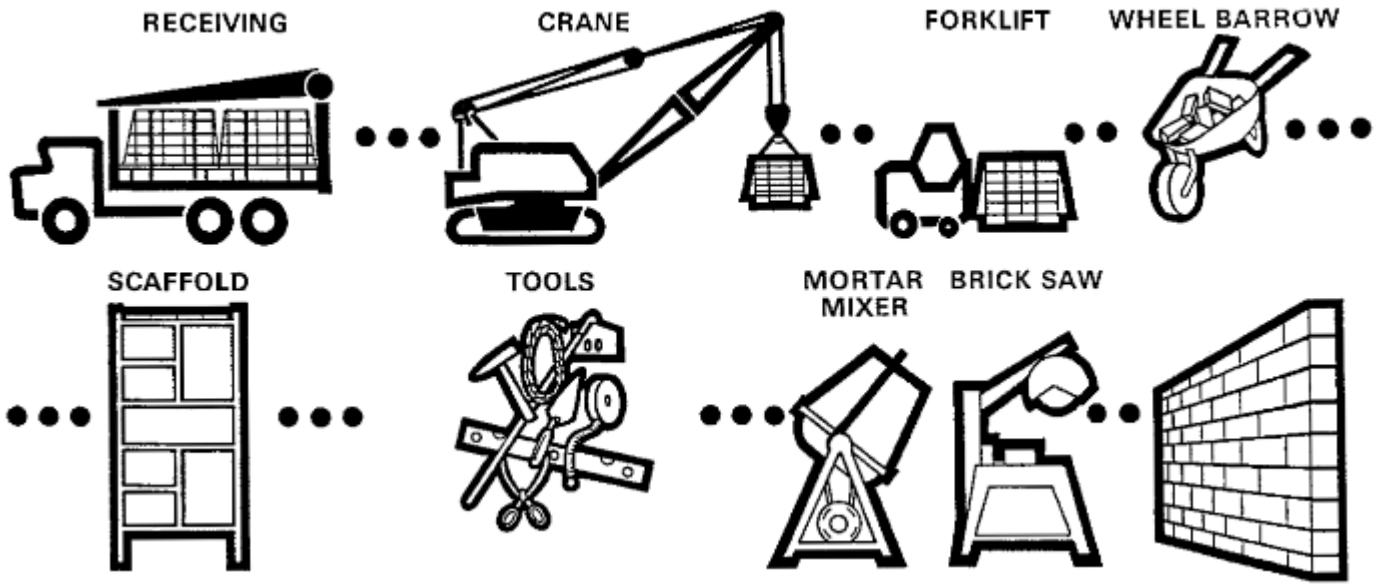
	NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	**No. 17-4**
	OSH DIVISION	**Date: 03/2011**
	OSHNC INDUSTRIAL DATA REPORT	**Pages: 3**

Industry: **Construction**	Sub-Group: **Special Trades Contractor, Masonry, Stonework**
SIC: **1741**	NAICS: **238140**

PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Masonry material, such as brick and block, is delivered from the plant on specially designed trucks, equipped with either mechanical or hydraulic hoisting devices for loading and unloading. After the material has been placed on job site, it will be moved to masons' work station by fork lift, crane, derrick, wheelbarrow or by hand. Masons will be using one of the following types of scaffolding from which to work: metal tubular frame, outrigger, adjustable multiple-point suspension, two point swinging, beam-type platform or bricklayers square scaffold. At the completion of the masonry work the walls will be cleaned and all scaffolding removed. Tools and equipment used in masonry work include the following: trowel, brick hammer, square, rule, tape, level, jointers, wheelbarrows, hoe, shovels, mortar mixer, fork lift, ropes, buckets, water hose, brick saw, nylon line, burlap bags, corner posts, line blocks, line pins, twigs, block and tackle, brick sets, plywood boards, scaffolding and brick tongs.

Stone work follows the same pattern as brick work with minor exceptions.

PROCESS FLOW:



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	OSH DIVISION	Date: 03/2011
	OSHNC INDUSTRIAL DATA REPORT	Pages: 3

Hazards Analysis

Major Hazards			Other Hazards		
Location	**Item**	**Hazard**	**Location**	**Item**	**Hazard**
Job site	Falling objects Housekeeping and protruding nail	Head and body injuries Tripping, falls, puncture wounds	Mortar mixer	Gasoline can	Fire or explosion
Brick saw	Flying dust, brick and block chips, bits of saw blade	Eye injuries	Scaffold	Masonry material used for footing	Creates danger of scaffolding falling
Fork lift	Falling brick, block and other debris	Various injuries	Brick saw	Silica	Silicosis
Scaffolds	Falling from scaffold	Various injuries	Brick saw and heavy equipment	Noise	Hearing loss
			Brick cleaning areas	Acid	Eye and skin damage

Key OSHNC Standards

Reference	29 CFR 1926 — Construction Industry Standards
Subpart C and 13 NCAC 7F.0202	General Safety and Health Provisions - federal and state-specific requirements (for 1926.28)
Subpart D and 13 NCAC 7F.0203	Occupational Health and Environmental Controls - federal and state-specific requirements (for 1926.54)
Subpart E and 13 NCAC 7F.0204	Personal Protective and Lifesaving Equipment - federal and state-specific requirements (for 1926.104)
Subpart H	Materials Handling, Storage, Use, and Disposal
Subpart I	Tools - Hand and Power
Subpart L	Scaffolds
Subpart O	Motor Vehicles, Mechanized Equipment, and Marine Operations
Subpart Q	Concrete and Masonry Construction
Subpart CC	Cranes and Derricks
Subpart DD	Cranes and Derricks Used in Demolition and Underground Construction
1926.556	Aerial Lifts

	NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	No. 17-4
	OSH DIVISION	Date: 03/2011
	OSHNC INDUSTRIAL DATA REPORT	Pages: 3

Inspection Analysis

When making an inspection on a masonry contractor, the inspector should begin at the ground level and check the fork lift, motor mixer, brick saw, gasoline cans, electrical cords and scaffold foundations. Next, he should proceed to the working location of the masons and check guard rails, flooring of scaffold, safety belts and life lines, head protection, chisels, and safety-toe foot wear if laying blocks or stone. If the masons are working from suspension scaffolds, all cables, anchors and hoisting devices should be thoroughly checked. If material hoists are in use, all entrances should be checked for barricades, bars or guard rails and to see that no employees are riding the hoist.

In the masonry trades, it should be pointed out that masons will be found working alone, in groups, underground, in trenches, high places, confined places, narrow spaces, on all types of scaffolding, and thus, the inspector must be aware of the many hazards involved at each type of location.

Other Pertinent Comments: Due to the diversity and complexity of the construction industry today, no specific pattern can be determined as to the use of masonry products. Basically masonry products are used for one or more of the following reasons: decoration, artistic design work, compatibility with existing architecture, availability of material, nature of intended use of the building, beauty and durability. Masonry products are used in many and various ways within the construction industry. Listed are a few of the most common uses for these products, and also the location of the masons and the hazards: commercial buildings, houses, apartments, walls, steps, fireplaces, chimneys, smoke stacks, arches, retaining walls, floors, swimming pools, yard decorations, load bearing walls, piers, drain pits and brick kilns.