



SAFETY WITH A PASSION

IT IS NEVER TOO BUSY TO BE SAFE

Preview



Objectives

- These presentations will work well for onboarding a new employee, as well, and set the tone for expectations.
- Develop a written Safety Plan with as much detail as possible and make sure your people are trained on it.
- There are way too many assumptions made by management when it comes to safety. This will open our eyes to many of those and hopefully add value to your team.
- This presentation, if followed, will save your people from getting injured in many cases.
- We are only given so much time on earth, don't waste one day being injured when it could have easily been prevented.
- In 2021, over 4400 preventable work-related deaths occurred. This was a 9% **decrease**. Over 700 of them were attributed to homicide or suicide. Help is available if you need it.
- That means there were ~ 5000 people killed in 2020.
- I always thought we should be 20 minutes away from being ready for an inspection – OSHA, FDA, USDA, Ag and Markets or any other alphabet organization.
- Activate a signal (radio, intercom, runners) to notify your people that one of these outfits is on the premises and everything stops until the facility is ready. It will take 15-20 minutes for the introductions, etc. to take place so take advantage of it.
- DO NOT be in a rush to take inspectors right out into the facility. They will let you know when they are ready.





Health and Physical Hazard Assessments

- This needs to be a written plan addressing hazards and how we fix them through PPE or process changes.
- Document how these hazards are going to be addressed besides training. Elimination of the hazard is best, but if it cannot be eliminated, can we engineer it to make it safer?
- Hazards can be introduced to the body through Inhalation, Ingestion, Absorption, and any other avenues of entry to the body. Eyes are an avenue of entry to the body as well.
- Some examples of hazards are chemical, biological, physical, ergonomically, and mental.
- In areas where it is very noisy, over 85db, post Hearing Protection Required signage.
- In areas where eye protection is needed, post Eye Protection Required signage.
- I think all confined spaces should be treated as permit required because you should know, regardless, who may be performing an entry. You need to be able to control it.
- You don't want it to be so open-ended that people don't think it matters because the more gray area there is, the more people will take advantage of it.
- If you have any ports where a trucker could accidentally put Product A into a port for Product B, make sure they have locks on them when not in use and these should be unlocked by our people only.





Fall Protection

29 CFR 1910.28

- OSHA requires a cage on any fixed ladder 20' or over.
- Fall protection is required whenever working on a ladder, step, surface that doesn't have fall protection (i.e. railings) 4' or higher.
- Cages that hook up to forklifts work great where it is feasible. Even when in a cage, a harness/lanyard must be worn and properly hooked to the cage.
- Keep the area clean and not cluttered near elevated openings/ladder access points, along with edges of elevated floors. Clutter causes trip points.
- Check your facility closely through the eyes of an OSHA Inspector. Are there railings, toe plates, grating, signage, PPE as expected? Are all the lights working? Are the bulbs shatter-proof?
- When it comes to railings, there are specs they must meet and, in most cases, there needs to be a mid-rail.
- Do you have any storage places that someone may be able to fall into (i.e. tanks, vats, bins, underground storage)? Something to reduce hazard is a good idea. I know there will be a cover, but what keeps them from falling in when the cover is open and they are looking into it? Grating of some sort (heavy grating) will make this much safer.
- Do all your motors, gear boxes, belts, augers, machines, etc. have safe access for checking/greasing and repair?
- Look for opportunities where welding eye bolts in strategic places can allow a person to work from an elevated spot much more **safely**. It must be rated for a force of 2250#.



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Onboarding New Employees

- It is very important to get the Emergency Contact information on their first day and get it on a master list.
- If you have certain people responsible for roll-call in the event of an evacuation, these new names must get on the cards and updated ASAP.
- Your employees must know where the SDS Books are kept and what kind of information is in them.
- Your employees must know where the First Aid kits are. Your employees must know where the exits are.
- Make sure that your employees know what your reporting expectations are in the event of an injury.
- It is a good idea to do some basic OSHA stuff on their first day and then they can shadow a long-term employee. Bring them back in 3-4 days and the rest will make a little more sense.
- Your employees must know that they are not permitted to drive any motorized vehicle or unit of any kind until they have had your training and documented it.
- Depending on your working environment, the Personal Hygiene Standard must be trained, documented, and followed. I do not have a slide in here for it because of the delicate nature of it and the differing circumstances,

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