

Cultivate



*a safe
agricultural
workplace!*

 DEPARTMENT OF
CONSUMER
& BUSINESS
SERVICES
Oregon OSHA

About this publication

“Cultivate a safe agricultural workplace!” is an Oregon OSHA Standards and Technical Resources publication.

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Introduction

Like cultivating a crop, cultivating a safe workplace requires knowledge and commitment. This guide offers general rule-related requirements and recommendations that can help you achieve a safer workplace. We hope that these checklists will help you grow a safe and healthy work environment by:

- **Identifying hazards:** Tractors, ATVs, overhead electrical lines, ladders, confined spaces, processing machinery, and hazardous chemicals are just a few things you can find on a farm that can be involved in a workplace accident.
- **Eliminating or controlling hazards:** Eliminate hazards by using machines that have permanently attached guards, by substituting nontoxic for toxic chemicals, and by using material handling equipment to lift heavy items. Control hazards by installing point-of-operation guards and safety devices on hazardous equipment, displaying hazard warnings, and providing personal protective equipment to handle toxic chemicals.
- **Ensuring that everyone knows how to work safely and applies that knowledge on the job:** Teach workers how to protect themselves from workplace hazards, and develop an effective safety and health program which includes positive leadership that continually reinforces the importance of maintaining a safe workplace.

How to use the guide

Choose topics that apply to your workplace, and then use the checklists as reminders of ways to avoid hazards and maintain a safe workplace. Most of Oregon OSHA's requirements for agricultural employers are in Division 4 of the Oregon occupational safety and health code. Remember: This guide summarizes key parts of the rules - it doesn't replace them. If you need more information, the rule is referenced at the end of each topic.

Ergonomics

Ergonomics is the science and art of fitting the job to the worker. Back sprains and strains are the most common disabling injuries among agricultural workers. Those affected include farm workers, gardeners, laborers, and nursery workers. Common causes (risk factors) of ergonomic injuries: working above shoulder level or below knee level, doing repetitive jobs, and lifting heavy objects.

Checklist

- Employees plan and organize their work so that they handle and move items without excessive lifting, bending or twisting.
- Employees avoid lifting or doing work above shoulder level.
- Employees work in sitting positions to avoid prolonged standing or stooping.
- When doing repetitive or lengthy jobs, employees take breaks or trade tasks with other employees.
- Material handling equipment is available - such as forklifts, pallet jacks, and carts - for moving heavy or bulky items.
- Employees keep hand tools sharp so that cutting takes less effort.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

Oregon OSHA doesn't have ergonomic requirements for employers.



Posting and record keeping

You need to display information for employees about their job-safety rights and keep accurate records of their on-the-job injuries. Below are essential posting and record-keeping requirements. If a vendor offers to sell you the Oregon OSHA *Job Safety and Health* poster, don't buy it. We'll send you one at no cost. Contact the Oregon OSHA Resource Center for more information. 503-378-3272, or find it on-line, www.orosha.org.

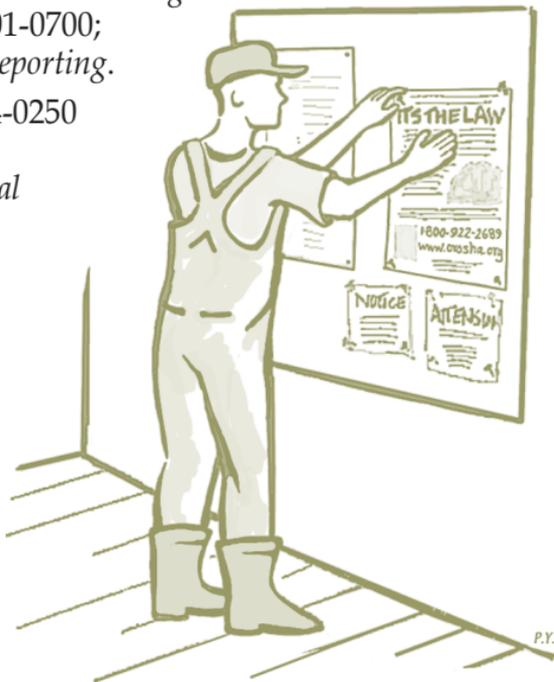
Checklist

- You display the Oregon OSHA *Job Safety and Health* poster where employees will see it.
- You display the Environmental Protection Agency *Pesticide Worker Safety* poster where employees will see it – if the employees use pesticides.
- You post the phone numbers of emergency responders where employees will see them.
- You make safety-committee-meeting minutes available to all employees – if you have 11 or more non-seasonal employees.
- You post *Field Sanitation Notices* where employees do hand labor on crops for human consumption.
- You record all injuries and illnesses that require more than first aid on the OSHA 300 form and you post it every February – if you have 11 or more employees.
- You keep copies of the *OSHA 300 form* and the *801 First Report of Injury form* for five years.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

Division 1, 437-001-0275 *Posting requirements*; 437-001-0700; *Record keeping and reporting*.

Division 4, 437-004-0250 *Safety committees*; 437-004-1305 *Medical services and first aid*; 437-004-1110 *Field sanitation for hand labor work*; 170.135 *Posted pesticide safety information*.



Safety committees and monthly safety meetings

You must either have an effective safety committee or hold effective safety meetings that bring labor and management together to promote workplace safety and health.

If employees have language barriers, you must communicate safety information in a way that's understood. This can be done by providing the information in a language employees speak, using pictures or visual aids.

Safety committee or monthly safety meetings?

- If you have 11 or more non-seasonal employees, you must have a safety committee.
- If you have 10 or fewer non-seasonal employees, you can either have a safety committee or hold monthly safety meetings.
- If you have satellite or auxiliary worksites with 10 or fewer employees, you can either have a safety committee or hold monthly safety meetings.
- If you are a labor contractor, you must have a safety committee or monthly safety meetings based on the number of employees that you direct and control.

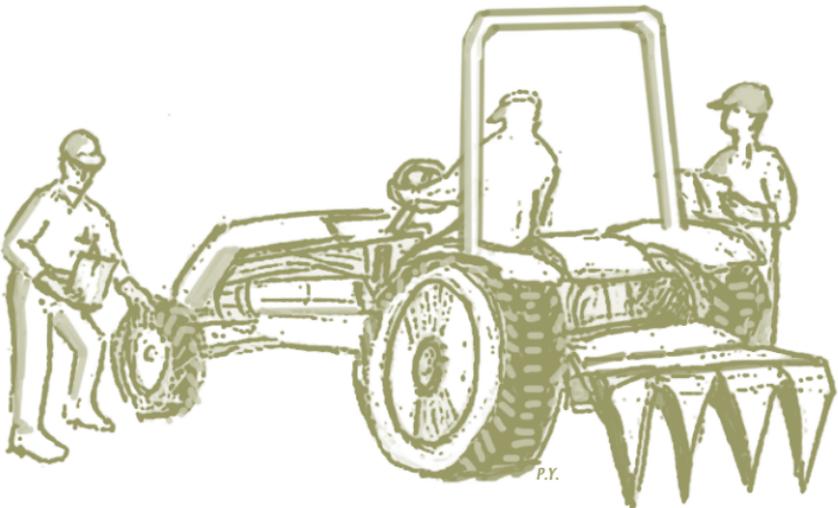
NOTE: You may choose to have a centralized safety committee if you have more than one geographic employment location and meet certain requirements that are listed in the rule.

Checklist – Safety committee

- Have at least two members on your committee if you have 20 or fewer workers. Have at least four members if you have more than 20 workers.
- Have an equal number of management-selected members and worker-selected or volunteer members. If everyone agrees, the committee may have more worker-selected or volunteer members.
- A majority of members agree on a chairperson.
- Members represent the major activities of your business, and serve at least one year, when possible.
- Safety committee members receive their regular wages to attend meetings and other safety committee functions.
- Members are trained on the committee's purpose, in hazard identification, and how to investigate accidents.
- The committee meets monthly except when quarterly workplace inspections occur.

Safety committees (continued)

- ❑ Procedures are established for quarterly safety and health inspections. Train those doing the inspections in hazard identification.
- ❑ All quarterly inspection reports are reviewed at meetings, and recommendations to eliminate identified hazards are made.
- ❑ Employees know who their safety committee representatives are, how the committee works, when it meets, and how to report safety and health concerns, accidents and near misses.
- ❑ Procedures are established for investigating all safety incidents, accidents, work-related illnesses, and fatalities. All work-related lost-time injuries must be investigated. Persons doing the investigation are trained .
- ❑ Records of meetings are kept for at least three years and include:
 - Meeting date
 - Names of attendees
 - All reports, inspections, evaluations, recommendations and management responses and
 - The date management agrees to respond to recommendations
- ❑ Safety committee recommendations are responded to within a reasonable amount of time.



Safety committees (continued)

Checklist – Monthly safety meetings

- Monthly safety meetings include all available employees, at least one management representative, and are held on company time with attendees paid their regular wage.
- Employees know when and where meetings are held, and how information is shared between management and workers.
- Employees know how to report safety and health concerns, incidents, and accidents.
- Provide employees who did not attend a meeting with the information discussed at the meeting.
- Information is presented so it is understood by all employees, and include:
 - Safety and health issues
 - Reports from quarterly inspections and from investigations of any work-related lost-time injuries
 - Opportunities for employees to ask questions, bring up safety and health concerns, and make suggestions.
- Keep meeting notes for three years and include:
 - Meeting date
 - Attendees
 - Topics discussed

NOTE: If all non-seasonal employees attend a safety meeting, you are only required to record the meeting date and a list of those who attended.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-0251 Safety Committees and Safety Meetings, **Subdivision C**

437-004-0099 General Standards, **Subdivision A**

Safety orientation for seasonal workers

A seasonal worker is one who is employed during part of a calendar year, but for no longer than 10 months.

Checklist

- ❑ Seasonal workers attend a safety orientation meeting before beginning work for the first time, and when work conditions or locations change in a way that can affect their safety or health.
- ❑ Safety awareness information is communicated in a manner that workers understand. This can be done by providing information in a language the worker speaks or by using visual aids.
- ❑ Seasonal workers receive the following information during orientation:
 - The Oregon OSHA publication “Safe Practices when working around Hazardous Agricultural Chemicals.” Our Hazard Communication rule requires you to give a copy of this publication to every worker at their initial training.
 - Your safety and health rules for the work they do.
 - How to contact supervisors in case of accident, illness, or safety concern.
 - What to do if someone is injured and how to contact emergency services.
 - Where you post workplace safety and health information.

NOTE: These are minimum requirements. Other parts of the agriculture standard require training for certain types of work activities in addition to these general orientation requirements.

- ❑ Initial training on the EPA’s Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is provided when pesticide products labeled with “agricultural use requirements” have been used at your worksite during the 30 days prior to the worker’s first day of work, or these products will be used during the worker’s period of employment.

Safety orientation for seasonal workers (continued)

- ❑ For seasonal workers doing hand-labor operations only, the following information to meet the initial training requirements under the WPS and the Hazard Communication rule is provided.
 - The Oregon OSHA publication, “Safe Practices when working around Hazardous Agricultural Chemicals.”
 - Access to material safety data sheet (MSDS) information for the hazardous chemicals they may be exposed to.
 - Safety information required in OAR 437-004-0240.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-0240 *Safety orientation for seasonal workers, Subdivision C*

437-004-9800 *Hazard Communication, Subdivision Z*



Ladders

A ladder won't let you down when you do the following:

- Select the right ladder for the job.
- Inspect the ladder before you use it.
- Set up the ladder correctly.
- Climb and descend carefully.

Checklist

- The steps of your ladders are uniformly spaced, no more than 12 inches apart.
- The attachments and working parts of your ladders are tight and not excessively worn.
- Portable ladders have non-slip safety feet.
- Employees inspect ladders regularly.
- Employees remove damaged ladders from service and tag them, "**Dangerous, Do Not Use.**"
- Portable metal ladders have legible signs that read "**CAUTION! Do not use around electrical equipment.**"
- Employees do not use ladders that have broken or missing steps, rungs, cleats, or side rails.
- When employees use portable ladders to reach roofs, they extend the ladders at least three feet above the eave, gutter, or roofline.
- Employees are trained how to use orchard ladders safely.
- Your orchard ladders have a maximum height of 16 feet.
- There is at least seven inches of space behind the rungs of your fixed ladders for toe clearance.
- Fixed ladders that are 24 to 50 feet high have cages, wells, or climbing safety systems.
- Fixed ladders more than 50 feet high have landing platforms and cages, wells, or climbing safety systems.



What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-0340 *Portable ladders*

437-004-0350 *Orchard ladders*

437-004-0360 *Fixed ladders, Subdivision D*

Stairs

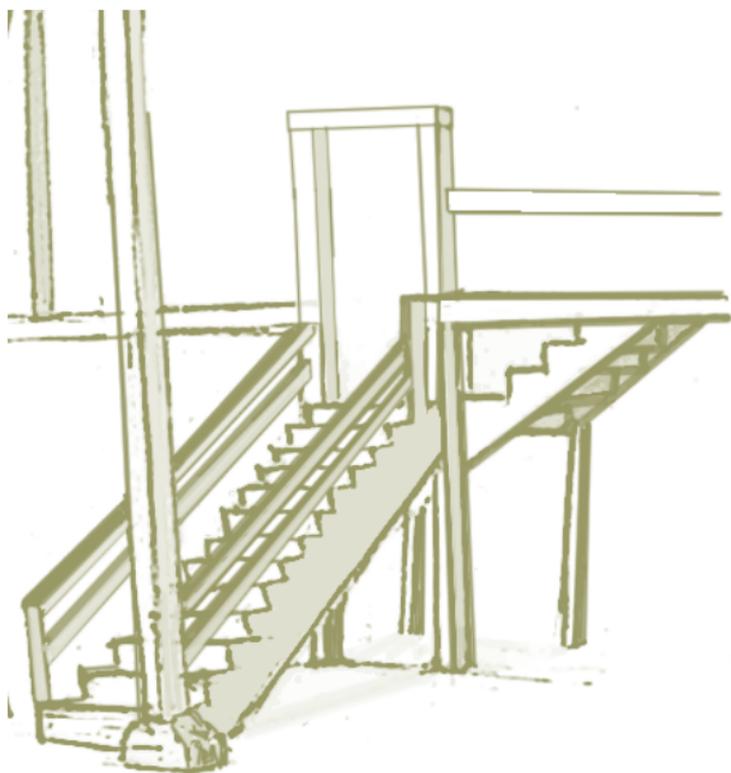
Stairs can be treacherous when they're poorly constructed or improperly maintained. The practices below ensure that the stairs you and your employees use will be safe.

Checklist

- Stairs that have four or more risers have rails on the open sides.
- Closed stairs have handrails on at least one side.
- Open sides of stair landings more than four feet above a working surface have railings.
- Stairs are at least 22 inches wide.
- Stair treads are secure and slip resistant.
- Defective stair treads are promptly repaired or replaced.
- Rise heights and tread widths are uniform within flights of stairs.
- Stairs have at least 6.5 feet of overhead clearance. Low-hanging obstructions are padded or marked with contrasting paint.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-0330 *Fixed industrial stairs*, **Subdivision D**



Working surfaces

Slips and trips are among the leading causes of falls. Clean up grease, water, and spills promptly. Wear shoes that have slip-resistant soles if you work on slippery surfaces.

Checklist

- Shop, storage, and other work areas are clean and well-lit.
- Wet surfaces are slip-resistant.
- Aisles and passageways are free of debris and at least 22 inches wide.
- There are safe walkways where forklifts and other moving vehicles operate.
- Open pits, tanks, and vats are covered or guarded.
- Overhead storage areas are strong enough to support stored items.
- Load capacities are posted on overhead storage areas built or remodeled after December 1, 1997.
- Work areas and passageways have at least 6.5 feet of headroom. Obstructions are padded or marked with contrasting paint.
- Where there are floor openings for ladders or stairs, there are railings and toeboards or covers to prevent people from stepping into the openings.
- Wall openings that drop more than four feet to a lower level are guarded with a barrier or railing.
- Working surfaces that are more than four feet above lower levels have guardrails.
- Working surfaces under which employees walk have guardrails and toeboards.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-0310 *Working surfaces*, **Subdivision D**

Exits and emergency-action plans

Employees need to know how to respond to life-threatening emergencies such as fires and exit safely from buildings such as offices and warehouses.

Checklist

- There are permanent, unobstructed exits from all work areas.
- Exit routes are planned so that employees do not pass through locked rooms or come to dead ends.
- Exits that are not level have stairs or ramps.
- Exit ways are at least 80 inches high, 28 inches wide, and well lit.
- Exit doors open easily from the inside without keys or special tools.
- All exits have exit signs.
- Signs point to exits that are not obvious or easily seen.
- Doors, passageways, or stairways that are not exits but could be mistaken for them are marked "NOT AN EXIT."
- You have a written emergency-action plan if you employ 11 or more permanent workers.
- The emergency-action plan includes the names of essential employees and procedures for reporting emergencies, shutting down critical equipment, and summoning emergency responders.
- Employees know about the emergency-action plan and what they must do during an emergency.
- There is an alarm system for alerting employees to an emergency.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

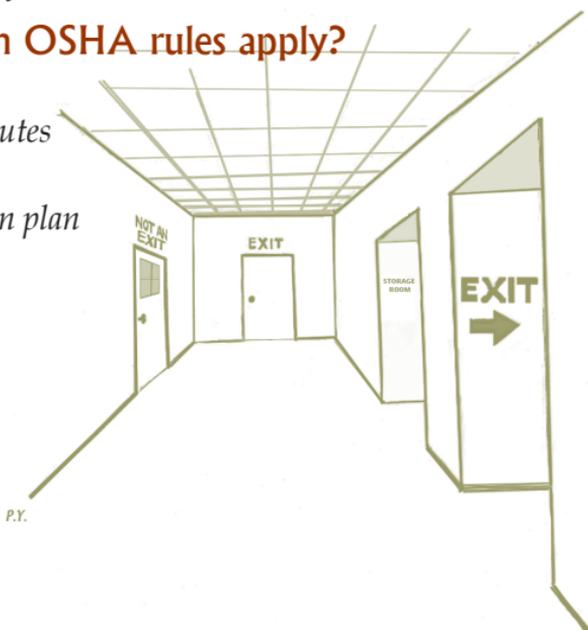
437-004-0405

Exits and exit routes

437-004-0450

Emergency action plan

Subdivision F



Noise

Many kinds of modern agricultural equipment expose workers to noise above safe levels. Prolonged exposure to noise above 85 dB without hearing protection may cause permanent hearing loss.

Checklist

- You have a hearing conservation program covering employees who are exposed to noise levels equal to or greater than 85 dB over an 8-hour period.
- Employees are provided with hearing protectors – plugs or muffs – in areas where noise levels exceed 85 dB.
- Employees are properly fitted and taught how to use their hearing protectors.
- Employees who are exposed to continuous noise above 85 dB receive annual audiometric tests.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-0630 *Noise exposure*

Subdivision G



Flammable and combustible liquids

Improperly handling and storing gasoline, diesel fuel, and other flammables or combustibles (such as solvents, paint thinners, and naphtha) can cause fires and explosions. Reduce the risk by following the practices below and by keeping fuel storage facilities in good condition.

Checklist

- Employees use appropriate tanks and containers for storing and handling flammable and combustible liquids.
- Flammable- and combustible-liquid containers clearly identify their contents and display the warning **"FLAMMABLE! KEEP FIRE AND FLAME AWAY."**
- Emergency shut-off switches and circuit breakers for fuel pumps are clearly identified and easily accessible.
- "NO SMOKING"** signs are posted at gasoline and diesel pumps.
- Employees shut off internal combustion engines (except diesel engines) when they refuel them.
- Employees store all flammable liquids in closed containers.
- Bulk drums of Class 1 flammable liquids are grounded and bonded to receiving containers when the liquids are dispensed.
- Storage rooms for flammable and combustible liquids have mechanical or gravity ventilation.
- Storage cabinets contain no more than 60 gallons of Class I and II liquids.
- Storage cabinets for flammable and combustible liquids have signs that read: **"FLAMMABLE! KEEP FIRE AWAY."**

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-0720 *Flammable and combustible liquids*

Subdivision H



Liquefied petroleum gas

Liquefied petroleum gas leaks and ruptures in tanks or lines cause fires and explosions. An LP gas tank involved in a building, trash, or tractor fire can intensify the fire or explode.

Checklist

- Systems for storing, handling, or using LP gas comply with the most current National Fire Protection Association Number 58 standard.
- LP gas tanks have metal nameplates that identify the manufacturer, weight, and pressure capacity.
- Employees keep weeds and other flammable materials at least 10 feet from LP gas tanks.
- Hoses, pumps, and LP gas tanks are protected from impacts.
- All outside LP storage tanks are secure or on firm foundations.
- Portable LP tanks are located away from stairs, exits, and ignition sources.
- Portable LP tanks are stored with their outlet valves closed.
- Employees handle and store empty portable LP tanks as if they were full.
- There is a portable fire extinguisher with a rating of 8-B, C, or higher where flammable-liquids are stored.
- Employees fuel motor vehicles and forklifts least 10 feet from masonry-walled buildings and at least 25 feet from other buildings, doors, or window openings.
- Employees shut off vehicle engines when they fuel them.
- Employees fuel motor vehicles outdoors if the vehicles have permanently mounted fuel tanks.
- All motor vehicle fuel tanks have pressure gauges and safety-relief valves.
- Employees are prohibited from smoking near LP gas containers.
- LP- and natural-gas-powered field equipment have approved tank regulators and components.
- All pipes, including plastic pipe, are approved for LP gas or natural gas use.
- Employees are prohibited from welding any part of a pressurized system.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-0780 *Storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases*, **Subdivision H**

Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is what one wears for protection against a hazard. PPE protects workers from a hazard if properly used but doesn't eliminate the hazard. If the PPE fails or is not appropriate, the wearer risks exposure. Appropriate protection depends on selecting, wearing, and using PPE properly.

Checklist

- Employees' personal protective equipment is clean and ready to use.
- Employees are prohibited from using defective or damaged personal protective equipment.
- Employees' personal protective equipment protects them from the hazards to which they are exposed.
- Employees' personal protective equipment fits them and doesn't restrict their movements.
- Employees use appropriate fall protection when they work on unguarded surfaces more than 10 feet above a lower level or at any height above dangerous equipment.
- Employees inspect lifelines, safety harnesses, and lanyards before they use them.
- Lifelines, safety harnesses, and lanyards have a breaking strength of 5,000 pounds.
- Employees are prohibited from wearing loose clothing and are required to tie back their long hair when they work near moving machinery.
- Employees immediately remove clothing contaminated by corrosive or toxic substances and do not wear it until it has been cleaned.
- Employees use appropriate eye or face protection around flying particles, hazardous debris, chemicals, and gases.



Personal protective equipment (continued)

- ❑ Whenever possible, you use engineering controls to eliminate harmful dusts, sprays, mists, or fumes.
- ❑ If you require employees to use respirators, you have written operating procedures that will ensure that the respirators are selected and used properly.
- ❑ Employees wear hardhats when they are exposed to falling or flying objects.
- ❑ Employees wear appropriate footwear to protect them from electrical hazards and sharp or heavy objects.
- ❑ Employees wear appropriate leggings or high boots when they are exposed to hot substances, chemicals, or brush.
- ❑ Employees wear hand protection when they are exposed to hot substances, chemicals, or sharp objects.
- ❑ Employees wear personal flotation devices when they are in boats that are underway or when they work over water on floating or unstable surfaces.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply

437-004-1005 *General requirements*

437-004-1020 *Personal fall protection*

437-004-1030 *Work clothing*

437-004-1035 *Eye and face protection*

437-004-1040 *Respiratory protection*

437-004-1050 *Head protection*

437-004-1060 *Hand and foot protection*

437-004-1070 *Working underway on water*

437-004-1075 *Working over or in water*

Subdivision I

Confined spaces

The primary danger of a confined space is the hazardous atmosphere created when materials in the space decompose and produce gases such as hydrogen sulfide, methane, ammonia, and carbon dioxide. Such gases displace or use up the oxygen in unventilated spaces, creating conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Other types of confined spaces such as grain storage bins, silos, or hoppers have unstable surfaces that can trap or bury workers.

Checklist

- Employees test the atmosphere of a confined space with a combustible gas indicator or oxygen meter immediately before they enter to ensure that the space is free of toxic gases and has sufficient oxygen.
- An employee who enters an IDLH confined space uses a supplied-air respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus, wears a safety belt and attached lifeline, and has an emergency responder stationed immediately outside the space with similar equipment.
- Employees receive training in recognizing and controlling IDLH-confined-space hazards before they enter.
- Appropriate rescue equipment is immediately available for IDLH-confined-space emergencies.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-1250
Confined and hazardous spaces

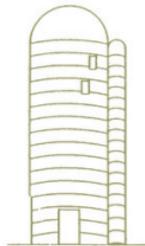
Subdivision J



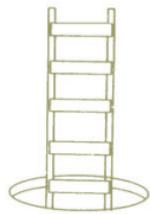
Storage Tank



Pipeline



Silo



Manhole



Digester

Farm labor housing

Agricultural labor housing and related facilities for workers who produce or harvest farm crops, must be registered with Oregon OSHA except when occupied solely by members of the same family or by five or fewer unrelated persons.

Checklist

- ❑ Contact Oregon OSHA at least 45 days before the first day of operation or occupancy of any housing and related facilities which were not previously registered.
- ❑ Call Oregon OSHA to request a free consultation visit to the housing and related facilities if they have not been registered in the previous year. Oregon OSHA will register the housing and related facilities only after a pre-occupancy consultation that finds the housing or facility to be substantially in compliance with all applicable safety and health rules in 437-004-1120.
- ❑ Renew the housing registration yearly, by contacting Oregon OSHA at least 45 days before the housing is occupied. If there were significant changes in the circumstances of the housing or facilities since the last registration, Oregon OSHA may, refer you to consultation prior to re-registering the housing and facilities.
- ❑ Display the registration certificate where employees will see it, with a translation in the language the employees speak. The certificate must clearly show the housing opening and closing dates.



NOTE: Oregon OSHA consultation and farm labor housing registration are free. Contact Oregon OSHA at (503) 378-3272 or www.orosha.org to request a consultation.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-1120 *Agricultural labor housing and related facilities*, **Subdivision J**

Field sanitation

Employers must provide basic sanitation facilities and supplies for agricultural workers who prepare, prune, plant, harvest, package, or do other field-crop hand labor. Required facilities and supplies:

- Safe drinking water and a proper way to dispense it.
- Clean toilet facilities and adequate supplies.
- Adequate hand-washing facilities, including potable water, soap, and single-use towels.

Checklist

- Potable water is available to employees who do hand-labor work in the field.
- One toilet facility and one hand-washing facility are available for every 20 employees.
- Toilet facilities have adequate ventilation, appropriate screens, and self-closing doors that latch from the inside to ensure privacy.
- The structures of stationary and portable toilets are stable and in good repair.
- Toilet facilities for more than one person have separate stalls and doors with inside latches to ensure privacy.
- Toilet seats have lids that raise so that they can be used as urinals when there are no separate urinals.
- There is enough toilet paper to meet employees' needs during each work shift.
- Toilet and hand-washing facilities are adjacent and no more than a five-minute or 1/4-mile unobstructed walk from the field work.
- A field sanitation notice is posted in the employees' native language where food crops are grown or harvested for human consumption.



What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-1110 *Field sanitation for hand labor work*

Subdivision J

Lockout and tagout

Before employees perform service or maintenance on equipment it's critical that they know whether hazardous energy could cause the equipment to start or move unexpectedly; if it could, they must know how to isolate the energy. All it takes for an accident is an employee who services equipment without considering sources or forms of hazardous energy.

Checklist

- You have a written energy-control program to protect employees who service or maintain equipment.
- Employees are trained to recognize types and sources of hazardous energy and to know how to control it.
- Employees are able to lock out all energy-isolating devices; those who can't lock out energy-isolating devices follow equally effective tagout procedures.
- Each lock that an employee uses on an energy-isolating device has a unique key or combination.
- Employees use lockout and tagout devices only for controlling hazardous energy.
- Lockout and tagout devices are easy to recognize.
- Lockout and tagout devices identify the employees who apply them.
- You review your energy-control program annually to ensure that it's effective.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-1275 *The control of hazardous energy* (lockout/tagout), **Subdivision J**



Manure lagoons

Manure lagoons can quickly take the lives of workers and would-be rescuers. Ensure that workers and children stay away from manure lagoons – even empty ones.

Checklist

- Vats or pits that are more than four feet deep and that contain manure or other hazardous materials meet at least one of the following requirements:
 - They're covered with material strong enough to support imposed loads.
 - They're protected by standard guardrails or they're protected by barriers that extend at least 42 inches above an adjacent floor.
- Manure lagoons or earthen manure storage ponds meet the following requirements:
 - They have curbs, shear rails, or other barriers if vehicles could drive or roll into them.
 - They have standard guardrails or other barriers if employees could fall into them.
- You prohibit employees from entering vats, pits, separators, or other areas that may be immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH).
- A designated competent person tests the atmosphere immediately before an employee enters a vat, pit, separator, or other hazardous area to ensure that it is free of toxic gases and is not oxygen deficient.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-1260 *Manure lagoons, storage ponds, vats, pits, and separators*, **Subdivision J**



Sanitation

You must provide basic sanitation facilities and supplies for employees who prepare, prune, plant, harvest, package, or do other field-crop hand labor:

- Safe drinking water and dispenser.
- Clean toilet facilities and supplies.
- Adequate hand-washing facilities, including potable water, soap, and single-use towels.

Checklist

- Work areas are clean.
- Floors are as dry as conditions allow.
- Where work areas are wet, there are drains, false floors, platforms, or mats on which employees can stand on to keep dry, or employees wear waterproof shoes or boots.
- Sweepings, solid or liquid wastes, refuse, and garbage are removed often enough to keep the work area sanitary.
- Work areas have potable drinking and washing water.
- Portable drinking water dispensers are sanitary, have taps, and can be closed.
- Employees are prohibited from sharing drinking cups and utensils.
- When employees eat lunch on the job, they keep away from areas that could expose them to toxic substances or other health hazards.
- Water outlets that are unsuitable for drinking have signs that read "UNSAFE-DO NOT DRINK."
- You provide the minimum number of toilets and washing facilities for employees. One toilet for 1-15 employees; two toilets for 16-35 employees; and three toilets for 36-55 employees.
- Toilets and hand-washing facilities are clean.
- Toilets have toilet paper and toilet-paper holders.
- Mobile crews who work at locations without toilet facilities have transportation available to nearby facilities.
- Work areas have hand-cleaning facilities, cold water, soap, and single-use towels.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-1105 *Sanitation*

Subdivision J

First aid and emergency medical plans

Workplace emergencies can happen at any time; to be prudent, we should prepare for them. The correct response to an emergency is better than an immediate, incorrect one.

Checklist

- You have first-aid supplies for injuries that could occur at your workplace.
- First-aid supplies are available for all employees on all shifts.
- You keep the first-aid supplies in a clearly marked container that protects them from damage, deterioration, or contamination.
- You have a plan for dealing with medical emergencies and you post it where employees can read it.
- You have transportation for moving an injured employee to an ambulance or a medical facility.
- Employees understand your emergency medical plan and their responsibilities during an emergency.
- You have a method for decontaminating employees when hazardous substances get into their eyes or on their bodies.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-1305 *Medical services and first aid*

Subdivision K



Fire protection

Agricultural workplaces are often isolated from fire services and lack water for major fires. Preparation and prevention planning are critical fire-protection activities.

Checklist

- You store combustible waste, including oily rags, in covered metal receptacles.
- Electric lights and equipment that are exposed to flammable or explosive gases, vapors, mists, or dust comply with the Oregon Electrical Specialty Code.
- Employees are prohibited from smoking or using open flames or spark-producing devices in areas for fueling, servicing fuel systems, or storing flammable and combustible liquids. You post “No Smoking or Open Flame” signs in these areas.
- You have appropriate fire extinguishers in work areas:
CLASS A: for ordinary combustible materials fires
CLASS B: for flammable liquid, gas, or grease fires
CLASS C: for energized-electrical-equipment fires
- Fire extinguishers are mounted on hangers, brackets, in cabinets, or on shelves no more than 3.5 feet above the floor if they weigh more than 40 pounds – no more than five feet above the floor if they weigh less than 40 pounds.
- Fire extinguishers are unobstructed and easy to see.
- Fire extinguishers are inspected at least yearly to ensure they are usable and fully charged.
- You have a written fire-prevention plan with procedures for controlling accumulations of flammable and combustible waste materials and reporting fires if you have 11 or more year-round employees.
- You review the fire-protection plan with new employees and inform them of fire hazards in their work areas.
- If you require employees to fight fires, you train them adequately and provide appropriate fire-fighting equipment.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-1430 *Sources of fire*

437-004-1440 *Required postings*

437-004-1450 *Extinguishers*

437-004-1460 *Fire prevention plan*

437-004-1470 *Training*

Subdivision L

Compressed air and boilers

Compressed air is extremely forceful and can dislodge particles that injure eyes and penetrate skin. Use a brush or a vacuum cleaner to clean clothing instead of compressed air.

Checklist

- Employees are prohibited from using compressed air or gas to clean clothing.
- When cleaning work areas or equipment with compressed air, employees keep the pressure below 30 psi.
- When cleaning work areas or equipment with compressed air, employees use chip guards and wear personal protective equipment.
- Piping systems and components that carry pressurized air, steam, or other pressurized substances are designed to withstand those pressures.
- You use non-metallic pipe for pressurized air or gas only if the pipe manufacturer recommends it.
- If you use PVC pipe to carry compressed air, you bury or enclose the pipe.
- Your compressors have pressure-relief valves and pressure gauges.
- Employees check the safety devices on compressed-air systems frequently.
- Before an employee repairs a compressor's pressure system, he or she bleeds off the pressure and locks out the system.
- You post signs that warn employees about compressors starting automatically.
- All high-temperature pipelines (140° F or higher) that are within seven feet of a floor or work platform are insulated to protect employees.
- Boilers and pressure vessels meet the design and operation standards in Oregon's Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Law.



What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-1505 *Air receivers and pressure systems*

437-004-1525 *Boilers and steam systems*

Subdivision M

Forklifts

Most forklift accidents involve employees who don't follow safe operating procedures, or employers who don't enforce safe work practices or don't train operators properly.

Checklist

- The shear points on all forklift loaders and similar vehicles are guarded.
- If employees operate non-electric powered forklifts in enclosed areas, the areas are well ventilated.
- Employees are prohibited from walking under or standing on the raised forks of a forklift.
- The operator is the only person permitted to ride a forklift unless the forklift is designed to accommodate another rider.
- When employees leave a forklift unattended, they lower the forks or the platform, neutralize the controls, turn the power off, and set the brakes.
- Employees shut off forklifts when they fuel them.
- Only authorized persons are permitted to repair forklifts.
- Employees safety-check forklifts before they use them and take them out of service when they are unsafe.
- You have a training program for employees who operate forklifts that meets the requirements of 437-004-1700(8).

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-1700 *Forklifts and other powered industrial trucks*

Subdivision N



Material storage

Store all flammables away from ignition sources and in appropriate containers. Use only what you need to do a job at a particular time. Store soiled, oily, or dirty rags in their own containers – not in other trash containers.

Checklist

- Employees store material so that it doesn't create a hazard.
- Stored items are stacked, blocked, or interlocked so that they are stable, secure, and won't collapse.
- Storage areas do not have tripping, fire, or explosion hazards.
- Employees store material so that it doesn't block lights, fire extinguishers or sprinklers, aisles, exits, or electrical-control panels.
- Employees store hazardous materials separately from other materials and identify them with appropriate warning signs.
- Employees remove nails from used lumber before they stack it.
- Storage areas and material handling equipment are designed, installed, and used according to manufacturer's instructions.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-1610 *General requirements*

Subdivision N



Ropes, chains, and hoists

Working under equipment is dangerous – especially hydraulically supported equipment; a load will fall if a line breaks, a valve leaks, or a control lever is moved accidentally. Make sure all safety supports are in place or that the equipment is completely blocked before working under it.

Checklist

- Employees inspect rigging and hoisting devices before they use them.
- Employees promptly remove defective rigging or hoisting devices from service.
- Employees are prohibited from tying knots in chains or slings.
- Employees are prohibited from using makeshift hooks, links, or fasteners.
- Employees use only approved factory-made attachments or fasteners.
- Hoist attachments and hooks have safety latches or safety hooks to prevent loads from lifting out of the hooks.
- Employees inspect ropes frequently.
- Employees are prohibited from using rope that shows signs of excessive wear or other defects that would reduce its rated strength below the safe working load.
- Employees are prohibited from walking or working under suspended loads.
- Employees are trained before they operate hoists.
- Cranes, hoists, and jacks have rated capacities marked so that employees see them.
- When employees raise vehicles on jacks, they block them with jack stands.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-1805 *Rope, chain, rigging, and hoists*, **Subdivision N**

Storage of pesticides and other hazardous chemicals

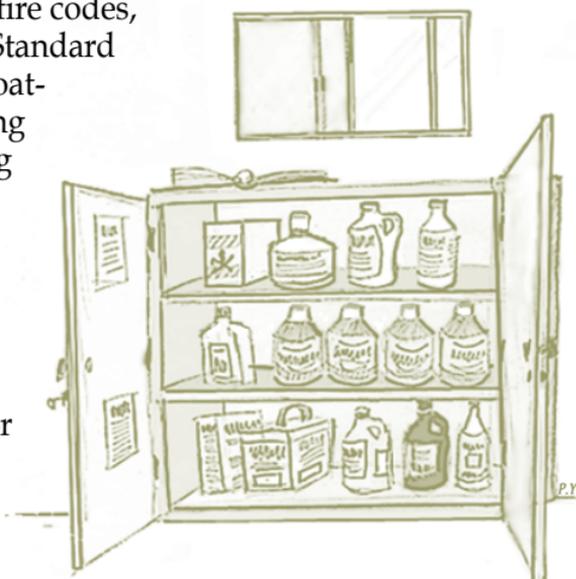
Properly storing pesticides, and other hazardous chemicals, can extend their shelf-life and protect workers and the environment. A recommended practice is to purchase only enough pesticide for a specific job or for the growing season to reduce waste and minimize the potential of storage hazards. For more information, see the Oregon OSHA fact sheet “Storage of agricultural pesticides and chemicals” at www.orosha.org

Checklist

General storage

- All pesticides and hazardous chemicals are stored according to the instructions on the container label, or in the chemical’s Safety Data Sheet.
- Incompatible hazardous chemicals are stored separately, where each area is identified with appropriate labels (e.g., herbicide, fungicide, insecticide, fertilizer, acid, base, oxidizer).
- Employees can safely access/remove pesticides and hazardous chemicals from storage areas.
- Storage areas are well-lighted, and are ventilated to prevent hazardous concentration levels.
- Local emergency responders have been notified of the location(s) of storage areas.
- Employees do not store personal protective equipment with pesticides and other hazardous chemicals.
- Signs required by local authorities are posted.
- Fire extinguishers and Safety Data Sheets are provided and safely accessible.

NOTE: Chemical storage must comply with appropriate state and local fire codes, and NFPA 34, Standard for Dipping, Coating, and Printing Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids. Please see the section on Flammable and Combustible Liquids for handling and storage information.



Storage of pesticides and other hazardous chemicals (continued)

Storing restricted-use pesticides

- Storage areas are locked to keep out unauthorized persons.
- Floors and shelves have coatings or sealants that prevent absorption of chemicals.
- Pesticides are stored separately by general category and identified with labels (e.g., herbicides, fungicides, insecticides).
- Signs required by pesticide label are posted.
- A method for containing spilled/leaked chemicals within the storage area is in place.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

Subdivision 4/N, 437-004-1680 *Storage of Hazardous Chemicals*.

Subdivision 4/H, 437-004-0720 *Flammable and Combustible Liquids*.

Subdivision 4/H, 437-004-0950, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response*.

Subdivision 4/S, 437-004-2810 through 437-004-3075 *Electricity*.

Subdivision 4/Z, 437-004-9000, *Air Contaminants*.

Subdivision 4/Z, 437-004-9800, *Hazard Communication*.

Subdivision 4/Z, 437-004-0910, *Fumigants*.

Farm field equipment

Farm field equipment includes tractors and other self-propelled field equipment. Be aware of power-take-off (PTO)-shaft hazards. Power-take-off shafts transfer power from a tractor to farm field equipment such as a balers, feed wagons, and nut sweepers. They rotate at speeds up to 1,000 rpm and can instantly entangle clothing, jewelry, limbs, or hair.

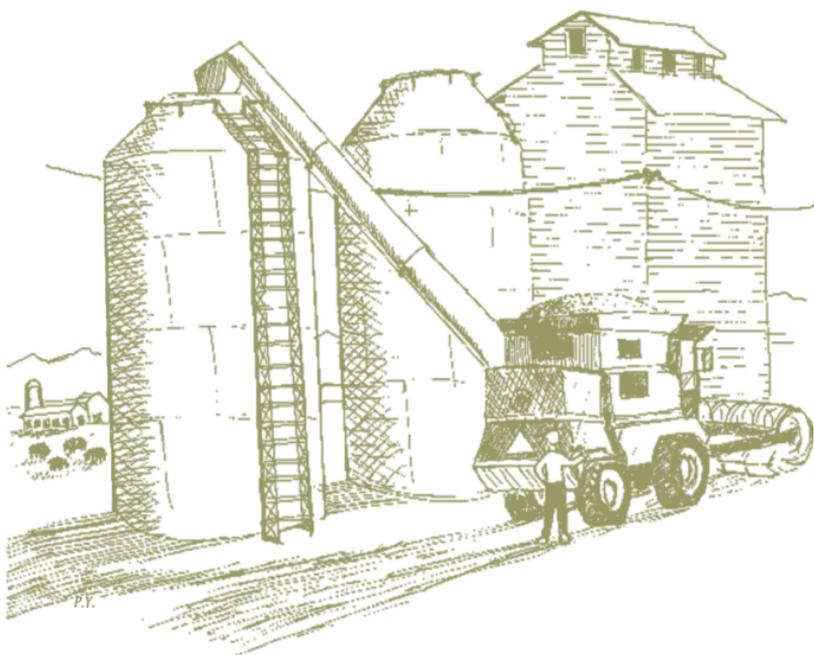
Checklist

- Power-take-off shafts on PTO-driven equipment have master shields or a similar guards.
- Master shields and guards are strong enough to support operators who use a shield as a step to get on or off a tractor.
- There are signs on PTO-driven equipment that remind operators to keep the master shields in place.
- All exposed power-driven gears, belts, chains, sheaves, pulleys, sprockets, and idlers have guards.
- All guards, shields, and access doors are in place when farm field equipment is running.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-1940 *Farm field equipment*

Subdivision O



Farmstead equipment

Farmstead equipment is normally stationary. Examples: rotary beaters, mixing augers, feed rolls, conveying augers, and grain spreaders.

Shield augers and auger drives. An unshielded auger can amputate fingers, hands, or arms in a fraction of a second. And be aware of overhead power lines when you're using an auger; even small augers can extend far into the air.

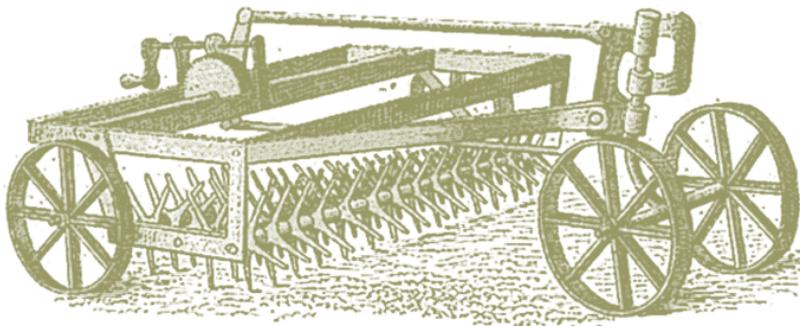
Checklist

- The exposed flights on your portable augers have guards with grating or solid covers.
- Material flow openings on augers are no larger than necessary.
- Guards are positioned so that no part of an employee's body contacts the auger flights.
- Fans that have blades within seven feet of the floor have guards with openings no larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
- Carton- and bag-stitching machines have guards that prevent employees from contacting the stitching head and other pinch or nip points.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-1970 *Farmstead equipment*

Subdivision O



General machine guarding

There are many ways to safeguard workers from a machine's exposed moving parts. In general, fixed guards should enclose the dangerous parts on power transmission apparatus. Options for safeguarding the point of operation – the point at which work is performed – depend on motion of the exposed parts and the action they perform. Most new machines have safeguards installed by the manufacturer; however, older machines may lack them.

Checklist

- Exposed moving parts of machines such as rip saws, rotary mowers, and tillers are guarded.
- A machine operator can reach a machine-stop switch without leaving his or her normal operating position.
- Fixed machines have red or orange stop buttons.
- Fixed machines are securely anchored.
- Machine control switches are positioned or guarded so that they can't be moved accidentally.
- Electrical-switch start buttons are recessed.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply

437-004-1910 *General equipment guarding*

Subdivision O

Grinders

Never operate a grinder without wearing safety glasses, goggles, or a face shield. When material produces dust or other particles, consider wearing a NIOSH-approved dust mask.

Checklist

- Grinders are securely mounted on floors, benches, or foundations.
- Employees remove from service grinders or abrasive wheels that vibrate or that are out of balance or out of round.
- Grinders have work rests that are adjusted to within $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch of the wheel and tongue guards that are adjusted to within $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of the wheel.
- Employees who do grinding work wear goggles or face shields.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-2100 *Grinders*

Subdivision O



Powered saws

Avoid loose-fitting clothes and long hair and remove rings, watches, neck chains, and other jewelry that might become entangled in a powered saw.

Checklist

- Belts, pulleys, gears, shafts, and other moving parts on your power saws are guarded.
- Employees use feather-boards or suitable jigs when standard guards aren't feasible for work such as dadoing, grooving, jointing, molding, and rabbeting.
- All power and operating controls are within reach of the operator.
- Foot-operated controls can't be accidentally activated.
- The feed rolls on feeder attachments have guards that prevent an operator from touching hazardous parts.
- Both sides of band-saw wheels are covered.
- All unused parts of a band-saw blade are covered.
- Radial arm saws have hoods that completely enclose the upper portions of the blades, including the ends of the saw arbors.
- Radial-arm-saw blades do not extend beyond the front edges of tables or roll cases.
- Radial-arm saws have lower blade guards that enclose the saw blade and automatically adjust to the thickness of materials.
- When employees use a radial arm saw for ripping, they make sure that the saw has a spreader in line with the blade, and anti-kickback fingers on each side of the blade.
- The radial-arm-saw blade automatically returns and stays at the back of the table.
- Table saws have hoods that cover the blades to the depth of the teeth.
- Table-saw hoods automatically adjust to the thickness of the material cut.
- Table-saw hoods protect operators from flying splinters and broken saw teeth.
- When employees use a table saw for ripping they make sure there is a spreader in line with the blade and anti-kickback fingers on each side of the blade.
- Employees use push sticks to guide short stock and ends through table saws.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-2000 *Powered saws*, **Subdivision O**

Tools, power tools, chain saws, and jacks

Chain saws are dangerous in the hands of careless or inexperienced operators. Most accidents happen when the operator touches a moving chain saw blade or when the tip of the guide bar contacts an object or is pinched and recoils.

Checklist

- Employees promptly remove tools from service that have damaged electric cords or defective parts.
- Tool handles are free of sharp edges or splinters and firmly attached to the tools.
- The heads of shock tools such as hammers, sledges, and cold chisels are dressed or ground so that they will not mushroom or crack.
- Employees inspect chain saws before they use them and keep them in good condition.
- Employees remove chain saws from service if they have cracked or loose handlebars or defective parts.
- Employees stop chain saw engines before they fuel them.
- If the chain saws have chain brakes, the chain brakes are working.
- Hand-held gasoline chain saws have constant pressure throttle controls that shut off the saws when the throttles are released.
- Jacks are rated equal to or greater than the weight of the load they support.
- Load ratings are legibly and permanently marked on jacks.
- Employees use jacks on firm foundations or block them at the base.
- Employees inspect jacks frequently – and immediately after an abnormal load or shock – to ensure that they're safe.
- Employees mark "Do Not Use" on defective jacks and remove them from service until they're repaired.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-2220 *General requirements for small tools*

437-004-2230 *Guarding of portable powered tools*

437-004-2260 *Other portable tools and equipment*

Subdivision P

Welding

Welding is a process of joining metals by heating them to their melting points; hazards include fumes, gases, dust, noise, vibration, and radiation.

Checklist

- Fire-extinguishing equipment is ready to use in a welding emergency.
- Empty drums, barrels, tanks, and other containers are free of flammable, explosive, or toxic vapors.
- Employees test containers on which they do welding, abrasive cutting, or other hot work to ensure the containers are free of flammable or toxic vapors.
- Employees use shaded goggles or other eye protection when they do gas welding or oxygen cutting.
- Employees use transparent face shields or goggles when they do resistance welding or brazing.
- Employees wear helmets and hand shields to protect their faces, necks, and ears when they do arc welding.
- Employees are prohibited from wearing clothing made from flammable or synthetic materials when they are welding, cutting, or brazing.
- Employees remove all electrodes from the holders and turn arc welding machines off when they take lunch breaks and at the end of a workday.
- Employees close torch valves when they take lunch breaks and at the end of a workday.
- The contents of all compressed-gas cylinders are legibly marked.
- Compressed-gas cylinders are stored away from radiators and other heat sources.
- Compressed-gas cylinders have hand-tightened valve-protection caps in place when they're not used.
- Compressed-gas cylinders are securely fastened so that they will not fall over.
- Oxygen and fuel-gas cylinders are stored at least 20 feet apart or within a noncombustible barrier at least five feet high that has a fire-resistance rating of at one-half hour or longer.
- Fuel-gas storage areas have signs that read **"DANGER! NO SMOKING, MATCHES, OR OPEN FLAMES."**
- Employees remove regulators from service if they have cracked, broken, or defective parts.

Welding (continued)

- ❑ When employees stop welding or cutting for an extended period, they release the pressure-adjusting screws to prevent regulator burnout.
- ❑ Approved backflow valves or flashback valves are installed between the blowpipe or torch and the hoses.
- ❑ Employees remove arc welder lead cables or electrode lead cables from service if they have damaged insulation or exposed conductors.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-2310 *General requirements*

437-004-2350 *Oxygen-fuel gas welding and cutting*

437-004-2400 *Arc welding and cutting*

Subdivision Q

Electrical

Working with grain augers, bale elevators, irrigation pipe, and other tall equipment? Avoid overhead power lines! Never store or upend irrigation pipe within 100 feet of overhead power lines.

Checklist

- All lights within seven feet of floors or work surfaces have guards that protect them from breaking.
- There is at least three feet of unobstructed space in front of electrical panels.
- Fixtures in wet or damp areas are made for those conditions.
- Walkways are free of power cords.
- Temporary wiring is grounded.
- Extension cords for portable electric tools and appliances have three-wire grounding plugs.
- Employees remove worn and frayed electric cords from service.
- Extension cords are protected from pedestrian traffic and sharp corners.
- Electrical cables that pass through work areas are covered or elevated to protect them from damage.
- Employees are prohibited from using staples to fasten flexible electrical cables and extension cords.
- Employees are prohibited from substituting flexible electrical cables and extension cords for fixed structural wiring.
- Employees are prohibited from plugging extension cords together to make them longer.
- Exposed non-current-carrying metal parts on fixed electrical equipment are grounded.
- Circuit breakers are legibly labeled.
- Employees are prohibited from storing irrigation pipe within 100 feet of power lines.
- Employees are prohibited from upending irrigation pipe within 100 feet of power lines.
- Employees are prohibited from setting up irrigation systems that discharge toward, or come within, 10 feet of power lines.
- Employees are prohibited from working within 10 feet of power lines.

Electrical (continued)

- ❑ Equipment that could contact a high-voltage power line has a sign readable from a distance of 12 feet that says “Unlawful to operate this equipment within 10 feet of high-voltage lines.”
- ❑ Buildings exposed to dust or moisture have dust-proof and weatherproof electrical enclosures.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-2810 *General requirements*

437-004-2850 *Temporary lighting and wiring*

437-004-2860 *Flexible cable and extension cords*

437-004-2870 *Attachment plugs and receptacles*

437-004-2880 *Cord and plug-connected equipment*

437-004-2900 *Grounding and bonding*

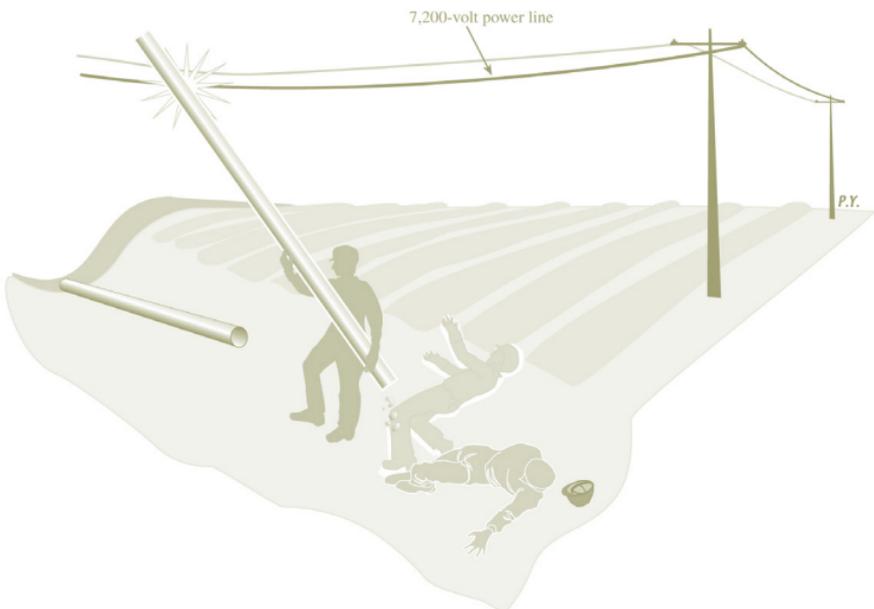
437-004-2950 *Switches and circuit breakers*

437-004-3000 *Identification and load ratings*

437-004-3050 *Work near overhead lines*

437-004-3075 *Agricultural buildings with special hazards*

Subdivision S



Excavation

An excavation is a man-made cut, cavity, depression, or trench in the earth. Trench cave-ins pose the greatest risk to workers and are more likely than other excavation-related accidents to result in fatalities.

Checklist

- Employees are prohibited from entering excavations or trenches more than five feet deep unless there is an engineered system in place to protect them from cave-ins.
- Employees are prohibited from entering excavations less than five feet deep if the sides are losing their shape or becoming unstable.
- Employees have a safe way to get into and out of excavations that are more than four feet deep.
- Employees are prohibited from entering an excavation that contains accumulating water.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-3100 *Excavation*

Subdivision T

Rollover protective structures (ROPS)

Tractor rollovers have long been one of the leading causes of death on U.S. farms. ROPS were developed to protect vehicle operators from death or serious injury by providing the operator a protective zone during a rollover. ROPS alone will not provide the operator full protection. A seat belt must be used on ROPS-equipped tractors to confine the operator in the protective zone.

Checklist

- Tractors over 20 engine horsepower, manufactured after October 25, 1976, are equipped with ROPS and seat belt except for “low profile” tractors used in orchards, vineyards, hop yards, farm buildings or greenhouses where the use is incidental and the vertical clearance would interfere with normal use.
- Every ROPS has a permanent label that shows the manufacturer’s name and address; the model number; the tractor make, model, or series; and proof that it was tested.
- Operators always use seat belts on ROPS-equipped tractors.

NOTE: Some enclosures on older tractors were designed for operator comfort, not for rollover protection. They are not considered ROPS. To find out if a frame or enclosure is certified for ROPS, look for a certification label, or contact the manufacturer.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-3600 *Roll-over protective structures (ROPS) for tractors in agriculture*

437-004-3650 *Roll-over protective structures for industrial vehicles*

Subdivision U



Vehicles

Drive slow-moving vehicles on the shoulders of highways. Avoid straddling the shoulder and the paved lane. If it's not possible to drive on the shoulder, use the paved lane. Pull over to let traffic pass when a shoulder is available.

Checklist

- Employees are prohibited from operating unsafe vehicles.
- Only trained, authorized employees operate vehicles.
- Employees are prohibited from riding on any part of a vehicle not intended for passengers.
- Vehicles have access steps, ladders, handholds, or grab bars.
- Backs of vehicle cabs exposed to shifting loads have substantial bulkheads.
- Cracked or broken window glass is repaired when it impairs the vehicle operator's vision.
- Loaded vehicles can brake safely on grades over which they travel.
- Parking brakes hold loaded vehicles wherever they're parked.
- Vehicles that employees operate at night have sufficient light in the operator's station.
- Vehicles have regular safety inspections.
- Employees are prohibited from smoking within 35 feet of vehicles that are being fueled.
- Employees shut off gasoline-powered vehicle engines when the vehicles are being fueled.
- Commercial and industrial vehicles have horns that can be heard above the surrounding noise.
- Vehicles that obstruct the operator's view to the rear have backup alarms that can be heard above the surrounding noise.
- Employees are trained before they drive agricultural tractors and annually thereafter.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-3410 *Agricultural, commercial and industrial vehicles*

437-004-3420 *Working from vehicles and vehicle loads*

437-004-3430 *Training for agriculture tractor operators*

437-004-3460 *Industrial vehicles*

Subdivision U

Pesticides and the Worker Protection Standard

Oregon OSHA administers the parts of the Environmental Protection Agency's Worker Protection Standard (WPS) related to workplace safety. The WPS is intended to prevent exposure to agricultural pesticides among workers and handlers.

Under the WPS, a "worker" is anyone who performs tasks, such as harvesting, weeding, or watering related to the production of agricultural plants at a farm, nursery, greenhouse or forest; including early-entry workers doing permitted tasks in a pesticide-treated area before the end of a Restricted-Entry Interval (REI). A "handler" is defined as anyone who – as part of their work in the production of agricultural plants – mixes, loads, applies, or assists with the application of pesticides; or works on pesticide-contaminated equipment.

The WPS rules cover an employer's responsibilities to provide:

- Notification of pesticide applications
- Pesticide safety training
- Decontamination supplies
- Personal protective equipment
- REI following pesticide applications
- Emergency medical assistance

Checklist

- A Central Posting Area is established where all employees will see it that includes the following elements:
 1. The EPA's WPS "Protect Yourself from Pesticides" poster.
 2. The name, address and phone number for the nearest hospital or emergency medical center.
 3. The following information – maintained for 30 days following the end of the REI – about each pesticide applied:
 - Location of the treated area
 - Pesticide product name
 - Active ingredient
 - EPA registration number
 - Time and date of application
 - Duration of REI

NOTE: The information in element #3, above, is required when handlers or workers are at a site during an application, or when an REI has been in effect within the past 30 days. Forms are available on the Oregon OSHA website.

Pesticides and the Worker Protection Standard (continued)

- ❑ Employees are notified about pesticide applications. Unless the label specifies otherwise in the “Ag Use Box,” you choose which of the following methods will work best for you, and let your employees know which method you will use:
 - Employees are informed verbally – in a way they can understand – about the location of the treated area, the times during which they may not enter (the REI), and warned not to enter the treated area until that time period is over.
 - The WPS “DANGER/KEEP OUT” signage is posted as required in 170.120(c).

General pesticide safety training

- ❑ Trainers meet the qualifications in 170.130(d)(2).
- ❑ Training material is presented so workers can understand it, and the trainer is able to respond to questions.
- ❑ All agriculture employees receive the Oregon OSHA “Safe Practices when Working Around Hazardous Agricultural Chemicals” brochure.
- ❑ Employees exposed to Thiram receive a copy of the Thiram rules, OAR 437-004-9720.

Additional training for handlers

- ❑ Training provided meets the requirements specified in 170.230(c), and in OAR 437-004-9800 of the Hazard Communication Standard .
- ❑ Pesticide labels are always read, or handlers are informed of all labeling requirements about how to safely use the pesticide products and have access to the labels during applications.
- ❑ Instruction in the safe operation of any equipment used for mixing, loading, transferring, or applying pesticides is provided.

Additional training for workers

- ❑ The publication “Safe Practices when Working Around Hazardous Agricultural Chemicals” is provided with instructions on who to contact for more information about the pesticides used.
- ❑ Initial WPS training covering general pesticide safety is provided as part of orientation. (An exception is made for workers who are certified pesticide applicators.)

Pesticides and the Worker Protection Standard (continued)

- ❑ Full WPS training, as required in 170.130(d), is provided before the sixth day of working in previously treated areas.
- ❑ Early-entry workers receive the additional training required in 170.112.
- ❑ Workers are retrained at least every five years.

Decontamination for handlers

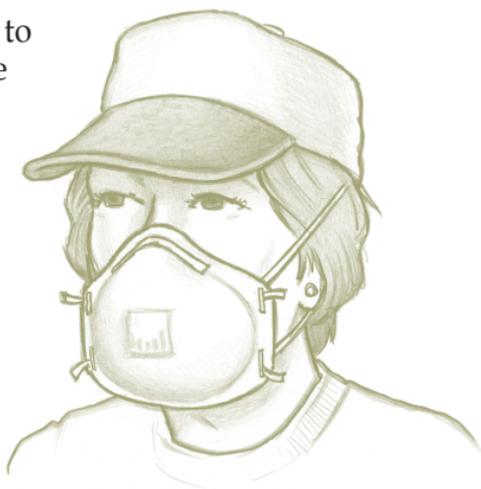
- ❑ Decontamination sites are provided for handlers at mix/load areas; and, within 1/4-mile of application sites; and, where handlers remove their personal protective equipment.
- ❑ An emergency eyewash station capable of supplying a 15-minute continuous supply of water is provided at mix/load sites when the pesticide label has the signal words "DANGER" or "DANGER-POISON" and indicates that the product causes eye damage.
- ❑ Decontamination sites have clean water, soap, disposable towels, and clean coveralls; and, are available during handling activities.
- ❑ At least one pint of eye-flushing water is immediately available to each handler, if the pesticide label requires protective eyewear.

Decontamination for workers

- ❑ Clean water, soap, and single-use disposable towels are provided to workers within 1/4-mile from worksites. (The use of hand sanitizer alone is not acceptable.)

Personal protective equipment

- ❑ Handler and early-entry employees are provided with and wear all personal protective equipment that the pesticide label requires.
- ❑ Employees are trained to use personal protective equipment properly, and to follow the manufacturers' instructions for cleaning and maintaining it.



Pesticides and the Worker Protection Standard (continued)

- ❑ Employees inspect personal protective equipment daily, before they wear it.
- ❑ Employees have a clean place to store personal protective equipment away from pesticides.
- ❑ Employees know how to avoid heat related illness when they wear restrictive personal protective equipment.

NOTE: See the Personal Protective Equipment section in this publication for additional information.

Entry restrictions

- ❑ Workers are prohibited from entering a treated area during the restricted REI - with certain exceptions - see 170.112.

Emergency assistance

- ❑ Emergency transportation for medical treatment is available for employees who are exposed to or ill from a pesticide.
- ❑ Emergency responders or medical providers are given the pesticide product identification and recommended first aid information from the label.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

Subdivision 4/I, Protective Equipment

Subdivision 4/W, Worker Protection Standard

Subdivision 4/Z, Air Contaminants

Subdivision 4/Z, Hazard Communication Standard

Subdivision 4/Z, Thiram

Subdivision 4/Z, Fumigated Areas

Air contaminants

Agricultural workers are exposed to contaminants such as grain dust, molds, pollen, animal dander, dirt, and welding and diesel fumes. Long-term exposures can cause serious health problems.

Checklist

- You have determined where employees could be exposed to air contaminants and have evaluated the areas to determine whether exposure exceeds safe levels.
- You require employees to use appropriate respirators in areas where they are exposed to air contaminants above safe levels.
- You provide employees who are exposed to grain dust and other nuisance dusts with NIOSH-approved dust masks.
- You test areas where employees use grain fumigants, ventilate the areas, and ensure employees use appropriate personal protective equipment before they enter.
- Employees who operate internal combustion engines indoors ventilate the areas or vent the exhaust outdoors.

What Oregon OSHA rules apply?

437-004-9000 *Air contaminants*

Subdivision Z

Hazard communication

Hazard communication identifies the hazardous chemicals at your workplace and describes how you will use material safety data sheets, container warning labels, and training to inform employees.

Checklist

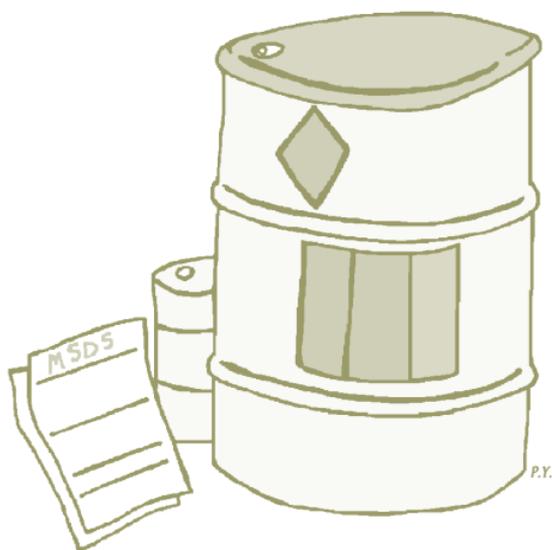
Your workplace has a written hazard communication plan that accomplishes the following.

- Lists hazardous chemicals to which employees may be exposed.
- Describes how you will ensure that each hazardous chemical container has a label and an appropriate hazard warning.
- Describes where you will keep material safety data sheets and whom to contact if one is missing.
- Describes how you will train employees about chemical hazards to which they may be exposed.
- Describes how you will inform employees about hazardous chemicals to which they may be exposed when they do non-routine tasks.

Oregon OSHA rules

437-004-9800 *Hazard communication*

Subdivision Z



Oregon OSHA Services

Oregon OSHA offers a wide variety of safety and health services to employers and employees:

Appeals

503-947-7426; 800-922-2689

admin.web@state.or.us

- Provides the opportunity for employers to hold informal meetings with Oregon OSHA on concerns about workplace safety and health.
- Discusses Oregon OSHA's requirements and clarifies workplace safety or health violations.
- Discusses abatement dates and negotiates settlement agreements to resolve disputed citations.

Conferences

503-378-3272; 888-292-5247, Option 1

oregon.conferences@state.or.us

- Co-hosts conferences throughout Oregon that enable employees and employers to learn and share ideas with local and nationally recognized safety and health professionals.

Consultative Services

503-378-3272; 800-922-2689

consult.web@state.or.us

- Offers no-cost, on-site safety and health assistance to help Oregon employers recognize and correct workplace safety and health problems.
- Provides consultations in the areas of safety, industrial hygiene, ergonomics, occupational safety and health programs, assistance to new businesses, the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP), and the Voluntary Protection Program (VPP).

Enforcement

503-378-3272; 800-922-2689

enforce.web@state.or.us

- Offers pre-job conferences for mobile employers in industries such as logging and construction.
- Inspects places of employment for occupational safety and health hazards and investigates workplace complaints and accidents.
- Provides abatement assistance to employers who have received citations and provides compliance and technical assistance by phone.

Public Education

503-947-7443; 888-292-5247, Option 2

ed.web@state.or.us

- Provides workshops and materials covering management of basic safety and health programs, safety committees, accident investigation, technical topics, and job safety analysis.

Standards and Technical Resources

503-378-3272; 800-922-2689

tech.web@state.or.us

- Develops, interprets, and gives technical advice on Oregon OSHA's safety and health rules.
- Publishes safe-practices guides, pamphlets, and other materials for employers and employees
- Manages the Oregon OSHA Resource Center, which offers safety videos, books, periodicals, and research assistance for employers and employees.

Need more information? Call your nearest Oregon OSHA office.

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