

OSHA CHECKLIST FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

South Carolina
OSHA
Office of Outreach and
Education



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Foreword

This checklist has been compiled to aid those employers and employees who seek to comply with the Rules and Regulations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

The standards referred to are South Carolina's Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the Construction Industry, as adopted from 29 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 1926, under authority of the South Carolina Code of Laws (1976) as amended, Section 41-15-210, and other selected General Industry Safety and Health Standards (Article VI, Part 1910) having applicability to construction work.

Pursuant to this authority, the Director of Labor, Licensing and Regulation has put into force and made public certain Occupational Safety and Health Standards, which are identical to those enforced by the Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor. These standards are known as the Occupational Safety and Health Rules and Regulations of the State of South Carolina and have been republished as Article VI and VII.

The objective of this checklist is to make employers and employees aware of many of the factors to be considered when construction work is done. This book is only a guide and does not necessarily assure that all standards have been complied with.

The checklist is designed in such a manner that a negative answer to any question indicates an area of safety concern. If by using this questionnaire, you determine that a problem exists, or if a question of concern should arise please contact:

South Carolina OSHA:
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South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
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The Office of Outreach and Education conducts safety and health training programs and seminars at plant sites throughout South Carolina at no cost to employers. If you would like a list of programs, materials, and other training information please visit our website: www.scosha.llronline.com



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Checklist for the Construction Industry

Administrative Requirements

SC Rules & Regulations Article I, Subarticles III and V

ITEM	YES	NO
OSHA Form 300: Are occupational deaths, injuries and illnesses recorded and reported as required? (Article I, Subarticle III, 300)		
OSHA Form 300A: Is the annual summary portion of the OSHA 300 completed by February 1? Is the summary posted from February 1 through April 30? (Article I, Subarticle III, 332)		
OSHA Form 301 or other records with same information as OSHA Form 301: Is a individual record of each occupational injury and illness completed within 7 calendar days after a case occurs? (Article I, Subarticle III, Section 329)		
Is the S.C. Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation (LLR) poster SCLD-5-SH "Safety and Health Protection on the Job" posted in a conspicuous place? (Article I, Subarticle V, Section 502A)		
Is SC OSHA notified within eight hours of any employment fatality or within 24 hours for any in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or eye loss? (Article I, Subarticle III, Section 339)		

General Safety and Health Provisions

ITEM	YES	NO
Safety and Training Education: Is each employee instructed in the recognition and avoidance of unsafe conditions and the regulations applicable to his work environment to control or eliminate any hazards or other exposure to illness or injury? 1926.21(b)(2)		
Are employees who are required to handle or use poisons, caustics, and other harmful substances instructed in their safe handling and use, and made aware of the potential hazards, personal hygiene, and personal protective measures? 1926.21(b)(3)		
Have employees been instructed regarding the hazards and how to avoid injury and first aid procedures in case of injury where harmful plants or animals are present? 1926.21(b)(4)		
Housekeeping: Is form and scrap lumber with protruding nails and all other debris kept cleared from work areas, passageways, and stairs? 1926.25(a)		
Personal Protective Equipment: Are employees required to wear appropriate personal protective equipment when there is an exposure to hazardous conditions? 1926.28(a)		

For assistance in training and consultation in the recognition, avoidance, and prevention of unsafe conditions, contact the South Carolina OSHA, Office of Outreach and Education, Post Office Box 11329, Columbia, South Carolina, 29211-1329, (803) 896-7744.

Occupational Health and Environmental Controls

ITEM	YES	NO
Medical Services and First Aid: Where life threatening injuries could occur, is a facility for the treatment of injured employees located within three minutes of the jobsite? If not, is there an employee(s) trained in first aid at the site? 1926.50(c)		
Are telephone numbers of physicians, hospitals, or ambulances conspicuously posted in areas where 911 is not available? 1926.50(f)		
Sanitation: Are potable (drinking) water and adequate toilet facilities available at the jobsite? 1926.51		
Occupational Noise Exposure: Are the regulations concerning protection of employees against the effects of noise exposure understood and complied with? 1926.52		
Gases, Vapors, Fumes, Dusts, and Mists: Does the employer assure that no employee is exposed to inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, or contact with any material or substance at a concentration above those specified in the “ <i>Threshold Limit Values of Airborne Contaminants for 1970</i> ” of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists? 1926.55(a)		
Illumination: Are employees provided with light not less than the minimum illumination intensities listed in Table D-3 while any work is in progress? 1926.56 (a)		
Ventilation: Does the employer ensure that concentrations of hazardous substances such as dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases produced in the course of construction work does not exceed the limits specified in 1926.55(a)? 1926.57(a)		
Hazard Communication: Does the employer have any hazardous materials on site? If so: Does the employer have, implement and maintain a written Hazard Communication Program? 1910.1200(e)(1)		
Does employer have a complete list of hazardous chemicals used on site at the worksite? 1910.1200 (e)(1)(i)		
Does the employer either: (1) Provide other employers who may have exposed employees with SDS or (2) Make SDS available at a central worksite location? 1910 .1200(e)(2)		
Does the employer inform other employers of any precautionary measures they may need to take? 1910.1200 (e)(2)(ii)		
Does the employer inform other employers of labeling system? 1910.1200(e)(2)(iii)		
Are containers of hazardous chemicals, labeled, tagged, or marked? 1910.1200(f)		
Do labels include product identifier, signal word, hazard statement, pictogram, precautionary statement, and the name, phone no., and address of manufacturer if shipped out? 1910.1200(f)(1)(i-vi)		
Does the employer have an SDS for each hazardous chemical on site? 1910.1200(g)(1)		
Are SDS available during each work shift to employees in their work area? 1910.1200 (g)(8)		
Are employees informed and trained about the hazardous chemicals in their work area? 1910.1200(h) Does training include the following:		
Requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard? 1910.1200(h)(2)(i)		
Any operation in employee’s area where hazards chemicals may be present? 1910.1200(h)(2)(ii)		
The location and availability of the written program and all elements thereof? 1910.1200(h)(2)(iii)		
What methods are used to detect a chemical release? 1910.1200(h)(3)(i)		
All physical, health, simple asphyxiation combustible dust, and pyrophoric gas hazards of chemicals not otherwise classified? 1910.1200(h)(3)(ii)		

ITEM	YES	NO
Details of employers Hazard Communication Program? (Labeling, SDS, and How to obtain and use information) 1910.1200(h)(3)(iv)		
Does employer have a method of informing employees of the hazards of non-routine tasks, unlabeled pipes, etc? 1910.1200(e)(1)(ii)		

ITEM	YES	NO
<p>Lead: Are employers who engage in construction work occupationally exposed to lead? 1926.62(a)</p> <p><u>Typical/common operations which involve potential employee exposure to Lead:</u></p> <p>Application of coating materials (paints, primers) to surfaces, particularly spray application Removal of lead containing coatings (surface preparation operations which involve, abrasive blasting, scraping, grinding, heat gunning etc.) Lead burning Welding, brazing, torch cutting, torch burning, and soldering on or with materials containing lead Rivet busting Demolition of structures where lead containing paint, mortars, or other materials containing lead</p> <p>(Note) To determine whether or not there is a lead exposure hazard, the following resources should be consulted: (1) SDS of materials used (paint, welding materials, etc.), (2) Visual observations of presence of suspect materials (paints used for corrosion resistance, red, yellow, or orange paints), (3) Environmental survey reports. Bulk samples of suspect materials should be tested to determine if material contains significant amounts of lead.</p>		
ITEM	YES	NO
Permissible exposure limit (PEL): Are employers exposed to lead at concentrations greater than 50ug/m3 averaged over an 8-hour period? 1926.62(c)(1)		

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ITEM	YES	NO
<p>Exposure assessment: If the presence of lead is indicated or construction work involving work listed above is being performed:</p> <p>Has a determination of employee exposure to lead been performed by utilizing personal air sampling on a representative number of exposed employees to specific lead related tasks over an eight hour time weighted average? 1926.62(d)</p> <p>If no, the employer must implement interim protective measures as follows:</p> <p>Provide appropriate respiratory protection specified for operation Provide appropriate protective clothing (coveralls, head covers) Provide hand washing facilities Provide biological monitoring (Blood sampling and lead and ZPP analysis) Provide training program to inform employees of hazards of exposure to lead and and necessary measures employees must follow to protect themselves</p> <p>1926.62(d)</p> <p>If YES, then is level of employee eight-hour time weighted exposure greater than 30 ug/m3 (action level)?</p> <p>Then employer shall:</p> <p>Provide a medical surveillance program for affected employees. 1926.62(j)</p> <p>Provide training program. 1926.62(l)</p> <p>Is exposure level greater than 50 ug/m3 (PEL)? Then in addition, the employer shall:</p> <p>Implement engineering and work practice controls to the extent feasible. 1926.62(e)</p> <p>Develop a written compliance program. 1926.62(e)</p> <p>Provide appropriate respiratory protection and appropriate practices governing the use of respirators in accordance with 1926.62(f).</p> <p>Provide and require the use of hygiene facilities (change rooms, showers and hand washing facilities). 1926.62(i)</p> <p>Ensure that employees do not eat, drink, smoke, or apply cosmetics in areas where employees are exposed to lead above the PEL. 1926.62(i)(4)</p> <p>Maintain all surfaces as free as practicable of lead. 1926.62(h)(1)</p> <p>Ensure that vacuums used to collect lead contaminated dust are equipped with HEPA filters. 1926.62(h)(4)</p> <p>Ensure that compressed air is not used to remove lead from surfaces unless used in conjunction with ventilation systems designed to capture/contain dust generated from process. 1926.62(h)(5)</p>		

ITEM	YES	NO
Negative initial determination: Has employer developed a written record which documents employees determination that no employee is exposed to airborne concentrations of lead at or above the action level? Does this record include at least the information specified in 1926.62(d)(3)(i)? 1926.62(d)(5)		
Engineering and work practice controls: Are engineering and work practice controls, including administrative controls, to reduce and maintain employee exposure to lead to or below the PEL to the extent that such controls are feasible? 1926.62(e)(1) Examples of engineering controls: Substitution with materials that do not contain lead (paints) Use of dust collection/local exhaust systems Use of negative air containment systems Use of an alternative method of application		
Employee information and training: In addition to the requirements set forth in 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard for the construction industry, does the employer communicate information concerning lead hazards, including but not limited to, warning signs and labels, safety data sheets (SDS), and employee information and training? 1926.62(l)(1)(i)		
Does the content of the employers training program include at least those elements addressed in 1926.62(l)(2)(i-viii)? 1926.62(l)(2)		

Personal Protective and Life Saving Equipment

ITEM	YES	NO
Head protection: Are protective helmets (hard hats) worn at all times where there is a possible danger of head injury from impact, falling or flying objects, or electrical shock and burns? 1926.100		
Hearing protection: Are ear protection devices provided and used wherever it is not feasible to reduce noise levels or where a deviation to exposures levels specified in Table D-2, Permissible noise exposure in 1926.52 exist? 1926.101		
Eye and Face protection: Are employees provided with and required to use eye and face protection when exposed to eye or face hazards? 1926.102 <i>Note: See Table E-1 for protection from radiant hazard exposure.</i>		
Foot protection: Is the employer requiring the wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment by employees in all operations where there is an exposure or potential exposure to hazardous conditions such as falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole, or electrical hazards? 1926.28 (a), 1926.96		
Selection, Issuance, Use and Care of Respirators: Are employers provided with and use appropriate respiratory protective devices in emergencies or when controls required by Subpart D of this part either fail or are inadequate to prevent harmful exposure? 1910.134		
Working over or near Water: Are employees working over or near water provided with and use U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket or buoyant work vests and are ring buoys with at least 90 feet of line and at least one lifesaving skiff provided? 1926.106		

Fire Protection

ITEM	YES	NO
General Requirements: Has a fire protection program been developed? 1926.150(a)(1)		
Is firefighting equipment conspicuously located? 1926.150(a)(3)		
Is firefighting equipment periodically inspected and maintained in operating condition? 1926.150(a)(4)		
Is firefighting equipment selected and provided according to the listed requirements? 1926.150(c)		
Have employees been trained not to use gasoline to start fires to burn trash, etc.?		
Has an alarm system, e.g., telephone, siren...etc been provided so employees and local fire department can be alerted for an emergency? 1926.150(e)		
Flammable Liquids: Are all flammable liquids stored and handled in approved containers and portable tanks? 1926.152(a)(1)		
If more than 25 gallons of flammable liquid is stored in a room, is it in an approved cabinet? 1926.152(b)(1)		
Is at least one portable fire extinguisher with a rating of not less than 20-B:C located within 75 feet of each pump, dispenser, underground fill pipe opening and lubrication or refueling service area? 1926.152(g)(11)		

Signs, Signals and Barricades

ITEM	YES	NO
Accident prevention signs and tags: Are accident prevention signs and tags visible at all times when work is being performed and/or removed or covered promptly when the hazard no longer exists? 1926.200(a)		
Traffic signs: Do all traffic control signs or devices used for workers' protection conform with Part VI of the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) 1988 edition revision 3 or Part VI of the MUTCD Millennium Edition? 1926.200(g)(2)		
Flagger Signaling: Are signaling by flaggers and the use of flaggers, including warning garments worn by flaggers, in conformance with Part VI of the MUTCD(1988 Edition, Revision 3 or the Millennium Edition) ?1926.201(a)		
Barricades: Are barricades used for protection of workers in conformance with Part VI of the MUTCD (1988 Edition, Revision 3 or the Millennium Edition) ?1926.202		

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Materials Handling, Storage, Use, and Disposal

ITEM	YES	NO
General requirements for storage: Are materials which are stored in tiers either stacked, racked, blocked, interlocked, or otherwise secured to prevent sliding, falling, or collapse? 1926.250(a)(1)		
Are materials stored more than 6 feet from any hoist way or inside floor opening and more than 10 feet from any exterior walls that do not extend above the top of the stored materials? 1926.250(b)(1)		
Are materials being stored beneath power lines being moved or unloaded?		
Are safe procedures utilized when unloading pipes?		
Are aisles and passageways kept clear and in good repair to provide for the free and safe movement of material handling equipment? 1926.250(a)(3)		
Rigging equipment for material handling: Do alloy steel chain slings have a permanently affixed durable identification stating size, grade, capacity, and manufacturer? 1926.251(b)(1)		
Are monthly inspection records being maintained on all alloy steel chain slings? 1926.251(b)(6)(ii)		
Do any hooks, rings, oblong links, pear-shaped links, coupling links, and other attachments have a rated capacity at least that of the chain? 1926.251(b)(2) <i>Note: Job or shop hooks and links or makeshift fasteners are not to be used</i> 1926.251(b)(3)		
Is all rigging equipment for material handling inspected prior to use on each shift? 1926.251(a)(1)		
When forming eyes in wire rope are U-bolt clips properly spaced and installed? 1926.251(c)(5) and (c)(5)(i)		
Disposal of waste materials: Are waste materials disposed of properly? 1926.252		

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Tools, Hand and Power

ITEM	YES	NO
General requirements: Are hand and power tools furnished by employer or employee maintained in a safe condition? 1926.300(a)		
Are power tools, belts, gears, shafts, pulleys, sprockets, spindles, drums, fly wheels, and chains properly guarded? 1926.300(b)(1) & (2)		
Power-operated hand tools: Are electric power operated tools equipped with proper ground or are they double-insulated? 1926.302(a)		
Are employees using foot protection when using jackhammers or tampers?		
Eye and Face protection: Are employees provided with eye and face protection when machines or operations present potential eye or face injury from physical, chemical, or radiation agents? 1926.102 <i>Note: See Table E-1</i>		
Have all employees who operate power actuated tools been trained in the use of the particular tool they use? 1926.302(e)(1)		
Woodworking tools: Do all portable circular saws have a guard above the base plate and a guard below the base plate that will automatically and instantly return to the covering position when the saw is withdrawn from the work? 1926.304(d)		
Do all circular saws have an exhaust hood or a guard to prevent accidental contact with the saw blade if there is a possibility of contact either beneath or behind the table? 1926.304(d) ANSI 01.1-1992 (R 2002)		
Do hand-fed circular rip saws have an upper blade guard such as a hood? 1926.304(i) ANSI 01.1-1992 Section		
Do hand-fed circular rip saw's hood automatically adjust itself ?1926.304(i)(1)		
Do hand fed circular rip saws' hood remain in contact with the material? 1926.304(i)(1)		
Do all radial arm saws have upper hoods and are lower exposed portion of blades guarded? 1926.304(g)		
Are radial arm saws' upper hoods constructed so as to protect from flying splinters, broken saw teeth, etc.. and will it deflect sawdust away from the operator? 1926.304(g)		

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Welding and Cutting

ITEM	YES	NO
Gas welding and cutting: When transporting or storing compressed gas cylinders, are cylinders secured and caps in place? 1926.350(a)(1)		
Are cylinders secured in a vertical position when transported by powered vehicles? 1926.350(a)(4)		
Are all compressed gas cylinders secured in an upright position at all times? 1926.350(a)(9)		
Is the employer sure that all cylinders, full or empty, are never used as rollers or supports? 1926.350(c)(1)		
Are employees instructed in the safe use of fuel gas? 1926.350(d)		
Are torches inspected for leaking shut off valves, hose couplings, and tip connections at the beginning of each shift? 1926.350(g)(2)		
Are oxygen cylinders and fittings kept away from oil and grease? 1926.350(i)		
Are oxygen and fuel gas regulators in proper working order? 1926.350(h)		
Arc welding and cutting: Are frames of all arc welding and cutting machines grounded? 1926.351(c)(5)		
Are employees instructed in the safe means of arc welding and cutting? 1926.351(d)		
Are welding and cutting operations shielded by noncombustible or flameproof screen whenever practicable? 1926.351(e)		
Are electrodes removed and electrode holders placed or protected so they cannot make electrical contact with employees when the holders are left unattended? 1926.351(d)(1)		
Fire prevention: Is suitable fire extinguishing equipment immediately available in the work area and ready for instant use? 1926.352(d)		
Are drums, containers, or hollow structures which have contained toxic or flammable substances either filled with water or thoroughly cleaned of such substances, ventilated and tested before welding, cutting, or heating? 1926.352(i)		
Before heat is applied to a drum, container, or hollow structure, is a vent or opening provided to release built up pressure? 1926.352(j)		
Ventilation and protection in welding, cutting, and heating: Is mechanical ventilation system of sufficient capacity and so arranged to remove fumes and smoke and keep the concentration within safe limits? 1926.353(a)(2) and (3)		
When employees are welding, cutting, or heating in confined spaces, is either general mechanical ventilation, local exhaust ventilation, or airline respirators provided? 1926.353 (b) (1) & (2)		
Are employees who are performing any type of welding, cutting, or heating protected by suitable eye protective equipment? 1926.353(e)(2)		
Welding, cutting, and heating in way of preservative coatings: Has a competent person done testing to determine flammability of preservative coatings? If no, consider the coating toxic. 1926.354(a)		
Are precautions taken to prevent ignition of flammable hardened preservative coatings?		
Are coatings removed appropriate distances? 1926.343 (c) (1) and (d)		

Electrical

ITEM	YES	NO
General requirements: Does the employer examine all electrical equipment to ensure that recognized electrical hazards (i.e. exposed live parts, splices in cords, missing ground pins, reverse polarity etc.) are identified? 1926.403(b)(1)		
Are disconnecting means legibly marked to indicate purpose unless located so that purpose is evident? 1926.403(h)		
Is sufficient working space provided to permit safe operation and maintenance of electrical equipment? 1926.403(i)(1)		
Are live electrical parts guarded against accidental contact? 1926.403(i)(2)		
Wiring design and protection: Is polarity of conductors correct? 1926.404(a)(2)		
Are ground fault circuit interrupters used to protect employees? 1926.404(b)(1)(i) If not, is an assured equipment grounding program in place? 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)		
Are all 120-volt, single phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacle outlets on construction sites, which are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure and which are in use by employees, protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter(s) GFCI? 1926.404(b)(1)(ii)		
Are outlet devices correctly rated for the amp load being served? 1926.404(b)(2) <i>See Table K-4</i>		
Are all electrical circuits and equipment grounded? Is path to ground from circuits, equipment, and enclosures permanent and continuous? 1926.404(f)(6) Are exposed noncurrent carrying metal parts of cord and plug-connected equipment grounded? 1926.404(f)(7)(iv) Are electrical extension cords of the three wire type? 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(J)		
Are lamps for general illumination protected against breakage? 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(E)		
Are flexible cords and cables protected from damage? 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(I)		
Are conductors entering boxes, cabinets, or fittings protected from abrasion and do unused openings in cabinets, boxes, and fittings have covers? 1926.405(b)(1)		
Wiring methods, components, and equipment for general use: Do all pull boxes, junction boxes, and fittings have covers? 1926.405(b)(2)		
Are all cabinets, cut out boxes, fittings, boxes, panel board enclosures, switches, circuit breakers, and switchboards located in wet or damp locations enclosed in weather proof enclosures. 1926.405(e)(1) and (2)		
Are flexible cords and cables used as a substitute for fixed wiring of a structure; run through holes in walls, ceilings, or floors; through doorways or windows; attached to building surfaces; or concealed behind walls, ceilings, or floors? 1926.405(g)(1)(iii)		
Are fixtures and receptacles in wet or damp locations identified for that purpose and installed so that water cannot enter? 1926.405(j)(1)(v) and (j)(2)(ii)		
Hazardous locations: Is all electrical equipment used in hazardous locations either approved for the location or intrinsically safe? 1926.407(b)		
Safety-related work practices: Are electrical cords or cables taken out of service when worn or frayed? 1926.416(e)(1)		
Are contractors/subcontractors (painters) using aluminum extension handles (or ladders) around electrical power lines?		

Scaffolding

ITEM	YES	NO
General requirements. Capacity: Are scaffolds and scaffold components capable of supporting, without failure, its own weight and at least 4 times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to it? 1926.451(a)		
Scaffold platform construction: Are scaffold platforms fully planked? 1926.451(b)(1) Does the employer ensure that each platform (on all working levels of scaffolds) is fully planked or decked between the front uprights and the guardrail supports...1926.451(b)(1)(i) and (ii)		
Criteria for supported scaffolds: Where support scaffolds are used with a height to base width (including outrigger supports, if used) ratio of more that four to one (4:1)...does employer ensure that scaffold is restrained from tipping by guying, tying, bracing, or equivalent means? 1926.451(c)(1) and 1926.451 (c)(i-iii)		
Criteria for suspension scaffolds: Are all suspension scaffold support devices, such as outrigger beams, cornice hooks, parapet clamps, and similar devices, resting on surfaces capable of supporting at least 4 times the load imposed on them? 1926.451(d)		
Access: Is safe access to scaffold platforms provided to employees working on scaffolds and cross braces are not used as a means of access? 1926.451(e)(1) Are hook-on, and attachable ladders positioned so that their bottom rung is not more that 24 inches (61 cm) above the scaffold supporting level? 1926.451(e)(2)(ii) Are rest platforms provided at 35-foot (10.7m) maximum vertical intervals where supported scaffolds are more than 35 foot high? 1926.451(e)(2)(iii)		
Use: Are scaffolds and scaffold components capable of supporting their maximum intended load or rated capacities, whichever is less? 1926.451(f)(1)		
Are scaffolds inspected for visible defects by a competent person before each work shift, and after any occurrence which could affect a scaffold’s structural integrity? 1926.451(f)(3)		
Fall Protection: Are employees who are working from a scaffold more than 10 feet (3.1m) above a lower level protected from falling to that lower level? 1926.451(g)(1)		
Falling object protection: In addition to wearing hard-hats, are employees provided with additional protection from falling hand tools, debris, and other small objects through the installation of toeboards, screens, or guardrail systems, or through the erection of debris nets, catch platforms or canopy structures that contain or deflect the falling objects? 1926.451(h)(1)		
Additional Requirements: In addition to the applicable requirements of 1926.451(a)-(h), General Requirements...has the employer addressed any additional requirements which are applicable to specific types of scaffolds? 1926.452(a)-(y)		
Aerial lifts: Are aerial lifts designed and constructed in conformance with the applicable requirements of American National Standards for “Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms,” ANSI A92.2-1969, including appendix? 1926.453(a)-(b)		
Aerial Lifts (Extensible & Articulating Boom Platforms): Are workers in aerial lifts equipped with standard guard rails and also wearing fall-restraint devices connected to manufacturer suggested tie off points on the boom or basket? 1926.453(b) (2)(v)		
Training Requirements: Are employees who perform work while on a scaffold trained by a person qualified in subject matter to recognize the hazards associated with the type of scaffold being used and in the understanding of procedures to control or minimize those hazards?1926.454(a)		

Training requirements: Does training address the nature of electrical hazards; fall hazards; falling object hazards; procedures for dealing with electrical hazards; for erecting, maintaining, and disassembling fall protection systems; falling object protection systems; proper use of the scaffold and proper handling of materials on the scaffold; maximum intended load and load carrying capacities of scaffolds used in the work area? 1926.454(a)(1)-(5)		
Are employees involved in erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, maintaining, or inspecting a scaffold trained by a competent person? 1926.454(b)		
Are employees retrained where there is reason to believe that an employee lacks the skill(s) or understanding needed for safe work involving the erection, use, or dismantling of scaffolds? 1926.454(c)		

Fall Protection > 6 Feet

ITEM	YES	NO
General requirements: Is the walking/working surface strong enough to support employees and the work to be done? 1926.501(a)(2)		
Are employees on walking/working surfaces with unprotected sides and edges protected by guardrails, safety nets or personal fall arrest systems? 1926.501(b)(1)		
Are employees who are constructing leading edges protected by guardrails, safety nets or personal fall arrest systems if feasible? (If not feasible, requirements of paragraph (k) of 1926.502 must be met) 1926.501(b)(2)(i)		
Is each employee in a hoist area protected by either guardrails or personal fall arrest system? 1926.501(b)(3)		
In hoisting areas, is the employee protected by a fall arrest system when leaning through the access opening or over the edge when any portion of the guardrail is removed to receive materials? 1926.501(b)(3)		
Are employees exposed to falling through holes (including skylights) protected by fall arrest systems, guardrails or covers? 1926.501(b)(4)(i)		
Are employees on walking/working surfaces protected from tripping or stepping into holes by covers? 1926.501(b)(4)(ii)		
Are employees on walking/working surfaces protected from objects falling through holes by covers? 1926.(b)(4)(iii)		
Are exposed employees working on the face of form work or reinforcing steel protected by fall arrest systems, safety nets, or positioning device systems? 1926.501(b)(5)		
Are exposed employees working on ramps, runways or other walkways protected by guardrail systems? 1926.501(b)(6)		
When excavations, wells, shafts, pits, are not readily seen (shrubs, plants, etc.), are employees protected by guardrails, fences, or barricades? 1926.501(b)(7)(i) and (ii)		

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Cranes and Derricks

ITEM	YES	NO
General Requirements: Are manufacturer's specifications and limitations applicable to the operation of any and all cranes and derricks complied with? 1926.1417(a)		
Are rated load capacities, recommended operating speeds, and special hazard warnings posted on all equipment and visible from operator's station? 1926.1417(c)		
Is equipment operated within its rated capacity? 1926.1417(o)(1)		
Are all inspections performed? Post assembly inspections by a qualified person? 1926.1412(c) Visual inspections by a competent person each shift? 1926.1412(d) Thorough annual inspections by Qualified Person and records of the dates and results of inspection maintained by employer? 1926.1412(f)(1)		
Are accessible areas within the swing radius of the rear rotating superstructure of the crane barricaded? 1926.1424		
Are employees working within 20 feet of powerlines? 1926.1407 If so, comply with one of three options . 1926.1407(a)		
Before leaving crane unattended, is the boom securely fastened? 1926.1417(e) ANSI B30.5-1968 Chapter 5-3		
Are booms which are being assembled or disassembled on the ground, with or without support of the boom harness, securely blocked to prevent dropping of the boom and boom sections? 1926.1403-1406 ANSI B30.5-1968 Chapter 5-3		
Are cranes or derricks used to hoist employees on a personnel platform only when conventional means are more hazardous or impossible? Section 1431		
If a personnel platform is being used, are all operation criteria required by this standard being followed? 1926.1431		
Does the crane or derrick used with a personnel platform have a boom angle indicator (if equipped with a variable angle boom), a device to indicate boom length (if equipped with telescoping boom), and an anti-two blocking device or two block damage prevention feature? 1926.1431		
Does the personnel platform meet all design criteria and platform specifications required by this standard? 1926.1431(e)		

Before each Tower Crane component is erected, it must be inspected by a qualified person for damage or excessive wear. 1926.1435(f)(2)

<https://www.osha.gov/cranes-derricks/smallentity.html>

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Hoists and Elevators

ITEM	YES	NO
Material hoists, personnel hoists, and elevators: Are employees prohibited from riding on material hoist except for the purpose of inspection and maintenance? 1926.552(b)(1)(ii)		
Are hoistway entrances protected by substantial gates or bars? 1926.552(b)(2)		
Are hoistway door or gates on personnel hoists at least 6 feet 6 inches high? 1926.552(c)(4)		
Are hoistway doors or gates provided with mechanical locks which cannot be operated from landing side and are accessible only to persons in car? 1926.552(c)(4)		
Are overhead protective coverings provided on top of hoist cages or platforms? 1926.552(c)(7)		
Overhead hoists: Is the safe working load for overhead hoists, as determined by the manufacturer, indicated on the hoist, and that safe working load not being exceeded? 1926.554(a)(1)		

Conveyors

ITEM	YES	NO
Conveyors: Where conveyors pass over areas or aisles, have guards been provided to protect employees from falling materials? 1926.555(a)(5)		
Are conveyors equipped with audible warning signals and is that signal sounded immediately before starting the conveyor? 1926.555(a)(1)		
Are conveyors locked-out and tagged "Do Not Operate" while employees perform maintenance and/or repairs? 1926.555 (a)(7)		

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Motor Vehicles, Mechanized Equipment, and Marine Operations

ITEM	YES	NO
Equipment: Is all equipment when left unattended at night, adjacent to a highway in normal use or a construction site where work is in progress, equipped with lights, reflectors, or barricades to identify the location of the equipment? 1926.600(a)(1)		
Are safety tire racks, cages, or equivalent protective devices provided and used when inflating, mounting or dismounting tires installed on split rims or locking rings? 1926.600(a)(2)		
Are bulldozer and scraper blades, dump bodies, etc., fully lowered or blocked when being repaired or not in use? 1926.600(a)(3)(i)		
Are parking brakes set on parked equipment, and are wheels chocked when parked on an incline? 1926.600(a)(3)(ii)		
Do these vehicles have a service brake system, emergency brake system, and parking brake system in operable condition? 1926.601(b)(1)		
Are all vehicles equipped with an audible warning device in operable condition at the operator's station? 1926.601(b)(3)		
Do all vehicles with an obstructed view to the rear have a backup alarm or are they always used with an observer? 1926.601(b)(4)		
Do all vehicles have seat belts and are their use required? 1926.601(b)(9)		
Are trucks with dump bodies (beds) equipped with a positive means of support, permanently attached, and capable of being locked in position to prevent accidental lowering of the body (bed of truck) while maintenance or inspection work is being done? 1926.601(b)(10)		
Are operating levers on dump trucks equipped with latches? 1926.601(b)(11)		
Are tail gate handles on dump trucks arranged to keep operator clear? 1926.601(b)(12)		
Are vehicles in use inspected at the beginning of each shift to assure that all parts, equipment, and accessories affecting safety operations are free of defects? 1926.601(b)(14)		
Material handling equipment: Are seat belts provided on all earth-moving equipment except those not equipped with ROPS and those designed for a stand up operation? 1926.602(a)(2)(i) <i>*Note: See Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS).</i>		
Does all bi-directional earthmoving equipment have a horn in operable condition? 1926.602(a)(9)(i)		
Is all earthmoving or compacting equipment with an obstructed rear view equipped with an operable backup alarm or used only with an observer? 1926.602(a)(9)(ii)		
Are all high lift rider industrial trucks equipped with overhead guards? 1926.602(c)(1)(v)		
Powered Industrial Trucks: Are all powered industrial truck operators trained in accordance with 1926.602(d)?		
Are all powered industrial trucks equipped with inspection data plate or tag? Does each industrial truck possess working brakes, steering mechanisms, control mechanisms, warning devices, lights, overhead lift devices, and guards and safety devices? 1926.602(c)(1)(vi) <i>Note: ANSI B56.1-2009 Section 7.5.2</i>		
Site clearing: Is all equipment used in site clearing operations equipped with proper rollover protection? 1926.604(a)(2)		
Marine operations and equipment: Is a ramp of adequate strength, with side boards, well maintained and properly secured or a safe walkway provided in such a way that employees are able to step safely to or from a wharf, float, barge, or river towboat,? 1926.605(b)(1) and (2)		

**Note: Many of these vehicles must have ROPS, but don't.*

Excavations

ITEM	YES	NO
General requirements: Are all surface encumbrances that may create a hazard removed or supported as necessary to safeguard employees? 1926.651(a)		
Have all underground utility installations been located? 1926.651(b)(1), (2), and (3)		
In trenches 4 feet deep or more, are stairways, ladders, or ramps located so that travel to them is no more than 25 feet? 1926.651(c)(2)		
Are employees exposed to vehicular traffic wearing warning vests made of reflectorized or high visibility material. 1926.651(d)		
Is a warning system such as barricades, hand or mechanical signals or stop logs used when mobile equipment approaches the edge of the excavation? 1926.651(f)		
Are testing and controls used to prevent exposure to hazardous atmospheres? 1926.651(g)		
Are excavated or other materials or equipment kept at least 2 feet from the edge of the excavations? 1926.651(j)(2) If not, are restraining devices of sufficient strength used?		
Is the excavation inspected prior to work and as needed by a competent person? 1926.651(k)(1)		
Requirements for protective systems: Are employees in an excavation 5 feet deep or more, or with the potential for cave in, protected by an adequate protective system? 1926.652(a)(1) <i>Note: See appendices A, B, C, D, E, and F to this standard</i>		

Concrete, and Masonry Construction

ITEM	YES	NO
General requirements: Is all protruding reinforcing steel, onto or into which employees could fall, guarded to eliminate the hazard of impalement? 1926.701(b)		
Requirements for equipment and tools: Do powered, rotating-type concrete trowels, that are manually guided, have a control switch that automatically shuts off if the operator's hands are removed from handles? 1926.702(c)		
Are respirators provided for employees who engage in sandblasting operations?		
Are enclosed spaces adequately ventilated when using gasoline powered concrete cutters, buggies, and trowels?		
Are employees wearing steel-toe boots when handling concrete block?		
Is proper personal protective equipment (PPE) provided for employees engaged in cutting brick, block, or when using acid to clean brick?		
Are employees prohibited from riding concrete buckets? 1926.701(d)		
Is a lock-out/tag-out procedure in use for any machinery where inadvertent operations could cause injury? 1926.702(j)(1)		
Requirements for cast-in place concrete: Is all form work for cast-in-place concrete designed, fabricated, erected, supported, braced, and maintained so that it will support without failure all loads that may be reasonably anticipated? 1926.703(a)(1)		
Are cement mixers guarded properly?		
Is erected shoring equipment inspected immediately prior to, during and immediately after concrete placement? 1926.703(b)(3)		
Are forms and shores left in place until employer determines that the concrete can support its weight and superimposed loads? 1926.703(e)(1)		
Requirements to precast concrete: Are precast concrete wall units, structural framing, and tilt-up wall panels supported to prevent overturning and collapse until permanent connections are made? 1926.704(a)		

Requirements for lift-slab construction operations: Are lift-slab operations designed and planned by a qualified professional engineer or architect? Do designs and plans include prescribed method of erection? 1926.705(a)		
Does jacking equipment have a safety factor of 2.5? 1926.705 (d)		
Is the maximum number of manually controlled jacks on one slab limited to fourteen? 1926.705(j)		
Are jacking operations synchronized to insure even and uniform lifting? 1926.705(g)		
Are only those employees required for jacking and to secure slabs permitted under slab during jacking? 1926.705(k)(1)		
Requirements for masonry construction: Is a limited access zone established prior to constructing a masonry wall? 1926.706(a)		
Are all masonry walls over eight feet in height braced or supported to prevent collapse? 1926.706(b)		

Steel Erection

ITEM	YES	NO
Approval to begin Steel erection: Has the controlling contractor provided in writing to the steel erector that the concrete has cured properly before steel erection begins and any repairs, replacements and modifications were conducted within accordance to 1926.755(b)? 1926.752(a)		
Site layout: Has the controlling contractor provided and maintained adequate access roads inside the construction site; keeping them, properly graded, drained, and firm? 1926.752(c)		
Hoisting and Rigging: Are cranes being inspected before each shift by a competent person? 1926.753(c)(1)		
Is a Qualified Rigger inspecting the rigging prior to each shift? 1926.753(c)(2)		
Is the headache ball or hook used to transport personnel? 1926.753(c)(3)		
Are routes for suspended loads preplanned to ensure that no employee is required to work directly below a suspended load? 1926.753(d)(1)		
Structural Steel Assembly: Are fully planked or decked floors or nets maintained within two stories or 30 feet, whichever is less, directly under any erection work being performed? 1926.754 (b)(3)		
Are roof and floor holes and openings decked over? Are metal decking holes and openings not being cut until immediately prior to being permanently filled? 1926.754(e)(2)		
Are roof and floor opening covers designed to withstand at least twice the weight of employees, equipment , and materials that may be imposed upon it? Are they secured to prevent displacement? Are they marked with the word "HOLE" or "COVER"? 1926.754(e)(3)		
Column Anchorage: Are all columns anchored by a minimum of four anchor bolts? 1926.755(a)		
Systems-Engineered Metal Buildings: Are both ends of all steel joists or cold formed joists fully bolted or welded to the support structure before releasing hoisting cables, allowing employees on the joist, or allowing construction loads on the joists? 1926.758(f)		
Falling Object Protection: Are all materials, equipment and tools, which aren't in use while aloft secured against accidental displacement? Is overhead protection provided for people below? 1926.759		
Fall Protection: Are employees engaged in steel erection activities on a walking and working surface with unprotected sides or edges more than 15 feet above a lower level protected by guardrails, safety nets or personal fall arrest systems? 1926.760 (a) (1)		

Have perimeter safety cables been installed at the final interior and exterior perimeters of floors as soon as the metal decking is installed? 1926.760(a)(2)		
Is each Connector protected from fall hazards of more than two stories or 30 feet above a lower level, whichever is less? Have they Completed connector training in accordance with 1926.761? Are they provided with a personnel fall arrest system at heights over 15 and up to 30 feet? 1926.760(b)		
If a controlled decking zone is used, have all employees working in the CDZ completed CDZ training in accordance with 1926.761? 1926.760(c)(4)		
Is there more than 3,000 square feet of unsecured decking in the CDZ? 1926.760(c)(5)		
Training: Has appropriate training been provided for all employees exposed to fall hazards? 1926.761(b)		
Has special training been provided to employees engaged in multiple lift rigging, Connector procedures and Controlled Decking Zone Procedures? 1926.761(c)		

Underground Construction, Caissons, Cofferdams, and Compressed Air

ITEM	YES	NO
Underground construction: Are safe means of access and egress provided and maintained to all working places? 1926.800(b)(2)		
Is a check-in and check-out system used that will provide positive identification of every employee underground? Is an accurate record and location of the employees kept on the surface? 1926.800(c)		
Are emergency evacuation plans and procedures developed and made known to employees? 1926.800(d)(10)		
Are Bureau of Mines approved self-rescuers available to equip each employee near the advancing face and on haulage equipment and other areas where employees may be trapped by smoke or gas? 1926.800(g)(2)		
Is a maximum of one days supply of diesel fuel stored underground? 1926.800(m)(3)		
Is gasoline prohibited from being taken, stored, or used underground? 1926.800(m)(5) Are Acetylene and liquefied petroleum gas only allowed for welding or hot work in accordance with Subpart J and applicable parts of 1926.800?		
Are enclosed metal cages used to raise and lower persons in the shaft? 1926.800(t)(4)(iii)		
Caissons: Are employers who expose employees to compressed air working environments complying with the requirements contained in 1926.803? 1926.801(f)		
Cofferdams: At cofferdams, are warning signals for evacuation of employees in case of emergency developed and posted? 1926.802(b)		
Compressed Air: Is a competent person present at all times who is designated and representing the employer, who is familiar with all requirements of this subpart and is responsible for full compliance with this and other applicable subparts? 1926.803(a)(1)		

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Demolition

ITEM	YES	NO
Preparatory operations: If employees are exposed to the hazard of falling through wall openings, are the openings protected to a height of approximately 42 inches? 1926.850(g)		
If debris is dropped through holes in the floor without chutes, is the area onto which the material is dropped completely enclosed with barricades at least 42 inches high and at least 6 feet back from the projected edge of the opening above? 1926.850(h)		
Are all floor openings, not used as material drops, equipped with a properly secured cover that will support any load which may be imposed? 1926.850(i)		
Stairs, passageways, and ladders: Are all stairs, passageways, ladders, and incidental equipment covered by this section periodically inspected and maintained in a clean safe condition? 1926.851(b)		
Chutes: Is any area where material is dropped outside the exterior walls of the structure effectively protected? 1926.852(a)		
Manual removal of floors: Are workers engaged in razing the steel after floor arches are removed protected by planking as required in 1926.855(b)? 1926.858(a)		
Mechanical demolition: Are continuous inspections made by a competent person as work progresses to detect hazards from weakened or deteriorated floors or walls or loosened materials? 1926.859(g)		
Has employer made provisions for the removal of lead containing materials, asbestos, or any other hazardous materials or chemicals prior to the onset of demolition operations?		

Blasting and Use of Explosives

ITEM	YES	NO
General provisions: Are only authorized and qualified persons permitted to handle explosives 1926.900(a)		
Are smoking, firearms, matches, open flame lamps and other fires, flame or heat producing devices, and sparks prohibited in or near explosive magazines and while explosives are being handled, transported, or used? 1926.900(b)		
Is an inventory and use record of all explosives maintained by the employer? 1926.900(d)		
Are explosives not in use kept in a locked magazine? 1926.900(d)		
Are precautions taken to prevent accidental discharge of electric blasting caps from current induced by radar, radio transmitters, lighting, adjacent power lines, dust storms and other sources of extraneous electricity? 1926.900(k)		
Surface transportation of explosives: Is every vehicle or conveyance used for transporting explosives marked on both sides, front, and rear with placards reading "EXPLOSIVES" in red letters not less than 4 inches high on white background? 1926.902(h)		
Are motor vehicles transporting explosives always attended? 1926.902(k)		
Storage of explosives and blasting agents: Are explosives and related materials stored in approved facilities? 1926.904(a) <i>Note: See Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms regulations contained in 27 CFR part 56, Commerce in Explosives.</i>		
Are blasting caps, electric blasting caps, detonating primers, and primed cartridges stored in separate magazines from explosives or blasting agent? 1926.904(b)		
Loading of explosives or blasting agents: Is tamping done only with wood rods or plastic tamping poles without exposed metal parts except for non-sparking metal connections of jointed poles? 1926.905(c)		

Use of safety fuse: Is the so-called “drop fuse” method of dropping or pushing a primer or any explosive with a lighted fuse prohibited? 1926.907(k)		
Is a loud warning signal given by the blaster in charge before that blast is fired? 1926.909(b)		

Power Transmission and Distribution

ITEM	YES	NO
General requirements: Are electric equipment and lines considered energized until determined to be de-energized by test or other appropriate methods or means?		
Does the employer ensure each employee receives appropriate training and retraining for the purpose of acquiring the necessary knowledge, skills and proficiency? 1926.50(c)? 1926.950(b)		
Medical Services and First Aid: Does the employer provide medical services and first aid? 1926.50; 1926.951(b)		
Mechanical Equipment: Are extra precautions taken according to 1026.959(d)(3) if operation of equipment could become energized?		
Enclosed Spaces: Does the employer ensure appropriate training for entrants and attendants and the use of safe work procedures for entry into, and work in, enclosed spaces and for rescue of employees from such spaces? 1926.953(b); 1026.953(c)		
Grounding for protection of employees: When attaching grounds, is the ground end attached first and the other end attached and removed using insulated tools or other suitable devices? 1926.962(f)(1)		
Underground lines: When working on buried cable or a cable in manholes, is metallic sheath continuity maintained by or treated as energized? 1926.965(h)(2)(i)		

Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS); Overhead Protection

ITEM	YES	NO
Rollover protective structures (ROPS) for material handling equipment: Are all rubber tired, self-propelled scrapers, rubber-tired front end loaders, wheel type agricultural and industrial tractors, crawler tractors, crawler type loaders, and motor graders (with or without attachments) equipped with rollover protective structures? 1926.1000(a)(1) <i>*Note: Not required if the above equipment was manufactured before July 1969. See Motor Vehicles, Mechanized Equipment, and Marine Operations: Material handling equipment.</i>		
Do ROPS meet minimum performance criteria detailed in these standards? 1926.1001 and 1926.1002 <i>Note: Check with Office of OSHA Standards</i>		

Stairways and Ladders

ITEM	YES	NO
General requirements: Is a ladder or stairway provided at all personnel points of access where there is a break in elevation of 19 inches or more? 1926.1051(a)		
Is there always at least one clear point of access between levels of a building or structure? 1926.1051(a)(3)&(4)		
Stairways: Is each stairway having four or more risers or rising more than 30 inches equipped with: (a) at least one handrail; and (b) at least one stairrail system along each unprotected side or edge? 1926.1052(c)(1)		
Are the unprotected sides and edges of stairway landings provided with a guardrail system? 1926.1052(c)(12)		
Ladders: Are ladder rungs, cleats, and steps parallel, level, and evenly spaced when the ladder is positioned for use? 1926.1053(a)(2)		
Does each stepladder have a metal spreader or locking device? 1926.1053(a)(8)		
Do portable ladders used for access to an upper landing surface have side rails that extend at least 3 feet above the landing? 1926.1053(b)(1)		
Do ladders that are used where the employee or the ladder could contact exposed energized parts have nonconductive side rails? 1926.1053(b)(12) (see 1926.951(c)(1) for exception)		
Are ladders periodically inspected by a competent person? 1926.1053(b)(15)		
Are portable ladders with structural defects marked as defective and withdrawn from service? 1926.1053(b)(16)		
Training requirements: Have all employees been trained to recognize hazards related to ladders and stairways and procedures to be followed? 1926.1060(a)		

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Toxic and Hazardous Substances

ITEM	YES	NO
<p>Asbestos: Has a determination been made as to whether or not building contains Asbestos Containing Materials (ACM = Greater than 1% Asbestos) or Presumed Asbestos Containing Materials (PACM)? 1926.1101</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Was the building/structure constructed prior to 1980? Does it contain materials such as thermal system insulation (TSI), surfacing materials, floor tile, roofing materials, gaskets, and/or drywall/plaster? Is the material ACM? [Has a survey been performed to determine if materials in question are ACM?]</p> <p>If no survey has been performed, and the building is older than 1980, then above mentioned materials are PACM.</p> <p>NEXT, determine “class” of ACM work:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Class I = work activities involving removal of TSI or surfacing materials. Class II = any ACM other than TSI or surfacing material [floor tile, roofing, etc.] Class III = maintenance work where ACM may be disturbed. Class IV = maintenance/custodial activities where employees may contact but NOT DISTURB ACM.</p> <p>Once the class of ACM work is determined, a complete copy of 1926.1101 should be obtained and consulted to determine the specific requirements related to the specific class of ACM work. Below is a list of general requirements applicable to all classes of ACM work:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Has a regulated area been established? 1926.1101(e) Has an exposure assessment/personal air sampling been performed to determine degree of employee exposure? 1926.1101(f) Is a “competent person” who has an appropriate level of training to supervise the class of ACM work being performed been designated? 1926.1101(e)(6) and (o) Have appropriate respirators and practices been implemented? 1926.1101(h) Has protective clothing (coveralls, head covers) been provided for employees to wear? 1926.1101(i) Are Hygiene facilities and practices appropriate to the class of ACM work and size of Job (Less than or Greater than 25 linear or 10 square feet)? 1926.1101(j) Are asbestos hazards communicated to affected employees and to other contractors by means of signs, labeling, and exchange of information concerning the work being done involving ACM? 1926.1101 (d) and (k) Is training appropriate for class of ACM work provided? 1926.1101(k) Has a medical surveillance program been made available to affected employees? 1926.1101(m) Have appropriate housekeeping practices such as the use of HEPA filtered vacuuming equipment to collect ACM dust and placing ACM wastes/debris into impermeable, labeled, and sealed containers been established? 1926.1101(l)</p>		

Cadmium: The following is a list of potential construction activities which are covered under this standard: 1926.1127

Wrecking, demolishing, or salvage of structures where cadmium is present.

Use of paints/coating materials which contain cadmium (consult SDS of material in question).

Cutting, brazing, grinding, welding, or abrasive blasting on surfaces coated with cadmium containing paints.

Welding/cutting cadmium plated materials or welding, brazing, or soldering using cadmium containing alloys.

Electrical work involving cadmium; Cadmium welding electrical grounding, using cadmium coated conduit (refer to SDS).

Actions to be taken once determination of a potential cadmium exposure hazard has been made:

Has personal air monitoring been performed to determine level of employee exposure to cadmium in air (eight-hour time weighted average,)? 1926.1127(d)
Is exposure > 2.5ug/m3, eight-hour TWA (action level)?

If yes, then the employer must:

Provide medical surveillance program in accordance with 1926.1127(l).

Provide training program(s) to affected employees and inform them of the potential hazards associated with over exposure to cadmium in accordance with 1926.1127(m)(4).

Is exposure > PEL (5ug/m3, eight-hour TWA)?

Has a regulated area been established? 1926.1127(e)

Have feasible engineering controls and work practice controls (i.e. local exhaust ventilation, product substitution) and a written compliance program been implemented as required? 1926.1127(f)

Are appropriate respirators provided and are appropriate practices governing the use of respirators implemented? 1926.1127(g)

Are hygiene facilities such as change rooms, showers, and hand washing facilities provided and required to be used by employees? 1926.1127(j)

Is protective work clothing (coveralls, head covers) provided? 1926.1127(i)

Are employees prohibited from eating, drinking, smoking, or applying cosmetics in areas where employees are exposed to cadmium? 1926.1127(j)(4)

Other general requirements pertaining to employee exposure to cadmium:

For welding/brazing involving cadmium based metals, cadmium plated metals, coated with cadmium containing paint, local exhaust ventilation and/or air-line respirators (depending on exposure level) are used?

Use of high speed saws/abrasive equipment prohibited, unless equipped with engineering controls to eliminate emissions.

Use of abrasive blasting (use of compressed air) as means of removing cadmium containing coatings is prohibited, unless engineering controls such as containment of dusts (negative air containment systems) and use of respiratory protective equipment which is specifically approved for abrasive blasting.

1926.1127(f)(2) and (k)(6)

Silica: The following are examples of activities that may be covered by this standard:
1926.1153

Exposures from certain activities using concrete, brick, block, rock, and stone products such as

- chipping,
- cutting,
- sawing,
- drilling,
- grinding,
- sanding,
- crushing

If exposure is not anticipated to remain below the action level (25 ug/m³ TWA) , the employer must do the following:

Develop and implement a written exposure control plan in accordance with 1926.1153(g)

Take adequate steps to control and limit silica exposure
(Use either specified or alternative control methods)

Specified Controls 1926.1153(c) :

Fully and properly implement Table 1. 1926.1153(c)(1)

Implement any additional measures per 1926. 1153(c) (2)

Alternative Exposure Controls (required if Table 1 not used) 1926.1153(d):

Limit silica exposure to PEL (50ug/m³ TWA)

Assessment of silica exposure per 1926.1153(d)(2)

Determine and Implement Methods of compliance to reduce exposure to PEL or as low as possible (1926.1153(d)(3):

Engineering controls (integrated wet methods, ventilation)

Work Practice controls

Supplement Engineering and work practice controls with respirators whenever the PEL is not achievable.

Comply With 1910.134

Provide medical surveillance as required based upon individual respirator use of 30 or more days a year in accordance with 1926.1153(h)

Communicate silica hazards to employees .1926.1153(i)

Hazard Communication: Comply with 1910.1200

Provide Information and Training per 1926.1153i(2)

Make a copy of the OSHA Silica standard available to employees

Implement acceptable housekeeping methods that minimize the generation of silica exposures in accordance with 1926.1153(f)

Generate and keep records in accordance with 1926.1153(j)

Confined Spaces in Construction

Item	YES	NO
General Requirements: Has each employer had a competent person identify all confined spaces its personnel may work in? 1926.1203 (a)		
Has the competent person evaluated each confined space, or as necessary due to changes to a previously evaluated confined space, reevaluated each confined space, to determine if any are permit required confined spaces? 1926.1203(a), 1926.1203(f)		
If Permit Spaces are present, have employees been informed by posting danger signs or equally effective means? 1926.1203(b)(1)		
Has the employer who identified permit spaces informed the controlling contractor (such as the general contractor) and authorized employee representatives of the existence and location of, and danger posed by, each permit space? 1926.1203(b)(2)		
Will employees be allowed to enter Permit Spaces? If NO, have effective measures been taken to prevent employees from entering Permit spaces? 1926.1203(c)		
If an employer allows employees to enter Permit Spaces, has a written Permit Space Program, complying with 1926.1204, been developed and implemented at the construction site? 1926.1203(d) As needed for each permit space, has all equipment necessary for safe entry operations been provided, maintained and in use?1926.1204(d) Have all procedures and equipment for summoning and providing rescue and emergency services by authorized personnel been developed and provided? 1926.1204(i)		
Permitting Process: Has the employer developed and trained personnel on the permit process, completion and retention of entry permits in accordance with 1926.1204(j), 1926.1205, 1926.1206 and 1926.1207? Are procedures for assuring the availability of rescue and emergency services by authorized personnel implemented prior to authorizing entry?		
Has the employer consulted affected employees when developing and implementing all aspects of the permit space program? 1926.1212		
Has training been provided and resulted in employee proficiency in the performance of their respective duties and the use of all equipment necessary for safe entry operations? 1926.1207(c), 1926.1208, 1926.1209, and 1926.1210		
Have training records been generated and maintained? 1926.1207(d)		

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