SAFETY GUIDELINES



2023

Clear View Demo & Junk Removal, LLC Owned and Operated by: Weston Woods



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Demolition Quick Facts

Demolition work involves many of the same hazards that arise during other construction activities. However, demolition also involves additional hazards due to a variety of other factors. Some of these include: lead based paint, sharp or protruding objects and asbestos containing material.

- Brace or shore up the walls and floors of structures which have been damaged and which employees must enter.
- Inspect personal protective equipment (PPE) before use.
- Select, wear and use appropriate PPE for the task.
- Inspect all stairs, passageways, and ladders; illuminate all stairways.
- Shut off or cap all electric, gas, water, steam, sewer, and other service lines; notify appropriate utility companies.
- Guard wall openings to a height of 42 inches; cover and secure floor openings with material able to withstand the loads likely to be imposed.
- Floor openings used for material disposal must not be more than 25% of the total floor area.
- Use enclosed chutes with gates on the discharge end to drop demolition material to the ground or into debris containers.
- Demolition of exterior walls and floors must begin at the top of the structure and proceed downward.
- Structural or load-supporting members on any floor must not be cut or removed until all stories above that floor have been removed.
- All roof cornices or other ornamental stonework must be removed prior to pulling walls down.
- Employees must not be permitted to work where structural collapse hazards exist until they are corrected by shoring, bracing, or other effective means

Demolition Safety Standards

Standards

Demolition work involves many of the hazards associated with construction; therefore, all of 29 CFR Part 1926 – Construction Standards apply at a demolition site. However, demolition involves additional hazards due to unknown hazards, which makes demolition work particularly dangerous. For this reason, OSHA created the Subpart T – Demolition standards specifically for these operations.

Which demolition standard is the Most Frequently Cited?

1926.850(a) – *Preparatory operations*. This standard accounts for up to three-fourths of the citations on a demolition worksite. 1926.850(a)(1), which requires an **"engineering survey"** to be completed prior to starting demolition, accounts for more than half these *preparatory operations* citations.

OSHA Standards

Trinary Demonstration Standards (=) of A ()=0)		
<u>1926 Subpart T</u>	1926.850, Preparatory operations.	
	1926.851, Stairs, passageways, and ladders.	
	<u>1926.852, Chutes.</u>	
	1926.853, Removal of materials through floor openings.	
	1926.854, Removal of walls, masonry sections, and chimneys.	
	1926.855, Manual removal of floors.	
	1926.856, Removal of walls, floors, and material with equipment.	
	<u>1926.857, Storage.</u>	
	1926.858, Removal of steel construction.	
	1926.859, Mechanical demolition.	
	1926.860, Selective demolition by explosives.	

Related Construction Standards (29 CFR 1926)		
1926 Subpart D	<u>1926.62, Lead.</u>	
	1926.100, Head protection.	
<u>1926 Subpart E - Personal Protective</u>	1926.101, Hearing protection.	
and Life Saving Equipment	1926.102, Eye and face protection.	
	1926.103, Respiratory protection.	
1926 Subpart J - Welding and Cutting	1926.350, Gas welding and cutting.	
<u>1926 Subpart K - Electrical</u>	1926.405, Wiring methods, components, and equipment for general	
	<u>use.</u>	
	1926.416, General requirements.	
	1926.417, Lockout and tagging of circuits.	
1926 Subpart L - Scaffolds	1926.451, General requirements.	
	1926.501, Duty to have fall protection.	
<u>1926 Subpart M</u>	1926.502, Fall protection systems criteria and practices.	
	<u>1926.503, Training requirements.</u>	
<u>1926 Subpart P</u>	1926.650, Scope, application, and definitions applicable to this subpart.	

	1926.651, Specific Excavation Requirements.
	1926.652, Requirements for protective systems.
<u>1926 Subpart Z - Toxic and Hazardous</u> <u>Substances</u>	<u>1926.1101, Asbestos.</u>
1926 Subpart CC - Cranes and	
Derricks in Construction	

State Standards

There are 28 <u>OSHA-approved State Plans</u>, operating state-wide occupational safety and health programs. State Plans are required to have standards and enforcement programs that are at least as effective as OSHA's and may have different or more stringent requirements.

Additional Letters of Interpretation

Note: The letters in this list provide additional information that is not necessarily connected to a specific OSHA standard highlighted on this Safety and Health Topics page.

- <u>Requirement for an employer to conduct an exposure assessment for tasks involving leadcontaining paint</u>. (September 10, 2008).
- OSHA standards addressing reverse signal alarms on excavators. (May 10, 1995).
- Demolition regulations do apply to the removal of ceilings and interior non-load bearing walls and partitions. (January 27, 1994).
- Clarification of 29 CFR 1926.855(b) and (f). (July 05, 1979).

National Consensus Standards

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

• ANSI/ASSE A10.6, Safety and Health Program Requirements for Demolition Operations.

Note: ANSI Standards and other national consensus standards **ARE NOT OSHA REGULATIONS**. However, they do provide guidance related to worker protection from their originating organizations. They also can provide support for citations of OSHA Section 5(a)(1) of the OSH Act (General Duty Clause).

Industry Standards

<u>National Demolition Association</u> - 2013 Demolition Safety Manual.

Demolition and Cleanup

OSHA Demolition and Cleanup Guidelines