

- 4 Take precautions to keep workmen who are under the influence of liquor or in poor physical health from working on the job
- 5 Do not allow men to work on freshly painted steel construction that is still wet, or is slippery for any other reason
- 6 Have workmen wear goggles while cutting out rivets, chipping, and doing similar work. Keep adjacent areas clear of personnel or screen such operations.
- 7 When men must throw rivets across shaftways or toward the outside of a building, install screens of wire mesh or flameproof tarpaulins, to protect the public and other workmen
- 8 Where it is impractical to provide temporary floors, suspend safety nets below points where men are working, or have the men wear safety belts. (See N S C Data Sheet 608, *Safety Nets for Construction Projects*.)
- 9 Where guy cables or braces are used to hold steel during erection, be sure they are guarded to prevent trucks or other equipment from hooking into them and pulling the steel down

Torches and salamanders

Gasoline blowtorches and plumbers' furnaces involve the hazards of fire and explosion. Safer equipment should be used, if possible, such as electric soldering irons, electrically heated paint remover irons, electric glue pots, and other electric heating devices. Proper gas or oil space heaters listed by Underwriters' Laboratories are recommended for use in combustible areas.

Where flammable or explosive dust or vapors may be present, such torches or furnaces should be used in accordance with local or other laws and regulations.

The storage and handling of gasoline present a hazard in addition to the fire and explosion risks of the torches or furnaces themselves. This hazard can be minimized by careful observance of the requirements for storage and handling of flammable liquids described in NFPA Standard No. 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

Salamanders and other types of portable heaters are widely used in severe weather to protect masonry, concrete, and plaster from freezing and to provide warmth for the work-

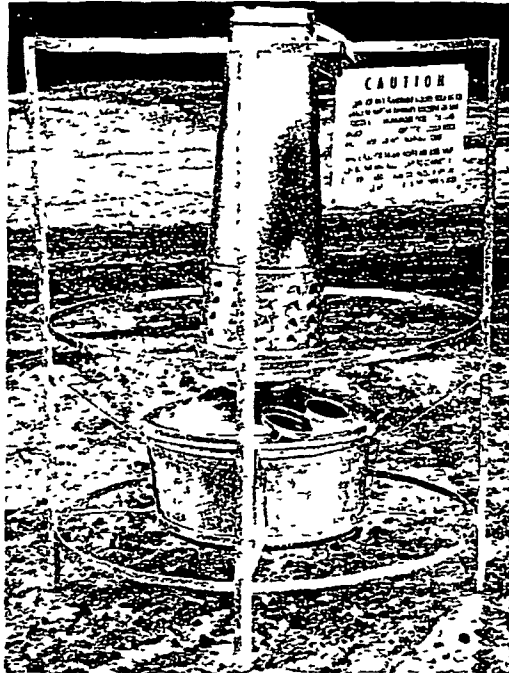


FIG. 17-5 — Salamander stand provides stability and protection against contact with the hot surface. An upset salamander can spill burning liquid on people below.

men. Gas- or oil-fired, electric, steam, or remotely located heaters with conducted hot air are preferable to solid fuel-burning salamanders.

Salamanders should not be used in confined or unventilated spaces unless vented to the outside. Improperly installed salamanders and other open-flame heaters are particularly dangerous in tool sheds, shanties, and other small enclosed areas because they can give off large amounts of carbon monoxide, as well as consume much oxygen.

Hazards exist from flames and sparks when solid fuel-burning salamanders are used, and from glowing carbon deposits when improperly burning fuel oil salamanders are used. Horizontal clearance between salamanders and combustible solids should be at least 2½ ft, and overhead clearance should be at least 6 ft.

Salamanders should be kept at least 10 ft away from tarpaulins or canvas or plastic.