Washington State Department of Labor & Industries
Division of Occupational Safety and Health

Keep Washington safe and working.

Environmental Health and Safety

Presentation By:

DOSH Consultation

Today's Objectives

- Identify some of the most common school hazards
- Understand why they are hazards
- Methods to correct

Our Responsibility for Safety and Health as Professionals

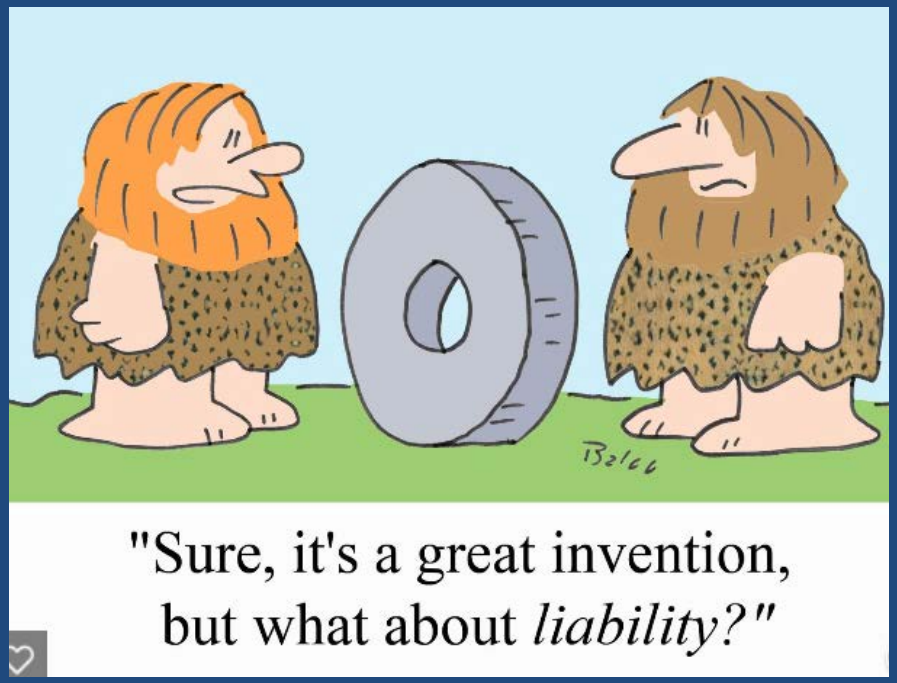
First:
Moral Obligation by the nature of the position.

Second:
Is safety part of our assigned duties?

Third:
It is the law.

Negligence

Performance of one's duty or responsibility without regard for potential harm to others.



Liability

State Of Being Legally Responsible

Or Under Obligation


BEST
BEST
Elimination
Design it Out
Substitution
Use Something Else
Engineering Controls
Isolation or Guarding
Implement Administrative Controls
Training and Work Scheduling
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
LAST RESORT
Control Effectiveness
Business Value

Elimination

1. Taking the Safest Approach

- The best way to prevent injuries is to remove the hazard altogether, or keep it isolated, away from workers, so it cannot hurt anyone. This way the workplace itself is safer!

- Removing the hazard can sometimes be the most difficult solution or take the longest time to implement. You may need other solutions to protect you in the meantime.

Substitution

2. Is there a way to remove the hazard?
If not, we can minimize the hazard by using a different product or process.

Engineering

3. If a hazard can’t be eliminated or a safer substitute can’t be found, then an engineering solution may be the answer.

Administrative Controls

4. What improvement in work practices would help?

- Train workers on the importance of pouring chemicals from a low height to avoid splashing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

5. What protective clothing or equipment would help?

- Use goggles to prevent any splashes from getting into the eyes.

Safety Committees

- At least as many elected employees as management- selected members
- Committee determines meeting schedules
- Elected chairperson
- Keep meeting minutes and attendance
- Cover specific topics

First Aid

By Name Only

Each employer must have available at all worksites a person or persons holding a valid first-aid certificate.

First-aid supplies easily accessible to all employees


American Red Cross

Together, we can save a life

This recognizes that

has completed the requirements for

Standard First Aid

conducted by

Date completed **05/30/2002**

The American Red Cross recognizes this certificate as valid for **3** year(s) from completion date.

EXIT?

Readily Available?

- Identify Location
- Annual Maintenance
- Monthly Inspection

It’s Only Fourteen Years Old

Spontaneous Combustion of Oil Rags

In recent months the Old Salam Fire Rescue has had an increase in residential fire loss attributed to spontaneous combustion of oily rags.

Oil soaked (linseed, stain, paint and vegetable oil) rags that are not stored properly can permit oxidation. Spontaneous combustion can quickly occur igniting the rags and anything else they are near.

It is extremely important to read the label of wood stains and paint products, determining the content of that product and any cautions that might be on the label. Other natural oils such as mineral oil, cottonseed oil, cod and other fish oil present similar problems.

Rags used with these products should be stored by submersing them in a water filled metal container with a fitted lid.

Physical Hazards

Preventing slips, trips, and falls:

Wet, slippery floors are a major cause of slips, trips, and falls. To help prevent accidents:

- **Wear safety shoes with non-skid soles**
- **Keep floors free from water or grease**
- **Clean floors regularly**
- **Use slip-resistant waxes on floors**
- **Clean up spills immediately**
- **Put up warning signs around spills or wet floors**

Preventing Falls from Elevations

- Don’t work on an elevated floor or work location without guardrails in place.
- Don’t stand on guardrails to gain extra height.
- Don’t lean over railings.

Fall Protection Requirements

Debris Removal

Inspection

Maintenance

Don’t Fall From It

Ladder Selection and Use

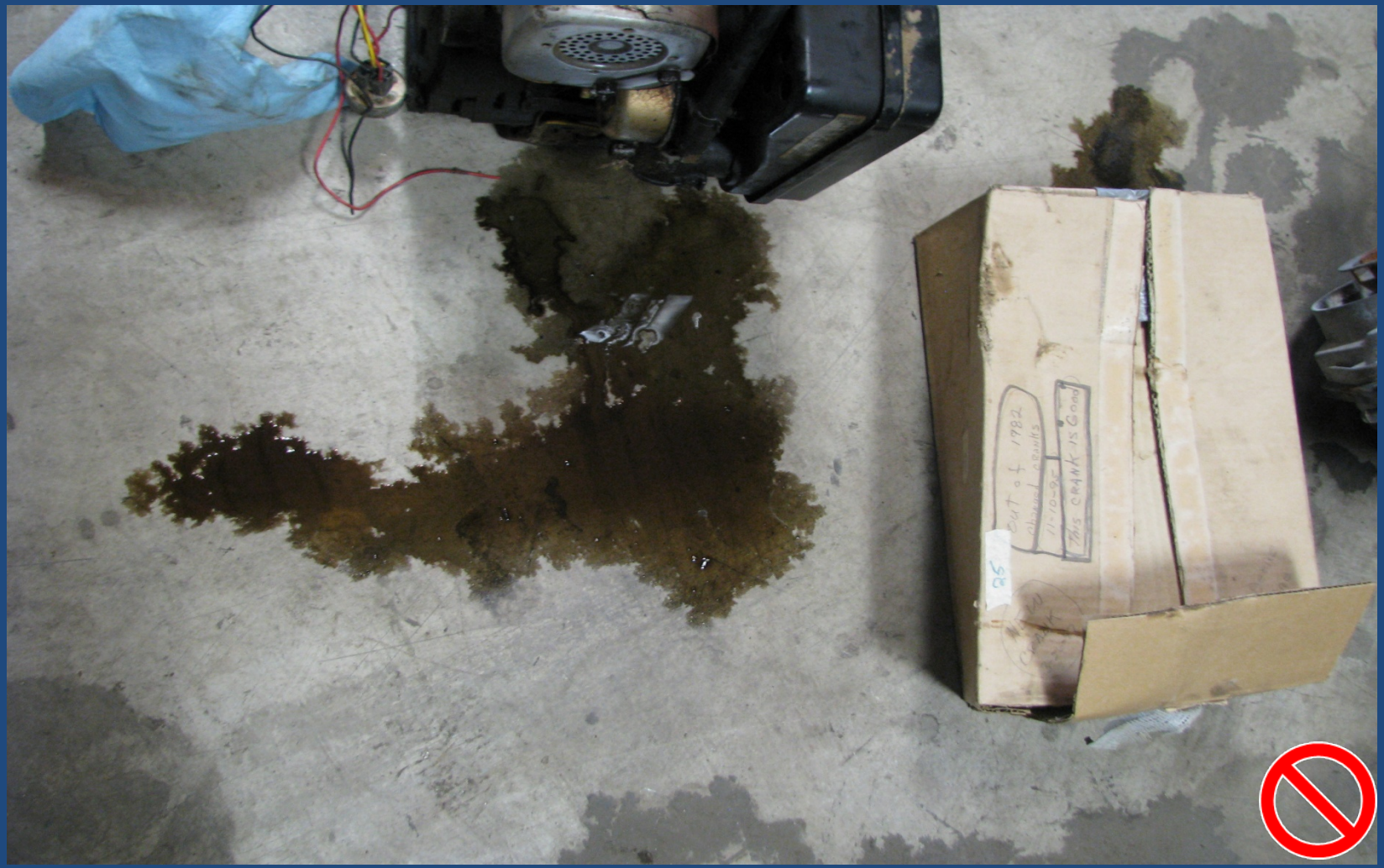
Extension / Straight Ladder Use

Three Items to Remember

1. **3 feet above**
2. **3 points of contact**
3. **Ladder Angle**

4:1 or 75 ½ degrees

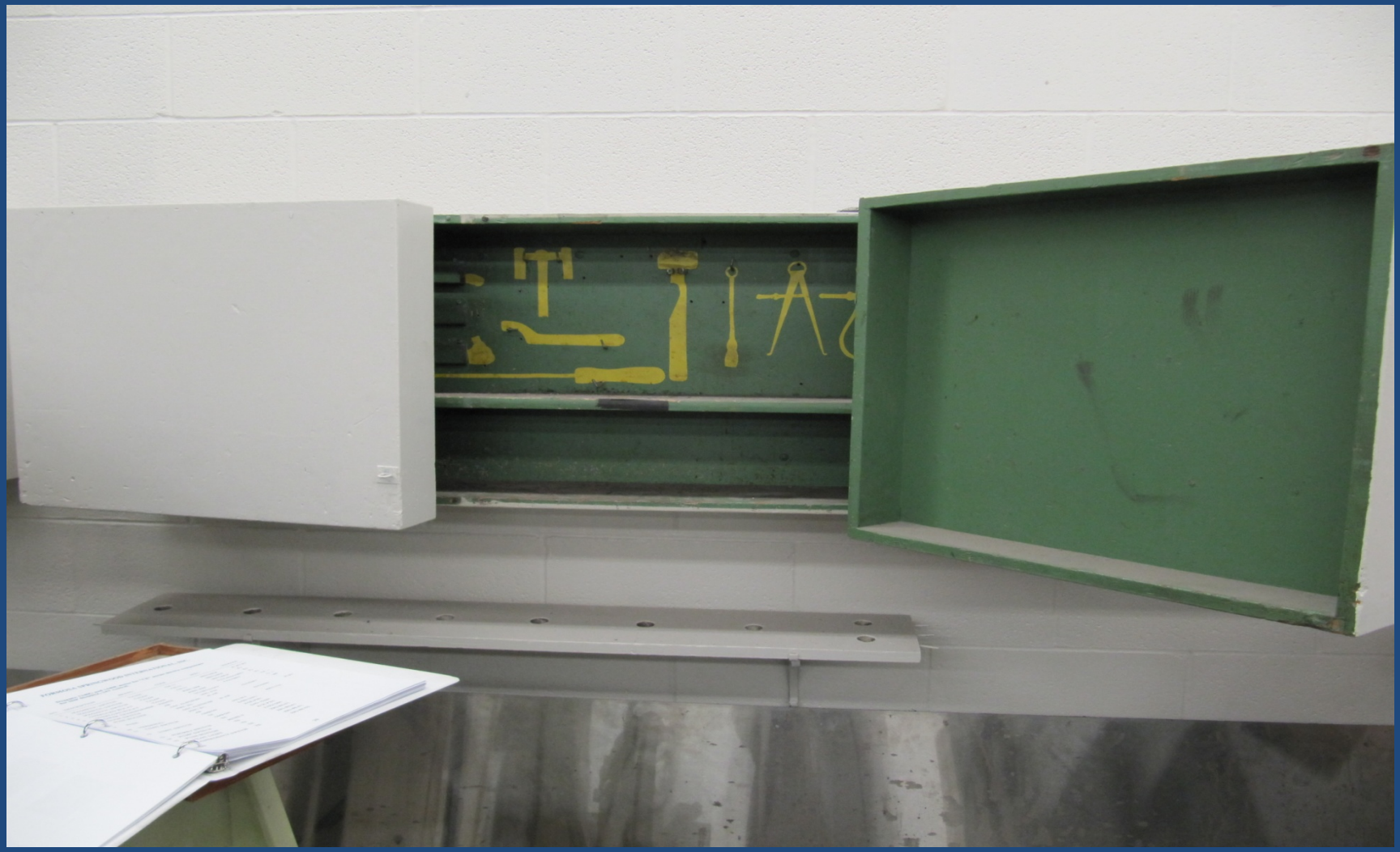
Slips



Look For Tripping Hazards

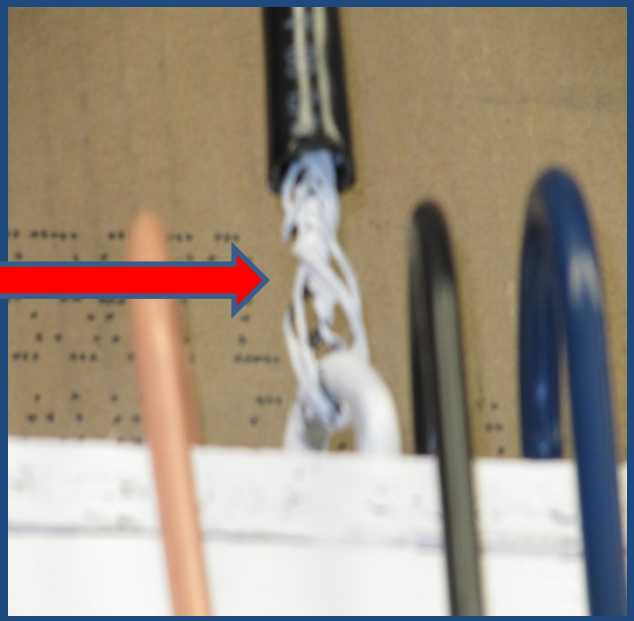
The Maid Comes Tomorrow

An Attempt



A Place For Everything

Load Limit Of ?????



When Correcting One Hazard Do Not Create Another

Compressed Gas Cylinders Must Be Stored Correctly

Equipment Maintenance and Inspection

The fusible link system automatically closes the cover of the parts cleaner in the event that a fire occurs in the sink work area.

Use Carts to Store and Transfer Supplies

- Carts should have wheel locks.
- Handles that can swing out of the way may be useful for saving space or reducing reach.
- Heavy carts should have brakes.
- Balance loads and keep loads under cart weight restrictions.
- Ensure stack height does not block vision.

Preventing Injuries from Electrical Equipment

- Do not use electric tools in wet conditions or damp locations
- Do not clean electric equipment with flammable or toxic solvents
- Do not carry electrical tools by the power cord
- Do not tie power cords in knots
- Do not plug several power cords into one outlet

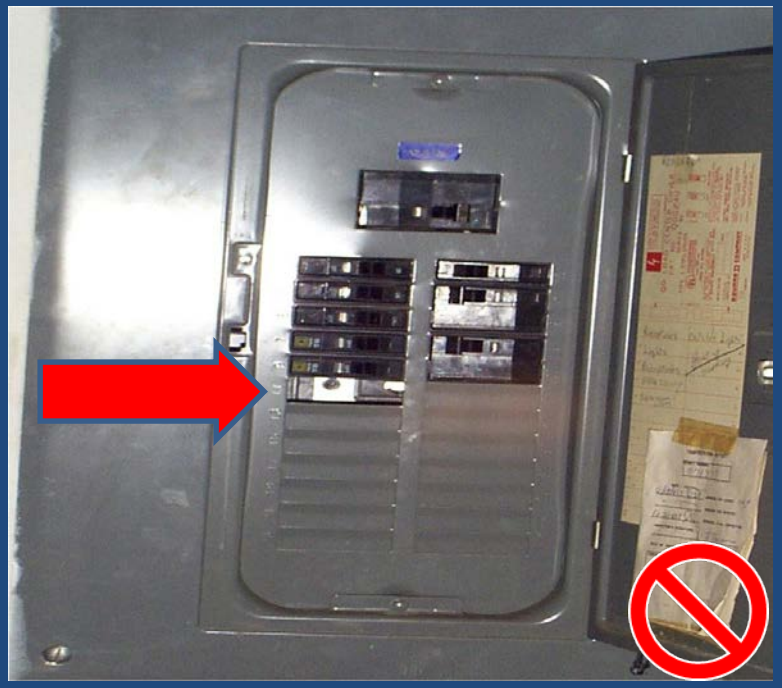
Never use a three-prong grounding plug if the ground prong is broken off

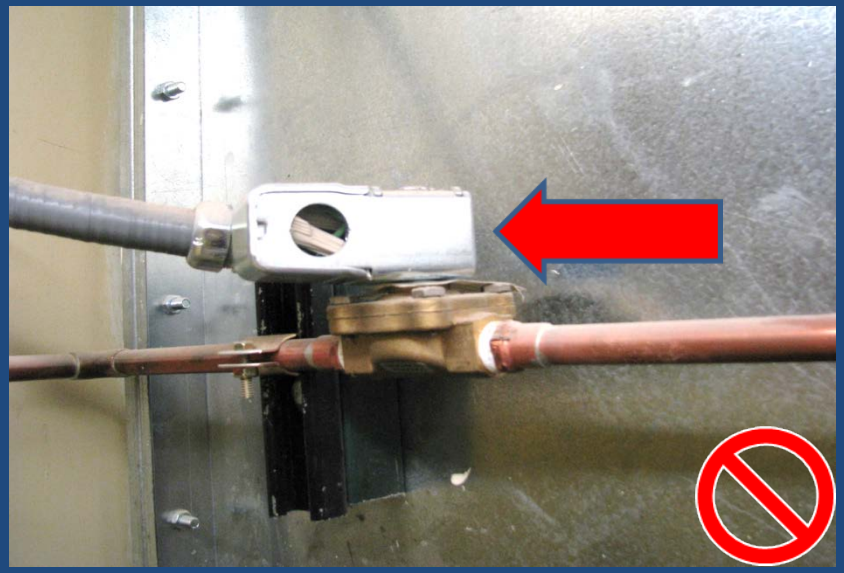
Inspect Prior To Use

Access To Panel

These Cost A Couple of Bucks

Eliminate Exposure to Live Electrics





Equipment Maintenance and Inspection

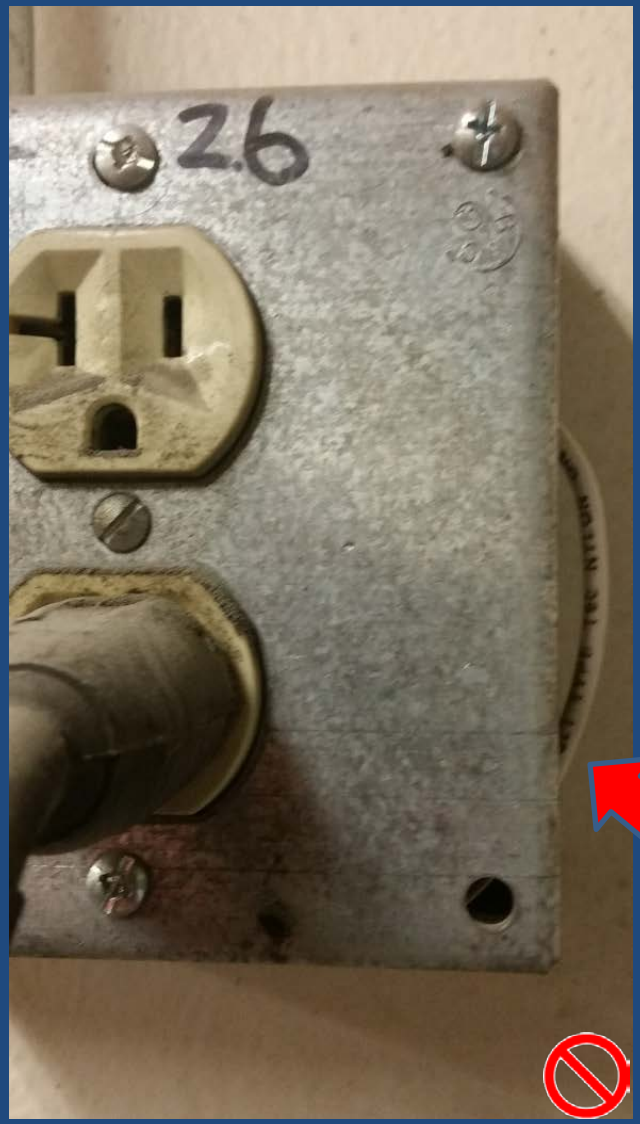
They Cost 72 Cents!!

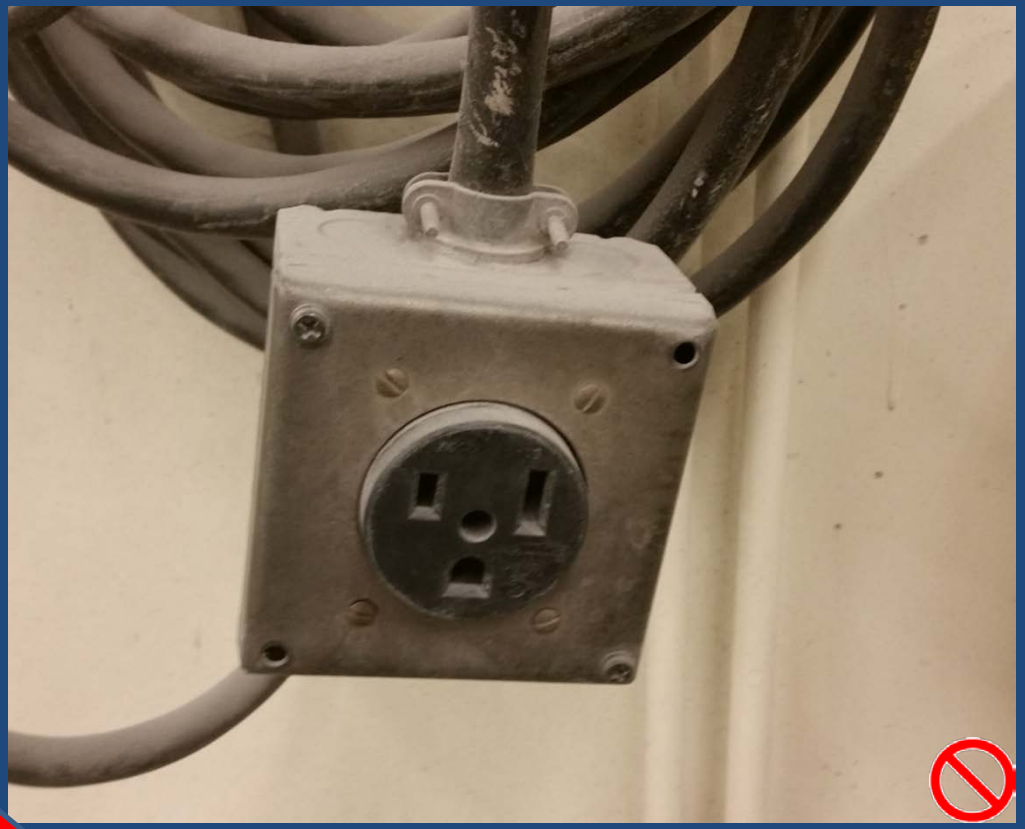
Ungrounded or Open Ground Outlets

Ungrounded outlets are a safety hazard and are in violation of the building and national wiring codes.

They need be made safe immediately.

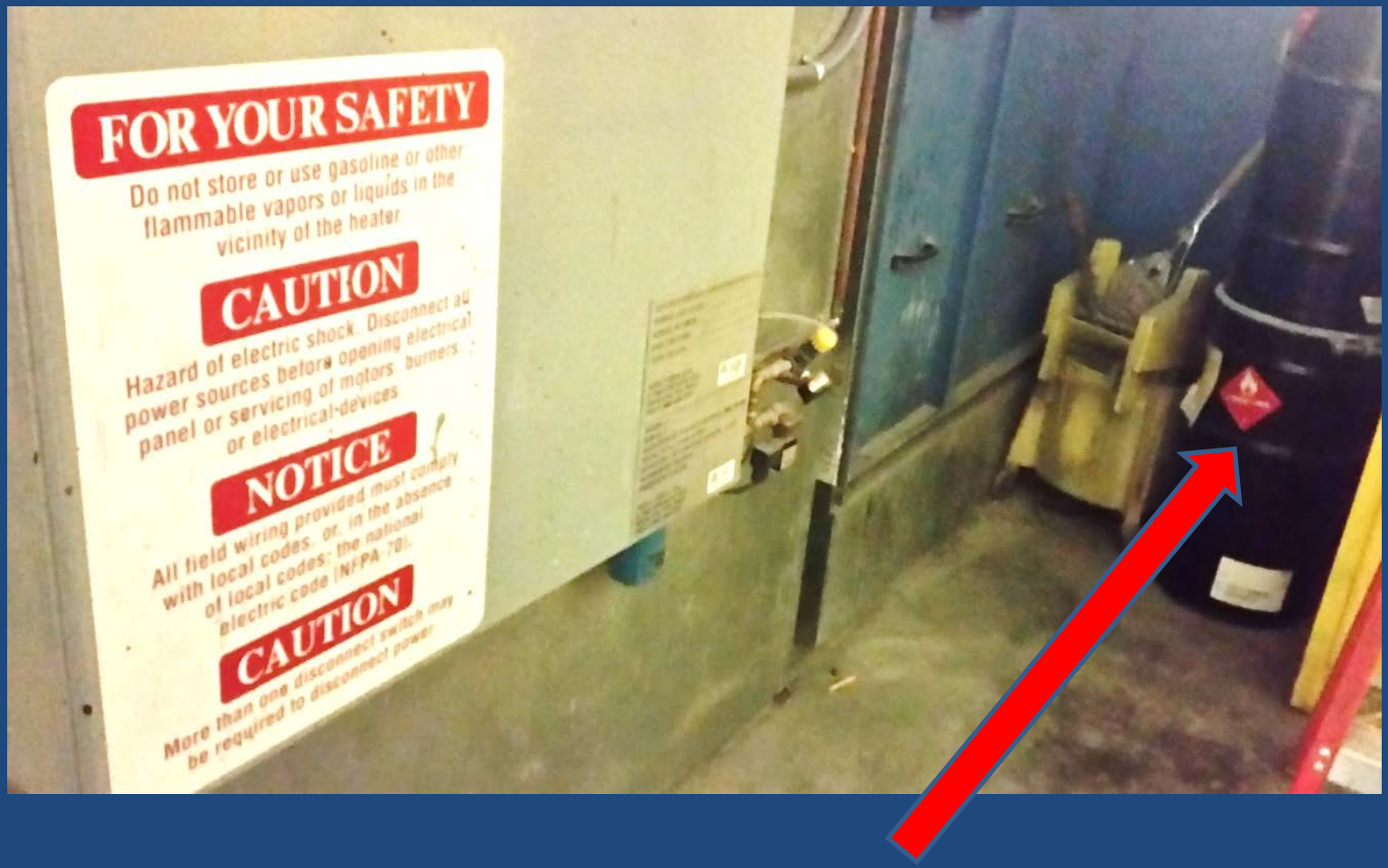
Improper Installation / Unapproved Use





Neutral wire crushed

Read and Follow the Instructions



Do Not Store or Use Flammables Near the Heater!

Preventing Burns from Hot Equipment

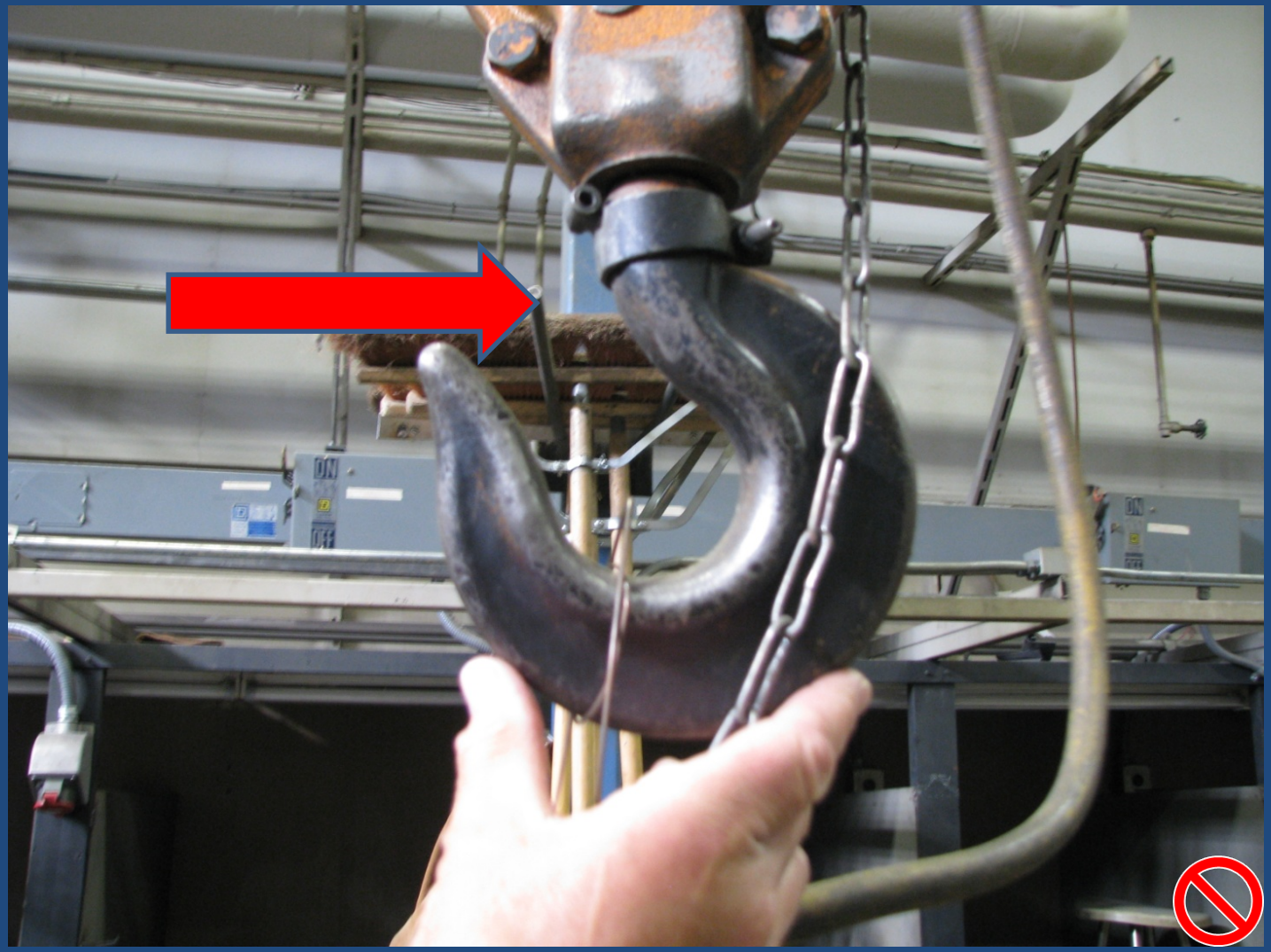
- Do not handle or touch hot (or those that may be hot) articles or surfaces with bare hands
- If needed, wear heat-protective gloves
- Organize your work area to prevent contact with hot objects and flames
- Open hot water faucets slowly to avoid splashes
- Report any faulty equipment to your supervisor

Preventing Injuries from Machinery

Machinery with rotating or moving parts must have guards.

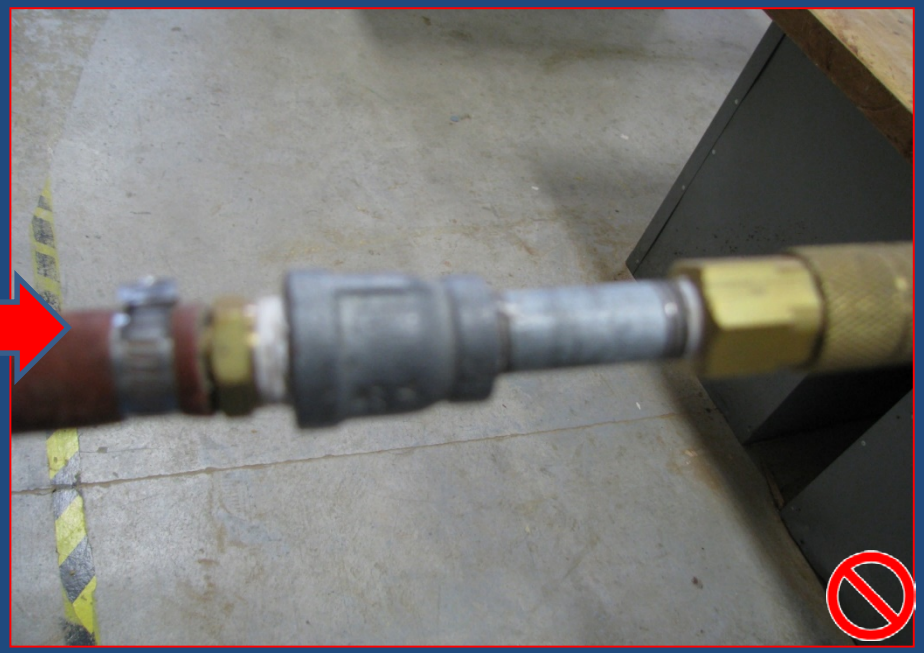
- **Become familiar with the hazards associated with particular machines.**
- **Do not work with or around machinery in which safeguards have been removed.**
- **Report to you supervisor about a damaged or missing safeguard.**

Missing Safety Latch



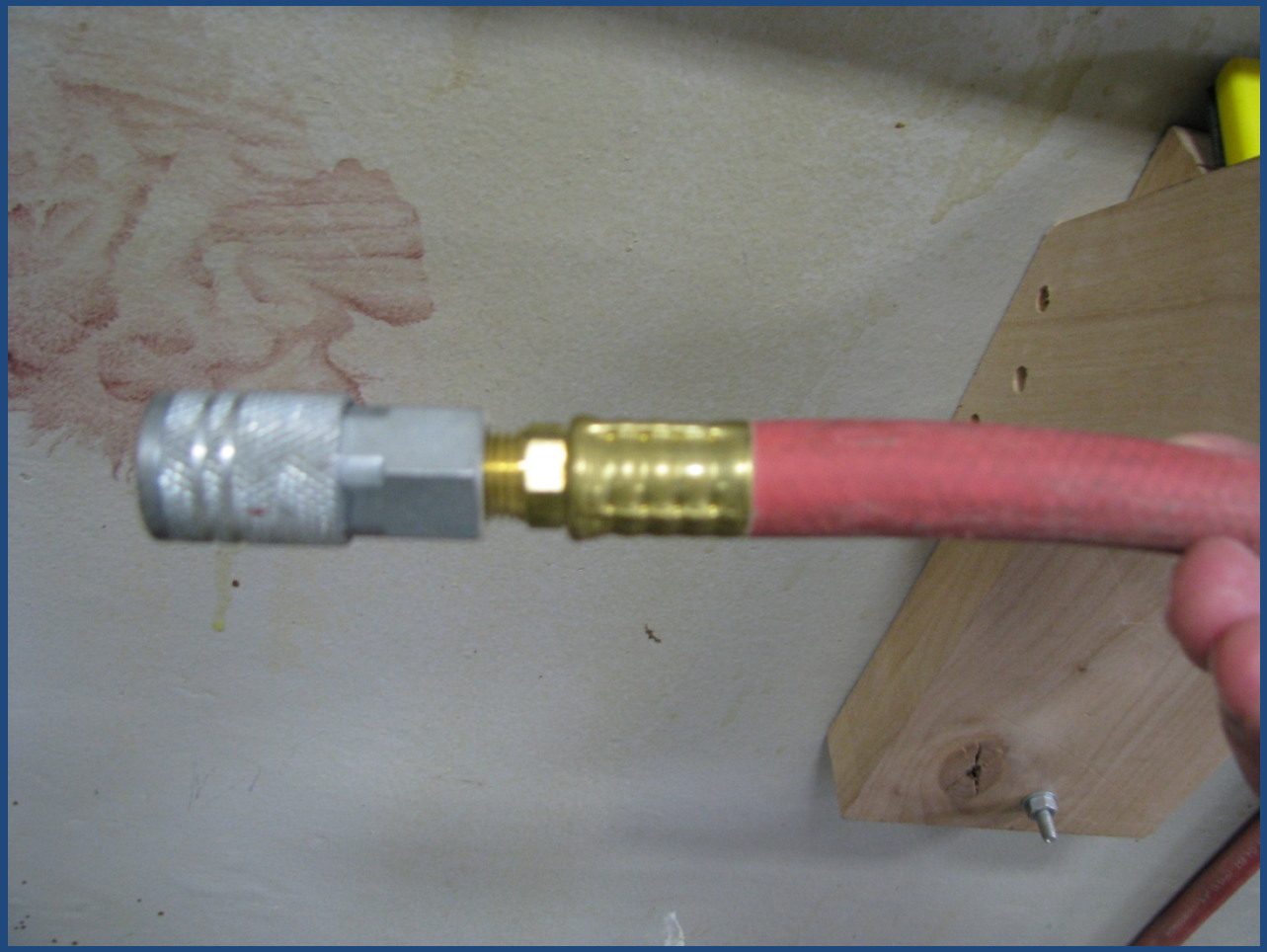
It Works

Use heavy duty clamps and fittings made especially for compressed air hose.



Use only the correct type and size of hose end fittings and connectors.

But This Is More Gooder

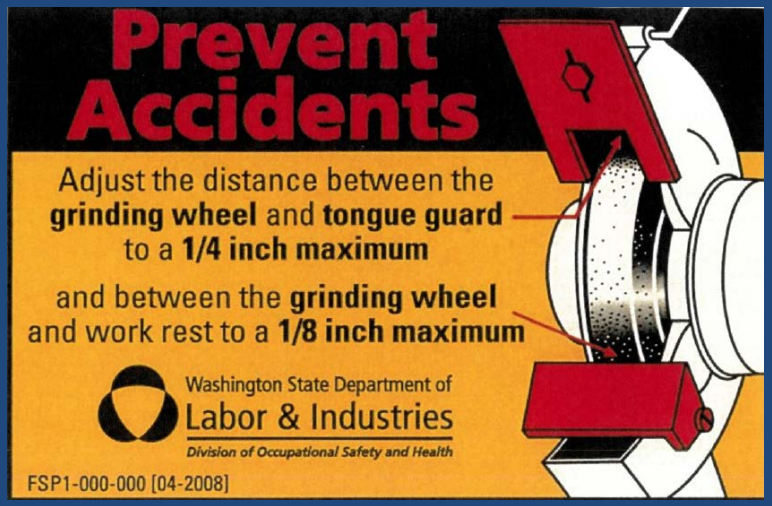


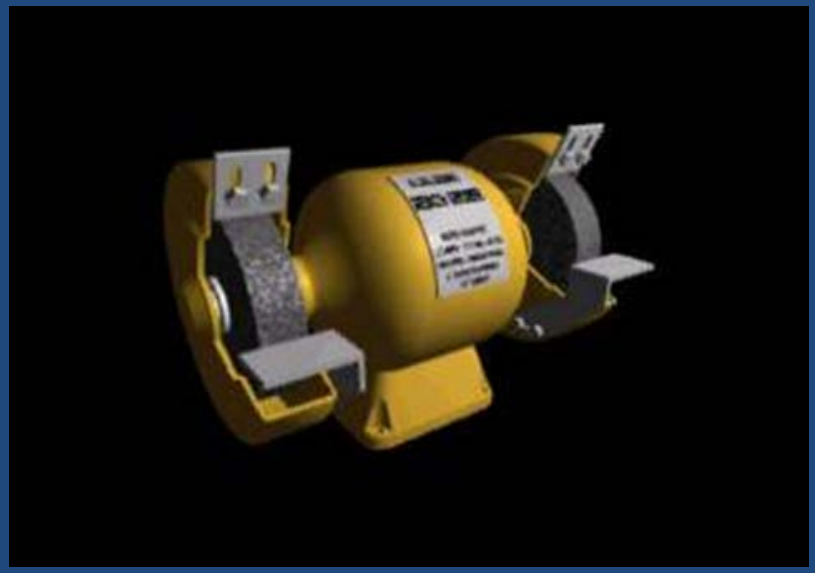
Compressed Air

Right Idea?

Tongue guard ¼ inch from wheel

Work rest 1/8 inch from wheel





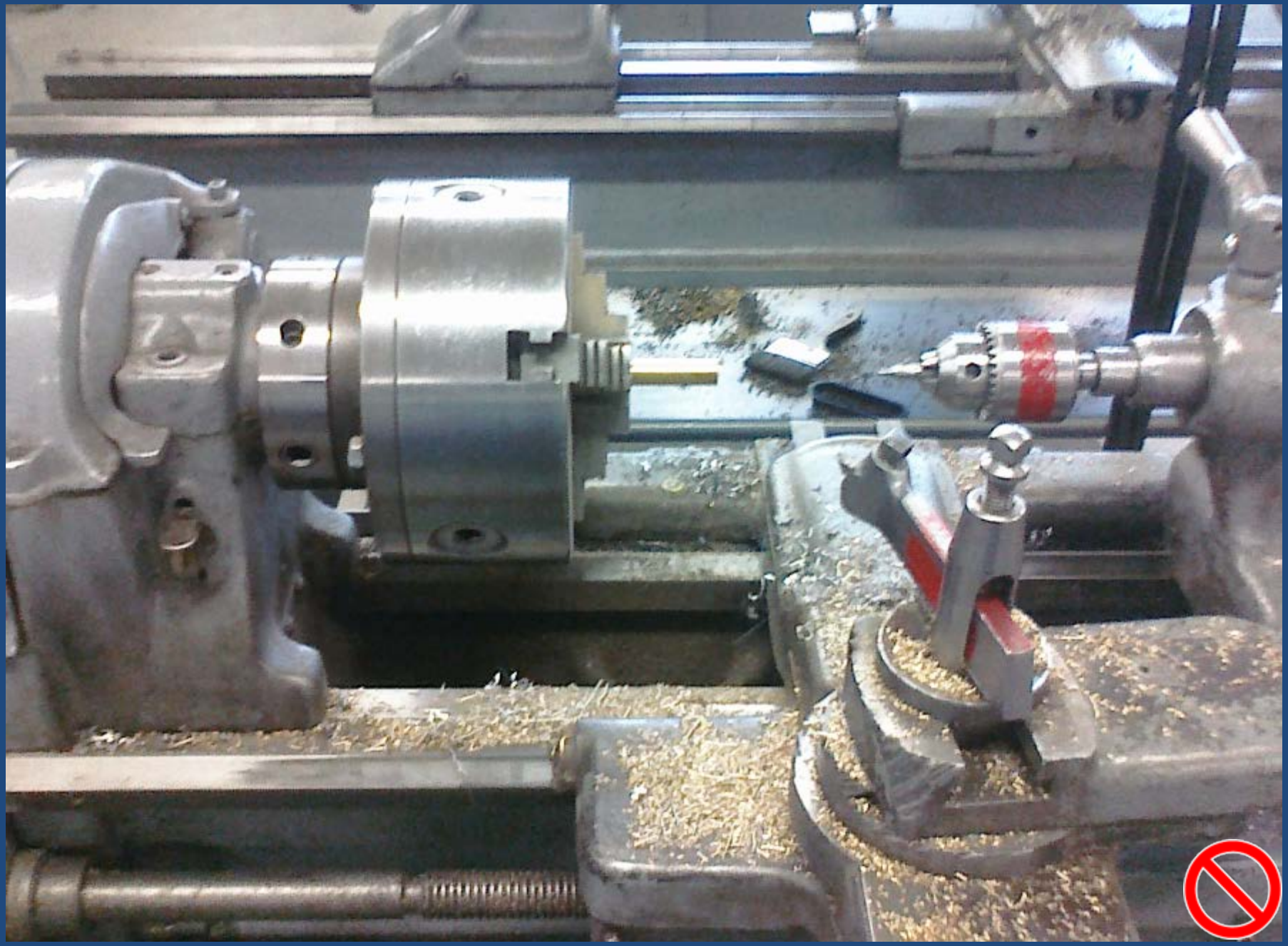
Guarding

This Is What You Will Likely See


SawStop
ON
OFF
WARNING
ADVERTENCIA
AVERTISSEMENT
SawStop

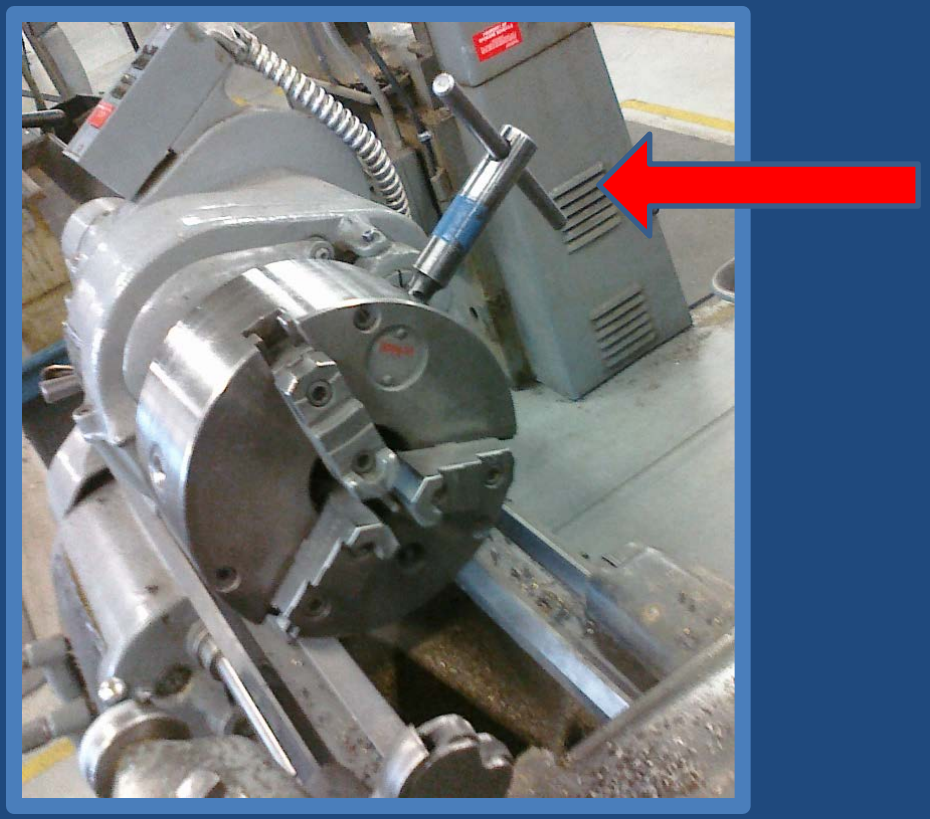
Featherboard and push sticks

Guards Installed



Chuck Wrench or Key

This is a potential flying object.
It must be removed once the chuck is adjusted



Lock Out / Tag Out

Confined Space

A space that is all of the following:

(a) Large enough and arranged so an employee could fully enter the space and work.

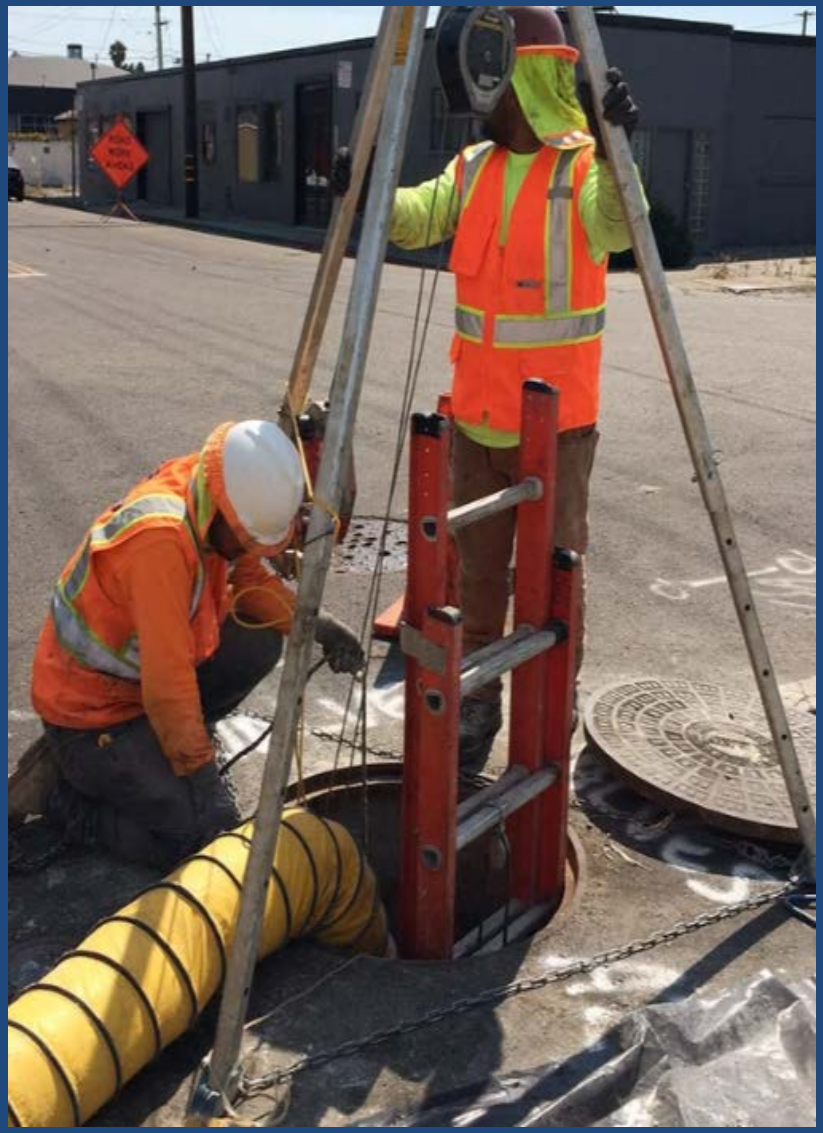
(b) Has limited or restricted entry or exit. Examples of spaces with limited or restricted entry are tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, excavations, and pits.

(c) Not primarily designed for continuous human occupancy.

Confined Space Identification

You must identify all permit-required confined spaces in your workplace.

Permit Required or Alternate Entry



Break

Preventing Hearing Loss from Noisy Machinery or Cleaning Equipment

- Turn off noisy machinery when not in use.
- Wear hearing protection provide by your employer when operating or working in a noisy environment or around machinery or equipment.

When is Noise Too Loud?

Noise is measured in units called "decibels" or "dB"

If two people 3 feet apart must shout to be heard, the background noise is too loud (above 85 decibels).

The risk of hearing loss increases dramatically as noise levels increase.

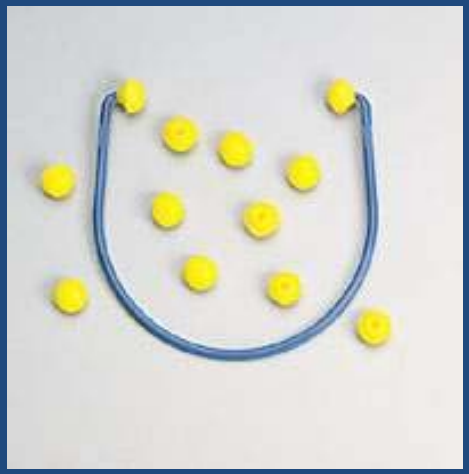
Types of Hearing Protection

earmuffs

There are three types of hearing protection – ear muffs, earplugs and ear caps.

Ear muffs and earplugs provide about equal protection, ear caps somewhat less.

earplugs



ear caps

Hearing Aids Are Not Hearing Protection

Hearing aids do not block out enough sound for most workplace noise.

Some hearing aids can actually increase the noise level at the ear.

Just turning off the hearing aids will not prevent further hearing loss from noise exposure.

Photo by Birmingham Museum in Creative Commons

Portable Radios/CD Players/iPods

Most of these devices do not provide protection from noise.

The earphones are not earmuffs and the music only adds to background other noise.

The music level in the earphones themselves can exceed 85 decibels and cause hearing loss.

Photo by Ron Lute in Creative Commons

Smart Muffs

Audiometric Testing

“Audiometric testing” is the same as a hearing test.

It is required for all employees exposed to excessive noise.

Hazard Communication (HAZCOM)

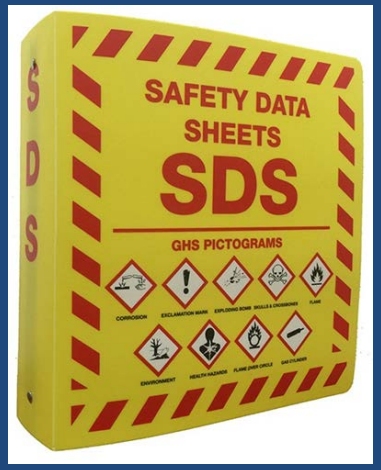
Designed to inform employees of the hazards of chemicals in their workplace using a globally harmonized system (GHS).

HAZCOM: Elements

- **Make a list of the hazardous chemicals present in the workplace.**
- **Obtain an SDS for each chemical.**
- **Develop a written Chemical Hazard Communication Program: (keep in a location known to employees).**
- **Train employees: (initially & as conditions change).**

Train Employees

- To detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical
- Physical and health hazards of the chemical
  -skin contact, inhalation, absorption
- How to protect against the listed hazards of the chemical?
  PPE, Ventilation, etc…
  - (Chemical information is on Labels & SDS)



Health Effects of Chemicals

Many chemicals can hurt your body. With some chemicals, a small amount can harm you. With other chemicals, it takes a much larger amount to harm you.

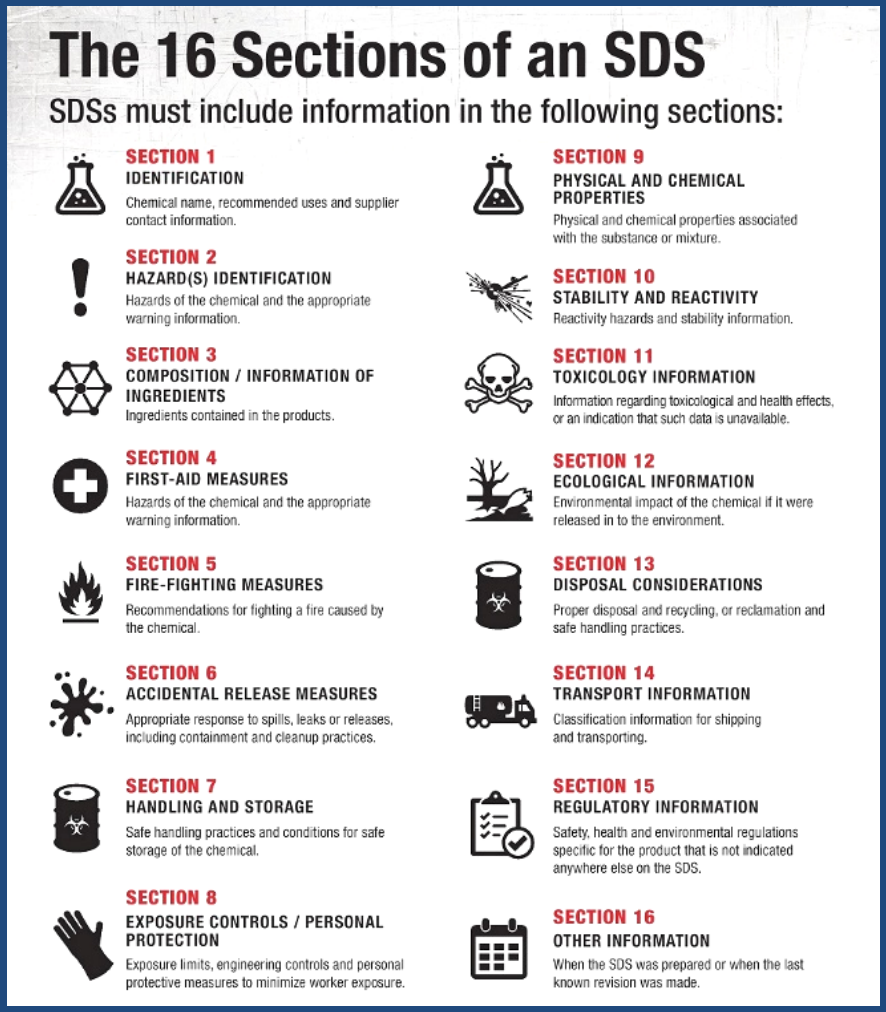
Many chemicals may have an:

- Action Level
- Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)
- Medical Surveillance

Safety Data Sheet (SDS), formerly MSDS's

Required to keep SDS's of chemicals from the vendor and train employees on chemical use (30 years)

Standardized under Global Harmonization Rules (GHS)



Pictograms

Exploding Bomb

Explosives
Self-Reactives
Organic Peroxides

Flame Over Circle

Oxidizers

Gas Cylinder

Gases Under Pressure

Skull & Crossbones

Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

Corrosion

Skin Corrosion/Burns
Eye Damage
Corrosive to Metals

Health Hazard

Carcinogen
Mutagenicity
Reproductive Toxicity
Respiratory Sensitizer
Target Organ Toxicity
Aspiration Toxicity

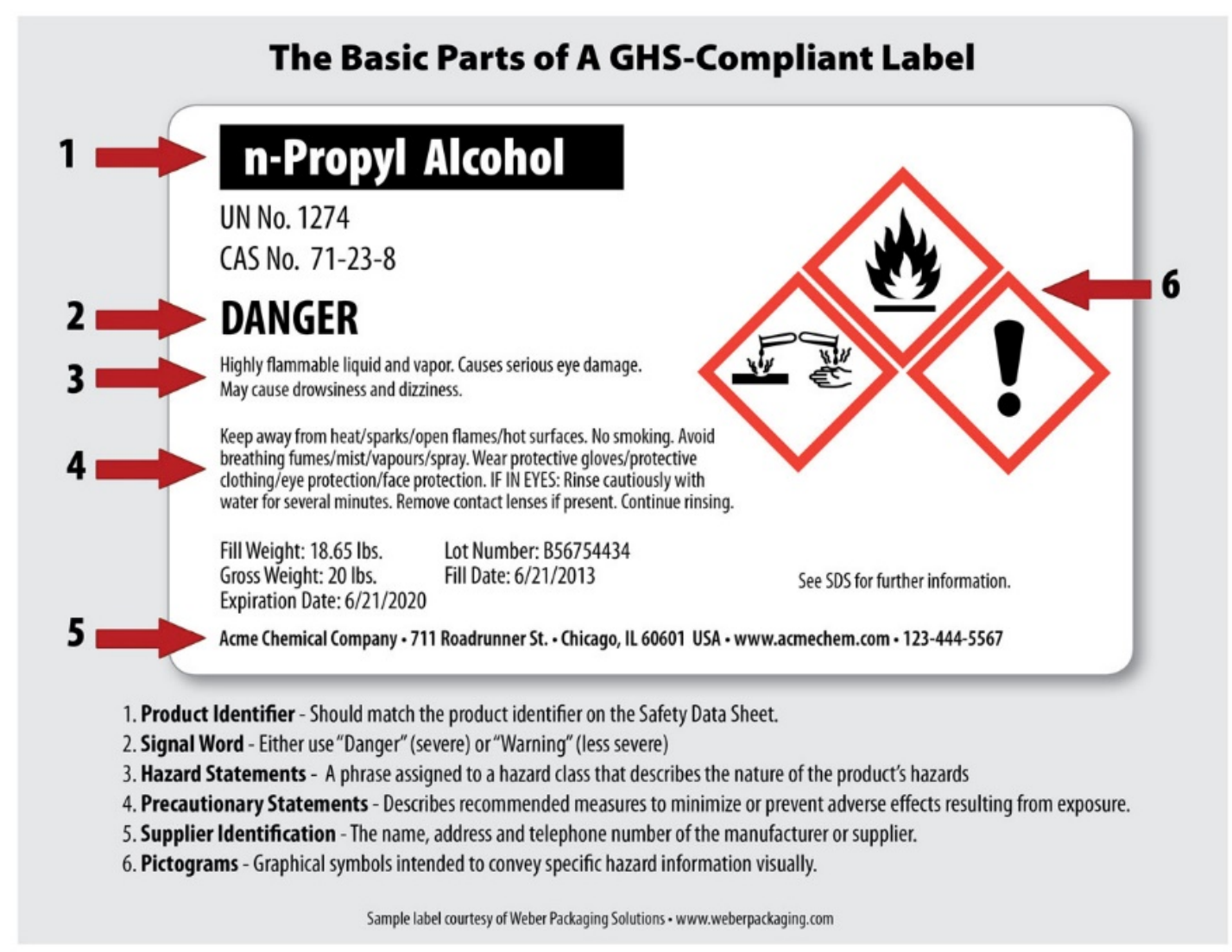
Exclamation Mark

Irritant (skin and eye)
Skin Sensitizer
Acute Toxicity
Narcotic Effects
Respiratory Tract Irritant

Flame

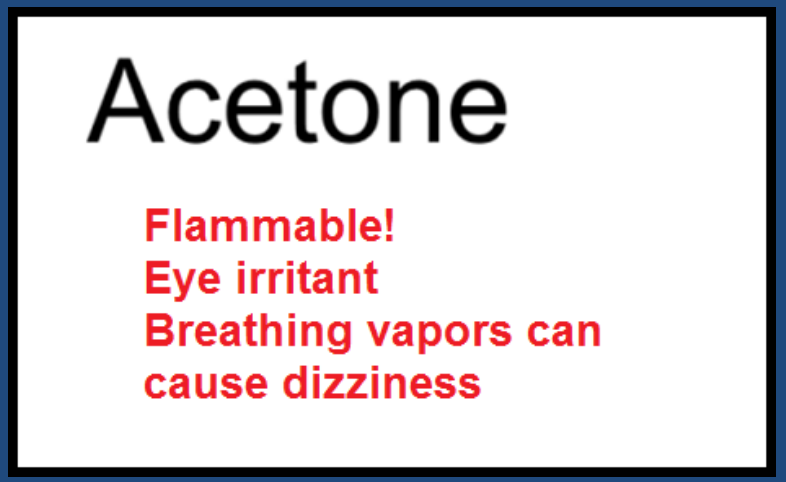
Flammables
Pyrophorics
Self-Heating
Emits Flammable Gas
Self-Reactives
Organic Peroxides

Container Labeling



Workplace Secondary Label Example

- Identifier and pictograms, or
- Identifier and hazard statements, or
- Both



Health Effects of Chemicals

Many tasks or processes may alter a chemical.

Chipping
Grinding
Sawing
Welding

These activities may release chemicals into the air.

MYSTERY JUICE?????

Containers that could be mistaken as a beverage or food should not be used as secondary container.

Ideal Storage Area Set-Up

Acids

NA, LI

Bases

Oxidizers

Room Should Have:

- Eye Wash
- Safety Shower
- Emergency Phone
- Fire Extinguisher

Dry Chemicals

Spill Materials

Metal Salts

Nitrates

Flammables Cabinet

Chemicals Can Enter Your Body In Four Main Ways:

Breathing (Inhalation)

Skin

Swallowing

Injection

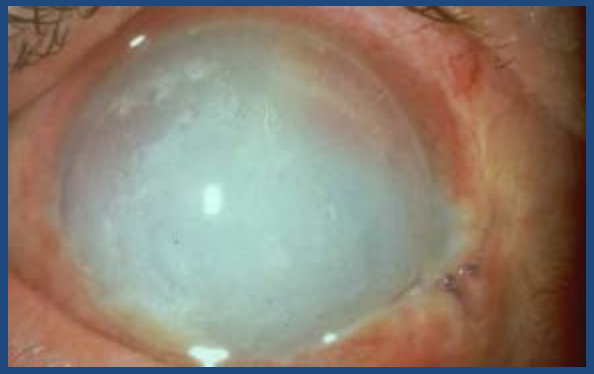
Eyes…..

Your eyes can be seriously injured by chemicals.

Chemicals may splash into your eyes, or you may accidentally touch your eyes when you have chemicals on your hands.

Chemical vapors in the air can also harm your eyes.

If you use chemicals overhead, chemicals can drip into your eyes.



Emergency Eye Wash

Sanitary

Unobstructed Access

Documented Weekly Activation

Protecting Yourself

- Wear proper PPE (personal protective equipment) as recommended on the label and/or SDS when using chemicals
- Always wash your hands thoroughly after using a chemical
- Locate nearest eyewash station or emergency shower before handling chemicals
- Work with your supervisor to properly dispose of hazardous materials
- Know your spill procedures and emergency response plan

Asbestos Exposure

Exposure in general industry:

- **manufacture of asbestos products**
- **automotive brake and clutch repair**
- **Maintenance and custodial work**

Some Terms: “ACM” and “PACM”

Asbestos Containing Material

Any material containing more than 1% asbestos by weight.

Presumed Asbestos Containing Material

Installed prior to 1981 {

- Surfacing materials
- Thermal System Insulation
- Flooring

Must be handled as ACM unless proved otherwise

Many uses of asbestos have been banned under EPA and Consumer Product Safety Commission regulations. However, some materials where asbestos fibers are generally well bound in the materials were not banned.

Previously installed products still pose a hazard to workers. Asbestos fibers can be released during repair work, demolition, and renovation of older buildings and structures containing ACM.

Examples of Uses of Asbestos

Sprayed-on fireproofing material

Sheet vinyl containing asbestos

Vinyl asbestos flooring

These products may be found in homes and buildings constructed before 1981.

Uses of Asbestos

Asbestos insulated pipe

Asbestos insulated boiler

Asbestos has been used for centuries, but greatly increased during and after World War II in ship insulation and the following:

- **Pipe insulation**
- **Surfacing insulating materials**
- **Reinforcement of materials**
- **Fireproofing**
- **Acoustic and decorative plaster**
- **Textiles**

Use has greatly declined since the late 1970's

Asbestos Roofing Material

used from 1920's to 1970's

Asbestos in Joint Compound and Plaster

Some joint compound contained up to 5% asbestos

Joint compound

Plaster with asbestos

See WRD 23.30 for guidance on employee exposure to joint compounds

Custodial/Light Maintenance Work

Housekeeping and building maintenance activities may expose workers to asbestos fibers if ACM/PACM is disturbed.

<u>Activities of concern</u>:

- **sweeping**
- **vacuuming**
- **cleaning**
- **changing lights**

Damaged asbestos pipe insulation

Asbestos debris on floor

- **<u>Materials of concern</u>:**
  - **vinyl asbestos tile**
  - **popcorn ceiling**
  - **exposed piping**
  - **exposed fireproofing**

Custodial/Light Maintenance Work

Use only a HEPA-filtered vacuum to clean up asbestos debris

DO:

Dust with a damp cloth

Wet mop floors

Some Asbestos-Containing Materials*

- Cement Pipes
- Cement Wallboard
- Cement Siding
- Asphalt Floor Tile
- Vinyl Floor Tile
- Vinyl Sheet Flooring
- Flooring Backing
- Construction Mastics (floor tile, carpet, ceiling tile, etc.)
- Acoustical Plaster
- Decorative Plaster
- Textured Paints/Coatings
- Ceiling Tiles and Lay-in Panels
- Spray-Applied Insulation
- Blown-in Insulation
- Fireproofing Materials
- Taping Compounds (thermal)
- Packing Materials (for wall/floor penetrations)
- High Temperature Gaskets
- Laboratory Hoods/Table Tops
- Laboratory Gloves
- Fire Blankets
- Fire Curtains

(This list does not include every product/material that may contain asbestos. It is intended as a general guide to show which types of materials may contain asbestos.)

* Source: EPA

Some Asbestos-Containing Materials

(Continued)

- Elevator Equipment Panels
- Elevator Brake Shoes
- HVAC Duct Insulation
- Boiler Insulation
- Breaching Insulation
- Ductwork Flexible Fabric Connections
- Cooling Towers
- Pipe Insulation (corrugated air-cell, block, etc.)
- Heating and Electrical Ducts
- Electrical Panel Partitions
- Electrical Cloth
- Electric Wiring Insulation
- Chalkboards
- Roofing Shingles
- Roofing Felt
- Base Flashing
- Thermal Paper Products
- Fire Doors
- Caulking/Putties
- Adhesives
- Wallboard
- Joint Compounds
- Vinyl Wall Coverings
- Spackling Compounds

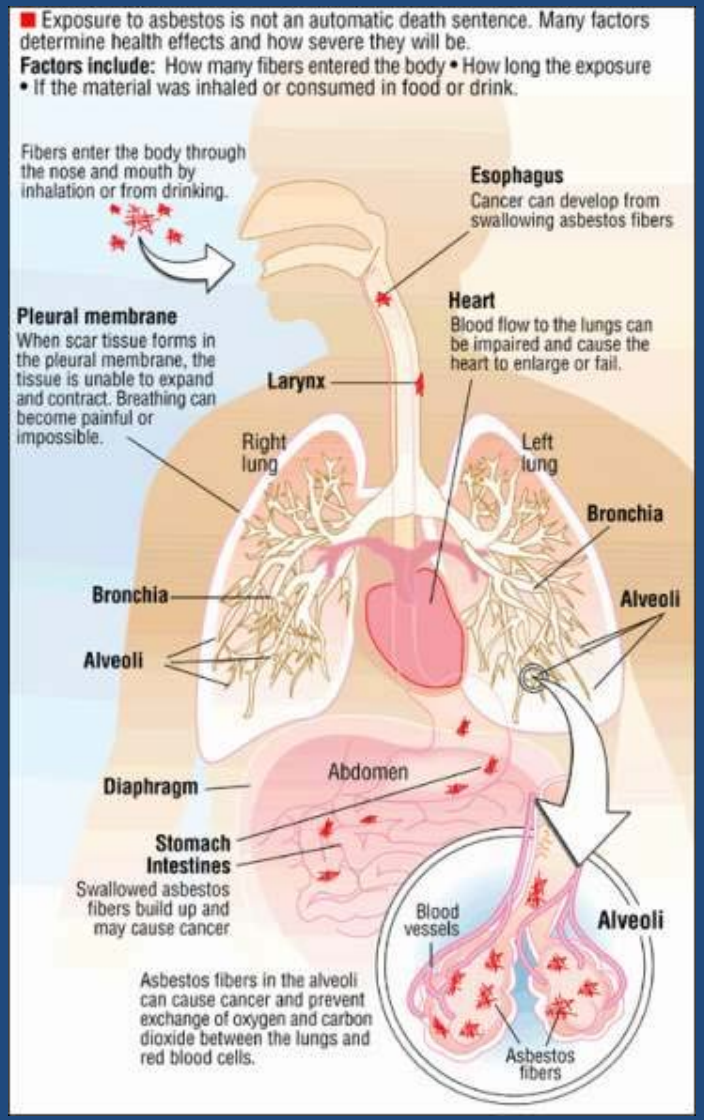
Asbestos-related Diseases

Asbestosis

Mesothelioma

Lung Cancer

Other cancers



- Usually symptoms take 15 to 30 years or more to develop.
- Health effects from asbestos exposure may continue to progress even after exposure is stopped.

"Good Faith" Inspection/Survey

Required for all construction and maintenance in buildings that may contain asbestos:

- **Must be done by an EPA-accredited AHERA building inspector**
- **documented written report**
- **not required if assumed and treated as asbestos**

* Possible fines of $250/day if not done or poorly done
* Both building owner and contractor can be cited!

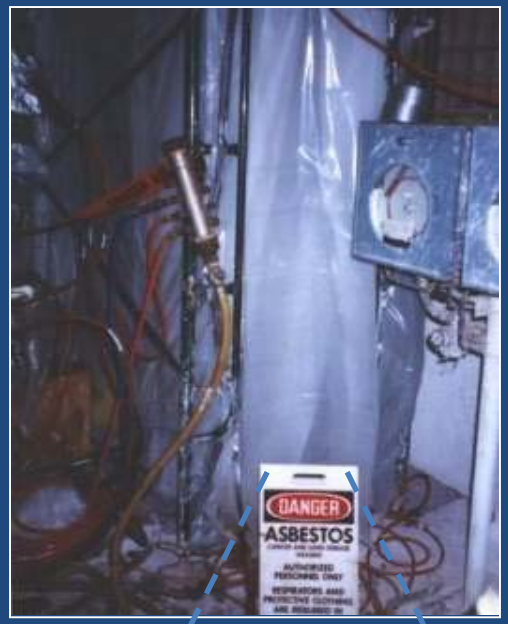
Communication of Hazards

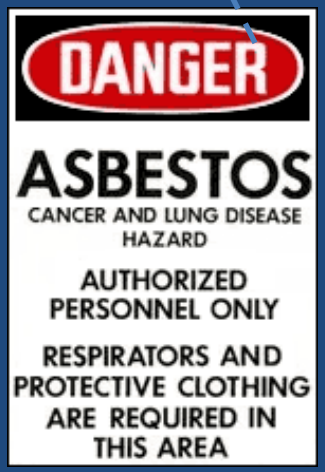
Warning Signs

- for regulated areas
- visible before entering

Warning Labels

- attached to all products and their containers





Entrance to regulated area

Special Chemical Hazards:
Formaldehyde

Applies to occupational exposure to formaldehyde including formaldehyde gas, its solutions (formalin), and materials that release formaldehyde

-Acute Exposure:
eye & respiratory irritation, can be fatal if ingested or inhale too much

-Long-Term Exposure: respiratory irritation, dermatitis, cancer

Formaldehyde is often labeled:

- Formalin
- Methylene oxide
- Paraform
- Formic aldehyde
- Methanal
- Oxomethane
- Oxomethylene
- Timonacic acid
- Thiazolidinecarboxylic acid

Formaldehyde Requirements:

Employers must provide:

-Emergency showers in the immediate work areas where skin contact to solutions of ≥1% of formaldehyde could occur.

-Emergency eye wash in the immediate work area where an eye contact to solutions of ≥0.1% of formaldehyde could occur.

-Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Additional Employer Requirements

Must have a housekeeping program to detect leaks and spills

Training:

- **At the time of initial assignment to a work area with formaldehyde exposure**
- **Whenever there is a new exposure to formaldehyde in the work area**
- **At least every 12 months after initial training**

Health Hazards of Lead

Lead is hazardous to your health if it gets in your body. Here's what it can cause:

- **Headaches, tiredness and insomnia**
- **Loss of appetite & stomach pain**
- **Pain, weakness or twitching in your muscles**
- **Birth defects**
- **Kidney damage**
- **Permanent brain and nerve damage**

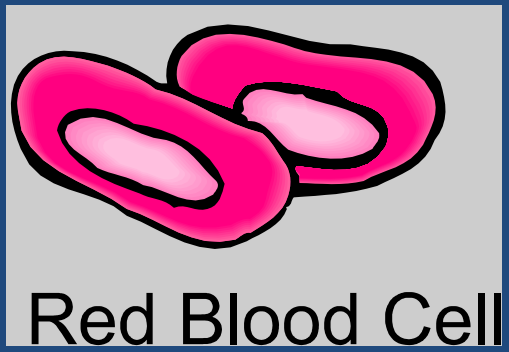
Health Hazards of Lead

Is there a safe amount of lead?

There is no real safe amount of lead, but there are levels that cannot be legally exceeded. This is called the "permissible exposure limit" or PEL.

In the air: no more than 50 micrograms per cubic meter

In your blood: no more than 40 micrograms per deciliter.



Both these limits are in the DOSH regulations on lead.

How Can Lead Get In Your Body?

You can get lead into your body by:

Inhaling lead dust or lead spray paint,

Inhaling lead fumes from welding or burning lead paint,

Swallowing lead dust on your hands from eating, drinking or smoking.

Some Jobs Where You Could be Exposed to Lead

Removing lead-based paint on old buildings or houses,

Grinding or sandblasting lead paint on metal structures,

Cutting or removing lead pipe in old buildings,

Using solder that contains lead.

Engineering Controls

Isolate lead operations within the building or confined areas using ventilation

Local exhaust ventilation

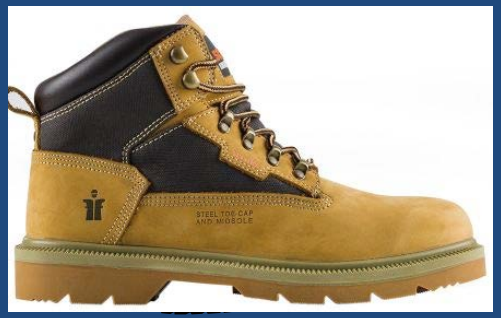
Grinders and sanders with exhaust ventilation attached

OSHA photo

What PPE is needed?

coveralls

work shoes



gloves

respirator

Work Practices to Reduce Lead Exposure

There are several ways you can reduce your lead exposure:

<u>Always</u> wear your respirator in the areas where it is required,

Don’t eat, drink or smoke in the area where there is lead,

When you take a break, wash your hands before eating, drinking or smoking.

Work Practices to Reduce Lead Exposure

Use separate work clothing,

and boots,

Keep your street clothing in a clean place,

Don’t wear your work clothing or boots home,

Launder clothing at work.

Work Practices That Reduce Lead Exposure

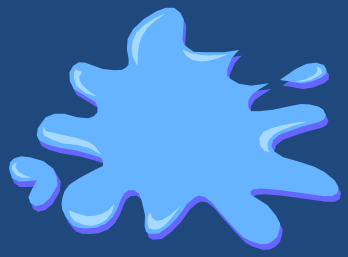
Don’t remove dust by blowing down or shaking out your clothing.

Take a shower or wash your hands & face at the end of the shift when required.

What are some other work practices?

Don’t dry sweep or blow down dust containing lead,

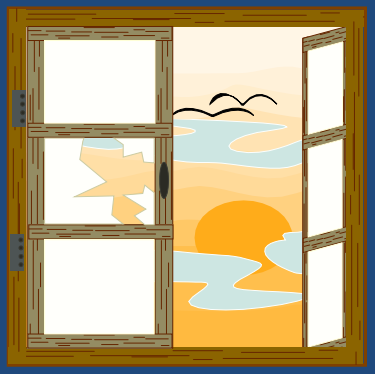
Use a high-efficiency vacuum to clean up lead dust.



Use water when grinding, sanding or cutting objects containing lead,

Other Methods Of Controlling Lead Dust

Natural or exhaust ventilation can reduce lead levels in buildings or confined areas.



or

Exhaust fan

Some grinders and sanders have exhaust ventilation attached.

Silica
it’s more than just dust

What Is Silica?

Silica (quartz) is found naturally in almost all rock, gravel, sand and soil.

It is also found in concrete products, bricks & some stone countertops.

It is sometimes found in sand-blasting (abrasive blasting) grit and is called “silica sand”.

Inhaled Silica Dust Scars The Lungs

A lung disease called "silicosis" is caused by breathing dust containing silica.

The dust causes "fibrosis" or scar tissue in the lungs.

This reduces the lung's ability to extract oxygen from the air.

<u>There is no cure.</u>

Yale Rosen in Creative Commons

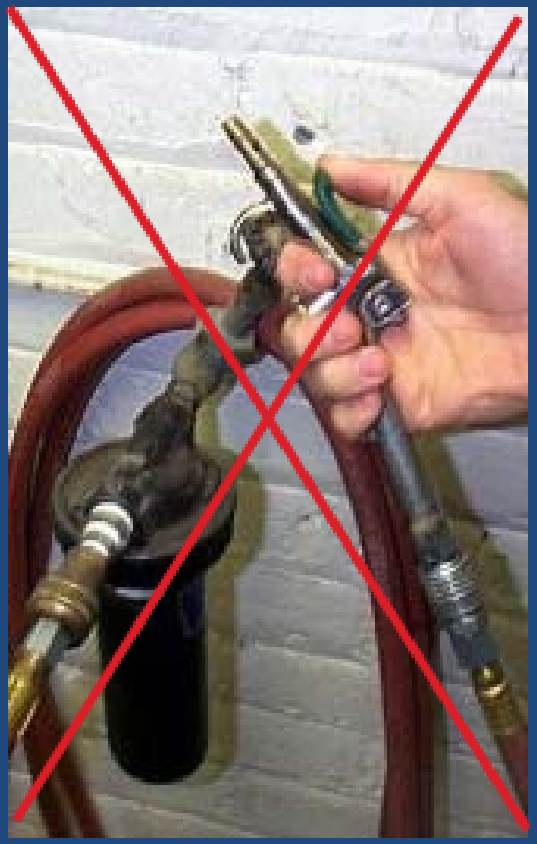
A Tiny Bit Of Silica Dust Can Cause Lung Damage

Lung damage will start if you inhale the amount of dust shown next to the penny in 8 hours

Don’t Dry Sweep Or Use Compressed Air On Concrete

Elcosh photo

These activities create too much dust



OSHA photo

Biological Hazards

- Blood and body fluids
- Pathogens
  - Viruses
  - Bacteria
  - Fungi
  - Parasites
- Rodents & rodent droppings
- Insects

Bloodborne Pathogens

Universal Precautions: treat all human blood and body fluids as if infected with BBP.

Bacterial infections	Viral infections
Tuberculosis	Gastrointestinal infections
Streptococcal infections	Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease ("mad cow" disease)
Gastrointestinal infections	Hepatitis B
Meningitis and septicemia produced by meningococcus	Hepatitis C
	HIV infection
	Hemorrhagic fever

Bloodborne Pathogens Standard

- Develop a written exposure plan
  - Have a plan to respond to exposure incidents
  - Review plan annually
  - Audit safe sharps use
- Provide training
  - Initially
  - Annually
- Provide hepatitis B vaccination
- Control employee exposure
- Provide PPE
- Respond to exposure incidents
- Keep medical records

Written Exposure Control Plan:

- Exposure determination
  - What tasks have exposure
- Exposure controls
  - Safe sharps, PPE
- Training and Hazard Communication
  - Initial
  - Annual
- Hepatitis B Vaccine
  - No Cost
  - Declination
- Post exposure evaluation & follow-up
- Recordkeeping

Hepatitis B Vaccine For Exposed Workers

- Must be provided at no cost to employee
- Three shots at 0, 1, & 6 months
- Effective for 95% of adults
  - Also protects after exposure

- Post-exposure treatment (if not vaccinated)
  - Immune globulin test
  - Begin vaccination series
- If employees decline vaccination, they must sign a "Declination Form"
  - Make vaccine available at later date if desired

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Wear Gloves when:

- you have hand contact with blood, OPIM, mucous membranes or non-intact skin

- you draw blood, insert an IV or do other vascular access procedures,

- you handle or touch items or surfaces contaminated with blood or OPIM.

-Remove gloves or other protective clothing before leaving work area.

-Wash hands immediately after gloves are removed or soon as possible if blood or OPIM got on the gloves.

PPE

Splashes to the skin

- Lab coat, Gown, Apron, Scrubs

-Surgical cap or hood

-Shoe cover or boot

Eyes/Face

-Wear either a full face shield or combination of eye protection and mask if splashes, sprays or spatters of blood or OPIM to the face could occur.

-Eyewash within 10 seconds/ 50 ft unobstructed travel

Respirators

Last resort to protect employees.

Requirements:

- **Respirator Program Administrator**
- **Fit-testing of respirators to each user**
- **Written procedures and records**
- **Proper respirator selection (based on air monitoring)**
- **Medical evaluation of respirator users**
- **Respirator maintenance, repair & storage**
- **Cartridge change out frequencies**
- **Assured air quality for supplied-air respirators**
- **Employee training**

Employees Using Respirators Must Be Trained

Training is required by DOSH for anyone who wears a respirator.

If you don’t know how to use a respirator properly, you may think your respirator is providing protection when it is not.

If you have to use a respirator, you will need a medical evaluation also.

Worksafe BC photo

Tight Fitting Respirators

These type of respirators must fit properly to prevent leaks around the edges.

Fit-testing must be done before first wearing a respirator.

Most beards will cause leaks when wearing a respirator.

Respirators Must Fit Properly

You must have a respirators with cartridges fit-test before you can use them.

You can’t have a beard when you wear a tight-fitting respirator.

Your employer will train you on how to use your respirator.

Respirators

Must be used if silica dust can’t be controlled with water or ventilation

Air-purifying respirators

Full-face respirator

Types of Respirators for Lead

In some jobs involving lead exposure, you may need a respirator.

The type of respirator worn depends on the amount of lead in the air.

We will provide you with the proper respirator and provide medical evaluations, fit-testing, and additional training

Good Ventilation Is A Must

Resources used for this overview:

WISHA Core Safety Rules (WAC 296-800)

(Basic safety and health rules needed by most employers in Washington State)

https://www.lni.wa.gov/safety/rules/chapter/800/default.asp

Additional Safety Rules

(Fall protection, ladders, machine safety, lockout/tagout, electrical, hearing conservation, etc.)

https://www.lni.wa.gov/Safety/Rules/Find/RuleName/default.asp

Look for more in-depth modules on many of the topics covered in this module at :

https://www.lni.wa.gov/safety/trainingprevention/online/default.asp

Workplace Safety and Health

https://www.lni.wa.gov/safety/

Additional Resources

MSDS Search

http://www.msdssearch.com/msdssearch.htm

Sustainable Marketplace: Greener Products and Services

https://www.epa.gov/greenproducts

WISHA has many workplace health and safety regulations, which are called standards. For example, there are standards that require employers to:

- **Provide necessary PPE, safety equipment, and training at no cost.**
- **Limit workers' exposure to chemicals, noise, and other hazards.**

DOSH Consultation Services

Safety & health program review and worksite evaluation

- By employer invitation only
- No Fee
- Confidential
- No citations or penalties
- Letter explains findings
- Follow-up all serious hazards

For assistance, you can call one of our consultants. Click below for local L & I office locations:

https://www.lni.wa.gov/Safety/Consultation/default.asp

Thank you for taking the time to learn about safety and health and how to prevent injuries and illnesses.