



August, 2016

Safety Pages:

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Safety News:

Oregon OSHA adopts rule changes for fall protection P. 6



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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Self-Propelled Boom Lifts

OHBA Safety Pages

Workers operating self-propelled boom lifts face a risk of injury from:

- Falling or tipping over due to slopes, uneven terrain, curbs, holes, or objects on the ground
- Contact with overhead obstructions, including power lines

By following the safe work practices listed below, you can help reduce the risk of injuring yourself or others while using this equipment.

Safe work practices

- Inspect the equipment before you use it, and as required during use, to ensure it is operating safely. Review and update the log book.
- Test equipment before using it to make sure that all safety devices are working properly.
- Report defects and conditions affecting the safe operation of the equipment to your supervisor or employer.
- Any repairs or adjustments necessary for the safe operation of the equipment must be made before the equipment is used.



PHOTOGRAPHY CREDIT: David Davidson – Dalke Construction Company Inc. Site

- Before operating any equipment, be aware of and stay clear of all overhead obstructions and hazards, including high voltage lines.
- Ensure that the supporting surface is firm, level, and clear of depressions or obstructions. Make sure that the wheels are contacting the ground before elevating or repositioning the unit.
- Always wear fall protection when required.
- Maintain full control of the equipment and comply with the laws governing the operation of the equipment at all times.



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.

2015 Oregon Home Builders Association – Reviewed 7/2016 – 049 Boom Lifts

SAFETY PAGE MEETING GUIDE

Topic: Self-Propelled Boom Lifts

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:
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

Supervisor's remarks: _____

Supervisor: _____ (Print) _____ (Signature)

Pump Jack Scaffolding Requirements

OHBA Safety Pages

A pump jack scaffold is a platform supported by moveable brackets on vertical poles.

Pump jacks are relatively inexpensive and useful when it's necessary to work at various heights. Pump jacks are also practical for work where two buildings are so close together that a ladder jack scaffold cannot be installed at the proper angle. There are two basic types: steel and aluminum. Steel pump jacks are made of pressed metal and are designed for use on double-thick two-inch by four-inch wood poles. Aluminum pump jacks are made of aluminum extrusions and are designed for special four-inch by four-inch aluminum poles. Steel pump jack components and aluminum pump jack components can't be interchanged.

- Pump Jack brackets, braces, and accessories must be fabricated from metal plates and angles. [29 CFR 1926.452(j)(1)]
- Each pump jack bracket must have two positive gripping mechanisms to prevent any failure or slippage. [29 CFR 1926.452(j)(1)]
- When guardrails are used for fall protection, a workbench may be used as the toprail only if it meets all requirements of paragraphs 29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(ii), 29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(vii), (viii) and 29 CFR 1926.451(g)(4)(xiii). [29 CFR 1926.452(j)(3)]
- Work benches must not be used as scaffold platforms. [29 CFR 1926.452(j)(4)]
- Poles must be secured to the structure by rigid triangular bracing, or equivalent, at the [29 CFR 1926.452(j)(2)]:
 - Bottom
 - Top
 - Other points as necessary
- When bracing already installed has to be removed so the pump jack can pass, an additional brace must be installed approximately 4 feet above the original brace before it is removed. The additional brace must be left in place until the pump jack has been moved and the original brace reinstalled. [29 CFR 1926.452(j)(2)]
- When poles are made of wood, the pole lumber must be [29 CFR 1926.452(j)(5)]:
 - Straight-grained
 - Free of shakes
 - Free of large loose or dead knots, and other defects that might impair strength.
- When wood poles of two continuous lengths are joined together, the seam must be parallel to the bracket. [29 CFR 1926.452(j)(6)]
- To develop full strength when two-by-fours are spliced to make a pole, mending plates must be installed at all splices. [29 CFR 1926.452(j)(7)]
- Wood poles may not exceed 30 feet in height 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L Appendix A (j).
- When 2 x 4s are spliced together to make a 4 x 4-inch wood pole, they must be:
 - Spliced with 10 penny common nails no more than 12 inches center to center.
 - Staggered uniformly from the opposite outside edges.
- Maximum intended load for pump jack scaffolds is 500 pounds, applied at the center of the platform span. [29 CFR 1926 Subpart L Appendix A (j)]
- Not more than two employees may be on a pump jack scaffold between any two supports at one time. [29 CFR 1926 Subpart L Appendix A (2)(j)]



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11.		
12.		

Supervisor's remarks: _____

Supervisor: _____

(Print)

(Signature)

Examples of Pump Jacks



An example of Pump Jacks showing all features.



A Pump Jack scaffold's triangular bracing.



Pump Jack Scaffolds will normally have a work bench that can act as a top rail if it is 38 to 45 inches. Don't forget a midrail and guarding the ends – both are missing in this picture.

2015 Oregon Home Builders Association – Reviewed 7/2016 – 050 Pump Jack Scaffolding

Oregon OSHA adopts rule changes for fall protection

Oregon OSHA has adopted rule changes that lower the construction industry's 10-foot general fall protection trigger height to 6-feet. The changes also ban the use of slide guards as a sole or primary fall protection system. Slide guards can still be used but must be used in connection with another fall protection method; cannot be used by themselves.

Approved on March 1, the changes affect only the requirements in Subdivision 3/M (Fall Protection) and Subdivision 3/E (Personal Protective and Life Saving Equipment). The 6-foot fall protection requirement will take effect on Jan. 1, 2017. Beginning Oct. 1, 2017, slide guards will no longer be allowed as a primary fall-protection system.

The changes stem from an October 2015 notice issued to Oregon OSHA by federal OSHA. That notice said the 10-foot fall protection requirement and the option to use slide guards as a primary fall protection system were not as effective as federal OSHA's requirements.

In drafting changes to existing rules during the summer of 2015, Oregon OSHA took input from an advisory group of leaders, including the Home Builders Association, in the commercial and residential construction sectors. Following those meetings, Oregon OSHA explained the changes to the public during five hearings held throughout the state in January 2016.

The Home Builders Association will be presenting several informational meetings soon on this topic with suggestion for fall protection under the rule changes. If you have any question on this topic or other safety issues please contact David Davidson, 503-399-1500, david@homebuildersassociation.org.