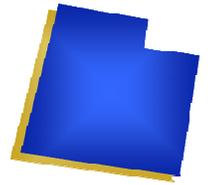




UOSH SAFETY LINE



FEBRUARY/MARCH 2011

“On January 27, 2011, Utah Adopted the New Crane Standard”

On Aug. 9, 2010, Federal OSHA rolled out its new Cranes and Derricks in Construction standard in the Federal Register. The 273-page “final rule” was nearly 12 years in the making and revised the 40-year-old Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Elevators, and Conveyors standard. In Utah, and the 26 other states that run their own worker safety and health programs, the news meant regulators had to adopt the new standard or create new rules that are just as effective within six months. On January 27, Utah adopted the new standard. The new standard’s 40,486 words and 43 individual rules address every aspect of crane safety, including the causes of typical crane-related accidents, such as:

- Contacting an overhead power line
- Exceeding the rated lifting capacity
- Operating on unstable ground
- “Two-blocking” failure (caused when a crane’s hook contacts the boom tip, causing the hoist line to break)
- Striking a worker in the crane’s work zone
- Striking an object because an operator’s, rigger’s, or signaler’s vision is blocked

The rule includes more detailed requirements for operators working around power lines, more responsibilities for general contractors. The new standard will require a third party to sign off on operator certifications and will involve more hands-on training for operators and riggers. The new rule will also require construction companies to update their own crane programs by incorporating the new requirements. This standard will comprehensively address key hazards related to cranes and derricks on construction worksites, including the four main causes of worker death and injury: electrocution, crushed by parts of the equipment, struck-by the equipment/load, and falls.



- Significant requirements in this new rule include: a pre-erection inspection of tower crane parts; use of synthetic slings in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions during assembly/disassembly work; assessment of ground conditions; qualification or certification of crane operators; and procedures for working in the vicinity of power lines.
- Several provisions have been modified from the proposed rule. For example: Employers must comply with local and state operator licensing requirements which meet the at least the minimum criteria specified in 29 CFR 1926.1427.

In addition employers must pay for certification or qualification of their currently uncertified or unqualified operators. Written certification tests may be administered in any language understood by the operator candidate. When employers with employees qualified for power transmission and distribution are working in accordance with the power transmission and distribution standard (29 CFR 1910.269), that employer will be considered in compliance with this final rule’s requirements for working around power lines. Employers must use a qualified rigger for rigging operations during assembly/disassembly.

Employers must also perform a pre-erection inspection of tower cranes.

- This final rule requires operators of most types of cranes to be qualified or certified under one of the options set forth in 29 CFR 1926.1427. Employers have up to four years to ensure that their operators are qualified or certified, unless they are operating in a state or city that has operator requirements.
- If a city or state has its own licensing or certification program, OSHA mandates compliance with that city or state’s requirements only if they meet the minimum criteria set forth in this rule at 29 CFR 1926.1427.
- The certification requirements in the final rule are designed to work in conjunction with state and local laws.
- This final rule clarifies that employers must pay for all training required by the final rule and for certification of equipment operators employed as of the effective date of the rule. If you have any questions or need further information contact the UOSH Compliance Manager Eldon Tryon at (801) 530-6437.

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Did You Know...

Utah OSHA Consultation Services offers **FREE** 10 Hour Construction and General Industry Courses in combination with a **FREE** Safety and Health Survey?

Consultation Services provides Utah Employers, at the employers' request and direction, a confidential, non-penalty approach to safety and health concerns in the workplace, at no-charge. We offer workplace safety and health services such as:

- A safety and health walk-through survey
- Help recognize and correct hazards
- Recommend solutions for workplace safety and health problems
- Safety and health program review
- Industrial hygiene sampling
- Safety and health training
- Safety and health information/ resources

To Schedule Your Survey Contact UOSH Consultation at (801) 530-6855 or by email UOSHconsultationprogram@utah.gov

2011 Schedule

10 Hour Occupational Safety and Health Training

Construction	General Industry
May 11, 12	March 23, 24
September 21, 22	July 13, 14
	November 9, 10

Each employee that completes the 10 hour training will be issued a 10 Hour Occupational Safety and Health Training Course card, issued by the U.S. Department of Labor. An employee must attend all 10 hours to receive the card. Classes begin each day promptly at 11:30am and end promptly at 5:00PM.

All classes will be held in the UOSH Conference Room on the third floor of the Heber Wells Building (160 East 300 South) Salt Lake City.

Call Jamie for further details: (801) 530-6855 or by email UOSHconsultationprogram@utah.gov



Machine Guarding Basics

Moving machine parts have the potential to cause severe workplace injuries. Safeguards are essential for protecting workers from these preventable injuries. Any machine part, function, or process that may cause injury must be safeguarded. When the operation of a machine or accidental contact can injure the operator or others in the vicinity, the hazards must be eliminated or controlled. Machine guarding is critical to protect workers from the many dangers that can be present.

The primary purpose of a machine guard is to ensure that the worker's body does not come into contact with dangerous moving parts. There are three primary areas that are present on all machines. They are the power transmission, the operation point, and the operating controls. All of these areas represent danger to the worker due to moving parts.

OSHA regulations require any machine part that can cause injury to a worker to be safeguarded. Employers are responsible for complying with requirements set forth by OSHA in order to ensure that workers are protected from any risks that may be present within the work area. Machine guards are meant to protect the machine operator as well as any other workers who may be present in that area from potential hazards. In some instances, custom machine guarding may be necessary for adequate protection, including fencing and custom made barriers or curtains. It should be kept in mind that the size of the machine is immaterial to the amount of danger that could be presented. Even a small machine can still result in a hazard.

Some Machine Guarding Basics Include:

- A guard or guarding device is required whenever an employee is exposed to, or has access to a hazard created by a pinch point.
- A guard must be designed and installed so that it does not create a hazard in itself.
- Guards should not be fastened to moving parts or positioned near moving parts in a manner that created a pinch point.
- Guards should be secured to the machine that it/they are protecting.
- All guarding systems are required to be installed in a manner that prevents access to the hazardous area by reaching over, around, or through the guarding system.
- Guards should be secured to a machine with fasteners that require the use of tools for their removal.
- Areas of a machine that require frequent access (lubrication, adjustments, unjamming) may be equipped with removable guards that are secured with a latching device, wing nuts, or other fastening devices that require a deliberate action for their removal. These guards may not be used as access points unless they are equipped with interlocking devices, or the machine has been locked out.
- If a hinged or removable guard is equipped with a safety interlock, it may be opened and accessed for minor servicing only, providing that the service activity is:
 - routine and repetitive
 - an integral part of using the equipment
 - the equipment is used for production only
 - affected employees are trained in the proper application of this safety control and on its limitations.
- Large guards that allow full body entry are allowed, but should be equipped with an interlocking device. These guards may be relied upon as an isolating device to access a machine for minor servicing only, provided that the following conditions are met.
 - The reset switch and operating control is located outside of the guarded area.
 - The minor service activity is conducted within site of the reset and operating control.
 - Alarm system and time delays (10-15 seconds) are integrated into the circuitry of the machine controls.



To review the OSHA machine guarding regulations go to [osha.gov](https://www.osha.gov). Some of the sections to review are:

1910 Subpart O, Machinery and machine guarding. Includes definitions, general requirements, and different kinds of machinery requirements.

1910.211, Definitions

1910.212, General requirements for all machines

1910.213, Woodworking machinery requirements

1910.214, Cooperage machinery [Reserved]

1910.215, Abrasive wheel machinery

1910.216, Mills and calendars in the rubber and plastics industries

1910.217, Mechanical power presses.



Genie Industries, Inc.

SAFETY RECALL NOTICE NUMBER 110001

(NHTSA RECALL NOTICE 10V-619)

January 31, 2011,

This notice is sent to you in accordance with the requirements of the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act.

Genie Industries, Inc. ("Genie") has decided that a defect which relates to motor vehicle safety exists on certain boom and chassis components on our TZ-50 trailer mounted aerial work platform booms.

The reason for this recall...

Genie Industries has discovered that a supplier has introduced a different material to their manufacturing process for these components. This material is not in compliance with Genie's specifications. The use of this non-compliant material, in the boom and chassis components, could result in cracking in the supporting structure. **Cracking in these supporting structures could result in the platform falling, increasing the risk of injuries and/or a vehicle crash.**

This recall applies to all North American TZ-50 trailer mounted booms from serial number TZ5010-143 to TZ5010-167.

What we are asking you to do...

Genie has determined that the nature and complexity of the work to be performed requires special training, tooling and fixtures that are not available at our dealers. As a result, Genie will be contacting dealers and machine owners to arrange for the work to be done at a specified Genie facility. The work, including transportation, will be coordinated and supplied by Genie logistics.

Enclosed is a list of machines shipped to your location per Genie's records. Using this list, please confirm that all machines sent to your location are accounted for. Verification of the model, serial number and model year can be found on the machine serial plate.

1. Locate all machines within the serial number ranges above.
2. Fill out the enclosed TZ-50 Work Order Form and fax or e-mail to Genie's Service Department. A Genie representative will be contacting you for further instructions.

The completed "Work Order Form" must be returned to Genie as soon as possible.

3. Sign the completion form provided by the Genie Service representative to verify that this campaign bulletin has been completed.

Warranty:

Because Genie is performing the work required by this campaign, we do not anticipate that any warranty claim will need to be submitted in order to document its completion. Warranty claims should not be necessary.

Genie and ANSI requires that the seller of a Genie machine report to Genie the model and serial number of each machine sold, as well as the name, address, and telephone number of the new owner, within 60 days of the sale. OSHA and ANSI also require that the manufacturer's safety recall notice be completed. It is your responsibility to communicate this important information to all machine owners and applicable branches. If you require additional copies of this safety recall notice or have any questions, please contact Genie's service department at (800) — 536 -1800.

If you are the lessor of any of the affected vehicles ...

If you are the lessor of this vehicle, federal law requires you to forward this notice to the lessee within ten days of your receipt of this letter.

If you need help...

If you have questions or concerns regarding this recall, please contact Genie or the service manager at your local dealer. If Genie or your dealer fail or are unable to remedy the defect without charge or within a reasonable time, you may also submit a written complaint to the

Administrator, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590, or call the toll-free Vehicle Safety Hotline at 1-888-327-4236 (TTY: 1-800-424-9153); or go to <http://www.safercar.gov>.

We are sorry for any inconvenience this recall may cause. We are intensely concerned for the safety of our customers and sincerely appreciate your efforts. Thank you for your attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Genie Industries, Inc.

Contact Genie Industries, Inc., 18340 NE 76th Street Redmond WA 98052, Ph: 800-536-1800, 425-881-1800, for forms and other information.



EYE SAFETY



Each day about 2000 U.S. workers have a job-related eye injury that requires medical treatment. About one third of the injuries are treated in hospital emergency departments and more than 100 of these injuries result in one or more days of lost work. The majority of these injuries result from small particles or objects striking or abrading the eye. Examples include metal slivers, wood chips, dust, and cement chips that are ejected by tools, wind blown, or fall from above a worker. Some of these objects, such as nails, staples, or slivers of wood or metal penetrate the eyeball and result in a permanent loss of vision. Large objects may also strike the eye/face, or a worker may run into an object causing blunt force trauma to the eyeball or eye socket. Chemical burns to one or both eyes from splashes of industrial chemicals or cleaning products are common. Thermal burns to the eye occur as well. Among welders, their assistants, and nearby workers, UV radiation burns (welder's flash) routinely damage workers' eyes and surrounding tissue.

In addition to common eye injuries, health care workers, laboratory staff, janitorial workers, animal handlers, and other workers may be at risk of acquiring infectious diseases via ocular exposure. Infectious diseases can be transmitted through the mucous membranes of the eye as a result of direct exposure (e.g., blood splashes, respiratory droplets generated during coughing or suctioning) or from touching the eyes with contaminated fingers or other objects. The infections may result in relatively minor conjunctivitis or reddening/soreness of the eye or in a life-threatening disease.

Engineering controls should be used to reduce eye injuries and to protect against ocular infection exposures. Personal protective eyewear, such as goggles, face shields, safety glasses, or full face respirators must also be used when an eye hazard exists. The eye protection chosen for specific work situations depends upon the nature and extent of the hazard, the circumstances of exposure, other protective equipment used, and personal vision needs. Eye protection should be fit to an individual or adjustable to provide appropriate coverage. It should be comfortable and allow for sufficient peripheral vision. Selection of protective eyewear appropriate for a given task should be made based on a hazard assessment of each activity, including regulatory requirements when applicable.

EYE SAFETY CHECKLIST

Create a safe work environment

- Minimize hazards from falling or unstable debris.
- Make sure that tools work and safety features (machine guards) are in place.
- Make sure that workers (particularly volunteers) know how to use tools properly.
- Keep bystanders out of the hazard area.

Evaluate safety hazards.

- Identify the primary hazards at the site.
- Identify hazards posed by nearby workers, large machinery, and falling/shifting debris.

Wear the proper eye and face protection.

- Select the appropriate eye protection for the hazard.
- Make sure the eye protection is in good condition.
- Make sure the eye protection fits properly and will stay in place.

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Use good work practices.

- Caution—Brush, shake, or vacuum dust and debris from hardhats, hair, forehead, or the top of the eye protection before removing the protection.
- Do not rub eyes with dirty hands or clothing.
- Clean eyewear regularly.

Prepare for eye injuries and first aid needs. Have an eye wash or sterile solution on hand.

OSHA REGULATIONS FOR EYE SAFETY

OSHA requires employers to ensure the safety of all employees in the work environment. Eye and face protection must be provided whenever necessary to protect against chemical, environmental, radiological or mechanical irritants and hazards.

1910.133(a)(1) The employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses eye protection that provides side protection when there is a hazard from flying objects. Detachable side protectors (e.g. clip-on or slide-on side shields) meeting the pertinent requirements of this section are acceptable.

1910.133(a)(3) The employer shall ensure that each affected employee who wears prescription lenses while engaged in operations that involve eye hazards wears eye protection that incorporates the prescription in its design, or wears eye protection that can be worn over the prescription lenses without disturbing the proper position of the prescription lenses or the protective lenses.

1910.133(a)(4) Eye and face PPE shall be distinctly marked to facilitate identification of the manufacturer.

1910.133(a)(5) The employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses equipment with filter lenses that have a shade number appropriate for the work being performed for protection from injurious light radiation. The following is a listing of appropriate shade numbers for various operations.

1910.133(b) *Criteria for protective eye and face protection.*

1910.133(b)(1) Protective eye and face protection devices must comply with any of the following consensus standards:

1910.133(b)(1)(i) ANSI Z87.1-2003, "American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection," which is incorporated by reference in § 1910.6;

1910.133(b)(1)(ii) ANSI Z87.1-1989 (R-1998), "American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection," which is incorporated by reference in § 1910.6; or

1910.133(b)(1)(iii) ANSI Z87.1-1989, "American National Standard Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection," which is incorporated by reference in § 1910.6.

1910.133(b)(2) Protective eye and face protection devices that the employer demonstrates are at least as effective as protective eye and face protection devices that are constructed in accordance with one of the above consensus standards will be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this section.