
Job-Site Safety 101



May 2009

Job-Site safety is the simultaneous application of procedures, products, and employee participation.



Job-Site Safety Responsibilities

Employee Duties

- Follow all safety rules
- Wear and take care of personal protective equipment
- Make sure all safety features for tools and equipment are functioning properly
- Don't let your work put another worker in danger
- Replace damaged or dull hand tools immediately
- Avoid horseplay, practical jokes, or other activities that create a hazard
- Don't use drugs or alcohol on the job
- Report any unsafe work practice and any injury or accident to your supervisor

Employer Duties

- Keep the workplace free from hazards
- Inform employees of how to protect themselves against hazards that cannot be controlled
- Conduct regular jobsite safety inspections
- Have someone trained in first aid on site if you have no emergency response service nearby



Protective Equipment

BODY



Nomex Fire Retardant Suit

HEAD



Hard Hat

FEET



Steel Toe Boots

EYES



Safety Goggles

LUNGS



Mask

HANDS



Safety Gloves

EARS



Ear Plugs

VISABILITY



Safety Vests



Safety Cones

Most Cited OSHA Standards

- 1. Poorly constructed scaffolding
- 2. Fall Protection-ladders, stairways, slips & trips
- 3. Electrical
- 4. General Safety
- 5. Head protection
- 6. Housekeeping
- 7. Concrete & masonry construction
- 8. Eye & Face protection
- 9. Fire protection
- 10. Woodworking tools
- 11. Excavations
- 12. Gas welding & cutting
- 13. Construction training & education



Most Cited OSHA Standards

- 1. Poorly constructed scaffolding
 - 65% of the construction industry work on scaffolds frequently
 - 4500 injuries per year, 50 deaths per year
- 2. Fall Protection-ladders, stairways, slips & trips
 - Leading cause of worker fatalities
 - 100,000 injuries per year, 150-200 workers killed per year
 - 36 fatalities a year from falls from ladders and stairways
- 3. Electrical
 - 1,213 fatal accidents and 13,150 severely injured over a 4 year period
 - 43% of electrical deaths occurred from contact with overhead power lines
 - 28% came from contact with wiring, transformers, or other electrical components
 - 18% came from coming into contact with electric current from machines, tools, appliances, or light fixtures
- 4. General Safety - refer to case report sheet
- 5. Head protection – refer to sheet
- 6. Housekeeping -
- 7. Concrete & masonry construction
- 8. Eye & Face protection
 - Each day 2,000 workers have a job related eye injury.
 - Majority of these injuries result from small particles or objects striking the eye or face
- 9. Fire protection
 - Chemical explosions and fires kill an average of 30 workers per year
- 10. Excavations
 - Injuries include - trench cave-ins, inhalation of toxic fumes, a lack of oxygen in a confined space, and electrocution or explosions upon contact with underground utilities.
 - 74% of deaths are caused from cave-ins
- 11. Gas welding & cutting
 - Welding accounted for 15% of fire and explosion deaths, especially chemical explosions. Many involved welding on “empty” tanks or pipelines. Need to ensure flushing of tanks has been done
- 12. Construction training, education & communication
 - MSDS sheets, spill clean up, personal protective equipment

Willful violations carry penalties of \$5,000 to \$70,000.

Repeated violations can bring penalties of up to \$70,000.

Failure to correct a prior violation may result in civil penalties of up to \$7,000 per day for each day the violation continues beyond the prescribed

A **serious** violation can be up to \$7,000 per serious violation

Other than serious violations may range up to \$7,000.