BUILDERS ASSOCIATION SOUTHERN OREGON

February, 2018
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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Silica Safety

OHBA Safety Pages

What Is Silicosis? Silicosis is lung damage caused by breathing dust containing extremely fine particles of crystalline silica. Crystalline silica is found in materials such as concrete, masonry, rock, some types of counter tops, ceramic tile, drywall joint compound, etc. When these materials are cut, drilled, ground, or sanded they can leave a fine dust suspended in the air. Breathing in these fine particles can produce lung damage.

How Do Construction Workers Get Exposed? Silica is a basic component of soil, sand and granite. Most crystalline silica comes in the form of quartz. Common sand can be as much as 100 percent quartz, therefore there are many ways to be exposed at construction sites. Silica occurs in many commonly used building products including mortar, grout, cement, stucco, plaster, bricks/blocks, rocks/stones, ceramic tile, drywall joint compound, and fiber-cement board, as well as sandblasting materials.

Some Activities In Which Silica Dust May Be Present In The Air:

- Masonry work (e.g. mixing mortar, cutting brick/block, tuck pointing, etc.)
- Concrete work (e.g. sawing, grinding, drilling, jack-hammering, etc.)
- Dry sweeping of concrete, mortar and sand
- Sanding/finishing drywall joints
- Sawing fiber-cement board, stone or tile
- Demolition of concrete and masonry structures or plaster ceiling/walls
- Loading, hauling and dumping rock/stones as well as back fill against foundation walls, etc.

How Can Silica Exposure Be Reduced or Eliminated? The key to silicosis prevention is to prevent silica dust from becoming airborne. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires administrative or engineering controls be used whenever possible. A simple control may work: Example: A water hose to wet dust down at the point of generation. Some additional steps you can take to protect yourself:

- If in construction following the control measures in Table 1 of the OSHA Standard that is associated to your work tasks.
- Or, conducting an Industrial Hygiene (IH) survey in determining this hazard in your normal work operations. An IH survey should be done to determine air concentrations of respirable crystalline silica. From this data an employer can determine the proper protection plan for their employees. These IH surveys can be conducted by your workers' compensation provider, Oregon-OSHA or a safety consulting firm.
- Always use the dust control systems, which are available for many types of dust generating equipment and keep it in good maintenance.
- When sawing concrete or masonry, use saws that provide water to the blade.
- Use local exhaust ventilation or vacuum systems that met the requirements in the Stardard to prevent dust from being released into the air.
- Minimize exposures to nearby workers by using good work practices.
- Use abrasives containing less than 1 percent crystalline silica during abrasive blasting to prevent harmful quartz dust from being released in the air.
- Only use respirators as directed in Table 1, or IH Survey Requirements, etc. Employees using respirators must be included in a Respiratory Protection Program that is compliant to 29 CFR 1910.134, *Respiratory Protection*, as adopted by the Oregon OSHA. This program should include medical screening, fit-testing, employee training, employee exposure data, and a cartridge change-out schedule. Refer to the manufacturer to determine a filter change out schedule.

SAFETY PAGE MEETING GUIDE Topic: Silica

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:

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Record of those attending:

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

Supervisor: _____ _ _____
(Print) (Signature)

Silica-related website resources:

- **OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration)**
  www.osha.gov/SLTC/silicacrystalline/
- **NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)**
  www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/silica/default.html
- **eLCOSH (Electronic Library of Construction Safety and Health)**
  www.cdc.gov/elcosh/docs/hazard/chemical_silica.html
- **MSHA (Mine Safety and Health Administration)**
  www.msha.gov/S&HINFO/SILICO/SILICO.HTM
- **NAHB (National Association of Home Builders)** www.nahb.org/SAFETY

GASOLINE SAFETY

OHBA Safety Pages

- Never use or store around an open flame, pilot lights, portable heaters or other ignition sources!
- Never smoke or permit smoking while being dispensed or near storage location!
- Never use to start, restart or accelerate a fire!
- Never refill gasoline engines when hot!
- Never use as a hand cleaner!
- Never use as a solvent to clean things!
- Always store in proper safety cans that are rated for gasoline and DOT approved!
- Never store in glass or plastic bottle containers!
- Dispense in a well-ventilated area!
- Remove clothing that has been soaked by gasoline!
- Limit the amount in the workplace!

1 gallon of gasoline = 20 sticks of dynamite!
An ignited gasoline fireball can reach temperatures of 15,000 degrees F.

SAFETY PAGE MEETING GUIDE Topic: Gasoline 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:

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Record of those attending:

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Supervisor's remarks:

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Supervisor: _____ _____
(Print) (Signature)

Power Tools and Cords

Use only electrical equipment that is UL (Underwriters Laboratories Inc.) approved. However, use of approved equipment does not eliminate all dangers if the equipment is damaged or is used in adverse conditions, such as in rain or wet areas. Corded portable equipment (i.e. corded power tools, electrical equipment, etc.) and supply cords (i.e. extension cords, power strips, etc.) must be maintained in good condition and be suitable for the intended use. For example, the outer jacket of a power cord may appear undamaged but may conceal a broken ground conductor. Also, most electrical equipment manufacturers specify that their equipment should not be used in damp or wet conditions. Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI) should be used for portable electrical equipment when working outside or in wet/damp conditions.

Safe Work Procedures

- Inspect tools, power cords, and electrical fittings for damage prior to each use. Repair or replace damaged equipment.
- Verify On/Off switches are in the off position before connecting to a power supply.
- Disconnect the power supply before making adjustments to the tool.
- Make sure tools are either properly grounded or double-insulated. Grounded tools must have a three-wire cord with a three-prong plug. This plug must be plugged into a properly grounded three-pole outlet.
- Do not break off the third (ground) prong on a plug.
- If not using GFCIs then the employer must ensure electrical safety through an Assured Equipment Grounding program – OAR 437-003-0404(3) see also 1926.32(f). Conduct periodic tests of all grounding conductors for effective grounding with a continuity tester.
- Do not bypass the tool's On/Off switch by connecting and disconnecting the power cord.
- Suspend power cords over walkways or working areas wherever possible to eliminate tripping hazards.
- Do not use extension cords as permanent wiring. They must only be used to temporarily supply power to an area that does not have an electrical outlet.
- Do not allow vehicles or equipment to pass over unprotected power cords. Cords should be put into electrical conduits or protected by placing them between two pieces of lumber of suitable strength.
- Keep power cords away from heat, water, oil and other chemical products.
- Do not use light-duty power cords for heavy load applications.
- Do not carry electrical tools by their power cords.
- Do not disconnect the power supply by pulling or jerking the cord from the outlet.
- Do not clean power tools with flammable solvents.
- Do not operate electrical tools in an area containing high levels of explosive vapors or gases.
- Do not overload the circuit by plugging several power cords into one outlet. This would also include "daisy chaining" power strips together.

SAFETY PAGE MEETING GUIDE Topic: Power Tools and Cords

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:

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Supervisor's remarks: _____

Supervisor: _____ _ _____
(Print) (Signature)

Emergency Medical Plan

OHBA Safety Pages

The major components of an emergency medical plan are:

- Identify, evaluate, and document potential hazards and injuries
- Determine and document appropriate supplies for first aid kits
- Determine emergency services, including outside providers and first aid-trained staff

1. Employers need to identify the types of hazards and injuries that are most likely in their work environment. (For instance, beyond routine cuts, scratches and punctures, cabinetmakers are more likely to suffer hand injuries and roofers are most susceptible to falls.) This identification of typical injury types needs to be documented. The information in this document then helps the employer determine the next two areas: appropriate supplies for a first-aid kit and how best to provide emergency medical service needs.
2. First aid kits must have the appropriate supplies based on the number of employees and typical injuries. For example, standard first aid kits may need to be augmented with eyewash for those trades more susceptible to eye injuries. Remember to document the list of first aid kit supplies for your jobsites.
3. Emergency medical service needs can then be addressed. Having first aid-trained personnel on the jobsite remains the best immediate care for injured workers. "Good Samaritan" acts are exempt from both the first aid rules and blood-borne pathogen rules, but those rules **do** apply if the employee's **primary** function is as a first aid provider.

Under the rules, employers may be able to rely on the same emergency medical services used by other citizens in a community if those services are "readily available." If using outside services, the emergency medical plan must include identification of the emergency medical service, its location, approximate response time to the particular jobsite, and the method used to access the service.

By jobsite, the employer needs to know that (name) ambulance service, located at (address), could be onsite in (number) minutes and will be contacted by (telephone, radio).

This scenario will not always be the best choice. For example, say Doug's Construction Company is building a custom home in the foothills about 17miles from town, the telephone company doesn't have the line in yet and cellular services are not dependable. In this case, depending on an outside emergency medical service isn't appropriate. Onsite first aid-trained personnel, coupled with knowledge of the location of the nearest telephone, can get the injured party immediate care and transportation if necessary.

The following is an example of an emergency medical plan for one employer at one jobsite:

EMERGENCY MEDICAL PLAN

Job Site Address: 12345 Hill Rd.
Site Location: 3 miles South of Mountain Avenue on Hill Road, Southeast of town
Emergency Medical Services (EMS): Go-Fast Ambulance
EMS Telephone Number: 123-4567 or 911
Response Time: 15 minutes
Method of Communication Access: Supervisor's cell phone or telephone at convenience store at corner of Hill & Dale (store phone # 867-5309 – Store Manager is Jenny)
First Aid-Trained Personnel On Site: Jon Doe & Sam Smith

Employer-at-Injury Program

The Employer-at-Injury Program (EAIP) is one of the financial incentives available to employers and injured workers.

The Employer-at-Injury Program (EAIP) was created to encourage employers to help their injured workers return to transitional work within their restrictions prior to closure of the claim. The program offers financial incentives to employers with the opportunity to modify and create productive work for injured workers.
The program is funded by the state of Oregon's Workers' Benefit Fund. EAIP is voluntarily activated by the employer, and it does not negatively affect premium or claim costs. The insurer responsible for the claim administers the program and requests reimbursement from the Department of Consumer and Business Services.

Types of assistance
Wage subsidy: Employers may be reimbursed 45 percent of a worker's gross wages for transitional work for a maximum reimbursement of 66 work days within a 24-consecutive-month period.
The injured worker must stay within the work limitations outlined by the medical provider. Any day during which the worker exceeds his or her limitations will not be reimbursed.

Worksite modification: A worksite modification alters a work site by renting, purchasing, modifying, or supplementing equipment to enable a worker to perform the transitional work within the worker's limitations, or to prevent a worsening of the worker's condition. The insurer determines the appropriate worksite modification(s) for the worker. View a list of worksite modification ideas.

Tools and equipment: Items required for the worker to perform transitional work, including consumables; "consumables" means purchases required to support the functioning of tools or equipment utilized during transitional work. View a list of return-to-work purchase ideas.
Worksite modification and purchases of tools and equipment are limited to a combined maximum reimbursement of $5,000.00

Tuition, books, fees, and materials: A class or course of instruction required for the transitional work or skill building. When skill building is the transition work, an agreement in writing signed by the worker is required.
Maximum reimbursement: $1,000

Clothing: Clothing required for the job and not normally provided by the employer. Clothing becomes the worker's property. Maximum reimbursement: $400
Contact your workers comp specialist prior to making purchases for assistance in determining eligibility.

Eligibility

The employer requirements:

- Must maintain Oregon workers' compensation insurance coverage.
- Must be the employer-at-injury. Employer-at-injury means the organization that employed the worker when the worker sustained the injury or occupational disease, or made the claim for aggravation, or requested an Own Motion opening.
- Must be employing an eligible worker

The worker requirements:

- The worker must have an Oregon workers' compensation injury or occupational disease claim at the time of the EAIP.

When EAIP begins
EAIP begins when there is an EAIP valid medical release and all of the above eligibility requirements have

been met. There are two types of medical releases that qualify under these rules:

- A medical release that states the worker's specific current or projected restrictions; or
- A statement by the medical service provider that indicates the worker is not released to regular employment accompanied by an approval of a job description, which includes the job duties and physical demands required for the transitional work.

When EAIP ends

All requests must be completed on the correct reimbursement request forms and received by the administrator within one year from the date the program ends.

These are some of the most common reasons EAIP ends. If there are multiple reasons, EAIP ends when the first one occurs:

- The claim is closed or denied.
- The injured worker quits or is terminated.
- A lapse in workers' comp coverage exists.
- The insurer may end the Employer-at-Injury Program at any time while the worker's claim is open.
- Two years after the original date of acceptance of a nondisabling claim.
- When benefits under the Preferred Worker Program begin. (Note: EAIP and PWP may not be used to provide concurrent benefits. Please contact WCD if you have questions related to a specific claim.)

Eligible requests for reimbursement must meet a minimum of $100.00. Benefits may be combined to meet this requirement.

Monthly Accidents and Fatalities Report:
Accidents

1. December 20th Dundee

Employee was up on a 4:12 pitch roof to attach ropes to anchor points when he suddenly fell approximately 18-feet onto dirt and gravel below. Weather at the time of accident was approximately 40 degrees F. with some moisture on the plywood roof. The fall resulted in a back injury and contusions to the abdomen.

2. December 18th Newport

Employee stepped on scaffold, hydro mobile scaffold, planks turned, and he fell 8 feet onto concrete. The fall resulted in a concussion.

3. December 8th Bandon

The mixer driver left the parking lot at 8:30 a.m. As he was backing up to deliver concrete in a narrow driveway, he rolled the mixer 1-1/2 times. The driver fractured six ribs. The driver had glass in the eyes, and a blood clot in one leg.

4. December 14th PDX

Employee was walking across pan deck carrying 6 foot rebar. Tripped on a pan deck and fell (to same level) striking his head. Employee was wearing a hard hat.

5. December 11th Bend

One employee was installing blocking, while standing on an eight foot step ladder, when the nail gun slipped off the blocking at the floor joist and shot himself in the chest. The employee was admitted into the hospital for observation and discharged.

6. December 7th Fairview

Fell about 35 feet out of a tree while tree trimming. Thought he was clipped in but was not. The fall resulted in bruised lungs and a torn spleen.

7. December 4th Hillsboro

An employee was working on a gutter system and placed an extension ladder against a steel building's exterior wall. The employee shook the ladder and felt that the ladder and wall were secure. The employee started climbing the ladder. Once the employee was about six feet up the ladder, the wall paneling popped in and the ladder lunged forward about one foot. When the ladder went forward the employee jumped backwards and injured his leg. The employees around him ran over and made sure he was ok. After speaking with the injured employee they (injured employee and coworkers) all believed that the only injury was to his leg. At this point they moved him to a chair nearby. One employee immediately called the supervisor, and the supervisor started driving to the site, about 2 miles away from the shop. Once he was on site he immediately called 911 as he found the employee starting to black out. The employee was taken by ambulance to Emanuel Hospital where he was diagnosed with a broken upper left femur. The employee spent the night in the hospital and received surgery to correct the injury.

8. December 4th Broadbent

The employee was walking and tripped. During his fall, he reached out to stop himself and put his hand into a moving saw blade. The saw blade cut two of his fingers off. The office manager drove the injured employee to the hospital .

Fatalities

1. December 5th Philomath

The employee was driving down the road when his truck veered off the road, rolled, and came to a stop back

on the road. The employee was crushed by the cab of the truck. He was pronounced deceased at the scene. The sheriff is conducting an investigation and it was presumed that the employee was under the influence since they found open containers of alcohol inside the truck. 25 year old male.

2. December 15th Idanha

OSP preliminary investigation revealed a fuel truck lost traction on the icy road and rolled over coming to a stop on the highway. The fuel tank ruptured and caught fire. The driver was pronounced deceased at the scene. 58 year old male.

3. December 7th Stayton

Employee was on break when he was found by a coworker, unconscious, in the break room. He was transported to Santiam Memorial Hospital. 54 year old male.

4. December 13th Bend

MVA at MP 3.5 on HWY 20 at Hamby Rd. east of Bend. Driver turned in front of oncoming traffic and was struck. Driver was wearing a seatbelt at the time of accident. 48 year old male.

5. December 27th Glide

Site was on USFS RD 4770, East of Glide. The truck was loaded with logs. The employee was outside the truck and had begun the prep for the wrapping process. The logger was there with the employee and called 911. The ambulance arrived and verified the employee was deceased. 55 year old male.