



Newsletter Mission Statement: To provide a monthly update on OSHA activity that affects the jurisdiction of Region Ten - Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Additionally, provide committees and safety and health groups with pertinent topics for their membership. Material is collected from the OSHA website, or information that has been presented to the public in various forums or media. OSHA is the acronym for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

MAY 9, 2007**OSHA's Teen Summer Job Safety Page is Online**As seen on www.osha.gov**Inside This Issue**

- 1 - Teen Summer Job Safety
- 1 - Quick Tips from Quick Takes
- 1 - OSHA Settles challenge to Hexavalent Chromium Standard
- 2 - OSHA Regions Identified by Roman Number and Contact Info
- 3 - Engineering Marvels in Seattle
- 4 - Six Month Calendar

Construction offers an appealing career for many teens and is often an industry where teens have their first work experience. This web page provides the working teen with safety working tips and information on appropriate jobs, on-the-job hazards as well as information to help in career choices.

**OSHA settles Building and Construction Trades Department challenge to Hexavalent Chromium standard****'QuickTips' from QuickTakes**As seen on www.osha.gov, dated April 15, 2007 · Volume 6, Issue 8As seen on www.osha.gov OSHA Trade News Release dated April 19, 2007 Volume 6, Issue 2

This is the time of year when teens "spring" into action searching for summer employment. Often, these jobs are a teen's first work experience. In addition, teens often have limited training and work as seasonal/temporary employees. These facts partially explain why teens experience a higher risk of injury, illness and fatality in many industries, including the construction industry. That's why OSHA is striving to reduce work-related injuries to teens by teaching them on-the-job safety and how to integrate safety principles into their work from the beginning of their summer work experience. OSHA recommends teens wear the following items if they are working in construction:

- * Gloves
- * Hard hat
- * Earplugs or earmuffs
- * Boots with safety toe
- * Safety glasses or face shield

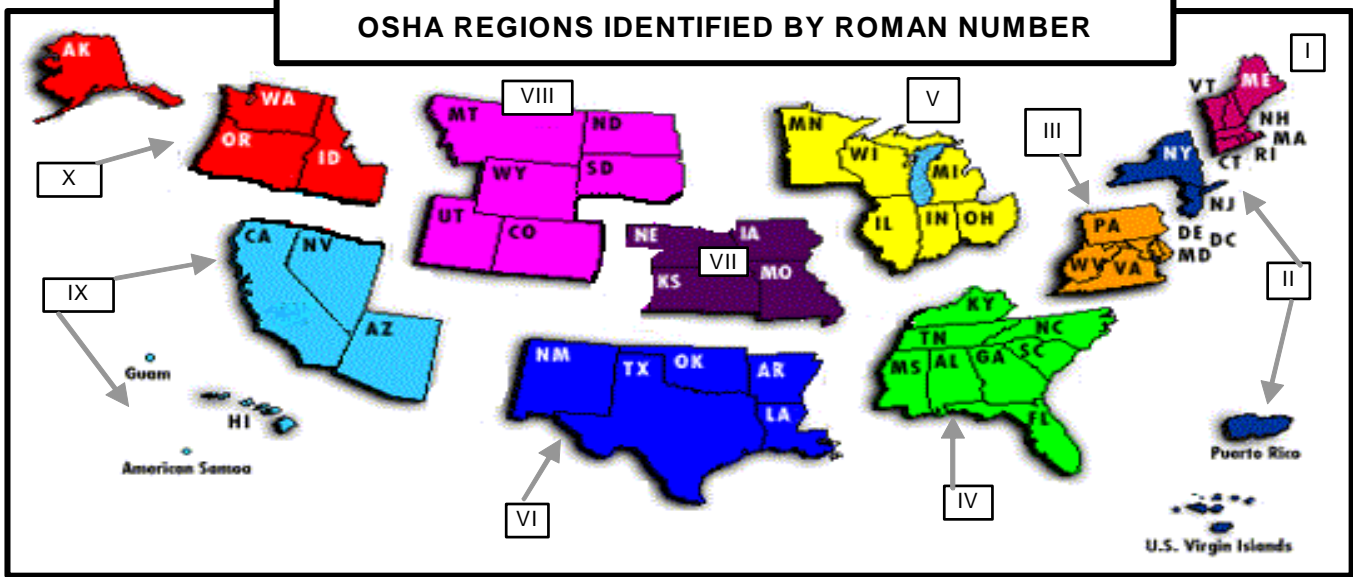
The Teen Employees Web page on OSHA's Web site serves as an important resource to help employers further prevent teen injuries, illnesses and fatalities in the workplace. Look for more safety and health-related 'QuickTips' in your next issue.

The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) signed an agreement April 6, 2007, with the Building Construction Trades Department (BCTD), AFL-CIO, Laborers' International Union of North America, and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to settle their challenge to OSHA's hexavalent chromium standard (BCTD, et al., v. OSHA, Case No. 06-2433 (3d Cir.)).

As a result of the settlement, OSHA will issue a new document which provides specific enforcement procedures for compliance officers to follow at all construction sites where employees are working with portland cement. The document, Portland Cement Inspection Procedures, will explain how existing OSHA standards and requirements (air contaminants, personal protective equipment, sanitation, hazard communication and recordkeeping) apply to operations involving portland cement and collects all of the applicable provisions in a single inspection checklist.

See website reference for additional details.

OSHA REGIONS IDENTIFIED BY ROMAN NUMBER



Roman #	Region #	U.S. Department of Labor / OSHA Address	Phone	Fax
I	Region 1	JFK Federal Building, Room E340 Boston, Massachusetts 02203	(617) 565-9860	(617) 565-9827
II	Region 2	201 Varick Street, Room 670 New York, New York 10014	(212) 337-2378	(212) 337-2371
III	Region 3	The Curtis Center-Suite 740 West 170 S. Independence Mall West Philadelphia, PA 19106-3309	(215) 861-4900	(215) 861-4904
IV	Region 4	61 Forsyth Street, SW Atlanta, Georgia 30303	(404) 562-2300	(404) 562-2295
V	Region 5	230 South Dearborn Street, Room 3244 Chicago, Illinois 60604	(312) 353-2220	(312) 353-7774
VI	Region 6	525 Griffin Street, Room 602 Dallas, Texas 75202	(972) 850-4145	(972) 850-4149
VII	Region 7	City Center Square 1100 Main Street, Suite 800 Kansas City, Missouri 64105	(816) 426-5861	(816) 426-2750
VIII	Region 8	1999 Broadway, Suite 1690 Denver, Colorado 80202	(720) 264-6550	(720) 264-6585
IX	Region 9 - Federal	90 7th Street, Suite 18-100 San Francisco, California 94103	(415) 625-2547 (Main Public - 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM Pacific) (800) 475-4019 (For Technical Assistance) (800) 475-4020 (For Complaints - Accidents/Fatalities) (800) 475-4022 (For Publication Requests)	(415) 625-2534
X	Region 10	1111 Third Avenue, Suite 715 Seattle, Washington 98101-3212	(206) 553-5930	(206) 553-6499

Engineering Marvels in Seattle



60

1. The Space Needle

The earthquake stability of the Space Needle was ensured when a hole was dug 30 feet (10 m) deep and 120 feet (40 m) across. An army of cement trucks (467 in all) took one full day to fill it up. In fact, the foundation alone weighs almost 6,000 tons and there are 250 tons of reinforcing steel in the base. With this concrete base weighing the same as the above-ground structure, the Needle's center of gravity is just 5 feet (1.5 m) above ground level. The entire structure is bolted to the foundation with 72 bolts, each bolt being 30 feet (10 m) long.

With time an issue (because of the upcoming World's Fair), the construction team worked around the clock. The top dome housing the top five levels (including the restaurants and observation deck) was perfectly balanced so that the restaurant could rotate with the help of one tiny electric motor, originally 1 hp (0.8 kW) but later replaced with a 1.5 hp (1.1 kW) motor. The Space Needle was finished in less than one year. It was completed in April 1962 at a cost of \$4.5 million; the last elevator car was installed the day before the Fair opened on April 21.



Space Needle shown side-by-side with a Giant Redwood from California.



Aerial Image of Space Needle

2. Smith Tower

The Smith Tower is an example of neoclassical architecture. Its outer skin is granite on the first and second floors, and terra cotta on the rest. It has been washed only once since its construction, in 1976, because it remains remarkably clean without regular washing.

The building is the last on the West Coast to have live elevator operators. The Otis Elevator Company provided the elevators, which have brass surfaces. The doors are latticed, so a rider can see into each hallway and through the glass walls in front of each office. The Chinese Room is on the 35th floor of the tower, the same level as the observatory. The furniture and the handcarved ceiling were gifts from the Empress of China. They include the famous Wishing Chair. It is said that a single woman who sits in the chair will marry within a year. The legend came true for Smith's daughter, who married in the Chinese Room itself.

After the restoration in the early nineties, workers removed a thousand-gallon water tank in the very top of the tower. This resulted in much new space, and what was formerly a small maintenance man's apartment became a three-story.

The very top of the building is crowned by an eight-foot wide glass dome which is illuminated by blue light, except for



3. Hiram M. Chittenden Locks

The Hiram M. Chittenden Locks are a complex of locks that sit in the middle of Salmon Bay, part of Seattle's Lake Washington Ship Canal. They are known locally as the Ballard Locks after the neighborhood to their north. (Magnolia lies to the south.)

The locks serve three purposes:

- * To maintain the water level of Lake Washington and Lake Union at 20.6 feet above Puget Sound's mean low tide.
- * To prevent the mixing of sea water from Puget Sound with the fresh water of the lakes (saltwater intrusion).
- * To move boats from the water level of the lakes to the water level of Puget Sound, and vice versa.

The complex includes two locks, a small (30 x 150 foot, 8.5 x 45.7 meter) and a large (80 x 825 foot, 24.4 x 251.5 meter). Using the small lock when boat traffic is low conserves fresh water during summer, when the lakes receive less inflow. Having two locks also allows one of the locks to be drained for maintenance without blocking all boat traffic (pictures of the drained large lock are located in the Canal lock article). The complex also includes a (235 foot, 71.6 meter) spillway with six (32 x 12 foot, 9.8 x 3.7 meter) gates to assist in water-level control. A fish ladder is integrated into the locks for salmon migration.



Boat entering locks



Aerial View of Locks

2007

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOTES

2nd Wednesday (bold)	PSASS Meetings
Steering Committee Meeting	6:30am to about 8am
Address of Steering Committee Meeting	13100 48 th Street Tukwila, WA
PSASS Summit	9am to 12pm Machinist Hall
Machinist Hall Address	9125 15th Place S., Seattle
Directions to Summit	http://www.smartwa.org/aerodirections.html
<u>Upcoming Meetings – Proposed Topics</u>	
January 10th	Mega Project Highlight
February 14th	Tower Crane Safety
March 14th	Fleet Management
April 11th	Changes in Safety and VPP, Zero Injury Program
May 9th	OSHA Fatality Case Studies
June 13th	Crisis Management / Disaster Preparedness

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30