



April, 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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Trench Safety

**Never Enter an
Unprotected
Trench!**



**WORK SMART!
WORK SAFE!**

OHBA Safety Pages

For your safety:

- ✓ Shore or shield trench walls or slope or bench trench walls.
- ✓ An excavation that has a depth of 4 feet or more must have a safe means for entering and exiting such as the use of ladders, ramps or stairways within 25 feet of workers.
- ✓ A designated competent person has classified soil at the excavation site with at least one manual test and one visual test.
- ✓ Know where underground utilities are prior to digging.
Call 811
- ✓ Keep excavated soil, heavy equipment and tools at least 2 feet back from the edge of the excavation.
- ✓ Inspect work area for hazards before entering trench and on a continuous basis.



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.

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

SAFETY PAGE MEETING GUIDE

Topic: Trench 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:

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)

Ladder Inspections

OHBA Safety Pages

All ladders must be inspected for defects and/or damage periodically by a competent person, and after any occurrence that could affect their safe use.

Ladder users must inspect ladders before each use, and defective and/or damaged ladders must either be immediately marked in a manner that readily identifies them as defective/damaged or be tagged with a "Do Not Use" tag or tag containing similar language. Defective and/or damaged ladders must not be used and must be removed from service until repaired.

Look for warning signs. Check all ladder components for signs of wear, corrosion and structural failure before each use. These inspections should include:

- ☐ Rungs - Check for broken split, cracked, corroded or missing rungs.
- ☐ Side Rails - Check for broken, split, cracked, corroded or missing side rails.
- ☐ Cracks - Check carefully for cracks; they are hard to see. Cracks weaken ladders. Be reasonable; cracks in aluminum; ladder needs to be disposed of. Cracks in fiberglass; may be just surface cracks, further inspection required.
- ☐ Excessive Bends - Check for rungs or side rails with excessive bends. Bent areas are greatly weakened and may fail during use.
- ☐ Hardware - Check for ladders with loose, corroded, or weakened fasteners and hardware.
- ☐ Feet - Check ladders for missing or damaged feet. Ladder feet may have both nonskid pads for use on hard surfaces (concrete), and metal feet for soft surfaces (dirt).
- ☐ Coatings or Paint - Check for paint or other coating hiding defects. Wood ladders shall not be painted or coated with any opaque covering, except for identification or warning labels which may be placed on one face only of a side rail. When other types of ladders are painted it is very hard for the user to observe defects/damage such as cracks or dents and painted areas must be inspected carefully for hidden damage.
- ☐ Oil, grease, and other slipping hazards - Inspect ladders for oil, grease, mud or other slippery materials before use and clean as necessary.
- ☐ Capacity - Check the capacity label and make sure the ladder has sufficient capacity to hold you and everything you are wearing/carrying.



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2018 Oregon Home Builders Association – Reviewed 4/2018 – 063 Ladder Safety #2

SAFETY PAGE MEETING GUIDE

Topic: Ladder Safety #2

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:

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Supervisor's remarks:

Supervisor: _____
(Print) (Signature)

Forklift Safety - #1

OHBA Safety Pages

Forklift are very helpful pieces of equipment. They save time and help to reduce injuries associated with manual material handling. However, forklifts can also become very dangerous pieces of equipment if operated by unsafe, untrained operators. All operators must be trained and authorized before driving any forklifts.

Guidelines for operating a forklift safely

- Look in the direction of travel and look to the rear when backing up. Drive in reverse if the load obstructs the forward view.
- Slow down and honk at cross aisles and other areas where vision is obstructed.
- Operate the forklift at a speed that will allow it to stop safely.
- When making turns, slow down and turn in a smooth, sweeping motion. Ensure that pedestrians or other obstacles are clear of the forklift's backswing.
- Keep arms and legs within the periphery of the forklift.
- When traveling with a load, make sure the load is tilted back and raised only as high as necessary to clear the ground. Loads must face up grade on slopes greater than 10 percent.
- When loading trucks and trailers, make sure they are secured at the loading dock, the brakes are set, and the wheels are chocked. Use jack stands when necessary to prevent trailers from upending. Look for weakness or slippery spots on trailer floors. When used, portable yard ramps must be secured to the truck or trailer.
- Be aware of carbon monoxide poisoning when operating propane-powered forklifts indoors. Provide good ventilation. Headaches, dizziness, and nausea are early symptoms of poisoning.
- Before getting off a forklift, lower the forks so they are flat on the ground, neutralize the controls, and set the brakes. Use three points of contact when getting on or off a forklift.
- Inspect forklifts daily or after each shift if they are used round-the-clock. Forklifts not in safe operating condition must be removed from service. The data plate must be in place and readable.
- Follow the manufacturer's recommendations when slinging a load under the forks ("free rigging") and using lifting straps.



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Supervisor's remarks: _____

Supervisor: _____ (Print) _____ (Signature)

Forklift Safety - #2

OHBA Safety Pages

Forklift are very helpful pieces of equipment. However, forklift accidents tend to be very serious, involving both personal injury and damage to property. These accidents can be avoided if operators follow safe operating procedures. Do not operate a forklift until you have been properly trained and authorized to do so.

Basic Forklift Safety Practices

Here are a few common safety rules to follow during forklift operation:

- Use the seatbelt. It will keep you secured in the seat during the unplanned event of a tip over.
- A parked forklift should have the forks flat on the floor/ground with the controls set to neutral and with the parking brake set.
- A forklift is considered to be “unattended” if the operator is more than 25 feet away or if the forklift is out of the direct vision of the operator. Unattended forklifts should be parked with the power turned off.
- When operating without a load on the forks, keep the forks approximately four to six inches off the floor when traveling so as not to snag anything.
- Keep arms and legs within the protective structure of the forklift.
- When operating the forklift on inclines, the load should always be on the uphill side of the incline. Drive forward going up the incline. Drive backward going down the incline.
- Never allow anyone to walk underneath a raised load.
- Stop at all blind corners to check for other traffic in the area. This includes other forklifts and pedestrians. Honk your horn and look before you proceed.
- If carrying a tall load that blocks your forward vision, drive in reverse and turn your head so you can see where you are going.
- If operating around other forklifts maintain a three-forklift length distance between forklifts and never attempt passing.
- Before getting off a forklift, lower the forks so they are flat on the ground, neutralize the controls, and set the brakes. Use three points of contact when getting on or off a forklift.
- Inspect forklifts daily or after each shift if they are used round-the-clock. Forklifts not in safe operating condition must be removed from service. The data plate must be in place and readable.



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SAFETY PAGE MEETING GUIDE

Topic: Forklift Safety - #2

Employer: _____ Project: _____

Date: _____ Time: _____ Shift: _____

Number in crew: _____ Number attending: _____

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Supervisor's remarks: _____

Supervisor: _____ (Print) _____ (Signature)

Oregon OSHA's January Accidents and Fatalities Report:

Lessons Leared

A locate was called in and conducted at a new construction site. The operator hit a brand new conduit that PGE had put in the day before. He stopped once he felt it was not dirt and there was no damage done. It is important to always get locates.

You can meet the locate company at the site or you can mark with paint where you want the start and stop the locates to eliminate any mistakes or misses. The Oregon Utility Notification Center (OUNC) has enhanced their website to make calling in locates and tracking the process easier.

A steel contractor was moving large/heavy boxes with a cherry picker. 2 people were pushing and 1 person was steering. 1 guy put his foot in the little opening to help with the leverage and it rolled over his foot breaking it. They have contacted the manufacturer asking for them to create a fix so you can't put your foot or anything in that gap.

During construction a jack was being used on a post. The jack bled off. When a worker walked by he bumped the post causing the jack to fall. While the event resulted in no injuries it could have.

An employee was going up a ladder through a roof hatch. He lost his grip at the top of the ladder. It was discussed that there are accessories available to extend ladder systems to make access and egress from upper levels safer.

Jeff shared an anchor bolt /washer assembly that Lennar Homes has been using to protect workers from potential impalement hazards. The assembly is basically a nut welded to the washer and installed upside down on the anchor bolt. Once the mudsill is installed Lennar is using the assembly to fasten the plate to the foundation.

Monthly Accidents and Fatalities Report:

Accidents

1. February 24th Salem

Employee was on working roof during reroof project. He was found on the ground unconscious. Damage to gutters indicates the employee fell from the second story to the ground. Employee was wearing a harness, anchors and lifelines were installed according to ER Rep. Employee was transported to Salem Hospital then transferred to OSHA where he remained overnight to receive treatment.

2. February 21st Eugene

An employee was on the roof and fell approximately 12 feet. The employee went onto a metal roof at 7:30 am to inspect work that had been conducted recently. It was 24 degrees. It had been wet so the roof had ice on it. A video caught the event on camera. The employee went to the edge of the roof and his head hit the roof as he slipped and fell to another roof then to the ground below. Approximately an hour went by before the employee was discovered. He was conscious but not fully functioning. An employee happened to have gone to the locked back door to take a look at the snow that was falling when he discovered the worker sitting on the landing of the doorway. The injured worker had 6 broken ribs, a punctured lung, and multiple other less severe injuries.

3. February 16th Hillsboro

An IT technician was installing an indoor ceiling mounted antenna that was about ten feet at height. He was using a ladder to access the work area when the ladder slipped out and the employee fell approximately six feet to a hard surface. The employee received a broken right wrist, and spent the nights in the hospital. No further information available at this time.

4. February 6th Hillsboro

One employee was working on conveyer line sorting out larger chunks of wood, concrete, and related materials and believes he was bitten by a spider. The employee went home early from his shift and on the following day (2/7/18) sought medical attention. His left middle finger was massively swollen, painful, and showed signs of infection. He was admitted to the hospital with an abscess where he spent three days receiving treatment (cleaning and draining). The injured employee works for a staffing agency and was at the host employers location at the time of the accident.

5. February 24th Salem

Employee was on working roof during reroof project. He was found on the ground unconscious. Damage to gut-

ters indicates the employee fell from the second story to the ground. Employee was wearing a harness, anchors and lifelines were installed according to ER Rep. Employee was transported to Salem Hospital then transferred to OSHA where he remained overnight to receive treatment.

6. February 21st Eugene

An employee was on the roof and fell approximately 12 feet. The employee went onto a metal roof at 7:30 am to inspect work that had been conducted recently. It was 24 degrees. It had been wet so the roof had ice on it. A video caught the event on camera. The employee went to the edge of the roof and his head hit the roof as he slipped and fell to another roof then to the ground below. Approximately an hour went by before the employee was discovered. He was conscious but not fully functioning. An employee happened to have gone to the locked back door to take a look at the snow that was falling when he discovered the worker sitting on the landing of the doorway. The injured worker had 6 broken ribs, a punctured lung, and multiple other less severe injuries.

7. February 16th Hillsboro

An IT technician was installing an indoor ceiling mounted antenna that was about ten feet at height. He was using a ladder to access the work area when the ladder slipped out and the employee fell approximately six feet to a hard surface. The employee received a broken right wrist, and spent the nights in the hospital. No further information available at this time.

8. February 6th Hillsboro

One employee was working on conveyer line sorting out larger chunks of wood, concrete, and related materials and believes he was bitten by a spider. The employee went home early from his shift and on the following day (2/7/18) sought medical attention. His left middle finger was massively swollen, painful, and showed signs of infection. He was admitted to the hospital with an abscess where he spent three days receiving treatment (cleaning and draining). The injured employee works for a staffing agency and was at the host employers location at the time of the accident.

Fatalities

1. February 7th Dundee

The preliminary investigation revealed that a 2014 Freightliner semi-tractor trailer was traveling southbound on Highway 99W when victim went into cardiac arrest, causing his vehicle to veer off the road across the grass median and into the northbound lanes. While crossing the northbound lanes, the semi was struck by a 2005 Hyundai SUV, which was travelling northbound on Highway 99W. Victim was transported to Providence Hospital in Newberg, where he was pronounced deceased by medical personnel. 46 year old male.

2. February 9th LaGrande

The preliminary investigation revealed a 2004 Freightliner, towing an unloaded flatbed trailer, failed to negotiate the curve on the onramp to I 82, left the roadway on the west shoulder and rolled several times in the median. The operator, a 50 year old male from Spokane, Washington was ejected from the vehicle and pronounced deceased at the scene by medical personnel. Troopers from the Pendleton Area Command are conducting the investigation into the cause of the crash with the assistance of a collision reconstructionist.

3. February 14th Welches

Driver completed his pre-trip check, before his scheduled route. He then went into the drivers area with a co-worker to drink a cup of coffee, as they were leaving the building, the victim fell forward. Co-worker started CPR until medics arrived. Victim was transported to the hospital where he was pronounced deceased. 62 year old male.

4. February 15th Toledo

Employee found unconscious lying on ground by coworkers. GP Toledo Safety Team contacted and arrived, CPR performed and paramedics arrived. He was transported to Samaritan Pacific Hospital in Newport. CPR continued approximately 90 minutes unsuccessfully. Cause of death assigned as cardiac arrest by hospital physicians. 38 year old male.

5. February 26th Eugene

Employee collapsed, but was coherent, shortly after checking into work. She passed away in the ambulance, while being transported to the hospital. 64 year old female.