

**Chapter 296-155 WAC, Safety Standards for Construction Work
Part S, Demolition Analysis Document**

Current DOSH Language	Proposed DOSH Language	OSHA Language	Comment
PROPOSED CHANGES/COMMENTS FROM STAKEHOLDERS (RED)			
<p>WAC 296-155-775 Preparatory operations.</p>		<p>1926.850 Preparatory operations.</p>	
<p>(1) Prior to permitting employees to start demolition operations, you must make an engineering survey, by a competent person, of the structure to determine structural integrity and the possibility of unplanned collapse of any portion of the structure. You must similarly check adjacent structures where employees may be exposed. You must have in writing, evidence that such a survey has been performed.</p>	<p>(1)(a) Prior to starting demolition operations, you must make an engineering survey of the structure, by a competent person, to determine structural integrity and the possibility of unplanned collapse of any portion of the structure, and whether asbestos and other hazardous materials are present at the work site. You must similarly check adjacent structures where employees may be exposed.</p> <p>(1)(b) Please refer to the National Demolition Association’s Pre-Start Survey, which can be found on National Demolition Association Website. A copy of the survey is attached as Appendix *****. This may serve as an example for you to follow.</p>	<p>Prior to permitting employees to start demolition operations, an engineering survey shall be made, by a competent person, of the structure to determine the condition of the framing, floors, and walls, and possibility of unplanned collapse of any portion of the structure. Any adjacent structure where employees may be exposed shall also be similarly checked. The employer shall have in writing evidence that such a survey has been performed.</p>	<p>6-21-2018: Note: need to inject definitions to this standard specific to this section.</p> <p>6-21-2018: Define “adjacent or reverb.”</p> <p>7-25-2018: Concern with general definitions in this section; and, throughout the Chapter. Suggest including applicable definitions within Part S</p> <p>9-7-2018 To whom does “you” refer? Does “you” refer to the “employer” or the “owner of the building?” The stakeholder also brought up concerns with bidding for contracts dependent upon who is responsible for hazards identified during demolition; such as asbestos, silica etc.</p>

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			<p>Who is required to complete the Demolition Pre-Start Survey? Engineer or competent person?</p> <p>10-16-2018: The National Demolition Association’s Pre-Start Survey is a ‘good place to start,’ however, quite comprehensive. A similar shorter version, or checklist, would be beneficial.”</p> <p>12-11-2018 Survey not a bad tool to look at. Proposed changes are not “drastic.” Verbiage spells out. Does this include removal of steel? Suggest defining the word “demolition.”</p> <p>12-11-2018 “Who is a competent person?”</p> <p>12-11-2018 An attendee brought up the Survey in relation to TI (tenant improvement), and situations which may not require the</p>

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			<p>survey. For example, restorative work.</p> <p>12-11-2018 Suggested removing the term “engineering” and, leaving title as “Survey.”</p>
<p>(2) You must maintain a copy of the survey report and of the plans and/or methods of operations at the job site for the duration of the demolition operation.</p>	<p>(2)(a) You must develop and implement a written demolition plan incorporating the safety recommendations included in the engineering survey at each stage of the demolition operation. You must comply with all applicable local building authority requirements.</p> <p>(2)(b) You must maintain a copy of the engineering survey and the written demolition plan at the job site for the duration of the demolition operation.</p>	<p>See 1926.850above</p>	<p>6-21-2018: Use different verbiage for engineering survey. This is a professional survey conducted by a person with an engineering, Which I am sure that L&I is not meaning.</p>
<p>(3) Any device or equipment such as scaffolds, ladders, derricks, hoists, etc., used in connection with demolition</p>	<p>(3)(b) Any device or equipment such as scaffolds, ladders, derricks, hoists, etc., used in connection with demolition work must be constructed, installed,</p>	<p>None</p>	

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<p>work must be constructed, installed, inspected, maintained and operated in accordance with the regulations governing the construction, installation, inspection, maintenance and operation of such device or equipment as specified in other parts of this chapter.</p>	<p>inspected, maintained and operated in accordance with the regulations governing the construction, installation, inspection, maintenance and operation of such device or equipment.</p>		
<p>(4) You must observe federal and state codes, safety standards, rules, regulations, and ordinances governing any and all phases of demolition work at all times.</p>		None	
<p>(5) You must conduct demolition of all buildings and structures under competent supervision, and you must afford safe working conditions to the employees.</p>	<p>(5)(a) You must conduct demolition of all buildings and structures under competent supervision. (5) (b) You must prohibit employees from entering or being in any workplace that is not safe.</p>	None	<p>6-21-2018: Note: define a competent person according to demolition. Legal meaning?</p> <p>6-21-2018: WAC 296-155-040 Safe Place standards. At the meeting of 6-21-2018, Matt suggested inserting section form 5(b) in to Demolition.</p>

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			<p>WAC 296-155-040 Safe Place standards</p> <p>(1) You must furnish to each employee a place of employment free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause serious injury or death to employees.</p> <p>(2) You must require safety devices, furnish safeguards, and you must adopt and use practices, methods, operations, and processes which are reasonably adequate to render such employment and place of employment safe. You must do everything reasonably necessary to protect the life and safety of employees.</p> <p>(3) You must not require any employee to go or be in any employment or place of employment which is hazardous to the employee.</p> <p>9-7-2018: Suggest adding “safe place” language from Chapter 296-800</p>

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			<p>WAC Safety Standards for Core Rules</p> <p>12-11-2018 “Agree,” an attendee asked if the definition of “competent person” will be added to the WAC.</p>
<p>(6) When employees are required to work within a structure to be demolished which has been damaged by fire, flood, explosion, or other cause, you must shore or brace the walls or floors.</p>		<p>1926.850(b) When employees are required to work within a structure to be demolished which has been damaged by fire, flood, explosion, or other cause, the walls or floor shall be shored or braced.</p>	
<p>(7) You must shut off, cap, or otherwise control all electric, gas, water, steam, sewer, and other service lines outside the building line before demolition work is started. In each case, you must notify any utility company which is involved in advance.</p>		<p>1926.850(c) All electric, gas, water, steam, sewer, and other service lines shall be shut off, capped, or otherwise controlled, outside the building line before demolition work is started. In each case, any utility company which is involved shall be notified in advance.</p>	

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<p>(8) If it is necessary to maintain any power, water or other utilities during demolition, such lines must be temporarily relocated, as necessary, and protected.</p>		<p>1926.850(d) If it is necessary to maintain any power, water or other utilities during demolition, such lines shall be temporarily relocated, as necessary, and protected.</p>	
<p>(9) You must determine whether asbestos, hazardous materials, hazardous chemicals, gases, explosives, flammable materials, or similarly dangerous substances are present at the work site. When the presence of any such substance is apparent or suspected, you must perform testing and removal or purging and eliminate the hazard before demolition is started. Removal of such substances must be in accordance with the requirements of chapters 296-62 and 296-65 WAC.</p>	<p>(9)(a) You must determine whether asbestos, hazardous materials, hazardous chemicals, gases, explosives, flammable materials, or similarly dangerous substances are present at the work site. When the presence of any such substance is apparent or suspected, you must perform testing and removal or purging and eliminate the hazard before demolition is started, in accordance with the engineering survey and written demolition plan required in WAC 296-155-775 (1) and (2).</p>	<p>1926.850(e) It shall also be determined if any type of hazardous chemicals, gases, explosives, flammable materials, or similarly dangerous substances have been used in any pipes, tanks, or other equipment on the property. When the presence of any such substances is apparent or suspected, testing and purging shall be performed and the hazard eliminated before demolition is started.</p>	<p>6-21-2018: Note: I think on 9 (a) you are only talking and referencing Asbestos and not the hazardous waste which is covered in WAC 296-843-120 Air contaminants in WAC 296-841, hexavalent chromium in WAC 296-08025, Lead WAC 296-155-17625 just to name a few which need to also be in here.</p> <p>6-21-2018: Good faith survey for asbestos is 296-62-07721 (1), (2)</p> <p>WAC 296-155-775(9)Suggestion from JS (05-17-2018):</p> <p>The original intent of the state rule is to have asbestos</p>

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	<p>(9)(b) Removal of such substances must be in accordance with the requirements of chapters <u>296-62</u> and <u>296-65</u> WAC, and any other applicable federal, state, or local regulations, laws, or rules.</p>		<p>abatement conducted prior to structural demolition. Suggestions:</p> <p>Restore the OSHA language which focuses on the contents of pipes, tanks, and equipment and requires that they be emptied and made safe before demolition begins (this is not demolition work, so it can be done).</p> <p>Create a new paragraph on hazardous building materials and require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of materials which may be a hazard to workers and the environment during demolition, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Asbestos ▪ Lead ▪ Silica ▪ And so forth

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Remove these materials, as feasible, prior to structural demolition. ○ Make sure the demolition plan addresses any remaining materials. ○ Have a competent person on site for each material remaining during demolition (one person can handle more than one material and the demolition itself if they are competent in each area). ○ Monitor the demolition to identify any hazards that are exposed during demolition.

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			<p>9-7-2018: (9)(a) Is “you defined?” Group discussed definition; and, placement of definitions in the WAC.</p> <p>Any reference to good faith survey?</p> <p>At least the good faith by owner of property and have available during bidding process. Don’t want to lead to decrease in safety</p> <p>Regarding good faith; need definition to identify what is there; and, have available.</p>
(10) Where a hazard exists from fragmentation of glass, you must remove such hazards.	(10) Where a hazard exists from fragmentation of glass, you must remove such hazards prior to starting demolition.	1926.850(f) Where a hazard exists from fragmentation of glass, such hazards shall be removed.	<p>9-7-2018, applies to (10) and (11):</p> <p>The group discussed in detail “removal of hazards prior to starting demolition” when hazards may be identified during demolition process; for example, broken glass.</p>

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			<p>A stakeholder identified the discrepancy between 296-155-775(10) and 296-155-775(11) whereby #10 refers to a “hazard,” and, #11 refers to “hazards to employees.”</p> <p>12-11-2018</p> <p>Asked if performing tenant improvement, does this state all glass needs to be removed?</p> <p>DOSH Response: No, for TI work, this does not mean all glass needs to be removed.</p>
(11) Where a hazard exists to employees falling through wall openings, you must protect the opening to a height of between 36 and 42 inches.	(11) (a) You must protect an opening where a hazard exists to employees falling through wall openings to a height of 39 to 45 inches.	1926.850(g) Where a hazard exists to employees falling through wall openings, the opening shall be protected to a height of approximately 42 inches.	6-21-2018: Note: WAC 296-155 C-1
(12) When debris is dropped without the use of chutes, the area onto which the material is dropped must be completely enclosed with barricades not less than 42 inches high and not		1926.850(h) When debris is dropped through holes in the floor without the use of chutes, the area onto which the material is dropped shall be completely	

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<p>less than 20 feet back from the projected edge of the opening above. You must post signs, warning of the hazard of falling materials, at each level. You must not permit removal in this lower area until debris handling ceases above.</p>		<p>enclosed with barricades not less than 42 inches high and not less than 6 feet back from the projected edge of the opening above. Signs, warning of the hazard of falling materials, shall be posted at each level. Removal shall not be permitted in this lower area until debris handling ceases above.</p>	
<p>(13) All floor openings, not used as material drops, must be covered over with material substantial enough to support the weight of any load which may be imposed. You must properly secure such material to prevent its accidental movement.</p>	<p>(13)(a) All floor openings, not used as material drops, must be covered. The cover must be capable of supporting the maximum potential load but never less than 200 pounds (with a safety factor of 4).</p> <p>(13)(b) You must mark each cover with the word "hole" or "cover" to provide warning of the hazard.</p> <p>(13)(c) You must secure all covers to prevent accidental displacement by wind, equipment, or employees.</p>	<p>1926.850(i) All floor openings, not used as material drops, shall be covered over with material substantial enough to support the weight of any load which may be imposed. Such material shall be properly secured to prevent its accidental movement.</p>	<p>7-25-2018: Suggested this match current fall protection language, Chapter 296-155 Part C-1.</p>
<p>(14) Except for the cutting of holes in floors for chutes, holes through which to drop</p>		<p>1926.850(j) Except for the cutting of holes in floors for chutes, holes through which to</p>	

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<p>materials, preparation of storage space, and similar necessary preparatory work, you must begin the demolition of exterior walls and floor construction at the top of the structure and proceed downward. You must remove and drop each story of exterior wall and floor construction into the storage space before commencing the removal of exterior walls and floors in the story next below.</p>		<p>drop materials, preparation of storage space, and similar necessary preparatory work, the demolition of exterior walls and floor construction shall begin at the top of the structure and proceed downward. Each story of exterior wall and floor construction shall be removed and dropped into the storage space before commencing the removal of exterior walls and floors in the story next below.</p>	
<p>(15) You must not permit workers to carry on a demolition operation which will expose persons working on a lower level to danger.</p>		<p>None</p>	
<p>(16) You must completely protect employee entrances to multistory structures being demolished by sidewalk sheds or canopies, or both, providing protection from the face of the building for a minimum of 8 feet. All such canopies must be at least two feet wider than the building entrances or openings</p>		<p>1926.850(k) Employee entrances to multistory structures being demolished shall be completely protected by sidewalk sheds or canopies, or both, providing protection from the face of the building for a minimum of 8 feet. All such canopies shall be at least 2 feet wider than the building entrances or openings</p>	

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(one foot wider on each side thereof), and must be capable of sustaining a load of 150 pounds per square foot.		(1 foot wider on each side thereof), and shall be capable of sustaining a load of 150 pounds per square foot.	
(17) You must withdraw protruding nails in boards, planks and timber, driven in or bent over as soon as the same is removed from the structure being demolished.		None	
(18) You must sprinkle any material to be removed which will cause dust to be formed, with water to lay the dust incidental to its removal.		None	
WAC 296-155-780 Stairs, passageways, and ladders.		1926.851 Stairs, passageways and ladders.	
(1) You must only use those stairways, passageways, and ladders, designated as means of access to the structure of building. Other access ways must be entirely closed off at all times.		1926.851(a) Only those stairways, passageways, and ladders, designated as means of access to the structure of a building, shall be used. Other access ways shall be entirely closed at all times.	
(2) You must periodically inspect all stairs, passageways, ladders and incidental	(2) You must periodically, at regular intervals of time, inspect all stairs, passageways, including underground	1926.851(b) All stairs, passageways, ladders and	12-11-2018

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equipment thereto, which are covered by this section and maintain them in a clean safe condition.	passageways, ladders and incidental equipment thereto, which utilized in the demolition project and maintain them in a clean safe condition.	incidental equipment thereto, which are covered by this section, shall be periodically inspected and maintained in a clean safe condition.	An attendee suggested adding “prior to use,” in relation to “inspection.”
(3) You must secure all ladders in position.		None	
(4) In a multistory building, when a stairwell is being used, you must properly illuminate by either natural or artificial means, and completely and substantially cover over at a point not less than two floors below the floor on which work is being performed. Access to the floor where the work is in progress must be through a properly lighted, protected, and separate passageway.	(4) You must properly illuminate by either natural or artificial means, all stairwells being used in a multistory building. Such illumination must completely and substantially cover the stairwell to a point not less than two floors below the floor on which work is being performed. Access to the floor where the work is in progress must be through a properly lighted, protected, and separate passageway.	1926.851(c) In a multistory building, when a stairwell is being used, it shall be properly illuminated by either natural or artificial means, and completely and substantially covered over at a point not less than two floors below the floor on which work is being performed, and access to the floor where the work is in progress shall be through a properly lighted, protected, and separate passageway.	
WAC 296-155-785 Chutes.		1926.852 Chutes.	
(1) You must not drop any material to any point lying outside the exterior walls of the structure unless the area is effectively protected .	(1) You must not drop any material to any point lying outside the exterior walls of the structure unless the area is effectively protected pursuant to WAC 296-155-775(12) .	1926.852(a) No material shall be dropped to any point lying outside the exterior walls of the	12-11-2018 Agree with suggestion to change “pursuant” to “in accordance with.”

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		structure unless the area is effectively protected.	
(2) All materials chutes, or sections thereof, at an angle of more than 45° from the horizontal, must be entirely enclosed, except for openings equipped with closures at or about floor level for the insertion of materials. The openings must not exceed 48 inches in height measured along the wall of the chute. At all stories below the top floor, you must keep such openings closed when not in use.		1926.852(b) All materials chutes, or sections thereof, at an angle of more than 45 deg. from the horizontal, shall be entirely enclosed, except for openings equipped with closures at or about floor level for the insertion of materials. The openings shall not exceed 48 inches in height measured along the wall of the chute. At all stories below the top floor, such openings shall be kept closed when not in use.	
(3) You must install a substantial gate in each chute at or near the discharge end. A competent employee must be assigned to control the operation of the gate, and the backing and loading of trucks.		1926.852(c) A substantial gate shall be installed in each chute at or near the discharge end. A competent employee shall be assigned to control the operation of the gate, and the backing and loading of trucks.	
(4) When operations are not in progress, you must securely close off the area surrounding the discharge end of a chute.		1926.852(d) When operations are not in progress, the area surrounding the discharge end of	

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		a chute shall be securely closed off.	
(5) You must protect any chute opening, into which workers dump debris, by a substantial guardrail between 36 and 42 inches above the floor or other surface on which the employees stand to dump the material. You must solidly cover over any space between the chute and the edge of openings in the floors through which it passes.		1926.852(e) Any chute opening, into which workmen dump debris, shall be protected by a substantial guardrail approximately 42 inches above the floor or other surface on which the men stand to dump the material. Any space between the chute and the edge of openings in the floors through which it passes shall be solidly covered over.	
(6) Where the material is dumped from mechanical equipment or wheelbarrows, you must provide a securely attached toeboard or bumper, not less than 4 inches thick and 6 inches high, at each chute opening.		1926.852(f) Where the material is dumped from mechanical equipment or wheelbarrows, a securely attached toeboard or bumper, not less than 4 inches thick and 6 inches high, shall be provided at each chute opening.	
(7) Chutes must be designed and constructed of such strength as to eliminate failure due to impact of materials or debris loaded therein.	(8)(a) Chutes must be designed and constructed of such strength as to eliminate failure due to impact of materials or debris loaded therein.	1926.852(g) Chutes shall be designed and constructed of such strength as to eliminate failure due to impact of materials or debris loaded therein.	

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<p>WAC 296-155-790 Removal of materials through floor openings.</p>		<p>1926.853 Removal of materials through floor openings.</p>	
<p>Any openings cut in a floor for the disposal of materials must be no larger in size than 25% of the aggregate of the total floor area, unless the lateral supports of the removed flooring remain in place. Floors weakened or otherwise made unsafe by demolition operations must be shored to carry safely the intended imposed load from demolition operations.</p>	<p>Any openings cut in a floor for the disposal of materials must be no larger in size than 25% of the aggregate of the total floor area, unless the lateral supports of the removed flooring remain in place. Floors weakened or otherwise made unsafe by demolition operations must be shored to carry safely the intended imposed load from demolition operations.</p>	<p>Any openings cut in a floor for the disposal of materials shall be no larger in size than 25 percent of the aggregate of the total floor area, unless the lateral supports of the removed flooring remain in place. Floors weakened or otherwise made unsafe by demolition operations shall be shored to carry safely the intended imposed load from demolition operations.</p>	
<p>WAC 296-155-795 Removal of walls, masonry sections, and chimneys.</p>		<p>1926.854 Removal of walls, masonry sections, and chimneys.</p>	
<p>(1) You must not permit masonry walls, or other sections of masonry, to fall upon the floors of the building in such masses as to exceed the safe carrying capacities of the floors.</p>		<p>1926.854(a) Masonry walls, or other sections of masonry, shall not be permitted to fall upon the floors of the building in such masses as to exceed the safe carrying capacities of the floors.</p>	

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(2) You must not permit any wall section, which is more than one story in height, to stand alone without lateral bracing, unless such wall was originally designed and constructed to stand without such lateral support, and is in a condition safe enough to be self-supporting. You must leave all walls in a stable condition at the end of each shift.		1926.854(b) No wall section, which is more than one story in height, shall be permitted to stand alone without lateral bracing, unless such wall was originally designed and constructed to stand without such lateral support, and is in a condition safe enough to be self-supporting. All walls shall be left in a stable condition at the end of each shift.	
(3) You must not permit employees to work on the top of a wall when weather conditions constitute a hazard.		1926.854(c) Employees shall not be permitted to work on the top of a wall when weather conditions constitute a hazard	
(4) You must not cut or remove structural or load-supporting members on any floor until all stories above such a floor have been demolished and removed. This provision must not prohibit the cutting of floor beams for the disposal of materials or for the installation of equipment, provided that the requirements of WAC 296-155-790 and 296-155-800 are met.		1926.854(d) Structural or load-supporting members on any floor shall not be cut or removed until all stories above such a floor have been demolished and removed. This provision shall not prohibit the cutting of floor beams for the disposal of materials or for the installation of equipment, provided that the	

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		requirements of 1926.853 and 1926.855 are met.	
(5) You must plank solid floor openings within 10 feet of any wall being demolished, except when employees are kept out of the area below.		1926.854(e) Floor openings within 10 feet of any wall being demolished shall be planked solid, except when employees are kept out of the area below.	
(6) In buildings of "skeleton-steel" construction, the steel framing may be left in place during the demolition of masonry. Where this is done, you must clear all steel beams, girders, and similar structural supports of all loose material as the masonry demolition progresses downward.		1926.854(f) In buildings of "skeleton-steel" construction, the steel framing may be left in place during the demolition of masonry. Where this is done, all steel beams, girders, and similar structural supports shall be cleared of all loose material as the masonry demolition progresses downward	
(7) You must provide walkways or ladders to enable employees to safely reach or leave any scaffold or wall.		1926.854(g) Walkways or ladders shall be provided to enable employees to safely reach or leave any scaffold or wall.	
(8) You must not demolish walls, which serve as retaining walls to support earth or adjoining structures, until such earth has been properly braced		1926.854(h) Walls, which serve as retaining walls to support earth or adjoining structures, shall not be demolished until such earth has been properly	

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or adjoining structures have been properly underpinned.		braced or adjoining structures have been properly underpinned.	
(9) You must not use walls, which are to serve as retaining walls against which debris will be piled, unless capable of safely supporting the imposed load.	(9) You must not use walls as retaining walls against which debris will be piled unless such walls are capable of safely supporting the imposed load.	1926.854(i) Walls, which are to serve as retaining walls against which debris will be piled, shall not be so used unless capable of safely supporting the imposed load.	12-11-2018 An attendee stated this requires interpretation as written; a “competent person” determines which material is to be used.
WAC 296-155-800 Manual removal of floors.		1926.855 Manual removal of floors.	
(1) Openings cut in a floor must extend the full span of the arch between supports.		1926.855(a) Openings cut in a floor shall extend the full span of the arch between supports.	
(2) Before demolishing any floor arch, you must remove debris and other material from such arch and other adjacent floor area. You must provide for planks not less than two inches by 10 inches in cross section, full size undressed, and must be used by employees to stand on while breaking down floor arches between beams. You must locate such planks so as to provide a safe support for		1926.855(b) Before demolishing any floor arch, debris and other material shall be removed from such arch and other adjacent floor area. Planks not less than 2 inches by 10 inches in cross section, full size undressed, shall be provided for, and shall be used by employees to stand on while breaking down floor arches between beams. Such planks shall be so located as to	

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<p>the workers should the arch between the beams collapse. The open space between planks must not exceed 16 inches.</p>		<p>provide a safe support for the workmen should the arch between the beams collapse. The open space between planks shall not exceed 16 inches.</p>	
<p>(3) You must provide safe walkways, not less than 18 inches wide, formed of planks not less than two inches thick if wood, or of equivalent strength if metal, and ensure that they are used by workers when necessary to enable them to reach any point without walking upon exposed beams.</p>		<p>1926.855(c) Safe walkways, not less than 18 inches wide, formed of planks not less than 2 inches thick if wood, or of equivalent strength if metal, shall be provided and used by workmen when necessary to enable them to reach any point without walking upon exposed beams.</p>	
<p>(4) You must install stringers of ample strength to support the flooring planks, and the ends of such stringers must be supported by floor beams or girders, and not by floor arches alone.</p>		<p>1926.855(d) Stringers of ample strength shall be installed to support the flooring planks, and the ends of such stringers shall be supported by floor beams or girders, and not by floor arches alone.</p>	<p>9-7-2018: The group discussed “ample strength” and asked that it be defined. Ambiguous terms such as “efficient,” “ample,” and “effective,” and “competence” leave open for interpretation of the reader.</p>
<p>(5) You must lay planks together over solid bearings with the ends overlapping at least one foot.</p>		<p>1926.855(e) Planks shall be laid together over solid bearings with</p>	

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		the ends overlapping at least 1 foot.	
(6) When floor arches are being removed, you must not allow employees in the area directly underneath, and you must barricade such an area to prevent access to it.		<u>1926.855(f)</u> When floor arches are being removed, employees shall not be allowed in the area directly underneath, and such an area shall be barricaded to prevent access to it.	
(7) You must not start demolition of floor arches until they, and the surrounding floor area for a distance of 20 feet, have been cleared of debris and any other unnecessary materials.		<u>1926.855(g)</u> Demolition of floor arches shall not be started until they, and the surrounding floor area for a distance of 20 feet, have been cleared of debris and any other unnecessary materials.	
WAC 296-155-805 Removal of walls, floors, and material with equipment.		1926.856 Removal of walls, floors, and material with equipment.	
(1) You must not use mechanical equipment on floors or working surfaces unless such floors or surfaces are of sufficient strength to support the imposed load.		<u>1926.856(a)</u> Mechanical equipment shall not be used on floors or working surfaces unless such floors or surfaces are of sufficient strength to support the imposed load.	<p>9-7-2018: One attendee suggested moving definitions to the front of Part S.</p> <p>Attendees discussed terms such as “qualified,” “competent,” and “competent supervision” and, noted terms should be defined or not used.</p>

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(2) Floor openings must have curbs or stop-logs to prevent equipment from running over the edge.		1926.856(b) Floor openings shall have curbs or stop-logs to prevent equipment from running over the edge.	
(3) Mechanical equipment used must meet the requirements specified in parts M and R of this chapter, cranes must meet the requirements in Part L of this chapter.		1926.856(c) <i>Cranes, derricks, and other mechanical equipment.</i> Employers must meet the requirements specified in subparts N, O and CC of this part.	
WAC 296-155-810 Catch platforms.			
(1) During the demolition of the exterior walls of a structure originally more than 70 feet high, you must erect catch platforms along the exterior faces of such walls where necessary to prevent injury to persons working below.		None	
(2) You must construct and maintain such catch platforms not more than 3 stories below the story from which the exterior walls are being removed, until the demolition		None	

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has progressed to within 3 stories of the ground level.			
<p>(3) Catch platforms must not be less than 5 feet in width measured in a horizontal distance from the face of the structure and constructed of outriggers and planks. You must lay planks tight together and without openings between the planks and the wall.</p> <p>Note: <i>Catch platforms may be constructed of other approved materials of equal strength and security against falling.</i></p>		None	
<p>(4) Catch platforms must be capable of sustaining a uniform live load of not less than 125 pounds per square foot.</p>	<p>(4) Catch platforms must meet standards required in WAC 296-874, and must support, without failure, the total of its own weight plus at least 4 times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to it.</p>	None	<p>12-11-2018 An attendee stated “can see an issue with.” Stated methods used may be changed if working on project that is multiple stories.</p> <p>An attendee asked if there had been a question regarding the role of a catch platform? For example, “catch debris versus fall arrest?” In reviewing comments from previous stakeholder meetings, “surprised no comments about this.” We</p>

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			<p>may use scaffolds, catch platforms or nets based upon work being done; and, level performed (ground level versus 4th story).</p> <p>Does this apply to demolition or restoration?"</p> <p>An attendee commented on risks of restorative work: gas and electrical.</p> <p>An attendee commented on risks of restorative work: gas and electrical.</p>
WAC 296-155-815 Storage.		1926.857 Storage.	
(1) The storage of waste material and debris on any floor must not exceed the allowable floor loads.		1926.857(a) The storage of waste material and debris on any floor shall not exceed the allowable floor loads.	
(2) In buildings having wooden floor construction, the flooring boards may be removed from not more than one floor above grade to provide storage space		1926.857(b) In buildings having wooden floor construction, the flooring boards may be removed from not more than one floor above grade to provide storage	

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for debris, provided falling material is not permitted to endanger the stability of the structure.		space for debris, provided falling material is not permitted to endanger the stability of the structure.	
(3) When wood floor beams serve to brace interior walls or free-standing exterior walls, you must leave such beams in place until other equivalent support can be installed to replace them.		1926.857(c) When wood floor beams serve to brace interior walls or free-standing exterior walls, such beams shall be left in place until other equivalent support can be installed to replace them.	
(4) Floor arches, to an elevation of not more than 25 feet above grade, may be removed to provide storage area for debris: Provided, That such removal does not endanger the stability of the structure.		1926.857(d) Floor arches, to an elevation of not more than 25 feet above grade, may be removed to provide storage area for debris: Provided, That such removal does not endanger the stability of the structure.	
(5) You must block off storage space into which material is dumped, except for openings necessary for the removal of material. You must keep such openings closed at all times when material is not being removed.		1926.857(e) Storage space into which material is dumped shall be blocked off, except for openings necessary for the removal of material. Such openings shall be kept closed at all times when material is not being removed.	

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WAC 296-155-820 Removal of steel construction.		1926.858 Removal of steel construction.	
(1) When floor arches have been removed, you must provide planking in accordance with WAC <u>296-155-800(2)</u> for the workers engaged in razing the steel framing.	(1) When floor arches have been removed, you must provide planking in accordance with WAC <u>296-155-800(2)</u> for the workers engaged in demolishing the steel framing.	1926.858(a) When floor arches have been removed, planking in accordance with 1926.855(b) shall be provided for the workers engaged in razing the steel framing.	6-21-2018: Please put in demolishing definition for clarity 12-11-2018 An attendee stated he liked the term “razing.”
(2) Cranes and derricks used must meet the requirements specified in Part L of this chapter. Other hoisting equipment must meet the requirements in Part R of this chapter.		1926.858(b) <i>Cranes, derricks, and other hoisting equipment.</i> Employers must meet the requirements specified in subparts N and CC of this part.	
(3) You must dismantle steel construction column length by column length, and tier by tier (columns may be in two-story lengths).		1926.858(c) Steel construction shall be dismantled column length by column length, and tier by tier (columns may be in two-story lengths).	
(4) You must not overstress any structural member being dismembered.		1926.858(d) Any structural member being dismembered shall not be overstressed.	
WAC 296-155-825 Mechanical demolition.		1926.859 Mechanical demolition.	

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(1) You must not permit any workers in any area, which can be adversely affected by demolition operations, when balling or clamming is being performed. You must only permit those workers necessary for the performance of the operations in this area at any other time.		1926.859(a) No workers shall be permitted in any area, which can be adversely affected by demolition operations, when balling or clamming is being performed. Only those workers necessary for the performance of the operations shall be permitted in this area at any other time.	
(2) The weight of the demolition ball must not exceed 50% of the crane's rated load, based on the length of the boom and the maximum angle of operation at which the demolition ball will be used, or it must not exceed 25% of the nominal breaking strength of the line by which it is suspended, whichever results in a lesser value.		1926.859(b) The weight of the demolition ball shall not exceed 50 percent of the crane's rated load, based on the length of the boom and the maximum angle of operation at which the demolition ball will be used, or it shall not exceed 25 percent of the nominal breaking strength of the line by which it is suspended, whichever results in a lesser value.	
(3) The crane boom and loadline must be as short as possible.		1926.859(c) The crane boom and loadline shall be as short as possible.	
(4) The ball must be attached to the loadline with a swivel-type connection to prevent twisting		1926.859(d) The ball shall be attached to the loadline with a	

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of the loadline, and must be attached by positive means in such manner that the weight cannot become accidentally disconnected.		swivel-type connection to prevent twisting of the loadline, and shall be attached by positive means in such manner that the weight cannot become accidentally disconnected.	
(5) When pulling over walls or portions thereof, all steel members affected must have been previously cut free.		1926.859(e) When pulling over walls or portions thereof, all steel members affected shall have been previously cut free.	
(6) You must remove all roof cornices or other such ornamental stonework prior to pulling walls over.		1926.859(f) All roof cornices or other such ornamental stonework shall be removed prior to pulling walls over.	
(7) During demolition, continuing inspections by a competent person must be made as the work progresses to detect hazards resulting from weakened or deteriorated floors, or walls, or loosened material. You must not permit any employee to work where such hazards exist until they are corrected by shoring, bracing, or other effective means.		1926.859(g) During demolition, continuing inspections by a competent person shall be made as the work progresses to detect hazards resulting from weakened or deteriorated floors, or walls, or loosened material. No employee shall be permitted to work where such hazards exist until they are corrected by shoring, bracing, or other effective means.	

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<p>WAC 296-155-830 Selective demolition by explosives.</p>		<p>1926.860 Selective demolition by explosives.</p>	
<p>Selective demolition by explosives must comply with chapter 296-52 WAC.</p>		<p>Selective demolition by explosives shall be conducted in accordance with the applicable sections of Subpart U of this part.</p>	
			<p>6-21-2018: At the meeting of 6-21-2018, Matt suggested inserting section from 5(b) in to Demolition.</p> <p>WAC 296-155-040 Safe Place standards. WAC 296-155-040 Safe Place standards</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1) You must furnish to each employee a place of employment free from recognized hazards that are causing or likely to cause serious injury or death to employees.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2) You must require safety devices, furnish safeguards, and you must adopt and use practices, methods, operations, and processes which are reasonably adequate to</p>

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			<p>render such employment and place of employment safe. You must do everything reasonably necessary to protect the life and safety of employees.</p> <p>(3) You must not require any employee to go or be in any employment or place of employment which is hazardous to the employee.</p>
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