New construction continues as the third section of dormitories to the left is added.

- **SAFETY SPOT**
- **TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE**
- **APPRENTICESHIP CORNER**
- **CHANGES AT THE OHIO LABORERS’ TRAINING CENTER**
- **STUDENT SECTION**

New faculty parking lot is closer to being completed. Students in the Concrete Placement class have been able to
Did you know?

Have you ever worn a full body harness for fall protection? No doubt you received training on how to inspect the harness, how to properly put the harness on, and how to properly adjust it to your body. You probably received training on the selection and use of proper attachment points as well as the selection of the right lanyard. You then no doubt proceeded to your job assignment, hooked up, and proceeded to perform your job assignment.

But wait for just a moment. Did you receive training on what to do if you actually fell and were suspended in the air? Or maybe you were on the ground and saw someone fall or saw someone suspended in the air. What did you do? What would you do? What went through your mind, or goes through your mind? Do you know what your company’s policy is for rescue in these situations? How long can a person stay suspended in a harness? Are they okay being suspended?

Have you ever heard of Orthostatic Intolerance (OI)? Orthostatic Intolerance can happen within a few minutes when a person goes into fall arrest. There are a number of factors that can cause a person to suffer from OI. What is the worker’s overall health condition prior to the fall? Did the worker lose consciousness with the fall? Did the worker make contact with anything when he/she fell, such that they may have physical injuries from the fall?

The following Safety and Health article is from OSHA’s website. Please take the time to read it by visiting OSHA or by typing in the following address into your url address bar in your browser or by clicking on the hyperlink:

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE!!!

What do you know about DEMOLITION

SUBPART T

OSHA 1926.850 rules and regulations pertaining to DEMOLITION

1) All material chutes, or sections thereof, which are placed at an angle of more than _____ degrees from the horizontal, shall be entirely enclosed, except at the opening where material is inserted.
   A) 30  B) 45  C) 60  D) 75

2) Where a hazard exists to employees falling through a wall opening, the opening shall be protected to a height of approximately ________?
   A) 36”  B) 38”  C) 40”  D) 42”

3) Employee entrances to multi-story 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 _________ feet.
   A) 6’  B) 7’  C) 8’  D) 9’

4) Referencing question #3, how much wider on each side of an entrance must the canopy extend
   A) 6”  B) 12”  C) 18”  D) 24”

5) Referencing question #3, how much weight must a canopy be able to withstand?
   A) 100 psf  B) 150 psf  C) 200 psf  D) 250 psf

6) Demolition of floor arches shall not be started until they and the surrounding floor area, for a distance of _______ feet, have been cleared of debris and any other unnecessary materials.
   A) 10’  B) 15’  C) 20’  D) 25’

7) When debris is dropped through holes in a floor without the use of chutes, the area onto which the material is dropped shall be completely enclosed with barricades which are not less than _______ inches high and not less than _______ feet from the projected edge of the opening above.
   A) 42” & 6’  B) 42” & 10’  C) 39” & 6’  D) 39” & 10’

8) Floor arches to an elevation of not more than _______ feet above grade, may be removed to provide a storage area for debris provided that such removal does not endanger the stability of the structure.
   A) 10’  B) 15’  C) 20’  D) 25’

9) Where material is dumped from mechanical equipment of wheelbarrows, a securely attached toe board or bumper not less than _______ inches wide, and _______ inches high, shall be provided at each chute opening.
   A) 3” & 6”  B) 4” & 8”  C) 4” & 6”  D) 3” & 8”

10) Floor openings within _________ feet of any wall being demolished, shall be planked solid, except when employees are kept out of the area below.
    A) 10’  B) 8’  C) 6’  D) 4’
PRICE vs PROMISE

Our lives are affected by two major things: one is price, and the other is promise. It’s not easy to pay the price, if you can’t see the promise.

I think apprentices are having problems these days trying to pay the price because they can’t see the promise. But nobody would mind paying the price if they could have a clear view of tomorrow, next week, next month, or next year. If we had the assurance that everything were going to work out, would we hesitate to pay? The answer is no, but everybody hesitates if the future isn’t clear. So we’ve got to do two things to help develop and retain the future workforce: Help them see the promise and help them pay the price.

It is so much easier to pay the price if we can see the promise. My former supervisor said, “Mr. Irvin, I cannot describe the incredible feeling of driving down a state highway and knowing you crafted it with your own hands.” I said, “Sign me up and let’s get building!” I was willing to work long, hard hours to achieve that incredible sense of a job well done.

What would you do for the assurance of an extraordinary promise? Would you show up for work on time, every day? Would you sign up for every training course? Would you attend union meetings and actively participate in its affairs? Would you engage in the extra disciplines if the promise were concrete? The answer is yes, of course! So do what it takes to discover what you need to be a successful laborer. Once you have seen and felt that ideal future and the promise of achievement, you will be willing and able to pay any price.

Fraternally,

Vincent T. Irvin
Laborers’ Statewide Apprenticeship Coordinator
Back in April of this year, Odell Brown left the employment of the Training Center. Odell was the primary Environmental Instructor because of his extensive work background. To take his place, the Training Center has hired Patrick Kokinda from Local #894, which he has been an active member of since 2005. He started his construction career with grade checking in heavy and highway, later he moved to the fields of abatement and demolition, as well as some time in the gas pipeline industry. Patrick Kokinda joined the instructor staff in October of 2016. He will be teaching primarily the “A” classes, “B” classes, and Environmental classes.

Back at the start of the training season, Night Manager, John Thorpe announced his plans to retire on November 1st. John is a member of Local #1216, and started working here at the training center on March 1st of 2011. We wish John a long and happy retirement. To replace John, the Training Center has hired Tim Ellwood from Local #134. Tim comes to the center highly spoken of. He started at the center on October 17th, and is doing quite well.

The Training Center has hired Cordell Brooks out of Local #1216 as a regional apprentice coordinator. Cordell started working for the Training Center, on August 1st of this year. He will be responsible for assisting Locals #480, #500, #574, and #1216.
STUDENT SECTION

B3 CARPENTER TENDING

A3 PIPELAYING

C1 SMALL ENGINES

GAS PIPELINE WORKER

C3 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

DISTRIBUTION WORKER

PROCESS PIPE

B3 CARPENTER TENDING

A2 INTRODUCTION TO TRANSITS