BUILDERS ASSOCIATION SOUTHERN OREGON

October, 2017

Safety Pages:

Remember if you have any safety suggestions, questions or concerns please let us know. In addition, if you have a safety topic that you would like covered in a Safety Page for training purposes let us know and we will develop one. Topics to our inventory of monthly Safety Pages are continually being added.

OHBA OREGON HOME BUILDERS ASSOCIATION

The OHBA/SAIF Safety Pages are an ongoing series of pages, designed to provide a selection of safety topics each month to OHBA members. Please use these pages to add to (or start) either a Safety Committee file or manual for your company. Some of the Safety Pages will be on general topics and others will be for Owner/Supervisors. The Owner/Supervisor Safety Pages will be on topics based more on compliance or suggested management safety practices.

IMPORTANT NOTICE OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Oregon Home Builders Association Safety Committee's purpose is to provide safety guidelines, information and resources to help our members work more safely and reduce jobsite accidents. Full and active monthly participation in safety meetings using the OHBA Safety Committee's agendas, topics and checklists will only meet safety committee requirements. It remains your responsibility to comply with all aspects of safety rules and regulations.

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Maintain 3-Point Contact with Mobile Equipment

OHBA Safety Pages

- Falls from mobile equipment are one of the major causes of injury in the road-building industry.
- Many of these falls occur when workers are mounting or dismounting mobile equipment.
- Many knee, ankle, and back injuries result from jumping from equipment onto uneven ground or objects.
- By following the safe work practices listed below, you can help reduce the risk of injury when mounting or dismounting mobile equipment.
- When entering, or exiting mobile equipment, always maintain three points of contact. This means keeping two hands and one foot—or two feet and one hand—on the equipment at all times.
- Equipment must be stationary before mounting or dismounting.
- Never jump from mobile equipment.
- Face the equipment while mounting or dismounting.
- Use the manufacturer's handhold and foothold design to mount or dismount the equipment. Use the steps, running boards, traction strips, footholds, and handgrips.
- Don't use wheel hubs, machine tracks, or door handles for mounting or dismounting the equipment.
- Keep handholds and footholds clear of mud, snow, grease, and other materials that can increase the risk of slips, trips, and falls.

SAFETY PAGE MEETING GUIDE Topic: Maintain 3-Point Contact with Mobile Equipment

Employer: _____ Project: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____ Shift: _____

Number in crew: _____ Number attending: _____

Safety or Health issues discussed. Include recent accident investigations and hazards involving tools, equipment, the work environment, work practices and any Safety or Health recommendations:

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Follow up on recommendations from last safety meeting:

_____

_____

Record of those attending:

Name: (please print)	Signature:	Company:
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12.		

Supervisor's remarks: _____

Supervisor: _____ _____
(Print) (Signature)

Dumpster Safety

OHBA Safety Pages

- **A clean dumpster and exterior area enhances your business's image and your commitment to the community.**
- **Place dumpsters on level areas with even walking surfaces free of trip, slip and fall hazards.**
- **Allow adequate open areas around the dumpster to allow easy disposing of bags and waste debris.**
- **During winter months maintain the area around the dumpster free of snow and ice. Clean off snow accumulation from dumpster lids this adds to the weight of the lids.**
- **Never use hands or feet to compress or reposition waste in the dumpster.**
- **When emptying bags or containers lift them using your legs, NOT YOUR BACK. Always lift gradually and smoothly, without jerking or twisting.**
- **Limit bag or container contact with your body. Keep bags or containers away from your body.**
- **Use caution when opening and closing lids during windy weather.**
- **Keep your head and body clear of the lids path should it close unexpectedly.**
- **Be alert for animals, bees, wasps or other insects in the dumpsters.**
- **When possible keep all waste, especially food waste, contained in sealed trash bags.**
- **Don't be a dumpster diver. Never enter the dumpster for any purpose.**
- **Never overfill, load the dumpster evenly to reduce the possibility of tipping.**

SAFETY POINTER MEETING GUIDE Topic: Dumpster Safety

Project: _____ Address: _____

Employer: _____ Supervisor: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____ Shift: _____

Number in crew: _____ Number attending: _____

Safety or Health issues discussed. Include recent accident investigations and hazards involving tools, equipment, the work environment, and work practices:

_____

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Follow up from last safety meeting:

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Record of those attending:

Name: (please print)	Signature:	Company:
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Supervisor's remarks: _____

Supervisor: _____
(Signature)

Welder Safety – Dress for Success and Safety

OHBA Safety Pages

Do not wear any clothing that has been contaminated with oil, grease, gasoline or other flammable or hazardous materials!

- **Wear a welding helmet or face shield with correct shade of filter for type of welding.**
- **Wear safety glasses with side shields under your welding helmet.**
- **Wear dry, hole-free and approved leather welding gloves.**
- **Wear head and ear protection to protect your head and ears from hot sparks and slag.**
- **Wear a flame-retardant shirt or jacket with cuffless pants and high top work boots.**
- **Wear approved respirator when needed due to type of welding being done – hazardous welding fumes; i.e. Hexavalent Chromium.**

2013 Oregon Home Builders Association – Reviewed 10/2017 – 036 Welder Safety

SAFETY PAGE MEETING GUIDE Topic: Welder Safety

Employer: _____ Project: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____ Shift: _____

Number in crew: _____ Number attending: _____

Safety or Health issues discussed. Include recent accident investigations and hazards involving tools, equipment, the work environment, work practices and any Safety or Health recommendations:

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Follow up on recommendations from last safety meeting:

_____

_____

Record of those attending:

Name: (please print)	Signature:	Company:
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Supervisor's remarks: _____

Supervisor: _____ _ _____
(Print) (Signature)

Using Compressed Air for Cleaning

Using compressed air for cleaning isn't difficult. However, many employers and their employees don't know how to do so safely. That's because compressed air used for cleaning [1910.242(b)] remains one of Oregon OSHA's most frequently violated general industry rules in manufacturing workplaces.

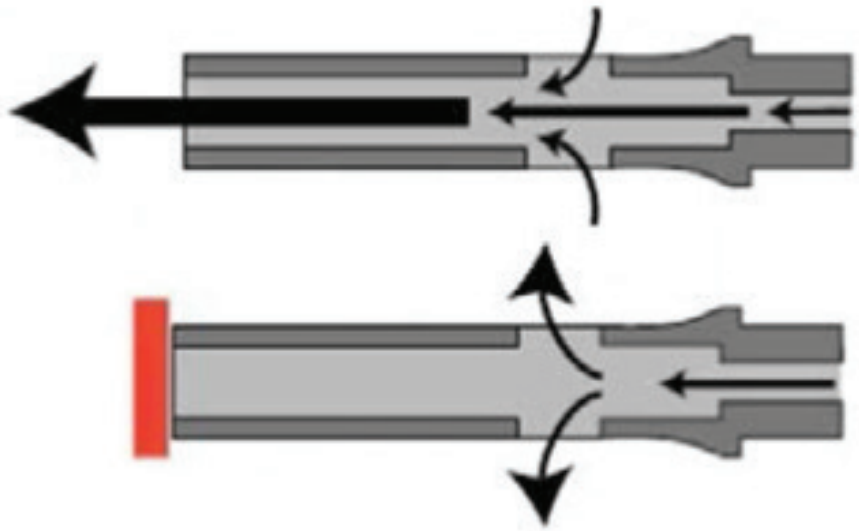
That sobering fact calls for a refresher on the rule. Its three key points are:

- The compressed air must be reduced to less than 30 psi at the discharge end of the nozzle.
- "Effective chip guarding" must prevent chips or other debris from being blown back on the worker.
- Personal protective equipment appropriate for the cleaning task is required.

The rule is there for a reason: Cleaning carelessly with compressed air can cause serious injuries, including eye damage, hearing loss, air embolisms, and severe infections.

Compressed air must be reduced to less than 30 psi at the discharge end of the nozzle.

Let's assume you are blowing filings off a bench grinder with an air gun, and the pressure at the nozzle is 90 psi. Some employers think that the only way to reduce the pressure to less than 30 psi is to lower the compressed air line pressure below 30 psi before it reaches the gun. That's an acceptable practice, but it's not effective for most cleaning tasks.



If the nozzle tip becomes blocked, all of the main air flow exits through the side ports and the nozzle pressure does not exceed 30 psi.

Today, most safety air gun nozzles have side ports that allow you to clean at higher pressures, such as 90 psi, but do not exceed 30 psi if the nozzle's discharge end is blocked (also called "dead ended"). The side ports prevent the full velocity and force of the compressed air from injuring you or another worker.

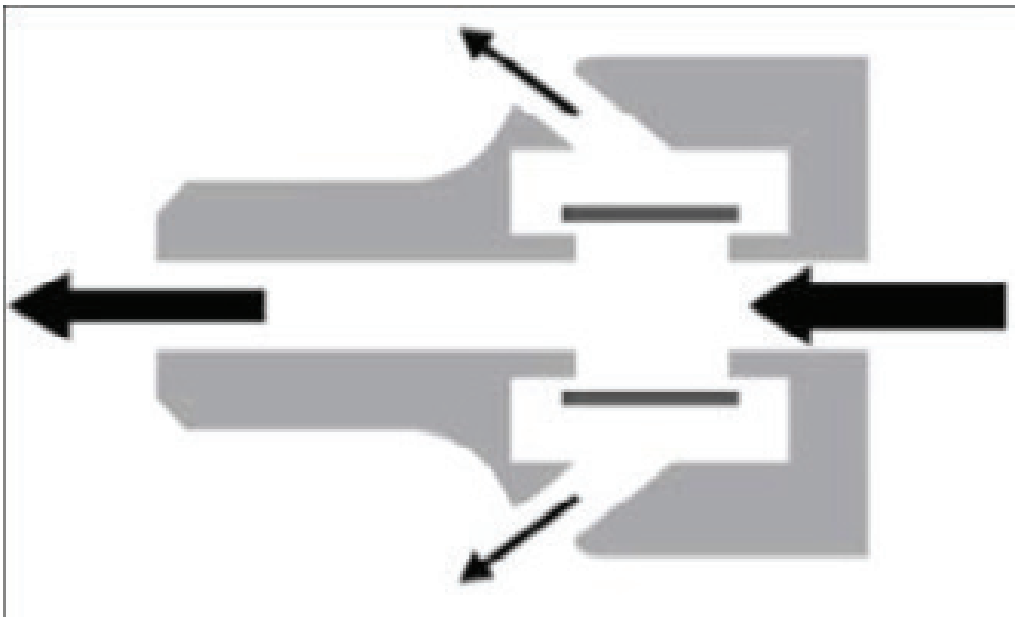
If the nozzle tip becomes blocked, all of the main air flow exits through the side ports and the nozzle pressure does not exceed 30 psi.

Never clean yourself or your clothes (while you are wearing them) with compressed air and never point an air nozzle at any part of your body or at anyone else – even when you're sure the pressure does not exceed 30 psi.

"Effective chip guarding" must prevent chips or other debris from being blown back on the worker.

The pressure necessary to remove the particles from machines and other surfaces is strong enough to blow them into your eyes, ears, or abrasions in your skin. Effective chip guarding prevents this from happening.

The chip guard – such as a screen or other barrier – can be part of the air nozzle or a separate item. Some air guns are designed with nozzles that divert a small portion of air to form a protective air cone around the nozzle, reducing or eliminating the chance that particles could fly back toward you.



Nozzle designed with a built-in protective air cone.

Personal protective equipment appropriate for the cleaning task is required.

Safety goggles, gloves, and hearing protection are appropriate for any compressed-air cleaning task. Safety goggles prevent any stray particles from flying back into the user's eyes. A good pair of gloves makes any cleaning task easier, and hearing protection is important because cleaning with compressed air can exceed Oregon OSHA's noise limits. Low-noise safety air guns can also be effective in lowering noise levels.

Depending on the task, other PPE may also be necessary. It's a good idea to do a PPE hazard assessment to determine what other PPE you might need.

Illustrations courtesy of Guardair Corporation.