

OSHA TOP 10 VIOLATIONS SERVICES PORTFOLIO



DO KNOW WHAT SAFETY RISKS AFFECT YOUR INDUSTRY?

- We have the full list of osha's top 10 most cited violations. We explain those violations and when and where they occur most frequently.

ARE YOUR OSHA RECORDS ACCURATE AND UP-TO-DATE?

- Our tools give insights into the rules and regulations required to ensure osha compliance and meet your training needs.

DO YOU EDUCATE YOUR EMPLOYEES ON HOW TO STAY SAFE WHILE THEY WORK?

- Our employee communications materials focus on each of the top 10 most cited violations for the year. Our tools will educate your employees on how to stay safe when operating machinery and performing work tasks.

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Fall Protection Safety Program and Training Materials

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Fall Protection Safety Program and Training Materials

Effective Date:

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Checklist

Construction Scaffolding Safety

Date #:

For:

Conducted By:

To ensure the safe and proper use of scaffolding on your job site, utilize this checklist to review your safe scaffolding procedures, including set up, training and use, and fall protection system safety procedures.

General OSHA Requirements

COMPLETED

Each employee on a scaffold more than 10 feet above a lower level must be protected from falling to that lower level.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fall protection consists of either personal fall arrest systems or guardrail systems meeting OSHA requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/>
OSHA requires that scaffolds are to be erected, moved, dismantled or altered only under the supervision of a competent person that is qualified in such activities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
OSHA requires scaffolds over 125 feet in height and rolling scaffolds over 60 feet in height must be designed by a registered professional engineer, and constructed and loaded in accordance with such design.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employees performing overhand bricklaying operations from a supported scaffold must be protected from falling from all open sides and ends of the scaffold, except at the side next to the wall being laid.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setup

COMPLETED

The scaffold must be erected under the direction of a competent person(s).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employees involved with set up (or near) the scaffold must wear hard hats.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scaffold should be level, and footings should be sound and rigid. Do not set footings on soft or frozen ground (that could melt), or on blocks.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The front face of the scaffolding must be set up within 14 inches of the work (or within 3 feet for outrigger scaffolds).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Verify the minimum top edge height on the scaffold is at least 38 inches, but not more than 45 inches. Each top rail needs to withstand a force of at least 200 pounds.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Verify the capacity—the scaffold must be able to hold four times its maximum intended load.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The platform should be complete from front to back and side to side. It must be fully planked or decked, with no gaps greater than 1 inch.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provide guardrails and toe boards on all open sides.	<input type="checkbox"/>
When erection is completed, wheels and/or castors should be in a locked position.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ensure all sections are pinned or appropriately secured.	<input type="checkbox"/>

safety matters

Toolbox Talks for

From your safety partners at Gartman Insurance Agency Inc.

Make Respiratory Protection a Priority

It may seem like a hassle to wear respiratory protection, but particles and contaminants—no matter how small—can cause both short-term and long-term health problems.

Respirators protect employees from areas with insufficient oxygen, harmful dusts, fogs, smokes, mists, gases, vapors and sprays. These hazards may cause cancer, lung impairment, other diseases or death. Always wear respiratory protection where required at the workplace.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires to have a written respiratory protection plan and training in place, but this requires compliance with the program across all employees, as safety is everyone's concern.

Respirator Use and Safety Tips

Respirators are an important safety and health protection tool, when used properly. If you exercise proper respirator maintenance, it will protect you from harmful, airborne contaminants and particles.

- Use respirators certified for use to protect against the contaminant you are working with. A label or statement of certification should appear on the respirator or respirator packaging. It will tell you what the respirator is designed for and how much it will protect you. Examples of different types of respirators

include single-use, half-face piece, and full-face piece, air-purifying or atmosphere-supplying respirators. A respirator from another area of the workplace may not provide adequate protection for you. For example, a respirator designed to filter dust particles will not protect you against gases, vapors or very small particles of fumes or smoke.

- Always inspect your respirator before use. Alert your supervisor and replace your respirator if you find a crack, puncture, tear, leak or any other unusual condition.
- Check the face piece seal each time you wear your respirator. Proper face piece fit is critical.
- Keep your face shaved. Facial hair, headbands, bandannas or other objects that interfere with the face piece seal must be removed prior to wearing your respirator.
- Read and follow all instructions provided by the manufacturer on use, maintenance, cleaning and care and warnings regarding your respirator's limitations.
- Use the correct cartridge for your respirator, if applicable. Examples of the different kinds of cartridges include dust, mist, organic vapor or combination. Make sure cartridges are not expired.
- Keep track of your respirator so you don't inadvertently use another employee's respirator.

If you are exposed to airborne contaminants while on the job, wearing a respirator is essential to your health and safety.

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Checklist

For:

Date:

Conducted by:

This checklist covers regulations issued by OSHA as a general industry standard under 29 CFR 1910.147. It covers the servicing and maintenance of machines and equipment in which the unexpected energization or startup of machines or equipment, or release of stored energy could cause injury.

General Energy Control

YES

NO

Does the program require that all hazardous energy sources be isolated, locked or tagged, and otherwise disabled before anyone performs any activity where the unexpected energization, startup or release of stored energy could occur and cause injury?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have procedures been developed, documented and implemented for the control of hazardous energy when working with such equipment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do the procedures clearly outline the scope, purpose, responsibility, authorization, rules and techniques to be applied to the control of hazardous energy, and measures to enforce compliance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do procedures exist for shutting down, isolating, blocking and securing (locks and tags) energy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do procedures exist and is someone assigned responsibility for removing and transferring locks and tags?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do requirements exist for testing a machine or equipment to determine and verify the effectiveness of lockout/tagout and other energy control measures?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Protective Materials and Hardware

YES

NO

Are locks, tags, chains, adapter pins or other hardware available for securing or blocking energy sources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are these devices durable and substantial?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are these devices standardized in color, shape, size or format?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do these devices have a provision for identifying the person applying the device?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Powered Industrial Trucks Program and Training Materials

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Prepared by: _____ Date: _____ Approved by: _____ Date: _____
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Ground-fault Protection for Construction Sites

According to the National Institute of Safety and Health, the most frequently cited Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) electrical violation is improper grounding of equipment or circuits. This is especially troubling for construction managers in light of the fact that construction workers suffer more electrical burns and fatal electrical injuries than workers in all other industries combined. Each incident carries significant costs in terms of lost time and resources and increases the employer's risk of costly lawsuits. The most tragic aspect is that many of these accidents could have been prevented with the implementation of proper ground-fault protection practices.

OSHA Regulations

OSHA requires employers to provide either: (a) ground fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) on construction sites for receptacle outlets in use and not part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure; or (b) a scheduled and recorded Assured Equipment Grounding Conductor Program (AEGCP), covering all cord sets, receptacles not part of the permanent wiring of the building, and equipment connected by cord and plug.

About GFCIs

Grounding a tool or electrical system involves creating a low-resistance electrical path that connects to the earth. A ground-fault occurs in a tool or electrical system when there is a break in this low-resistance grounding path. The electrical current may then take an alternative path

to the ground through the user, resulting in serious injuries or death. GFCIs automatically limit or stop the flow of current in the event of a ground fault, overload or short circuit in the wiring system. They operate by monitoring the amount of current going into electric equipment and the amount of current flowing out along

Construction workers suffer more electrical burns and fatal electrical injuries than workers in all other industries combined, but many of these incidents could have been prevented with the implementation of proper ground-fault protection practices.

the circuit conductors. If the difference exceeds 5 milliamperes, the device automatically shuts off the power to prevent injury.

About AEGCPs

The OSHA-approved alternative to using GFCIs on a construction site is an AEGCP, which is a regimented system for testing electrical tools and extension cords to assure their proper grounding. If an AEGCP is used in place of GFCIs for ground-fault protection, the following

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Ladder Program and Training Materials

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PLAYING IT SAFE

Be safe and healthy on the job at with these helpful tips provided by Gartman Insurance Agency Inc..

Machine Guarding

Do not tamper with your safety

Working with machinery and other heavy equipment is one of the top causes of workplace injuries. Thousands of workers each year suffer from amputations, lacerations, crushing injuries and abrasions, and some of those injuries result in death.

Despite the potential for injury and death, many workers still do not take machine hazards and machine guarding seriously. Often, machine guards thought to interfere with production are tampered with or removed by employees or unintentionally left off machines after repair work is done. In situations like these, employees are unnecessarily exposed to hazards that can severely injure or kill them.

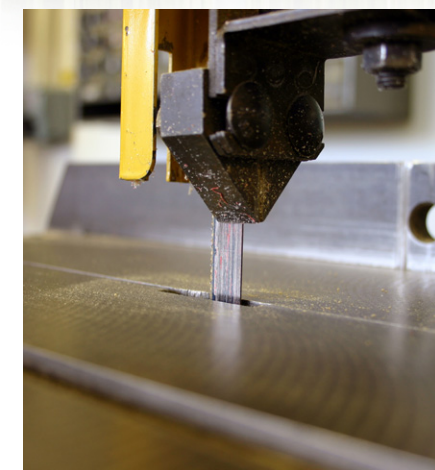
What You Can Do?

- Be able to identify various machine guards and how they protect you and your co-workers.
- Understand your role. For example, if you are a machine operator, it is your responsibility to know how guards work and how to keep them in good working condition. If you repair or maintain machinery, it is your responsibility to ensure the guard is securely back in place when your work is complete.

- Know who is permitted to remove a safeguard and under what circumstances it is okay to remove it.
- Contact your supervisor if a safeguard is damaged, missing, provides inadequate protection or is itself a hazard.
- Be aware of the disciplinary actions that you may face as a result of tampering with or removing a safeguard, including not inspecting the machine before using it or not following machine safety procedures.
- Have a safety-first attitude toward machinery and respect the work it does – as well as the injuries it can cause.

Make Safety a Priority

Machine guards are made for your protection, but your cooperation is needed to ensure that they work properly. Always complete maintenance or repairs as scheduled, ensure guards are in place before using any machine and let your supervisor know if you see an unsafe working condition. Maintaining a safe work environment is a team effort, so do your part to ensure the safety of you and your co-worker



Remember...

Never disable or bypass machine safeguards or safety devices, even if it seems unnecessary or inconvenient. Machine guards are designed to protect the operator and prevent serious or even fatal accidents and injuries.

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Checklist

For:

Date:

Conducted by:

This checklist covers regulations issued by OSHA under the general industry standards subpart S-29 CFR 1910.303; 1910.305; and 1910.335 and the construction standards subpart K-29 CFR 1926.403 and 1926.405. It applies to all electrical use systems. This checklist does not cover installations in ships, watercraft, railway rolling stock, aircraft or automotive vehicles other than mobile homes and recreational vehicles.

This checklist does not address voltages greater than 600 volts (nominal). For these voltages, consult the OSHA regulations.

Examination, Installation and Use of Equipment

YES

NO

Are only approved conductors and equipment used for electrical installations?

Note: Conductors and equipment must be listed or labeled by a recognized testing laboratory, such as Factory Mutual.

☐☐

Is equipment used and installed in accordance with instructions on the listing or label?

☐☐

Is all electrical equipment free from recognized hazards that are likely to cause death or serious physical harm?

Note: Violations have included the following: male plugs with fiber insulators were not dead fronted; metal junction boxes were used on extension cords; metal junction boxes were used on the ends of pendants; receptacles were loose in their mountings; open light sockets exposed live parts; an electric outlet strip had an open neutral reading when tested with a circuit analyzer; on/off switch boxes for fans were not secured to the wall; heavy items were hanging from the lighting fixtures; floor mounted receptacles were loose in their mountings; receptacles were broken; and electric cords were frayed and loose, and had exposed wires.

☐☐

Splices

YES

NO

Are conductors spliced or joined by using suitable devices or by brazing, welding or soldering with a fusible metal or alloy?

☐☐

Are soldered splices first joined so as to be mechanically and electrically secure and then soldered?

☐☐

Are all splices, joints and free ends of conductors covered with adequate insulation?

☐☐

Arcing Parts

YES

NO

Are all parts of electrical equipment that ordinarily produce arcs, sparks, flames or molten metal enclosed or isolated from all combustible material?

☐☐