PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to raise the awareness around Wood Framing practices on any project. This document does not address all of the potential risks associated with Wood Framing, but is intended to identify where some of the more common focus areas should be associated with this work.



KEY QUESTIONS THAT SHOULD BE ANSWERED

The following is a list of questions that need to be addressed with your Wood Framing Subcontractor during the Start-up Meeting:

- Who will be performing oversight on the project during framing operations? Will they be onsite full time? Are they bi-lingual?
- 2. Who will be the onsite Competent Person for your company?
- 3. Will you have a competent person able to address all safety issues related to specific scope and all tiered subs who may be performing work under the main scope of work? Can they effectively communicate requirements and intent in all required languages?
- OSHA requires 100% fall protection at 6', what are your procedures to ensure this requirement is met during the following installations – including:
 - a. Exterior wall standing / sheathing
 - b. Floor joists install / sheathing
 - c. Roof truss install/ sheathing
 - d. Have you included perimeter handrail protection for exterior walls and interior openings?
- 5. Who is responsible for making sure that safety and health procedures are implemented and followed?
- How will hoisting of material be accomplished? Consider the reach of the equipment relative to the height of the structure.





ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

www.cpwr.com www.superanchor.com www.capitalsafety.com www.safe-t-strap.com www.guardianfall.com www.safetypole.com www.osha.gov



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SAFETY BEST PRACTICES: STICK BUILT CONSTRUCTION



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FALL PROTECTION GENERAL CONSIDERATION

- No one product will likely work for all tasks/phases of work, which is
 why proper planning and a detailed site specific fall protection plan
 outlining fall protection means and methods for all exposures is so
 important (i.e. framing, setting walls, setting floor & roof trusses,
 roofing, exterior sheeting & siding, landing materials, etc.).
- Plans must go beyond just saying we will require 100% fall protection at heights of 6 feet and greater.

STANDING WALLS

Building and standing wall panels can be done safely by utilizing one or a combination of efforts.

- Wall panels can be built and hoisted into place making sure to utilize
 engineered pick points as shown in the photo. Fall restraint must be
 used until wall is secured in place when working at heights greater
 than 6 feet.
- · Walls can be stick built and lifted into place by hand
- Utilizing wall jacks may help with the added weight that sheathing adds to the wall section being set into place and can minimize fall hazards.
- Handrails in wall and window opening should be installed prior to standing a wall section





INSTALLING FLOOR TRUSSES

Inspection must be conducted and documented daily and prior to work being performed at any elevation.

- Conventional means of fall protection may not work; therefore, the site-specific fall protection plan must address how they will minimize the fall risk.
- Hanging frame scaffold can be used successfully but care must be taken that placement of hangers do not interfere with layout of trusses
- Wood scaffold can be utilized successfully following Subpart L Appendix A
- · Adequate ladder access must be provided.
- · Consider General Contractor's handrail requirement for scaffolds.

FLOOR SHEATHING

- Proper pre-planning and a good site-specific fall protection plan is critical.
- Conventional means of fall protection may not work, so the site specific fall protection plan must address how they will minimize the rick
- Manufacturer requirements should be followed for specific equipment being used
- Note: Some fall protection anchors and equipment only allow for a 15 degree working radius.

INSTALLING ROOF TRUSSES

There are many different types and configurations of trusses. Each configuration has different pick points and the truss manufacturer should be consulted prior to hoisting.

- Assembly of truss sections on the ground (i.e. panelizing) may be an option. 'Authorized Personal Only' signage required.
- All wind bracing requirements should be followed and placed as trusses are set.
- Individual truss installation operations, whether by crane or manual install, should consider:
 - Will trusses be rolled up by hand or carried into place (manual)
 - How rigging will unhook (crane)
 - · What will temporary bracing consist of
 - Fall protection means and methods
- Contractor might consider asking the owner/developer the following to facilitate other work and future maintenance of the facility:
 - Installation of lights, catwalk, handrail which will assist other trades including electricians, sprinkler installers, insulators, ductwork, piping, etc.



ROOF SHEATHING AND SHINGLES

- · How will material be hoisted to the roof?
- Who will be responsible for providing access and what will the access consist of?
- Will anchors be left behind for additional work from other trades?

