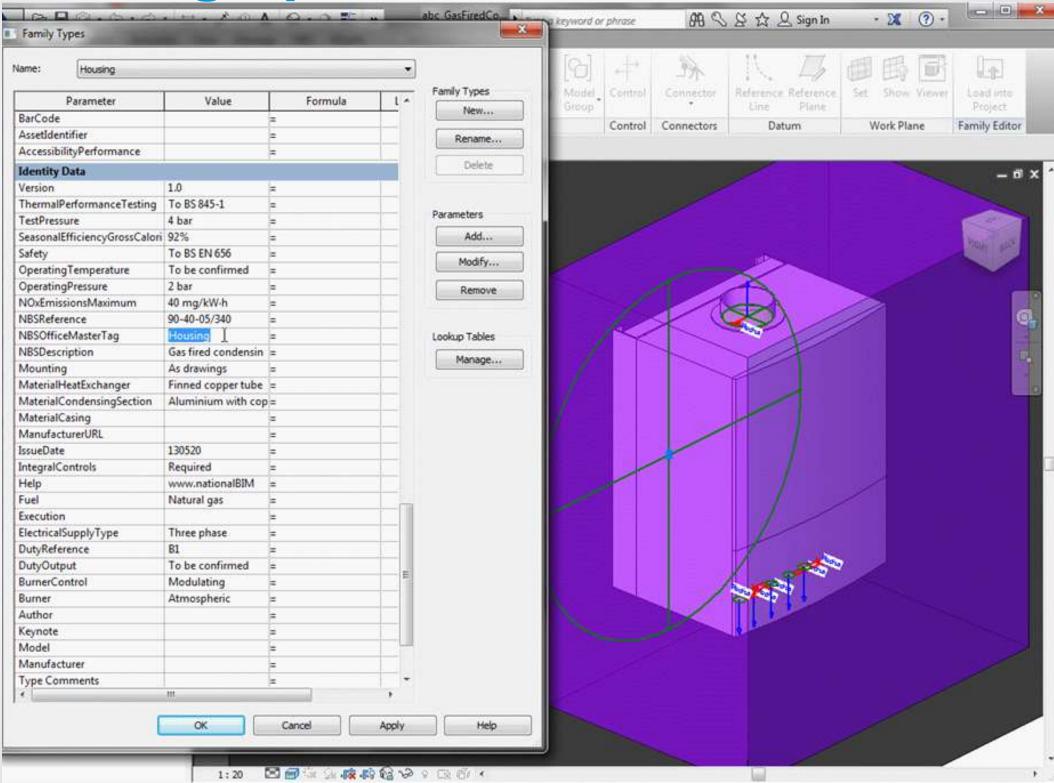
#### The Electricity at Work Regulations Working space, access and lighting

"For the purposes of enabling injury to be prevented, adequate working space, adequate means of access, and adequate lighting shall be provided at all electrical equipment on which or near which work is being done in circumstances which may give rise to danger".

Assume minimum of 100 mm clearance to sides and 500 mm clearance at top of unit for heat dissipation. Assume 1 m clear zone in front of data equipment cabinet when doors are in the fully open position.

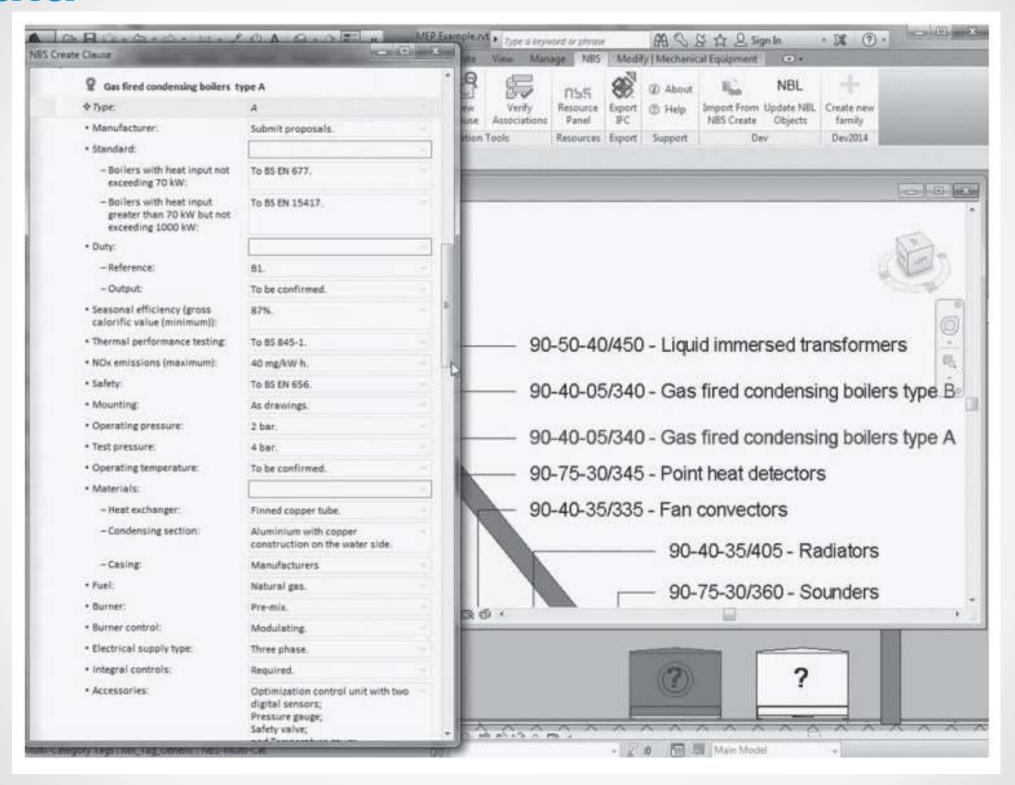
Where side and/ or rear access panels are fitted, provide 1 m clearance.

#### BIM objects and graphical information





#### **Linked data**

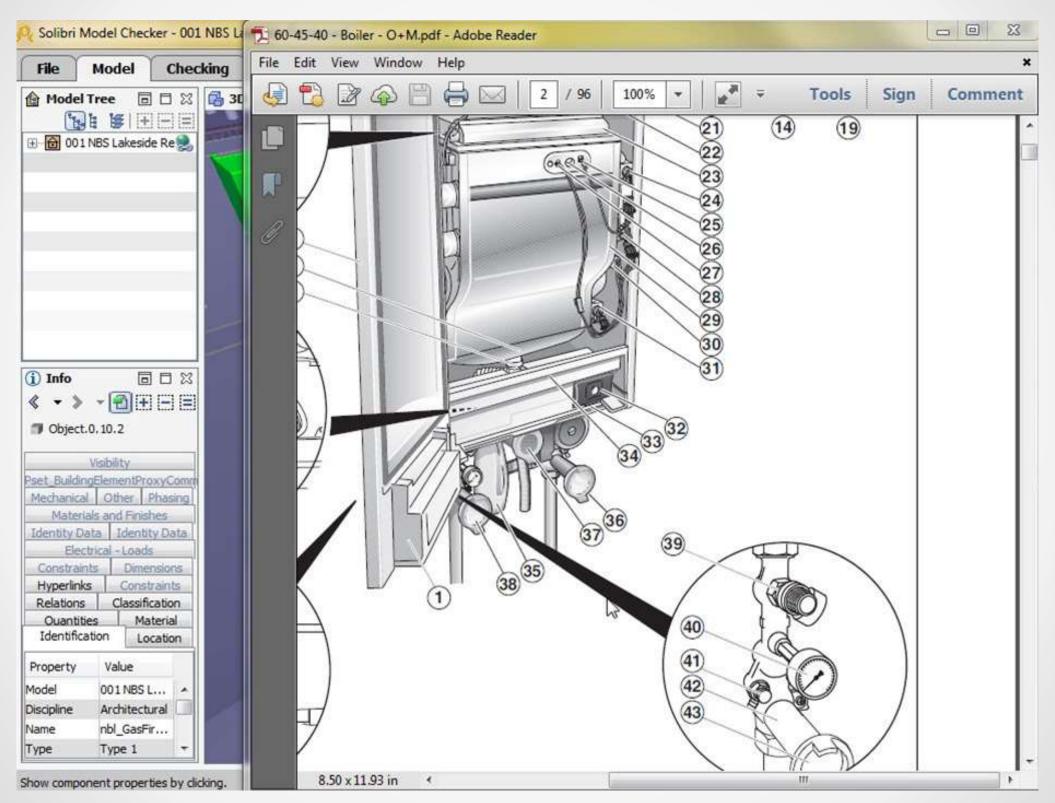


Source: NBS Create





#### **Maintenance of information**



Source: Solibri

#### Sources of health and safety information



#### Design assessment and Design risk management

- 1 Identify the hazards
- 2 Decide who might be harmed
- 3 Evaluate the risks
- 4 Record and implement your findings
- 5 Review your assessment

Source: HSE HSG 150

#### Clash detection and avoidance

CLASH BETWEEN PIPES AND STEEL BEAM WEB	(associated with clash not being identified prior to construction)	ASSESS THE RISK Severity (cost, programme, welfare, health and safety) x likelihood	REDUCE / CONTROL (associated with clash not being identified prior to construction)
Fire	Post-(flame)-cut holes (hot works) through steel web once erected	High severity / low likelihood	Provide correct PPE, fire extinguishers and hot-works permits
Falls	Site operative falling from height	Medium severity / low likelihood	Access platforms, harness and handrails
Falling Material	From steel plates, tools, equipment, etc.	Medium severity / medium likelihood	Correct PPE, and create safe working zones
Collapse	Beam design inadequately, from temporary props / supports and platform collapse for site operative	High severity / low likelihood	Additional beam design, provide propping and temporary supports

Table 4.02: Clash between pipes and steel beam web

Source: ARUP Associates





# **Developing tools for Design Risk Management - Industry Foundation Class (IFC)**

Property Set Name	Pset_Risk
Definition	An indication of exposure to mischance, peril, menace, hazard or loss. There are various types of risk that may be encountered and there may be several risks associated to an instance of a Process, Product or Spatial Element. This incorporates the values of a risk analysis matrix satisfying AS/NZS 4360.



## Pset\_Risk

Name	Data Type	Definition
Risk Type	<ul><li>BUSINESS</li><li>HAZARD</li><li>HEALTHANDSAFETY</li><li>INSURANCE</li></ul>	The predefined types of risk from which the type required may be set.
Nature Of Risk	(free text)	An indication of the generic nature of the risk that might be encountered.
Assessment Of Risk	<ul> <li>ALMOST CERTAIN</li> <li>VERY LIKELY</li> <li>LIKELY</li> <li>VERY POSSIBLE</li> <li>POSSIBLE</li> <li>SOMEWHAT POSSIBLE</li> <li>UNLIKELY</li> <li>VERY UNLIKELY</li> <li>RARE</li> <li>OTHER</li> </ul>	Likelihood of risk event occurring.
Risk Consequence	<ul> <li>CATASTROPHIC</li> <li>SEVERE</li> <li>MAJOR</li> <li>CONSIDERABLE</li> <li>MODERATE</li> <li>SOME</li> <li>MINOR</li> <li>VERY LOW</li> <li>INSIGNIFICANT</li> </ul>	The level of severity of the consequences that the risk would have in case it happens.
Risk Rating	<ul> <li>CRITICAL</li> <li>VERY HIGH</li> <li>HIGH</li> <li>CONSIDERABLE</li> <li>MODERATE</li> <li>SOME</li> <li>LOW</li> <li>VERY LOW</li> <li>INSIGNIFICANT</li> </ul>	A general rating of the risk that may be determined from a combination of the risk assessment and risk consequence.
Risk Owner	<ul><li>DESIGNER</li><li>SPECIFIER</li><li>CONSTRUCTOR</li><li>INSTALLER</li><li>MAINTAINER</li></ul>	A determination of who is the owner of the risk by reference to principal roles of organizations within a project.
Preventive Measures	(free text)	Preventive measures to be taken to mitigate risk.



#### Pset\_Risk

PROPERTY SET NAME	PSET_RISK			
Fire	An indication of exposure to mischance, peril, menace, hazard or loss. There are various types of risk that may be encountered and there may be several risks associated with an instance of a Process, Product or Spatial Element. This incorporates the values of a risk analysis matrix satisfying AS/NZS 4360.			
NAME	DATA TYPE	DEFINITION		
Risk Type	Health and Safety	The predefined types of risk from which the type required may be set		
Nature of Risk	Installation of boiler plant on roof	An indication of the generic nature of the risk that might be encountered		
Assessment of Risk	Very possible	Likelihood of risk event occurring		
Risk Consequence	Major	The level of severity of the consequences that the risk would have if it happens		
Risk Rating	Moderate	A general rating of the risk that may be determined from a combination of the risk assessment and risk consequence		
Risk Owner	Designer	A determination of who is the owner of the risk by reference to principal roles of organisations within a project		
Preventive Measures	Fall-arrest system, installation outside of normal working hours	Preventive measures to be taken to mitigate risk		

Table 4.03: Example of an IFC risk property set

Source: Mordue & Finch

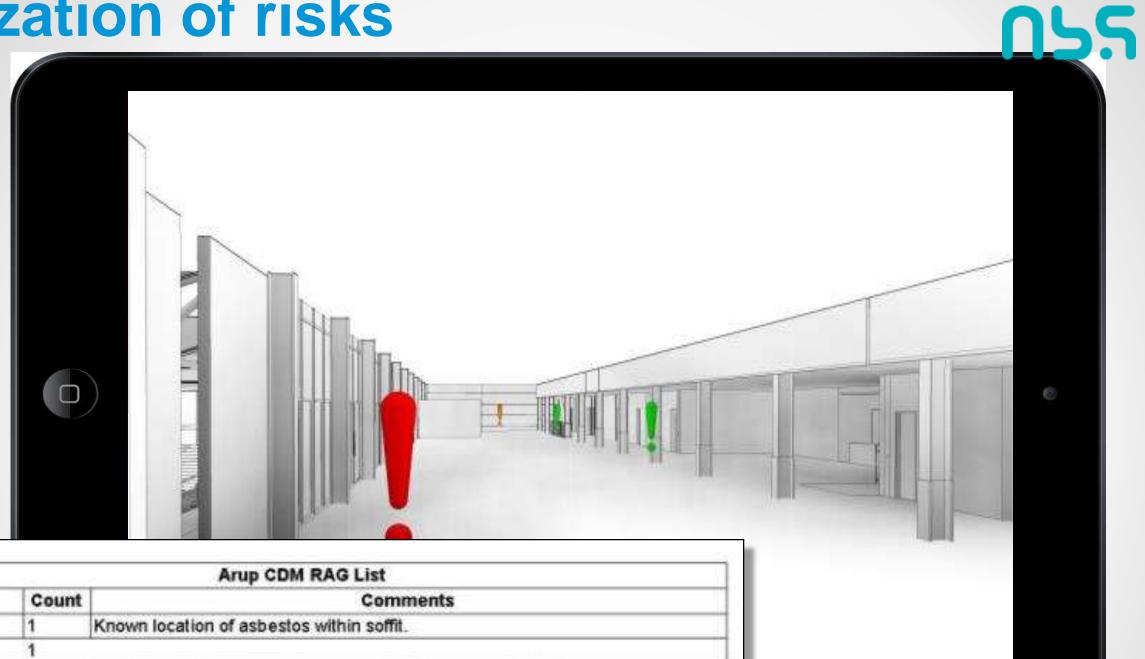




# Recording & presenting Risks and Hazards



#### Visualization of risks



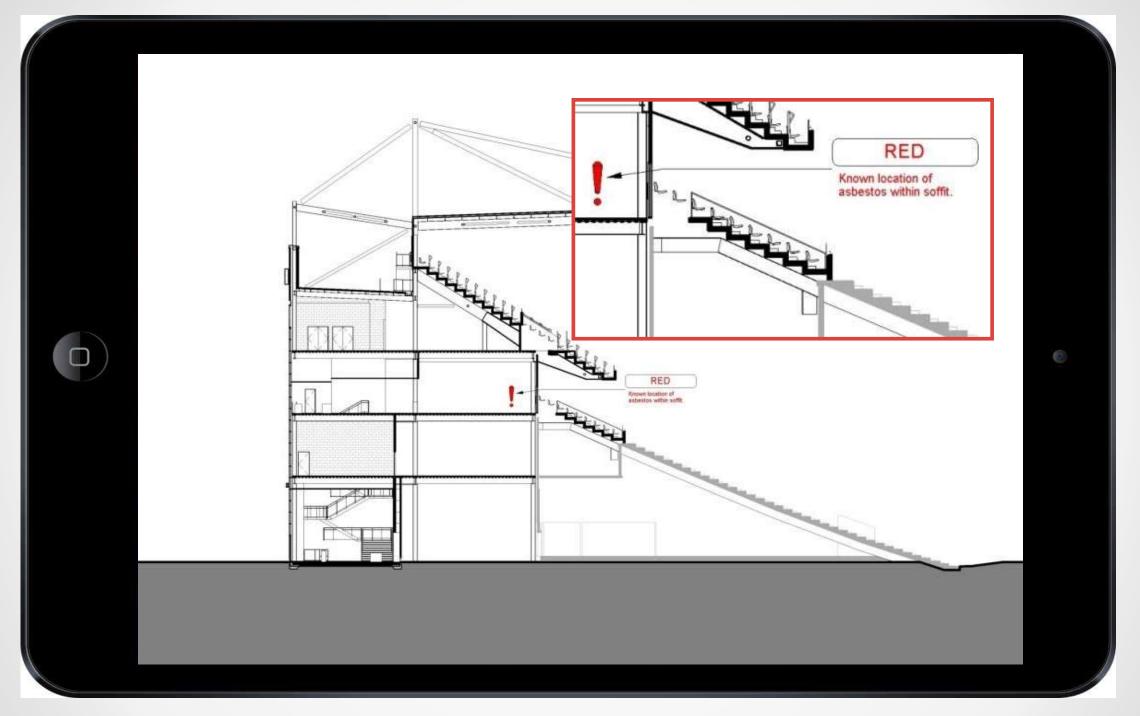
		Arup CDM RAG List
Type	Count	Comments
RED	1	Known location of asbestos within soffit.
	1	
AMBER	1	Incoming services blocked beneath foundations. Seek alternative route.
	1	
GREEN	1	Location of existing structure to be determined prior to demolition.
GREEN	1	Headroom issue with bracing resolved.
GREEN	1	Maintenance access to H/L light fitting above via motorised drop fittings to FFL.
	3	

Source: ARUP Associates



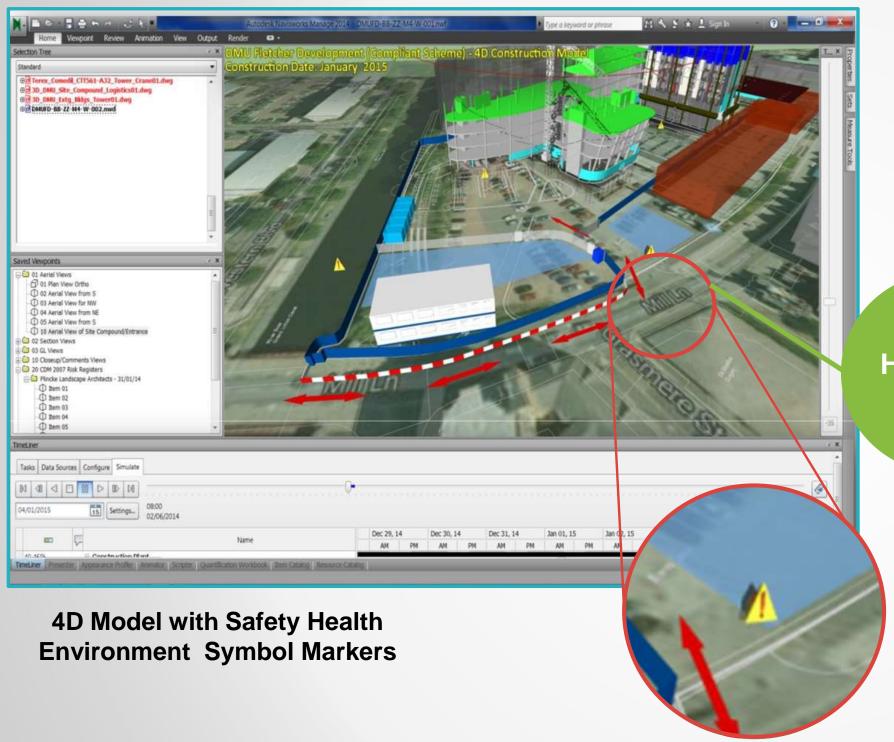


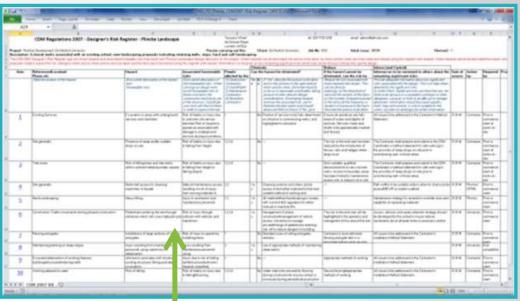
#### Visualization of risks



Source: ARUP Associates

#### Visualization of risks





**Supply Chain CDM Register** 

Hyperlink

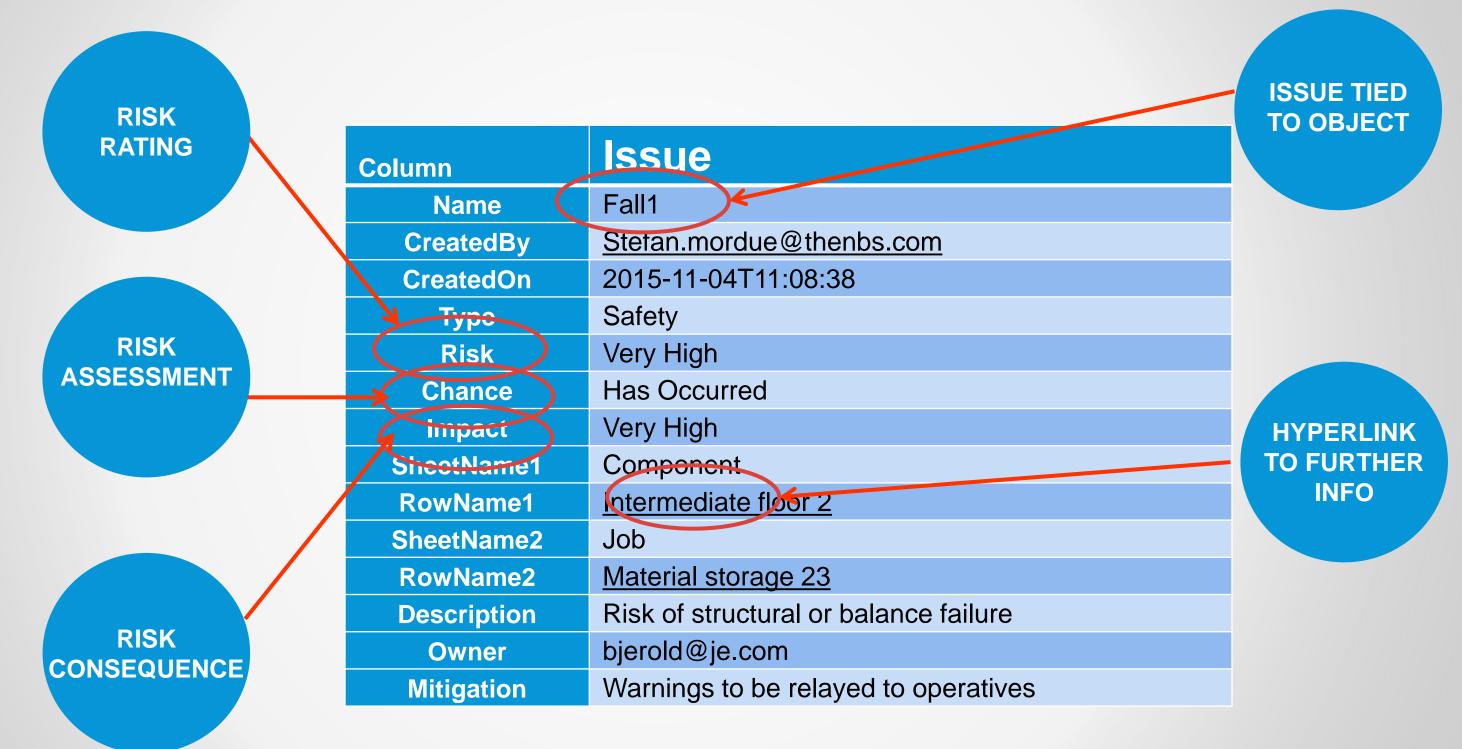


**Site Entry Photomontages** 





#### Shared risk register, COBie – Issues tab



Source: AEC / Nick Nisbet



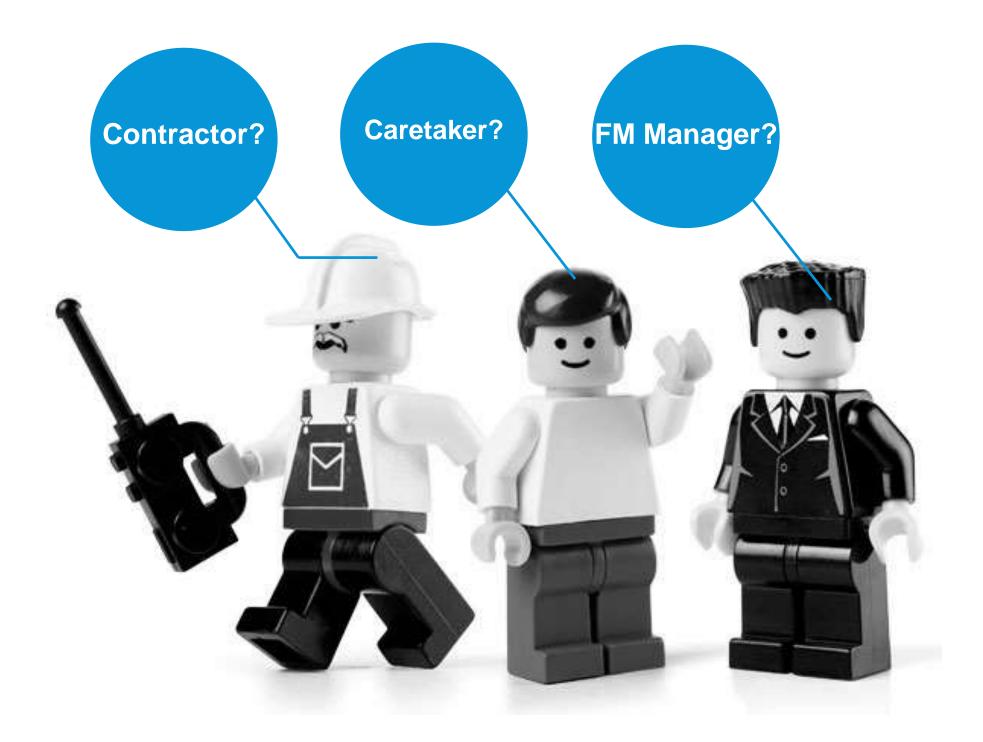


## Working with information in the model



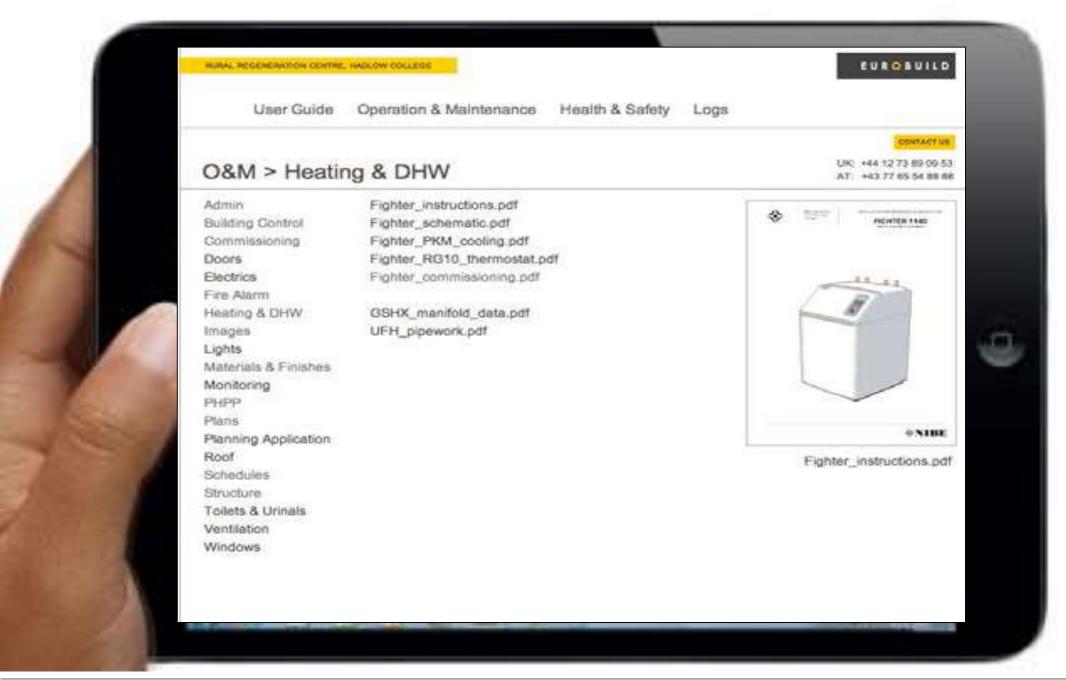


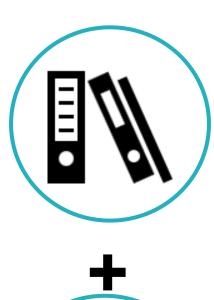
#### How is the information for?





## Digital health & safety file?





Health & Safety File



Operation & Maintenance file



Guides & certificates

Source: Eurobuild







Experience in other industries (for example, ICT, retail and manufacturing) suggest that failure to understand and adapt human behaviour, rather than technology, is the biggest impediment to collaborative working.

Sir Michael Latham – Constructing the team, 1994

The biggest danger is that we get bogged down in a technical discussion, when BIM is a behavioural change programme more than anything else.

David Philp – Head of BIM implementation Cabinet Office



# 



#### Keep in touch...



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www.theNBS.com

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