



Safety Pages

March, 2018

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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.



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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Evaluating Your Safety Program

Providing a safe work environment is every employer's responsibility and can be achieved by eliminating unsafe jobsite conditions and by training employees on safe work practices. The following article poses several thoughtful questions to help you evaluate your safety program and your attitude toward jobsite safety.

Safety Pages for Owners / Supervisors

After you have written a physical job description, recruited the best person, taken the application, held a positive interview, checked the candidate's background and references, required drug testing, and hired the best person you can find for the job, are your worries over? *No way!* Now you need to adopt a *no compromise* attitude about safety. If management doesn't live and breathe safety and does not support it 100 percent by practicing it *every day*, then it's not realistic to expect employees to work in a safe manner. The first step to an effective safety program is management's attitude. This attitude must be passed on to every employee, in every job position, every day. It starts before hiring and continues through training a new employee, follow-up training, and ongoing training. With written safety policies, safety training, clear communication and your positive attitude, the journey toward a safer company begins. You will see fewer injuries, and a lower workers' compensation rate.

So, how is your safety attitude?

1. Have you experienced the following?
 - New employees filing injury claims
 - Performance problems with employees
 - New employees being unsuited for the work
 - Attendance problems with employees
2. Do you use any of the following tools in your employee selection process?
 - Physical job description
 - Application form/employment history/resume
 - Reference checks
 - Interviews
 - Employment physical exam
 - Drug testing
3. What is your new employee orientation procedure?
4. How often do you have safety training? Approximate date of last training session. List some topics.
5. How do you and your supervisors deal with an unsafe act or performance problem you observe?
6. Does your company have a written safety policy? Is your safety policy consistently enforced?
7. Has your company had injury claims due to employee actions where you believe the employee knew better?

MANAGING THE JOB FOR SAFETY

1. How do you identify physical hazards in the workplace and eliminate or correct them?
2. Who in your organization is primarily responsible for identifying physical hazards?
3. Do you have an active safety committee?
4. What areas of your business would you be concerned with if you had an OSHA inspection today?

() General work area	() Personal protective equipment	() Work procedures
() Machine guarding	() Chemical handling	() Tool conditions
() Housekeeping	() Fall protection	() Lockout-tagout
() Shoring and blocking	() Emergency procedures	() HazCom
() Others _____		



The information we provide is not intended to include all possible safety measures and controls. In addition, the safety information we provide does not relieve the Members of its own duties and obligations with regard to safety concerns, nor does Oregon Home Builders Association guarantee to the Members or others that the Member's property, job sites and/or operations are safe, healthful, or in compliance with applicable laws,

regulations or standards. The Members remain responsible for their own operations, safety practices and procedures and should consult with legal counsel as they deem appropriate.

SAFETY PAGE MEETING GUIDE

Topic: Evaluating Your Safety Program

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:

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)

Floor & Roof Openings

OHBA Safety Pages

Falls from elevation are one of the leading causes of injuries to construction workers. Floor and roof openings through which workers could fall must be securely covered or be surrounded by standard guardrails.

Covers for holes

Simple and effective when they're properly installed, rigid covers prevent workers from falling through skylights or temporary openings and holes in walking/working surfaces. Covers must:

- Support at least twice the maximum expected weight of workers, equipment, and materials.
Skylights are not considered covers unless they meet this strength requirement.
- Be secured so they won't be displaced accidentally
- Have full-edge bearing on all four sides
- Be painted with a distinctive color or marked with the word HOLE or COVER



Standard guardrails

Standard guardrails are barriers, usually made from posts and wire or boards that keep people away from fall hazards such as wells, pits, shafts, wall openings, etc. Guardrails must be built to withstand a significant amount of force. The top rail must be able to withstand 200 pounds of force when it is applied in an outward or downward direction without failure. A mid-rail must be able to withstand 150 pounds of force applied in the same manner. The top-rail must be 42" in height, plus or minus 3". The mid-rail would be half the distance from the top-rail.



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Supervisor's remarks: _____

Supervisor: _____
(Print) (Signature)

DO NOT OBSTRUCT

OHBA Safety Pages

- Emergency Showers!
- Emergency Eye Wash Stations!
- Electrical Panels!
- Emergency Stop Controls!
- Exit Doors!
- Exit Paths!
- Fire Alarm Pull Stations!
- Fire Extinguishers!
- Fire Hoses!



YOUR life may depend on it!



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SAFETY PAGE MEETING GUIDE

Topic: Do Not Obstruct – Emergency Equipment

Employer: _____ Project: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____ Shift: _____

Number in crew: _____ Number attending: _____

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Supervisor's remarks: _____

Supervisor: _____ (Print) _____ (Signature)

YOU ARE BEING HUNTED!

OHBA Safety Pages

By something so stealthy that it can strike
anywhere at any time.

No it's not a Drone
Aircraft...

It's an...

ACCIDENT



Looking for any opportunity to strike...DO NOT
give it one!

Be Persistently Safety Vigilant. Listen during a
safety meeting, report hazards, follow the
written safety instructions, report any injury
immediately, make a safety recommendation,
report a near hit and more.



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SAFETY PAGE MEETING GUIDE

Topic: No Accident

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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Supervisor's remarks: _____

Supervisor: _____
(Print) (Signature)

A new look at Oregon OSHA's top violations for 2017

You have probably seen the annual lists of top OSHA violations. The lists typically rank the violations, starting with the "most violated" rule. This list starts with Oregon OSHA's 25 most-violated rules for 2017, then factors in each rule's percentage of serious violations – including repeat and willful – and the average penalty per violation.

The result is a list that describes 15 categories of frequently violated safety and health rules – equally weighted by percentage of serious violations and average penalty per violation.

Rule name	Total violations	% of serious, repeat, willful violations	Average cost per violation
Fall protection (construction)	661	84.57%	\$1,111.62
Rules for all workplaces	129	95.35%	\$965.58
Ladders (construction)	173	99.42%	\$660.00
General requirements for all machines	48	93.75%	\$1,155.21
Control of hazardous energy	78	82.05%	\$474.68
Hazard communication	959	29.82%	\$51.47
Bloodborne pathogens	74	74.32%	\$196.62
Personal protective equipment	51	66.67%	\$249.80
Respiratory protection	124	65.32%	\$99.35
Medical services and first aid	71	74.65%	\$132.68
Abrasive wheel machinery	46	100.00%	\$150.00
Safety committees and safety meetings	639	23.32%	\$42.21
Powered industrial trucks	91	48.35%	\$92.14
Wiring methods, components, equipment	120	27.50%	\$40.25
Portable fire extinguishers	73	5.48%	\$9.86

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Oregon OSHA's January Accidents and Fatalities Report:

Accidents

1. January 5th Pendleton

While on a wild sheep capture, a ewe reared upward and flung the victim into a juniper tree, hitting a dead tree limb and received a laceration to his right temple area.

2. January 9th, Boardman

Employee was struck by a van that was backing up, resulting in his left leg being caught in between a light pole and the bumper of the van.

3. January 11th, Hillsboro

Employee was in a trench and the trench collapsed injuring the employee's lower back.

4. January 11th, Tigard

Employee was assisting with a lift of steel rods, the rigging failed and the load fell to the ground. One or more of the steel rods contacted the employee's leg causing an unknown injury. The employee was transported to the hospital where he remained overnight for treatment.

5. January 15th Portland

Employee was working at the basement level of an elevator shaft. A 10 in by 8 ft board on the 5th floor was bumped and fell down the elevator shaft, hitting him on the head. He received a laceration on the head that required stitches. He was wearing PPE, including a hard hat. The employee has been released from the hospital and has returned to light duty.

6. January 19th Eugene

The employee was cutting a piece of metal (at a 45 degree angle with a block behind it) on the band saw when the piece slipped and his right index finger came into contact with the blade, lacerating his finger. He was transported by Med-Express to the hospital to be treated. After about six hours in the Emergency Room, they scheduled surgery to put a pin in the finger. The employee stayed overnight in the hospital.

7. January 22nd White City

On his first day, an employee was operating a forklift that he was not familiar and struck the forklift trainer. (The new employee had shown a Forklift Training Card.) Investigation: The new employee had finished moving a trailer and backed out without looking behind him in all directions. The trainer instructed him to go park the forklift. The new employee swung the forklift around 180 degrees and knocked the trainer down and ran over his leg with the rear steer tire.

8. January 26th Portland

Employees were building a deck. Employees did not install a guard rail on the deck platform. Employees was working from a 6 step a-frame ladder on the deck platform. Employee lost balance and suffered a fall from the ladder. The employee fell a total distance of between 20 -25 feet. The employee likely struck the scaffolding system during the fall. The employee came to rest on the dirt ground. Employee was transported via ambulance to Emanuel hospital. Employee was released on 1/27/18 with 3 broken ribs and a broken arm. The broken arm will require surgery, scheduled for 1/31/18.

Fatalities

1. January 4th Brookings

Employee was leaving work when he collapsed in parking lot. He was transferred by life flight to Curry General hospital where he later passed away.(68 year old male)

2. January 21st Idahna

OSP preliminary investigation revealed a black 2017 Nissan Armada-a rental vehicle was traveling eastbound and attempted to pass on snow covered roads. The vehicle lost traction, slid sideways, and struck the front of a westbound silver Chevy Silverado pulling an enclosed trailer. Both the driver and passenger (age 47) were pronounced deceased at the scene.

3. January 23rd Mapleton

The victim was owner operator and was one of the contracted cutters for the site. The victim had been instructed, after falling the trees, to cut them into 40' lengths from the butt end. The victim had fell a tree up on a knoll that ended up cantilevered with the small end approximately 30-40 feet off the steep ground below. He walked out to buck the log at the 40' mark and his blade got pinched. He went and got his ax to cut his saw free. When the end broke free, more than likely, it caused the portion he was standing on to whip. His saw and ax were found below, but he was a distance away, further down the hill. The tree diameter where he was making the cut was approximately 8 inches. (35 year old male)

4. January 26th Milton Freewater

Discovered passed away, laying on back (while using hydraulic counter lift), with a dishwasher laying on him. Employee was transported to hospital in Walla Walla where he passed away from a suspected heart attack. (73 year old male)

5. January 29th Coquille

Employee was observed laying on the dock, CPR was attempted. Employee was transported to hospital where he was pronounced dead. (64 year old male)

6. January 29th McMinnville

Employee was found slumped forward in forklift. Co-workers began CPR until emergency response arrived. Employee was transported to McMinnville Hospital where he passed away. Employer reviewed video surveillance of the warehouse and found that employee had stopped the forklift, appeared to be stretching and rubbing his arm, began driving forklift forward, stopped again and then slumped over. (48 year old male)