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**IDAPA 17
TITLE 08
CHAPTER 02**

**17.08.02 - IDAHO MINIMUM SAFETY STANDARDS AND PRACTICES FOR LOGGING --
HEALTH, SAFETY, AND SANITATION**

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 72-508, Idaho Code, the Industrial Commission has the authority to promulgate and adopt reasonable rules for effecting the purposes of the Workers' Compensation Act. (7-1-97)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.

These rules shall be cited as IDAPA 17.08.02, "Idaho Minimum Safety Standards and Practices for Logging -- Health, Safety, and Sanitation," and shall be applicable to the logging industry in the state of Idaho. (7-1-97)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.

There are no written statements which pertain to the interpretation of these rules. (7-1-97)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.

There are no provisions for administrative appeal of these rules. The procedure for appeals in safety matters is prescribed by Sections 72-714 and 72-718 through 72-722, Idaho Code. (7-1-97)

004. -- 008. (RESERVED)

009. DEFINITIONS.

For definitions refer to IDAPA 17.08.01, Section 007. (7-1-97)

010. FIRST AID.

01. Transportation. (7-1-97)

a. Suitable means of transportation shall be established and maintained at the site of all operations to be used in the event any employee is seriously injured. (7-1-97)

b. Transportation shall be of a nature to render reasonable comfort to an injured employee. (7-1-97)

c. Each crew bus, or similar vehicle, shall be equipped with at least one (1) ten-unit first aid kit. (7-1-97)

02. Communication. (7-1-97)

a. Every employer shall arrange suitable telephone or radio communication at the nearest reasonable point, and shall work out a definite plan of action to be taken in the event of serious injury to any employee. (7-1-97)

b. Instructions covering this plan of action shall be made available to all work crews. (7-1-97)

c. When practical, a poster shall be fastened and maintained either on, or in the cover of each first aid cabinet and at or near all phones, plainly stating the phone numbers of applicable emergency services. The use of the Boise Communication Center is recommended. The number is 1-800-632-8000. (7-1-97)

d. Every employer shall obtain specific job location (longitude and latitude preferred) and furnish to crew for emergency evacuation. (3-29-10)

03. Attendance for Seriously Injured. (7-1-97)

a. Seriously injured employees shall, at all times, be attended by the most qualified available person to care for the injured employees. (7-1-97)

b. Seriously injured employees shall be carefully handled and removed to a hospital, or given medical attention as soon as possible. (7-1-97)

c. Caution shall be used in removing a helpless, or unconscious, person from the scene of an accident to prevent further injury. (7-1-97)

04. First Aid Training. All woods workers shall be required to complete an approved course in first-aid and have a current card. (3-29-10)

05. Stretcher or Spine Board. A stretcher or spine board (designed for and/or adaptable to the work location and terrain) and two blankets kept in sanitary and serviceable condition shall be available where such conditions are a factor in the proper transportation of, and first aid to, an injured workman. (7-1-97)

06. First Aid Kits. (7-1-97)

a. The employer shall provide first aid kits at each work site where trees are being felled, at each active landing and in each employee transport vehicle. (3-29-10)

b. The following list sets forth the minimally acceptable number and type of first-aid supplies for required first-aid kits. The contents of the first-aid kits should be adequate for small work sites, consisting of approximately two (2) to three (3) employees. When larger operations or multiple operations are being conducted at the same location, additional first-aid kits should be provided at the work site or additional quantities of supplies should be included in the first-aid kits:

TABLE 010.06 SUGGESTED CONTENTS	
1. Gauze pads (at least 4 x 4 inches)	9. Tweezers
2. Two (2) large gauze pads (at least 8 x 10 inches)	10. Adhesive tape
3. Box adhesive bandages (band-aids)	11. Latex gloves
4. One (1) package gauze roller bandage (at least two (2) inches wide)	12. Resuscitation equipment such as resuscitation bag, airway, or pocket mask
5. Two (2) triangular bandages	13. Two (2) elastic wraps
6. Wound cleaning agent such as sealed moistened towelettes	14. Splint
7. Scissors	15. Directions for requesting emergency assistance
8. At least one (1) blanket	

(3-29-10)

c. Special kits, or the equivalent, shall be provided and approved, for special hazards peculiar to any given work location. (7-1-97)

d. These kits shall be readily available and kept supplied. (7-1-97)

e. First aid kits shall be in metal, or other sanitary containers. Such containers shall be designed and constructed so as to be impervious to conditions of weather, dust, dirt, or other foreign matter. (7-1-97)

011. SAFETY EQUIPMENT AND PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

01. General Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. Special protective equipment or apparel required for safe employment, other than clothing or equipment customarily supplied by employees, shall be furnished by the employer where necessary for the safety of employees. (7-1-97)

b. Employees are required to utilize all prescribed safety equipment and special protective equipment or apparel, and they shall exercise due care in maintaining it in safe, efficient and sanitary conditions. (7-1-97)

c. Defective safety equipment shall not be used. Where the need for their use is indicated, protective covering, ointments, gloves or other effective protection shall be provided for and used by persons exposed to materials which are irritating to the skin. (7-1-97)

02. Inspection, Maintenance and Sanitizing. (7-1-97)

a. Each employer shall maintain a regular system of inspection and maintenance of personal protective equipment furnished to workers. (7-1-97)

b. Air line equipment shall have necessary regulator and shall be inspected before each use. (7-1-97)

c. Workers shall check their equipment at the beginning of each shift. (7-1-97)

03. Eye Protection. (7-1-97)

a. Where workers are subject to eye hazards (flying particles, dusts, hazardous liquids, gases, mists or vapors, or injurious light rays) they shall be furnished with and shall wear eye protection suitable for the hazards involved. Such eye protection shall conform to the American National Standard Institute standards for Head, Eyes and Respiratory protection. (7-1-97)

b. Face shields may be used in lieu of other forms of eye protection where the nature of the operation is such that they will furnish equivalent protection. (7-1-97)

c. Clean water in ample quantities shall be immediately available where materials are handled that are caustic or corrosive to the eyes. (7-1-97)

04. Foot and Leg Protection. (7-1-97)

a. Employees shall wear footwear suitable for the work conditions. (7-1-97)

b. Employees shall wear sharp caulk-soled boots or other footwear which will afford maximum protection from slipping. (7-1-97)

c. Special types or designs of shoes, or foot guards, may be required to be worn where conditions exist that make their use necessary for the safety of the workers. (7-1-97)

d. Leggings or high boots of leather, rubber or other suitable material should be worn by climbers, persons exposed to hot substances, or caustic solutions, etc., or where poisonous snakes may be encountered. (7-1-97)

e. Employees whose duties require them to operate a chain saw, shall wear ballistic nylon or equivalent protection covering each leg from upper thigh to boot top, except when working as a climber or working from a bucket truck. (3-29-10)

05. Hand Protection. (7-1-97)

a. Hand protection suitable for the required usage should be worn wherever the nature of the work requires extra protection for the hands. (7-1-97)

b. Gloves shall not be worn where their use would create a hazard. (7-1-97)

06. Head Protection. (7-1-97)

a. Persons required to work where falling or flying objects, overhead structures exposed electrical conductors, equipment or material create a hazard shall wear approved safety hard hats or caps at all times while exposed to such hazards. (7-1-97)

b. Employees working in locations which present a hair catching or fire hazard shall wear caps or other head covering which completely covers the hair. (7-1-97)

07. Life Jackets, Vests and Life Rings.

NOTE: Where buoyant protective equipment is provided, it shall be of a design and shall be worn in a manner that will tend to maintain the wearer's face above water. It shall be capable of floating a sixteen (16) pound weight for three (3) hours in fresh water. Such equipment shall not be dependent upon manual or mechanical manipulation or chemical action to secure the buoyant effect. (7-1-97)

a. Employees shall be provided with, and shall wear, approved buoyant protective equipment at all times while working on or over water, as follows: (7-1-97)

i. On floating pontoons, rafts and floating stages. (7-1-97)

ii. On open decks of floating plants (such as dredges, pile-drivers, cranes, pond saws, and similar types of equipment) which are not equipped with bulwarks, guardrails or life lines. (7-1-97)

iii. During the construction, alteration or repair of structures extending over or adjacent to water, except when guardrails, safety nets, or safety belts and life lines are provided and used. (7-1-97)

iv. Working alone at night where there are potential drowning hazards regardless of other safeguards provided. (7-1-97)

v. On floating logs, boom sticks or unguarded walkways. (7-1-97)

b. Life rings with sufficient line attached to meet conditions shall be located at convenient points along exposed sides of work areas adjacent to water. Such rings, if used at night where a person might be beyond illuminated areas, should be provided with a means of rendering them visible.

NOTE: Consult U.S. Coast Guard requirements for operations in navigable waters. (7-1-97)

08. Life Lines -- Safety Belts. (7-1-97)

a. Each life line and safety belt shall be of sufficient strength to support, without breaking, a weight of two thousand five hundred (2,500) pounds. (7-1-97)

b. All life lines and safety belts shall be periodically inspected by the supervisor in charge. Employees shall inspect their belts and lines daily. Any defective belts or life lines shall be discarded or repaired before use. (7-1-97)

c. Life lines shall be safely secured to strong stable supports and maintained with minimum slack. (7-1-97)

09. Work Clothing. (7-1-97)

a. Clothing shall be worn which is appropriate to work performed and conditions encountered. (7-1-97)

b. Loose sleeves, cuffs or other loose or ragged clothing shall not be worn near moving machinery. (7-1-97)

c. Clothing saturated or impregnated with flammable liquids, corrosive substances, irritants or oxidizing agents shall be removed immediately and not worn again until properly cleaned. (7-1-97)

d. When it is necessary for workers to wear aprons or similar clothing near moving machines or hazardous materials, such clothing shall be so arranged that it can be instantly removed. (7-1-97)

e. Clothing with exposed metal buttons, metal visors or other conductive materials shall not be worn around exposed electrical conductors. (7-1-97)

10. Respiratory Equipment. (7-1-97)

a. When filter or cartridge-type respirators are required to be used regularly, each employee shall have one such respirator for his own exclusive use. (7-1-97)

b. Employers and employees shall familiarize themselves with the use, sanitary care and limitations of such respiratory equipment as they may have occasion to use. (7-1-97)

c. Whenever practical, harmful dusts, fumes, mists, vapors and gases shall be suppressed by water, oil or other means which will minimize harmful exposure and permit employees to work without the use of respiratory equipment. (7-1-97)

d. Whenever compressed air from an oil-lubricated compressor is used to supply respiratory equipment, a filter shall be inserted in the supply line to remove any oil, sediment or condensation that it may contain. Such filter shall be maintained in efficient working condition. (7-1-97)

e. When self-contained respiratory equipment is used in hazardous locations, a standby unit shall be maintained for rescue purposes. (7-1-97)

11. Hearing Protection. Where workers are subject to hazardous noise levels, they shall be furnished with and shall wear hearing protection suitable for the level of hazard involved. (7-1-97)

12. Additional Information and Requirements. Additional information and requirements for the use of safety equipment and personal protective equipment may be found in the Idaho General Safety and Health Standards IDAPA 17.10. (7-1-97)

012. FIRE PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND SUPPRESSION.

01. General Requirements. (7-1-97)

a. Additional Standards pertinent to the storage, distribution, and use of liquefied petroleum gases and other flammables or combustibles may be obtained by reference to regulations of Idaho Department of Law Enforcement and the National Fire Protective Association pamphlets. (7-1-97)

b. Fire fighting equipment, suitable for the hazards involved, shall be provided for the protection of workmen. Such equipment shall be readily accessible, and shall be plainly labeled as to its character and method of operation. Locations of such equipment shall be conspicuously posted. (7-1-97)

c. All equipment and apparatus for fire protection and fire fighting shall be regularly inspected and be maintained in good and serviceable condition at all times. A record of the date of the latest inspection shall be kept with each portable fire extinguisher. This includes all automatic sprinkler systems and hose lines. (7-1-97)

d. Fire extinguishers, whether portable or automatic, shall comply with appropriate current standards as published by the National Fire Protection Association. (7-1-97)

e. Electrical lights, apparatus, and wiring used in locations where flammable or explosive gases, vapors, mists, or dusts are present shall be of the type accepted by the State Electrical Code. (7-1-97)

- f.** Smoking while refueling equipment is prohibited. (7-1-97)
- g.** All fuel storage tanks, service tanks, etc. shall be bonded for ground for fueling purposes. (7-1-97)
- h.** When lights are used in enclosed rooms, vaults, manholes, tanks or other containers which may contain flammable or explosive vapors, mists, gases, or dusts, such lights shall be of the approved vapor proof types. (7-1-97)
- i.** No torch, flame, arc, spark, or other source of ignition shall be applied to any tank or container that has contained or does contain flammable or explosive vapors or materials until such container has been inerted or otherwise purged of flammable or explosive vapors or materials, except that "hot tapping" on tanks may be done providing that: (7-1-97)
- i.** There shall be at least four (4) feet of liquid above the point of the "hot tap"; and (7-1-97)
- ii.** That the work shall be carried out under the direction of a supervisor experienced in this type of work. (7-1-97)
- NOTE: A test for flammability or explosiveness of the interior of such vessels shall be made using a device which will determine the concentration of flammable vapors for this purpose. Unless the percentage of flammable vapors is found to be less than twenty percent (20%) of its lower explosive limit, no source of ignition shall be permitted. (7-1-97)
- j.** Frequent testing for determining the concentration of flammable and explosive vapors shall be made, and if the concentration is found to exceed twenty percent (20%) of its lower explosive limit, sources of ignition shall be extinguished or removed immediately. Fire extinguishing equipment adequate to cope with possible hazards shall be maintained close at hand. (7-1-97)
- k.** Smoking, the use of open flames, tools which are not approved for such areas, and other sources of ignition are prohibited in locations where flammable or explosive gases, vapors, mists, or dusts are present. Warning signs shall be conspicuously posted in such areas. (7-1-97)
- l.** Where salamanders and other fuel-burning heating devices are used, they shall be provided with adequate means for preventing the emission of sparks or other sources of ignition. They shall be insulated or placed a sufficient distance from combustible structures and materials to prevent causing fires. Adequate ventilation shall be provided. (7-1-97)
- m.** When welding or cutting is done special precautionary measures should be exercised before, during and after the job is finished to eliminate any possibility of serious or delayed fires. (7-1-97)
- 02. Flammable Liquids.** (7-1-97)
- a.** For the purpose of this Section of the Rule, "Flammable Liquids" shall mean any liquid having a flash point below one hundred forty (140) degrees Fahrenheit and having a vapor pressure not exceeding forty (40) pounds per square inch (absolute) at one hundred (100) degrees Fahrenheit. (7-1-97)
- b.** All flammable liquids shall be stored in approved containers suitable for their particular contents, and such approved containers shall be stored in areas removed from any direct source of ignition. (7-1-97)
- c.** Flammable liquids shall be kept in approved covered containers when not in actual use. (7-1-97)
- d.** The name of the flammable liquid contained therein shall be placed on all stock containers, and whenever such liquids are taken from the stock containers and put into other approved containers for use in the plant, it shall be the responsibility of the employer to see that these containers (except small containers of flammable liquids which are scheduled for immediate use and disposal) also bear the name of the flammable liquid contained therein. (7-1-97)

e. Flammable liquids shall not be used indoors to clean or wash floors, walls, any part of the building structure, furniture, equipment, machines or machine parts, unless sufficient ventilation is provided to bring and maintain the concentration of explosive vapors in the atmosphere below twenty percent (20%) of its lower explosive limit.

NOTE: The use of flammable liquids may create toxic contaminants in the atmosphere above permissible threshold limit values. (7-1-97)

03. Transferring Flammable Liquids and Powdered Materials. In transferring flammable liquids or finely divided flammable or explosive materials from one (1) metal container to another, the containers shall be in firm contact with each other or be continuously bonded throughout the transfer so as to prevent the accumulation of static charges. Where portable tanks, mixers, or processing vessels are used for flammable liquids or flammable or explosive compounds, they shall be bonded and grounded while being filled or emptied. (7-1-97)

04. Transportation of Flammable Liquids. (7-1-97)

a. When transporting gasoline or other flammable liquids in six and one-half (6 1/2) gallon quantities or more, approved containers shall be used. (7-1-97)

b. If tank truck service is not available or used, gasoline and other flammable liquids in quantities exceeding six and one-half (6 1/2) gallons shall be transported in approved containers. Bungs shall be tight and containers shall be secured to prevent movement. (7-1-97)

c. It may be permissible to transport gasoline or other flammable liquids on passenger vehicles if in approved, closed safety containers of not more than six and one-half (6 1/2) gallon capacity, provided such containers are carried in a suitable and safe location outside the passenger compartment. (7-1-97)

013. DESIGNATED LOGGING CAMPS.

A camp used in a logging operation shall comply with the following requirements: (7-1-97)

01. Trees and Snags. Trees and snags which may constitute a hazard to persons in the camp area shall be felled. (7-1-97)

02. Sanitation. The Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Environmental Quality rules for sanitation must be observed as to water, toilets, washrooms, refuse, etc. (7-1-97)

014. -- 999. (RESERVED)

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