

Steel Erection

STEEL ERECTION

The erection of structural steel shall comply with OSHA regulations. This shall include, but not be limited to:

During the placing of solid structural members, the load shall not be released from the hoisting line until the members are secured with not less than two bolts (or the equivalent) at each connection and drawn up wrench tight.

Before extra members are assembled, all joint bolts must be in place. Under no circumstances shall the second level of the structure be erected until all the joint bolts of the first elevation are installed.

Tags or guidelines shall be used for controlling loads.

Steel Erection Plan for Construction

Purpose

Gordon H. Baver Inc. meets the requirements of OSHA's Steel Erection standard (29 CFR 1926, Subpart R). This Steel Erection Plan for Construction is our company's policy to protect our employees and subcontractors from the hazards associated with steel erection activities. Steel erection is generally performed by subcontractors. Those activities could include:

- Hoisting, laying out, placing, connecting, welding, burning, guying, bracing, bolting, plumbing and rigging structural steel, steel joists, and metal buildings;
- Installing metal decking, curtain walls, window walls, siding systems, miscellaneous metals, ornamental iron, and similar materials; and
- Moving point-to-point while performing these activities.

Administrative Duties

The Safety Committee is responsible for developing and maintaining the written Steel Erection Plan for Construction.

Overhead Hoisting Operations

Gordon H. Baver Inc. is concerned for the safety of employees that must work under loads. Prior to the movement of suspended loads, we will pre-plan routes to ensure that no employee is required to work directly below the load except:

- Employees initially connecting steel, or
- Employees necessary for the hooking or unhooking of a load.

When an employee must work under a suspended load, the following rules will apply:

- Materials being hoisted must be rigged to prevent unintentional displacement;

- Tags or guidelines shall be used for controlling loads.
- Hooks with self-closing safety latches or their equivalent must be used to prevent components from slipping out of the hook; and
- All loads must be rigged by a qualified rigger.

Pre-Shift Visual Inspection of Cranes

Prior to every shift, our competent person or responsible subcontractor will visually inspect each crane that will be used for steel erection operations on that shift.

If a deficiency is discovered on a pre-shift crane visual inspection, the crane must be repaired and inspected before use.

Walking/Working Surfaces

Because of the possibility of becoming a trip hazard, shear connectors (such as headed steel studs, steel bars, or steel lugs), reinforcing bars, deformed anchors, or threaded studs will not be attached to the top flanges of beams, joists or beam attachments so that they project vertically from or horizontally across the top flange of the member until after the metal decking, or other walking/working surface, has been installed by the subcontractor.

Falling Object Protection

Securing Loose Items Aloft

All materials, equipment, and tools, which are not in use while aloft, will be secured against accidental displacement.

Protection from Falling Objects Other Than Materials Being Hoisted

The controlling subcontractor has the responsibility of barring other construction processes below steel erection unless overhead protection for the employees below is provided.

Fall Protection

General Requirements

Except for our connectors and employees working in controlled decking zones, each of our subcontractors engaged in a steel erection activity who is on a walking/working surface with an unprotected side or edge more than 15 feet above a lower level will be protected from fall hazards per OSHA fall protection standards.

Criteria for Fall Protection Equipment

The subcontractor's guardrail, safety net, personal fall arrest, and positioning device systems, and their components will conform to the criteria in OSHA's fall protection standard at 29 CFR 1926.502.

