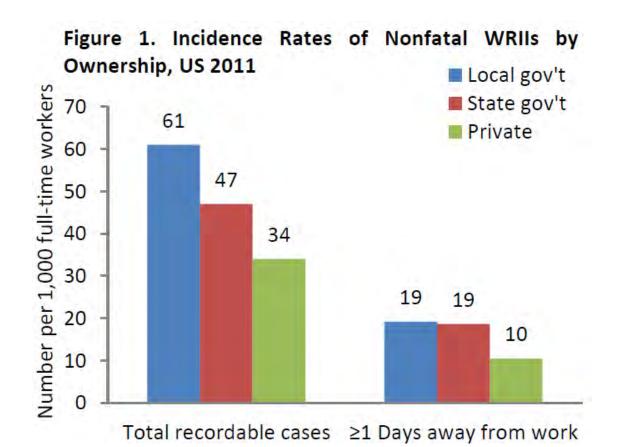
# Workplace and Chemical Safety for Municipal Agencies

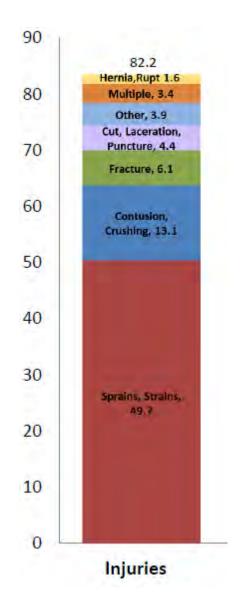
# What do you need to know?

September 18, 2017

# What is the state of public workplace safety in Massachusetts?

DPW at least 20% of injuries







# What is the Workplace Safety and Health Program for Public Employees (WSHP)?

- Basis: M.G.L. 149 §6 & 6 ½
- Who: Municipal, county and state public employees
- Goal: Provide the same level of workplace safety to the public sector that OSHA provides to the private sector







# How does WSHP achieve its mission?

#### Priorities:

- Investigate reports of Imminent Danger
- Investigate workplace accidents and fatalities
- Complaint investigation and <u>Voluntary</u>
   <u>Inspections</u>
- Programmed inspections



#### Massachusetts Workplace Safety and Health Protection for Public Employees

Massachusetts General Law Chapter 149, §6 provides job safety and health protection for municipal and county workers through the promotion of safe and healthful work conditions.

**Employers:** 

Employers are required to provide procedures, equipment and training to prevent work-related injuries and illnesses.

Employees: Employees are require

Employees are required to comply with the policies and procedures established in their workplace to reduce work-related injuries

and illnesses.

Inspection:

The Department of Labor Standards ("DLS") may conduct an on-site inspection to evaluate workplace conditions and make recommendations for the prevention of work-related injuries and illnesses. See "Inspection

## YOU MUST REPORT A FATALITY OR CATASTROPHE

Notify the Department of Labor Standards at 508-616-0461 ext. 9488 or email safepublicworkplace@state.ma.us

Notify the Department of Labor Standards within eight hours of any work-related injury to a Public Sector employee involving:

- Fatality
- Amputation
- · Loss of an Eye
- Inpatient Hospitalization

#### Please include:

- Name of agency
- · Location of incident
- · Time and date of incident
- · Number of injured or deceased employee(s)
- Name of contact person, including phone number and email address
- Brief description of incident

Learn how to prevent work-related injuries or fatalities at www.mass.gov/dols/wshp



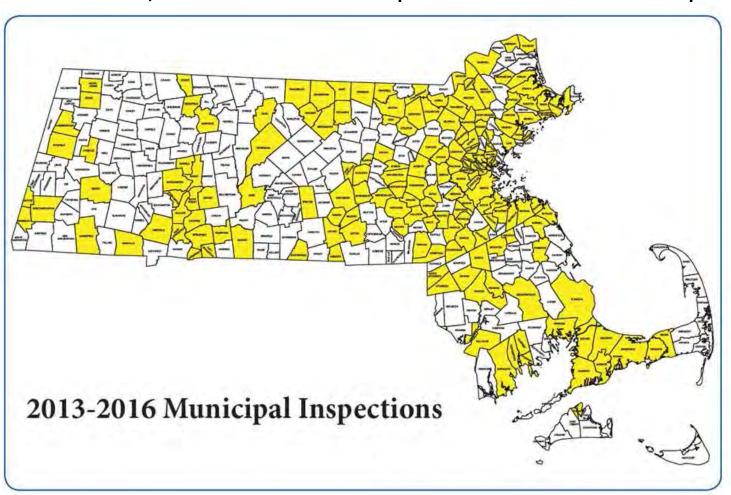


### What standards does WSHP use?

- Per the statute the Director of DLS is responsible for determining the standards.
- As a matter of policy WSHP utilizes OSHA standards
  - 29 CFR 1903 Procedures
  - 29 CFR 1904 Recordkeeping
  - 29 CFR 1910 General Industry
  - 29 CFR 1926 Construction

# Who Has Been Inspected?

In some towns, more than one department has been inspected



## What Happens During Inspection?

- Opening Conference
  - Labor andManagement

Walk-through

Closing Conference

#### Workplace Safety and Health Program Inspection Summary

#### What to Expect during a Safety and Health Inspection

The DLS Inspector will conduct an opening conference to explain the purpose of the visit, and the scope of the inspection. Representatives of labor and management will be invited to participate in the opening conference. The DLS Inspector may request to review injury records and written programs. This review may occur before or after the site walkfirrough.





- After the opening conference, the DLS representative will conduct a site walkthrough to evaluate tasks, equipment and conditions which could cause a work related injury or illness.
- Priotographs, noise testing, or air testing may be conducted. The employer is welcome to take notes and obtain their own photographs or testing.







At the conclusion of the inspection, the DLS representative will conduct a closing conference to discuss observations. The representative will also indicate conditions where corrective action may be required. The representative may also request documentation such as safety policies and training records. Due to the nature of work activities or equipment, additional research by DLS may be required before a report to provided.

#### Inspection Report

- A written report will be sent to the department management, if conditions were observed which could cause a work-related injury or illness, the report may take the following formats:
  - a. A Written Warning may be issued which contains an order to correct the condition by a correction due date.
  - b. A Civil Citation with Civil Penalty may be issued which contains an order to correct the condition by a correction due date. DLS may consider issuing a Civil Citation with Civil Penalty in circumstances when the employer repeatedly allowed an unsafe condition to occur, or if the condition has already caused a serious work-related injury, or if the amployer has ignored a previous Written Warning.
  - c. A divil penalty, up to \$1,000 for each violation, in accordance with M.G.L. c. 149 and regulations.
- The written report will contain a corrective action due date. Extensions for the corrective action may be requested if the employer can show diligent progress roward correction.



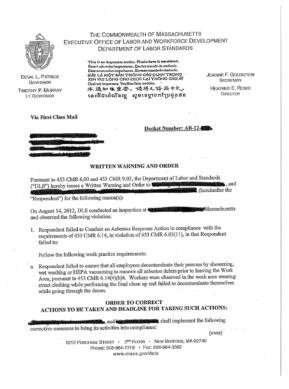
## WSHP Enforcement

#### **Written Warning**

- Corrective Action with due date.
- No fine when violations corrected within due date.

### **Civil Citation with Penalty**

- Civil Penalty for each violation in Written Warning that employer failed to correct; or
- Employer repeatedly allowed an unsafe condition to occur; or
- The condition has already caused a serious work-related injury.





# Safety Management

# Measure

- Monitor injury patterns
- Periodic self-audits
- Accident Investigation
- Safety Committee

#### **Plan**

- Set Leadership policy
- Review injury patterns and costs
- Prioritize
- Set goals



- equipment
- Written safety procedures
- Follow industry standards
- Periodic inspections
- Train employees

# Management Responsibility

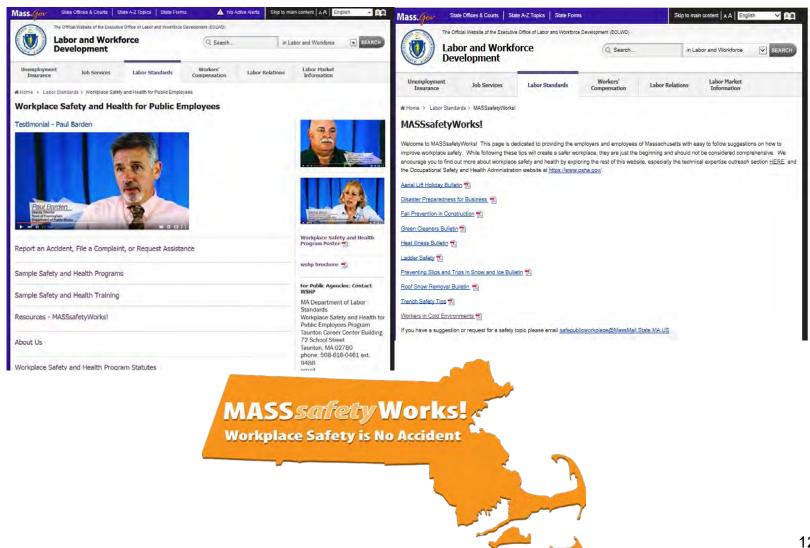
- Policy
- Assign Responsibility
- Authority and Resources
- Accountability
- Deadlines
- Employee Feedback
- Measure Performance



# General Safety = Chemical Safety

- By instituting an agency safety program will increase chemical safety.
- DLS and TURA can help reduce chemical use.
- Safer workplace will be better able to respond to disaster.

# WSHP Website www.mass.gov/dols/wshp



## Sample Programs

# Model Safety and Health Programs

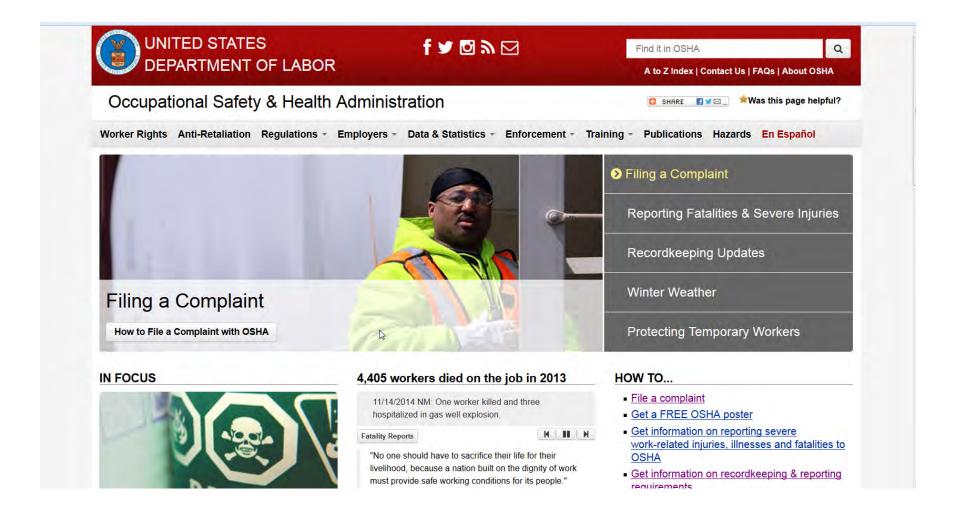
- Hazard Communication
- Respiratory Program
- Personal Protective Equipment Workplace Hazard Assessment
- Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control Plan
- BBP Exposure Control Plan for Healthcare Workers
- Emergency Action Plan
- Fire Extinguishers
- Fire Prevention Plan
- General Overview of Confined Space
- Hearing Conservation Program
- Lockout /Tagout

# Toxics Use Reduction Institute





# OSHA Regulations and Website



# Massachusetts Right-to-Know Law

The worker Right-to-Know Law applies to public sector employees working in Massachusetts: people working in state, county or municipal jobs.

Massachusetts General Law (MGL) Ch. 111F

and

• 454 CMR 21.00

The law is sometimes called "RTK."



# INTENT OF RIGHT TO KNOW

- This law protects employees by providing information on chemical hazards in the workplace.
- Intended to prevent adverse health effects and prevent physical hazards from occurring (such as accidental fires).



# Who is Affected in Cities and Towns?

# Employees who handle chemical products are covered by Right-to-Know.

### Job categories may include:

**Schools:** science teachers, art teachers, kitchen staff, custodial staff, maintenance staff, nurse. Voc tech teachers in programs where chemicals are handled, such as automotive, cosmetology, healthcare/dentistry, woodworking, culinary, etc.

**Public Works**: Water and sewer, highway, utility, mechanics, welding, facility maintenance

**Housing Authorities**: housekeeping, maintenance

Fire/ EMS/Police: disinfectants, housekeeping products

,

# Right-to-Know Law

## The Right to Know Law requires:

- Labels on chemical containers.
- Access to Material Safety Data Sheets.
- Training on these chemicals.
- Workplace RTK poster.



# Right to Know vs. Hazard Communication

- Right to Know Law became effective in Massachusetts in 1984.
- In 1988, OSHA published the Hazard Communication standard, applicable to private sector workplaces.



 So in 1988, the Massachusetts worker Right-to-Know Law became applicable to public sector workplaces only. (city, town, county and state workplaces.)

# What is GHS?

In 2012, OSHA updated the Hazard Communication standard to be consistent with international label and SDS formats.



# Impact of GHS on RTK

### Two things about GHS will affect in Right-to-Know:

- New label pictograms
- New Material Safety Data Sheet format.



# RTK has always required:

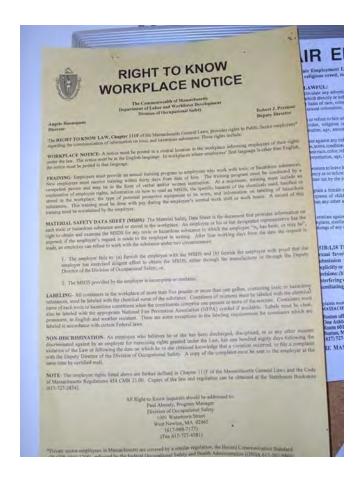
- Annual and new hire training.
- Training must be done with pay.
- Training must be done during the employees' normal work hours.
- It is typically 1-2 hours long.
- Documentation of date, topic, instructor, and name of employee trained.



# RTK WORKPLACE NOTICE

- A Right to Know Workplace
   Notice for Public Employees
   must be posted in a central
   location at all Massachusetts
   public sector workplaces
   covered by this law.
- The notice can be downloaded free from the DLS website:

www.mass.gov/dols/wshp



# HELPFUL DOCUMENTS

The documents below are available at <a href="https://www.mass.gov/dols/wshp">www.mass.gov/dols/wshp</a>

- Right to Know poster
- Understanding SDS
- List of third party Right to Know instructors currently registered with DLS.
- Training outline

### Contact Us

- Department of Labor Standards
- Main phone: 508-616-0461
- E-mail: safepublicworkplace@state.ma.us
- Website: www.mass.gov/dols/wshp

Bill McKinney, DLS Director Michael Flanagan, Manager of Safety & Health Programs Mary Dozois, Program Supervisor

