

UOSH SAFETY LINE

N E W S L E T T E R

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The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that 90 percent of all construction fatalities or serious injuries are caused by one of four types of accidents. These four types include falls, struck by, caught in or between, and electrical hazards.

Falls from elevations alone account for approximately one-third of all deaths in the industry. Special trade contractors, such as roofers, carpenters, and structural steel erectors, are especially vulnerable to this hazard.

In an attempt to prevent some of these accidents and deaths from occurring OSHA requires contractors working in the residential construction industry to use the same methods of fall protection that are used in the commercial construction industry.

Falls from floors, platforms, and roofs are the leading cause of incidence. Some fall protection requirements for fall protection in construction are spread throughout the 1926 standard. The subparts that regulate fall protection are:

Subpart M: Fall Protection

Subpart L: Scaffolding

Subpart N: Cranes, Derricks, Hoists, Elevators, and Conveyors

Subpart R: Steel Erection

Subpart S: Underground Construction, Caissons, Cofferdams, and Compressed Air

Subpart E: Personal Protective and Life Saving Equipment

Subpart V: Power Transmission and Distribution

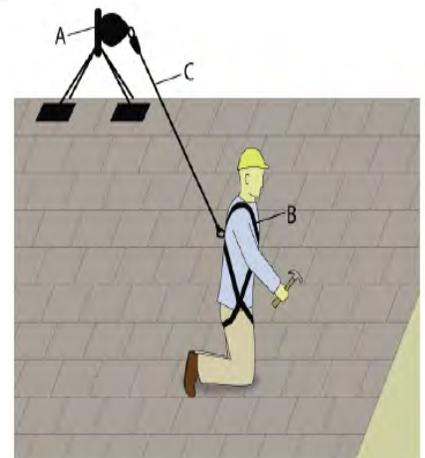
Subpart X: Stairways and Ladders

OSHA's fall protection rules cover most construction workers. OSHA identifies areas or activities where fall protection is needed. These include:

- Ramps, runways, and other walkways
- Excavations
- Hoist areas
- Holes
- Formwork and reinforcing steel
- Leading edge work
- Unprotected sides and edges
- Overhead bricklaying and related work
- Roofing work
- Precast concrete erection
- Wall openings
- Residential construction
- Other walking/working surfaces

In This Issue

Big Four Causes of Accidents	1-4
OSHA Consultation	5
Acetylene Standard	5
Hard Hats	6
Safety Compliance Corner	7
Respirator Use Notice	7
Workplace Safety Grants	8





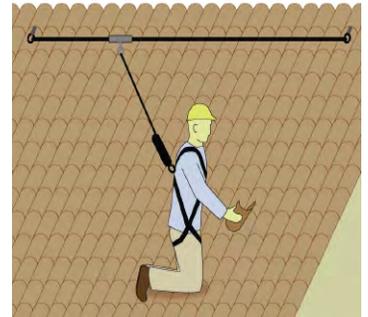
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The threshold height is that height where you must provide fall protection for the areas or activities previously described. For the construction industry, the threshold height is six feet except for on scaffolding which is ten feet. When you have employees working at or above this level, you must provide the equipment and training to protect them.

You have to select fall protection measures and equipment to fit the type of work being done. The three most common methods of providing fall protection are guardrails, personal fall arrest systems, and safety nets.

OSHA requires that you provide workers with training, done by a competent person, any time they are exposed to fall hazards. The training must include:

- Recognizing and minimizing fall hazards
- Procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling, and inspecting the fall protection equipment
- An understanding of the applicable OSHA fall protection rules.



The following tips highlight some of the key issues that employers should consider when planning, implementing, and maintaining their fall prevention programs.

1. Develop a written fall prevention plan.
2. Identify potential fall hazards prior to each project and during daily pre work hazard assessments. Pay attention to hazards associated with routine and non-routine tasks.
3. Eliminate the need for fall protection where possible by rescheduling the task, isolating the task, or changing the task.
4. Ensure that fall protection equipment is appropriate for the task, in good condition, and used and stored properly.
5. Conduct fall prevention training on a regular basis.
6. Train workers on the specific fall hazards identified and on the required personal protective equipment.
7. Conduct regular inspections of fall protection equipment in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and OSHA requirements.
8. Emphasize fall hazards unique to the site, such as open floor holes or shafts, riser penetrations, and skylights.

Struck By is the second category among OSHA's big four hazards. These hazards include being hit by vehicles, heavy equipment, flying objects, or falling materials.

Working around heavy construction equipment can be very dangerous. Bulldozers, dump trucks, cranes, backhoes, and forklifts are all capable of enormous amounts of work. They are also capable of killing or injuring employees working nearby.

Here are some important steps you and your employees can take to protect yourselves when working around heavy construction equipment:



- Don't assume the operator can see you. If you're out of the operator's line of sight, he/she may not know you're there.
- Never cross the path of a backing vehicle. Keep your eye on the equipment at all times.
- Stay away from heavy equipment when it's operating. Don't walk next to it; It could turn suddenly and hit you, or the load it's carrying could shift and fall on you.



Continued from page 2.

- Don't touch any construction equipment operating near power lines or other electrical equipment. you could be electrocuted if it accidentally makes contact with the hazard.
- Never walk under a load that is being moved by a crane or forklift.
- Never ride on any construction equipment unless you're completely inside the cab and there's plenty of room for the operator to do his/her job.
- Be aware of the swing radius of cranes and backhoes and do not enter that zone.

Employees can be hit by flying objects, such as nails from a powder-actuated tool, pieces of metal from grinding operations, and chunks of concrete from pavement-breaking work.

For employees using nail guns, you have to:

- Train employees using powder-actuated tools in the operation of the particular tool.
- Avoid nailing into materials easily penetrated unless those materials are backed by a substance that will prevent the nail from passing completely through and creating a flying missile hazard on the other side.
- Provide eye protection to operators and assistants using powder-actuated tools.

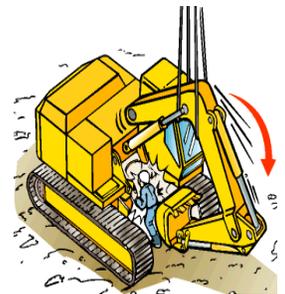
Regarding the grinding operation and pavement breaking, you should assess the hazards of the job and provide the proper personal protective equipment.

It's no wonder employees are struck by falling material, tools, or equipment when work is being done simultaneously at different heights. To prevent these types of accidents, do the following:

- Inspect and maintain rigging and equipment in a safe operating condition as required by general provisions of OSHA's standards.
- Erect toe boards, screens, or guardrail systems to prevent objects from falling from higher levels.
- Erect a canopy structure and keep objects that could fall far enough from the edge of the higher level so those objects would not go over the edge if they were displaced.
- Barricade the area, prohibit employees from entering the barricaded area, and keep objects that may fall far enough away from the edge of a higher level so those objects would not go over the edge if they were displaced.

Caught In/Between is the third category . The types of hazards in this category include:

- Caught in machinery
- Buried in a trench/excavation collapse
- Pinned between equipment and a solid object, such as a wall or another piece of equipment
- Crushed by heavy equipment after the equipment tips over
- Buried by scaffolding that collapsed
- Crushed by a falling wall during demolition operations.



Here are some important steps you and your employees can take to protect yourselves from these hazards:

- Install guards on moving parts of equipment with which employees may come into contact.
- Shore, slope sheet, or brace sides of trenches dug in unstable material. There must be a means of escape from a trench, such as a ladder. Trench work is to be inspected at least daily by a competent person.
- Instruct each employee on the danger of passing between swinging superstructures of large construction equipment and solid objects at the job site.
- Provide seat belts in material handling equipment that has rollover protective structures.
- Have a competent person inspect scaffolds and scaffold components for visible defects before each work shift and after any occurrence that could affect the scaffold's structural integrity.
- Except for authorized persons, anyone not involved with the demolition work in progress must be prohibited from being in a demolition area.

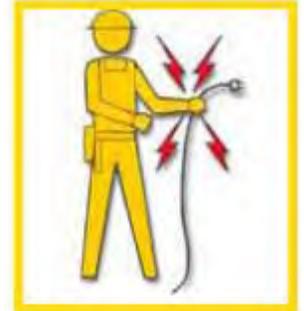


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Electrical Hazards are caused by overhead power lines, defective power tools and cords, and improperly installed outlets and temporary wiring. Protecting employees from electrical hazards is essential to prevent accidents.

According to OSHA, protective methods that may be used on your job site include:

- Circuit protection devices
- Insulation
- Guarding
- Grounding
- Personal protective equipment.



At construction sites, the most common electrical hazard is the ground fault electrical shock. OSHA requires every company to provide either a ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) for receptacle outlets, or an assured equipment grounding conductor program. Either method will eliminate ground fault electric shock hazards.

Circuit protective devices, such as fuses, circuit breakers, and GFCIs, automatically limit or shut off current flow during a ground fault, overload, or short circuit in a wiring system. Fuses and circuit breakers protect conductors and equipment. They prevent overheating of wires and components that could create hazards and open the circuit under certain hazardous ground fault conditions.

It's important that employees check their equipment daily for insulation breakdown. Things to look for are broken or exposed wires and scuffed insulation on extension cords. Wearing insulated non-conductive gloves and shoes is important. Non-conductive coatings on tool handles also aid in insulating from electrical shock.

OSHA requires that live parts of electrical equipment operating at 50 volts or more be guarded to avoid accidental contact. Entrances to areas with live electrical parts must be marked with warning signs. The signs should forbid entrance except by qualified persons.

Grounding protects everyone from electrical shock, safeguards against fire, and protects electrical equipment from damage. There are two kinds of grounding:

- Service or system ground, where one wire, the neutral conductor, is grounded. This type of ground is designed to protect machines, tools, and insulation.
- Equipment ground, which provides a path for current from a tool or machine to ground. This safeguards the operator in the event of a malfunction.

If your employees work where there are electrical hazards, you must provide them with appropriate electrical protective equipment.

Always make sure your employees have the proper training on the equipment and hazards of the job they are doing so that they can work safely.

To get more information on the big four or any other topic from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) go to: www.osha.gov.



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

2012 Schedule 10 Hour Occupational Safety and Health Training

Construction

May 23,24
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**

Changes to OSHA's Acetylene Standard

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published a revision to the consensus standard cited in the Acetylene standard found under 29 CFR 1910.102(a). The change became effective on March 5, 2012, and changes the Compressed Gas Association (CGA) standard cited in the OSHA regulation. The new regulation cites CGA G-1-2009 and replaces references to CGA G-1-2003. This ensures employers have the latest safety requirements for managing acetylene. The Utah Occupational Safety and Health Division will also adopt this change, effective April 9, 2012.

The addition of the new consensus standard does not impose any additional or more stringent requirements on employers than the existing Acetylene Standard. OSHA believes that the change will provide employers with critical, updated information and methods that will help protect their employees from the hazards found in workplaces engaged in acetylene operations. Users can find details of the change at http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=FEDERAL_REGISTER&p_id=22595



Health and Wellness

Hard Hats Protect You

Hard hats protect you by providing the following features:

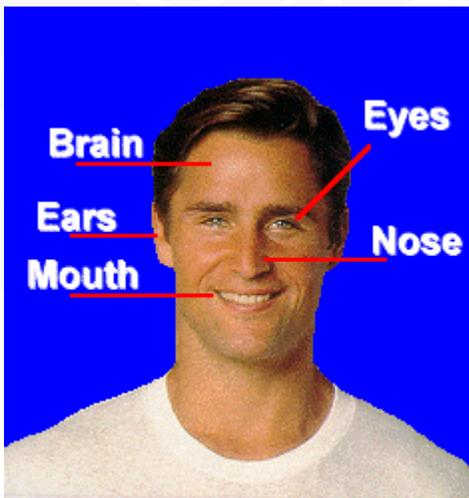
- A rigid shell that resists and deflects blows to the head.
- A suspension system inside the hat that acts as a shock absorber.
- Some hats serve as an insulator against electrical shocks.
- Shields your scalp, face, neck, and shoulders against splashes, spills, and drips.
- Some hard hats are constructed with fittings so you can have face shields, goggles, hoods, or hearing protection attached to them.



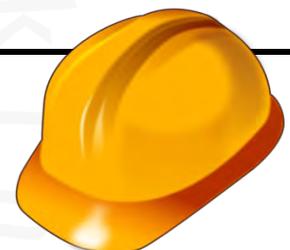
Why Head Protection is Important

Your head is a very delicate part of your body. In and around your head are:

- Your eyes, and you could lose your sight
- Your ears, with which you could lose your hearing
- Your nose, and you could lose the ability to smell
- Your mouth, with which you could lose your ability to eat and speak
- Your brain, could cause you to lose your ability to think.



Injuries to the head are very serious so use your head and wear your hard hat. It might just save your life today...





Safety Compliance Corner

Question: Would a company that cuts masonry products and stores them in an outdoor yard to be sold to customers be considered general industry? They do not install the product.

Answer: Yes. Construction is defined in two parts at 29 CFR 1926.13, which helps determine what a subcontractor is, and at 29 CFR 1910.12(b) which defines construction work as:

For purposes of this section, "Construction work" means work for construction, alteration, and/or repair, including painting and decorating. The manufacturing and/or cutting of masonry products does not meet the definition of construction. Also, a contributing factor found in 29 CFR 1926.13 is the fact that the products are sold to any customer, not just one contractor as a contract supplier for a job. Also see 29 CFR 1926.13 for more information.

Question: Do you have a list of Tail Gate meeting approved Topics. How do I find your list?

Answer: OSHA does not approve anything, including training topics. It is the employer's responsibility to determine what hazards exist for his/her employees and design the training to address those hazards.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Issue Date: August 26, 2011

From: Heinz Ahlers
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**Subject: Voluntary Recission of Wein Products, Inc. Certificate of Approvals
TC-84A-4480, TC-84A-4651, TC-84A-4662, TC-84A-4988, TC-84A-4989 and
TC-84A-5218**

RESPIRATOR USER NOTICE

At the request of Wein Products, Inc. (WPI), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has rescinded certificates of approval TC-84A-4480, TC-84A-4651, TC-84A-4662, TC-84A-4988, TC-84A-4989 and TC-84A-5218.

As of August 18, 2011, no WPI or private label version respirator model bearing the NIOSH approval numbers listed above is approved and respirators with these approval numbers will not be manufactured, assembled, sold or distributed as a NIOSH approved product.

**For Immediate Release**

January 23, 2012

Contact: Elena Bensor
Community Relations/Public Information Officer
801.530.6918 desk

Utah Labor Commission Opens Grant Application Process to Fund Promotion of Workplace Safety

SALT LAKE CITY, UT—The Utah Labor Commission is requesting applications for grant projects or initiatives demonstrating a commitment to workplace safety. Proposals may include, but are not limited to, development of workshops and training, implementation of specialized safety programs, increasing effort and resources for existing programs, and collaborative workplace safety training between organizations.

The money that supports the Workplace Safety Account is generated from a 0.25% annual assessment on workers' compensation premiums. The Utah Labor Commission is charged with the task of using these funds to promote workplace safety, which includes awarding a portion of account funds to selected grant applicants. It is anticipated that over \$500,000 will be awarded to select grant recipients, and will be distributed among as many qualifying applicants and in monetary amounts the Labor Commission deems appropriate. Entities eligible to apply for a grant include Utah businesses, community-based organizations, Utah non-profits and local associations and educational institutions.

“The Workplace Safety Committee of the Labor Commission has identified key priorities upon which to focus for the upcoming year. The focus is with industries and occupations that have higher incidences of workplace accidents and fatalities such as construction, manufacturing and highway safety, as well as projects that assist Utah employers in breaking down barriers to safer work environments due to language and cultural barriers”, said Utah Labor Commissioner, Sherrie Hayashi. “This is a great opportunity for an employer or other entity to augment its safety program budget and provide additional means to reduce workplace accidents for its employees.”

The Grant Application and all related details outlining the criteria successful applicants must satisfy, as well as the process the Commission shall use to award the funds, is available online at www.laborcommission.utah.gov or by contacting Elena Bensor, Community Relations/Public Information Officer at (801) 530-6918 or elenabensor@utah.gov.

Grant Applications are due **Monday, April 9th, 2012 at 5:00 p.m.** The grant period will cover up to a 12 month period beginning July 1, 2012 and ending June 30, 2013.