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This presentation is intended to discuss Federal Regulations only - your individual State requirements may be more stringent as many states operate their own state OSHA and they may have adopted construction standards that are different from information presented in this training. If you live in a state with an OSHA approved state plan, you should contact your local administrator for further information on the standards applicable in your state.

These materials are meant for informational purposes only.

No representation is made as to the thoroughness of the presentation.
Common OSHA Violations
And How to Easily Avoid Them...
Declan Sullivan
Notre Dame Videographer
and I can't wait to see you again when my time comes. Peace bro. Rest easy.

23 minutes ago

Declan Drumm Sullivan
Holy __ __ __ this is terrifying.

5 hours ago via Twitter

5 comments

Declan Drumm Sullivan
Gusts of wind up to 60mph well today will be fun at work... I guess I've lived long enough :-(

6 hours ago via Twitter

1 comment 1 person

Kent Rieger
tell brian kelly that go someone who
What's Wrong With This Picture?
What's Wrong With This Picture?
Is Fall Protection Needed?
Dear Mr. Vance:

RE: 1926.451(g); 1926.452(w); 1926.453; 1926.502(d); CPL 2-1.23; ANSI A92.2; ANSI A92.6; scissors lift.

This is in response to your letter of May 27 to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in which you asked whether an employee working from a scissors lift equipped with guardrails needed to wear a "safety harness." You further expressed concern for the confusion created by OSHA’s scaffold standard and its directive, CPL 2-1.23 (sic). Please accept our apology for the delay in responding to this inquiry and for any previously submitted requests.

We recognize that there is confusion regarding scissors lifts and the appropriate standards governing such equipment. The confusion stems from the way OSHA’s directive is worded. In CPL 2-1.23, titled "Inspection Procedures for Enforcing Subpart L, Scaffolds Used in Construction - 29 CFR 1926.450-454," dated January 7, 1997, the statement in paragraph K.9.b states that scissors lifts are addressed by 1926.453, Aerial Lifts, and not by 1926.452(w), Mobile Scaffolds. The directive should have more clearly indicated that only aerial lifts meeting the design and construction of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A92.2, Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms, are addressed by 1926.453 since the coverage of that section is specifically limited to such lifts. All other types of mobile lifts would be covered by the specific requirements at 1926.452(w) and/or the general requirements of 1926.451. Please note, however, that if an employer is in full compliance with the requirements of the relevant document of the ANSI A92 series, OSHA would consider that compliance as providing an appropriate degree of safety for employees.

In regards to your specific question, when working from an elevated scissors lift (ANSI A92.6 series), a worker need only be protected from falling by a properly designed and maintained guardrail system. However, if the guardrail system is less than adequate, or the worker leaves the safety of the work platform, an additional fall protection device would be required. The general scaffolding fall protection provision found in 1926.451(g)(1)(vii) reads in part, "if all scaffolds not otherwise specified in this section, each employee shall be protected by the use of personal fall arrest systems or guardrails systems."

If you require any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us again by writing to OSHA-Directorate of Construction, Office of Construction Standards and Compliance Assistance, Room N3621, 200 Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20210.

Sincerely,

Russell B. Swanson, Director
Self Retracting Lifeline
*Fall Protection*

Positioning Lanyard
*Fall Prevention*

Shock Absorbing Lanyard
*Fall Protection*
Common Issues in the Built Environment
GHS Labeling Requirements

Product/Chemical Identifier

Signal Word

Pictogram(s)

Hazard Statement(s)

Precautionary Information

Supplier Info

**Acetone**

**DANGER:**
- Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
- Causes severe eye irritation.
- Keep away from heat, sparks and flame – No smoking.
- Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- Keep from direct sunlight.
- Keep container closed when not in use.
- Store in a cool/low temperature, well-ventilated place away from heat and ignition sources.
- Use only in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing.
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, avoid direct contact.
- Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open.

**Company Name**

Street Address, City, State/Province, Country

Telephone: (Country Code)-###-####
Exploding Bomb
- Explosives
- Self Reactive
- Organic Peroxide

Flame
- Flammable
- Self Reactive
- Pyrophoric
- Self-Heating
- Emits Flammable Gas
- Organic Peroxides

Flame Over Circle
- Oxidizers

Gas Cylinder
- Gases Under Pressure

Skull and Crossbones
- Acute Toxicity (Fatal or toxic)

Corrosion
- Skin Corrosion
- Corrosive to Metals
- Serious Damage to Eye

Health Hazard
- Carcinogenicity
- Respiratory Sensitizer
- Reproductive Toxicity
- Target Organ Toxicity
- Mutagenicity
- Aspiration Toxicity

Exclamation Mark
- Skin & Eye Irritant
- Dermal Sensitizer
- Acute Toxicity (harmful)
- Transient Target Organ Effects
- Harmful to Ozone Layer

Environment
- Environmental Toxicity

(Not mandatory)
1910.1200(f)(5) Unlabeled Containers

(f)(5)(i) Identity of the hazardous chemical(s) contained therein; and,

(f)(5)(ii) Appropriate hazard warnings, or alternatively, words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof, which provide at least general information regarding the hazards of the chemicals.
Acetone

Danger: Highly Flammable
Causes severe eye irritation

GHS Labeling Requirements – Workplace Container

- Pictogram(s)
- Product/Chemical Identifier

general information regarding the hazards of the chemicals
Prohibited Uses of Flexible Cords
1910.305(g)(1)(iv)(A)-(F)

- As a substitute for the fixed wiring of a structure;
- Where run through holes in walls, ceilings, or floors;
- Where run through doorways, windows, or similar openings;
- Where attached to building surfaces;
- Where concealed behind building walls, ceilings, or floors; or
- Where installed in raceways, except as otherwise permitted in this subpart.
Prohibited Use of Flexible Cord

1910.305(g)(1)(iv)(A)-(F) Flexible cords may not be attached to building surfaces
Receptacle outlets (including cord sets) that are not part of the permanent wiring of the building shall have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel when doing construction-like activities.
1910.157(e)(2) Portable extinguishers shall be visually inspected monthly (see example on right side)

1910.157(e)(3) The employer shall assure that portable fire extinguishers are subjected to annual maintenance
GFCI in Wet Location

1910.305(j)(2)(ii) A receptacle installed in a wet or damp location shall be suitable for the location.

NOTE: According to the National Electric Codes (NEC/NFPA 70), GFCI protection is required on all outlets in kitchens along the counter, in bathrooms, pool and shower facilities supplied with 110 volt power. (Six foot proximity)
1910.305(b)(2) Covers and canopies.
All pull boxes, junction boxes, and fittings shall be provided with covers approved for the purpose. If metal covers are used they shall be grounded.
Open Junction Boxes

1910.303(b)(7)(i) Unused openings in boxes, raceways, auxiliary gutters, cabinets, equipment cases, or housings shall be effectively closed to afford protection substantially equivalent to the wall of the equipment.
### Nominal voltage to ground

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal voltage to ground</th>
<th>Minimum clear distance for condition&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; &lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Condition A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-150</td>
<td>0.9&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151-600</td>
<td>0.9&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Condition A** -- Exposed live parts on one side and no live or grounded parts on the other side

**Condition B** -- Exposed live parts on one side and grounded parts on the other side

**Condition C** -- Exposed live parts on both sides
Questions?