

# OHBA Safety Pages: Safe Use of Pneumatic Nailing & Stapling Equipment

- Permit only trained and experienced workers to operate pneumatic nailing and stapling tools.
- Wear proper eye (safety glasses) and hearing (ear plugs and/or earmuffs) protection.
- Make sure the tool is maintained in safe operating condition.
- Inspect the tool before connecting to the air supply.
  - Check safety mechanisms if applicable.
  - Ensure the screws and cylinder caps are securely tightened.
  - Make sure the air pressure is as specified by the manufacturer for the tool.
- Before using, check that the tool is properly connected to the air supply and is in working order, with the safety mechanism operable.
- Do not operate the tool at air pressures above the manufacturer's specifications.
- Always handle the tool as if it contains fasteners (loaded).
- Always use a work-contacting element that limits the contact area to one as small as practical.
- Make sure the mechanical linkage between the work-contacting element and the trigger is enclosed.
- Disconnect the tool from the air supply and exhaust all air from the tool by squeezing the trigger when:
  - Not in use, or
  - Cleaning or adjusting, or
  - Clearing a blockage, or
  - Reloading
- Use only fasteners recommended by the manufacturer of the tool and follow the manufacturer's instructions when reloading.
- Do not point the tool at yourself or any other person.
- Do not squeeze the trigger unless the nose piece of the tool is directed at a safe work surface.
- Do not transport the tool with your finger on the trigger.
- Do not secure the trigger in the ON position.
- Do not overreach when using the tool.
- Ensure you have the right amount of air pressure for the size and type of nail/staple you are using. **Caution:** Too much pressure can cause a nail/staple to go right through the material and could cause serious injury to other workers
- If using nailers powered by butane or powder actuated be sure to follow the manufacturer's safe operating procedures on those as well.



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.

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## SAFETY PAGE MEETING GUIDE

Topic: Safe Use of Pneumatic Nailing & Stapling Equipment

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:

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Follow up on recommendations from last safety meeting:

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Record of those attending:

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Supervisor's remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_ (Print)      \_\_\_\_\_ (Signature)

# OHBA Safety Pages: UV Safety Awareness

## ***Get out the Sunglasses: July is UV Safety Awareness Month***

During the summer there is usually a lot of emphasis on protecting skin from UV rays during the summer. But one must not forget about protecting the eyes—the most exposure to bright sunlight increases the risk of developing cataracts, macular degeneration, and growths on the eye including cancer.



July is UV safety awareness month. However, eyes are at risk to UV rays all year round. It is important to protect the eyes from UV rays in all situations by wearing proper eye protection—UV blocking sunglasses.

The hours between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daylight savings time (9 a.m. to 3 p.m. standard time) are the most hazardous for UV exposure in the continental United States. UV rays are the greatest during the late spring and early summer in North America.

## **Ultraviolet (UV) Light**

Ultraviolet (UV) rays are an invisible kind of radiation that comes from the sun, tanning beds, and sunlamps. UV rays can penetrate and change skin cells.

The three types of UV rays are ultraviolet A (UVA), ultraviolet B (UVB), and ultraviolet C (UVC)—

Here are some tips from the American Academy of Ophthalmology:

- Don't focus on color or darkness of sunglass lenses: Select sunglasses that block UV rays. Don't be deceived by color or cost. The ability to block UV light is not dependent on the price tag or how dark the sunglass lenses are.
- Check for 100 percent UV protection: Make sure your sunglasses block 100 percent of UV-A rays and UV-B rays.
- Choose wrap-around styles: Ideally, your sunglasses should wrap all the way around to your temples, so the sun's rays can't enter from the side.
- Wear a hat: In addition to your sunglasses, wear a broad-brimmed hat to protect your eyes.
- Don't rely on contact lenses: Even if you wear contact lenses with UV protection, remember your sunglasses.
- Don't be fooled by clouds: The sun's rays can pass through haze and thin clouds. Sun damage to eyes can occur anytime during the year, not just in the summertime.
- Protect your eyes during peak sun times: Sunglasses should be worn whenever outside, and it's especially important to wear sunglasses in the early afternoon and at higher altitudes, where UV light is more intense.
- Never look directly at the sun. Looking directly at the sun at any time, including during an eclipse, can lead to solar retinopathy, damage to the eye's retina from solar radiation.

Credit: Eye&Health.com



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## SAFETY PAGE MEETING GUIDE

Topic: UV Safety Awareness

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## OHBA Safety Pages: Welding Safety

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**Do not wear any clothing that has been contaminated with oil, grease, gasoline or other flammable or hazardous materials!**

- **Wear a welding helmet or face shield with correct shade of filter for type of welding.**
- **Wear safety glasses with side shields under your welding helmet.**
- **Wear dry, hole-free, and approved leather welding gloves.**
- **Wear head and ear protection to protect your head and ears from hot sparks and slag.**
- **Wear a flame-retardant shirt or jacket with cuffless pants and high-top work boots.**
- **Wear an approved respirator when needed due to the type of welding being done – hazardous welding fumes, i.e. Hexavalent Chromium.**



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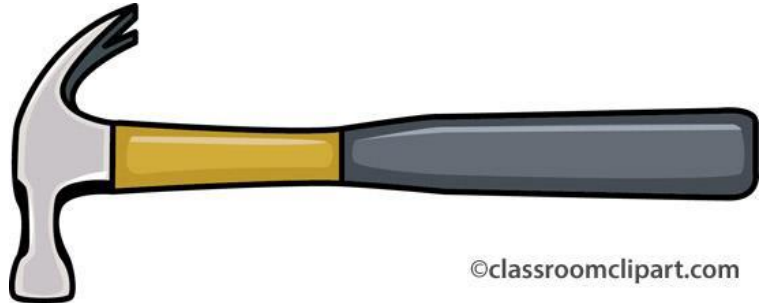
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# OHBA Safety Pages: Striking Tool Safety

- **Always wear approved eye protection (Z-87).**



- **Do not use a striking tool if the head or striking area is mushroomed, dented, chipped, cracked or has excessive wear.**

- **Do not use a striking tool if the handle is loose, cracked, splintered, or has excessive wear.**

- **Strike with a square blow with the striking surface parallel to the surface being struck. Always avoid glancing blows and over or under strikes.**

- **Keep other workers clear of the work area.**

- **Survey the area or material you wish to use the striking tool on. Check for hazards or defects in the material or area.**



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(Print) (Signature)



# OHBA Safety Pages: Dump Truck/Trailer Safety



Dump trucks and trailers come in a variety of styles and sizes, but one thing that should remain the same across the board is safety. Dump trucks and trailers are dangerous at the best of times. Whether you're the driver or someone helping at the job site, it's important that you make safety a priority whenever you're working around dumping equipment.

1. Commit to maintenance. Perform daily inspections and regular maintenance, including tire pressure checks and lubrication. A broken dump truck or trailer is an unsafe one.
2. Make sure you're on level and stable ground before unloading. When the bed is lifted it becomes less stable and could tip over.
3. Distribute the load evenly. The center of gravity and the load needs to be, well, centered. This will improve balance and help maintain stability.
4. Don't skip the truck bed liner. A liner will help the load flow out evenly and prevent the load from getting stuck and possibly unbalanced.
5. Know how to talk the talk. Proper hand signaling will help avoid accidents. Make sure each person knows exactly what each signal means.
6. Don't overload the dump truck or trailer. This can make dumping the load uneven and hazardous.
7. Clear the area of people and other obstacles.
8. Don't drive while the truck bed is raised. If you drive with the bed up, you could end up running into something, like a power line. Keep the bed flat while you drive.
9. Keep the tractor/truck and the trailer aligned so that you are as straight as possible.
10. Be super careful if you're working between the bed and the frame. Properly block the bed to prevent serious injury or being crushed.



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