



Tailgate Topic Review

[PP 02/19/2017 - 03/04/2017]
Standard/Specialized PPE

REFERENCE – BCA IIPP & CAL-OSHA TITLE 8 REGULATIONS

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Bureau of Contract Administration's core business is the inspection of Public Works construction; both public and private. Each inspector, to safely accomplish their daily assignments, must be protected from workplace hazards. This involves the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). BCA IIPP complies with GISO §3380 Personal Protective Devices and CSO Section §1514 Personal Protective Devices.

Standard issue PPE for BCA Construction Inspectors are:

- Hard hat – Protective helmets shall comply with ANSI Z89.1-1997
 - Employees are required to perform a Hard Hat Brittle test at least once per year
- Vest – ML Kishigo High Visibility Work wear ANSI/ISEA 107 Class 2 Compliant
 - If the vest is worn, discolored or damaged in any way the vest shall be replaced
- Safety goggles – per Eye and Face Protection, Z87.1-1989
- Ear plugs/muffs (Hearing Attenuators)
 - Attenuation must be effective to safeguard noises that expose the employee to 90 decibels (8-hour time-weighted average of as required by Section 5096(b)).
- First Aid Kits / Sun screen

If you do not have these Standard PPE please contact Martin Silva, Purchasing/Supplies at 213-847-2581.

Construction Inspectors are responsible to provide the following PPE: (Per Cal-OSHA GISO)

- Clothing – Body protection must meet Subchapter 7.2 Article 10. §3383
 - (a) Body protection may be required for employees whose work exposes parts of their body, not otherwise protected as required by other orders in this article, to hazardous or flying substances or objects.
 - (b) Clothing appropriate for the work being done shall be worn. Loose sleeves, tails, ties, lapels, cuffs, or other loose clothing which can be entangled in moving machinery shall not be worn.
 - (c) Clothing saturated or impregnated with flammable liquids, corrosive substances, irritants or oxidizing agents shall be removed and shall not be worn until properly cleaned.
- Footwear – must meet Subchapter 7.2 Article 10. §3385
 - As a minimum all boots used by construction inspectors should have hard toes and non-slip soles.
 - Inspectors shall follow all construction site posting regarding Steel Toed Boots.

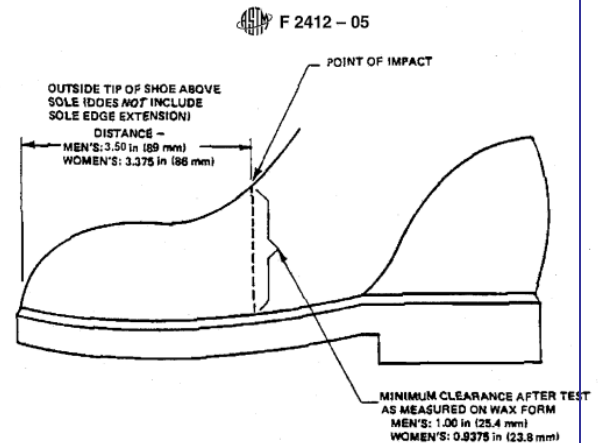


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- (a) Appropriate foot protection shall be required for employees who are exposed to foot injuries from electrical hazards, hot, corrosive, poisonous substances, falling objects, crushing or penetrating actions, which may cause injuries or who are required to work in abnormally wet locations.
- (b) Footwear which is defective or inappropriate to the extent that its ordinary use creates the possibility of foot injuries shall not be worn.
- (c)(1) Protective footwear for employees purchased after January 26, 2007 shall meet the requirements and specifications in ASTM F 2412-05 and ASTM F 2413-05.

All footwear manufactured to the ASTM specification must be marked with the specific portion of the standard with which it complies. One shoe of each pair must be clearly and legibly marked (stitched in, stamped on, pressure sensitive label, etc.) on either the surface of the tongue, gusset, shaft or quarter lining.

Employees may be subject to discipline if they are not wearing appropriate PPE for the construction or work area that they are assigned.



SPECIALIZED PPE (Per 2017 BCA IIPP: 10.0 SAFETY RELATED TRAINING)

E. SPECIALIZED SAFETY TRAINING

- 1) Whenever employees' assignments involve duties requiring specialized training or PPE they will immediately meet with their supervisor to discuss the requirements.
- 2) Contractor or BCA provided specialized training or PPE shall be provided at no cost to the employee.
- 3) Records of completion for specialized Safety Training (provided by BCA Staff or Outside Vendors) shall be forwarded to BCA Safety Committee and Admin Section for inclusion in the employees files. Examples of this training may be:
 - a: Project safety training per the Contractor IIPP
 - b: Respirator fit tests performed by City Medical Services
 - c: Safety harness assignment by BCA Safety Coordinator

The following training will be given to all inspectors with assigned Miller Safety Harness.

SPECIALTY PPE · FALL PROTECTION



**Eliminate
the Fall
Hazard**

**STEP
1**

**Passive
Fall
Restraint**

**STEP
2**

**Active
Fall
Restraint**

**STEP
3**

**Fall
Arrest**

**STEP
4**

**Controlled
Access
Zones**

recommended

**STEP
5**

A SAFER WAY!

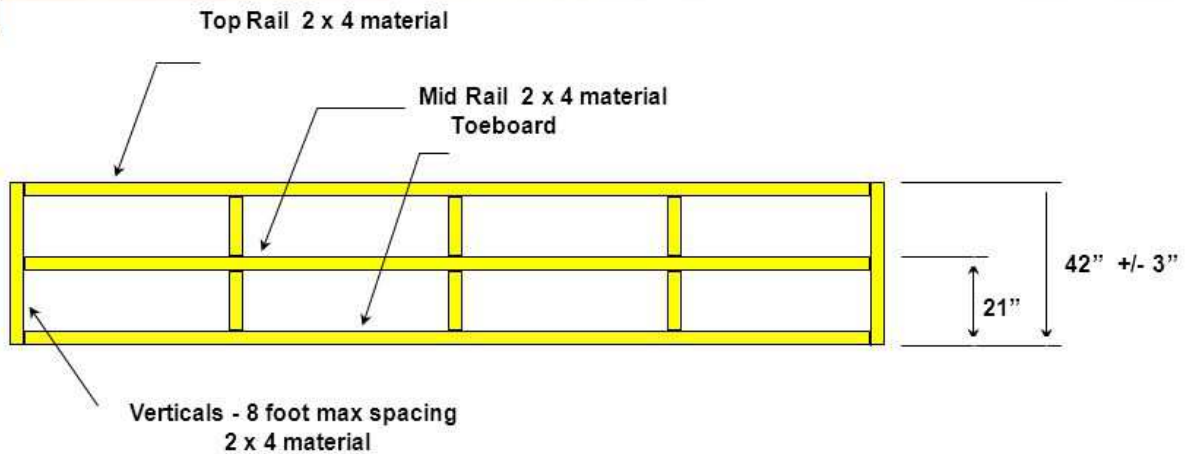
Reducing or eliminating the hazard is always the first step in fall protection safety. As the steps in the hierarchy progress, so does the risk. Make sure your workers are properly trained, and your rescue plan is in place.

(1) ANSI Z39.5-2014, OSHA 1926 Subpart M, OSHA 1910 Subpart O
(2) ANSI Z39.5-2014



SPECIALTY PPE · PASSIVE FALL ARREST - GUARD RAILS/NETS

Standard Guardrail System



All guardrails must meet the following criteria:

1. It must resist a 200 # force within 2" of the top edge in an outward or downward direction at any location along the top rail.
2. Midrails must resist a 150 # force along any point of the rail.
3. Toeboards must resist a 50 # force along any point.
4. Guardrails may be constructed of wood, pipe, roping or wire

SAFETY NETS

- ✘ As close as possible to working surface
- ✘ 30 feet maximum distance
- ✘ Clearance below
- ✘ Inspected weekly
- ✘ Drop tested



SPECIALTY PPE · ACTIVE FALL RESTRAINT

Fall Restraint System



Eliminate the risk

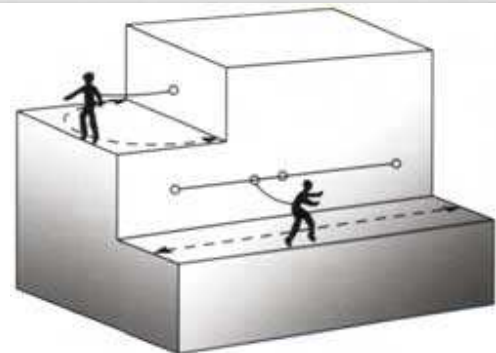
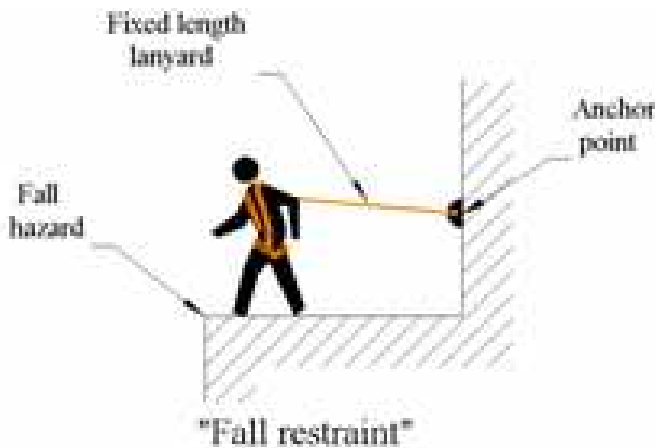


Guard the hazard



Protect the worker

- * Fall Restraint system prevents people from reaching a fall hazard through a tie off system.
- * This system allow a person access to conduct their duties but prevent them from reaching a point where a fall could occur.
- * Restraint systems are generally positioned more than 2 mtrs from the hazard. This is because common practice is for the worker to be connected to the system by a fixed length 1.5 m lanyard.



Do You Know?

Fall Restraint System & Fall Arrest System



This is an example of a fall restraint system. Fall restraint systems prevent workers from falling.



This is an example of a fall arrest system. Fall arrest systems protect workers after they fall by stopping the fall before they hit the surface below.

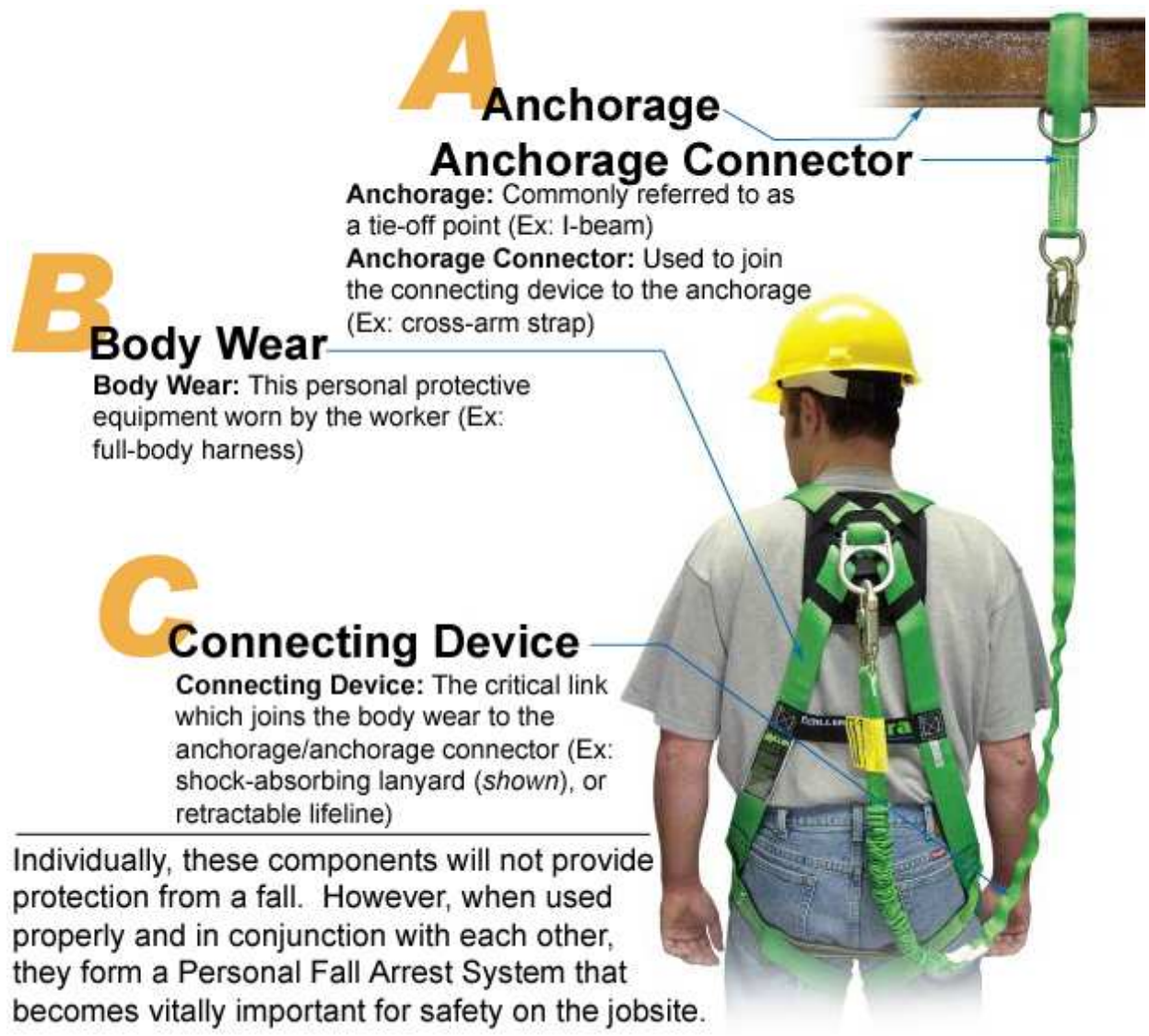
SPECIALTY PPE · FALL ARREST SYSTEM

HIERARCHY OF FALL PROTECTION

1. Eliminate the Hazard
2. Passive Systems (Guardrails/Netting)
3. Fall Restraint/Work Positioning
4. **Fall Arrest**
5. Administrative Controls

Fall Arrest System

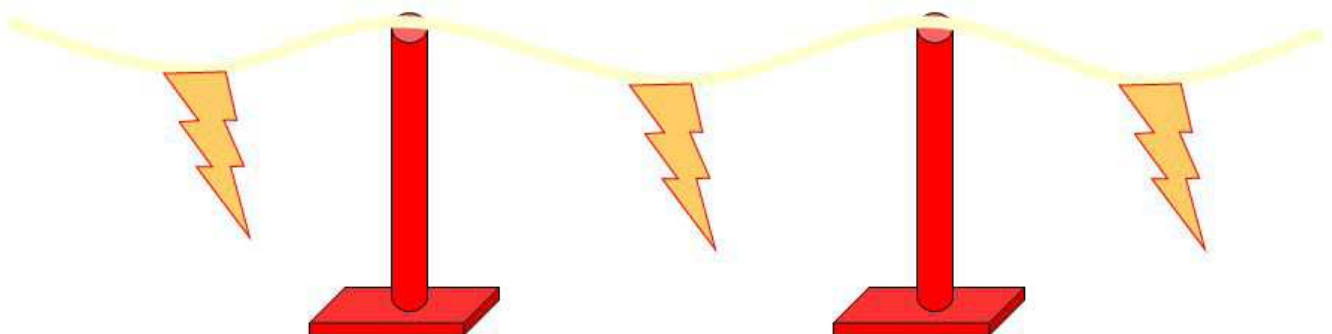
- * A fall arrest system provides maximum freedom of movement for workers to conduct their duties.
- * In doing so it allows them to reach the point where a fall could occur, such as the edge of a roof for gutter maintenance.
- * However, in the event of a fall, the fall will be arrested and so allow the person to either effect a self-rescue or be rescued.



SPECIALTY PPE · FALL PROTECTION

Controlled Access Zones

- Where leading edge and other operations are taking place the controlled access zone shall be defined by a **control line**
- At least six feet from leading edge
- Not more than 25 feet from leading edge



A controlled access zone for leading edge work if all of the safety systems listed in are either infeasible or create a greater hazard.

SPECIALTY PPE · FIT TESTS

What is Fit Testing?

Fit testing is a means of checking that a respirator face-piece matches a person's facial features and seals adequately to their face.

The performance of tight fitting respirators relies on achieving a good seal between the face-piece of the respirator and the wearer's face. If the seal is inadequate, contaminated air will take the path of least resistance and will travel through leaks in the face seal.

Consequently, a poor seal to the face will reduce the level of protection provided to the wearer.

Performing a Fit Test

If an inspector is required to use a respirator they shall;

1. Contact Supervisor
2. Supervisor shall meet with the Contractor to arrange that each inspector that would be subject to an unhealthful environment is Fit Tested for the same equipment that the Contractor personnel are required to use; per the Contractor IIPP.
3. Certification and documentation shall be kept in the inspector's personnel file.
4. Supervisor will forward a copy to the Safety Manager

Required Fit Test Methods



Disposable

= Qualitative
or Quantitative



Half Mask
(including those fitted
to a powered or
supplied air device)

= Qualitative
or Quantitative



Full Face
(including those fitted
to a powered or
supplied air device)

= Quantitative
Only

BCA policy to supervisors, in accordance to Section §5144 Respiratory Protection, is whenever possible to use effective engineering control measures before an employee is required to use appropriate respirators.

Article 107. Dusts, Fumes, Mists, Vapors and Gases

§5144. Respiratory Protection.

(a) Permissible practice.

(1) In the control of those occupational diseases caused by breathing air contaminated with harmful dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, sprays, or vapors, the primary objective shall be to prevent atmospheric contamination. This shall be accomplished as far as feasible by accepted engineering control measures (for example, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation, and substitution of less toxic materials). When effective engineering controls are not feasible, or while they are being instituted, appropriate respirators shall be used pursuant to this section.

(2) Respirators shall be provided by the employer when such equipment is necessary to protect the health of the employee. The employer shall provide the respirators which are applicable and suitable for the purpose intended. The employer shall be responsible for the establishment and maintenance of a respiratory protection program which shall include the requirements outlined in subsection (c).