

Establishment Safety: Identification of Workplace Hazards



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History and Mission of OSHA

- On December 29, 1970, President Nixon signed the OSH Act

The mission of OSHA is to save lives, prevent injuries and protect the health of America's workers.



Employer Responsibilities

Employers have the responsibility to...

- Provide their employees with a workplace that does not have serious hazards and follow all relevant OSHA safety and health standards

- Inform employees about chemical hazards



- Keep accurate records of work-related injuries and illnesses



- Provide hearing exams or other medical tests required by OSHA standards



- Perform tests in the workplace, such as air sampling



Employee Rights Under OSHA

- A safe and healthful workplace
- Know about hazardous chemicals
- Information about injuries and illnesses in your workplace
- Complain or request hazard correction from employer
- Training
- Hazard exposure and medical records
- File a complaint with OSHA
- Participate in an OSHA inspection
- Be free from retaliation for exercising safety and health rights

How are OSHA Inspections Conducted?



- The OSH Act authorizes OSHA compliance safety and health officers (CSHOs) to conduct workplace inspections at reasonable times.
- OSHA conducts inspections without advance notice, except in rare circumstances (e.g. Imminent Danger)



United States Department of Agriculture

OSHA Inspection Priority


Priority	Category of Inspection
1st	Imminent Danger: <i>Reasonable certainty an immediate danger exists</i>
2nd	Fatality/Catastrophe: <i>Reported to OSHA; inspected ASAP</i>
3rd	Complaints/Referrals: <i>Worker or worker representative can file a complaint about a safety or health hazard</i>
4th	Programmed Inspections: <i>Cover industries and employers with high injury and illness rates, specific hazards, or other exposures.</i>



Citations and Penalties

VIOLATION TYPE	PENALTY
<p>WILLFUL A violation that the employer intentionally and knowingly commits or a violation that the employer commits with plain indifference to the law.</p>	<p>OSHA may propose penalties of up to \$70,000 for each willful violation, with a minimum penalty of \$5,000 for each willful violation.</p>
<p>SERIOUS A violation where there is substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result and that the employer knew, or should have known, of the hazard.</p>	<p>There is a mandatory penalty for serious violations which may be up to \$7,000.</p>
<p>OTHER-THAN-SERIOUS A violation that has a direct relationship to safety and health, but probably would not cause death or serious physical harm.</p>	<p>OSHA may propose a penalty of up to \$7,000 for each other-than-serious violation.</p>
<p>REPEATED A violation that is the same or similar to a previous violation.</p>	<p>OSHA may propose penalties of up to \$70,000 for each repeated violation.</p>

FSIS Notice 37-14 (8/11/14): Procedures for Notifying OSHA



Job Safety and Health
It's the law!

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

EMPLOYEES:

- You have the right to notify your employer or OSHA about workplace hazards. You may ask OSHA to keep your name confidential.
- You have the right to request an OSHA inspection if you believe that there are unsafe and unhealthy conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in that inspection.
- You can file a complaint with OSHA within 30 days of retaliation or discrimination by your employer for making safety and health complaints or for exercising your rights under the OSH Act.
- You have the right to see OSHA citations issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the place of the alleged violation.
- Your employer must correct workplace hazards by the date indicated on the citation and must certify that these hazards have been reduced or eliminated.
- You have the right to copies of your medical records and records of your exposures to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- Your employer must post this notice in your workplace.
- You must comply with all occupational safety and health standards issued under the OSH Act that apply to your own actions and conduct on the job.

EMPLOYERS:

- You must furnish your employees a place of employment free from recognized hazards.
- You must comply with the occupational safety and health standards issued under the OSH Act.

This free poster is available from OSHA - The Best Resource for Safety and Health

Free assistance in identifying and correcting hazards or complying with standards is available to employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA's regional consultation programs in each state.

1-800-321-OSHA
www.osha.gov

- FSIS personnel can contact OSHA directly
- Report workplace hazards that may affect FSIS and non-FSIS plant employees
 - This includes identification of working conditions that could increase the risk of musculoskeletal disorders and traumatic injuries

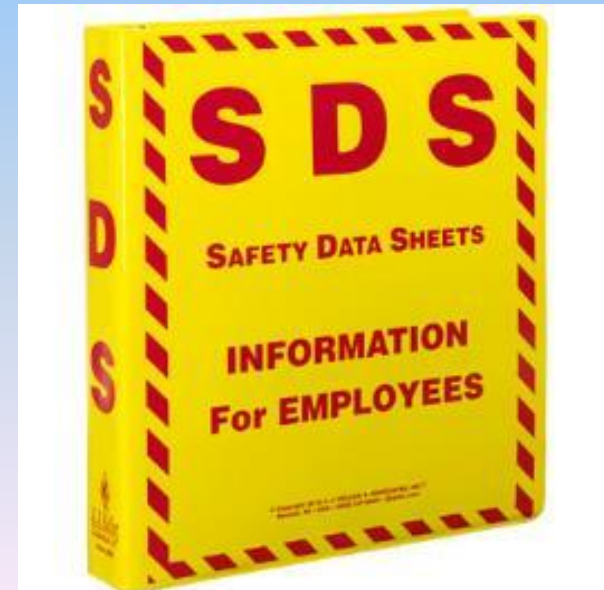


General Plant Safety Hazards and Awareness

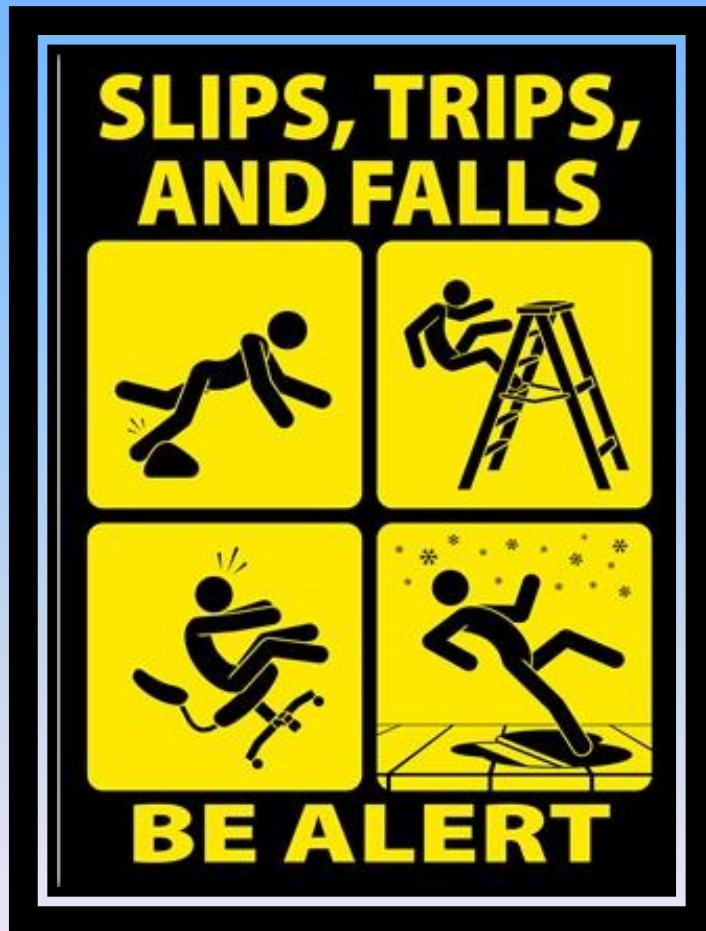
- No emergency evacuation plans;
- Blocked means of egress or exits;
- Unmarked exits;
- Lack of machine guards;
- Inadequate guardrail systems;
- Hazards relating to free falling of overhead objects;
- Walking/working surfaces (e.g., missing drain covers);
- Lack of personal protective equipment;
- Release or spill of a toxic chemicals; and
- Exposure to asbestos.

Know About Hazardous Chemicals

- Employers must have a written, complete hazard communication program that includes information on:
 - ▶ Container labeling,
 - ▶ Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), and
 - ▶ Worker training.



Walking and Working Surfaces



- Slips, trips and falls are a major cause of accidents
- The walking and working surfaces within your work environment may be hazardous
- Reference OSHA Standard 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart D



Housekeeping

- Work areas shall be kept clean and orderly and in a sanitary condition.
- The floor of every workroom shall be maintained in a clean and dry condition so far as possible.
- Where wet processes are used, drainage shall be maintained and gratings, mats, or raised platforms shall be provided.
- Working areas shall be kept free from protruding nails, splinters, holes, and loose boards.



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Walking and Working Surfaces Housekeeping





Walking and Working Surfaces Safety Considerations

- Wear skid-resistant footwear with adequate tread on the soles.
- Use the “packing house shuffle” when walking in slippery areas.
- Walk, don’t run in meat, poultry and egg product plants.
- Use all available hand and stair rails.



Aisles and Passageways

- Aisles and passageways shall be kept clear and in good repair with no obstruction across or in aisles.
- Permanent aisles and passageways shall be appropriately marked.
- Aisles should be sufficiently wide for use of mechanical handling equipment such as motor trucks.
- Improper aisle widths and poor housekeeping may result in injuries to employees and limit exit during emergencies.

Protection of Open-Sided Platforms and Walkways

- Walkways shall be guarded by a standard railing on all sides, when 4 or more feet from the floor level
- Toe board must be provided whenever tools, machine parts, or materials are likely to be used
- Open-sided floors, walkways, platforms and runways above or adjacent to a hazardous operation must be guarded with a standard railing and toe guard





Guarding Floor and Wall Openings and Holes

- Floor openings may be covered or guarded with rails
- Open-sided floors or platforms, four (4) or more feet above the adjacent floor, must be guarded
 - Exception: “working” side of an inspection platform
- Toe boards must be provided on platforms
- Every flight of stairs with 4 or more risers must have railings



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Platform Safety



Guarding Floor Openings and Holes



Fixed Industrial Stairs

- Provide access to and from places of work
- Should be inspected for hand rails, stair rails, and skid resistant treads

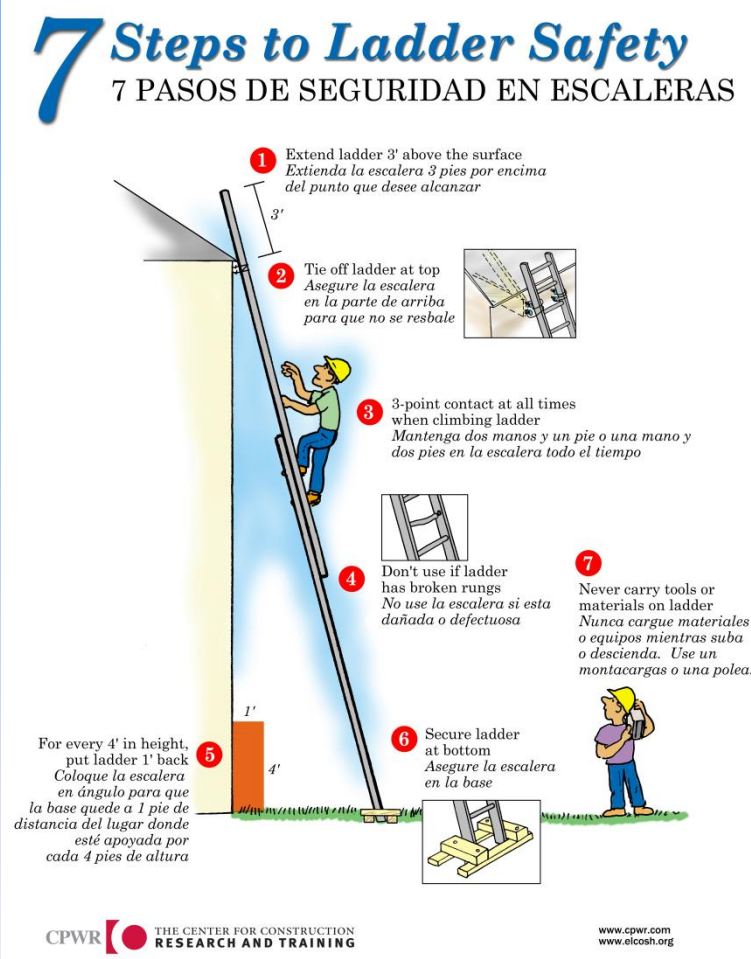


Proper use of Portable Ladders

- Ladders should always be placed with a secure footing
- Short ladders shall not be spliced together to make long ladders
- Both hands shall be used when climbing or descending ladders

7 Steps to Ladder Safety

7 PASOS DE SEGURIDAD EN ESCALERAS



- 1** Extend ladder 3' above the surface
Extienda la escalera 3 pies por encima del punto que desee alcanzar
- 2** Tie off ladder at top
Asegure la escalera en la parte de arriba para que no se resbale
- 3** 3-point contact at all times when climbing ladder
Mantenga dos manos y un pie o una mano y dos pies en la escalera todo el tiempo
- 4** Don't use if ladder has broken rungs
No use la escalera si esta dañada o defectuosa
- 5** For every 4' in height, put ladder 1' back
Coloque la escalera en ángulo para que la base quede a 1 pie de distancia del lugar donde esté apoyada por cada 4 pies de altura
- 6** Secure ladder at bottom
Asegure la escalera en la base
- 7** Never carry tools or materials on ladder
Nunca cargue materiales o equipos mientras suba o descienda. Use un montacargas o una polea.

CPWR THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

www.cpw.com
www.elcosh.org

Improper use of Portable Ladders





Electric shock

Electric shock normally occurs in one of three ways. Individuals - while in contact with the ground - must come in contact with:

1. Both wires of the electric circuit, or
2. One wire of an energized circuit and the ground, or
3. A metallic part that has become "hot" by contact with an energized conductor.

Electrical Hazards





Ways to Protect Workers from Electric Shock

- Insulation;
- Guarding exposed live parts from access by unqualified persons;
- Grounding, both system and equipment; and
- Electrical protective devices – fuses, circuit breakers, and Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCI).



Machinery and Machine Guarding

- What types of injuries can result from being struck by, struck against, or caught in machinery?
- What steps can an employer take to analyze the worksite for these types of hazards?
- Machine guarding ranks among the top 10 in numbers of OSHA citations issued.

Machine Guarding



Personal Protective Equipment

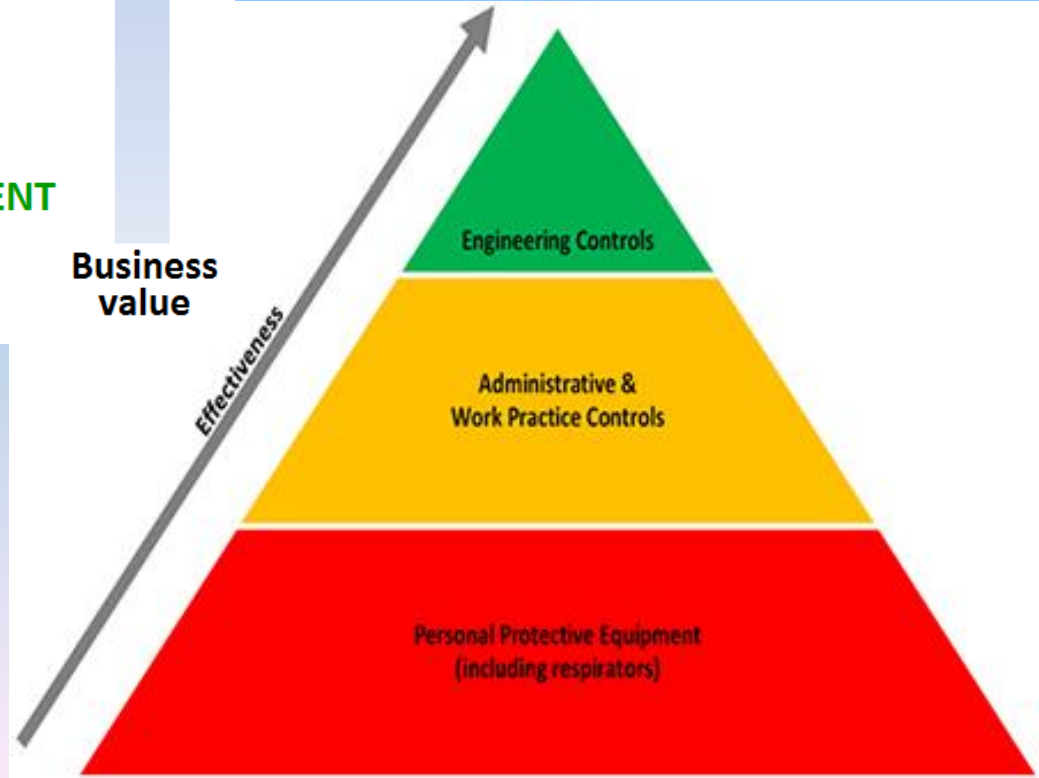
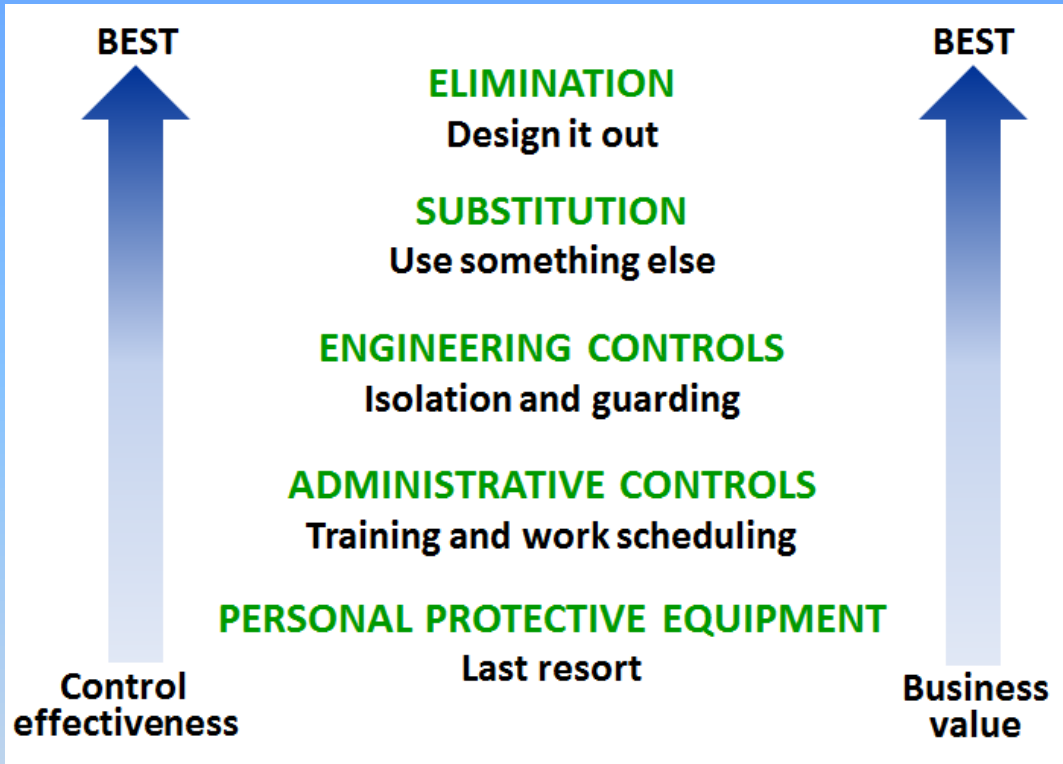


- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) refers to a variety of devices and clothing which are designed to protect the eyes, face, head, hands, arms, body, and feet by creating a barrier against workplace hazards.
- PPE should not be used as a substitute for engineering, work practice, or administrative controls.



Personal Protective Equipment Hazard Control Measures

- ▶ In the list below, what is the order of precedence and effectiveness of hazard control?
 - PPE
 - Engineering controls
 - Work practice and administrative controls





Knife Safety

- Use a knife that is comfortable to you.
- Never take your eyes off the cutting path of the knife.
- Do not try to catch a knife if you drop it.
- It is recommended to wear cut-resistant gloves on both hands when sharpening or using a knife.

Knife Safety

- Always place knife in scabbard after use and when walking.
- Keep your knife sharp at all times.
- Be careful of people around you using knives.
 - Many cuts/lacerations are from poultry trimmers.



Means of Egress 29 CFR 1926.34

T.T.A.

Simple egress tip to remember

- To an **EXIT**
- Through an **EXIT**
- Away from an **EXIT**



Means of Egress

A means of egress may include both vertical and horizontal directions of travel:

- Intervening room spaces
- Doorways
- Hallways, corridors, and passageways
- Enclosures and lobbies
- Horizontal Exits
- Courts and Yards





Means of Egress

Some Exit Requirements:

- Enough exits for the number of employees
- Arranged and maintained to avoid undo danger
- Free of flammable and combustible materials
- Lettering on Exit Signs must be 6 inches or larger



Exit Lighting

- Route must be adequately lighted so that an employee with normal vision can see
- Must be clearly visible and marked by a sign reading "Exit"
- Door must be free of decorations or signs that obscure the visibility of the exit discharge

Means of Egress

Fire at a Poultry Processing Plant





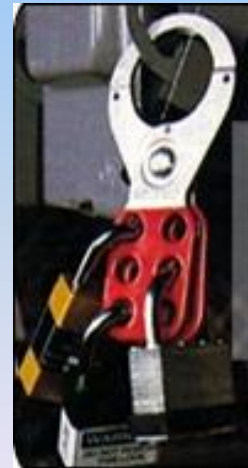
Means of Egress

OSHA violations that the plant was cited for:

- Locked Exit doors
- No marking of exits or non-exits
- Excessive travel distances to exits
- No fire alarm
- Obstructed doors
- No Emergency action or Fire prevention plan(s)
- No automatic fire suppression plan

Upcoming OSHA Topics

- Lock Out/Tag Out
- Confined Spaces
- Hearing Protection
- Hazard Communication
- Heat Stress/Cold Stress
- Hearing Conservation
- Air Contaminants
- More on the Use of PPE





Resources

- [OSHA and Meat Packing Industry](#)
- OSHA: www.osha.gov or 1-800-321-OSHA (6742)
- NIOSH: www.cdc.gov/niosh/, 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636), or cdcinfo@cdc.gov



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Questions?

