

# UTAH UOSH SAFETY LINE



N E W S L E T T E R

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## UTAH OSHA News Release – 04/30/2012



### Residential Construction



*The State of Utah Labor Commission – Utah OSHA Consultation Program Announces:*

**RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION EMPHASIS**

**Program Name: PREVENTION FOUR**

**Scope: RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION SAFETY**

**Duration: 05/01/2012 to 09/30/2012**

This new 2012 UOSH emphasis initiative that is now called "PREVENTION FOUR", will be conducted by Utah OSHA Consultation to compliment the UOSH Big Four emphasis conducted in 2011. Beginning May 1, 2012, Utah OSHA Consultation will be visiting residential construction sites state-wide, to provide information to employers to promote injury prevention and help them identify and eliminate the four major causes of injuries in construction which are:

1. Falls from elevations (floors, platforms, roofs)
2. Struck by (falling objects, vehicles, or equipment)
3. Caught in/between (excavation/trench cave-ins, unguarded machinery, and equipment)
4. Electrical (overhead power lines, power tools, cords, outlets, temporary wiring)



**Utah OSHA Safety and Health Consultants will visit residential construction job sites to offer:**

- ✓ Assistance in recognizing safety and health hazards in the workplace
- ✓ Suggest options for correcting safety and health hazards identified
- ✓ Provide information regarding additional Utah OSHA Consultation services that are 100 percent confidential and are available by request at no charge to small employers in the construction industry
- ✓ Training on "PREVENTION FOUR"

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The State of Utah Labor Commission – OSHA Consultation Program provides free on-site safety and health services. Our goal is simple: **Prevent Work Related Injury and Illness through a Cooperative Effort with Employers.**

Utah OSHA is committed to the safety and health of Utah's men and women working in the construction industry. By initiating this program, Utah OSHA is taking a positive step to maximize the protection of employees and eliminate workplace hazards at residential construction sites. For more information, please visit <http://laborcommission.utah.gov> or call Ms. Kate McNeill, UOSH Consultation Manager at (801) 530- 6855.



## Hazard Communication Standard Final Rule

**Changes from the Proposed to the Final Rule:** OSHA reviewed the record and revised the Final Rule in response to the comments submitted. Major changes include:

- On Safety Data Sheets Maintaining the disclosure of exposure limits (Threshold Limit Values [TLVs]) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) and carcinogen status from nationally and internationally recognized lists of carcinogens on the safety data sheets;
- Clarification that the borders of pictograms must be red on the label;
- Flexibility regarding the required precautionary and hazard statements to allow label preparers to consolidate and/or eliminate inappropriate or redundant statements; and
- Longer deadlines for full implementation of the standard (see the chart below).

**What you need to do and when:**

- **Chemical users:** Continue to update safety data sheets when new ones become available, provide training on the new label elements and update hazard communication programs if new hazards are identified.
- **Chemical Producers:** Review hazard information for all chemicals produced or imported, classify chemicals according to the new classification criteria, and update labels and safety data sheets.

Effective Completion Date	Requirement(s)	Who
December 1, 2013	Train employees on the new label elements and SDS format.	Employers
June 1, 2015* December 1, 2015	Comply with all modified provisions of this final rule, except:  Distributors may ship products labeled by manufacturers under the old system until December 1, 2015.	Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers
June 1, 2016	Update alternative workplace labeling and hazard communication program as necessary, and provide additional employee training for newly identified physical or health hazards.	Employers
Transition Period	Comply with either 29 CFR 1910.1200 (this final standard), or the current standard, or both.	All chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers

\* This date coincides with the European Union implementation date for classification of mixtures.

**Other U.S. Agencies:** The Department of Transportation (DOT), Environmental Protection Agency, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission actively participated in developing the GHS. DOT has already modified its requirements for classification and labeling to make them consistent with United Nations transport requirements and the new globally harmonized system.

**Global implementation:** The new system is being implemented throughout the world by countries including Canada, the European Union, China, Australia, and Japan.

**Additional information:** More information on the hazard communication standard, including the link to the Federal Register notice, can be found on OSHA's hazard communication safety and health topics page at [www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html](http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html).



## Hazard Communication Standard Final Rule Cont.



### Hazard Communication Standard Labels

OSHA has updated the requirements for labeling of hazardous chemicals under its Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). As of June 1, 2015, all labels will be required to have pictograms, a signal word, hazard and precautionary statements, the product identifier, and supplier identification. A sample revised HCS label, identifying the required label elements, is shown on the right. Supplemental information can also be provided on the label as needed.

For more information: [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)



(800) 321-OSHA (6742)

#### SAMPLE LABEL

##### PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

CODE \_\_\_\_\_

Product Name \_\_\_\_\_

##### SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION

Company Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

##### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Keep container tightly closed. Store in cool, well ventilated place that is locked.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking.

Only use non-sparking tools.

Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.

Take precautionary measure against static discharge.

Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

Do not breathe vapors.

Wear Protective gloves.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.

**In Case of Fire:** use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) fire extinguisher to extinguish.

##### First Aid

If exposed call Poison Center.

If on skin (on hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

##### HAZARD PICTOGRAMS



##### SIGNAL WORD

**Danger**

##### HAZARD STATEMENT

**Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
May cause liver and kidney damage.**

##### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

##### Directions for use

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Fill weight: \_\_\_\_\_ Lot Number \_\_\_\_\_

Gross weight: \_\_\_\_\_ Fill Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Health and Wellness

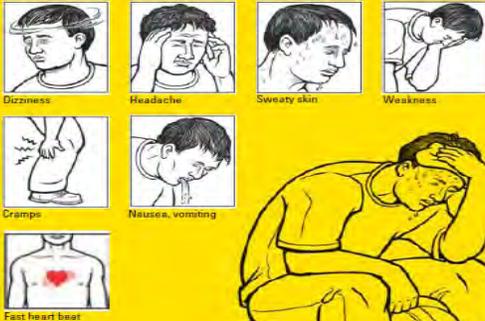
## Heat Stress in the Work Place



### Health effects of heat

Two types of heat illness:

#### Heat Exhaustion



#### Heat Stroke



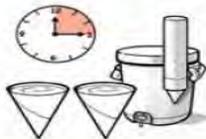
**1** Watch out for early symptoms. You may need medical help. People react differently — you may have just a few of these symptoms, or most of them.



### Stay safe and healthy!

**WATER. REST. SHADE.** The work can't get done without them.

**Drink water even if you aren't thirsty — every 15 minutes.**



**Rest in the shade.**



**Watch out for each other.**



**Wear hats and light-colored clothing.**

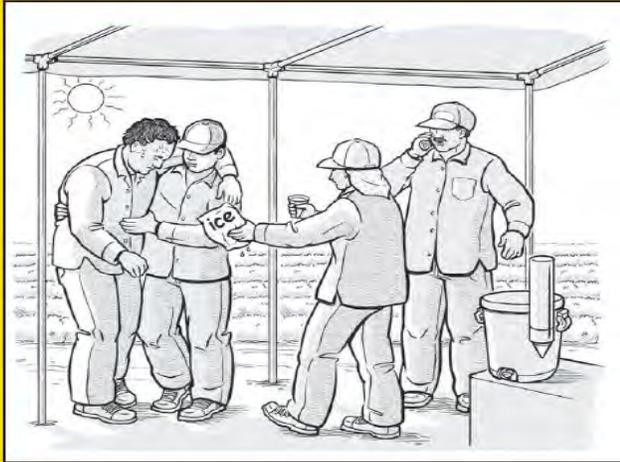


**2** "Easy does it" on your first days of work in the heat. You need to get used to it. Rest in the shade — at least 5 minutes as needed to cool down.



## Be prepared for an emergency

Heat kills -- get help right away!



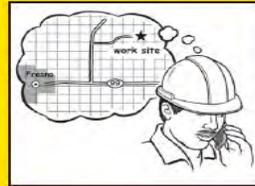
### If someone in your crew has symptoms:

- 1) Tell the person who has a radio/phone and can call the supervisor – you need medical help.
- 2) Start providing first aid while you wait for the ambulance to arrive.
- 3) Move the person to cool off in the shade.
- 4) Little by little, give him water (as long as he is not vomiting).
- 5) Loosen his clothing.
- 6) Help cool him: fan him, put ice packs in groin and underarms, or soak his clothing with cool water.

### When you call for help, you need to:

- Be prepared to describe the symptoms.
- Give specific and clear directions to your work site.

3

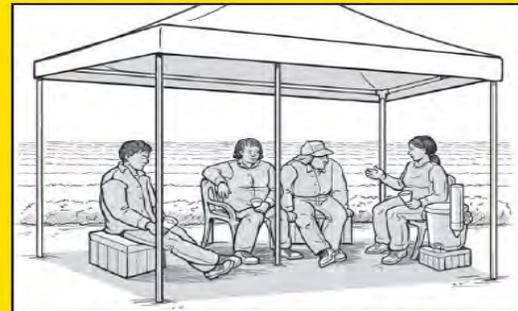


## Heat illness can be prevented!

At our work site, we have:



Water



Shade to rest and cool down

We are extra careful when there is a heat wave or temperature goes up. Then we may change our work hours, and we all need more water and rest.



Training and emergency plan

4



U.S. Department of Labor  
Office of Safety, Health & Environmental Hazards

**OSHA** Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
U.S. Department of Labor

CAL OSHA

Developed by  
CAL OSHA

For more information:  
1-800-321-OSHA (6742) • TTY 1-877-889-5627 • [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)



## SHARP Award Lehi City Fire Stations #81 and #82

News Release 5/1/2012

Lehi City Fire Department is the first Public Employer in Utah to receive the SHARP award. Two of the Lehi fire stations are included in the award both number 81 and their second station, number 82. The award ceremony was held on April 30, 2012. Utah State Labor Commissioner, Sherrie Hayashi presented the awards to Lehi's Mayor, Bert Wilson, and Fire Chief Dale Ekins. Staffs from both of the fire stations, Lehi city hall, and representatives from Utah OSHA Consultation were also in attendance. Both fire stations received a certificate, plaque, and a flag with the SHARP award logo.

The SHARP program recognizes employers that are the best of the best in regards to their safety performance. There are currently only 8 private employers in Utah that have earned the SHARP award, and Lehi City Fire Department's two stations are the first public employers to receive this recognition in Utah.

The safety and health of fire fighters has consistently been a high priority in Lehi City's Fire Department. The city has invested in new firefighting apparatus, such as a ladder truck and Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA's) for all fire fighters. The SCBA's are now mounted on the seats for ease of donning and to accommodate the use of seat belts. In 1992 the city eliminated all open riding positions on fire apparatus through purchasing enclosed cab engines. Lehi continues to review and update all policies and procedures on a regular basis or as conditions change, keeping their fire fighters' safety and health as the priority during each response.

Lehi City has had a fire department since 1901. The original department was made up entirely of volunteers. In order to protect the city's businesses and residents from fire and emergency medical events, the city has kept up with the growth by building a second fire station. They also have paramedic response ambulances 24 hours a day, 7 days per week. Lehi City Fire Department has continued to strive for excellence through maintaining the highest certifications that the Utah State Bureau of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and Utah Fire & Rescue Academy offers. The in-house instructors are associated with the American Heart Association, National Fire Academy, National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians, National Incident Management System and other nationally respected EMS and firefighting agencies.





# Safety Compliance Corner

## FAQs for Cranes and Derricks Standard

### How does the new final rule differ from the old rule, Subpart N of 29 CFR Part 1926?

The former standard for cranes and derricks used in construction work (29 CFR 1926.550) incorporated requirements of certain pre-1970 national consensus standards. The new final rule sets forth most of its requirements in the text of the standard and incorporates national consensus standards by reference in only a few locations. In addition, this new standard includes a number of new provisions designed to improve safety. Several significant changes are:

- Effective November 10, 2014, most operators must be formally qualified or certified.
- Employers, including crane users and controlling contractors, must ensure that ground conditions are adequate to safely support the equipment.
- New requirements applicable to assembly and disassembly that will protect workers from being struck or crushed by unanticipated movement of crane components, as well as require equipment to be properly assembled.
- New requirements for maintaining sufficient clearance distances from power lines hazards.
- New requirements for pre-erection inspection of tower cranes, use of synthetic slings during climbing of tower cranes and other assembly activities, and use of qualified riggers for those activities.
- Fall protection requirements are clarified in the standard.
- The new rule expanded upon the requirements for equipment (such as floating cranes) that was subject to few requirements in the prior standard.

### Who, besides crane operators and riggers, are affected by Subpart CC?

Employers who use cranes and derricks in construction work must comply with the standard. In addition, other employers on construction sites where cranes and derricks are used are responsible for violations that expose their employees to hazards and, therefore, they need to address the requirements of the standard that may affect their employees. Crane lessors who provide operators and/or maintenance personnel with the equipment also have duties under the standard.

### Does the final rule require construction crane operators to be certified or qualified?

Yes. By November 10, 2014, all equipment operators (except operators of derricks, sideboom cranes, and equipment rated at 2,000 pounds or less) must be certified/qualified under one of four specified options. These options are:

1. Certification by an accredited crane operator testing organization;
2. Qualification by an audited employer program;
3. Qualification by the U.S. military; or
4. Licensing by a state or local government entity.

Where the scope of the final rule exempts equipment from all requirements of Subpart CC, operators of that equipment are not required to be certified. Operators of this equipment are still required to be qualified in accordance with other applicable requirements of 29 CFR Part 1926 as applicable, such as Subparts O, Motor Vehicles, Mechanized Equipment, and Marine Operations, and the general training or experience requirements of § 1926.20(b)(4).

### Are operators required to be certified under existing state, county, or city licensing programs?

As of the effective date of the final rule, November 8, 2010, operators in states or localities with operator-licensing requirements must continue to meet those requirements. Failure to do so would likely violate the law of the licensing jurisdiction and, as explained in Q #19, could violate Subpart CC as well.

### How long is a certification by an accredited crane operator testing organization valid?

The above certification is valid for 5 years. After 5 years, it must be renewed to confirm that the operator's knowledge and skills are up-to-date.

### I plan to hire a new crane operator. An applicant for the job was certified for the equipment by an accredited testing organization while working for another employer. May I rely on that individual's certification?

Yes, such a certification is portable. However, as stated above, the certification is valid for only 5 years, after which it must be renewed. Please note that a qualification by an audited employer program or by the U.S. military is not portable. Additionally, if the operator is certified under a state or local licensing program that meets the specifications in 29 CFR 1926.1427(e), the certification is only valid within the boundaries of the state or locality that issued the certification.

### Does an operator's certification mean that the operator is qualified to operate any type of equipment covered by the standard?

No. An operator may operate a particular piece of equipment if the operator is certified for that type and capacity of equipment or for higher-capacity equipment of that type. For example, an operator certified for a 100-ton hydraulic crane may operate a 50-ton hydraulic crane but not a 200-ton hydraulic crane. If no accredited testing agency offers certification examinations for a particular type and/or capacity of equipment, an operator is considered to be qualified to operate that equipment if the operator has been certified for the type/capacity that is most similar to that equipment and for which a certification examination is available. The operator's certificate must state the type/capacity of equipment for which the operator is certified.

For more information on the new cranes and Derricks standard go to <http://www.osha.gov/cranes-derricks/faq.html>



## 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 to 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](mailto:UOSHconsultationprogram@utah.gov)**

### 2012 Schedule

#### 10 Hour Occupational Safety and Health Training

##### Construction

September 26, 27

##### General Industry

July 11,12

November 7,8

Each employee that completes the 10 hour training can purchase 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 11:00am and end promptly at 4:30 PM.** 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](mailto:UOSHconsultationprogram@utah.gov)**



**Issue Date:** April 26, 2012

**From:** Heinz Ahlers  
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National Personal Protective Technology Laboratory

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**Subject:** Loss of Start-Up Oxygen in CSE SR-100 Self-Contained Self-Rescuers

## RESPIRATOR USER NOTICE

The certificate of approval for the CSE Corporation (CSE) SR-100 escape respirator, also known as a Self-Contained Self-Rescuer (SCSR) in mining, was issued jointly by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) as a one-hour SCSR pursuant to 42 CFR § 84.3 (Respirators for mine rescue or other emergency use in mines). Approval was granted on February 23, 1989, under approval number TC-13F-0239.

NIOSH and MSHA became aware of a problem with the CSE SR-100 after observing that two SR-100s exhibited little or no start-up oxygen during NIOSH performance testing. Subsequently, CSE reported an additional failure of a cylinder to release sufficient oxygen during an in-process quality control check. CSE voluntarily stopped production of the CSE SR-100.

NIOSH and MSHA designed a plan to test field-deployed CSE SR-100s to determine the extent of oxygen cylinder failures in the population of approximately 70,000 units in underground coal mines. NIOSH and MSHA collected and tested the oxygen cylinders from 500 field-deployed units in order to determine if the defect rate among the deployed units was less than 1%. To have 95% confidence that the defect rate is less than 1%, no more than three units in the 500-unit sample could fail the test. Five units failed the test.

There are a small number of CSE SR-100s currently being used in non-mining applications (e.g., underground construction/tunneling or permit-required confined space entry). Continued use as a respirator in non-mining applications is contingent upon phase-out of the CSE SR-100s, and replacement of these respirators by a different NIOSH-approved respirator no later than May 31, 2012 ([reference OSHA ALERT OA-3541](#)). Continued use of these devices in underground mines is contingent upon implementation of the phase-out schedule for the devices described in [MSHA Program Information Bulletin \(PIB\) No. 12-09](#). CSE SR-100s which are removed from mines and non-mining applications must not be redistributed to any other industry. The CSE SR-100s must be disposed of in accordance with the manufacturer's user instructions.

Due to the large number of CSE SR-100s in underground coal mines, multiple SCSRs available to miners, the low probability of failure, and the shortage of immediately-available replacements, NIOSH and MSHA have determined that an orderly phase-out will be more protective to the safety of miners than immediate withdrawal of the devices. The MSHA PIB No. 12-09

describes the plan requiring operators to immediately begin phasing out CSE SR-100s in the most critical applications, with phase-out of all units in the mining industry to be completed by December 31, 2013. As emphasized in NIOSH user notices and MSHA user alerts beginning on February 25, 2010, mine operators and miners are reminded that they should obtain another SCSR if they encounter difficulty with the operation of an SCSR and miners must be trained in appropriate actions to take if they encounter difficulty in operating the device. NIOSH user notices and MSHA user alerts can be found at:

[http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/topics/respirators/disp\\_part/cse.html](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npptl/topics/respirators/disp_part/cse.html) and <http://www.msha.gov/alerts/csescr100/csescr100alerts.asp>, respectively. The NIOSH Technical Report of this investigation, *Loss of Start-Up Oxygen in CSE SR-100 Self-Contained Self-Rescuers* [DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2012-139], can be found at: <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2012-139/>.