PRE-STEEL ERECTION MEETING

The following safety regulations and considerations were reviewed during the meeting:

- ☐ Crane notification, permits, PE survey letter, and Crane Inspections
- ☐ Licensing information for Master Rigger and Crane operator
- ☐ All applicable permits such as DOB and DOT permits.
  - ☐ Crane logistics plan; requirements for proper staging of materials (steel shake out locations).
  - ☐ Site Layout: Contractor is to supply flagmen at construction gate when vehicles enter or exit or other operations that may affect the public. Work is to be coordinated with consideration to the school's arrival and departure schedule. Adequate access roads into and through the site for the safe delivery and movement of derricks, cranes, trucks, other necessary equipment, and the material to be erected and means and methods for pedestrian and vehicular control. Exception: this requirement does not apply to roads outside of the construction site. A firm, properly graded, drained area, readily accessible to the work with adequate space for the safe storage of materials and the safe operation of the erector's equipment.

It was discussed and agreed upon by all in attendance that the structural steel erection/crane operations will not be permitted to take place over workers.

Erection is to be performed in a manner that prevents the above from occurring.

The load is not to be released from hoisting line until member is secured with not less than two bolts at each connection point.

Tag lines are to be used on all loads.

Proper Containers are to be used for all fasteners when aloft (plastic buckets are not permitted).

Requirements of the OSHA 1926 Subpart "R" Steel Erection standard reviewed with all personnel as follows:

☐ Written notification on the Concrete in the footings, piers and walls to meet 75 % of the intended minimum compressive design strength or sufficient strength to support the loads imposed during steel erection

☐ **Pre-planning of overhead hoisting operations.** All hoisting operations in steel erection shall be pre-planned to ensure that the requirements of § 1926.753(d) are met.

☐ **Site-specific erection plan.** Where employers elect, due to conditions specific to the site, to develop alternate means and methods that provide employee protection in accordance with § 1926.753(c)(5), § 1926.757(a)(4) or § 1926.757(e)(4), a site- specific erection plan shall be developed by a qualified person and be available at the work site. Guidelines for establishing a site-specific erection plan are contained in Appendix A to Subpart R.

☐ Means and methods of providing overhead protection for all individuals. The Contractor must maintain all vertical netting, and canopies are to be provided at points of egress to the ground floor. The Contractor is to prevent access to areas with overhead concerns using fencing, barricades, catch platforms or any other method necessary to provide overhead protection for all.

☐ Discussed proper storage and use of O2, acetylene, LPG and flammable liquids. Must have fire department permits. Welders are to be certified.

☐ Reviewed all PPE requirements for workers - minimum head, eye, & hand protection, and proper attire.

☐ **Material handling.** Material/debris shall not be placed closer than ten feet from the perimeter edge of any elevated floor and six feet from shafts where there is no vertical structure of sufficient strength to restrain the material. No materials may be thrown down from elevated floors.

FALL PROTECTION:

☐ Decks and/or nets are to be maintained within two stories or 30 feet; whichever is less, directly under any erection being performed.

☐ All holes (2" or more in least dimension) are to be covered (2x employee weight) or protected by a GR system.

☐ Perimeter Safety Cables shall be installed at the final interior and exterior perimeters of the floors as soon as the metal decking has been installed. Consideration is to be given to the slab height when calculating stanchion height. The cable is to be netted and secured to the deck immediately following placement of the slab.

☐ All workers engaged in steel erection activities, with the exception of connectors and deck installers, shall be protected when exposed to falls greater than 15 feet (GR, PFA, SN, WL system, Position Device).

☐ Connectors/ Deck Installers: Shall be protected (as above) from falls greater than two stories or 30 feet, whichever is less.

☐ Connectors: When exposed to falls greater than 15 feet and up to 30 feet, must be provided with and wear personal fall arrest system in order to be able to tie off or provided with other means of fall protection namely the greater than 15 foot means of protection as described above.

☐ When working from a scaffold all the requirements of 1926 Subpart L & Chapter 33 of the NYC Construction Codes shall apply.

Controlled Decking Zone Procedures. Where CDZs are being used, the employer shall ensure that each employee has been provided training in the following areas:

☐ The nature of the hazards associated with work within a controlled decking zone; and

☐ The establishment, access, proper installation techniques and work practices required by § 1926.760(c) and § 1926.754(e).

☐ Each employee working at the leading edge in a CDZ shall be protected from fall hazards of more than two stories or 30 feet (9.1 m), whichever is less.

☐ Access to a CDZ shall be limited to only those employees engaged in leading edge work.

☐ The boundaries of a CDZ shall be designated and clearly marked. The CDZ shall not be more than 90 feet (27.4 m) wide and 90 (27.4 m) feet deep from any leading edge. The CDZ shall be marked by the use of control lines or the equivalent. Examples of acceptable procedures for demarcating CDZ's can be found in OSHA 1926 R Appendix D.

☐ Each employee working in a CDZ shall have completed CDZ training in accordance with § 1926.761.

☐ Unsecured decking in a CDZ shall not exceed 3,000 square feet (50 x 60 example) (914.4 m^2).

☐ Safety deck attachments shall be performed in the CDZ from the leading edge back to the control line and shall have at least two attachments for each metal decking panel.

☐ Final deck attachments and installation of shear connectors (pins) shall not be performed in the CDZ.

Criteria for fall protection equipment.

☐ Guardrail systems, safety net systems, personal fall arrest systems, positioning device systems and their components shall conform to the criteria in § 1926.502 (see Appendix G in Subpart R).

☐ Fall arrest system components shall be used in fall restraint systems and shall conform to the criteria in § 1926.502 (see Appendix G in Subpart R).

☐ Perimeter safety cables shall meet the criteria for guardrail systems in § 1926.502 (see Appendix G in Subpart R).

TRAINING

Fall hazard training. The employer shall provide a training program for all employees exposed to fall hazards. The program shall include training and instruction in the following areas:

☐ The recognition and identification of fall hazards in the work area;

☐ The use and operation of guardrail systems (including perimeter safety cable systems), personal fall arrest systems, positioning device systems, fall restraint systems, safety net systems, and other protection to be used;

☐ The correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling, and inspecting the fall protection systems to be used;

☐ The procedures to be followed to prevent falls to lower levels and through or into holes and openings in walking/working surfaces and walls; and

☐ The fall protection requirements of Subpart R.

Special training programs. In addition to the training required in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the employer shall provide special training to employees engaged in the following activities:

☐ Multiple lift rigging procedure. **NO CHRISTMAS TREEING ON SCA PROJECTS**

☐ Connector procedures. The employer shall ensure that each connector has been provided training in the following areas:

☐ The nature of the hazards associated with connecting; and

☐ The establishment, access, proper connecting techniques and work practices required by § 1926.756(c) and § 1926.760(b).

☐ **Job Hazard Analysis.** In addition to the training required, the contractor performing the steel erection must complete a thorough and detailed site-specific Job Hazard Analysis of the steel erection operations prior to starting steel erection work. The contractor shall discuss the Job Hazard Analysis with all employees involved in the steel erection operations, focusing on the anticipated hazards or exposures of the job, and the controls to be implemented to eliminate or reduce those hazards.