



February Safety Pages:

Gasoline Safety	P. 2-3
Bench Grinder Safety	P. 4-5
Hand Safety	P. 6-7
Safety Article:	
Serious workplace injury?	P. 8
New reporting and recordkeeping rules tall Jan. 1, 2016	



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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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 where being dispensed or stored!
- 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!
- 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.



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.

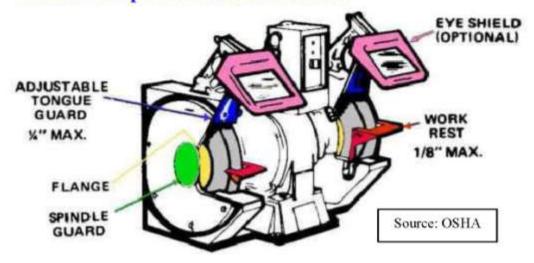
2012 Oregon Home Builders Association - Reviewed 1/2016 - 004 Gasoline Safety

	Employer:		Project:	2
	Date:	Time:	Shift:	
	Number in crew:		Number attending:	
	involving tools, equip Health recommendation	ment, the work e	ude recent accident investi- nvironment, work practice	s and any Safety or
	Follow up on recomm		ast safety meeting:	
lame	Record of those attend (please print)		ıre;	Company:
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Bench & Pedestal Grinder Safety

OHBA Safety Pages

General Inspection & Maintenance



- ✓ Side guards cover the spindle, nut and flange, plus 75% of the wheel diameter.
- ✓ Work rest in place and kept adjusted to within ½" of the wheel.
- ✓ Tongue guard in place and kept to within ¼" of the wheel.
- Verify the maximum RPM rating of each abrasive wheel is compatible with the RPM Rating of the grinder motor.
- Before new abrasive wheels are mounted be sure to visually inspect and ring test.
- As the wheel wears down, readjust the tool rest and tongue guards. When you can no longer adjust them, time to replace the wheel.
- ✓ Bench & Pedestal grinders need to be permanently mounted to prevent them from moving while in operation.
- ✓ Goggles or face shields should always be worn when grinding.
- Maintain the work area so that it is free of clutter and the accumulation of debris.



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2012 Oregon Home Builders Association - Reviewed 1/2016 - 025 Bench Grinder Safety

Employer:	Project:	
Date:	(Keep 3 Years) Time:	
Number in crew:	Number atter	nding:
involving tools, equipmen Health recommendations:	scussed. Include recent accident it, the work environment, work	practices and any Safety or
	ations from last safety meeting:	
Vame: (please print)	Signature:	Company:
v.		
Name: (please print)		
0, 1, 2, Supervisor's remarks:		

Hand-Held Grinder Safety

OHBA Safety Pages

Hand-held grinders can cause serious injury if used incorrectly. By following the safe work practices listed below, you can help reduce the risk of injuring yourself or others while using these powerful tools.

Safe work practices

- ✓ Always handle and use equipment with care.
- Follow the manufacturer's recommendations for use, maintenance, and personal safety (including guards).
- Keep combustible materials away from the grinding area. Sparks may cause a fire.
- Never remove manufacturers' guards from grinders while operating.
- Ensure grinding wheels/discs are in good condition. Inspect them for chips, cracks, and loose retainers prior to use.
- Grinding generates dust. Protect yourself with proper respiratory protection and ventilation.
- Always check the machine's rated speed against the recommended maximum safe operating speed marked on the wheel or disc.

Personal protective equipment

- Always wear hearing, eye, and face protection that is appropriate for the grinding work you're doing.
- Respiratory protection may be required if your grinding work puts you at risk of inhaling harmful substances (e.g., dust, metal fumes, or chemicals).
- Secure loose clothing, and remove ties, rings, watches, and other jewelry.
- If you're not sure what type of personal protective equipment you need, ask your supervisor or employer.



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2015 Oregon Home Builders Association - Reviewed 1/2016 - 052 Hand-Held Grinder Safety

Employer:	Project:	
Date: T	ime: S	Shift:
Number in crew:	Number attending	3
Safety or Health issues discussed. equipment, the work environmen		
Follow up on recommendations fr	om last safety meeting:	
Record of those attending: ame: (please print)	Signature:	Company:
	Signature.	company.
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Supervisor's remarks:		

Serious workplace injury? Dial 911 first.

When a worker needs medical attention for a serious injury (or any other medical condition), call 911. Do not rely on self-assessments or medical assessments from well-intentioned co-workers. This year, a number of workplace medical emergencies have left workers waiting while co-workers discussed whether a 911 call was necessary. In one case, co-workers loaded



an injured worker – who was sitting in a chair, unable to move – into a truck and drove him to an urgent care center only to discover that the facility was not equipped to deal with his injuries.

There is nothing wrong with an emergency plan that relies on a 911 call for serious medical events. In fact, it is a good idea!

New reporting and recordkeeping rules take effect Jan. 1, 2016

Did you remember that the changes to Oregon OSHA's reporting and recording requirements for injuries and illnesses took effect on Jan. 1, 2016? In March 2015, Oregon OSHA adopted changes to its recordkeeping and reporting rules after federal OSHA changed its recordkeeping and reporting requirements. Those changes took effect Jan. 1. Here is a summary of what you need to know.

On Jan. 1, there are two Oregon OSHA rules for reporting and recording injuries and illnesses.

<u>437-001-0704, Reporting Fatalities and Injuries to Oregon OSHA</u> - This new rule requires employers to:

• Report fatalities and catastrophes to Oregon OSHA within eight hours Report all work-related inpatient hospitalizations, amputations or avulsions, and loss of an eye to Oregon OSHA within 24 hours.

<u>437-001-0700</u>, <u>Recording Workplace Injuries and Illnesses</u> - There are three key changes in this rule:

- The list of industries in Table 1 that are exempt from the requirement to keep OSHA injury and illness records has been updated. The updated list, based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), replaces the older Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. If your business was in an industry on the old list but it is not on the new list you will need to start keeping records of workplace injuries and illnesses on Jan. 1, 2016.
- The 300A annual summary of workplace injuries and illnesses allows an employer to designate a representative to sign and certify that the information is correct as long as that information is shared with a company executive.

The rule keeps the exemption for any employer with 10 or fewer employees, regardless of the industry classification.