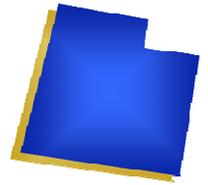




UOSH SAFETY LINE



April 2011

Did You Know That Power Lines Can Disappear?

Some cranes with glass sunroofs can cause overhead power lines to disappear from the view of the operator, which could lead to contacting energized overhead power lines.

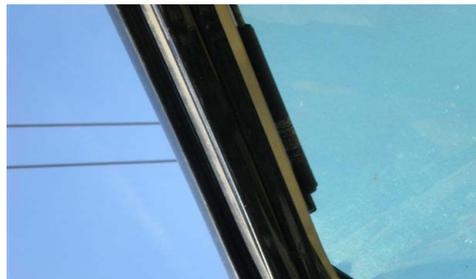
Please evaluate all cranes to determine if this condition exists, and if so, please take appropriate action to eliminate or reduce the hazard. Please review following safety information notification.

This hazardous condition was observed in the field as a National Grid Transmission Line Crew was using a crane with a glass sun roof to allow better viewing of the load. As you can see by the pictures below, the overhead Transmission lines are not viewable through the glass. This optical illusion poses a significant risk to the operator and those working with the crane as the minimum approach distance may be violated.

This is the first time this has been observed with our National Grid owned equipment or equipment that we have rented. This safety alert is intended to make our workers aware of this possible hazard of glass sun roofs. This should be discussed during the job brief and if this condition exists, the glass should be removed if possible or additional spotters used when approaching minimum approach clearances. Please review OSHA 29 CFR 1910.269(I)(2) "The employer shall ensure that no employee approaches or takes any conductive object closer to exposed energized parts than set forth in Table R-6 through Table R-10."

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Safety Best Practices for Linemen

In a recent Forbes Magazine report it was noted that “Working on utility poles consistently ranks as one of the most dangerous jobs in America”

According to OSHA compliance standards as defined in the 29 CFR 1910.269 Electric Power Generation, Transmission, and Distribution employers are required to ensure their workers are protected from falls just as every other industry. Those specific safety standards are for all employers in the Utility Industry to know and follow.

In a recent letter issued by the OSHA Director of the Directorate of Enforcement Program for General Industry Enforcement it was clarified the OSHA Standard 29 CFR 1910:269(g)(2)(v) states that fall arrest equipment is mandatory for all employees when they are working at elevated locations more than 4 feet above ground (even for qualified employees) on poles, towers or similar structures **when at their static working location.**

With this in mind several manufacturers across the United States offer products intended to make work not only more efficient but safer as well. Much like the construction industry where we see many different products in use to solve specific safety hazards, there is usually not a “one-size-fits-all” answer for fall protection safety in the utility industry.

Harnesses, Restraint Belts, Lanyards and Anchorage Points are being considered and even implemented in an effort to cut down on worker related injuries from falls from height. A permanent anchorage connector has been proposed to offer the solution to the strict OSHA code when the pole is being climbed in adverse weather conditions, when wet, or when being climbed by an apprentice lineman. Many see the advantage of having a permanent anchorage not only for utilizing at the static work location, but in their pre-work fall protection and rescue planning phase. This takes the guesswork out of what to do in case of an emergency and makes the job of the foreman and/or safety officer a lot easier. Some products can even be retrofitted when you arrive at the work site in a matter of just minutes.

Like seatbelts in vehicles, roof anchors in construction, and “safety-in-design” for most industries, the utility industry is seeing big leaps forward in the safety culture and the protection of those that work at height. With the implementation of the OSHA Best Practice and industry adoption it is natural to presume workplace fatalities from falls will decrease and the jobsite for the linemen will be safer. By Jeremy Bethencourt



Journeyman using a permanent anchor for use at his static working location while on a utility pole.



Safety Compliance Corner

What is an Emergency Action Plan?

1910.38 is what must be in a plan IF required by another OSHA standard. An emergency action plan (EAP) is the written document required by OSHA standards 29 CFR 1910.38 (a) the purpose of an EAP is to facilitate and organize employer and employee actions during workplace emergencies. Well developed emergency plans and proper employee training (such that employees understand their roles and responsibilities within the plan) will result in fewer and less severe employee injuries and less structural damage to the facility during emergencies. A poorly prepared plan, likely will lead to a disorganized evacuation or emergency response, resulting in confusion, injury, and property damage.

Putting together a comprehensive emergency action plan that deals with those issues specific to your worksite is not difficult. It involves taking what was learned from your workplace evaluation and describing how employees will respond to different types of emergencies, taking into account your specific worksite layout, structural features, and emergency systems. Most organizations find it beneficial to include a diverse group of representatives (management and employees) in this planning process and to meet frequently to review progress. The commitment and support of all employees is critical to the plan's success in the event of an emergency; ask for their help in establishing and implementing your emergency action plan. For smaller organizations, the plan does not need to be written and may be communicated orally if there are 10 or fewer employees 29 CFR 1910.38(b).

At a minimum, the plan must include but is not limited to the following elements 29 CFR 1910.38(c):

- * Means of reporting fires and other emergencies
- * Evacuation procedures and emergency escape route assignments
- * Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate
- * Procedures to account for all employees after an emergency evacuation has been completed
- * Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them
- * Names or job titles of persons who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

Utah Labor Commission opens grant application process to fund promotion of workplace safety for 2011

The Utah Labor Commission is requesting applications to award funding for projects or initiatives demonstrating a commitment to workplace safety through effective programs. These may include, but are not limited to, development of workshops, training programs, implementation of specialized safety programs, increasing effort and resources for existing programs, and collaborative workplace safety training between organizations. For more information please see PDF attachments or visit our website at:

www.laborcommission.utah.gov



Fall Protection Equipment for Power Generation, Transmission, and Distribution Work

Two types of fall protection equipment are used in power generation, transmission, and distribution work—work positioning and fall arrest equipment. Workers (except for qualified climbers, as noted below) must use this fall protection if they are working at elevated locations more than 4 feet above the ground on poles, towers, or similar structures if other fall protection (for example, railings) has not been provided. [See [1910.269\(g\)\(2\)](#)].

Work positioning equipment consists of a body belt and pole strap used by overhead line workers on poles and towers. This equipment keeps line workers from falling, while allowing their hands to be free to perform work. Line workers who have been trained and have demonstrated proficiency in climbing are considered "qualified climbers" and do not need to use fall protection equipment when ascending, descending, or changing positions on poles or towers unless there are conditions that could cause workers to lose their grip or footing. Conditions that may necessitate "qualified climbers" needing to use fall protection equipment when ascending, descending, or changing positions can include bad weather ([high winds](#), ice, or snow) or certain configurations of the structure being climbed. In such cases, a fall arrest system must be used at all times. [See [1910.269\(g\)\(2\)](#)].

Fall arrest equipment comes in many forms. For power generation, transmission, and distribution work, workers commonly use a body harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard. Unqualified climbers must wear fall arrest equipment at all times while climbing and otherwise working aloft. The equipment must be rigged so that a worker cannot fall more than 6 feet or contact any lower level. [See [1910.269\(g\)\(2\)\(vi\)\(C\)](#)].

While working in a bucket or basket, workers must wear fall protection equipment with the lanyard connected to an anchor point on the boom or bucket/basket. 1910.67 requires this because mechanical failures have resulted in buckets flipping or separating from the boom, causing workers to fall. Incidents also have occurred in which line trucks have been struck by passing vehicles, launching a worker out of the bucket. [See [1910.67\(c\)\(2\)\(v\)](#)].

When working at elevations of 6 feet or more above the next lower level (such as on station transformers), workers engaged in construction work must also wear fall arrest equipment with the lanyard attached to a proper anchor point, unless the edges of the surface are protected by a guardrail or safety net. [See [1926.501\(b\)](#)].

Design requirements. Most of the above fall protection equipment has minimum design requirements for materials, strength, snap hooks, D-rings, attachment points, and other items. Although these design requirements are specified in OSHA's Construction Industry Standard in 29 CFR Part 1926 Subpart M, they apply to 269 work. [See [1910.269\(g\)\(2\)\(i\)](#)] See also [1926.959](#) on work positioning equipment and [1926.502](#) on fall arrest equipment design requirements]. These minimum requirements should be included in purchase order specifications.

Inspection of fall equipment. All fall protection and work positioning equipment must be inspected before use each day and cannot be used if any defects are present. The best practice is to inspect the equipment before each use, rather than only once daily [[1910.269\(g\)\(2\)\(iii\)](#)].



UTAH HAS ADOPTED FEDERAL EMPHASIS PROGRAM FOR GRAIN HANDLING

As a cost saving measure more and more farmers are storing grain on site. This requires safe work practices to be implemented in the grain handling facilities to prevent accidents and fatalities from occurring in the silos and grain bins. Grain suffocation, entrapment, and exposure to silo gasses is a great risk to farmers and farm workers. OSHA Regulation 1910.272 provides rules for grain handling facilities.

Most grain bins are emptied through the center of the bin floor. Once the emptying process begins, grain flows from the top of the bin to the center and down, creating a funnel-shaped flow pattern. The flow rate increases toward the center of the funnel. The flowing grain acts like quicksand. A person caught in the flow of grain may be buried to the waist in 10 seconds or less. Since the grain is moving around the person, there is no way of regaining stability.

Caked or frozen grain may create another potential hazard known as bridging. Bridging occurs when a layer of grain forms towards the top of a storage bin as the bin is being emptied from below. As grain is removed from the bin it creates an air pocket under the top layer. The danger begins when a farmer or worker enters the storage bin and assumes the top layer of grain is stable. As the person walks across the bridge it collapses, potentially crushing or burying the person. To avoid this hazard, it is recommended that a wooden pole be used from outside the storage bin to break up the crust.

Contributing Factors are :

- Grain becomes lodged in the bin; workers entered the bin to dislodge it
- Workers entering the storage bin were unaware the grain was unstable or bridged
- Workers were operating below or on top of unstable stored grain
- The equipment moving the grain was not turned off or locked out
- Safety Belts or harnesses were not used
- Emergency procedures were not followed

Hazardous Environments

Silos or grain bins may be filled with gasses that are heavier than air such as methane or carbon dioxide from spoiling grain or fermenting silage. These gasses may be hazardous and are:

- colorless, odorless, and tasteless
- If a sufficient quantity exists it can displace oxygen in the air
- Exposure may cause drowsiness, loss of consciousness, and possibly death
- Low concentrations may cause coughing, nausea or difficulty in breathing
- Higher concentrations may cause the lungs to fill with fluid, causing death
- The effects may be immediate or take several hours to develop
- Because silage gasses are heavier than air they may collect in the silo room

Accidents involving grain or silage storage are preventable. Discussing, implementing, and following recommended safe practices will help protect you, family members, and your workers. See the OSHA Fact sheet on the next page for safe work practices in grain handling facilities.

Health and Wellness

Dangers of distracted driving and texting

- Distracted driving crashes killed more than 5,400 people and injured nearly 500,000 in 2009.
- Researchers report that texting while driving claimed more than 16,000 lives from 2001 to 2007.
- Reaction time is delayed for a driver talking on a cell phone as much as it is for a driver who is legally drunk.
- Drivers who are texting take their eyes off the road 400% more than when they are not texting.
- More texting leads to more crashes. With each additional 1 million text messages, fatalities from distracted driving rose more than 75%.

“It is well recognized that texting while driving dramatically increases the risk of a motor vehicle injury or fatality. We are asking employers to send a clear message to workers and supervisors that your company neither requires nor condones texting while driving.”

David Michaels, PhD, MPH
Assistant Secretary
Occupational Safety and
Health Administration

OSHA FACT SHEET

Worker Entry into Grain Storage Bins

Engulfment and Suffocation Hazards

Grain storage bin entry is very dangerous and exposes workers to serious suffocation hazards - a leading cause of fatalities in this industry. Suffocation can occur when workers are engulfed (buried or covered) by grain or when bins develop hazardous atmospheres or a lack of oxygen.

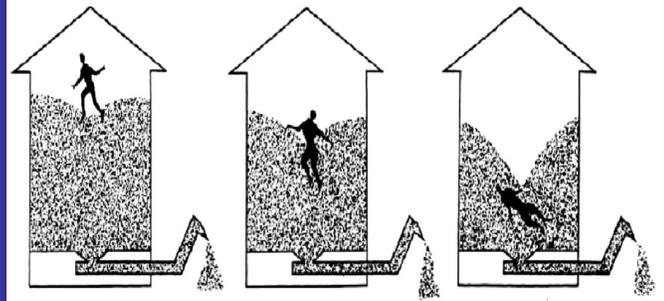
Engulfment can occur when a worker does the following:

- Stands on moving/flowing grain (see figure 1) – The moving grain acts like “quicksand” and buries the worker in seconds.
- Stands on or below a “bridging” condition (see figure 2) - “Bridging” occurs when grain clumps together, because of moisture or mold, creating an empty space beneath the grain as it is unloaded. If a worker stands on or below the “bridged” grain, it can collapse, either under the worker’s weight or unexpectedly, thus, burying the worker.
- Stands next to an accumulated pile of grain on the side of the bin (see figure 3) – The grain pile can collapse onto the worker unexpectedly or when the worker attempts to dislodge it.

The grain’s behavior and weight make it extremely difficult for a worker to get out of the grain without assistance. Tragically, incidents in grain bins often result in multiple fatalities because coworkers attempt rescue and fall victim as well. These fatalities are preventable if employers follow work practices and provide training and equipment as required by OSHA’s Inspection of Grain Handling Facilities standard, 29 CFR 1910.272.

Where Workers Enter Storage Bins, Employers Must:

- De-energize (turn off) and disconnect, lockout and tag, or block off all mechanical, electrical, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment that presents a danger, particularly grain-moving equipment. Grain must not be emptied or moved into or out of the bin while workers are inside because it creates a suction that can pull the worker into the grain in seconds.
- Prohibit walking down grain and similar practices where a worker walks on grain to make it flow.
- Prohibit entry onto or below a bridging condition, or where grain is built up on the side of the bin.
- Provide each worker entering a bin from a level at or above stored grain, or when a worker will walk or stand on stored grain with a body harness with a lifeline, or a boatswain’s chair. Ensure that the lifeline is positioned and of sufficient length to prevent a worker from sinking further than waist-deep in grain.
- Provide workers with rescue equipment, such as winch systems that are specifically suited for rescue from the bin (see figure 4).
- Station an observer who is equipped to provide assistance and perform rescue operations outside the bin (see figure 4).
- Ensure that communications (visual, voice or signal line) are maintained between the observer and the workers who entered the bin.
- Test the air within a bin for oxygen content and the presence of hazardous gases before entry.
 - * Provide and continue ventilation until any unsafe atmospheric conditions are eliminated.
 - * If toxicity or oxygen deficiency cannot be eliminated, workers must wear appropriate respirators.
- Issue a permit each time a worker enters a bin, unless the employer is present during the entire entry operation. The permit must certify that the above precautions have been implemented before workers enter the bin.

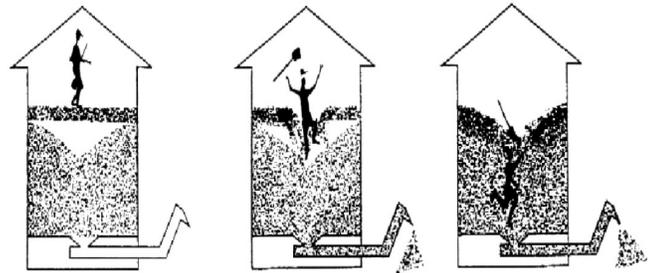


From the time the auger starts, you have **2-3 seconds** to react.

In **4-5 seconds** you are trapped!

After **22 seconds**, you are completely covered.

Figure 1. Flowing grain can bury a worker in seconds.

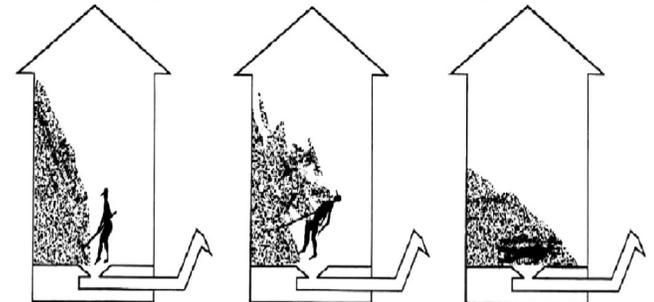


A dangerous situation created by a previous partial unloading of the bin.

As unloading begins, bridged grain falls into the air space and the worker is instantly trapped.

Before the grain flow can be stopped, the worker is covered. In seconds, suffocation occurs.

Figure 2. “Bridging” condition that results in engulfment.

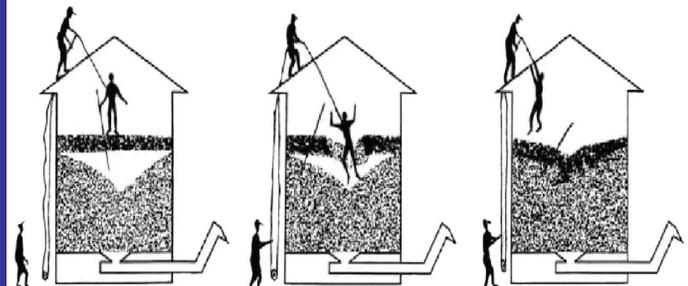


Beware of a steep pile of grain...

because it may tumble down...

and result in suffocation.

Figure 3. Accumulation on bin side that results in engulfment.



The person on the inside of the bin is secured to the outside of the bin.

The person on the roof can pass instructions and assist in lifting.

The person on the ground can go for help or assist in pulling.

Figure 4. Illustration of successful rescue of worker during “bridging” condition.



UPDATE ON NEW CRANES AND DERRICKS STANDARD

Federal OSHA has issued the Small Entity Compliance Guide for Cranes and Derricks in Construction to help businesses comply with the recently published Cranes and Derricks in Construction standard. The small business guide is divided into chapters that correspond to sections of the standard. The guide addresses the most common compliance issues faced by employers, but does not cover all provisions of the standard.

Federal OSHA published the rule in August 2010 to address the number of worker injuries and deaths associated with the use of cranes and derricks in construction. The rule also addresses technological advances in equipment since the rule was originally issued in 1971.

"Over the past four decades, we've continued to see a significant number of worker injuries and deaths from electrocution, crushed-by and struck-by hazards while performing cranes and derricks operations," said Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health Dr. David Michaels. "This guide will help employers understand what they must do to protect their workers from these dangerous, sometimes fatal incidents."

Please see the following websites for more information:

- Small Entity Compliance Guide for Cranes and Derricks in Construction: http://www.osha.gov/cranes-derricks/small_entity.html
- OSHA Web Page: Cranes and Derricks in Construction Final Rule: <http://www.osha.gov/cranes-derricks/index.html>
- OSHA News Release: OSHA issues guidance document to help small businesses comply with cranes and derricks rule (Mar. 8, 2011): http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=NEWS_RELEASES&p_id=19374

TALKING VPP

- Morton Salt**
- Frito Lay**
- Pacific States Cast Iron Pipe**
- Firestone Building Products**
- GE Healthcare**
- ConocoPhillips Pipeline Co.**

By Christin L Torres
Our Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) sites are cooperative, action-oriented companies in which managers and employees are working together with UOSH to minimize workplace hazards and reduce injuries and illnesses.

All six of our sites maintain injury/illness rates that are below the national average for their industries. Our six sites have safety and health management systems that have met rigorous performance-based criteria. Congratulations to all of our VPP sites in both the Merit and Star categories.

We would like to give special recognition this year to Morton Salt for being one of our strongest and out-spoken advocates of the VPP program. Morton Salt has been a mentor to other current and potential VPP companies and has set a high standard for what VPP means and how it works. Thank you Morton Salt!

We have seven new VPP applications in the process of being reviewed and/or approved and we are excited to see the interest in the VPP

program. There is a lot of work to be done but we are aware that these companies look forward to being recognized for their excellent safety and health management systems. VPP companies, will become models for other workplaces and will also begin a partnership with UOSH that complements our agency's regulatory efforts.

GO VPP!

Manitowoc Cranes

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 www.manitowoc.com

**Service Bulletin T11-01 - Action Required****Date:** February 17, 2011**To:** MTW Tower Crane Distribution and Service Network**Subject:** Reminder of Instructions for Maintenance of Tower Crane Slewing Bolts**Models Affected:** All Manitowoc Tower Cranes With Slewing Rings Mounted With Traction Bolts, Except Greased Bolts (Old BKT Models)

Purpose: Manitowoc Crane Care has received reports that customers have observed loose slewing ring traction bolts on a limited number of cranes. This Service Bulletin is being issued to remind all tower crane owners and users of the required inspection and maintenance for slewing ring traction bolts. Manitowoc recommends that the inspection history for each tower crane be reviewed to ensure that slewing ring traction bolts have been inspected within the last twelve (12) months as instructed in the crane's Operators Manual. If any currently erected crane has not been so inspected in the last twelve (12)

Danger: Operating A Crane With Loose Slewing Ring Traction Bolts Could Cause Structural Damage To The Tower Crane And Catastrophic Failure Which Could Result In Death, Serious Injury And/Or Damage To The Crane And Other Property.

months, inspection of the slewing ring traction bolts must be performed immediately before continuing with normal crane operations.

Upon inspection, if any loose slewing ring traction bolts are detected, or if the inspection history indicates loose slewing ring traction bolts were detected previously, contact Manitowoc Crane Care immediately for further instructions.

Models Affected: The maintenance instructions outlined below apply to all slewing ring traction bolt assemblies of Manitowoc tower cranes built since 1st January 2000, except for BERANG type traction bolts used on old BKT models.

Assembly Type: Manitowoc is using 3 tightening principles to assemble slewing rings on tower cranes:

- o **Torque Tightening** - applied to type « HR » or « BERANG » traction bolts.
- o **Tensioning** - applied to type « ISO » traction bolts.
- o **Angular tightening** - applied to type « ISO » traction bolts

The manuals provided with each crane specify type of traction bolt used in the structure and the appropriate tightening technique for each tower crane model.

Slewing Ring Traction Bolts Maintenance Schedule: The maintenance schedule described in this Service Bulletin applies to all Manitowoc slewing ring assemblies of concerned models (as defined above).

Every Year – Regardless of the tower crane use, inspect **the torque of the slewing ring traction bolts** using the simplified inspection procedure indicated in the following Manitowoc instructions:

- o 65E-0000-001-1-EN for traction bolts tighten by torque (except “BERANG” type).
- o 65E-0000-003-0-EN for traction bolts tighten by tensioning.
- o 65E-0000-002-0-EN for traction bolts tighten by angular control.

Every 8 Years – Regardless of the tower crane use, **replace all NON COATED traction bolts** following the instructions provided in 64E-0000--001-0-EN and the tightening procedure for new bolts indicated in the following Manitowoc instructions:

- o 65E-0000-001-1-EN for traction bolts tighten by torque (except “BERANG” type).
- o 65E-0000-003-0-EN for traction bolts tighten by tensioning.
- o 65E-0000-002-0-EN for traction bolts tighten by angular control.

Every 8 Years – Regardless of the tower crane use, all traction bolts type “BERANG” and “HR”, as well as the type “ISO” bolts (depending on the batch) **inspect the torque of the slewing ring traction bolts** using the simplified inspection procedure indicated in the following Manitowoc instructions:

- o 65E-0000-001-1-EN for traction bolts tighten by torque (except “BERANG” type).
- o 65E-0000-003-0-EN for traction bolts tighten by tensioning.
- o 65E-0000-002-0-EN for traction bolts tighten by angular control.

Every 12 Years – Regardless of the tower crane intensity of use, **replace all COATED traction bolts** (traction bolts type « ISO » having a « Dacromet » type coating – light grey coating) following instructions provided in 64E-0000-001-0-EN and the tightening procedure for new bolts indicated in the following Manitowoc instructions:

- o 65E-0000-003-0-EN for traction bolts tighten by tensioning.
- o 65E-0000-002-0-EN for traction bolts tighten by angular control.

Additional Important Instructions:

Only trained and skilled field engineers are allowed to perform maintenance on slewing ring traction bolts.

All traction bolts **MUST** be replaced by an identical bolt. This means a bolt of same type, size and standard. The only exception is that non coated “ISO” type bolts can be replaced by coated « ISO » type bolts.

It is forbidden to use different types of bolts between inner and outer bearing.

ALL BOLTS must be of the same TYPE and STANDARD in the slewing ring assembly. This includes the coating.

Slewing ring traction bolts **MUST** always be replaced by new bolts. Installation of previously used bolts is **FORBIDDEN**.

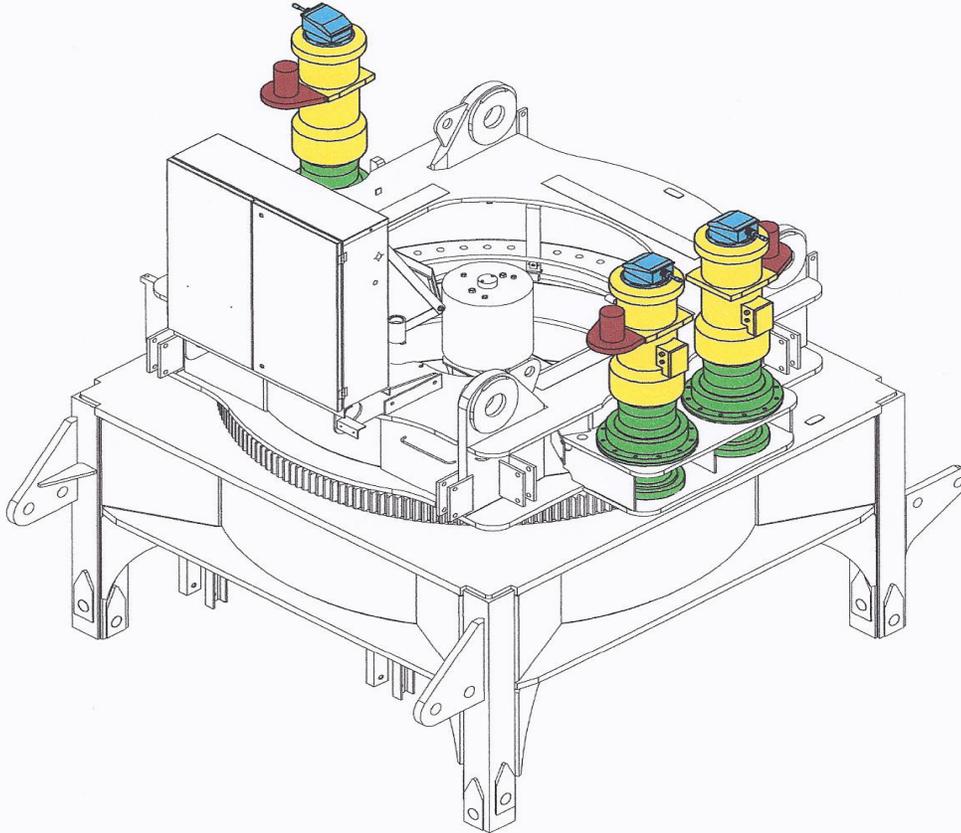
If you have any questions regarding the above reminders, please contact Manitowoc Crane Care.

Danger: Use Of Improper, Mismatched And/Or Used Slewing Ring Traction Bolts Could Damage The Bearing And Could Cause Structural Damage To The Tower Crane And Catastrophic Failure Which Could Result In Death, Serious Injury And/Or Damage To The Crane And Other Property.



SLEWING MECHANISM

1. CHARACTERISTICS



Slewing mechanism				
Motor	Type	Squirrel cage		
	Speed (r.p.m.)	50Hz = 1500 60Hz = 1800	Connection	
	Air gap (mm) Air gap (mm)	0,5	Supply	230/400 V - 50 Hz 480 V - 60 Hz
	Brake release device	Electric		

45M-0000-183-0 / 45M-0100-110-0 2 22-06-06

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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	July 13, 14
September 21, 22	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.

OSHA Publishes Booklet Outlining Hex Chrome Standards

Hexavalent chromium, or hex chrome, is used in pigments, metal finishing, wood preservatives and fungicides. Workers may also be exposed to hexavalent chromium fumes generated during welding of chromium metal alloys.

"Hexavalent chromium is a powerful lung carcinogen and exposure to this chemical must be minimized," said Assistant Secretary of Labor for OSHA David Michaels. "OSHA provides guidance on its standards to ensure that employers and workers know the best ways to prevent workplace injuries and illnesses."

The booklet explains OSHA's hexavalent chromium standards in a reader-friendly format and is a companion document to the Small Entity Compliance Guide for the Hexavalent Chromium Standards published in 2006. Requirements for exposure limits, exposure monitoring and determination, protective work clothing and equipment, medical surveillance, communication of hexavalent chromium hazards and recordkeeping are described.

The booklet can be accessed at <http://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA-3373-hexavalent-chromium.pdf>.

Don't Become the Victim of a Marketing Scam

There are some marketing schemes involving safety related products and services that often use the name of "OSHA" or other agencies to market their products. They often threaten fines that involve compliance with workplace safety rules or OSHA regulations to sell their products. These companies attempt to get the business to purchase a particular product or service to prevent OSHA fines and many times their statements are false or misleading. One example of a current marketer is as follows: "Within the past couple weeks, OSHA has been visiting jobsites of residential and commercial projects and fining for violations and if you do not have XXX the fines for not having it will be very high."

Please don't become a victim of a salesman's marketing scheme. Call your OSHA office to verify facts if you are being targeted by these sales tactics. Remember OSHA does not test, approve, certify, or endorse any equipment, product, or procedure.