

**4123:1-3-06 Motor vehicles, mechanized equipment and marine operations.**

(A) Reserved.

(B) Definitions.

- (1) "Earthmoving equipment" means, but is not limited to, scrapers, loaders, crawlers or wheel tractors, bulldozers, off-highway trucks, graders, agricultural and industrial tractors, shovels and backhoes.
- (2) "Jacked piles" means a method of driving horizontal piles for under supports of existing buildings by the use of hydraulic jacks.
- (3) "Motor vehicles" (as covered by this rule) means all those vehicles that operate within an off-highway jobsite, not open to unrestricted public traffic.

(C) Equipment.

- (1) A safety tire rack, cage, or equivalent protection shall be provided and used when inflating, mounting, or dismounting tires installed on split rims, or rims equipped with locking rings or similar devices.
- (2) When being repaired, or when not in use, machinery, equipment, or parts thereof, which are suspended or held aloft by use of slings, hoists or jacks shall be substantially blocked or cribbed. Bulldozer and scraper blades, end-loader buckets, dump bodies and similar equipment, shall be either fully lowered or blocked when being repaired or when not in use.
- (3) Equipment parked on inclines shall have the wheels chocked and brakes set, or the blade, bucket, etc., shall be fully lowered.
- (4) All cab glass shall be safety glass or equivalent.
- (5) All equipment which can contact power lines shall also comply with the requirements of paragraph (E) of rule 4123:1-3-07 of the Administrative Code.
- (6) At locations where gasoline is being transferred to the fuel tank of any construction machinery the engine shall be shut down during the transfer of fuel.

(D) Motor vehicles.

- (1) All trucks shall be equipped with an audible warning device, in an operable condition, at the operator's station.
- (2) On mobile equipment having an obstructed view to the rear, the employer shall:
  - (a) Provide a reverse signal alarm audible above the surrounding noise, or
  - (b) Provide an observer to signal the assured clear distance.
- (3) All haulage vehicles loaded by means of cranes, power shovels, loaders, or similar equipment shall have a substantial cab shield or canopy to protect the operator from shifting or falling materials.
- (4) Trucks used to transport employees.
  - (a) Trucks assigned to, or generally used for the transportation of employees shall be equipped with seats and back rests which are securely fastened.

(b) Tools and material transported in the same compartment with employees shall be secured to prevent movement.

(5) Seat belts.

The employer shall provide and the employee(s) shall use seat belts on all motor vehicles which have rollover protective structures or cabs. This does not apply to equipment designed only for stand-up operations.

(6) Trucks with dump bodies shall be blocked or cribbed to prevent accidental lowering of the body while maintenance or inspection work is being performed.

(E) Material handling equipment.

(1) The employer shall provide seat belts on all equipment covered by this rule except:

(a) Equipment which is designed only for stand-up operations, and

(b) Equipment which does not have rollover protective structure or substantial canopy protection.

(2) Forklift tractors and forklift trucks.

A substantial overhead guard shall be provided for operators of forklift tractors and forklift trucks.

(3) Mobile concrete mixers.

(a) Guarding.

(i) Mobile concrete mixers with skips having a capacity of one cubic yard or more, shall be provided with single rail guards on both sides of the skip pan. The single rail guard shall be constructed of substantial material and shall be no less than thirty-six inches or more than forty-two inches in height above the ground or working level and shall extend the full length of the pan.

(ii) Where the single rail guard is of a type having a chain or rod connection, such guard shall not be removed, but shall be kept in place while the mobile concrete mixer or skip is in operation. Employees shall be instructed to not tie up or otherwise fasten the single rail guard to the mixer in such manner as to expose employees to contact with the skip when in operation.

(b) Chutes and spouts for transferring concrete.

Chutes and spouts for transferring concrete shall be constructed and installed so as to sustain no less than four times the maximum working load.

(F) Site clearing.

Rider operated equipment used in site clearing operations shall be equipped with rollover protective structures. In addition, such equipment shall be equipped with an overhead and rear canopy guard meeting the following requirements:

(1) The overhead covering on the canopy structure shall be of no less than one-eighth-inch steel plate or one-fourth-inch woven wire mesh or equivalent, with openings no greater than one inch at its greatest dimension.

(2) The opening in the rear of the canopy structure shall be covered with no less than one-fourth-inch woven

wire mesh or equivalent, with openings no greater than one inch at its greatest dimension.

(G) Pile driving equipment.

(1) General requirements.

- (a) Overhead protection, which will not obscure the vision of the operator shall be provided. Protection shall be the equivalent of two-inch planking or other solid material of equivalent strength.
- (b) Stop blocks shall be provided for the leads to prevent the hammer from being raised against the head block.
- (c) A blocking device shall be provided for placement in the leads under the hammer at all times while employees are working under the hammer.
- (d) A device shall be provided across the top of the head block to prevent the cable from jumping out of the sheaves.
- (e) Fixed ladders shall be provided on leads. The loft worker shall be equipped with a safety belt and lanyard and there shall be rings provided, with a factor of safety of no less than four for attachment to the ladder or leads. If the leads are provided with a loft platform(s), such platform(s) shall be protected by standard guardrails.
- (f) Steam or air hose leading to a hammer or jet pipe shall be securely fastened to the hammer with a length of no less than one-quarter-inch diameter chain or cable to prevent whipping in the event the joint at the hammer breaks.
- (g) Safety chains, or equivalent means, shall be provided for each hose connection to prevent the line from thrashing around in case the coupling becomes disconnected.
- (h) Steam or air line controls shall consist of two shutoff valves, one of which shall be a quick-acting lever type within easy reach of the hammer operator.
- (i) The stability of pile driver rigs shall be maintained by the use of guys, outriggers, thrustouts or counterbalances.

(2) Pile driving operations.

- (a) When piles are being driven in an excavated pit of five feet or more in depth, the walls of the pit shall be sloped to the angle of repose or shored and braced.
- (b) When it is necessary to cut off the tops of driven piles, cutting operations shall be suspended except where the cutting operations are being separated from the leads by twice the length of the exposed pile prior to its being securely fastened in the leads and driving has commenced.
- (c) When driving jacked piles, all access pits shall be provided with ladders and bulkheaded curbs to prevent material from falling into the pit.

(3) Pile driving from barges and floats.

Barges and floats supporting pile driving operations shall meet the requirements of paragraph (H) of this rule.

(H) Marine operations and equipment.

(1) Access to barges - employees.

When employees are required to step to or from the wharf, float, barge, or river towboat, a ramp or walkway shall be provided substantial in construction and fastening.

(2) Access to barges - vehicles.

Ramps, with side boards, shall be provided for access of vehicles to or between barges. Such ramps shall be substantial in construction and fastening. (See rule 4121:1-3-21 of the Administrative Code for requirements for diving operations.)

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