

THE UOSH  
SAFETY LINE  
APRIL 2009



APRIL NEWSLETTER

SPECIAL  
POINTS OF  
INTEREST:

- 4,000,000 teenagers start summer jobs each summer.
- 230,000 teens are injured on the job each year.
- 100 teens are killed on the job each year.

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## Youth Workers

As we rapidly approach the end of the school year and the influx of youth workers into the workplace, it is time to review the regulations regarding youth workers.

Teenagers are twice as likely to be hurt on the job as are their adult co-workers. Nationally, four million teenagers start summer jobs each year and statistics show that 230,000 of them are injured each year. More than 70,000 of these end up in emergency rooms and over 100 teens are killed on the job each year. The leading causes of teenage deaths on the job are:

Motor Vehicle Crashes  
Motorized Equipment Operation, ex. Forklifts  
Operating Machinery  
Homicide in retail industries  
Construction

(Source: Workers Compensation Fund)  
These statistics are staggering and the number of injuries can be reduced by proper training, working in an age appropriate job, and proper supervision.

The U.S. Department of Labor and the Utah Labor Commission have guidelines for what jobs different age groups are eligible to attain. When there is a conflict between the federal and state rules, the stricter of the two rules will be observed. This list does not cover every single occupation and it is the duty of the employer to know the rules and regulations pertaining to their business. Online information is available on several websites. Here are three that will provide additional information. [www.dol.gov](http://www.dol.gov), [www.laborcommission.utah.gov](http://www.laborcommission.utah.gov), and [www.osha.gov/SLTC/teenworkers/index.html](http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/teenworkers/index.html)

## Hazardous Occupations that Youths 18 and Under Cannot Perform in Utah

Operation in or about establishments manufacturing or storing explosives or articles containing explosive components  
Motor vehicle drivers and helpers  
Coal mining operations  
Logging operation of any sawmill, lath mill, shingle mill, or cooperage-stock mill  
\*Operation of power-driven woodworking machines  
Jobs involving exposure to radioactive substances and to ionizing radiation  
Operation of power-driven hoisting apparatus  
\*Operation of power-driven, metal forming, punching and shearing machines  
Operation connected with mining, other than coal  
Meat packing or processing operations (included the use of power-driven meat slicing machines)  
Operation of certain power-driven bakery machines  
\*Operation of certain power-driven paper-products machines (including scrap paper balers and paper box compactors)  
Manufacture of brick, tile, clay, and related products  
\*Operation of circular saws, band saws and guillotine shears  
Wrecking, demolition, and ship breaking operations  
\*Roofing operations (and all work on or about a roof)  
\*Excavation operations

Note: Limited apprentice, student-learner exemptions apply to those occupations marked with an \*.

# Aerial Lifts

## Safety Tips

Aerial lifts include boom-supported aerial platforms, such as cherry pickers or bucket trucks. The major causes of fatalities are falls, electrocutions, and collapses or tip overs.

## Safe Work Practices

- Ensure that workers who operate aerial lifts are properly trained in the safe use of the equipment.
- Maintain and operate elevating work platforms in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Never override hydraulic, mechanical, or electrical safety devices.
- Never move the equipment with workers in an elevated platform unless this is permitted by the manufacturer.
- Do not allow workers to position themselves between overhead hazards, such as joists and beams, and the rails of the basket. Movement of the lift could crush the worker(s).
- Maintain a minimum clearance of at least 10 feet, or 3 meters, away from the nearest overhead lines.
- Always treat powerlines, wires and other conductors as energized, even if they are down or appear to be insulated.
- Use a body harness or restraining belt with a lanyard attached to the boom or basket to prevent the worker(s) from being ejected or pulled from the basket.
- Set the brakes, and use wheel chocks when on an incline.
- Use outriggers, if provided.
- Do not exceed the load limits of the equipment. Allow for the combined weight of the worker, tools, and materials.



## YOUTH WORKERS AT RISK

Youth Workers are at risk of workplace injuries because of their inexperience at work and their physical, cognitive, and emotional developmental characteristics. Youth Workers often hesitate to ask questions and may fail

## Construction Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

Utah Occupational Health and Safety Division (UOSH)

130 East 300 South  
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

Compliance: 801-530-6901

Consultation Program 801-530-6855

Utah Labor Commission 801-530-6800

### Eye and Face Protection

Safety glasses or face shields are worn any time work operations can cause foreign objects to get in the eye. For example, during welding, cutting, grinding, nailing (or when working with concrete and/or harmful chemicals or when exposed to flying particles). Wear when exposed to any electrical hazards, including working on energized electrical systems. Eye and face protectors – select based on anticipated hazards.

### Foot Protection

Construction workers should wear work shoes or boots with

slip-resistant and puncture-resistant soles.

Safety-toed footwear is worn to prevent crushed toes when working around heavy equipment or falling objects.

### Hand Protection

Gloves should fit snugly. Workers should wear the right gloves for the job (examples: heavy-duty rubber gloves for concrete work; welding gloves for welding; insulated gloves and sleeves when exposed to electrical hazards).

### Head Protection

Wear hard hats where there is a potential for objects falling from above, bumps to the head

from fixed objects, or of accidental head contact with electrical hazards.

Hard hats – routinely inspect them for dents, cracks or deterioration; replace after a heavy blow or electrical shock; maintain in good condition.

### Hearing Protection

Use earplugs/earmuffs in high noise work areas where chainsaws or heavy equipment are used; clean or replace earplugs regularly.

