

Worksite: _____ Instructor: _____ Date/Time: _____

Topic C143: Carpentry (General)

Introduction: A carpenter is a workman who builds wooden structures. Carpenters must familiarize themselves with common job-site hazards and how the hazards can be minimized or eliminated.

Electrical tools

Do not use power equipment or tools on which you have not been trained. Do not leave power tools running unattended. Do not carry plugged-in equipment or tools with your finger on the switch. Do not carry power tools by the cord. Tag all tools “Out of Service” that need to be repaired. Do not leave flexible cord lines where they may be damaged or create a hazard. Replace all damaged cords. All receptacles must have approved GFCI’s. Make sure guards are in place on all power tools. Wear proper protective equipment at all times.

Hand tools

Do not carry sharp or pointed tools in your pocket. Use a sheath or holster. Use tied off containers to hold all hand tools when up on scaffolds. Hoist tools with a hand line. Keep chisels sharp. Use claw hammers for driving and pulling nails. Direct knife blades away from your body. Carry knives in a sheath. Make sure all hand saw blades are taut before using. Hold work piece firmly against the work table when hand sawing. Do not force a screwdriver. Inspect all vises for cracks or fractures or worn jaws. Use pliers with insulated handles.

Only trained personnel with a valid certification card may operate powder actuated tools.

Ladders

Make sure ladders have no visible damage. Keep all ladders clean. Tag damaged ladders “Out of Service”. Remove from jobsite when unrepairable. Make sure ladders are on stable bases. Block when necessary. Allow only one person on a ladder at a time. Do not carry tools in your hands. Do not lean backward or sideways. Do not use metal ladders near power lines. Use wooden ones. Maintain a three-point contact when climbing or descending.

Scaffolds

Follow manufacturer’s instructions for assembly. Make sure scaffolds do not wobble or lean. Do not work in windy or inclement weather. Use safety belts and lanyards when needed. Do not lean out from the scaffold. Lock and chock rolling scaffolds. Keep all tools secured from falling over the side. Do not walk or work beneath the scaffold. Make sure all guardrails are in place.

Powder actuated tools

Only trained personnel with a valid certification card may operate tools. Store in a locked container. Wear safety glasses, goggles, or face shields. Wear ear muffs. Keep the tool pointed in a safe direction (away from other workers).

Lifting

Test the weight of the load. Use hand trucks, dollies, or carts. Bend at the knees, not with your back. Use handles when necessary. Hold objects close to the body. Do not twist at the waist. Remove obstructions from pathway. Work with others on heavy loads. Wear gloves for jagged edges.

Housekeeping

Keep the area free of trip hazards. Keep the work area clean of debris. Do not block or obstruct exits. Return all tools to their storage area. Sweep and vacuum dust and shavings. Secure the jobsite before leaving.

Hazardous materials

Follow the instructions on all labels for every chemical product that is used on the job. Read all material safety data sheets that are applicable. Do not use any product that is not labeled. Do not mix chemicals. Make sure all rags and chemical products are disposed of in a safe manner.

Personal protective equipment: Wear a hard hat, safety glasses or goggles, ear plugs or ear muffs, safety boots with non-slip soles, and safety gloves.

Conclusion: All carpenters should be retrained periodically to remind them of the hazards that may occur when performing general carpentry operations.

Employee Attendance: (Names or signatures of personnel who are attending this meeting)

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These guidelines do not supersede local, state, or federal regulations and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA regulations.