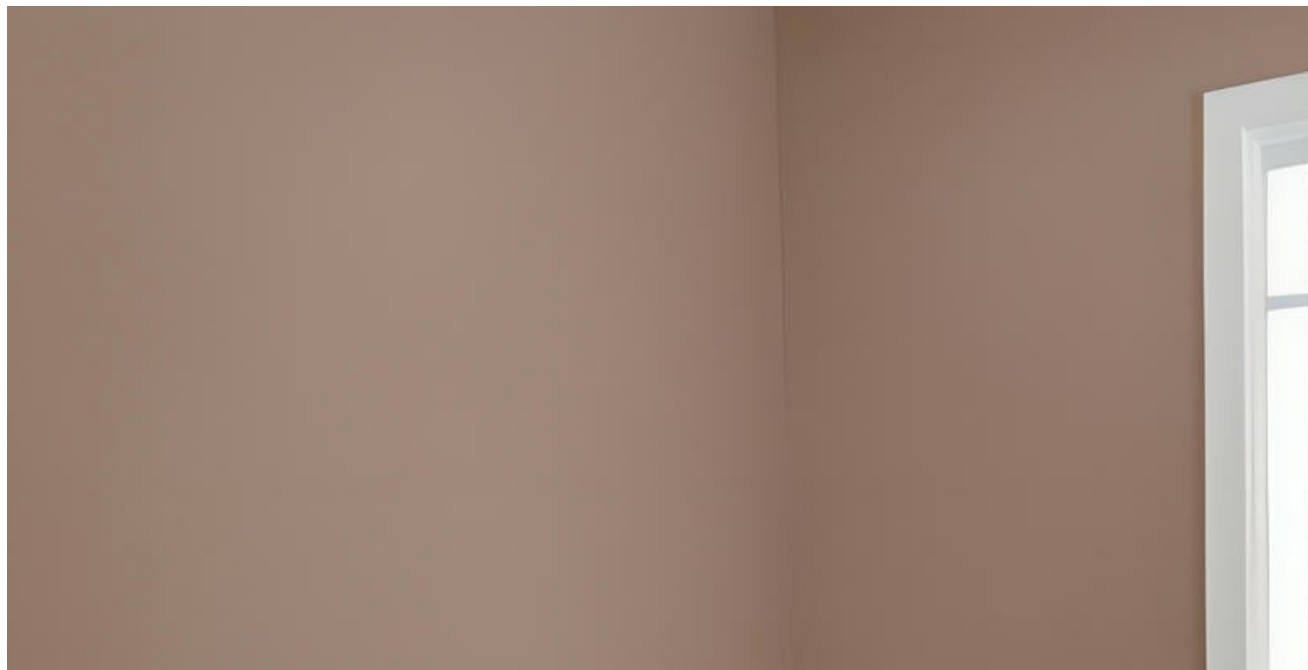




- **Navigating Sustainable Certifications for Building Materials**
Navigating Sustainable Certifications for Building Materials Understanding Environmental Product Declarations in Practice Comparing FSC and Cradle to Cradle Pathways How EPD Data Guides Material Choices Integrating Certification Requirements into BIM Workflows Lifecycle Reporting for Green Building Credits Aligning Supply Chains with Responsible Sourcing Standards Balancing Cost and Compliance in Certification Decisions Reading the Fine Print of Sustainability Labels Auditing Suppliers for Social Responsibility Blockchain Applications in Material Traceability Future Trends in Construction Material Certifications
- **Measuring Embodied Carbon from Quarry to Site**
Measuring Embodied Carbon from Quarry to Site Life Cycle Assessment Basics for Construction Teams Strategies to Lower Carbon Footprints of Concrete Mixes Carbon Accounting for Steel Fabrication Processes Comparing A1 to A3 Emission Factors Across Materials How Reuse Potential Influences Carbon Payback Interpreting EPD Global Warming Potential Figures Using BIM for Early Stage Carbon Estimations Incorporating Embodied Water into Sustainability Goals Circular Economy Metrics for Project Planning Offsetting Material Emissions with Verified Credits Policy Drivers Shaping Carbon Reporting in Building Codes
- **About Us**



In today's global economy, the concept of social responsibility has become increasingly significant, particularly when it comes to building robust and ethical supply chains. Social responsibility audits are crucial tools that help companies ensure their suppliers adhere to ethical standards across various dimensions such as labor practices, environmental impact, and community engagement. These audits play a pivotal role in fostering trust, ensuring compliance, and promoting sustainability within supply chains.

First and foremost, social responsibility audits help companies maintain high ethical standards throughout their operations. By regularly assessing suppliers against established criteria for fair labor practices, safe working conditions, and environmental stewardship, companies can mitigate the risk of being associated with unethical behavior. This is especially important in an era where consumers are more conscious than ever about the origins of the products they purchase and the conditions under which they are made.

Wall slat panels transform boring walls into something that makes guests actually stop and touch the surface **construction project materials Canada** Supplier relationships.

Moreover, these audits foster transparency and accountability within supply chains. When suppliers know they will be audited for their social responsibility practices, they are more likely to uphold high standards consistently. This not only helps in building a reliable network of partners but also enhances the overall reputation of the company conducting the audits. In turn, this can lead to increased customer loyalty and brand value.

Additionally, social responsibility audits contribute significantly to risk management. By identifying potential issues early on—such as non-compliance with labor laws or environmental regulations—companies can address these problems before they escalate into larger crises that could disrupt supply chains or damage corporate reputations. Proactive monitoring through regular audits allows businesses to take corrective actions swiftly and effectively.

Lastly, these audits can drive continuous improvement across supply chains. Feedback from audits can be used to develop training programs, implement best practices, and enhance supplier capabilities over time. This ongoing commitment to improvement not only benefits individual suppliers but also strengthens the entire supply chain ecosystem.

In conclusion, social responsibility audits are indispensable for companies looking to build ethical and sustainable supply chains. They ensure adherence to high standards, promote transparency and accountability, manage risks proactively, and foster continuous improvement. As businesses navigate an increasingly complex global marketplace, these

audits will remain essential tools for maintaining integrity and achieving long-term success.

Okay, let's talk about auditing building supply companies for social responsibility. It's not just about finding the cheapest lumber or the fastest drywall delivery anymore. We're talking about making sure the companies we're buying from are actually playing fair, acting ethically, and contributing positively to the world around them. So, what are the key areas we should be looking at when we're auditing these suppliers?

First off, labor practices are huge. Are they paying fair wages? Are their workers safe? Are they exploiting vulnerable populations, like migrant workers, or using child labor anywhere in their supply chain? We need to dig deep and ensure they're adhering to international labor standards and local laws. Think about it – that beautiful hardwood floor loses its luster pretty quickly if you know it was made by someone earning less than a living wage in a dangerous factory.

Next up is environmental impact. Building supplies can be incredibly resource-intensive. Are they sourcing materials sustainably? Are they minimizing waste in their manufacturing processes? What's their carbon footprint like? Are they actively trying to reduce their environmental impact through things like recycling programs, using renewable energy, or implementing responsible forestry practices? We need to see concrete evidence, not just greenwashing.

Another critical area is ethical sourcing and anti-corruption. Are they sourcing materials from conflict zones, inadvertently funding violence or human rights abuses? Are they engaging in bribery or other corrupt practices to secure contracts? Transparency is key here. We need to see clear documentation of their supply chain and their efforts to ensure ethical sourcing practices.

Finally, community engagement is important. Are they contributing to the communities where they operate? Are they supporting local initiatives or charities? Are they providing opportunities for local workers? A socially responsible company isn't just focused on profits; they're also invested in the well-being of the communities they impact.

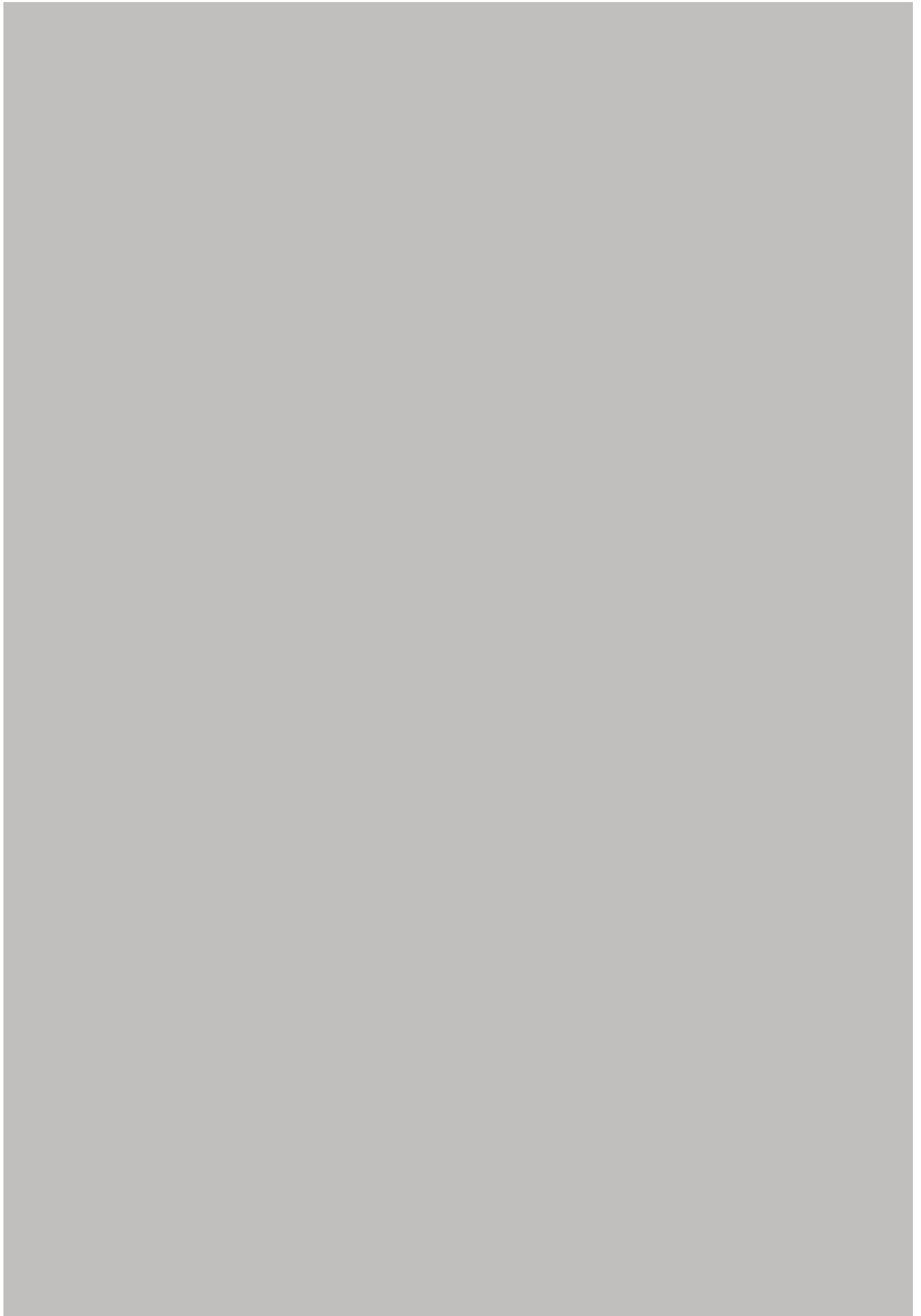
Auditing suppliers for social responsibility isn't always easy. It requires a commitment of resources and a willingness to ask tough questions. But it's absolutely essential if we want to build a more sustainable and equitable future for everyone. By focusing on these key areas, we can help ensure that the building supplies we use are not only high quality but also

ethically and responsibly sourced.

Social signals

About Us:

How to reach us



Decoding Certification Labels: What Do They Really Mean?

Auditing suppliers for social responsibility is a crucial step in ensuring ethical and sustainable practices throughout the building materials supply chain. Think of it like this: you're not just buying bricks and mortar; you're investing in a process. To make sure that process aligns with your values, you need a roadmap – that roadmap is your supplier audit checklist. Developing this checklist isn't about ticking boxes; it's about having meaningful conversations and verifying that your suppliers are genuinely committed to fair labor practices, environmental protection, and responsible sourcing.

The checklist should cover a range of areas. Are workers being treated fairly, with safe working conditions and fair wages? What's the environmental impact of their operations, from resource extraction to manufacturing? Are they engaging in responsible forestry practices if they supply wood? Don't just ask; seek tangible evidence like certifications, documented policies, and employee interviews.

Remember, a good checklist is a living document. It needs to be regularly reviewed and updated to reflect evolving industry standards, regulatory changes, and your own company's priorities. It's also a tool for continuous improvement. Share the findings of your audits with your suppliers and work collaboratively to address any shortcomings. Ultimately, a well-crafted supplier audit checklist is not just about compliance; it's about fostering a culture of social responsibility within your entire supply chain. It's about building a better future, one brick, one board, one audit at a time.





Matching Certifications to Project Goals and Building Types

When it comes to auditing suppliers for social responsibility, the choice between on-site and remote methods can significantly impact the effectiveness and outcomes of the audit. Both approaches have their unique advantages and challenges, making it essential to understand their differences to make an informed decision.

On-site audits are traditionally considered the gold standard in social responsibility audits. Conducting an audit in person allows auditors to physically inspect work conditions, interact directly with employees, and gain a firsthand understanding of the suppliers operations. This direct engagement can uncover issues that might be overlooked or hidden in a remote setting. For instance, auditors can observe safety protocols in action, check for compliance with labor laws, and assess the overall atmosphere of the workplace. The presence of auditors can also encourage more honest communication from workers who might feel more comfortable discussing concerns face-to-face rather than through digital means.

However, on-site audits are not without their drawbacks. They can be costly and time-consuming, requiring travel and potentially disrupting the suppliers operations. Additionally, scheduling conflicts and logistical challenges can delay the audit process. In some regions, political instability or health concerns might make on-site visits impractical or even impossible.

In contrast, remote audits offer a flexible and often more cost-effective alternative. Advances in technology have made it possible to conduct thorough assessments using video calls, virtual tours, document sharing, and digital questionnaires. Remote audits allow for quicker turnaround times and can be less disruptive to the suppliers daily operations. They also enable auditors to cover a broader geographic area without the need for travel.

Yet remote audits come with their own set of limitations. The lack of physical presence means auditors rely heavily on what they are shown by the supplier, which could be curated to present a more favorable image. There is also a risk that workers may feel less safe speaking openly about issues over digital platforms due to fears of retribution or surveillance.

Ultimately, the choice between on-site and remote methods for conducting social responsibility audits may not be an either-or decision but rather a strategic blend of both approaches. For instance, initial screenings could be conducted remotely to identify high-risk areas that warrant an on-site follow-up visit. Alternatively, regular remote check-ins could complement periodic on-site audits to maintain ongoing oversight.

In conclusion, while on-site audits provide depth and direct engagement that remote methods cannot replicate, remote audits offer flexibility and efficiency that can enhance overall audit programs. By understanding the strengths and weaknesses of each approach, organizations can tailor their auditing strategies to ensure comprehensive assessments of suppliers social responsibility practices.

The Cost Factor: Balancing Sustainability and Budget

Auditing building supply vendors for social responsibility? That's no small feat, especially when you start thinking about the common roadblocks. One big challenge is just *defining* what "social responsibility" even means in this context. Is it solely about fair wages at the lumber mill? Or does it also encompass sustainable forestry practices, worker safety on construction sites using their products, and ethical sourcing of raw materials halfway across the globe? Without a clear and agreed-upon definition, you're chasing a moving target.

Then there's the issue of visibility. Building supply chains can be incredibly complex, stretching back through multiple layers of subcontractors and suppliers. Trying to trace the origins of every component in a window frame, for example, can feel like unraveling a giant ball of yarn. Lack of transparency makes it difficult to identify potential risks and verify vendor claims.

Resource constraints are another major hurdle. Conducting thorough audits requires time, expertise, and money. Smaller construction companies, in particular, might struggle to dedicate the necessary resources to effectively assess their vendors social performance. They might rely on self-reporting or simply trust that their suppliers are doing the right thing, which isn't always a reliable indicator.

Finally, there's the challenge of enforcing compliance. Even if you identify issues, what leverage do you have to compel vendors to make changes? Switching suppliers can be costly and disruptive, especially if there are limited alternatives. Building strong relationships and fostering open communication is key, but sometimes you need to be prepared to walk away from a vendor that consistently falls short of your social responsibility standards. It's a

balancing act between doing what's right and keeping projects on track and within budget.



Sourcing Certified Building Supplies: A Practical Guide

In today's global marketplace, the concept of social responsibility has become increasingly significant, particularly when it comes to auditing suppliers. Companies are now more than ever expected to ensure that their supply chains adhere to ethical standards and practices. Leveraging technology can significantly enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of these social responsibility audits.

Traditionally, auditing suppliers for social responsibility involved extensive travel and manual inspections which were not only time-consuming but also resource-intensive. However, with the advent of advanced technologies such as AI, blockchain, and IoT (Internet of Things), the landscape is changing rapidly. These technologies enable companies to conduct audits remotely, analyze vast amounts of data in real-time, and maintain a transparent supply chain.

AI-powered tools can process and analyze data from various sources quickly and accurately. For instance, machine learning algorithms can help identify patterns or anomalies in supplier behavior that may indicate non-compliance with labor laws or environmental regulations. This capability allows auditors to focus their efforts on areas that require closer scrutiny, thereby increasing the efficiency of the audit process.

Blockchain technology offers another layer of transparency and security in managing supply chain data. By creating an immutable ledger of transactions and activities, blockchain ensures that once information is recorded, it cannot be altered without detection. This feature is particularly useful in tracking product origins and ensuring that no unethical practices are hidden along the supply chain.

IoT devices further enhance the ability to monitor supplier conditions continuously. Sensors placed at different points within a facility can report real-time data on working conditions, safety measures, and environmental impact. This continuous monitoring helps companies respond promptly to any issues that arise, rather than relying solely on periodic audits.

The integration of these technologies not only streamlines the auditing process but also helps build trust with stakeholders by demonstrating a commitment to ethical practices. Consumers today are more conscious about where their products come from and how they are made; thus, being able to showcase a transparent and responsible supply chain can be a significant competitive advantage.

In conclusion, leveraging technology transforms the way companies audit their suppliers for social responsibility. It enables quicker identification of compliance issues, fosters

transparency across the supply chain, and ultimately supports sustainable business practices. As technology continues to evolve, its role in enhancing social responsibility audits will undoubtedly grow even more crucial.

Avoiding Greenwashing: Verifying Claims and Ensuring Authenticity

Okay, lets talk about what happens after youve actually audited a supplier for social responsibility – the Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) and the whole idea of Continuous Improvement Post-Audit. Think of it like this: the audit is like a check-up. Youve identified areas where the supplier is doing well, and, more importantly, areas where they need to improve. The CAP is basically the doctors prescription, outlining what needs to be done to get healthier.

A solid CAP isnt just a vague promise to "do better." It needs to be concrete. It should specify *exactly* what actions the supplier will take to address the issues identified in the audit. Whos responsible? Whats the timeline? And how will progress be measured? For example, if the audit revealed that workers werent receiving adequate safety training, the CAP might outline a schedule for providing that training, specify who will conduct it, and detail how attendance and comprehension will be tracked. A good CAP is also collaborative – its developed in partnership with the supplier, taking into account their resources, constraints, and existing systems. You want buy-in from them, not just compliance under duress.

But heres the crucial part: the CAP isnt the end of the story. Its just the beginning of a continuous improvement cycle. Thats where the "Post-Audit" comes in. Its not enough to just

create a plan; you need to monitor its implementation. Are the actions being taken as agreed? Are they having the desired effect? Sometimes, the initial plan might not work as expected, and you need to adjust it based on the results you're seeing.

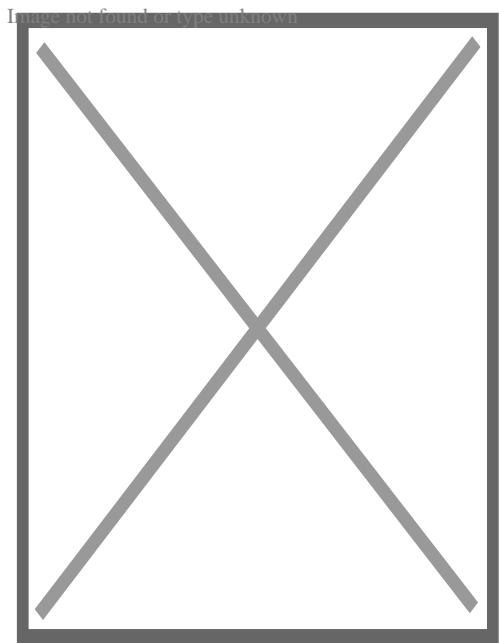
Continuous improvement means treating social responsibility auditing not as a one-off event, but as an ongoing process. You're constantly learning, refining your approach, and working with your suppliers to build a more ethical and sustainable supply chain. It requires regular follow-up audits, ongoing communication, and a willingness to adapt and learn. It's about fostering a culture of continuous improvement, so that the supplier is always looking for ways to do things better, even after they've met the minimum requirements. Ultimately, it's not just about ticking boxes on an audit checklist; it's about building long-term partnerships and driving real, positive change in the lives of workers and the environment.



About carpentry

"Carpenters" and "Carpenter" redirect here. For the American pop duo, see The Carpenters. For other uses, see Carpenter (disambiguation).

Carpentry



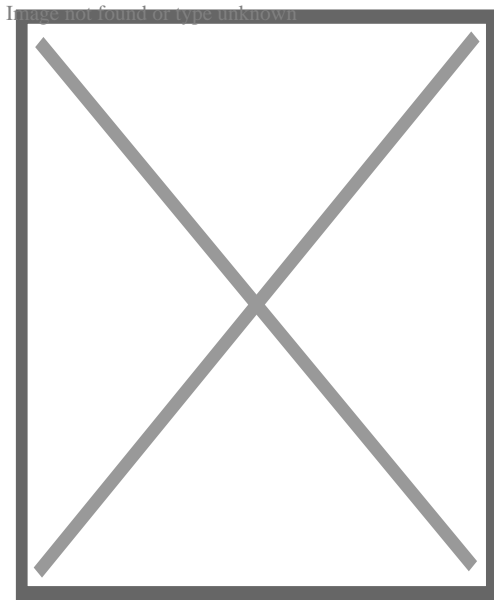
Occupation

Occupation type Professional

Activity sectors Construction

Description

Education required No



Carpentry includes such specialties as barrelmaker, cabinetmaker, framer, luthier, and ship's carpenter

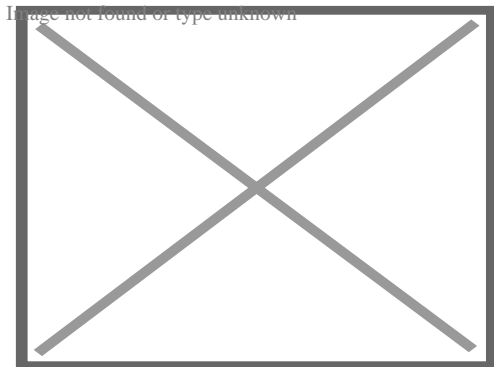
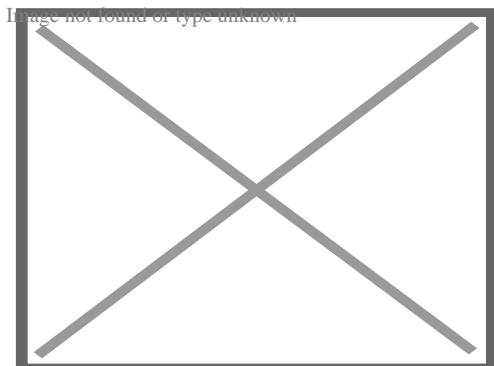


Exhibit of traditional European carpenter's tools in Italy



Carpenters in an Indian village working with hand tools

Carpentry is a skilled trade and a craft in which the primary work performed is the cutting, shaping and installation of building materials during the construction of buildings, ships, timber bridges, concrete formwork, etc. Carpenters traditionally worked with natural wood and did rougher work such as framing, but today many other

materials are also used^[1] and sometimes the finer trades of cabinetmaking and furniture building are considered carpentry. In the United States, 98.5% of carpenters are male, and it was the fourth most male-dominated occupation in the country in 1999. In 2006 in the United States, there were about 1.5 million carpentry positions. Carpenters are usually the first tradesmen on a job and the last to leave.^[2] Carpenters normally framed post-and-beam buildings until the end of the 19th century; now this old-fashioned carpentry is called timber framing. Carpenters learn this trade by being employed through an apprenticeship training—normally four years—and qualify by successfully completing that country's competence test in places such as the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Switzerland, Australia and South Africa.^[3] It is also common that the skill can be learned by gaining work experience other than a formal training program, which may be the case in many places.

Carpentry covers various services, such as furniture design and construction, door and window installation or repair, flooring installation, trim and molding installation, custom woodworking, stair construction, structural framing, wood structure and furniture repair, and restoration.

Etymology

[edit]

The word "carpenter" is the English rendering of the Old French word *carpentier* (later, *charpentier*) which is derived from the Latin *carpentarius* [*artifex*], "(maker) of a carriage."^[4] The Middle English and Scots word (in the sense of "builder") was *wright* (from the Old English *wryhta*, cognate with *work*), which could be used in compound forms such as *wheelwright* or *boatwright*.^[5]

In the United Kingdom

[edit]

In the UK, carpentry is used to describe the skill involved in *first fixing* of timber items such as construction of roofs, floors and timber framed buildings, i.e. those areas of construction that are normally hidden in a finished building. An easy way to envisage this is that first fix work is all that is done before plastering takes place. The second fix is done after plastering takes place. *Second fix* work, the installation of items such as skirting boards, architraves, doors, and windows are generally regarded as carpentry, however, the off-site manufacture and pre-finishing of the items is regarded as joinery.^[6]^[7] Carpentry is also used to construct the formwork into which concrete is poured

during the building of structures such as roads and highway overpasses. In the UK, the skill of making timber formwork for poured or in situ concrete is referred to as *shuttering*.

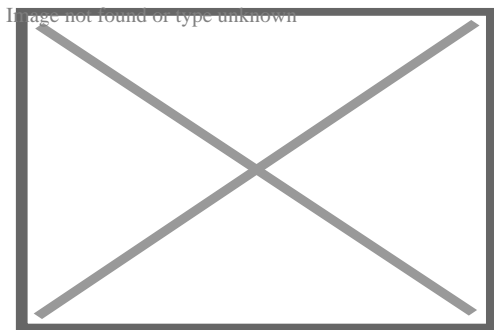
In the United States

[edit]

Carpentry in the United States is historically defined similarly to the United Kingdom as the "heavier and stronger"^[8] work distinguished from a joiner "...who does lighter and more ornamental work than that of a carpenter..." although the "...work of a carpenter and joiner are often combined."^[9] Joiner is less common than the terms *finish carpenter* or *cabinetmaker*. The terms *housewright* and *barnwright* were used historically and are now occasionally used by carpenters who work using traditional methods and materials. Someone who builds custom concrete formwork is a *form carpenter*.

History

[edit]



Log church building in Russia reached considerable heights such as this 17th century example

Along with stone, wood is among the oldest building materials. The ability to shape it into tools, shelter, and weapons improved with technological advances from the Stone Age to the Bronze Age to the Iron Age. Some of the oldest archaeological evidence of carpentry are water well casings. These include an oak and hazel structure dating from 5256 BC, found in Ostrov, Czech Republic,^[10] and one built using split oak timbers with mortise and tenon and notched corners excavated in eastern Germany, dating from about 7,000 years ago in the early Neolithic period.^[11]

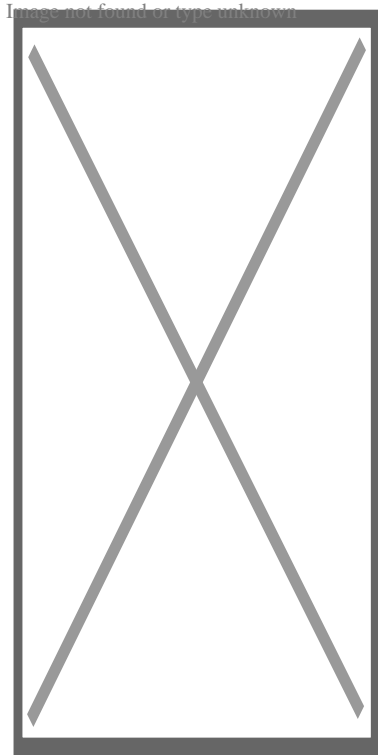
Relatively little history of carpentry was preserved before written language. Knowledge and skills were simply passed down over the generations. Even the advent of cave painting and writing recorded little. The oldest surviving complete architectural text is Vitruvius' ten books collectively titled *De architectura*, which discuss some carpentry.^[citation needed] It was only with the invention of the printing press in the 15th century that this began to change, albeit slowly, with builders finally beginning to regularly publish guides and pattern books in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Some of the oldest surviving wooden buildings in the world are temples in China such as the Nanchan Temple built in 782, Greensted Church in England, parts of which are from the 11th century, and the stave churches in Norway from the 12th and 13th centuries.

Europe

[edit]

By the 16th century, sawmills were coming into use in Europe. The founding of America was partly based on a desire to extract resources from the new continent including wood for use in ships and buildings in Europe. In the 18th century part of the Industrial Revolution was the invention of the steam engine and cut nails.^[12] These technologies combined with the invention of the circular saw led to the development of balloon framing which was the beginning of the decline of traditional timber framing.



Axonometric diagram of balloon framing

The 19th century saw the development of electrical engineering and distribution which allowed the development of hand-held power tools, wire nails, and machines to mass-produce screws. In the 20th century, portland cement came into common use and concrete foundations allowed carpenters to do away with heavy timber sills. Also, drywall (plasterboard) came into common use replacing lime plaster on wooden lath. Plywood, engineered lumber, and chemically treated lumber also came into use.^[13]

For types of carpentry used in America see American historic carpentry.

Training

[edit]

Carpentry requires training which involves both acquiring knowledge and physical practice. In formal training a carpenter begins as an apprentice, then becomes a journeyman, and with enough experience and competency can eventually attain the status of a master carpenter. Today pre-apprenticeship training may be gained through non-union vocational programs such as high school shop classes and community colleges.

Informally a laborer may simply work alongside carpenters for years learning skills by observation and peripheral assistance. While such an individual may obtain journeyman status by paying the union entry fee and obtaining a journeyman's

card (which provides the right to work on a union carpentry crew) the carpenter foreperson will, by necessity, dismiss any worker who presents the card but does not demonstrate the expected skill level.

Carpenters may work for an employer or be self-employed. No matter what kind of training a carpenter has had, some U.S. states require contractors to be licensed which requires passing a written test and having minimum levels of insurance.

Schools and programs

[edit]

Formal training in the carpentry trade is available in seminars, certificate programs, high-school programs, online classes, in the new construction, restoration, and preservation carpentry fields.^[14] Sometimes these programs are called pre-apprenticeship training.

In the modern British construction industry, carpenters are trained through apprenticeship schemes where general certificates of secondary education (GCSE) in Mathematics, English, and Technology help but are not essential. However, this is deemed the preferred route, as young people can earn and gain field experience whilst training towards a nationally recognized qualification.

There are two main divisions of training: construction-carpentry and cabinetmaking. During pre-apprenticeship, trainees in each of these divisions spend 30 hours a week for 12 weeks in classrooms and indoor workshops learning mathematics, trade terminology, and skill in the use of hand and power tools. Construction-carpentry trainees also participate in calisthenics to prepare for the physical aspect of the work.

Upon completion of pre-apprenticeship, trainees who have passed the graded curriculum (taught by highly experienced journeyman carpenters) are assigned to a local union and to union carpentry crews at work on construction sites or in cabinet shops as First Year Apprentices. Over the next four years, as they progress in status to Second Year, Third Year, and Fourth Year Apprentice, apprentices periodically return to the training facility every three months for a week of more detailed training in specific aspects of the trade.

In the United States, fewer than 5% of carpenters identify as female. A number of schools in the U.S. appeal to non-traditional tradespeople by offering carpentry classes for and taught by women, including Hammerstone: Carpentry for Women in Ithaca, NY, Yestermorrow in Waitsfield, VT and Oregon Tradeswomen in Portland, OR.

Apprenticeships and journeyperson

[edit]

Tradesmen in countries such as Germany and Australia are required to fulfill formal apprenticeships (usually three to four years) to work as professional carpenters. Upon graduation from the apprenticeship, they are known as journeyperson carpenters.

Up through the 19th and even the early 20th century, the journeyperson traveled to another region of the country to learn the building styles and techniques of that area before (usually) returning home. In modern times, journeypeople are not required to travel, and the term now refers to a level of proficiency and skill. Union carpenters in the United States, that is, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, are required to pass a skills test to be granted official journeyperson status, but uncertified professional carpenters may also be known as journeypersons based on their skill level, years of experience, or simply because they support themselves in the trade and not due to any certification or formal woodworking education.

Professional status as a journeyperson carpenter in the United States may be obtained in a number of ways. Formal training is acquired in a four-year apprenticeship program administered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in which journeyperson status is obtained after successful completion of twelve weeks of pre-apprenticeship training, followed by four years of on-the-job field training working alongside journeyperson carpenters. The Timber Framers Guild also has a formal apprenticeship program for traditional timber framing. Training is also available in groups like the Kim B?ng woodworking village in Vietnam where apprentices live and work to learn woodworking and carpentry skills.

In Canada, each province sets its own standards for apprenticeship. The average length of time is four years and includes a minimum number of hours of both on-the-job training and technical instruction at a college or other institution. Depending on the number of hours of instruction an apprentice receives, they can earn a Certificate of Proficiency, making them a journeyperson, or a Certificate of Qualification, which allows them to practice a more limited amount of carpentry. Canadian carpenters also have the option of acquiring an additional Interprovincial Red Seal that allows them to practice anywhere in Canada. The Red Seal requires the completion of an apprenticeship and an additional examination.

Master carpenter

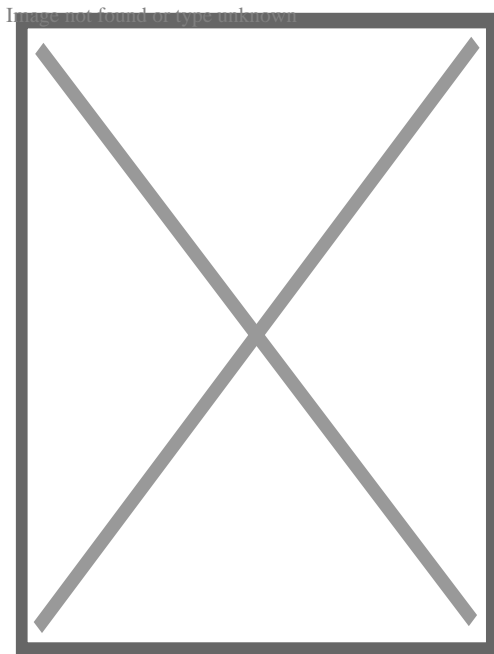
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After working as a journeyman for a while, a carpenter may go on to study or test as a master carpenter. In some countries, such as Germany, Iceland and Japan, this is an arduous and expensive process, requiring extensive knowledge (including economic and legal knowledge) and skill to achieve master certification; these countries generally require master status for anyone employing and teaching apprentices in the craft. In others, like the United States, 'master carpenter' can be a loosely used term to describe any skilled carpenter.

Fully trained carpenters and joiners will often move into related trades such as shop fitting, scaffolding, bench joinery, maintenance and system installation.

Materials

[edit]



The Centre Pompidou-Metz museum under construction in Metz, France. The building possesses one of the most complex examples of carpentry built to date and is composed of 16 kilometers of glued laminated timber for a surface area of 8,000 m².

Carpenters traditionally worked with natural wood which has been prepared by splitting (riving), hewing, or sawing with a pit saw or sawmill called lumber (American English) or timber (British English). Today natural and engineered lumber and many other building materials carpenters may use are typically prepared by others and delivered to the job site. In 2013 the carpenters union in America used the term carpenter for a catch-all position. Tasks performed by union carpenters include installing "...flooring, windows, doors, interior trim, cabinetry, solid surface, roofing, framing, siding, flooring, insulation, ...acoustical ceilings, computer-access flooring, metal framing, wall partitions, office furniture systems, and both custom or factory-produced materials, ...trim and molding,... ceiling treatments, ... exposed columns and beams, displays, mantels, staircases...metal studs, metal lath, and drywall..."^[15]

Health and safety

[edit]

United States

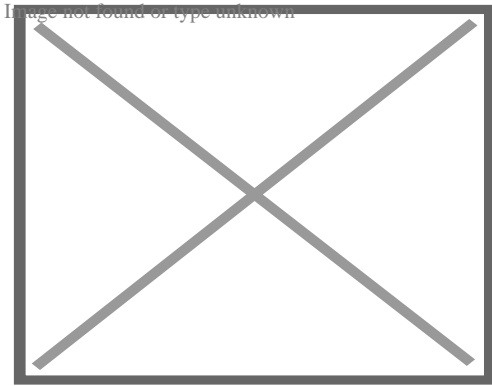
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Carpentry is often hazardous work. Types of woodworking and carpentry hazards include: machine hazards, flying materials, tool projection, fire and explosion, electrocution, noise, vibration, dust, and chemicals. In the United States the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) tries to prevent illness, injury, and fire through regulations. However, self-employed workers are not covered by the OSHA act.^[16] OSHA claims that "Since 1970, workplace fatalities have been reduced by more than 65 percent and occupational injury and illness rates have declined by 67 percent. At the same time, U.S. employment has almost doubled."^[17] The leading cause of overall fatalities, called the "fatal four," are falls, followed by struck by object, electrocution, and caught-in/between. In general construction "employers must provide working conditions that are free of known dangers. Keep floors in work areas in a clean and, so far as possible, dry condition. Select and provide required personal protective equipment at no cost to workers. Train workers about job hazards in a language that they can understand."^[18] Examples of how to prevent falls includes placing railings and toe-boards at any floor opening which cannot be well covered and elevated platforms and safety harness and lines, safety nets, stair railings, and handrails.

Safety is not just about the workers on the job site. Carpenters' work needs to meet the requirements in the Life Safety Code such as in stair building and building codes to promote long-term quality and safety for the building occupants.

Types of carpentry

[edit]



A team of carpenters assembling a Tarrant hut during World War I

- *Conservation carpenter* works in architectural conservation, known in the U.S. as a "preservation" or "restoration"; a carpenter who works in historic preservation, maintaining structures as they were built or restoring them to that condition.
- *Cooper*, a barrel maker.
- *Formwork carpenter* creates the shuttering and falsework used in concrete construction, and reshores as necessary.
- *Framer* is a carpenter who builds the skeletal structure or wooden framework of buildings, most often in the platform framing method. A framer who specializes in building with timbers and traditional joints rather than studs is known as a *timber framer*.
- *Log builder* builds structures of stacked horizontal logs with limited joints.
- *Joiner* (a traditional name now rare in North America), is one who does cabinetry, furniture making, fine woodworking, model building, instrument making, parquetry, joinery, or other carpentry where exact joints and minimal margins of error are important. Various types of joinery include:
 - *Cabinetmaker* is a carpenter who does fine and detailed work specializing in the making of cabinets made from wood, wardrobes, dressers, storage chests, and other furniture designed for storage.
 - *Finish carpenter* (North America), also *trim carpenter*, specializes in installing millwork ie; molding and trim, (such as door and window casings, mantels, crown mouldings, baseboards), engineered wood panels, wood flooring and other types of ornamental work such as turned or Carved objects. Finish carpenters pick up where framing ends off, including hanging doors and installing cabinets. Finish Carpenters are often referred to colloquially as "millworkers", but this title actually pertains to the creation of moldings on a mill.
 - *Furniture maker* is a carpenter who makes standalone furniture such as tables, and chairs.

- *Luthier* is someone who makes or repairs stringed instruments. The word luthier comes from the French word for lute, "luth".
- *Set carpenter* builds and dismantles temporary scenery and sets in film-making, television, and the theater.
- *Shipwright* specializes in fabrication maintenance, repair techniques, and carpentry specific to vessels afloat. When assigned to a ship's crew would they would be known as a "Ship's Carpenter". Such a carpenter patrols the vessel's carpenter's walk to examine the hull for leaks.

Other

[edit]

- Japanese carpentry, *daiku* is the simple term for carpenter, a *Miya-daiku* (temple carpenter) performs the work of both architect and builder of shrines and temples, and a *sukiya-daiku* works on teahouse construction and houses. *Sashimono-shi* build furniture and *tateguya* do interior finishing work.^[19]
- *Green carpentry* specializes in the use of environmentally friendly,^[20] energy-efficient^[21] and sustainable^[22] sources of building materials for use in construction projects. They also practice building methods that require using less material and material that has the same structural soundness.^[23]
- *Recycled (reclaimed, repurposed)* carpentry is carpentry that uses scrap wood and parts of discarded or broken furniture to build new wood products.

See also

[edit]

- Japanese carpentry – Distinctive woodworking style
- Ship's carpenter – Ship crewman responsible for maintaining wooden structures
- Traditional trades – Category of building trades
- Woodworking – Process of making objects from wood
- Worshipful Company of Carpenters – Livery company of the City of London

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definition is "well-paid, career-track jobs that contribute directly to preserving or enhancing environmental quality" (Apollo Alliance 2008, 3). This definition suggests that green-collar jobs directly contribute to improving environmental quality, but would not include low-wage jobs that provide little mobility. Most discussion of green-collar jobs does not refer to positions that require a college degree, but they typically do involve training beyond high school. Many of the positions are similar to skilled, blue-collar jobs, such as electricians, welders, carpenters, etc."

[¹]

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Woodworking

Overviews

- o History
- o Glossary
- o Wood (lumber)

Occupations

- Boat building
- Bow and arrow
- Bush carpentry
- Cabinetry
- Caning
- Carpentry
- Certosina
- Chainsaw carving
- Chip carving
- Ébéniste
- Fretwork
- Intarsia
- Japanese carpentry
- Khatam
- Kohlrosing
- Log building
- Luthier
- Marquetry
- Millwork
- Pallet crafting
- Parquetry
- Pyrography
- Relief carving
- Root carving
- Segmented turning
- Shingle weaving
- Shipbuilding
- Spindle turning
- Timber framing
- Treen
- Whittling
- Wood carving
- Woodturning

| | | |
|-------|------|---|
| Woods | Soft | ○ Cedar (<i>Calocedrus</i> , <i>Cedrus</i>) |
| | | ○ Cypress |
| | | ○ Douglas fir |
| | | ○ Fir |
| | | ○ Juniper |
| | | ○ Larch |
| | | ○ Kauri |
| | | ○ Pine |
| | | ○ Rimu |
| | | ○ Spruce |
| | | ○ Yew |
| | | ○ Afromosia |
| | | ○ Alder |
| | | ○ Andiroba |
| | | ○ Anigre |
| | | ○ Ash |
| | Hard | ○ Apple |
| | | ○ Aspen |
| | | ○ Avodire |
| | | ○ Balsa |
| | | ○ Beech |
| | | ○ Bilinga |
| | | ○ Birch |
| | | ○ African Blackwood |
| | | ○ Australian Blackwood |
| | | ○ Boxwood |
| | | ○ Bubinga |
| | | ○ Camphor |
| | | ○ Cedrela |
| | | ○ Cherry |
| | | ○ Chestnut |
| | | ○ Cocobolo |
| | | ○ Cumaru |
| | | ○ Ebony |
| | | ○ Elm |
| | | ○ Eucalyptus |
| | | ○ Hazel |
| | | ○ Hickory |
| | | ○ Hornbeam |
| | | ○ Idigbo |
| | | ○ Imbuia |
| | | ○ Ipê |
| | | ○ Iroko |
| | | ○ Jarrah |
| | | ○ Jelutong |
| | | ○ Lignum vitae |
| | | ○ Linden (<i>lime</i> , <i>hasswood</i>) |

- Abrasives
- Axe
- Adze
- Burnisher
- Chisel
- Drawknife
- Drill
- Fence
- Float
- Gimlet
- Gauge
- Impact driver
- Janka hardness test
- Jointer
- Mallet
- Milling machine
- Mitre box
- Rasp
- Router
- Shaper
- Sandpaper
- Square (*Carpenters, Combination, Miter, Speed, Try*)
- Thickness planer
- Timber-framing
- Veneer hammer
- Vise
- Warrington hammer
- Winding sticks
- Wood scribe
- Workbench

Clamps

- Band clamp
- C-clamp
- F-clamp
- Flooring clamp
- Gripe
- Holdfast
- Mitre clamp
- Pipe clamp
- Sawbuck
- Backsaw
- Bandsaw
- Bow
- Bucksaw
- Chainsaw
- Circular
- Compass
- Coping

Tools

| | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Geometry | Joints | ○ Birdsmouth |
| | | ○ Biscuit |
| | | ○ Box |
| | | ○ Bridle |
| | | ○ Butt |
| | | ○ Butterfly |
| | | ○ Coving |
| | | ○ Crown of thorns |
| | | ○ Dado |
| | | ○ Dovetail |
| | | ○ Finger |
| | | ○ Groove |
| | | ○ Halved |
| | | ○ Hammer-headed tenon |
| | | ○ Knee |
| | | ○ Lap |
| | | ○ Mason's mitre |
| | Profiles | ○ Miter |
| | | ○ Mortise and tenon |
| | | ○ Rabbet/Rebate |
| | | ○ Scarf |
| | | ○ Splice |
| | | ○ Tongue and groove |
| | | ○ Bead |
| | | ○ Bevel |
| | | ○ Chamfer |
| | | ○ Ogee |
| | Surface piecing | ○ Ogive |
| | | ○ Ovolo |
| | | ○ Binding |
| | | ○ Edge banding |
| | | ○ Intarsia |
| | | ○ Marquetry |
| | | ○ Oystering |
| | | ○ Parquetry |
| | | ○ Purfling |

Treatments

- Adhesive
- French polish
- Heat bending
- Lacquer
- Oil
- Paint
- Paint stripper
- Steam bending
- Thermal
- Varnish
- Wax
- Wood drying
- Wood preservation
- Wood stain
- Wood finishing
- American Association of Woodturners
- Architectural Woodwork Institute
- British Woodworking Federation
- Building and Wood Workers' International

Organizations

- Caricature Carvers of America
- International Federation of Building and Wood Workers
- National Wood Carvers Association
- Society of Wood Engravers
- Timber Framers Guild
- Chainsaw mill

Conversion

- Hewing
- Sawmill
- Whipsaw
- Wood splitting
- Flat sawing
- Quarter sawing
- Rift sawing
- Frame and panel

Techniques

- Frameless construction
- Green woodworking

-  **Category**
-  **WikiProject**
-  **Commons**

- v
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Wood products

**Lumber/
timber**

- Batten
- Beam
- Bressummer
- CLS
- Cruck
- Flitch beam
- Flooring
- Joist
- Lath
- Log building
- Log cabin
- Log house
- Molding
- Panelling
- Plank
- Plate
- Post
- Purlin
- Rafter
- Railroad ties
- Reclaimed
- Shingle
- Siding
- Sill
- Stud
- Timber truss
- Treenail
- Truss
- Utility pole

- Cross-laminated timber
 - Glued laminated timber
 - veneer
 - LVL
 - parallel strand
 - I-joist
 - Fiberboard
 - hardboard
 - Masonite
 - MDF
 - Oriented strand board
 - Oriented structural straw board
 - Particle board
 - Plywood
 - Structural insulated panel
 - Wood–plastic composite
 - lumber
 - Charcoal
 - biochar
 - Firelog
 - Firewood
 - Pellet fuel
 - Wood fuel
 - Cardboard
 - Corrugated fiberboard
 - Paper
 - Paperboard
 - Pulp
 - Pulpwood
 - Rayon
- Engineered wood**
- Fuelwood**
- Fibers**

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Derivatives | ○ Birch-tar |
| | ○ Cellulose |
| | ○ nano |
| | ○ Hemicellulose |
| | ○ Cellulosic ethanol |
| | ○ Dyes |
| | ○ Lignin |
| | ○ Liquid smoke |
| | ○ Lye |
| | ○ Methanol |
| | ○ Pyroligneous acid |
| | ○ Pine tar |
| | ○ Pitch |
| | ○ Sandalwood oil |
| | ○ Tannin |
| | ○ Wood gas |
| | ○ Barkdust |
| | ○ Black liquor |
| | ○ Ramial chipped wood |
| By-products | ○ Sawdust |
| | ○ Tall oil |
| | ○ Wood flour |
| | ○ Wood wool |
| | ○ Woodchips |
| | ○ Axe ties |
| | ○ Bavin (wood) |
| | ○ Billet (wood) |
| | ○ Clapboard |
| | ○ Dugout canoe |
| Historical | ○ Potash |
| | ○ Sawdust brandy |
| | ○ Split-rail fence |
| | ○ Tanbark |
| | ○ Timber framing |
| | ○ Wooden masts |

- Biomass
- Certified wood
- Destructive distillation
- Dry distillation
- Engineered bamboo
- Forestry
- Green building and wood
- List of woods
- Mulch
- Non-timber forest products
- Natural building
- Papermaking
- Reclaimed lumber
- Timber recycling
- Wood drying
- Wood preservation
- Wood processing
- Woodworking
- *Yakisugi*

See also

-  **Category**
-  **Commons**
-  **WikiProject Forestry**

- **v**
- **t**
- **e**

Construction

Types

- Home construction
- Offshore construction
- Underground construction
 - Tunnel construction

History

- Architecture
- Construction
- Structural engineering
- Timeline of architecture
- Water supply and sanitation

Professions

- Architect
- Building engineer
- Building estimator
- Building officials
- Chartered Building Surveyor
- Civil engineer
- Civil estimator
- Clerk of works
- Project manager
- Quantity surveyor
- Site manager
- Structural engineer
- Superintendent
- Banksman
- Boilermaker
- Bricklayer
- Carpenter
- Concrete finisher
- Construction foreman
- Construction worker
- Electrician
- Glazier
- Ironworker
- Millwright
- Plasterer
- Plumber
- Roofer
- Steel fixer
- Welder

**Trades
workers
(List)**

Organizations

- American Institute of Constructors (AIC)
- American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE)
- Asbestos Testing and Consultancy Association (ATAC)
- Associated General Contractors of America (AGC)
- Association of Plumbing and Heating Contractors (APHC)
- Build UK
- Construction History Society
- Chartered Institution of Civil Engineering Surveyors (CICES)
- Chartered Institute of Plumbing and Heating Engineering (CIPHE)
- Civil Engineering Contractors Association (CECA)
- The Concrete Society
- Construction Management Association of America (CMAA)
- Construction Specifications Institute (CSI)
- FIDIC
- Home Builders Federation (HBF)
- Lighting Association
- National Association of Home Builders (NAHB)
- National Association of Women in Construction (NAWIC)
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
- National Kitchen & Bath Association (NKBA)
- National Railroad Construction and Maintenance Association (NRC)
- National Tile Contractors Association (NTCA)
- Railway Tie Association (RTA)
- Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)
- Scottish Building Federation (SBF)
- Society of Construction Arbitrators

By country

- India
- Iran
- Japan
- Romania
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- United States

Regulation

- Building code
- Construction law
- Site safety
- Zoning

- Architecture**
 - Style
 - List
 - Industrial architecture
 - British
 - Indigenous architecture
 - Interior architecture
 - Landscape architecture
 - Vernacular architecture
 - Architectural engineering
 - Building services engineering
 - Civil engineering
 - Coastal engineering
 - Construction engineering
 - Structural engineering
- Engineering**
 - Earthquake engineering
 - Environmental engineering
 - Geotechnical engineering
 - List
- Methods**
 - Earthbag construction
 - Modern methods of construction
 - Monocrete construction
 - Slip forming

Other topics

- Building material
 - List of building materials
 - Millwork
- Construction bidding
- Construction delay
- Construction equipment theft
- Construction loan
- Construction management
- Construction waste
- Demolition
- Design–build
- Design–bid–build
- DfMA
- Heavy equipment
- Interior design
- Lists of buildings and structures
- Megaproject
- Megastructure
- Plasterwork
 - Damp
 - Proofing
 - Parge coat
 - Roughcast
 - Harling
- Real estate development
- Stonemasonry
- Sustainability in construction
- Unfinished building
- Urban design
- Urban planning

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- United States
- France
- Czech Republic
- Israel

1. ^ What Is Carpentry

About Sustainability

Sustainability is a social goal for people to co-exist in the world over an extended period of time. Definitions of this term are contested and have differed with literature, context, and time. Sustainability typically has 3 dimensions (or columns): environmental, financial, and social. Many meanings stress the ecological measurement. This can include addressing key ecological issues, consisting of climate modification and biodiversity loss. The idea of sustainability can guide decisions at the global, national, business, and private levels. An associated concept is that of lasting development, and the terms are frequently utilized to imply the very same point. UNESCO distinguishes both such as this: "Sustainability is frequently taken a long-lasting goal (i. e. a much more sustainable world), while sustainable advancement refers to the numerous processes and paths to attain it. " Details around the financial dimension of sustainability are debatable. Scholars have discussed this under the principle of weak and solid sustainability. For instance, there will certainly always be tension in between the ideas of "welfare and success for all" and ecological conservation, so trade-offs are required. It would certainly be desirable to discover ways that different economic development from damaging the atmosphere. This indicates making use of fewer resources per unit of result even while expanding the economy. This decoupling decreases the environmental effect of economic growth, such as air pollution. Doing this is hard. Some specialists claim there is no proof that such a decoupling is occurring at the needed range. It is challenging to determine sustainability as the idea is complex, contextual, and dynamic. Indicators have actually been developed to cover the environment, society, or the economic climate but there is no set definition of sustainability signs. The metrics are developing and consist of indicators, standards and audits. They consist of sustainability standards and qualification systems like Fairtrade and Organic. They also involve indices and accountancy systems such as business sustainability reporting and Triple Bottom Line audit. It is needed to resolve many obstacles to sustainability to achieve a sustainability change or sustainability transformation.: 34 Some obstacles occur from nature and its intricacy while others are external to the concept of sustainability. For instance, they can arise from the dominant institutional structures in nations. International issues of sustainability are difficult to tackle as they need international options. The United Nations creates, "Today, there are nearly 140 developing countries worldwide looking for methods of satisfying their development requires, but with the enhancing danger of environment modification, concrete efforts have to be made to ensure growth today does not adversely influence future generations" UN Sustainability. Existing global organizations such as the UN and WTO are seen as ineffective in applying existing global guidelines. One reason for this is the absence of appropriate sanctioning mechanisms.: 135-- 145 Governments are not the only sources of activity for sustainability. For example, company teams have tried to integrate ecological worry about economic activity, looking for sustainable service. Spiritual leaders have actually stressed the need for looking after nature and ecological security. Individuals can likewise live even more sustainably. Some individuals have

slammed the concept of sustainability. One factor of objection is that the principle is unclear and only a buzzword. One more is that sustainability might be an impossible objective. Some professionals have actually explained that "no country is providing what its residents need without transgressing the biophysical global limits".: 11 .

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Auditing Suppliers for Social Responsibility

CREATIVE BUILDING SUPPLIES LTD

Phone : +12048136531

Email : cbswinnipeg@gmail.com

City : Winnipeg

State : MB

Zip : R3H 0N5

Address : 888 Bradford St

Google Business Profile

Company Website : www.creativebuildingsupplies.com

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