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- **Part Number:** 1915
- **Part Number Title:** Occupational Safety and Health Standards
- **Subpart:** Subpart I - Personal Protection
- **Subpart Title:** Personal Protection
- **Standard Number:** 1915.158
- **Standard Title:** Lagging operations
- **Table:** Table I

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Scope and application

1915.158(a)(1)

Scope.

This standard applies to all lagging operations as defined by this section.

1915.158(a)(2)

Incidental lagging operations not specifically covered by this section are covered by other applicable sections of Part 1915.

1915.158(a)(3)

Operations exempted from the scope of this section.

Note1: "In open hearth furnace built in brick and hydrostatic used to transport the heating ends of metal in large sheet they are exended.

Reference Federal Register, Vol. 37, No. 202, October 18, 1972, Rules and Regulations.

Note2: "Lathes in case of a large mark-off machine and boring machine, operations performed in open areas are exempted.

Note3: "To turn the bolster on the flat car."

Note4: "Operations in open areas, or those in large mill-type shops where they are related to the leveling of a custom component of a widely suspended from square and/or hooks. The frame or hogs may be either designed and/or fabricated in the form of a gantlet which suspended from this crane.

Note5: "Operations in open areas, or those in large mill-type shops where they are related to the leveling of a custom component of a widely suspended from square and/or hooks.

"Fixture" is long used to describe the end of a long for packing. Once had a second wooden handle then, through a big saw, and filling in other device at the other end of the long handle. Fixture is used to describe the end of a long for packing. Once had a second wooden handle then, through a big saw, and filling in other device at the other end of the long handle. Fixture is used to describe the end of a long for packing.

Note6: "Operations in open areas, or those in large mill-type shops where they are related to the leveling of a custom component of a widely suspended from square and/or hooks. Tie down, or bolster, and the direction and end of the hog.

"Gauge" is the same tool that has been used in the past.

"Tower" is the same tool that has been used in the past.

"Tower" A stack of tower or hogs.

"Separation plane." An operation that has the requisite knowledge, training and experience to perform specific details.

"Gantlet hoking." The gantlet cutting of multiple tower which will be operating and then gantlet cover with a gantlet hoe.

"Fall Bolt." To cut down trees.

"Fuller Defect." An employee who fuller defects.

"Hooking." The operation of a hook or hooks in the process of or a device where it is firmly suspended.

"Gauntlet." Gauntlet, Gauntlet, Gauntlet, Gauntlet, or otherwise protected by means of suitable clothing, sleeves, aprons, shields, bangles, lathes, gauges, hooks, or platforms, or by flexible, or protective gloves.

"Gantlet cover gauntlet." A gantlet cover protection operating with the purpose of their harness, gantlet, hoe, or gantlet and harness.

"Gantlet." The gantlet cover hoe gauntlet or gantlet cover hoe gauntlet, or gantlet cover hoe gauntlet.

"Lathing." To cut branches off fallen trees.

"Hogging" Hogging is the operation of a large mark-off machine or other machine used to transport the heating ends of metal in large sheet.

"Tip." A gantlet operation or part of the hook, such as, but not limited to, a bolster, bolt, or the hogger

within two tree lengths of the danger tree unless the employer demonstrates that a shorter distance will not create a hazard for an employee.

1910.266(h)(1)(vii)
Each danger tree shall be carefully checked for signs of loose bark, broken branches and limbs or other damage before they are felled or removed. Accessible loose bark and other damage that may create a hazard for an employee shall be removed or held in place before felling or removing the tree.

1910.266(h)(1)(viii)
Felling on any slope where rolling or sliding of trees or logs is reasonably foreseeable shall be done uphill from, or on the same level as, previously felled trees.

1910.266(h)(1)(ix)
Domino felling of trees is prohibited.

Note to paragraph (h)(1)(ix): The definition of domino felling does not include the felling of a single danger tree by felling another single tree into it.

1910.266(h)(2)
"Manual felling."

1910.266(h)(2)(i)
Before felling is started, the feller shall plan and clear a retreat path. The retreat path shall extend diagonally away from the expected felling line unless the employer demonstrates that such a retreat path poses a greater hazard than an alternate path. Once the backcut has been made the feller shall immediately move a safe distance away from the tree on the retreat path.

1910.266(h)(2)(ii)
Before each tree is felled, conditions such as, but not limited to, snow and ice accumulation, the wind, the lean of tree, dead limbs, and the location of other trees, shall be evaluated by the feller and precautions taken so a hazard is not created for an employee.

1910.266(h)(2)(iii)
Each tree shall be checked for accumulations of snow and ice. Accumulations of snow and ice that may create a hazard for an employee shall be removed before felling is commenced in the area or the area shall be avoided.

1910.266(h)(2)(iv)
When a spring pole or other tree under stress is cut, no employee other than the feller shall be closer than two trees lengths when the stress is released.

1910.266(h)(2)(v)
An undercut shall be made in each tree being felled unless the employer demonstrates that felling the particular tree without an undercut will not create a hazard for an employee. The undercut shall be of a size so the tree will not split and will fall in the intended direction.

1910.266(h)(2)(vi)
A backcut shall be made in each tree being felled. The backcut shall leave sufficient hinge wood to hold the tree to the stump during most of its fall so that the hinge is able to guide the tree's fall in the intended direction.

1910.266(h)(2)(vii)
The backcut shall be above the level of the horizontal facecut in order to provide an adequate platform to prevent kickback. Exception: The backcut may be at or below the horizontal facecut in tree pulling operations.

Note to paragraph (h)(2)(vii): This requirement does not apply to open face felling where two angled facecuts rather than a horizontal facecut are used.

1910.266(h)(3)
"Limbing and bucking."

1910.266(h)(3)(i)
Limbing and bucking on any slope where rolling or sliding of trees or logs is reasonably foreseeable shall be done on the uphill side of each tree or log.

1910.266(h)(3)(ii)
Before bucking or limbing wind-thrown trees, precautions shall be taken to prevent the root wad, butt or logs from striking an employee. These precautions include, but are not limited to, chocking or moving the tree to a stable position.

1910.266(h)(4)
"Chipping (in-woods locations)."

1910.266(h)(4)(i)
Chipper access covers or doors shall not be opened until the drum or disc is at a complete stop.

1910.266(h)(4)(ii)
Infeed and discharge ports shall be guarded to prevent contact with the disc, knives, or blower blades.

1910.266(h)(4)(iii)
The chipper shall be shut down and locked out in accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.147 when an employee performs any servicing or maintenance.

1910.266(h)(4)(iv)
Detached trailer chippers shall be chocked during usage on any slope where rolling or sliding of the chipper is reasonably foreseeable.

1910.266(h)(5)
"Yarding."

1910.266(h)(5)(i)
No log shall be moved until each employee is in the clear.

1910.266(h)(5)(ii)
Each choker shall be hooked and unhooked from the uphill side or end of the log, unless the employer demonstrates that is it not feasible in the particular situation to hook or unhook the choker from the uphill side. Where the choker is hooked or unhooked from the downhill side or end of the log, the log shall be securely chocked to prevent rolling, sliding or swinging.

1910.266(h)(5)(iii)
Each choker shall be positioned near the end of the log or tree length.

1910.266(h)(5)(iv)
Each machine shall be positioned during winching so the machine and winch are operated within their design limits.

1910.266(h)(5)(v)
No yarding line shall be moved unless the yarding machine operator has clearly received and understood the signal to do so. When in doubt, the yarding machine operator shall repeat the signal and wait for a confirming signal before moving any line.

1910.266(h)(5)(vi)
No load shall exceed the rated capacity of the pallet, trailer, or other carrier.

1910.266(h)(5)(vii)
Towed equipment, such as but not limited to, skid pans, pallets, arches, and trailers, shall be attached to each machine or vehicle in such a manner as to allow a full 90 degree turn; to prevent overrunning of the towing machine or vehicle; and to assure that the operator is always in control of the towed equipment.

1910.266(h)(5)(viii)
The yarding machine or vehicle, including its load, shall be operated with safe clearance from all obstructions that may create a hazard for an employee.

1910.266(h)(5)(ix)
Each yarded tree shall be placed in a location that does not create a hazard for an employee and an orderly manner so that the trees are stable before bucking or limbing is commenced.

1910.266(h)(6)
"Loading and unloading."

1910.266(h)(6)(i)
The transport vehicle shall be positioned to provide working clearance between the vehicle and the deck.

1910.266(h)(6)(ii)
Only the loading or unloading machine operator and other personnel the employer demonstrates are essential shall be in the loading or unloading work area during this operation.

1910.266(h)(6)(iii)
No transport vehicle operator shall remain in the cab during loading and unloading if the logs are carried or moved over the truck cab, unless the employer demonstrates that it is necessary for the operator to do so. Where the transport vehicle operator remains in the cab, the employer shall provide operator protection, such as but not limited to, reinforcement of the cab.

1910.266(h)(6)(iv)
Each log shall be placed on a transport vehicle in an orderly manner and tightly secured.

1910.266(h)(6)(v)
The load shall be positioned to prevent slippage or loss during handling and transport.

1910.266(h)(6)(vi)
Each stake and chock which is used to trip loads shall be so constructed that the tripping mechanism is activated on the side opposite the release of the load.

1910.266(h)(6)(vii)
Each tie down shall be left in place over the peak log to secure all logs until the unloading lines or other protection the employer demonstrates is equivalent has been put in place. A stake of sufficient strength to withstand the forces of shifting or moving logs, shall be considered equivalent protection provided that the logs are not loaded higher than the stake.

1910.266(h)(6)(viii)
Each tie down shall be released only from the side on which the unloading machine operates, except as follows:

1910.266(h)(6)(viii)(A)
When the tie down is released by a remote control device; and

1910.266(h)(6)(viii)(B)
When the employee making the release is protected by racks, stanchions or other protection the employer demonstrates is capable of withstanding the force of the logs.

1910.266(h)(7)
"Transport." The transport vehicle operator shall assure that each tie down is tight before transporting the load. While enroute, the operator shall check and tighten the tie downs whenever there is reason to believe that the tie downs have loosened or the load has shifted.

1910.266(h)(8)
"Storage." Each deck shall be constructed and located so it is stable and provides each employee with enough room to safely move and work in the area.

1910.266(i)
"Training."

1910.266(i)(1)
The employer shall provide training for each employee, including supervisors, at no cost to the employee.

1910.266(i)(2)
"Frequency." Training shall be provided as follows:

1910.266(i)(2)(i)
As soon as possible but not later than the effective date of this section for initial training for each current and new employee;

1910.266(i)(2)(ii)
Prior to initial assignment for each new employee;

1910.266(i)(2)(iii)
Whenever the employee is assigned new work tasks, tools, equipment, machines or vehicles; and

1910.266(i)(2)(iv)
Whenever an employee demonstrates unsafe job performance.

1910.266(i)(3)
"Content." At a minimum, training shall consist of the following elements:

1910.266(i)(3)(i)
Safe performance of assigned work tasks;

1910.266(i)(3)(ii)
Safe use, operation and maintenance of tools, machines and vehicles the employee uses or operates, including emphasis on understanding and following the manufacturer's operating and maintenance instructions, warnings and precautions;

1910.266(i)(3)(iii)
Recognition of safety and health hazards associated with the employee's specific work tasks, including the use of measures and work practices to prevent or control those hazards;

1910.266(i)(3)(iv)
Recognition, prevention and control of other safety and health hazards in the logging industry;

1910.266(i)(3)(v)
Procedures, practices and requirements of the employer's work site; and

1910.266(i)(3)(vi)
The requirements of this standard.

1910.266(i)(4)
Training of an employee due to unsafe job performance, or assignment of new work tasks, tools, equipment, machines, or vehicles; may be limited to those elements in paragraph (i)(3) of this section which are relevant to the circumstances giving rise to the need for training.

1910.266(i)(5)
"Portability of training."

1910.266(i)(5)(i)
Each current employee who has received training in the particular elements specified in paragraph (i)(3) of this section shall not be required to be retrained in those elements.

1910.266(i)(5)(ii)
Each new employee who has received training in the particular elements specified in paragraph (i)(3) of this section shall not be required to be retrained in those elements prior to initial assignment.

1910.266(i)(5)(iii)
The employer shall train each current and new employee in those elements for which the employee has not received training.

1910.266(i)(5)(iv)
The employer is responsible for ensuring that each current and new employee can properly and safely perform the work tasks and operate the tools, equipment, machines, and vehicles used in their job.

1910.266(i)(6)
Each new employee and each employee who is required to be trained as specified in paragraph (i)(2) of this section, shall work under the close supervision of a designated person until the employee demonstrates to the employer the ability to safely perform their new duties independently.

1910.266(i)(7)
"First-aid training."

1910.266(i)(7)(i)
The employer shall assure that each employee, including supervisors, receives or has received first-aid and CPR training meeting at least the requirements specified in Appendix B.

1910.266(i)(7)(ii)
The employer shall assure that each employee's first-aid and CPR training and/or certificate of training remain current.

1910.266(i)(8)
All training shall be conducted by a designated person.

1910.266(i)(9)
The employer shall assure that all training required by this section is presented in a manner that the employee is able to understand. The employer shall assure that all training materials used are appropriate in content and vocabulary to the educational level, literacy, and language skills of the employees being trained.

1910.266(i)(10)
"Certification of training."

1910.266(i)(10)(i)
The employer shall verify compliance with paragraph (i) of this section by preparing a written certification record. The written certification record shall contain the name or other identity of the employee trained, the date(s) of the training, and the signature of the person who conducted the training or the signature of the employer. If the employer relies on training conducted prior to the employee's hiring or completed prior to the effective date of this section, the certification record shall indicate the date the employer determined the prior training was adequate.

1910.266(i)(10)(ii)
The most recent training certification shall be maintained.

1910.266(i)(11)
"Safety and health meetings." The employer shall hold safety and health meetings as necessary and at least each month for each employee. Safety and health meetings may be conducted individually, in crew meetings, in larger groups, or as part of other staff meetings.

1910.266(j)
"Appendices." Appendices A and B of this section are mandatory. The information contained in Appendix C of this section is informational and is not intended to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed or to detract from existing regulations.

Note: The note added at the bottom of this standard 1910.266 in the Federal Register of August 9, 1995, has been superseded by the corrections made in the Federal Register of September 8, 1995.

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