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Aerial Work Platforms

An aerial work platform (AWP) is an adjustable platform used to provide access to equipment or to inspect above ground structures. Aerial work platforms can be manual or powered to raise or lower the platforms. An AWP must be used only by a trained, qualified, and authorized person. AWP manufacturers recommend that those who use an AWP must be trained and must read, understand, and implement all information for the safe use of the AWP. Managers must have copies of the manufacturer operating manuals available for employees who work on an AWP. The organization must develop a written safety program with information from the manufacturer.

OSHA requires fall protection for those working on AWP, disclosed under construction standards and General Industry Standards. Aerial work platform compliance is under two industry standards: American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and OSHA. OSHA is a regulatory agency that enforces compliance with these standards and may cite businesses under the "general duty clause." Only trained persons can operate an aerial platform, and they must use all required PPE for the job. Operating on an AWP presents hazards such as tip-over, collapse, electrical shock, injuries from falling objects, contact with overhead objects (i.e. power lines), etc.

Operating on Aerial Work Platforms:

- Only a trained person can operate on an AWP.
- Training must include explanation of possible hazards.
- Operator must know how to inspect an AWP before use.
- Operator must read, understand, and implement all required safety tips.
- All hazardous conditions must be recognized and corrected.
- Workers must know the procedure for dealing with hazards in unsafe conditions.
- AWPs must be inspected prior to beginning work. Employees working on or operating an AWP must know:
- The components of the machine: tires, battery and charger, emergency control device, steering, breaks, proper fluid levels, etc.
- How to use proper PPE for each task.
- In case of any operating problem the involved employee(s) must be retrained.

Work Site Review: Hazards/Safety Suggestions

Company Name: _____ Work Site Location: _____

Date: _____ Start Time: _____ Finish Time: _____ Foreman/Supervisor: _____

Employee Signatures: (continue on back of sheet if necessary)

(My signature attests and verifies my understanding of and agreement to comply with, all company safety policies and regulations, and that I have not suffered, experienced , or sustained any recent job-related injury or illness)

Manager/Supervisor's Signature: _____

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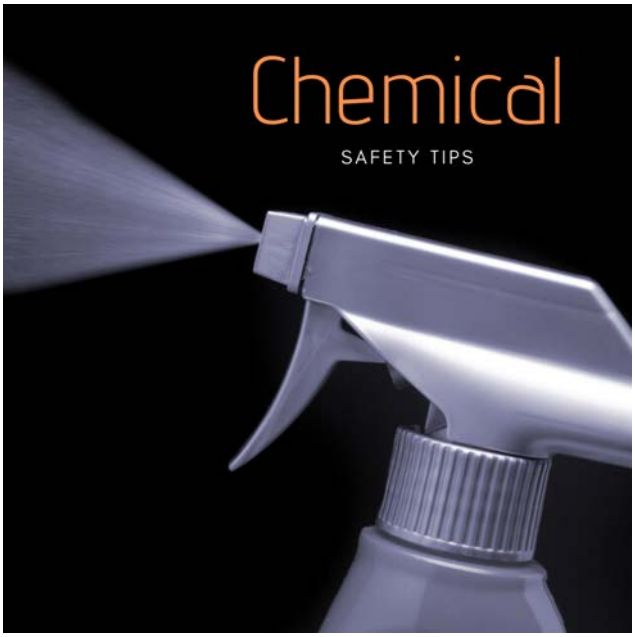
Chemical Safety Tips



Chemicals are a major part of daily life at the workplace and at home. Chemicals can be found in many different products such as household cleaners, building materials, furniture, fabrics, toys, electronics, food, and beverage containers. Since 1976, 22,000 chemicals have been introduced to the world.

Most chemicals are toxic, corrosive, flammable, combustible, or reactive. To handle chemical safety at the workplace employees must be trained annually in Hazard Communication.

Safety Tips:

- Research the properties of chemicals being used. Read the container labels. Follow storage handling procedures for hazardous materials.
- Use proper PPE at your workplace (goggles, steel-toed shoes, rubber gloves, apron, and face shield). Inspect all PPE prior to use. Use Safety Data Sheets for detailed information about chemicals. Follow your hazard communication program.
- Know where all safety showers and eye wash stations are located. Wash your hands before eating. Do not take-home contaminated clothing.
- All chemicals and wastes must be labeled properly, and employees must know the proper way to dispose of all chemicals. Use a fume hood if you work with volatiles. In general, it is good to always properly ventilate areas where chemicals are being used.
- Practice good housekeeping – work areas must be clean and uncluttered.
- Do not eat or drink, chew gum, or touch your face while working with chemicals.

At Home:

- Keep chemicals away from children.
- Keep the product in its original container.
- Always follow the manufacturer's guidelines.
- Keep cleaning chemicals away from pet access.
- Do not store chemicals near food.
- Chemicals must be stored in a cool and dry place.
- Do not wear contact lenses when using chemicals.
- Do not light a match or use a lighter near any chemicals.
- If you feel dizzy, lightheaded, or have a headache, go to an area with fresh air immediately.
- Try to use environmentally friendly cleaning products.

Work Site Review: Hazards/Safety Suggestions

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Diesel Exhaust

Diesel exhaust is a mixture of gases and particles produced by incomplete combustion of diesel fuel, and it is very harmful for human health. Exposure to high levels of diesel exhaust can cause lung disease. Diesel engines are a power source for heavy equipment and industrial machinery, including transportation, construction, mining, agriculture, and many types of manufacturing operations. The small particulate matter (DPM) that can be released by diesel exhaust includes elemental carbon and organic carbon compounds, ash, sulfates, and silicates. The particulate matter can irritate throat, eyes, nose, and lungs. Employees who works with or at construction sites, tunnels, railroads, oil and gas, loading docks, trucks, buses, cars, materials handling operators, farms, miners, and long-shoring workers may exposed to DE/DPM. Diesel emissions of nitrogen oxides contribute to the formation of ground level ozone, which can cause respiratory problems and reduce lung capacity.

OSHA does not have a standard for diesel exhaust as a unique hazard, but the components of diesel exhaust are addressed by general industry standards. In the USA, emission from vehicles is regulated by the EPA, un- der the Clean Air Act. Federal and State organizations have taken steps to reduce diesel emissions. The EPA adopted a fuel standard to reduce sulfur in diesel fuel. There are also new engine standards for diesel cars, trucks, and heavy equipment. Workplaces must provide a safe working environment for employees through training, education, and the use of engineering and administrative controls to reduce diesel emissions.

Some Emission Safety Tips:

- If it is possible, use low emission or more efficient diesel engines at workplace.
- Attaching filters to tailpipes and oxidation catalytic converters can reduce exhaust.
- Inspect and maintain engines regularly.
- Turn engines off whenever possible to reduce engine idling.
- Ventilate indoor work area well.
    - Use negative air pressure to ventilate the area.
    - Use respirators if ventilation is inadequate.
- Reduce worker exposure through job rotation.
- Install diesel oxidation catalysts.
- Make sure the number of vehicles operating in the area does not exceed the capacity of the ventilation system.
- Use required PPE for all tasks.
- Training should include disclosure of potential hazards and risks for workers as well as their control measures.
- Supervisor must make sure safety procedures are followed and training is recorded.

Work Site Review: Hazards/Safety Suggestions

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Eye and Face Protection

Many eye injuries occur every year at industrial sites, manufacturing sites, and laboratories. The highest number of eye injuries in the U.S. are caused by welding equipment, power grinders, and buffers. Some other tools, such as saws and drills, contribute to eye injuries as well when employees use insufficient eye and face protection, or the equipment is faulty. Eye and face injuries can be caused by small particles from objects striking or abrading (wood chips, dust, metal slivers, cement chips, etc.).

Laboratory staff, health care workers, janitorial workers, and animal handlers can also be exposed to eye and face injuries. To protect the eyes and face of employees at the workplace the work area must be inspected for any possible cause of injury and accidents such as chemicals, dust, radiation, and heat. To reduce or eliminate eye and face injuries at the workplace engineering controls must be considered. PPE, such as goggles, face shields, safety glasses or full-face respirators, must be used. Eye protection equipment will be selected according to regulations and the hazard assessment of the task.

OSHA requires eye and face protection to be provided whenever it is needed to employees to protect them from any eye and face hazards created by their task requirements. The workplace is required to have a safety program in place. All employees, managers, and visitors must follow the eye and face safety rules. This written safety program must meet all OSHA eye and face protection requirements. This includes safety training, Personal Protective Equipment, and more specific training depending on the task.

Eye and Face Protection:

- Employer must provide procedures for selection, evaluation, testing, and training of eye and face protection equipment.
- The safety program must meet OSHA eye and face protection standards.
- All safety glasses and goggles should be American National Standards Institute (ANSI) certified for industrial eye protection.
- Employees must know how to use tools properly.
- Make sure tools are working safely.
- Conduct safety assessments at the work area.
- Always wear proper PPE for each task.
    - Make sure your eye protection fits properly.
    - Clean eye protection regularly
    - Do not rub your eyes or clothing with dirty hands.
- Follow adequate housekeeping practices at your work area.
- Minimize hazards from falling or unstable debris.
- Follow all rules and regulations for your work area.

Work Site Review: Hazards/Safety Suggestions

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Gasoline

Gasoline is a refined product of crude oil. It is an important mixture of volatile, extremely flammable liquid hydrocar- bon products of an oil refinery, and it has various grades. It is commonly used as fuel for internal-combustion engines. Millions of gallons of gasoline are used every day in the U.S. and around the world. It is used in most cars, landscaping equipment, boats, and aircrafts, as well as on farms and construction sites. If gasoline is not handled properly it can be- come a safety hazard. Gasoline can cause irritation of the nose and throat or headache and dizziness through inhalation. Gasoline is a flammable and must, therefore, meet the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standard and OSHA standards. Transportation of flammables is regulated by the Department of Transportation. To prevent fire or explosion hazards caused by flammables the primary requirement is to design and construct proper storage with good ventilation and no ignition sources. All employees should be trained and educated on how to handle flammables as well as the PPE that may be required when working with materials like gasoline.

Gasoline Safety Procedures

Storage:

- Inside storage rooms must meet NFPA standards.
- Gasoline must be stored in approved containers (Consult DOT when transporting gasoline).
- Gasoline must be stored at room temperature, away from any heat sources, and at least 50 feet away from any ignition sources.
- Gasoline must be stored away from houses or places of occupancy.
- Gasoline may not be stored under steps or near exit areas.
- No more than 60 gallons can be stored in the approved cabinets.
- Gasoline must be stored away from traffic areas at construction sites.
- Local and State requirements must be checked for additional gasoline storage requirements.

General rules:

- No smoking in any area where gasoline is stored or handled.
- Gasoline clean-up material must be disposed of in approved and labeled containers.
- Transportation of all flammables must meet DOT requirements.
- Use only approved containers with tight caps.
- Always keep a fire extinguisher nearby when gasoline is being used.
- Use required PPE when necessary.

Refueling:

- Dispensing hoses and nozzles at the service and refueling areas must be OSHA approved.
- Nozzles must be kept in contact with the can during filling.
- Do not fill a container inside a car, trunk, truck bed, or any other surface besides the ground.
- Do not refuel if sparks are present.
- Do not overfill a tank or spill gasoline.
- In refueling areas, gasoline must be stored in OSHA approved, closed cabinets either above or under portable tanks.

Work Site Review: Hazards/Safety Suggestions

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