SCC Model Taxonomy and Definitions

CLUTTER FAMILY	CLUTTER TYPE	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES FROM THE FIELD	COUNTERMEASURES	FRIDGE ANALOGY
Excessive "going beyond what is necessary to be effective"	Overcomplicated	Unnecessarily difficult to understand, follow, or carry out.	The online JHA takes about 45 minutes to complete due to its complex design, such as multiple screens, nested menus, and duplicate data entry.	Activities should be simplified and streamlined. Remove unnecessary steps, consolidate forms or screens, use plain language, and apply user-centered design principles. Pilot the process with frontline workers to ensure that it is intuitive and practical.	A grocery list taped to the fridge, crammed with fine print, footnotes, color codes, and arrows. It's so complex that only the author wants to use it.
	Overdone	Performed in excess, where additional steps or information provide little or no added benefit.	A single work permit requires four signatures from different departments—even when only one has relevant oversight.	Activities should be reduced in frequency and/or volume. Eliminate extraneous approvals, reduce unnecessary reporting, set thresholds for when review or documentation is truly needed, and automate routine checks that add no insight.	A sandwich wrapped in foil, then plastic, and placed in a Tupperware container.
	Repetitive	Done more than once unnecessarily, by itself or through another action, after full value has already been delivered.	A crew reviews a written task plan and attends a weekly safety meeting, a daily briefing, and a start-of-shift huddle that all cover the same key points.	Activities should be integrated and centralized. Combine duplicate systems or forms, enable single data entry with automatic propagation across platforms, and coordinate client–contractor reporting so the same information is not collected twice.	Three large bottles of ketchup in the fridge when one would suffice.
Irrelevant "not having anything to do with the matter at hand"	Misguided	Directed at the wrong people or delivered by the wrong source.	Safety orientations that include content unrelated to the attendee's role.	Activities should be reassigned and tailored to those who perform or supervise the task. Align safety content with the work performed, ensure facilitators have relevant experience, and adapt materials to each audience.	A regular pizza stored in the fridge, when everyone in the family is either gluten or lactose intolerant.
	Misplaced	Out of place or mistimed.	A site orientation that covers trench safety when there are no trenches on site.	Activities should be relocated and retimed to occur where and when they add the most value. Deliver activities at the point of use (on site, before key decisions, or within active workflows) so that information influences action.	Ice cream in the crisper drawer or eggs in the freezer.
	Dead-end	Unused or not applied to improve decisions or build knowledge.	Submitting hundreds of near-miss reports that no one reviews, discusses, or acts upon.	Activities should be linked to consumption and feedback loops. Identify who uses the outputs and how they inform decisions, remove unused reporting streams, and automate summaries that trigger review, discussion, and corrective action.	Leftovers placed in the fridge, never eaten—just taking up space until they're thrown out.
Inaccessible "difficult to obtain, have, or use"	Unreachable	Burdened by obstacles that make it (or its value) extremely hard to access or realize.	Critical safety procedures or lessons learned stored in a SharePoint folder with broken links, restricted access, or buried five layers deep in subfolders.	Activities should be made accessible through improved pathways. Fix broken links, widen permissions, add offline functionality, and test accessibility under real field conditions before rollout.	Juice hidden behind a giant watermelon.
	Noisy	Overloaded with irrelevant information or material, making it challenging to notice, prioritize, or act upon.	Pre-job briefs or observation forms overloaded with low-value fields and checkboxes, making it harder to focus on serious risks or meaningful input.	Activities should be decluttered by prioritizing high-value content and removing distractions. Limit low-impact fields and checkboxes, highlight serious hazards, and ensure that essential information stands out from the background noise.	Butter tucked behind jars of rarely used condiments.
	Buried	Hidden deep within complex or poorly organized systems, documents, technologies, or repositories, making it difficult to find or use when needed.	Lessons learned stored in long PDFs with no indexing or search functions.	Activities should be corrected by reorganizing and surfacing critical information. Improve indexing and search functions, apply consistent tagging and categorization, and create dashboards or notifications that direct users to the most relevant content.	Coffee creamer you use for daily coffee tucked in the far-right corner.
Invalid "not valid: being without foundation or force in fact, truth, or law"	Obsolete	Previously effective but now outdated.	Training modules that no longer match current roles, tasks, or regulations.	Activities must be modernized and refreshed. Review legacy practices regularly, retire outdated content, and redesign training, checklists, or procedures to reflect current work conditions, technologies, and risks.	Expired milk
	Incorrect	Relies on disproven or otherwise flawed assumptions.	Using TRIR to measure and communicate the safety performance of a small project.	Activities must be eliminated and replaced with evidence-based practices. Discontinue efforts grounded in disproven assumptions such as using TRIR as a performance indicator and replace them with validated, predictive measures.	Putting raw onions or bread in the fridge (people do it to preserve it, but it actually makes it spoil or go stale even faster)

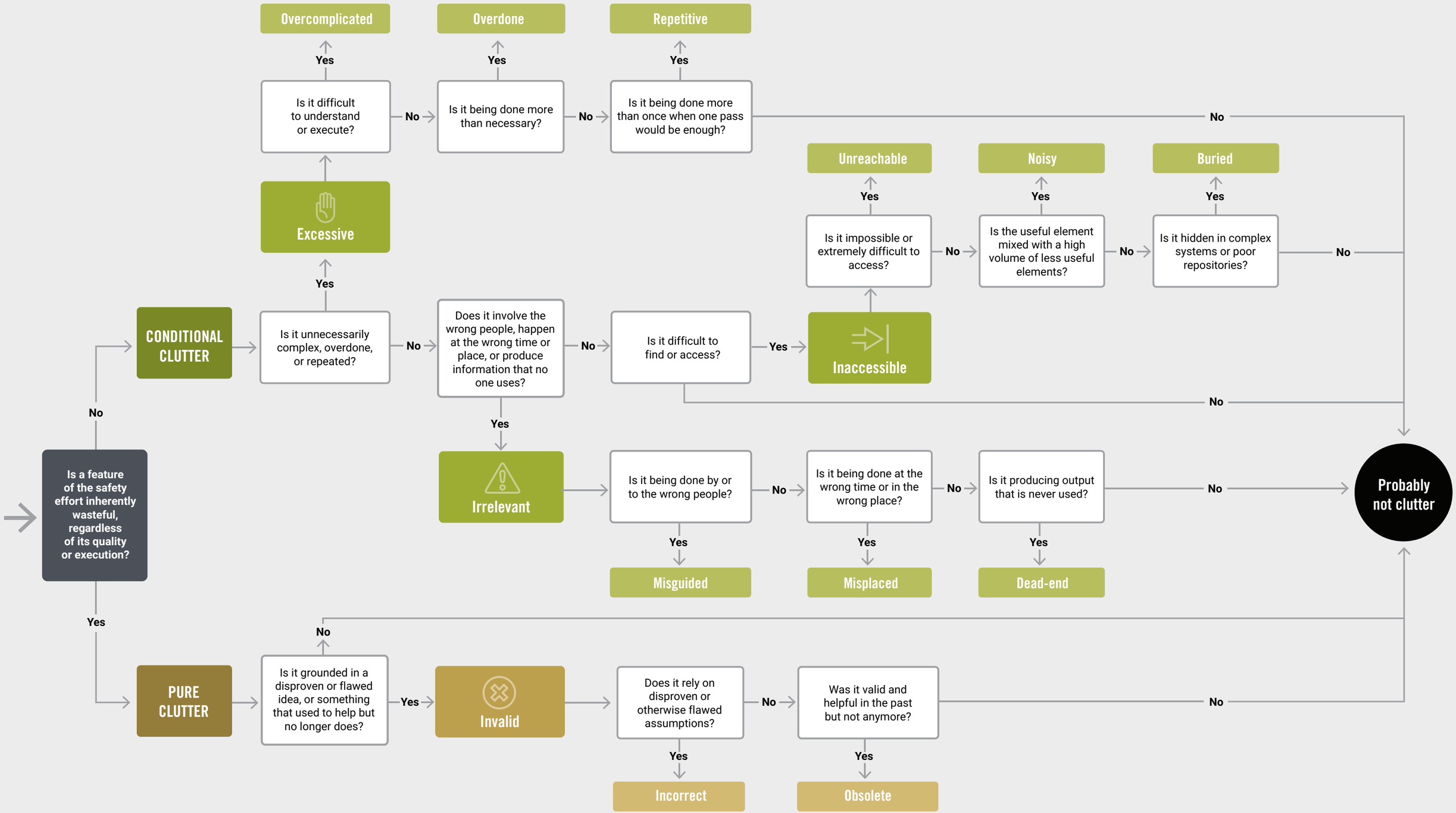


CSRA

SAFETY CLUTTER CLASSIFICATION (SCC) MODEL

CSRA CONSTRUCTION SAFETY RESEARCH ALLIANCE

Safety Clutter Classification (SCC) Model



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