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[Google Scholar] Page 2 National Data (EUROSTAT Source: CountryTotal RMC Country Millions m3201122013Austria10,510,610,5Belgium11,612,512,5Czech Republic7,5,6,96,5Denmark2,12,02,02,3Finland3,02,72,7France41,338,938,6Germany48,046,045,6Ireland2,42,42,44Israel12,013,014,0Italy52,639,931,7Japan89092,099,0Netherlands8,87,36,6Norway3,53,73,8Poland23,719,518,0Portugal6,13,72,7Russia40,042,044,0Slovakia2,31,91,7Spain30,821,616,3Sweden3,33,3,3Switzerland Kingdom19,217,619,6USA203,0225,0230,0 Mobile concrete batching plant is Concrete production equipment, can reserve, small cement factory producing small portable wet mixing concrete mixing batching plant, AJY50 and AJY75 belong to small portable concrete concrete mixing plant. Learn morePLANT CERTIFICATION CHECK LIST - Concrete SaskaB.3 Precision factory batching 4 B A Batching Systems - Definitions and requirements of 6 components ... comparing plants ... 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RMC production in a factory has a significant advantage over concrete production at the construction. Concrete of higher standards with maximum safety can be produced by folioLearn More Back pdf publication POKCKET Concrete production of more than 250,000 people working in concrete production. More than 10 percent of those workers - 28,000 - experienced a work-related injury or illness and 42 died in just one year. Potential hazards for workers in concrete production: Irritation of the eyes, skin and respiratory tract due to exposure to cement dust; Inadequate safety protection on the device; Incomplete lockout/tagout system on machines; Excessive exercise and cym homework; Slips, trips and falls; and chemical burns caused by wet wet Hazards & Solutions Concrete production can pose health and safety risks for workers. For concrete production, The 10 OSHA standards commonly included in the agency's citation are: Dangerous Communication Locking/Tagout Limited Space Respiratory Protection Floor Protection & Pipe Openings and Wire Method Vulnerabilities Method of Exposure to Noise Forklift Electrical System Design Hazardous Cement Dust Protection Machine: Exposure to Cement Dust Can Irritate the Eyes, Nose, Throat and Upper Respiratory System. Skin contact can lead to moderate irritation to thickening/ crack the skin to severe skin damage from chemical burns. Exposure to silica can lead to lung injuries including silicosis and lung cancer. Solution: Rinse your eyes with water if exposed to cement dust and consult a doctor. Use soap and water to wash off dust to avoid skin damage. Wear a P-, N- or R-95 mask to minimize inhalation of cement dust. Eat and drink only in dust-vacuum areas to avoid ingesting cement dust. Risk of wet concrete: Exposure to wet concrete can lead to skin irritation or even first, second or third degree chemical burns. Compounds such as hexavalent chromium can also be harmful. Solution: Wear alkaline gloves, coveralls with long sleeves and trousers, waterproof boots and eye protection. Wash contaminated skin with cold water, flow as soon as possible. Wash your eyes with wet concrete with water for at least 15 minutes and then go to the hospital for further treatment. Dangerous protective machines: uns protected machinery used in the manufacturing process can lead to worker injuries. Solution: Maintain conveyor system to avoid interference and be careful in clearing congestion. Ensure that protection is in place to protect workers using mixers, block manufacturers, cubers and metalworking machinery such as rebar bending, cutting machines and cage rollers. Set up and follow effective lockout/tagout processes when maintaining equipment. Make sure that proper protection is placed on electrical tools before using them. Falling dangerous objects: Workers can be affected by objects falling from conveyor systems, elevators or concrete stacking equipment. Solution: Avoid working underneath cuber lifts, conveyor and stackers/detacker. Stack and store materials properly to limit the risk of falling objects. Wear eye protection when chipping and cleaning forms, products or mixers. Risk of poor accidents: Improper lifting, cym position and repetitive movement can lead to sprains, stress and other muscle and bone disorders. Solution: Use trucks or forklifts when possible. Lift properly and ask colleagues for help if the product is too heavy. Avoid twisting while carrying a load. Shift your feet and take small steps in the direction you want to turn. Keep the floor clear to avoid slipping and dangerous tripping. Avoid working in an cymoid position. Limited danger space: Mixers and mixing trucks are available restrictions that set risks to workers. Solution: Follow established procedures for entry and work limited space to ensure safety. Protection against heat stress when cleaning drum mixing trucks. Wear appropriate protective equipment to avoid silica exposure when removing concrete residues from inside the truck mixing drum. Danger to vehicles: Poorly handled or improperly handled vehicles can lead to crushing injuries at the factory area or other injuries to truck drivers. Solution: Ensure a backup alarm on all vehicles in operation. Avoid overloading cranes and cranes. Use care with load chu troughs on concrete mixers to avoid injuries to hands and fingers. Be careful with hot surfaces on equipment and truck components. Protect the eyes against splashing of synthetic materials during loading and unloading. Use hearing protection if necessary to protect against exposure to excessive noise during cement loading/unloading and while using compressed air chippers inside empty mixing trucks. Other Hazards: Welding activity can lead to flash burns. Temporary ladders, platforms and stairs with improper or no railings make falls more likely. Workers can also be injured by falling concrete forms if the form is improperly checked, braced or cribbed. Employee Safety Tips General precautions Make sure you understand how to perform all your tasks and how to use tools and equipment safely. Follow limited space processes when cleaning and working in mixing drums, hoppers, tanks and other places with serious potential mechanical risks, such as blades or ramps that can trap employees, or atmospheric hazards, such as lack of oxygen. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment to avoid injury from flying or falling objects. Vehicle safety is certain that trucks and other vehicles are working well, including sound backup warning signals, before operating them. Avoid overloaded forklifts, cranes and forklifts. Safety machines use locking/tagout processes to de-in-life conveyor and other machinery before attempting to release any jams. Safe troughs and hatches to relieve injury from swinging parts. Make sure that protection is in place to protect you from moving parts of machinery and tools before you operate the device. Air Hazards Make sure that the working form activities, casting and emphasis are fully braced and checked to avoid sudden release of the material. Make sure that fraud is in place to protect against falling objects and materials during the join and stacking procedure. Do not walk or work under high loads. Think of the following Check list safety check list that can help you take steps to avoid the dangers of injury, disease, and death. As always, be cautious seek help if you are concerned about a potential danger. General Safety Implement a comprehensive health and safety management system to find and overcome all hazards in the workplace. Establish a written hazardous communication program to inform all employees of chemical hazards and and report appropriate personal protection hazards and equipment and what to do in emergency situations. Train employees to practice and work safely for all activities, procedures and work equipment as well as how to identify and respond to potential hazards in the workplace, including first aid. Offer personal protective equipment programs. Train workers in the selection, cleaning and maintenance of equipment such as respirator masks, protective clothing and goggles. Use safe working practices and personal protective equipment suitable for all welding, cutting and burning; chemical treatment (e.g., moist concrete, epoxies, form release agents); and during grinding, chipping, brushing wire, shaving and cleaning. Ensure that all tools and equipment - including forklifts, cranes, and fraud - are maintained in good working conditions, regularly inspected and operated by well-trained, inspected and competent workers. Physical Hazards Set up a noise control program to reduce noise sources. Includes sound level measurements, hearing tests, training and/or hearing protection equipment. Perform machine protection and lockout/tagout procedures for all equipment and machinery for service and/or maintenance work to prevent workers from getting injured. Set up a limited space entry program to protect cleaning workers inside mixing drums, storage bins, hoppers and other restricted spaces. Danger to health Avoid contact with cement dust to prevent bronchitis and silicosis. Prevent burns and irritation of the skin and eyes by avoiding contact with the skin and eyes exposed to cement dust or wet cement. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, such as gloves, boots, goggles or HEPA filter mask. Avoid dusty areas and wet working areas, when appropriate, to reduce or remove dust. Use special HEPA vacuums to clean dust instead of drying. Reduce silica exposure during chipping, drilling and sawing of concrete materials with technical controls, such as wet methods and local exhaust ventilation. Fall Risk Identify and repair fall hazards, such as slippery surfaces, ladders and damaged walkways, and any loose or unstable hands or stands used to climb up and down on trucks and other equipment. Make sure that all portable ladders have safe feet and have the appropriate length for specific tasks. Protect them or tie them out to prevent movement. Ensure scaffolding and walking/working surfaces have full rails, safe accessibility and no tripping hazards or holes. Eros Perform appropriate work and/or control exercises to help reduce or eliminate potential back injuries from twisting, rotation, lifting, clumsy positioning and vibration of the entire body. Train workers in appropriate mechanical and craft material processing techniques and processes to help reduce or eliminate muscle and bone injuries. Provide dollies, handtrucks and conveyor to help minimize, reduce or eliminate the need for bending and lifting. Lift. Safety & Health Resources Most resource materials can be found on OSHA's website at www.osha.gov Physical Hazards Confined Space Downloadable electronic advisor software (1997). 2MB. The software instructs the user in determining the limited space and protecting the workers from entering them. Energy Control (Lockout/Tagout) OSHA Publications 3120 (2002), 174KB PDF, 45 pages. This book provides guidance on protecting workers against unexpected energy releases from mechanical and electrical equipment. lockout / Tagout e-Tool interactive online training program (1999). This electronic tool provides an overview of OSHA's Lockout/Tagout standards, including interactive case studies. OSHA Material Processing and Storage Publications 2226 (2002), 599KB PDF, 41 pages. This book set outlines OSHA requirements including handling and storing materials, focusing on forklift safety and eros. Limited to OSHA Publication 3138 (2004), 486KB PDF, 22 pages. This book set includes highlights of the OSHA standard for limited space. protects and protects workers from amputation OSHA 3071 (2001), PDF 1.2MB, 78 pages. This book provides guidance on machine protection and other safety practice to reduce the risk of amputation. Slng Safety OSHA Publication 3072 (1996), 866KB PDF, 28 pages. This book is covering all aspects of safety sling. Stairs and OSHA Stairs Publication 3124 (2003), 155KB PDF, 15 pages. This book is covering safety issues related to both stairs and fixed and moving stairs. Silica Exposure Card For General Industry OSHA Publications 3176 (2003), 37KB PDF; Publication OSHA 3178 (Spanish) (2003), 42KB PDF. This layered bag card provides workers with a brief summary of silica health hazards and lists the precautions to take to limit exposure. Crystalline Silica OSHA Fact Sheet (2002), 52KB PDF, 2 pages, also in Spanish (2003). This leaflet highlights the dangers of silica and provides guidance on preventing exposure. silica e-Tool Download Electronic Software (1998). This electronic tool describes the dangers of silica and provides guidance on worker protection. is a dangerous communication guide for compliance Publication 3111 (2000), 112KB PDF, 33 pages. This book provides an overview of OSHA's Dangerous Communications standards and provides compliance guidelines. OSHA Hearing Preservation Publication 3074 (2002), 157KB PDF, 32 pages. The book explains how to establish an effective hearing preservation program that meets OSHA requirements. OSHA Publication 3151 (2004), 629KB PDF, 46 pages. This book provides guidance on when and how to use personal protective equipment to protect against injuries and occupational diseases. OSHA Respiratory Protection Publication 3079 (2002), 273KB PDF, 42 pages. This book is outlining OSHA requirements for respiratory protection and provides guidance on establishing an effective respiratory protection program. respiratory protection bacteria e-Tool Download electronic software (1998). This electronic tool allows users to determine if they need to set up a respiratory protection program and what type of mask to use. OSHA's Respiratory Protection Standard OSHA (1999), 706KB PDF, 149 pages. This book provides help to small businesses looking to meet OSHA requirements for respiratory protection programs. NIOSH Data Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) provides many useful publications available on its website at the Comprehensive Safety Recommendations for the pre-cast concrete products industry, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 84-103 (1984). Elements of error erology program: Bait based on workplace assessment of myal dyssuse disorder. DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 97-117 (1997). NIOSH Hazard Review: Health Effects of Occupational Exposure to Respiratory Crystal Silica. DHHS (NIOSH) Publications No. 2002-129 (April 2002). NIOSH Alert - Prevents worker deaths from uncontrolled release of electricity, mechanics, and other types of hazardous energy. DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 99-110 (August 1999). Other Sources Ready Mixed Concrete Truck Drivers: Work-Related Hazards and Recommendations for Controls, Nancy Clark, Jonathan Drokpin and Lee Kaplan, Mt. Sinai - Irving J. Selikoff Center for Occupational and Environmental Medicine (September 2001), available at Concrete Industry Cooperative Programs OSHA recognizes works with excellent health and safety management systems through Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP). These models of workites are willing to share their expertise and many are available to mentor other businesses. For more information on how VPP participants can help you, contact the VPP manager at your OSHA Regional Office (see www.ospp.gov for listings) or the Voluntary Protection Program Participants Association, 7600-E Leesburg Pike, Suite 440, Falls Church, VA 22043, phone (703) 738-1100. The Alliance enables organizations committed to workplace safety and health in partnership with OSHA to prevent injury and disease in the workplace. Two of OSHA's National Alliances have an impact on the concrete manufacturing industry. Mason Contractors Association of America Reducing hazards related to wall bracing, falls, scaffolding and forklifts is the focus of OSHA's Alliance with the Mason Contractors Association of America. Joint efforts will include the development of educational and training programs on these issues as well as the development and dissemination of case studies illustrating the business value of safety and health. The American Concrete Pipe Association OSHA's Alliance with the American Concrete Pipe Association (ACPA) focuses on reducing and preventing exposure to limited space hazards. Under this Alliance, OSHA and ACPA will develop and disseminate outreach materials, work together on eTools, and participate in other efforts to reduce injuries or illnesses associated with limited space hazards. Consulting Each state offers a free on-site counseling program to help small employers find and overcome hazards and establish effective health management and safety management systems. Funded primarily by OSHA, counseling is provided free of charge to small employers and provided by state agencies through professional health and safety consultants. More information about OSHA's Advisory Program appears on the agency's website in www.osha.gov. A Success Story NY Concrete Maker improved safety, cutting the cost of Precast concrete maker Oldcastle Precasts Manchester New York Division reducing its career injury and sickness rate by 75 per cent in three years. The Manchester facility cut its injury record from 12 in the first year to just one in its third year. Oldcastle experienced this incredible success by establishing a health and safety management system good enough to make it the first pre-cast concrete facility to join OSHA's Merit Voluntary Protection Program (VPP). Cultural change This process began when CRH, a multinational corporation that produces building materials worldwide, sent new managers to Oldcastle's Building Systems Division. The new managers have brought about cultural change and a new commitment to safety and health for the Manchester site. Managers already know all employees on the basis of first name. They encourage employees to ask questions and speak up about any safety concerns so management can address them immediately. Managers emphasize the importance of employees as an asset of the company and clarify that employee involvement is key to eliminating hazards and reducing employee injuries and illnesses. Having a safe working environment is just good business, according to the department's general manager. We need to make commitments safety is necessary at all levels of the company, and we have a responsibility to follow through with the safest routes, no matter what the cost, he explained. In the process, Oldcastle Oldcastle that safe investments pay for themselves, time and again. Aiming for VPP Oldcastle's decision towards VPP's recognition, knowing that working towards this goal will drive the base towards excellence. Typically, the injury and disease rate for VPP sites is 51 percent below industry standards. To qualify, Oldcastle had to apply to explain the site's health and safety management system. Then, OSHA checks the company's safety records, programs and history, and conducts a detailed review in place. Once on the show, Oldcastle had to undergo a period review to maintain its status. To improve its safety program to qualify for the VPP, Oldcastle set goals and provide the resources necessary to complete them; they have carried out daily facility inspections and repaired any problems; and they notified employees, suppliers and contractors of the program's status throughout the process. We know we have to promote existing programs and start new programs to comply with. We know our efforts will make our company a safer place to work and that is our goal, noted Oldcastle's safety manager. Application for VPP After two years of preparation, Oldcastle applied for VPP recognition. OSHA reviewer spent four days evaluating the facility. Their on-site visits include an inaugural and closing conference, staff interviews, industrial sanitation surveys and a full review of the site's health and safety management system. One of the highlights of the Oldcastle program, according to Norman R. Deitch, VPP New York Director of OSHA and VPP Team Leader, is the company's efforts to involve Spanish-speaking employees. Oldcastle also received high scores for the widespread use of digital photographs to record unsafe conditions and the result of corrective actions for training workers. Further improvement for the prefabricated concrete industry (SIC 3272) in 2000, the nonfatal injury and occupational disease rate was 13.7 per 100 full-time workers. When Oldcastle applied for VPP, its rate was 13.4. It's 2.0 now. Oldcastle found that reducing workers' injuries and illnesses was not only moral and humanitarian thing to do, but also reduced costs associated with work accidents while increasing the department's competitiveness. Oldcastle's accident prevention programme remains in effect because everyone - general manager, department manager, supervisor, employee and safety manager - cares personally about accident prevention. Every effort is made to ensure that every worker knows, understands and complies with the requirements of applicable laws, regulations and standards. Give Oldcastle credit officers the factory's management of employee credit on the store floor. We may be the best managers in the world, but these men on the front line need to embrace a culture of safety, he observes. The Manchester facility produces and installs hollow planks and pre-cast concrete structural systems throughout Western New York. Some of the more than 2.58 million feet of pre-molded products weighing more than 25 tons each. The sales manager of the facility involved, either you make pre-molded concrete pieces safety, or you don't make them very long. Oldcastle's director of safety has led the department's commitment to safety and is responsible for the VPP application process. She noted factory workers for their hard work and continued to devote themselves to their safety program. Reaching for star status under VPP, merit workers are recognized as having potential and are committed to achieving Star status within three years. Oldcastle's goal is to achieve Star Status within 12 months. According to the safety manager, this achievement is considered by Oldcastle as a positive step in achieving a safe workplace for our employees and will only continue to assist us in ensuring the complete safety of our workplace. Additional information about OSHA Voluntary Protection Programs is available on the agency's website in www.osha.gov, from regional OSHA VPP managers or local OSHA offices. The Association of Voluntary Protection Program Participants (www.vppaa.org) administers an mentoring program for those working to consider participation. Oldcastle Precasts Manchester New York Division. Employers are responsible for providing a safe and healthy workplace for their employees. OSHA's role is to ensure the safety and health of American workers by establishing and enforcing standards; provide training, access and education; establish partnerships; and encourage continuous improvement in workplace safety and health. This information book provides a general overview of a particular topic related to OSHA standards. It does not change or determine compliance responsibilities in OSHA standards or the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Because enforcement policies and explanations may change over time, you should refer to the current administrative explanations and decisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Assessment Commission and the Courts for additional guidance on OSHA compliance requirements. This publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced, in whole or in part, without permission. A source of credit is required but not required. This information is available to individuals with sensory deterioration as required. Phone: (202) 693-1999; teleypewriter (TTY) no. (877) 889-5627. U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Health and Safety Www.osha.gov www.osha.gov

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