

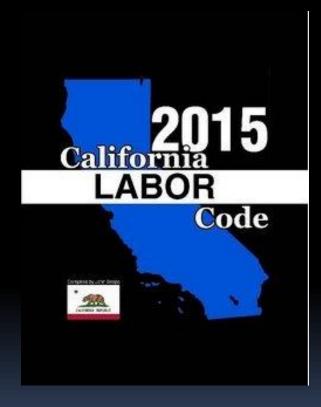
Workplace Safety for Departmental Safety Coordinators, Supervisors, Managers and Leads

David J. Keenan Performance Safety Associates

January 18, 2017

Safety Topics

- Part 1
 - Your Responsibilities
 - Safety In California
- Part 2
 - Employee training
 - Documentation and Reporting
- Part 3
 - OSHA Inspections
 - Emergency Planning and Evacuations



Where does safety begin?

- Safety starts at the top
- Re-enforcement is key



Managers and Business Owners

- Are required by law to know and comply with all regulations
- Failure to do so can result in personal liability from misdemeanor to felony.



"Show Me Where It Says That"

- The most often asked question when you need an approval to:
 - Spend money
 - Change practices
 - Conduct training



"Supervisor"

- Means those who are responsible for:
 - The activities of other individuals, and / or
 - Physical floor space



"Supervisor" Responsibilities

To ensure that <u>employees</u>:

- Follow workplace safety rules and other standard practices and procedures
- Have available and use PPE
- Participate in inspections and corrective actions
- Implement Protocol-Specific Safety Procedures



"Supervisor" Responsibilities

- To ensure that <u>physical floor space</u> is:
 - Safe for use
 - Properly protected against risk of fire, flood, earthquake
 - Capable of handling a full-scale evacuation



Who is a "Supervisor"?

 Supervisors in the traditional sense have the authority to hire, fire, discipline, evaluate or promote the employees they supervise.



National Labor Relations Board

- National Labor Relations Board has expanded the definition of "Supervisor".
- The Supreme Court in NLRB v. Kentucky River Community Care, Inc., issued a decision favorable to healthcare employers on May 29, 2001.

National Labor Relations Board

"...a definition so broad that a worker with <u>no authority</u> to hire, fire, discipline, promote, or reward other employees, who earns no more than they do, and who performs the same work could be considered a supervisor merely because he or she <u>sometimes directs</u> other employees in the performance of their tasks."

Chapter 2 – County of Santa Clara Safety & Health Policy

Chapter 2 – County of Santa Clara Safety & Health Policy Table of Contents

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Safety Goals

2.3 Safety Philosophy

2.4 Roles and Responsibilities of Individuals

2.4.1 Summary

2.4.2 Detailed Descriptions

2.5 Roles and Responsibilities of Departments

2.6 Safety Resources

 https://www.sccgov.org/ sites/osec/SafetyResourc es/Illness%20Prevention %20Plan/Chaptero2.pdf

2.2 - Safety Goals

- The County of Santa Clara has adopted the following goals as the vision to guide the establishment and administration of our Safety Program.
 - The County of Santa Clara values its employees and clients and will provide healthy, safe, and secure County facilities for them.
 - Safety is everyone's responsibility and the County supports and encourages employees to identify and resolve safety problems.
 - Response to safety concerns will be given the <u>highest priority</u> at every level of County government.

2.4 - Roles and Responsibilities of Individuals

All Employees:

- As an employee, you are responsible, to a large extent, for the safety of yourself, your co-workers and clients in the workplace.
- Although the County will provide a safe and healthy work environment, it is up to you to use safe work practices and to be alert for safety hazards.

2.4 - Roles and Responsibilities of Individuals

First-line Supervisors:

- First-line supervisors have a major responsibility for ensuring a safe workplace since they must provide the guidance; information and support employees need to do their work safely.
- As a supervisor, you must lead by example by reinforcing and modeling safe work practices and responding to safety concerns proactively.

2.4 - Roles and Responsibilities of Individuals

Agency /Department Heads:

- Agency /Department Heads are responsible for providing safe and healthy workplaces in their departments.
- Although they may appoint others to manage specific aspects of safety, they bear ultimate responsibility for safety in their departments.

SAFETY IN CALIFORNIA

History of Safety In California

- 1913 Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.
- 1937 Labor Code, Division V "Safety in Employment"
- 1945 "The "Workmen's Safety" provisions of the Labor Code

History of Safety In California

 Prior to 1970, a fatality on the job received a penalty between \$25 and \$50.



"You're On Your Own"

Federal OSH Act

- In 1970, Congress passed the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act.
- President Richard M. Nixon signed into law on December 29, 1970



Federal OSH Act

- Allowed States to assume responsibility for developing and enforcing occupational safety and health standards.
- Any state can submit a plan which the Secretary of Labor must approve, if in their judgment, it meets certain conditions.

Tunnel Accident

- July 24, 1971
- Sylmar, California
- Methane Gas Explosion
- 17 workers
- survivor



State Investigation

- In August of 1971, an Assembly Select Committee on Industrial Safety was appointed.
- Conducting hearings at which it took testimony from representatives of the Division of Industrial Safety.
- These hearings revealed "serious and far-reaching problems in the Division."
- It discovered "a deplorable lack of programs and planning to ensure safety for California workers."

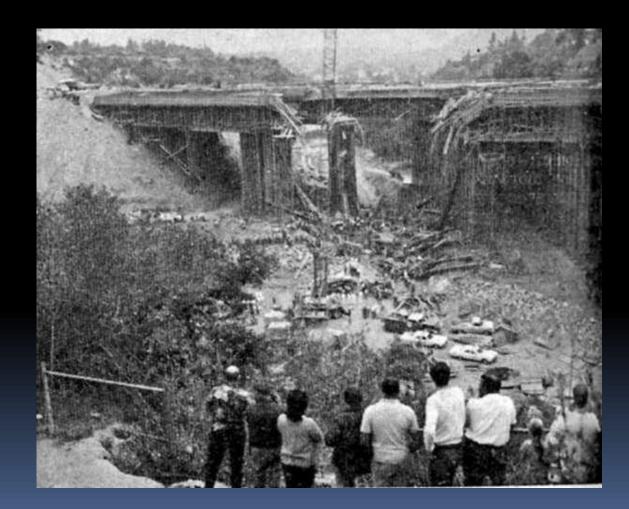
California Program Application

- California submitted their plan on September 27, 1972.
- Intent was to develop progressive programs and standards governing the safety of workplaces instead of merely adopting Federal OSHA standards.



Bridge Accident

- October 16, 1972
- Pasadena, CA
- A freeway bridge collapsed across the Arroyo Seco during construction.
 - 6 deaths
 - 31 injuries



State Plan is Approved

- The plan was approved May 1, 1973.
- Cal/OSHA is created.



State Abdicates Safety Program

- February, 1987
- Governor Deukmejian advises the U.S. Secretary of Labor of his intent to withdraw the State plan and to return exclusive control of the administration and enforcement of safety to the federal government.



State Budget Cuts

 Thereafter, the Governor reduced the amount of funds appropriated to Cal/OSHA in the 1987 budget bill by \$7 million.

GOVERNOR'S BUDGET 1987-1988

Submitted b∳ George Deukmejian Governor State of California

to the California Legislature 1987–88 Regular Session

Cal/OSHA Gets Fired

 This effectively terminated California's enforcement of its private sector responsibilities under Cal/OSHA.



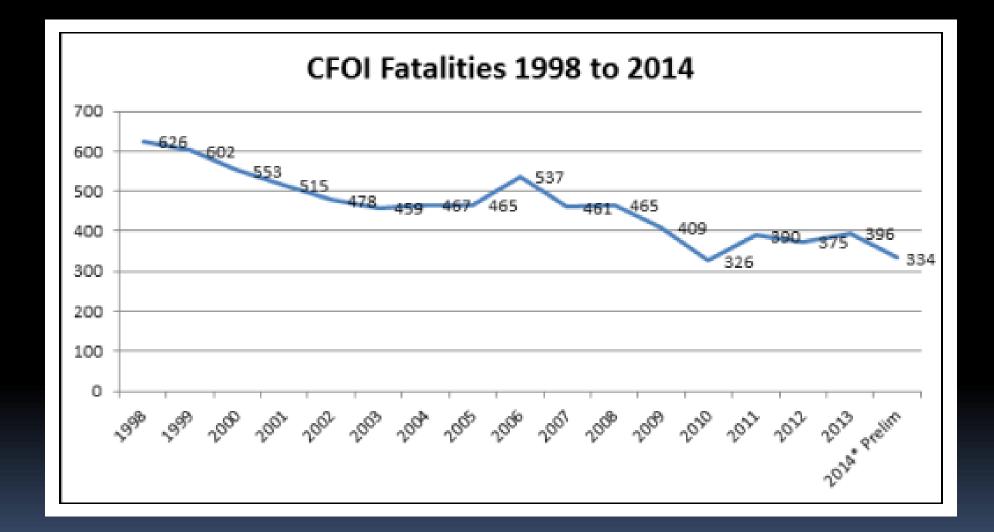
California Proposition 97

- "Restoration of Cal-OSHA"
- On November 8, 1988, voters approve by a margin of 54% to 46%
- Cal OSHA is re-hired by the Spring of 1989.

"This was something that had never been done before in the state--restoring a government program whose funding had been abolished by the governor."

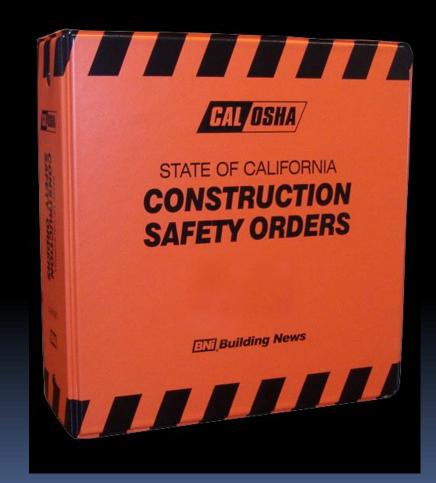
Injury and Illness Prevention Program

- October 2, 1989
- Governor George Deukmejian signs
 Senate Bill 198 (SB198) into law.
- This historic statute reconfirmed California's interest in leading the nation by developing progressive programs.
- There is no comparable federal standard.



Cal/OSHA Today

- Budget cuts and staff turnover over the last five years has reduced the number of inspectors and inspections.
- Fed OSHA is demanding improvements.



Cal/OSHA Today

- An additional 44 positions (34 with inspection responsibilities), will be added over a period of two years.
- The goal is perform an estimated 1,400 additional annual inspections, including an additional 630 planned inspections in highhazard industries.



REGULATIONS

Regulations

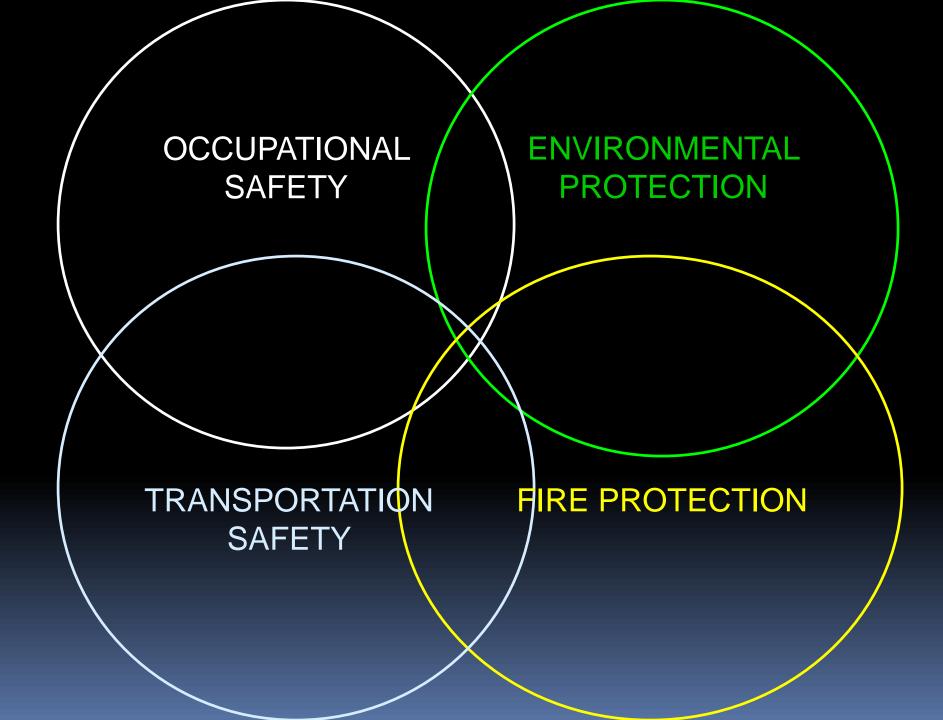
- Exist at all levels:
 - Federal
 - State
 - Regional
 - County
 - City



Regulations

- Born out of necessity
- Written for a reason
- No one knows them all
- No one is in 100% compliance





Occupational Health Safety Act

- Past in 1970
- Purpose: Protect workers in the Workplace
- "Each employer shall furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees..." 29 USC 654.
- Established OSHA



General Duty Clause

Part 1

"Each employer shall furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees..."

General Duty Clause

Part 2

"Each employee shall comply with occupational safety and health standards and all rules, regulations, and orders issued pursuant to this Act which are applicable to his own actions and conduct."

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

- 29 Department of Labor
 - §1904 Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illness
 - §1910 General Industry Safety
 - §1926 Construction Safety





California Labor Code

- Laws are written into the State Labor Code
 - Workplace safety is in Sections 6300-6332
- Assures safe and healthful working conditions for all California working men and women.

Visit: http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/



California Regulations

- Enforcement regulations are included in Title 8 of California's Code of Regulations.
- Chapter 3.2. California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations
 - Subchapter 2. Regulations of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health
 - Subchapter 4 Construction
 - Subchapter 7 General Industry

AGENCIES



Federal OSHA

- The mission of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is to:
 - Save lives,
 - Prevent injuries, and
 - Protect the health of 154 million men and women working for 30 million employers.
 - 22 million work for government
 - 1.4 million work for Wal-Mart





Cal / OSHA

- Created by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973
- Mission:
 - Enforce effective standards
 - Assist and encourage safe and healthful working conditions
 - Provide for enforcement, research, information, education and training





Cal/OSHA

- Department of Industrial Relations (DIR)
- Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Enforcement)

Cal/OSHA is not Advisory

- Cal/OSHA is the compliance unit and is the enforcement arm of the occupational safety program
- Federal OSHA can be called in for special emphasis.

Cal/OSHA Enforcement Branch

- 1. Complaints and accident investigations
- 2. Targeted and programmed inspections
- 3. Citations, special orders, and orders to take special action
- 4. Orders prohibiting use
- 5. Permits, certifications, licenses, approvals, and classifications

NEW EMPLOYEE SAFETY ORIENTATION

New Employee Safety Orientation

- What It Is Supposed to Do:
 - Meet State requirements
 - Provide an overview of the County's Safety Programs
 - Introduce you to OSEC
 - Provide you with job specific information from your supervisor.

Training is Required

- To all new employees;
- To all employees given new job assignments for which training has not previously been received;
- Whenever new substances, processes, procedures or equipment are introduced to the workplace and represent a new hazard;

Training is Required

- Whenever the employer is made aware of a new or previously unrecognized hazard; and,
- For supervisors to familiarize themselves with the safety and health hazards to which employees under their immediate direction and control may be exposed.

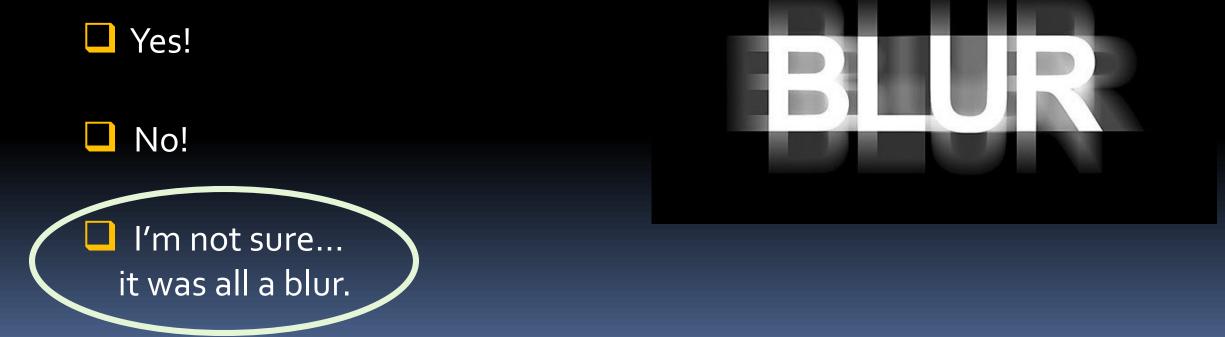
New Employee Safety Orientation

- Initial training will be with OSEC
- Supervisors are responsible to follow up with department specific requirements.



New Employee Safety Orientation

Do you remember what was discussed?



Reasons Why NESO is a Blur

- Too Much Information
- Taught right after lunch.
- Difficult to assimilate
- Hard to retain
- Not able to relate it to the actual job or work environment.



"Mindfulness"

 The practice of maintaining a non-judgmental state of heightened or complete awareness of one's thoughts, emotions, or experiences on a moment-to-moment basis.

Present Moment Awareness

- Means not forgetting what the hazards are where ever you may be at any given moment.
- Climbing
- Descending
- Walking
- Driving
- Operating Tools and Equipment

Safety Orientation Checklist

	Safety Orientation Checklist
supervisor mu for that purpo of the items of	nder Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations Section 3203 and County Policy, every st instruct each new employee in the Safety requirements of the job. This checklist is provided se. Instruction should be completed within one week after an employee is hired. Check each n this form at the time instruction is given. When completed, sign, obtain employee's signature tal copy to the employee. Place a copy in the employee's health and safety records file.
Employee's N	anne:
Job Class Title	a
Date Hired:	<u>_</u>
Agency:	Department:
Completed:	
	Emergency Procedures / Evacuation routes
	First aid kit and ERT personnel.
_	Emergency telephone numbers.
	Report safety/health hazards
	Report Injuries
8 <u>—</u> 6	Explanation of job hazards and safe work practices
<u></u>	Location and review of Hazard Communication Program & Safety Data Sheets
	Discussion of equipment safety devices
<u> </u>	Personal Protective equipment (when required, what/how to use)
	Demonstration and fitting of personal protective equipment
	Ergonomies
	Proper lifting techniques
_	Location and review of Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP)
	Housekeeping
_	County driver orientation
	e above employee in the subjects checked and feel he/she can reasonably be expected to er duties with an adequate degree of safety.
Supervisor	
Signature	Date

#1 -EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Types of Possible Emergencies

- Personal Injury
- Fire
- Earthquake
- Extreme Weather
- Technological Emergency
- Resource Emergency
- Hazardous Material Incident
- Civil Disturbance
- Terrorism
- Flood



Your Priorities

- Protect Yourself First!
- Assess your own safety
- Ask "Am I Safe?"
- Answer, then proceed.



When An Incident Occurs...

- Don't Panic
- Remain Calm
- Set an Example
- Demonstrate Leadership
- Act with Confidence



Types of Reactions

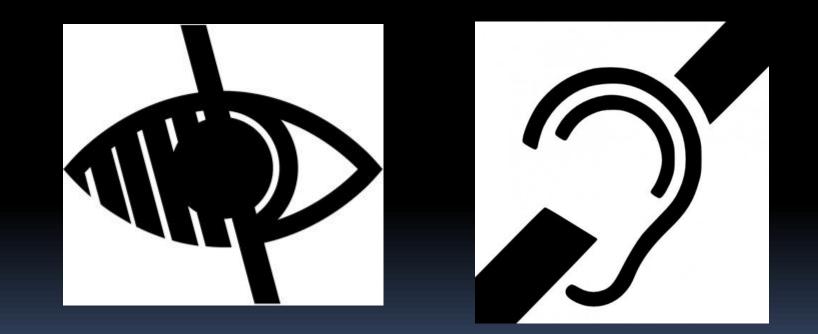
- Prepare
- Confront
- Gather/provide info
- Provide assistance
- Seek refuge
- Do nothing at all
- Extreme behavior

(collect belongings) (grab a fire extinguisher) (look out window) (rescue trapped colleagues) (hide under desk) (frozen with fear) (panic – pushing, fighting)

Not everyone can see and hear

Sight Impaired or Blind

Hearing Impaired or Deaf



Evacuate or Shelter-In-Place?

- "Shelter In Place" when hazardous conditions exist outside
- Advise others to stay until more information is obtained
- Close all doors and blinds
- Monitor webcasts & radios



Evacuation Phases

- Detection
- Decision
- Alarm
- Reaction
- Movement to an area of refuge or an assembly station
- Transportation

Detection and Warning

- Human Senses
- Electronic Sensors
 - Carbon Monoxide
 - Fire
 - Smoke
 - Heat
 - Toxic Gas



Alarms

- Pull the Fire Alarm
- Evacuate if there is a risk of:
 - Fire Spread
 - Chemical inhalation
 - Gas explosion



Not everyone will act

- Disbelief false alarm syndrome
- Not urgent or important
 - Anyone with 'work in progress'
 - Senior management?
- Is it raining outside?



Building Evacuation

- Follow your evacuation route (if safe)
- Be alert for hazards that could change your search route



Get a Headcount

- Obtain as much information as possible:
 - Who's missing and location last seen
 - Injuries: number and types



Assembly Areas

- Remain calm
- Do not smoke
- Do not play Football or Frisbee



Prevent Re-Entry

- Prevent Re-Entry until "All-Clear" signal is given.
- People may want re-enter for:
 - Tools and Equipment
 - Car keys
 - Cigarettes
 - Paycheck



Medical Emergency

 What if you are contaminated or injured?



Marcy Borders, 8/25/2014, R.I.P

Can You Leave?

- Only after you have checked in and are dismissed.
- But, there may be a lot of traffic.



#2 – First Aid Kits & ERT Personnel

First-Aid Kits

- (1) There shall be adequate first-aid materials, approved by the consulting physician, readily available for employees on every job.
- (2) Such materials shall be kept in a sanitary and usable condition.
- (3) A frequent inspection shall be made of all first-aid materials, which shall be replenished as necessary.

First-Aid Kits

(4) Drugs, antiseptics, eye irrigation solutions, inhalants, medicines, or proprietary preparations shall not be included in first-aid kits unless specifically approved, in writing, by an employer-authorized, licensed physician.

First-Aid Kits

- (5) Other supplies and equipment, when provided, shall be in accordance with the documented recommendations of an employer-authorized, licensed physician.
- Based upon:
 - The extent and type of emergency care to be given,
 - The anticipated incidence and nature of injuries and illnesses, and
 - Availability of transportation to medical care.

ERT Personnel

- These team members are the front line of the Emergency Response Plan.
- Emergency Response Teams should be made up of at least five employees who have completed the minimum initial training program.
- Teams are most effective in performing the tasks for which they have been trained.

#3 – Emergency Phone Numbers

Emergency Notification

- Call from a <u>safe location</u> and report:
 - Your Name & Phone #
 - Your Location!
 - Type of Emergency
- Send someone to meet responders.



Emergency Telephone Numbers

	GSA Communications	299-2501
	GSA Building Ops. (24 hrs.)	299-3682
	Fire Marshal	299-3805
	Health Dept. – Hazardous Materials Compliance Division	299-6930
	ESA Risk Management/Insurance	392-3460
	Occupational Safety and Environmental Compliance (OSEC)	441-4280
	Office of Emergency Services	299-3751
•	ERT Program Manager	392-3470

#4 – Reporting Safety / Health Hazards



Concerned Employee: Complete This Section

If this hazard presents a clear and immediate danger to health and safety, DO NOT USE THIS FORM. Report the problem to your supervisor and, if necessary, Occupational Safety and Environmental Compliance.

It is usually best to discuss a safety hazard with your supervisor before using this form. Use this form if you wish to make a written notice of the hazard. Ask your supervisor for a blank form or photocopy any blank form to use as an original. You may also ask your Steward to submit an anonymous report for you.

Hazard location: Address: _____

Building: _____ Floor: ____ Department: _____

Describe the Hazard:

What action do you recommend? _____

Name: _____ Phone: _____ Signature: ____ Date: ____

Give this form to your supervisor and keep a copy.

🎟 If you do not hear from your supervisor within two business days, send copies to your Steward, the departmental Safety Coordinator, Occupational Safety and Environmental Compliance 441-4280 Fax 432-7555, and the local office of your union.

Supervisor: Complete This Section Give to the employee within two business days. Keep a copy.

/our analysis and action taken:										
	2									
Person contacted:		Phone:	Date:							
Person contacted:		Phone:	Date:							
Work Order or Service C	all number (if applicable): _									
Name:	Phone:	Signature:	Date:							

Concerned Employee:

If you are satisfied with your supervisor's response, no further action is necessary.

If you are dissatisfied or would like to discuss this matter further, contact your Steward, the departmental Safety Coordinator, and Occupational Safety and Environmental Compliance 441-4280.

This form developed by the Countywide Joint Labor/Management Safety Committee

\$ 4205 REV 7/07 REORDER CODE NUMBER 963079

Concerned Employee: Complete This Section

If this hazard presents a *clear and immediate* danger to health and safety, DO NOT USE THIS FORM. Report the problem to your supervisor and, if necessary, Occupational Safety and Environmental Compliance.

It is usually best to discuss a safety hazard with your supervisor before using this form. Use this form if you wish to make a written notice of the hazard. Ask your supervisor for a blank form or photocopy any blank form to use as an original. You may also ask your Steward to submit an anonymous report for you.

Building:	Floo	r: Department:	
Describe the Hazard:		4	
	nmend?		
Name:		Signature:	
Give this form to you	r supervisor and keep a cop	y.	

Supervisor: Complete This Section Give to the employee within two business days. Keep a copy.										
Your analysis and action	ı taken:									
Person contacted:		Phone:	Date:							
Person contacted:		Phone:	Date:							
Work Order or Service O	Call number (if applicable): _									
Name:	Phone:	Signature:	Date:							

Concerned Employee:

If you are satisfied with your supervisor's response, no further action is necessary.

If you are dissatisfied or would like to discuss this matter further, contact your Steward, the departmental Safety Coordinator, and Occupational Safety and Environmental Compliance 441-4280.

#5 – Reporting Injuries

How to report Injuries

- Report potential life threatening emergencies immediately by dialing 9-1-1 and also by alerting the facility Emergency Response Team.
- Report all medical emergencies to a medically trained individual.
- Any injury to an employee must also be reported to the employee's supervisor.

5020 Form – Employer's Report

	State of California	Please complete in tr	iplicate (type if possible) Mail tw	o copies to:			OSHA CASE NO.			
	IPLOYER'S REPORT OF CCUPATIONAL INJURY OR ILLNESS									
ľ							FATALITY			
A	ny person who makes or causes to be made any California law requires employers to report within five days of knowledge every occupational injury or illness which results in lost time to									
knowingly false or fraudulent material statement or date of the incident OR requires medical treatment beyond f										
	naterial representation for the purpos lenying workers compensation benef			ness, the employer must file within five days of knowledge an amended report indicating death. In addition, every serious injury, illness, or death						
	uilty of a felony.	into or pulymento io	must be reported immediate	ly by telephone or teleg	raph to the nearest office of	f the California Division of Occupational Safety and H	lealth.			
۱L										
	1. FIRM NAME					la. Policy Number	Please do not use			
						0. Dhana Numhan	this column			
E	2. MAILING ADDRESS: (Number, St	treet, City, Zip)				2a. Phone Number	CASE NUMBER			
	1						CASE NOMBER			
Ĺ	3. LOCATION if different from Maili	ng Address (Number,	Street, City and Zip)			3a. Location Code				
C						OWNERSHIP				
Y	4. NATURE OF BUSINESS; e.g Paint	ing contractor, wholes	le grocer, sawmill, hotel, etc.			5. State unemployment insurance acct.no				
R		- ,	• , , , ,							
	6. TYPE OF EMPLOYER:									
		rivate Sta	te County	City	School District	Other Gov't, Specify:	INDUSTRY			
	7. DATE OF INJURY / ONSET OF ILLNESS	8. TIME INJURY/ILL	NESS OCCURRED	9. TIME EMPLO	YEE BEGAN WORK	10. IF EMPLOYEE DIED, DATE OF DEATH (mm/dd/yy)				
1	(many and all all have a)	1				1				

DWC-1 Form – Worker's Compensation

State of California Department of Industrial Relations DIVISION OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION

WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIM FORM (DWC 1)

Employee: Complete the "Employee" section and give the form to your employer. Keep a copy and mark it "Employee's Temporary Receipt" until you receive the signed and dated copy from your employer. You may call the Division of Workers' Compensation and hear recorded information at (800) 736-7401. An explanation of workers' compensation benefits is included in the Notice of Potential Eligibility, which is the cover sheet of this form. Detach and save this notice for future reference.

You should also have received a pamphlet from your employer describing workers' compensation benefits and the procedures to obtain them. You may receive written notices from your employer or its claims administrator about your claim. If your claims administrator offers to send you notices electronically, and you agree to receive these notices only by email, please provide your email address below and check the appropriate box. If you later decide you want to receive the notices by mail, you must inform your employer in writing.

Any person who makes or causes to be made any knowingly false or fraudulent material statement or material representation for the purpose of obtaining or denying workers' compensation benefits or payments is guilty of a felony. Estado de California Departamento de Relaciones Industriales DIVISION DE COMPENSACIÓN AL TRABAJADOR

PETITION DEL EMPLEADO PARA DE COMPENSACIÓN DEL TRABAJADOR (DWC 1)

Empleado: Complete la sección "Empleado" y entregue la forma a su empleador. Quédese con la copia designada "Recibo Temporal del Empleado" hasta que Ud. reciba la copia firmada y fechada de su empleador. Ud. puede llamar a la Division de Compensación al Trabajador al (800) 736-7401 para oir información gravada. Una explicación de los beneficios de compensación de trabajadores está incluido en la Notificación de Posible Elegibilidad, que es la hoja de portada de esta forma. Separe y guarde esta notificación como referencia para el futuro.

Ud. también deberia haber recibido de su empleador un folleto describiendo los benficios de compensación al trabajador lesionado y los procedimientos para obtenerlos. Es posible que reciba notificaciones escritas de su empleador o de su administrador de reclamos sobre su reclamo. Si su administrador de reclamos ofrece enviarle notificaciones electrónicamente, y usted acepta recibir estas notificaciones solo por correo electrónico, por favor proporcione su dirección de correo electrónico abajo y marque la caja apropiada. Si usted decide después que quiere recibir las notificaciones por correo, usted debe de informar a su empleador por escrito.

Toda aquella persona que a propósito haga o cause que se produzca cualquier declaración o representación material falsa o fraudulenta con el fin de obtener o negar beneficios o pagos de compensación a trabajadores lesionados es culpable de un crimen mayor "felonia".

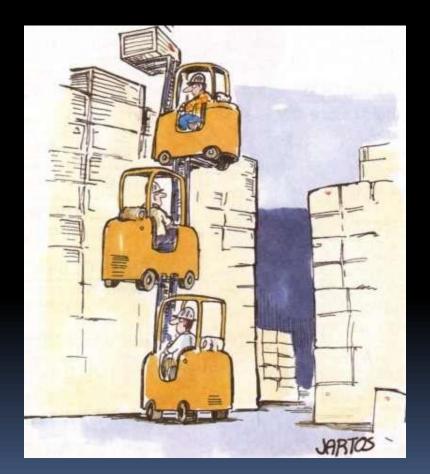
Employee—complete this section and see note above	Empleado—co			
1. Name. Nombre.	To			
2. Home Address. Dirección Residencial.				
3. City. Ciudad.	State. Estado.	Zip. Código Postal.		
4. Date of Injury. Fecha de la lesión (accidente).		Time of Injury. Hora en que ocurrió	a.m	p.m.
5. Address and description of where injury happened. Direct	ción/lugar dónde occurió	el accidente.		
6. Describe injury and part of body affected. <i>Describa la les</i>	ión y parte del cuerpo afe	ctada.		
7. Social Security Number. Número de Seguro Social del En	npleado.			

#6 –

Explanation of Job Hazards and Safe Work Practices

Hazardous Tasks

- Employees must be informed about:
 - Tasks to be performed
 - Associated hazards
 - Protective measures





Hazard

Communication

Hazard Communication

- By law, you have a "Right to Understand" about chemical products
- Safety Data Sheets are required for all hazardous materials used on-site.

FEDERAL OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD 29 CFR 1910.1200 CAL-OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD 8 CCR 5194

Safety Data Sheets

- Safety Data Sheets are available for all products containing chemicals
- Keep a binder of all materials used on site
- Be prepared to produce if an employee is exposed.



Safety Data Sheets

- Mandated in 1972
 - Minimal information
- November, 1985
 - Major format upgrade

_												
		May be used to OSHA's Hazar 29 CFR 1910.1 consulted for s	alety Data She o comply with d Communication 1200. Standard mi pecific requirement	Standard, ust be ts.		U.S. Department of La Occupational Safety and Healt (Non-Mandatory Form) Form Approved OMB No. 1218-0072	abor h Administration	۵				
		IDENTITY (As C	ised on Label and Li	65		Noto: Blank spaces are not permitte information is available, the sp	ed. If any tem is not ap pace must be marked to	plicable, or no o indicate that				
		Section I Manufacturer's P	dime.			Emergency Telephone Number						
			v. Sincet, City, State	and 21P Code)		Telephone Number for Information						
	Presenter and Presenter					Date Prepared				1000	2011	-
		-				Signature of Preparer (optional)			Ferm	Appr	0-85	ł
		Section II	Hazardous Ing	redients/Idea	tity Informatio	n			OMB	NO, 4	e-R1387 -	l
		Hazardous Com	povents (Specific Ch	emcal klenty,	Common Namesci	OSHA PEL ACGIH TLV	Other Limits Recommended	% (optional)				ł
												ł
				_						_		L
									1			L
												I.
												Ľ
	MANUFACTURE								PHONE	NO.		
	ACORESS //wm											
		Section III -	Physical/Chem	ical Charact	eristics					_		
	CHEMICAL NAN	Boiling Point			1	Specific Grawty (HgO = 1)			•			
	CREMICAL FAM	Vapor Pressure (Meting Pont						
		Vapor Density (A Solubility in Wate				Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate + 1)						1
		Solubility in Wate Appearance and										
	PAINTS, PRE									*	(Units)	
	PIGMENTS	Flash Pore (Med	- Fire and Explo nod Used)	SIGN HAZARC	Cata	Flammable Limits	161	UEL			10.010	
	CATALYST	Extrapusting Me								-		
	VEHICLE	Special Fire Figh	ing Procedures							-		ĺ.
			Explosion Hazards									
	SOLVENTS	Unusual Pile and	Explosion Hazards							-		
	ADDITIVES	Reproduce local	195				OSH	174, Sept. 1965				i.
	OTHERS	-										
									1	*	(Unita)	
		Section V	Reactivity Data Unstable	Conditi	ons to Avoid				1			
			Stable									
1			Materials to Avoid)			a Real of the second						ľ
		Hazardous Decor Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		ons to Avoid				-	-		
1		Polymerization	Will Not Occur							-		ł
		Section VI -	- Health Hazard	Data		Skin?	ingestion?					l
	BOILING POINT		Acute and Chronics	dation?		59607	ingestion/			<u> </u>		
1	VAPOR PRESSU									-		
	VAPOR DENSIT	Carchogenoty.	NTP	20		IARC Monographs?	OSHA Regulated?		-	1	-	
			-							-		1
	SOLUBILITY IN	Signs and Sympt	torns of Exposure							_		
												Į.
	APPEARANCE A	Medical Condition	m							_		
1	APPEARANCE		ns raised by Exposure							_		
	FLASH POINT O		ns raled by Exposure First Aid Procedures							-	Uel	
	PLASH POINT (Emergency and	Feat Ad Procedures	or Safe Han	dling and Use					I	Uei	
	PLASH POINT (Emergency and		or Safe Han	dling and Use				a1	I	Uei	
	PLASH POINT (Emergency and Section VII - Steps to Be Take	First Ad Procedures — Precautions fi en in Case Material 1	or Safe Han	dling and Use				a1	I	Dei	
	PLASH POINT (I EXTINGUISHING SPECIAL FIRE P	Emergency and	First Ad Procedures — Precautions fi en in Case Material 1	or Safe Han Is Released or 1	dling and Use Galed					I	Del	
	PLASH POINT (Emergency and Section VII - Steps to Be Take	First Ad Procedures — Precautions fi en in Case Material 1		dling and Use				•	I	Uei	
	PLASH POINT (I EXTINGUISHING SPECIAL FIRE P	Errergency and Section VII - Steps to Be Take Waste Disposal I Precautors to B	First Ad Procedures — Precautions & en in Case Materiel I Method Method In Taken in Handling		dling and Use					1	Uai	
	PLASH POINT () EXTINGUISHING BPECIAL FIRE P UNUSUAL FIRE	Emergency and Section VII - Steps to Be Take	First Ad Procedures — Precautions & en in Case Materiel I Method Method In Taken in Handling		dling and Use					1		
	PLASH POINT (I EXTINGUISHING SPECIAL FIRE P	Errergency and Section VII - Steps to Be Take Waste Disposed In Precautors to S Other Precautors	Finit Ad Procedures — Precesutions 5 m in Case Material I Method ie Taxen in Handling is	and Storing	dling and Use Gener					J oran G	DSHA-20	
	PLASH POINT () EXTINGUISHING BPECIAL FIRE P UNUSUAL FIRE	Errergency and Section VII - Steps to Be Take Waste Disposal I Precautors to S Other Precaution	Fisit Ad Procedures - Precentions 6 en in Case Material 1 Method is Taken in Handling is - Control Meas colon (20x07 7 ptil)	and Storing	dling and Use						DSHA-20	
	PLASH POINT () EXTINGUISHING BPECIAL FIRE P UNUSUAL FIRE	Errergency and Section VII - Steps to Be Take Waste Disposed In Precautors to S Other Precautors	Fee Ad Procedures - Preceditions 6 - Preceditions 6 - Receditions 6 - Receditions 6 - Recedition 6 - Recedition 7 - Control Measure - Loce Exhaust - Loce Ex	and Storing Burtes	dling and Use	Speci					DSHA-20	
	PLASH POINT () EXTINGUISHING BPECIAL FIRE P UNUSUAL FIRE	Emergency and Section VII - Breas to Be Take Water Daposel / Precastors to B Other Precastors to B Other Precastors To B Section VIII - Respiratory Proce-	Fez Ad Pocedures Precautions 5 Precautions 6 Precautions 6 Precautions 6 Precautions 6 Precautions 6 Precaution 6 Precauti	and Storing surfes	dling and Use poles						DSHA-20	
-	PLASH POINT () EXTINGUISHING BPECIAL FIRE P UNUSUAL FIRE	Emergency and I Section VII - Biess to Be Taxing Water Decoder Precadors to 8 Other Precadors to 8 Other Precadors VIII Regularity Prote Verstainon Protective Obser Other Protective Obser	Fee Ad Pocedures - Preceutions 6 - Preceutions 6 - Received a case Method webool - Control Measure - Control Measure - Loce Exhaul - Loce Exhaul - Control Measure - Control M	and Storing surfes	dling and Use poles	OP#					DSHA-20	
-	PLASH POINT () EXTINGUISHING BPECIAL FIRE P UNUSUAL FIRE	Emergency and Section VII - Breas to Be Take Water Daposel / Precastors to B Other Precastors to B Other Precastors To B Section VIII - Respiratory Proce-	Fee Ad Pocedures - Preceutions 6 - Preceutions 6 - Received a case Method webool - Control Measure - Control Measure - Loce Exhaul - Loce Exhaul - Control Measure - Control M	and Storing surfes		OP#					DSHA-20	

Safety Data Sheets

- Now have a specified 16-section format
 - Based upon ANSI Std. Z400.1-1993.

SDS Sections

- Sequence is based on 4 questions:
 - 1. What is the material & what do I need to know in an emergency?
 - 2. What should I do if a hazardous situation occurs?
 - 3. How can I prevent hazardous situations from occurring?
 - 4. Is there any other useful information about this material?

SDS Sections

- Section 1. Identification
- Section 2. Hazard(s) identification
- Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients
- Section 4. First-Aid measures
- Section 5. Fire-fighting measures
- Section 6. Accidental release measures
- Section 7. Handling and storage
- Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

SDS Sections

- Section 9. Physical and chemical properties
- Section 10. Stability and reactivity
- Section 11. Toxicological information
- Section 12. Ecological information
- Section 13. Disposal considerations
- Section 14. Transport information
- Section 15. Regulatory information
- Section 16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

#8 – Safety Devices

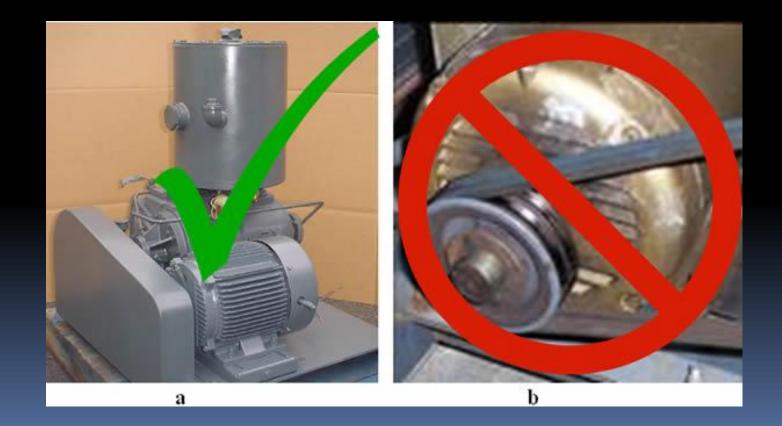
Equipment Safety Devices

- Emergency Stop
- Back up alarms
- Safety switch
- Machine guards
- Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI)
- Machine interlocks



Equipment Safety Devices

Never defeat a safety device







#9– Personal Protective Equipment

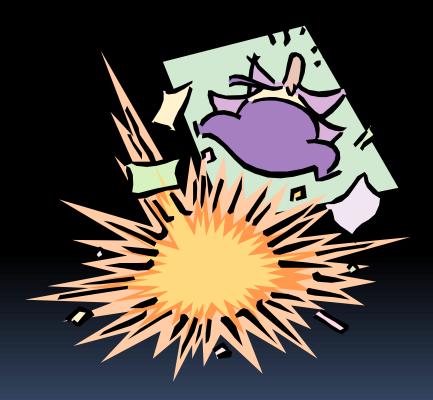
Personal Protective Equipment

- Last line of defense
- Use of PPE follows Engineering Controls and Work Practices



Reducing Risk

 Selection of PPE must be based on the worst-case scenarios.



Hazards to Guard Against

- Physical Hazards
 - Crush
 - Projection
 - Projectile
 - Hot/Cold
 - Noise
 - Skin & Eye Protection
 - absorption of harmful substances,
 - cuts or lacerations,
 - abrasions,
 - punctures



Hazards to Guard Against

- Chemical Hazards
 - Corrosives
 - Solvents



Hazards to Guard Against

- Radiological Hazards
 - Hazardous Light Rays
 - Laser
 - Welding
 - Radioactive Materials



#10 – PPE Demonstration and Fitting

PPE Training

- Each employer must provide training to each employee who is required to use PPE.
- Each employee must be trained to know at least the following:
 - When PPE is necessary;
 - What PPE is necessary;
 - How to properly don, doff, adjust, and wear PPE;
 - The limitations of the PPE; and,
 - The proper care, maintenance, useful life and disposal of the PPE.







#11 – Ergonomics

Musculo Skeletal Disorders (MSDs)

- The U. S. Department of Labor defines an MSD as an injury or disorder of the muscles, nerves, tendons, joints, cartilage, and spinal discs.
- MSDs do not include disorders caused by slips, trips, falls, motor vehicle accidents, or similar accidents.



Ergonomics

 The practice of designing products, systems, or processes to take proper account of the interaction between them and the people who use them.



Ergonomics

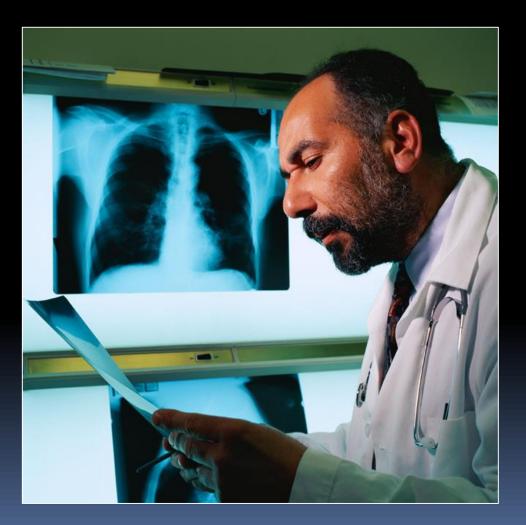
 Proper ergonomic design is necessary to prevent repetitive strain injuries and other musculoskeletal disorders, which can develop over time and can lead to long-term disability.



#12 – Proper Lifting

Back Injury Statistics

- 80% of Americans will have a back injury that requires medical attention at some time in their lives.
- One-half of all working Americans admit to having back pain symptoms each year.



Back Pain Facts

- Back pain is one of the most common reasons for missed work.
- It is the second most common reason for visits to the doctor's office, outnumbered only by upper-respiratory infections.



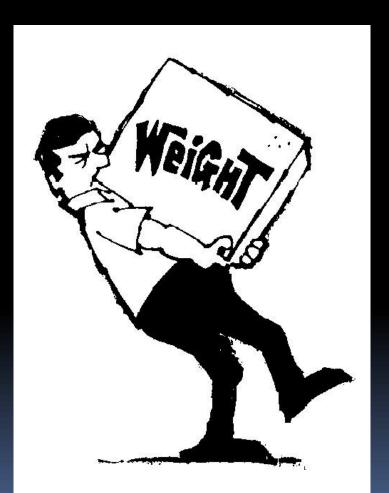
Back Injury Prevention

Proper lifting techniques



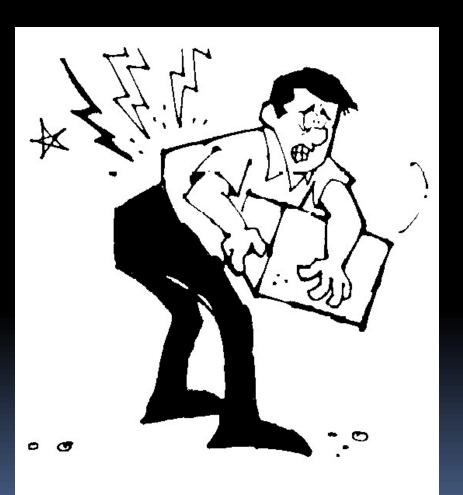
Plan Each Lift

- Size up the load
 - Weight
 - Shape and size
- Clear the path
 - Objects
 - Restrictions
 - Tight doorways or corners
- Select an Unloading zone



Proper Lifting

- Rise up with your legs
- Do not twist your back

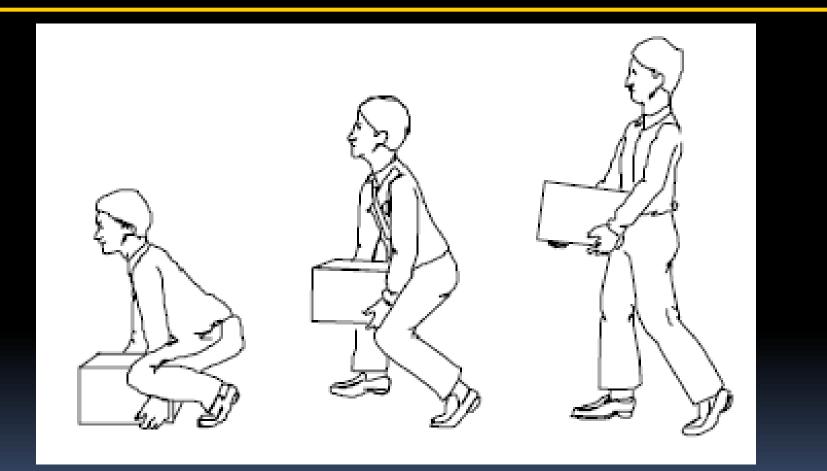


Types of Lifts

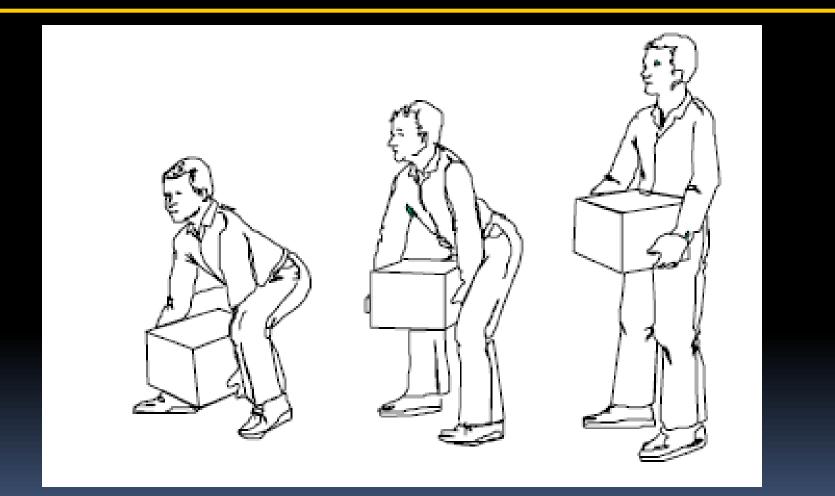
- Diagonal
- Power
- Tripod



The Diagonal Lift



The Power Lift



Tripod Lift



#13 - IIPP

Injury and Illness Prevention Program

- Serves as the overall safety program
- Addresses how hazards are identified and corrected
- OSHA will review during site visit.



Injury and Illness Prevention Program

- Safety Program Administration
- Employee Rights and Responsibilities
- Compliance Policy
- Hazard Identification
- Hazard Correction
- Training
- Recordkeeping



Responsible Person

 The person/office responsible for program implementation must be identified.

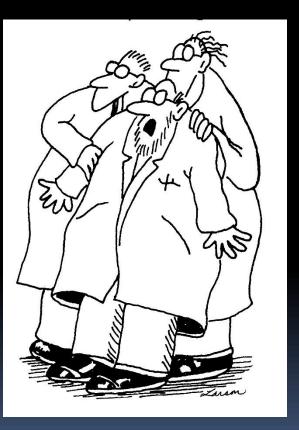


Office of Environmental and Safety Compliance (OSEC)



Hazard Identification

- Communication
- Inspection
- Accident Investigation



Communication

- Open, Two-Way Communication encouraged between all employees and the County.
- Report all known hazards immediately so that they can be corrected.



How to report safety/health hazards

	Hazard Rep	oort	
Concerned Employee: Co	mulete This Section		
If this hazard presents a clear and inn supervisor and, if necessary, Occupat	mediate danger to health and safety	, do not use this form. Re ompliance.	port the problem to ye
It is usually best to discuss a safety h a written notice of the hazard. Ask yo may also ask your Steward to submit	ur supervisor for a blank form or p		
Hazard location: Address:			
	Floor: Depar		
Describe the Hazard:	4		
Name: Give this form to your superviso.		<u>.</u>	Date:
If you do not hear from your superv	1 12		
Supervisor: Complete Th		oloyee within two bu	siness days.
	Keep a copy.		
Your analysis and action taken:			
	Phone		Date:
Person contacted:			
Person contacted: Person contacted:	Phone	::	Date:
			Date:

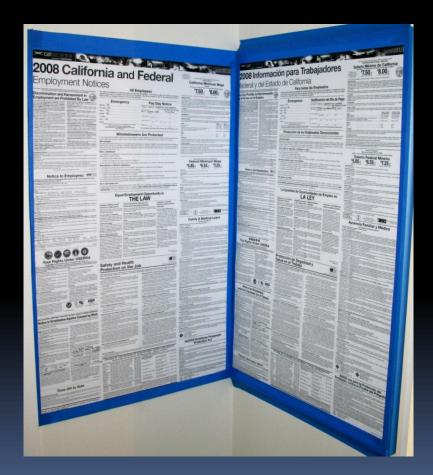
If you are dissatisfied or would like to discuss this matter further, contact your Steward, the departmental Safety Coordinator, and Occupational Safety and Environmental Compliance 441-4280.

This form developed by the Countywide Joint Labor/Management Safety Committee

4205 REV 7/07 REORDER CODE NUMBER 963079

Safety Posters

- Current Federal and State notices are required to be posted in the work place.
- All blanks must be filled in.



Inspections

- Safety inspections must be performed in each area
- Use Checklists
- Be observant avoid complacency.



Accident Investigations

- Learning from close calls and actual accidents is very important:
 - No Repeats!



Why do Accidents Happen?

- Inadequate training
- Insufficient training
- Work overload
- Unfamiliarity
- Poorly maintained equipment
- Poor choices
- Overall Fatigue





Agency Inspections

First impressions are going to count!



Good Housekeeping

- Sweeping
- Keeping dumpsters closed
- Cleaning up small spills immediately



If you use it... Clean it!

 Housekeeping is everyone's responsibility



#15 – Safe Driving

County Driver Orientation

 Supervisors must contact ESA Insurance to coordinate the two-hour behind-the-wheel "Driving Practices Observation" review, if deemed appropriate, by a professional driver trainer BEFORE the employee is allowed to drive on County business

Documentation

- Heavy Equipment
 - Operator training is required for each piece of equipment
 - Proof of Daily Inspection
 - Forklifts
 - Aerial Lifts
 - Safety Manual on board
 - Original Factory Decals



#16 – Heat Illness Prevention

Heat Illness Prevention Topics

- The environmental and personal risk factors for heat illness.
- Importance of frequent consumptions of small quantities of water.
- Importance of acclimatization
- Different types of heat illness, common signs and symptoms
- Emergency Procedures

When Temperatures Are Below 80°F

 Employees shall be allowed and encouraged to take a preventative cool-down rest period in the shade when they feel they need to do so to protect themselves from overheating.

When Temperatures Are Below 80°F

- Access to shade shall be permitted at all times.
- Even if temperatures do not exceed 80 degrees, shade must still be available.



When Temperatures Are Below 80°F

 For employers using shade structures, it is helpful to have the structures erected if the weather is hot enough that the shade can help employees cool off.



When Temperatures Are Above 80°F

- Monitor New Employees for Acclimation
- Provide Shade
- Encourage Preventative Cool-down Rest
- Check Water Quality & Container Sanitization
- Encourage Water Consumption
- Replenish Water & Cups
- Collect ALL Water Bottles

- Pay Attention
 - Employees watch out for each other & provide more frequent feedback
 - Designate person closely monitor/report employees conditions

- Drink More Water
 - Employees should drink small quantities of water more frequently before, during and after work
 - Effective replenishment of extra supplies of water
 - Encourage employees to consult with their doctor on salt/mineral replacement

- Provide Shade
 - Do not rely on trees
 - Rest areas must have room between people
 - Provide air movement

Provide Cooling

- Use other cooling measures in addition to shade
- Spraying body with water/wiping with wet towels
- Additional/longer breaks in the shade

Change Meals

- Encourage employees to:
 - Eat smaller/more frequent meals (less body heat during digestion than with big meals)
 - Choose foods with higher water content (for example, fruits, vegetables, salads)

Change Schedule

- Start work earlier or later in the evening
- Split-up work shifts avoid working in hotter parts of the day
- Cut work shifts short or stop work

- Acclimatization Warning
 - Even employees previously fully acclimatized are at risk for heat illness
 - Body needs time to adjust to sudden, abnormally high temperatures or other extreme conditions

- Wear Sunblock
- Minimum SPF = 33
- Re-apply as directed.



High-heat Procedures

- When temperatures equals or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit:
 - Ensure that effective communication by voice, observation, or electronic means is maintained so that employees at the work site can contact a supervisor when necessary.
 - Observe employees for alertness and signs or symptoms of heat illness.

High-heat Procedures

 During periods of high heat, it is crucial that employees be monitored for early signs and symptoms of heat illness to help ensure that <u>sick employees receive treatment immediately</u> <u>and progression to serious illness is arrested</u>.

High-heat Procedures

- When temperatures equals or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit:
 - Remind employees throughout the work shift to drink plenty of water.

Summary - Employee Responsibilities

- Abide by Department Policies
- Perform job according to safe operating procedures
- If in doubt, stop and ask
- Use all personal protection equipment required
- Report all unsafe conditions and equipment.
- Report to your supervisor all accidents in which the employee is involved and getting first aid for all injuries.
- Work safely

WHYDO ACCIDENTS HAPPEN?

"How did that happen?"

 The most often asked question after a serious accident



Poor Choices

Did not:

- Take the time to do it properly
- Want to do things right
- Know how to do it
- Realize the results of poor decision making
- Wanted to:
 - finish the job quickly, or
 - before the end of the shift, or
 - within the scheduled number of days



Poor Attitudes Towards Safety

- Complacency
- Arrogance
- Ignorance
- Lack of Accountability



Complacency

- "I always do it this way."
- "I've been doing it this way for 15 years and nothing's ever happened!"
- "I've done it this way 100 times before!"



Arrogance

- False belief that accidents are things that happen to other people
 - "Don't worry about me, you just worry about your own stuff."
 - "I know more than you do."
 - "It's not going happen to me!"



Ignorance

"Ignorance isn't what you don't know, it's what you know wrong." Yogi Berra

- "If I ignore it, it will go away."
- "I didn't know that would happen."
- "Where did <u>that</u> come from?"



Accountability

- Reporting can have significant and unpleasant consequences
- Ignoring the frequency of accidents, injuries and other claims
- Adopting a "We have insurance – who cares?" attitude



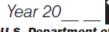
RECORDING LOSTTIME ON THE OSHA FORM

300

OSHA's Form 300 (Rev. 01/2004)

Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes.



U.S. Department of Labor **Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

Tou must record information about every work-related death and about every work-related injury of infess that involves loss of consciousness, restricted work activity of job transier,												Form	Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176				
care pro	days away from work, or medical treatment beyond first aid. You must also record significant work-related injuries and illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or licensed health care professional. You must also record work-related injuries and illnesses that meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in 29 CFR Part 1904.8 through 1904.12. Feel free to Isse two lines for a single case if you need to. You must complete an Injury and Illness Incident Report (OSHA Form 301) or equivalent form for each injury or illness recorded on this Circ										nent name	t name					
form. If you're not sure whether a case is recordable, call your local OSHA office for help.								City	State								
Identify the person			Describe the case				Classify the case										
(A) Case no.	(B) Employee's name	(C) Job title	(D) Date of injury or onset of illness	(E) Where the event occurred (e.g., Loading dock north end)		CHECK ONLY ONE box for each case based on the most serious outcome for that case:				Enter the number of days the injured or ill worker was:		Check the "Injury" column or choose one type of illness:					
no.		(e.g., Welder)						Remained at Work		Away	On job	(M)	order	u u	20	sso	
						Death	Days away from work	Job transfer or restriction		from work	transfer or restriction	Injury	Skin dis	Respirat	Poisonir	Hearing All other	
						(G)	(H)	(1)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (5) (6)	
			/ month/day							day	s <u> </u>						
			/							day	s days						
			month/day /							day	s days						
			month/day			_				tay	uxys						
			/ month/day			_				day	s <u>days</u>						
			/							day	s <u> </u>						
			month/day									_	_	_			
			/ month/day							day	s <u>days</u>	Ш	Ц				
			/ month/day			_				day	s <u> </u>						
			/							day	s days			П			
			month/day			_	_			· - ·							
			/ month/day			-				day	s <u>days</u>						
			/							day	s days						
			month/day							day	s days			_	_		
			month/day							uxy	uxys						
			/ month/day			_				day	s days						
			/							day	s days						
			month/day		Page totals)			_	-								
												2	5	<u>r</u> g	99	2 b	
				er response, including time to review information. Persons are not require		inese totals i	to the Summar	y page (Form 30	uaj betore you po	ost It.		Inju	disord	pir ato mditic	is on it	ing lo lloth	

Public reporting the instructions, search and gather the data needed, and complete and review the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. If you have any comments about these estimates or any other aspects of this data collection, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistical Analysis, Room N-3644, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

Page ____ of ___

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

OSHA's Form 300A (Rev. 01/2004) Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

mentants no construction. If no second sector distribution or illustration of a second distribution the second



Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

o verify that the entries Using the Log, count had no cases, write "0." Employees, former en	are complete and accurat the individual entries you r , mployees, and their repres	e before completing this summar made for each category. Then wri	y. te the totals below, making the OSHA Form 300 in its	g sure you've added the entries from every page of the Log. If you entirety. They also have limited access to the OSHA Form 301 or isions for these forms.	Establishment Information Your establishment name
Number of C	ases				City State ZIP
Total number of deaths	Total number of cases with days away from work	Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	Total number of other recordable cases		Industry description (e.g., Manufacture of motor truck trailers)Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), if known (e.g., 3715)
(G)	(H)	(1)	(L)		OR
Number of D	ays				North American Industrial Classification (NAICS), if known (e.g., 336212)
Total number of da from work		otal number of days of job ansfer or restriction			Employment Information (If you don't have these figures, see the Worksheet on the back of this page to estimate.)
(K)		(L)			Annual average number of employees
Injury and II	Iness Types				Sign here
Total number of (M)					Knowingly falsifying this document may result in a fine.
Injuries Skin disorders		(4) Poisonings(5) Hearing loss(6) All other illnesse			I certify that I have examined this document and that to the best of 1 knowledge the entries are true, accurate, and complete.
Respiratory conditi	ons				Company executive Tiels

Post this Summary page from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the form.

1)

3)

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 58 minutes per response, including time to review the instructions, search and gather the data needed, and complete and review the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. If you have any comments about these estimates or any other aspects of this data collection, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistical Analysis, Room N-3644, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

Sign here					
nowingly falsifying this document may result in a fine.					
certify that I have examined this doc mowledge the entries are true, accura					

OSHA's Form 301 **Injury and Illness Incident Report**

Information about the employee

Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes

Information about the case

U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176

This Injury and Illness first forms you must related injury or illne the Log of Work-Relate accompanying Summa employer and OSHA and severity of work-

Within 7 calenda information that a reillness has occurred, equivalent. Some stat insurance, or other resubstitutes. To be con any substitute must o asked for on this form

According to Pub 1904, OSHA's record this form on file for 5 which it pertains.

If you need addi may photocopy and u

Completed by

Title

Phone (____

Incident Report is one of the		
fill out when a recordable work-	1) Full name	10) Case number from the Log (Transfer the case number from the Log after you record the case.)
ess has occurred. Together with		11) Date of injury or illness//
ed Injuries and Illnesses and the	2) Street	12) Time employee began work AM / PM
<i>ary</i> , these forms help the develop a picture of the extent	City State ZIP	13) Time of event AM / PM Check if time cannot be determined
related incidents. Ir days after you receive cordable work-related injury or you must fill out this form or an te workers' compensation,	 3) Date of birth / / 4) Date hired / / 5) Male Female 	14) What was the employee doing just before the incident occurred? Describe the activity, as well as the tools, equipment, or material the employee was using. Be specific. Examples: "climbing a ladder while carrying roofing materials"; "spraying chlorine from hand sprayer"; "daily computer key-entry."
eports may be acceptable isidered an equivalent form, ontain all the information n. blic Law 91-596 and 29 CFR lkeeping rule, you must keep	Information about the physician or other health care professional ⁶⁾ Name of physician or other health care professional	15) What happoned? Tell us how the injury occurred. Examples: "When ladder slipped on wet floor, worker fell 20 feet"; "Worker was sprayed with chlorine when gasket broke during replacement"; "Worker developed soreness in wrist over time."
ional copies of this form, you use as many as you need.	7) If treatment was given away from the worksite, where was it given? Facility	16) What was the injury or illness? Tell us the part of the body that was affected and how it was affected; be more specific than "hurt," "pain," or sore." Examples: "strained back"; "chemical burn, hand"; "carpal tunnel syndrome."
	Street State ZIP City State ZIP ⁸⁾ Was employee treated in an emergency room? Q Yes Q No	 17) What object or substance directly harmed the employee? Examples: "concrete floor"; "chlorine"; "radial arm saw." If this question does not apply to the incident, leave it blank.
Date//	 ⁹⁾ Was employee hospitalized overnight as an in-patient? Yes No 	18) If the employee died, when did death occur? Date of death///

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 22 minutes per response, including time for reviewing and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a current valid OMB control number. If you have any comments about this estimate or any other aspects of this data collection, including suggestions for reducing this burden, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistical Analysis, Room N-3644, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20210. Do not send the completed forms to this office.

OSHA Reporting

Reporting Accidents to Cal-OSHA

- Serious accidents must be reported by the employer to the regional Cal-OSHA office within 8 hours of discovery.
- Report whether Work-related or not.
- Report anytime 9-1-1 is called.

Notify OSHA - Within 8 hrs.

- Hospitalization for more than 24 hours for anything other than observation
- Loss of Consciousness
- Loss of an eye
- Permanent Disfigurement
- Amputation

Notify OSHA - Immediately

- Any Fatality
 - Note: 4,405 workers died on the job in 2013
- A Catastrophe
 - Event involving 3 or more employees.



Cal OSHA Reporting

510-794-2521

- Fremont Office
 - San Jose Cupertino Gilroy
- Foster City Office
 - Sunnyvale Mountain View
 650-573-3812
- Email: <u>caloshaaccidentreport@tel-us.com</u>

Cal OSHA Regulations 8CCR §342

a) Every employer shall report immediately by telephone or telegraph email to the nearest District Office of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health any serious injury or illness, or death, of an employee occurring in a place of employment or in connection with any employment.

Cal OSHA Regulations 8CCR §342

 Immediately means as soon as practically possible but not longer than 8 hours after <u>the employer knows</u> or with diligent inquiry <u>would have known</u> of the death or serious injury or illness.

Cal OSHA Regulations 8CCR §342

 If the employer can demonstrate that exigent circumstances exist, the time frame for the report may be made no longer than 24 hours after the incident.

California Labor Code § 6409.2

 Whenever a state, county, or local fire or police agency is called to an accident involving an employee in which a serious injury or illness, or death occurs, the nearest office of the Division shall be notified by telephone immediately by the responding agency.

Penalty for Failure to Report

 An employer who violates this subdivision may be assessed a civil penalty of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).



- When making a report, include the following information, if available:
 - **1**. Time and date of accident.
 - 2. Employer's name, address and telephone number.
 - 3. Name and job title, or badge number of person reporting the accident.

- When making a report, include the following information, if available:
 - 4. Address of site of accident or event.
 - 5. Name of person to contact at site of accident.
 - 6. Name and address of injured employee(s).

- When making a report, include the following information, if available:
 - **7.** Nature of injury.
 - 8. Location where injured employee(s) was (were) moved to.
 - 9. List and identity of other law enforcement agencies present at the site of accident.

- When making a report, include the following information, if available:
 - **10**. Description of accident and whether the accident scene or instrumentality has been altered.

OSHA INSPECTIONS

Cal OSHA Inspections

 It is not a matter of IF you will be inspected, but WHEN you will be inspected.



Reasons for Inspections

- Report of Serious Injury or Illness
- Programmed
- Complaint
- Referral Inspection
- Follow Up
- Criminal Action
- Drive-By Observation
- Fatality / Catastrophe



Programmed Inspections

- A randomly scheduled inspection resulting from:
 - A certain injury or illness rate or
 - A "special emphasis program" applying to a particular industry

Complaints

- Inspection resulting from a complaint filed by an employee.
- This may be:
 - An informal inquiry by telephone or letter ("phone and fax") or
 - An on-site inspection where an employee has filed a written, formal complaint

Referral Inspection

- An inspection resulting from:
 - a referral from another government agency,
 - a complaint by a third party, such as a neighbor, or
 - a media story.

Fatality/Catastrophe

- Investigations triggered by report of:
 - A fatality, or
 - The hospitalization of three or more employees, regardless of duration.
- Will be investigated the CA Bureau of Investigations

Drive By Observation

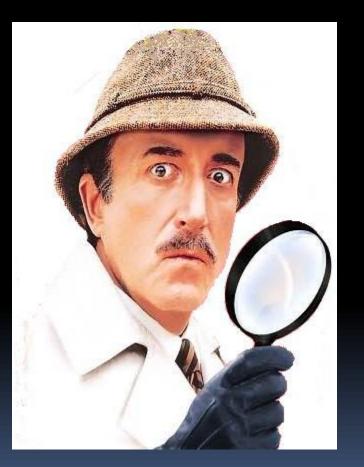
- Compliance personnel may cite an employer for a violative condition which is clearly visible from a public location even if the employer denies permission to conduct an inspection.
- Most common example: Scaffolds

Imminent Danger

 Inspection conducted because "a danger exists which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm immediately."

Notice of Inspection

 No advance notice of inspections is required to be given.



Advance notice may be given if:

- Imminent danger
- After business hours
- Special preparations are necessary
- Assurance of employer and employee presence
- As determined by District Manager

Cal OSHA Inspections

- Have you ever had to escort an Inspector before?
- What will be their first impression?



Initial Contact

After initial contact with the employer, compliance personnel are required to present their State of California Identification.



Associate Safety Engineer Department of Industrial Relations Division of Occupational Safety & Health San Mateo District Office 1065 E. Hillsdale Blvd., Suite 110

CAL OBHA

UNION LABEL

Request to Gain Entry

- Next, the inspector will ask to speak to the employer's representative to gain entry.
- Permission to enter does not imply waiver of citation or penalty



Refusal to Grant Permission

- Compliance personnel shall interrupt their inspection and leave the worksite when any of the following conditions occur:
 - At the time compliance personnel make initial contact, the employer refuses to give permission to enter the workplace; or

Refusal to Grant Permission

- Compliance personnel shall interrupt their inspection and leave the worksite when any of the following conditions occur:
 - After compliance personnel conduct an Opening Conference, the employer refuses to permit compliance personnel to conduct the walk-around portion of the inspection; or

Refusal to Grant Permission

- Compliance personnel shall interrupt their inspection and leave the worksite when any of the following conditions occur:
 - At any time during the course of the inspection, the employer withdraws to continue any part of the inspection.

Opening Conference

 Upon gaining entry, the Compliance Officer (Inspector) will conduct an opening conference with the employer and employees' representative, if any.

Opening Conference

- The opening conference is the first opportunity to begin managing the inspection.
- Therefore, planning for the opening conference is important.

Type of Inspection

 The Compliance Officer should be asked to identify the type of inspection to be conducted, and state the reason for and scope of the inspection.

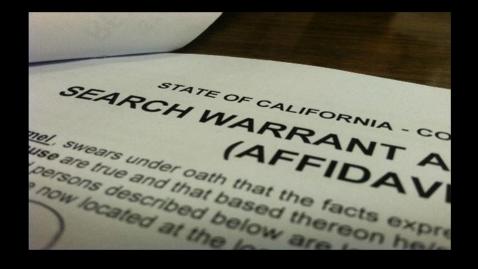
 The employer should press for a clear understanding of the issues to be investigated, and the areas of the facility to be observed.

- Absent an agreement to limit the scope of the inspection, or unless the employer declines consent, the Compliance Officer may inspect <u>any portion</u> of a worksite.
- Inspections are to be "reasonable" in the way they are conducted.

 Limit the inspection's focus to only the documents and facility areas identified in the opening conference.



 If they want a "wall to wall inspection" and you know you have significant violations, request a Search Warrant.



Questions and Answers

 Respond to the questions, but only to the questions, as briefly as possible.



How to Answer the Questions

- Provide neutral, fact-based answers to the inspector's questions
- Don't offer opinions or guess at answers.
- It's okay to say: "I don't have that information."

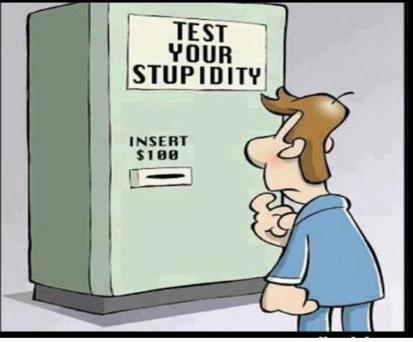


What to Expect

- Silence (Pregnant Pause)
 - "Whoever speaks first, loses."
- Open Ended Questions
 - Inspector's goal is to get excessive and volunteered information
- Fishing Expeditions
 - Inspector is trying to open a cans of worms.

Opening Conference

 Don't make jokes about health and safety, worksite, or personnel matters.



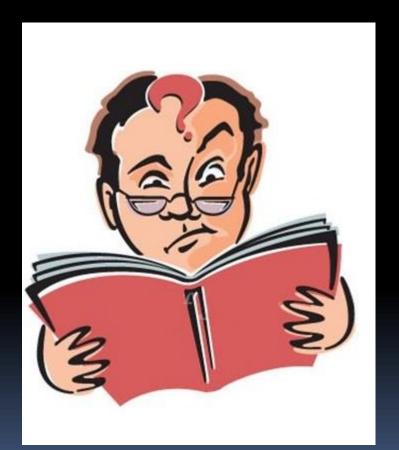
More pics on www.LeFunny.net

Non-Verbal Communication

- Be aware of your body language
 - Avoid defensive postures
 - Use direct eye contact
- Answer questions with confidence, speaking slowly and clearly
- Be attentive and gain positive feedback to show you are listening

Documentation Review

- Only give them the documents they request.
- Inspectors will need time to review your policies and procedures.



Documentation Request

- Inspectors will request to see the following:
 - OSHA Permits
 - OSHA 300 Logs
 - IIPP w/ Code of Safe Practices
 - Heat Illness Prevention Plan

- Hazard Communication Program
- Inspection Records
- Training Records, including Tailgate Mtgs.
- Accident Investigation reports

Cal-OSHA Document Request Form

 Typically, 3 days are given to provide additional documentation.

IS	ION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH	
	www.dur.ca.gov/DOSH	GALIFORNIA
	DOCUMENT REQUEST	
M	PLOYER: Postmark by:	
M	PLOYER CONTACT:Cal/OSHA Inspector:	
eq he	discussed during the impection on, it has been determined that copies of the follow used for review. Please provide the Cal-OSHA impector with the required copies by the "postmark" copies are not provided by that date, it will be interpreted as an admission that the documents do not tions and mometary penalites could result. Petent RE D be/	date noted above.
	Licenses & Permits: 🗆 Business License 🗆 State ER Tax ID No. 🗆 CSLB 🗆 Garment Reg. 🗆 Farm Labor Contractor	Rec'd
2	Facility Layout (floor plan, evacuation routes, etc)	Rec'd
	OSHA Log 300 (from to) 8 CCR 14301	Rec'd
	OSHA 5020 (Employer's First Report of Injury)	Rec'd
	DWC Form 1 (Worker's Compensation Claim)	Rec'd
	Worker's Compensation Insurance Carrier	Rec'd
	Injury and Illness Prevention Program (written safety program) 8 CCR 3203	Rec'd
	Safety Inspection Records	Rec'd
	Employee Training Records	Rec'd
	Safety Committee Meeting Minutes	Rec'd
2	Heat Illness Prevention Program 8 CCR 3395	Rec'd
	First Aid Kit approval 8 CCR 3400	Rec'd
	Emergency Action Plan 8 CCR 3220	Rec'd
	Fire Prevention Plan 8 CCR 3221	Rec'd
2	Hazard Communication Program 8 CCR 5194	Rec'd
	Material Safety Data Sheets, for	Rec'd
	Respiratory Protection Program 8 CCR 5144	Rec'd
	Hearing Conservation Program (Noise) 8 CCR 5097	Rec'd
	Exposure Control Plan / Bloodborne Pathogens 8 CCR 5193	Rec'd
	Workplace Exposure Records/Monitoring Results	Rec'd
2	Chemical Hygiene Plan 8 CCR 5191	Rec'd
2	Carcinogen Registration 8 CCR Article 110	Rec'd
à	Permits / Variances, for	Rec'd
	Maintenance Records of Equipment	Rec'd
	Safety Instructions / Equipment Manuals	Rec'd
		Rec'd
		Rec'd
	If you require an extension of time in order to satisfy this request, please contact the Cal/OSB identified with your inspection at the phone numbers above before the deadline.	

Site Safety Orientation

- Before entering a facility or worksite, OSHA Compliance Officers must undergo the same orientation as any other visitor, such as:
 - a video on site safety procedures,
 - the meaning of alarms, and
 - evacuation procedures.

Personal Protective Equipment

 Compliance Officers must wear personal protective equipment in those areas where it is required of employees.



Walk-Around

- Accompany the inspector at all times
- Do not let them walk around unattended.



Interviews

- Private employee interviews can be arranged in controlled access conference rooms.
- Interviews can be recorded.



Questions and Answers

 Workers may point out hazards, describe injuries, illnesses or near misses that resulted from those hazards and describe any concern they have about a safety or health issue.

Walk-Around

- Keep notes, photos, and records during the visit.
- If the inspector takes photos, take duplicate photos.
- Document the item(s) that the photo is illustrating.



Walk-Around

 If the inspector takes measurements or readings, conduct the same measurements and readings simultaneously.



Verbal Discussions

- What to Say
 - "Thank you for pointing that out."
 - "I don't have that information."

- What Not to Say
 - "Where did that come from?"
 - "If you think this is bad..."
 - "We always do it that way."
 - "Oh. That's bad, isn't it?"

"White Glove"

- Inspectors can tell when a site has been cleaned up only for the purposes of inspection.
- They will probably come back at a later date.



Observations

- If observed...
 - Must be written up



Demonstrations of work or processes

- The employer is not required to stage demonstrations for OSHA.
- OSHA is entitled to observe work as it is being performed, but cannot insist that it be shown how equipment operates, or how particular operations are performed.

Demonstrations of work or processes

- Sometimes, it is to an employer's advantage to stage such demonstrations, as when it is necessary to clarify misunderstandings.
- Be mindful, however, that "Murphy's Law" is always in force.

Notice Prohibiting Use

 An imminent hazard is any condition or practice which poses a hazard to employees which could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm immediately, or before the imminence of such hazard can be eliminated through normal enforcement procedures.



Closing Conference

- After the inspection is completed, the Compliance Officer will hold a closing conference that includes management and union representatives.
- The purpose of the closing conference is to inform the parties of the possible violations OSHA found.

Cal OSHA Notifications

- Within a reasonable period, the employer usually will be advised of the following outcomes:
 - No citations or violations noted.
 - Citations or notices of violations.
 - Request for more information or the need for a re-inspection

Corrective Actions

- Documentation required:
 - Abatement certification letter
 - Evidence of abatement
 - Abatement plans / progress reports
 - Warning tags for moveable equipment

Corrective Action Response Period

- If non-serious
 - 30 days
- If serious
 - One week
- If life threatening
 - Immediate

7 58 29

Worker Right To Know

- Employer must inform affected employees and their representatives
- Citations must be posted.

Other Misdemeanors

- Falsifying records
 - Up to \$10,000, six months in jail, or both
- Violations of posting requirements
 - Civil fine up to \$7,000
- Assaulting, interfering with, intimidating a CSHO while performing their duties
 - Up to three years prison, and
 - \$5,000 fine

Summary

- OSHA inspections will happen
 - Not if, but when.
- Being prepared is critical to avoid unnecessary citations

EMERGENCY ACTION PLANNING

Emergency Action Planning

 Knowing what to do in an emergency requires training and practice drills.



Emergency Action Planning

- Employers are required to have a coordinated plan with excellent communication systems.
- Extremely critical in multiple tenant buildings.



Cal OSHA Regulations

- Subchapter 7 –
 General Industry Safety Orders
 - \$3220 Emergency Action Plan.

§3220 - Emergency Action Plan

(1) Emergency escape procedures and emergency escape route assignments;

(2) Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;

§3220 - Emergency Action Plan

(3) Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;

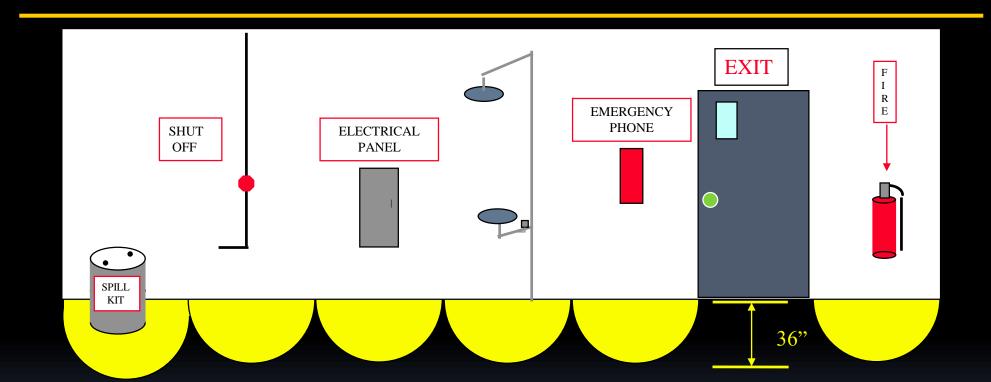
(4) Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them;

§3220 - Emergency Action Plan

(5) The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and

(6) Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

Emergency Equipment



- Provide 36" clearance for emergency equipment
- Maintain all equipment in good working order
- Provide proof of Monthly Inspections

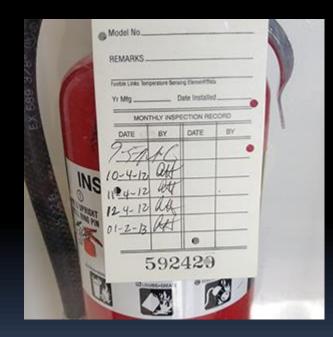
Preparation

- Know where the fire equipment is located
- Make sure it is not blocked



Inspection Tags





Emergency Equipment

- Users must be trained.
- If training is not made available, then employees must be instructed NOT to use fire fighting equipment.



Automatic Fire Sprinklers

- Do not block
- Maintain 18" minimum clearance in all directions
- Do not attach anything to pipes
- Report any damage



EVACUATION PLANNING

Emergencies Requiring Evacuation

- Chemical Release
- Fire / Explosion
- Flood
- Earthquake
- Odor
- Suspicious Device
- Power Outage
- Workplace Violence
- Civil Disturbance



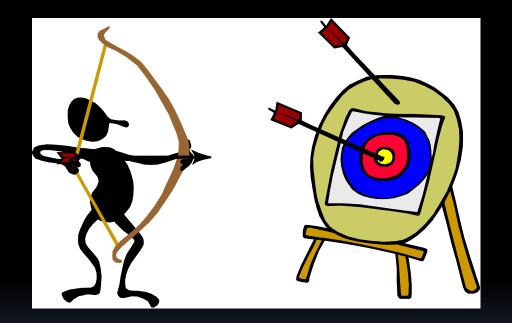
Evacuation Written Program

- Contents:
 - Responsibilities
 - Training
 - Equipment
 - Evacuation Initiation
 - Emergency Specific Procedures
 - Maps



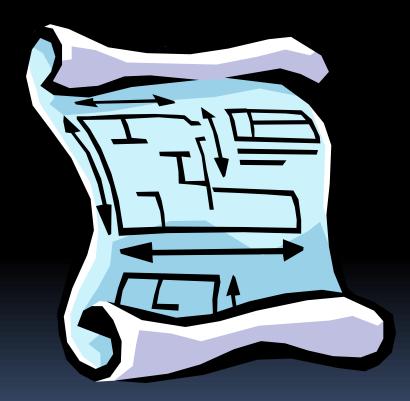
Evacuation Goals

- 100% Notification
- Everyone to Reach Assembly Area(s) within specified number of minutes
- Full Accounting
- Prevent Re-Entry or Premature
 Departure



Preparation

- Know the people in your area
- Get a general idea of "who'swhere-when"
- Identify
 Evacuation Coordinators or a
 Sweep Team



Emergency Routes

- Study evacuation maps ahead of time
 - Located at entrances to buildings and each floor
- Look for at least two ways out.
- Look for signage



Pull Stations

- Located at each exit
- Use when entire building needs to evacuate
- Not available in all buildings



Emergency Exits

- Must be kept clear (on both sides) at all times
- Correct or Report blocked exits immediately



Assembly Area Locations

- Avoid locating near:
 - Driveways
 - Roads
 - Power lines
 - Un-reinforced masonry



Evacuation Drills

- Annual drills are required
 - Evacuations are expensive
- People may forget what they have learned
 - Head for the front door instead of the nearest emergency exit door.
- Practice both:
 - Evacuation
 - Shelter in Place

REVIEW

Employee Rights

- You have a legal right to:
 - A safe and healthful working environment
 - Refuse to perform work if believed unsafe
 - Review citations

b

- Review the OSHA Injury and Illness (300) Log
- View exposure records related to your work area
- Receive training.

Management Responsibilities

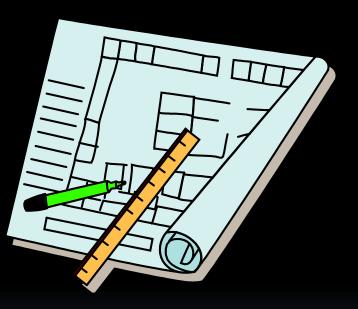
- Implement the IIPP
- Ensure employees receive safety training
- Ensure timely correction of workplace hazards
- Discipline employees for safety infractions
- Coordinate workplace inspections
- Ensure financial resources available for safety

Most Important SDS Sections

- Section 2. Hazard(s) identification
- Section 4. First-Aid measures
- Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Evacuation Maps

- Posted at:
 - Entrances to main areas
 - Elevators
 - Stairwell landings
- Show at least two exits from each work area



Evacuation Preparation

- Identify and maintain exit routes and lighting.
- Know the safe assembly area
- Get a Headcount
- Practice, Practice, Practice



For More Information...

- Office of Safety and Environmental Compliance
- County Intranet
- https://connect.sccgov.org