

## UTAH ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

---

The Utah Administrative Code is the body of all effective administrative rules as compiled and organized by the Division of Administrative Rules (Subsection [63G-3-102\(5\)](#); see also Sections [63G-3-701](#) and [702](#)).

NOTE: For a list of rules that have been made effective since November 1, 2013, please see the [codification segue](#) page.

**NOTE TO RULEFILING AGENCIES: Use the RTF version for submitting rule changes.**

Download the [RTF file](#)

---

### **R614. Labor Commission, Occupational Safety and Health.**

#### **Rule R614-7. Construction Standards.**

---

As in effect on November 1, 2013

#### **Table of Contents**

---

- [R614-7-1. Roofing, Tar-Asphalt Operations.](#)
- [R614-7-2. Grizzlies Over Chutes, Bins, and Tank Openings.](#)
- [R614-7-3. Cranes and Derricks.](#)
- [R614-7-4. Residential-Type Construction, Raising Framed Walls.](#)
- [KEY](#)
- [Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment](#)
- [Notice of Continuation](#)
- [Authorizing, Implemented, or Interpreted Law](#)

#### **R614-7-1. Roofing, Tar-Asphalt Operations.**

---

##### **A. Hot roofing.**

##### **1. Protective clothing and equipment.**

- a. Roofers handling hot roofing materials shall be fully clothed including long sleeved shirts buttoned at the wrists. Other employees may wear no less than "T" shirts over their upper body.
- b. Substantial shoes no less than six (6) inches in height, fully laced or secured shall be worn.
- c. No gauntlet gloves shall be permitted. Wrist length gloves shall be worn.
- d. Employees subjected to the possibility of splashing hot materials shall wear face shields or goggles.

##### **2. Heating equipment.**

- a. All heating kettles shall be equipped with a temperature measuring device in operating condition and the asphalt shall not be heated in excess of 50 degrees below the Flash Point.
- b. Toxic and combustible vapors are given off during heating of asphalt and tar materials. Employees working with these materials shall be instructed in safety precautions and in the proper methods of handling.
- c. Attendants shall be within 100 feet of the kettle at all times while the burner flame is on.
- d. Kettle heating equipment shall be installed and maintained in conformity with the American National Standards Institute Requirements for the fuel being used.
- e. A fire extinguisher no smaller than 10 B-C rating shall be installed in close proximity to heating kettles.
- f. During melting and heating operations, care shall be taken to prevent moisture from getting into the hot mix.

##### **3. Material handling.**

- a. Pump lines handling hot asphalt shall be positioned securely and equipped with a shut-off valve on each of a coupler which may be opened when lines are full.
- b. Pump lines shall not be subjected to pressures in excess of the safe working pressure of the lines being used.

- c. Hot asphalt shall not be carried up ladders but shall be pumped or hoisted.
- d. Hoisting frames and equipment shall be installed in a safe manner, properly secured and positioned so that the operator has access to the bucket or container without subjecting himself to hazard.
- e. Every tar bucket used by roofers or workers in similar trades shall be made of No. 24 gauge or heavier sheet steel and shall have a metal bail of no less than 1/4 inch diameter material. The bail shall be fastened to offset ears or the equivalent which have been riveted, welded or otherwise securely attached to the bucket. Soldered bail sockets are not permissible. Most paint buckets will not comply with these regulations.
- f. Extreme caution shall be taken when working near sky lights or other roof holes.
- g. Employees shall be positioned in such a manner that they cannot be struck by a bucket or other roofing material which may accidentally fall either while being hoisted, lowered or used in the roofing operation.
- 4. Flammable liquid with a flash point below 100 degrees F. (gasoline and similar products) shall not be used for cleaning purposes.
- 5. Workers shall not ride on top of loaded trucks or on running boards but shall be seated inside the cab of the vehicle.
- 6. Provisions of 29 CFR 1926.451 and 1926.1050 shall be complied with as applicable, covering scaffolds and ladders.

**B. Asphalt mixing plants.**

- 1. Toxic and combustible vapors are given off during heating of asphalt and tar materials. Employees working with these materials shall be instructed in necessary precautions and in the proper methods of handling.
- 2. Suitable clothing and protective devices shall be worn by employees handling or applying asphalt and tar materials.
- 3. Positive care shall be taken to prevent heating materials above the flashpoint. Mixing operations shall be performed at the lowest practicable temperature.
- 4. Drums or other containers in which liquid bituminous materials are stored shall be kept tightly closed when not in use and shall be protected from sources of excess heat, sparks, and open flames.
- 5. A 10 B.C. fire extinguisher shall be provided at locations where heating devices or melting kettles are in use.
- 6. Asphalt or tar heating kettles when in use shall not be left unattended and shall be securely fastened to prevent accidental tipping. They shall be provided with a lid and thermometer.
- 7. During melting and heating operations, care shall be taken to prevent moisture from getting into the hot mix. The use of gasoline or similar volatile materials as thinners is prohibited.
- 8. Where natural ventilation is insufficient at enclosed areas in which hot tar, asphalt, etc., are being heated or applied, an approved method of mechanical ventilation shall be provided. In addition, respirators shall be furnished to workers where required.
- 9. Heating, pumping, and application operations shall not be left unattended and an operator shall be stationed near the equipment to cut off flow or care for other emergencies.
- 10. Spraymen handling hot asphalt or tar shall not be allowed to work under hoses supplying hot materials to the sprays. Only flexible metallic hoses fitted with insulated handles shall be used in hand-spraying operations.
- 11. Form pins having mushroomed or split heads shall be discarded or effectively repaired.
- 12. Pipe lines which contain hot oil or asphalt shall be equipped with a shut-off valve on each side of a coupler which may be opened when lines are full.

**R614-7-2. Grizzlies Over Chutes, Bins, and Tank Openings.**

- A. Employees shall be furnished with and be required to use approved type safety harnesses and shall be tied off securely so as to suspend him above the level of the product before entering any bin, chute, or storage place containing material that might cave or run. Cleaning and barring down in such places shall be started from the top using only bars blunt on one end or having a ring type or D handhold.
- B. Employees shall not work on top of material stored or piled above chutes, draw holes or conveyor systems while material is being withdrawn unless protected.
- C. Chutes, bins, drawholes, and similar openings shall be equipped with grizzlies or other safety devices that will prevent employees from falling into the openings.
- D. Bars for grizzly grids shall be so fitted that they will not loosen and slip out of place, and the operator

shall not remove a bar temporarily to let large rocks through rather than to break them.

#### **R614-7-3. Cranes and Derricks.**

Two Blocking Damage Preventive Feature. On hydraulic cranes with power telescoping booms, an "Anti Two-Blocking" feature, warning device, or other arrangement, shall be provided to warn the crane operator to avoid colliding ("two blocking") the hook block with the boom point when hoisting the load, when extending the boom or when booming up or down.

#### **R614-7-4. Residential-Type Construction, Raising Framed Walls.**

##### **A. Scope and Application**

This section applies to work directly associated with the raising of framed walls in new buildings or structures in residential-type construction.

##### **B. Definitions**

1. "Residential-type Construction" means construction using the operations, methods, and procedures associated with residential and light commercial construction characterized by joists or trusses resting on stud walls and using wood and/or light gage steel frame construction.

2. "Bottom Plate" means the bottom horizontal member of a frame wall.

##### **C. Standards For Raising Walls.**

1. At no time during the raising of the framed wall shall an employee who is not performing the actual lift be allowed under the wall system unless a mechanical bracing system is in place to arrest the fall of a wall.

2. Before manually raising framed walls that are 10 feet or more in height, temporary restraints such as cleats on the foundation/floor system or straps on the wall bottom plate shall be installed to prevent inadvertent horizontal sliding or uplift of the framed wall bottom plate. Anchor bolts and/or toe nails, are not sufficient for use in blocking or bracing the framed wall.

3. Framed walls 18 feet or more in height shall be raised using mechanical lifting devices.

##### **D. Standards For Training.**

1. The employer shall provide a training program to employees engaged in raising framed walls. The program shall enable employees to recognize the hazards associated with raising framed walls and shall include procedures to minimize those hazards, including:

a. Where required by the standard, the use of and limitations to temporary restraints used to prevent inadvertent sliding and uplift on the bottom plate;

b. the use of mechanical lifting devices;

c. the use of mechanical bracing systems; and

d. the role of each employee involved in the raising of a framed wall.

#### **KEY**

safety

#### **Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment**

February 22, 2010

#### **Notice of Continuation**

October 22, 2012

#### **Authorizing, Implemented, or Interpreted Law**

34A-6

---

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

### **CONTACT**

For questions regarding the content or application of rules under Title R614, please contact the promulgating agency (Labor Commission, Occupational Safety and Health). A list of agencies with links to their homepages is available at <http://www.utah.gov/government/agencylist.html> or from <http://www.rules.utah.gov/contact/agencycontacts.htm>.