



"Carpenters have a higher rate of injuries and illnesses than the national average. The most common injuries include muscle strains from lifting heavy materials, falls from ladders, and cuts from sharp objects and tools."

*Bureau of Labor Statistics  
Occupational Outlook Handbook  
2014-2015 Edition*

ABC can help you protect your employees and your bottom line by training your employees on how to recognize and avoid unsafe conditions in the workplace.

**Contact us today to find out more!**



S · BEST SAFETY PRACTICES SERIES · BE

**CARPENTRY**

SERIES · BEST SAFETY PRACTICES SERIE

Safety is #1 with Associated Builders and Contractors. We offer these best practices to help you Increase Productivity by recognizing and avoiding unsafe conditions in the workplace.

**Call today to find out more!**



**OSHA 10 & 30 Hr Outreach Training**

The OSHA 10 & 30 Hour Outreach Training Program for the Construction Industry provides voluntary training for workers and employers on the recognition, avoidance, abatement and prevention of safety and health hazards in the workplaces of the construction industry. Through this program, entry-level workers may attend the 10-hour class, while supervisors or workers with some safety responsibility may participate in the 30-hour. These classes provide information regarding workers' rights, employer responsibilities, and how to file a complaint. Through this program, OSHA helps to ensure workers are more knowledgeable about workplace hazards and their rights while contributing to our nation's productivity.



**CONSTRUCTION  
EDUCATION  
FOUNDATION**

[www.ovcef.org](http://www.ovcef.org)



[www.midamericaosha.org](http://www.midamericaosha.org)



**Ohio Valley Chapter**

[www.ovabc.org](http://www.ovabc.org)

**1 PPE** - Understand Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) recommendations and requirements for use. Tool manufacturers may have different PPE requirements than specified in the OSHA regulations.

**2 Guarding** - All power tools with rotating/reciprocating parts are equipped with guards. These guards must remain in place while the tool is in use.



**3 Cords** - Most power tools come with double insulated cords, which do not require a separate ground. In either case, GFCI's are required to be used with these tools.

**4 Fall Protection** - Fall Protection is another significant concern for the Carpentry trade. The OSHA fall protection height



of 6' is enforced in construction, whether commercial or residential applications. Personal fall protection equipment should be the last resort. The use of guardrails, aerial lifts, scissor lifts, scaffolding, etc. need to be evaluated for each task in order to give workers a safe platform to work from.

**5 Lifting** - The Carpentry trade is often tasked with moving, staging and storing building materials. Proper lifting techniques and co-worker assistance, or the use of material handling equipment, should be used at all times to prevent injuries, such as strains/sprains, lacerations, etc.



**6 Saws** - Workers are not to put any body parts near rotating/reciprocating parts of tools, i.e. table saws. There are certain tasks that may require the worker to push materials through a saw blade. In any case where this hazard applies, workers should use a device, i.e. separate piece of wood, to move the material while keeping body parts a safe distance from rotating parts.

**7 Dust** - Manufacturers of power tools also produce dust capturing equipment that can be attached to the power tools, when applicable, in order to reduce fugitive dust emissions and assist with better housekeeping practices.

**8 Asbestos and Lead** - Structures built prior to 1980 are known to have the potential to contain asbestos and lead hazards. Carpenters should have, at a minimum, asbestos and lead awareness training to ensure that workers understand how to recognize these hazards and how to properly handle them.

**9 Silica** - Silica hazards may also be present. Silica dust is generated, primarily, when saw cutting and demolishing concrete floors and structures. Masonry work also has the potential to contain silica hazards. As with asbestos and lead, workers should be provided silica awareness training.

