

VCAT October 2023 Safety Briefing

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for Standards and Technology
and Director of NIST

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Health and Environment

Agenda

- Listen and Learn
 - Vision for Safety
 - Focus on Culture
 - Action Plans
 - Safety Metrics
- NIST Director, Dr. Laurie Locascio
- Chief Safety Officer, Dr. Liz Mackey
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graph LR; A[Listen and Learn] --- B[]; B --- C[Vision for Safety]; C --- D[]; D --- E[Focus on Culture]; E --- F[NIST Director, Dr. Laurie Locascio]; G[Action Plans] --- H[]; H --- I[Safety Metrics]; I --- J[Chief Safety Officer, Dr. Liz Mackey];
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# FY23: Learn from the Experts and DOE Peers



**NIST** NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## NIST Safety Commission Report

AUGUST 2023



**Argonne** NATIONAL LABORATORY



**NREL**  
NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY



NATIONAL ACADEMIES Sciences Engineering Medicine

GLOBAL MENU

### Workplace Safety in Hybrid Federal Laboratories: A Workshop

SHARE    



## SEVEN INSIGHTS INTO SAFETY LEADERSHIP

- 1 Safety performance leads business performance
- 2 Safety leadership starts with attention to serious injuries and fatalities
- 3 Leadership sets safety improvement in motion
- 4 Culture sustains performance – for better or for worse
- 5 Safe decision making is built on the understanding of core safety concepts
- 6 Understanding the role of behavior in safety performance improvement
- 7 Cognitive bias affects safety decisions

LEARN MORE 



*New Vision: Safety Excellence*

*Structural Changes:*

- Safety Management System
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Enterprise Level Integration

*Foundational Change: Safety Culture*

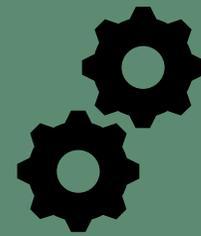
# Renewed Focus on Culture



Change our Culture:  
Integrate safety into  
how we think and  
what we do

Develop a culture that values  
safety excellence on a par with  
excellence in our work – our  
science, standards, and services

Everyone accepts personal  
responsibility for safety. We hold each  
other accountable, and our actions  
and decisions reflect our values.



Personal Responsibility  
Accountability  
Actions

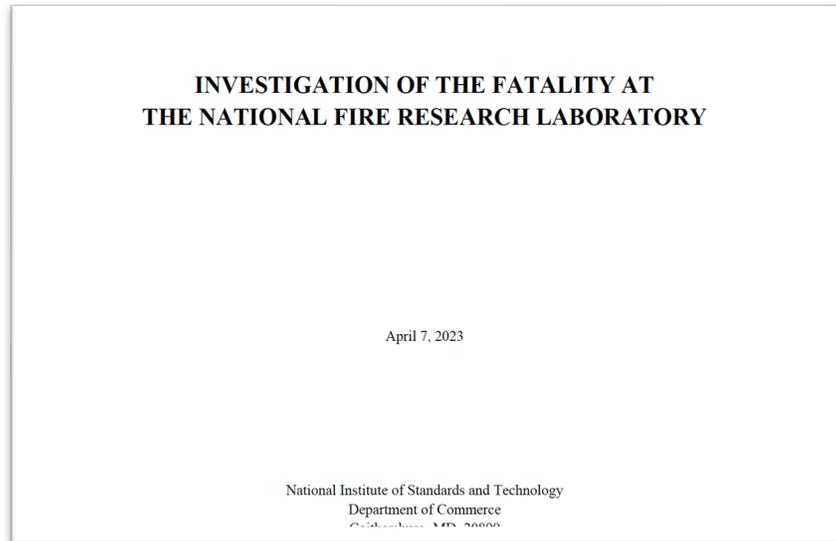
# Corrective and Improvement Actions

**Incident Investigation: 41 Corrective Actions**

**Safety Commission: 17 Recommendations**

**Benchmarking with DOE Labs: 3 Improvement Actions**

**Safety Culture Improvement Plan: 9 Improvement Actions**



## NIST Director Response Initiatives

- All staff safety stand-down day
- Stop work for the project
- Listening sessions with staff
- FY23 initiative re-assess and observe hazardous work, include safety SME

## Internal Investigation

- Determine what happened
- Why it happened
- How we can prevent incidents due to similar causes

### INVESTIGATION OF THE FATALITY AT THE NATIONAL FIRE RESEARCH LABORATORY

April 7, 2023

National Institute of Standards and Technology  
Department of Commerce  
Gaithersburg, MD 20899

# Incident Investigation Action Plan



## Investigation Team Corrective Action Areas (26 Actions: workgroup, OU, NIST SMS level)

- Strengthen requirements for and improve implementation of the NIST Hazard Review Program
- Improve line management oversight of hazardous work, and accountability with respect to safety
- Address gaps in NIST's safety management system in the areas of:
  - Overhead cranes and rigging; and
  - Audits and assessments (Contracted)

**65% complete**

## Additional ESC Subcommittee Corrective Action Areas (15 Actions: NIST level deeper root causes)

- Strengthen and add to hazard review program requirements (Revised version under review)
- Additional Safety Management System Gaps
  - Construction Safety (Contracted)
  - Corrective and Preventive Action Program (Draft)
- Safety Program Implementation Insufficiencies
  - Fall hazard mitigation (Contracted assessment)
  - Require refresher safety training (Assessing courses)
- Safety Culture Insufficiencies (50% completed)
  - ✓ NIST Director communicates safety expectations
  - ✓ Specify supervisor performance requirements
  - ✓ Review all safety-related R2As, OSHE staff R2A2s
  - Improve communication of lessons learned from incident investigations (partially completed)

# Strengthen OSHE Structure, Roles and Responsibilities

## Role of Chief Safety Officer:

- ✓ Accountability to NIST Director (CSO named Special Assistant for Safety to NIST Director)
- ✓ Voting Member of Enterprise Risk Management Council (Charter Revision)

## Roles and Responsibilities of OSHE staff:

- Lead role in workplace inspection, verification of corrective action (program revision)
- Participate in hazard reviews and incident investigations (program revisions)

## Structure of OSHE:

- Contractor to assess OSHE position within NIST (FY24)
- Contractor to assess OSHE expertise, staffing, organizational structure (FY24)

## Staffing Levels: Ratio of Staff/Safety staff at two DOE labs is 40; at NIST, 160

- ✓ Approval for 12 new staff (includes 6 embedded safety staff)

## Service Delivery Model: DOE best practice, embedded safety staff

- ✓ One embed positioned at NCNR; 5 more planned for FY24

# Fundamental Improvements to Basic Safety Practices



## Hazard Review:

- ✓ Risk assessment matrix revised to include probability timeframe
- ✓ OSHE staff participate in risk assessments to improve consistency
- ✓ Require observation of work for approval

## Workplace Inspections:

- ❑ OSHE staff lead inspections and verify deficiency abatement
- ❑ Improve risk-based prioritization of deficiencies
- ❑ Improve and enforce timeframe for abatement

## Incident Investigations:

- ✓ Improve ease of reporting
- ✓ Improve sharing of lessons learned
- ❑ Improve root cause analysis

## Training:

- ❑ Require refresher training
- ❑ Improve relevancy of safety training with case studies

## Management Observation Process:

- ❑ Training for managers on how to conduct meaningful conversations about and observations of hazardous work (consultants, Nov; Jan/Feb)

# SMS Continuous Improvement



## Change Management Process

- ❑ Program drafted in 2022, implementation planned for FY24
- ✓ Human Resource components developed (safety exit from duty checklist; safety hiring questions for new managers)

## External Audits and Assessments:

- ❑ External audit to ISO 45001 standard (Contracted, FY24)
- ❑ External audit will be a requirement of new Audits and Assessment Program (FY24)

## Benchmarking:

- Routine benchmarking of SMS (not just individual safety programs)

## Improved Tools:

- Build safety metrics dashboard (partially completed)
- ✓ Establish Review Panel: Review COTS products and assess in-house soft-ware, make improvements as needed

# Resource Commitments



## Facilities Improvements (\$9M)

- Fall hazard assessment for all buildings on both campuses
- Roof rail installation for all buildings where rooftop work occurs

## Safety Staffing (\$2.5M)

- Approval for 12 new safety staff

## Safety Consultant Services (\$1M)

- Assess OSHE staffing and recommend changes as needed
- Perform ISO 45001 Audit
- Work with OSHE to complete safety program development
- Evaluate improvement action plan and timeline

# Sustained Safety Culture Focus



## Leadership in Engaged and Sets Clear Expectations

- ✓ NIST Director held listening sessions focused on staff concerns
- ✓ NIST Director communicated expectations for Safety at NIST Town Hall
- ✓ Workshop on Safety Leadership, Incident Prevention for NIST Leadership Board
- ✓ Safety Culture goals discussed at all staff Town Halls
- ❑ Strategic Communication Plan for FY24

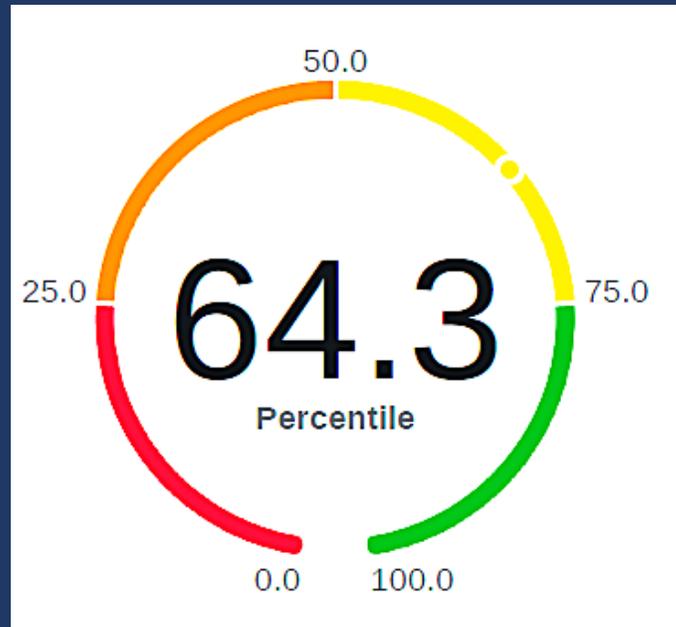
## Accountability

- ✓ NIST performance agreements include safety element and required activities for supervisors, rolled out in FY24
- ✓ Annual Safety Rules of Behavior for all employees and associates clearly list basic rights and responsibilities, will be pushed out next week

## Safety Culture Program

- ✓ Formal requirement for safety culture assessments, goals, action plan with employee engagement, recognition programs
- ❑ Update NIST General safety and Leadership Safety training modules

# Safety Culture Improvement: Survey

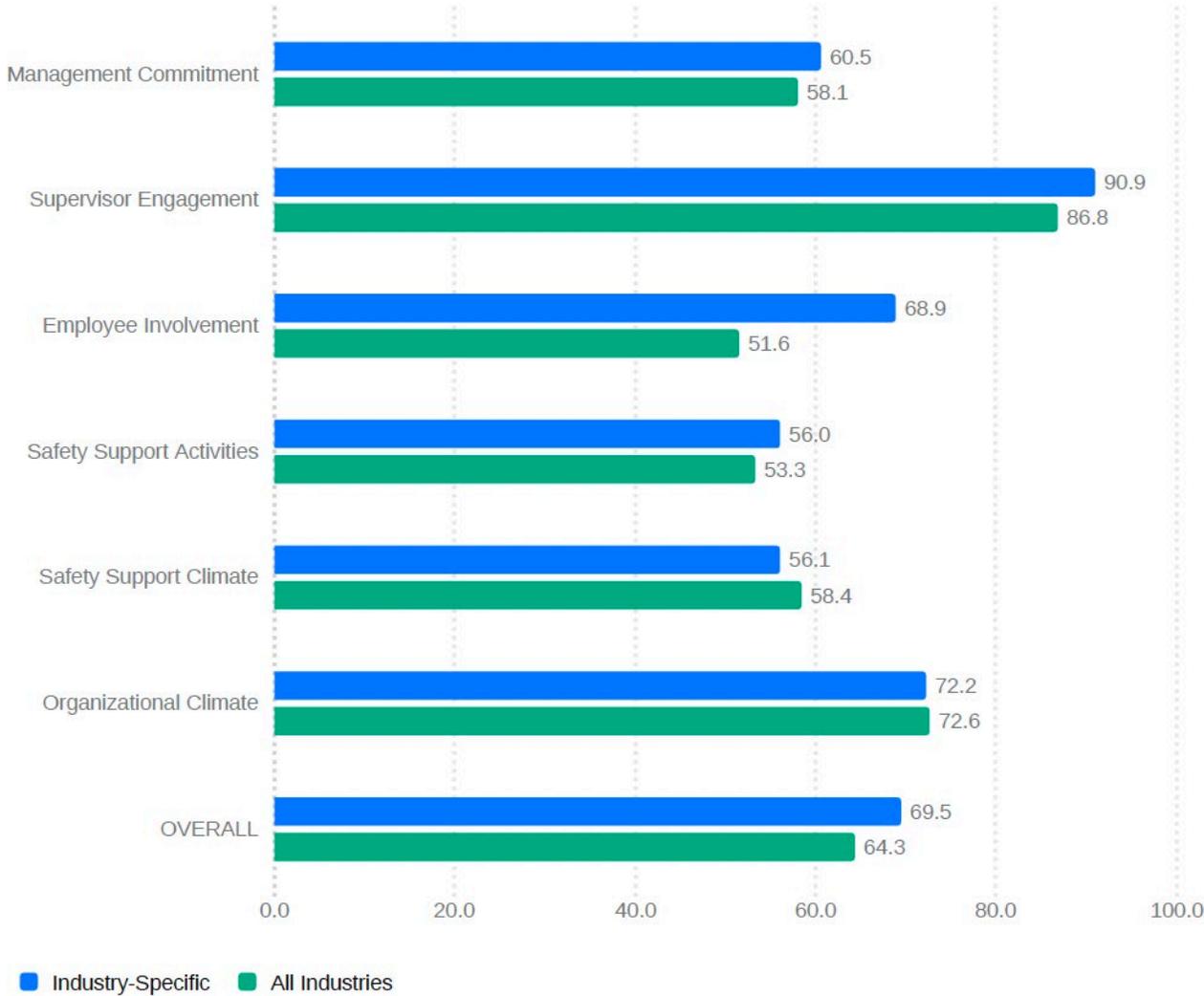


- ✓ Conduct survey National Safety Council's Safety Barometer
- ✓ Share the results, responses, how we compare to others with NIST staff
- ✓ Multi-OU, multi-level teams, from each campus studied survey results and developed action plan to address low scoring items
- ☐ Representatives from each team will present action ideas to NIST executives at a Safety Town Hall (tomorrow)

# Safety Culture Survey: NSC Safety Barometer



Percentile Scores of Performance Categories by Benchmark Group ⓘ



2078 Federal Employees; about 66%  
178 Non-Federal Staff; <10%

NIST scored in top 30% of 156 similar organizations;  
top 36% of 1,530 companies in the NSC database

# Safety Culture Action Plan– Cross OU, Multi-level Teams



| Survey Question                                                                                   | Score                               | Improvement Idea                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The same basic precautions are used by employees who deal with hazardous materials                | <b>5.9%</b>                         | Introduce an annual training requirement of NIST staff.                                                                                                       |
| Medical resources are sufficient for treating the injuries that occur.                            | <b>12% (Boulder)</b>                | Establish equitable and unencumbered access to the Boulder Health Unit to meet NIST's, NOAA's, and NTIA's needs                                               |
| Management has published a written policy that expresses their attitude about safety              | <b>36%</b>                          | Create an accurate, succinct, emphatic statement to express the value of safety at NIST. Update NIST policy to back it up.                                    |
| Management has provided adequate staff to manage and support its safety program                   | <b>36%</b>                          | Conduct an assessment to determine what constitutes adequate safety staffing levels in OSHE and the OUs, making additional safety hires based on the results. |
| Job performance standards for production/work output are higher than safety performance standards | <b>36%</b>                          | Raise awareness of opportunities for NIST scientists (students through directors) to engage with OSHE on effective hazard review SOP development, approval.   |
|                                                                                                   |                                     | Develop safety objectives in all performance plans that are measurable and specific to each role.                                                             |
| The work of committees like the ESC, SAC, and OU Safety Councils improve safety conditions        | <b>25%</b>                          | Create, execute an enhanced strategic comms plan, building upon the results of an analysis of current communications plans for the ESC and SAC                |
| Safety office has high status at NIST; safety reps (e.g., SPC, DSR) have high status at NIST      | 53% NIST<br><b>25% Boulder</b>      | Require demonstration of safety leadership as a prerequisite for promotion to leadership positions.                                                           |
| The hazard review or JHA (job hazard analysis) process reduces risk associated with my work       | 7% negative; 53% agree; 40% neutral | Optimize hazard review process across NIST Labs for usability, safety benefit, and time invested.                                                             |

# Incident Data

# FY23 Incidents: 166 Reports

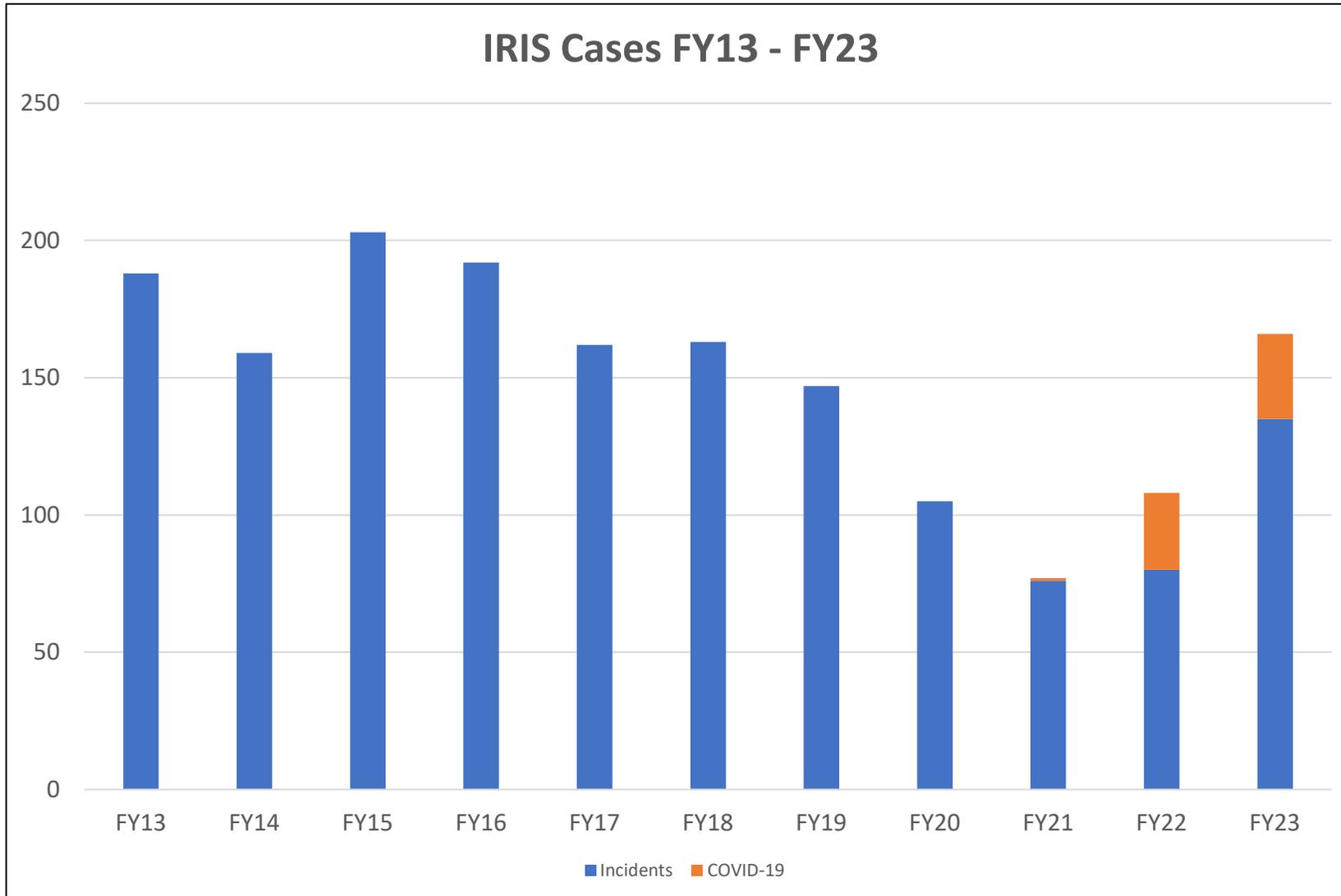


| Type                           | Number of Cases | # of Affected Staff | OSHA Recordable Cases |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Injury                         | 45              | 46                  | 13                    |
| Illness                        | 33              | 41                  | 25                    |
| Near Miss                      | 49              | 0                   |                       |
| Property Damage                | 12              |                     |                       |
| Contamination by Radioactivity | 6               | 8                   | 0                     |
| Spill/Release                  | 10              |                     |                       |
| Exposure                       | 5               | 4                   | 0                     |
| Other                          | 6               | 0                   | 0                     |
| <b>Total Cases FYTD</b>        | <b>166</b>      |                     | <b>38</b>             |

## Notes

1. Of 38 OSHA Recordable Cases, 27 were DART (Days Away, Restricted or Transferred), 7 non-COVID, 20 COVID
2. COVID: 31 of 33 Illness Cases were Covid-19; 23 of which were recordable
3. Of 25 recordable illnesses, there were 23 were COVID cases; one hearing loss case; one altitude sickness case

# 10-y Trend in Total Reports



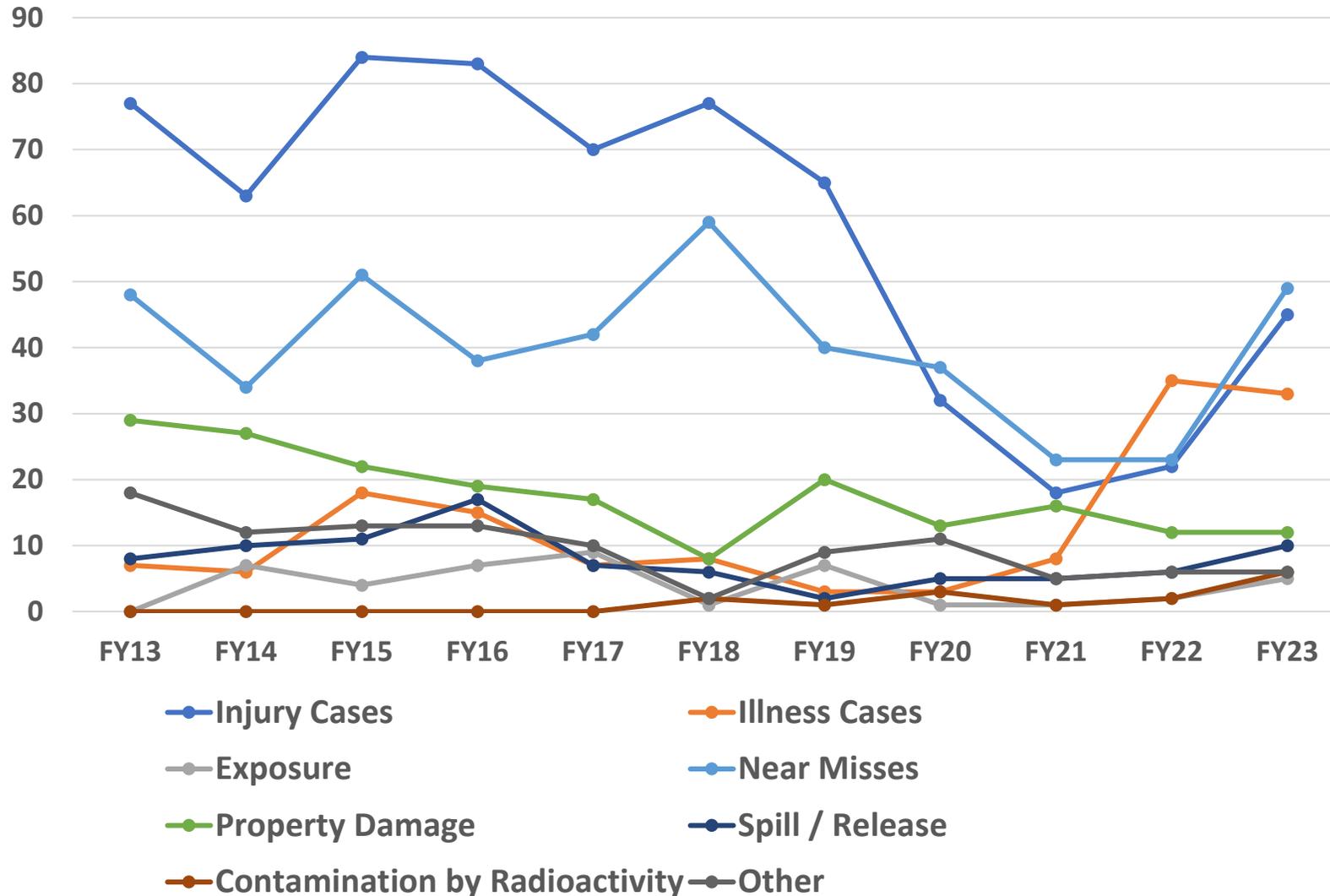
Total number of events reported has almost returned to pre-COVID numbers reported, but still lower

FY19, n=150 cases

FY23, n=135 (non-COVID) cases

# Trends by Incident Type

## Incident Type Trends, FY13-23



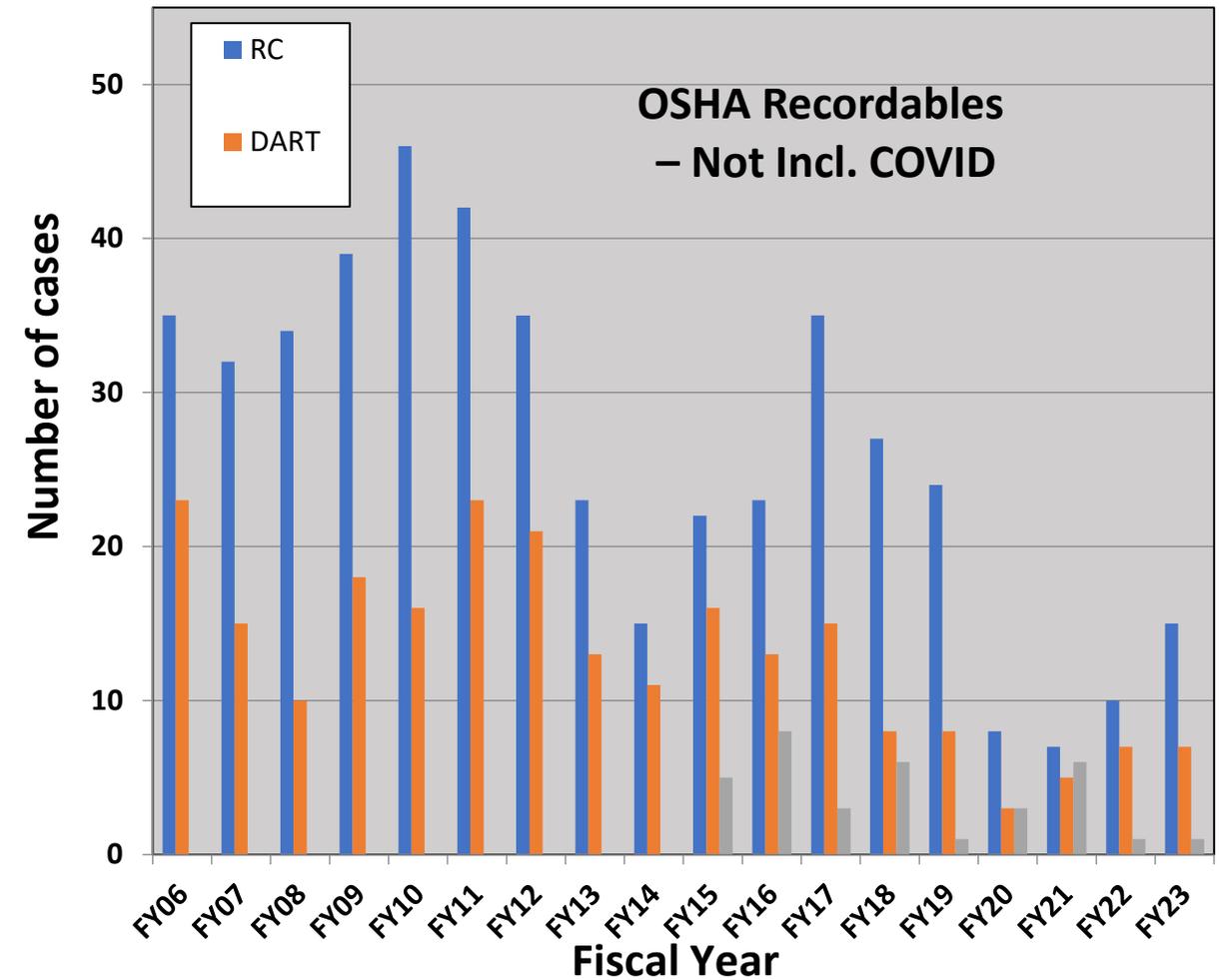
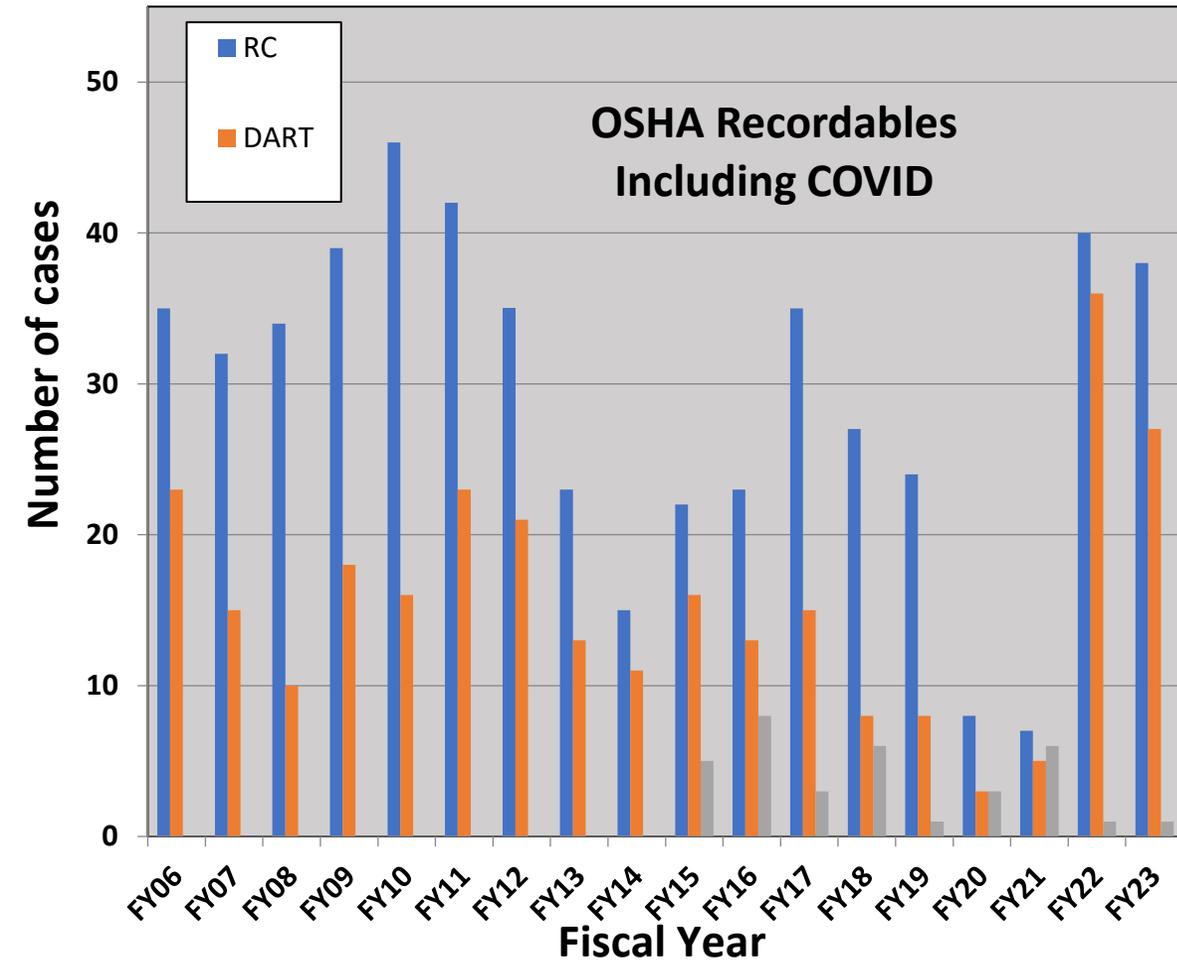
**Near Miss reports (n=49)**  
similar to pre-COVID levels

Injuries (n=45) are still well below pre-covid levels (typically about 70)

Property damage reports (n=12) are lower than most pre-covid years

Non-COVID illnesses typically <10, FY23, n=2

# OSHA Recordable Cases with and without COVID cases



# FY23 NIST-Assessed High Risk Cases



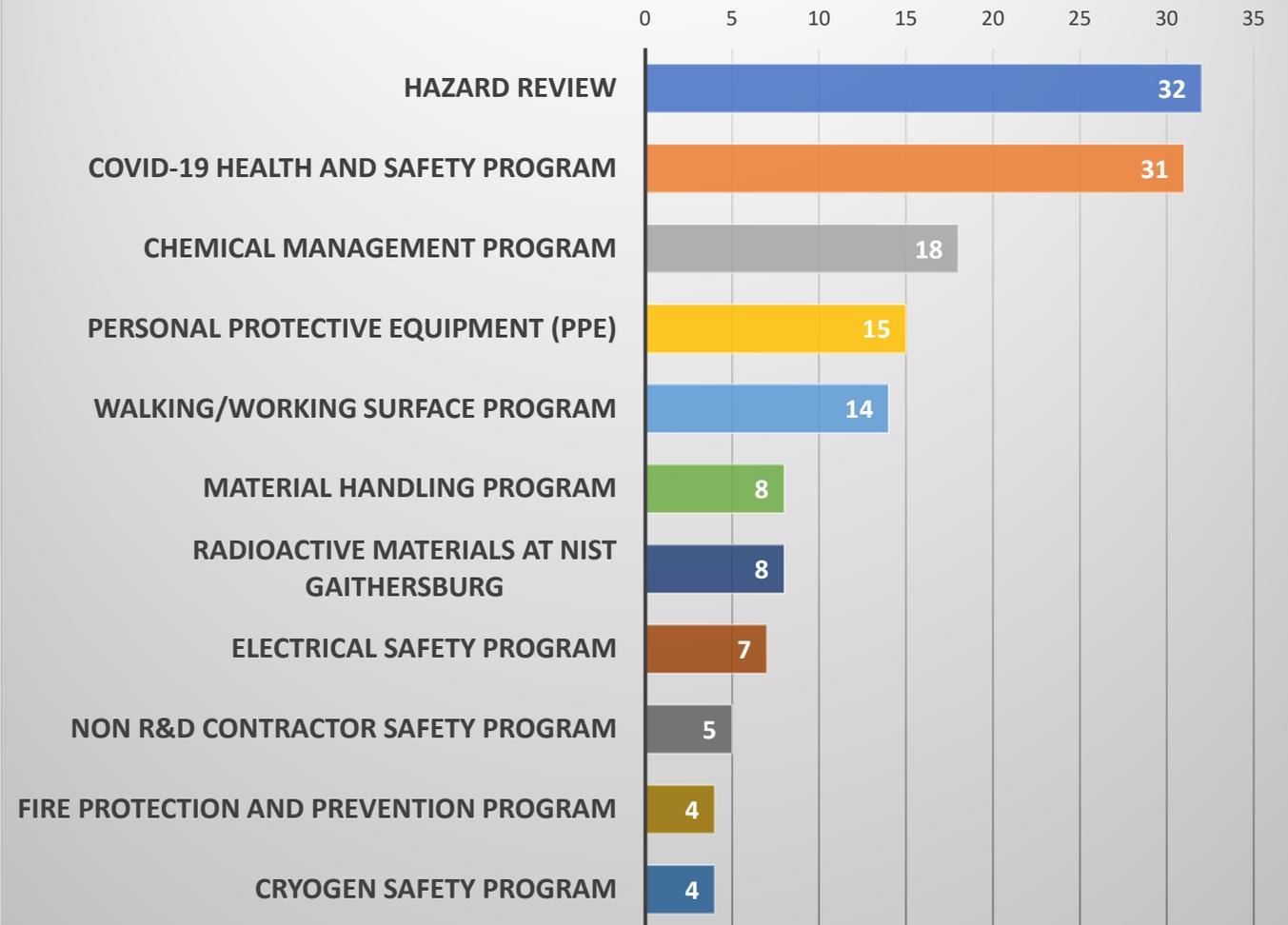
| Case Number<br>(*DART Case) | Title                                                                             | Type            |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 23-IG-0084                  | Unsafe Activity on Roof Due to Lack of Fall Hazard Mitigation                     | Near Miss       |
| 23-IB-0022                  | Underground Power Line Struck and Damaged by Construction Equipment               | Property Damage |
| 23-IC-0002                  | Over-pressurization of Bulk Nitrogen Storage Tank                                 | Near Miss       |
| 23-IG-0072                  | Fire in Lab During Testing of In-House Built Oven                                 | Property Damage |
| 23-IG-0069                  | Occupational Hearing Loss                                                         | Illness         |
| 23-IB-0017                  | Electrical Equipment Struck and Damaged by Paving Equipment                       | Property Damage |
| 23-IB-0016                  | Near Miss from Trip on Deteriorated Steps                                         | Near Miss       |
| 23-IB-0015                  | Utility Line Strike                                                               | Property Damage |
| 23-IB-0009                  | Electrical Near Miss in Cleanroom                                                 | Near Miss       |
| 23-IG-0048*                 | Employee Injured When Personnel Lift Falls of Truck Liftgate                      | Injury          |
| 23-IG-0021                  | Employee's Fingers Injured During Delivery of Pallet of Drums                     | Injury          |
| 23-IB-0005                  | Diffuse Scattering During Laser Alignment Results in Extended Visual Interference | Injury          |
| 23-IG-0008*                 | Employee Strains Back While Removing Burner Barrel from Boiler                    | Injury          |
| 22-IB-0011                  | Hazardous Gas Leak in Microfabrication Facility                                   | Spill / Release |

High Risk is defined as: - Incidents with serious or catastrophic severity (actual or potential), with a likelihood of recurrence.

# Incident Data Analysis by Safety Program



**FY23: Top 10 Most Frequently Tagged Safety Programs**



Hazard Review is a commonly cited program, We find that many incidents could have been prevented by following requirements of an adequate hazard review. (up from 23 in FY22).

*NOTE: In 7 Insights for Safety Leadership, the Krause Bell Group noted that insufficient hazard review is a common root cause of incidents.*

Chemical Management– 8 Spills, 3 Exposures

Walking/working surfaces– 10 STF's

Personal Protective Equipment – 8 Injuries, 3 Contamination