

Safety Lines

Avoiding the dangers of summer heat, humidity

Heat-related illnesses can be deadly. Thousands become sick every year and many die due to preventable heat-related illnesses. With summer temperatures rising, now is the best time to prepare for working outdoors in excessive heat by following a few simple steps.

Know the signs and take action

It's important to know the signs of heat-related illness; acting quickly can prevent more serious medical conditions and may even save lives.

- **Heat stroke** is the most serious heat-related illness and requires immediate medical attention. Symptoms include: confusion, fainting, seizures, very high body temperature, and skin that's hot and dry or profusely sweating. Call 911 if a coworker shows signs of heat stroke.
- **Heat exhaustion** is also a serious illness. Symptoms include: headache, nausea, dizziness, weakness, thirst and heavy sweating.
- **Heat fatigue and heat rash** are less serious, but are still signs of too much heat exposure.



If you or a coworker has symptoms of heat-related illness, tell your supervisor right away. If you can, move the person to a shaded area, loosen their clothing, give them water (a little at a time) and cool them down with ice packs or cool water.

Prevent heat illness

It's important to take steps to prevent heat illnesses from occurring. Think: Water. Rest. Shade.

- Drink water every 15 minutes, even if you are not thirsty.
- Rest in the shade to cool down.
- Wear a hat and light-colored clothing.
- Learn the signs of heat illness and what to do in an emergency.
- Keep an eye on fellow workers.
- Acclimate during your first days of work in the heat; be sure to get used to the heat and allow yourself to build up a tolerance. Not being used to the heat is a big problem. Many of the people who have died from heat stress were either new to working in the heat or were returning from a break.

Resources

Minnesota OSHA Compliance recently revised its *Heat stress* booklet to include more information about health effects and about the heat index. It's online at www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/HeatStress.asp.

Avoiding the dangers, continues ...

Avoiding the dangers, continued ...

If you have questions about heat stress or any other workplace safety or health situation, call Minnesota OSHA Compliance – it’s confidential – at (651) 284-5050. To learn more about your rights and about staying safe and healthy in the workplace, visit www.dli.mn.gov/MnOsha.asp.

Federal OSHA is in its fifth year of supporting a heat-illness prevention campaign with online resources available in English and Spanish, including a phone app to calculate the heat index and provide recommendations based on your risk level. The phone app is available for Apple and Android phones. Access the resources at www.osha.gov/SLTC/heatstress.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) offers six fact sheets that, although promoted for mining employees, are applicable to most hot work environments. The fact sheets deal with: working in hot environments; acclimatization; first aid; hydration; risk factors; and work/rest schedules. The six fact sheets are available online from NIOSH at www.cdc.gov/niosh/mining/works/cover-sheet1943.html.

NIOSH also released its revised *Criteria for a recommended standard: Occupational exposure to heat and hot environments* in February 2016. The book is an in-depth analysis of heat-stress factors, including heat balance and heat exchange, biologic effects of heat, the different methods of measuring heat stress, control of heat stress, basis for a standard and further research needs. The book can be accessed at www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2016-106; a limited number of paper copies are available through the CDC-INFO On Demand publications page at www.cdc.gov/pubs/CDCInfoOnDemand.aspx.

PREVENT HEAT-RELATED ILLNESS

Wearing PPE increases your risk for heat-related illnesses.

- ✓ TAKE TIME TO ACCLIMATIZE.**
Work shorter shifts until your body has adjusted to the heat.
- ✓ STAY WELL HYDRATED.**
Drink often, before you get thirsty.
- ✓ WATCH FOR SIGNS OF HEAT-RELATED ILLNESSES.**
Designate a buddy and ask how they feel periodically.
- ✓ TAKE TIME TO REST AND COOL DOWN.**
Sit somewhere cool, rest, and rehydrate frequently.

For more information visit the NIOSH Heat Stress topic page: <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/heatstress/>
DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 2016-151

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Same department. New look.

The Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry is launching a new logo on our website, social media accounts and email lists through July 2017.

The new logo is part of a statewide branding effort of all Minnesota state agencies, boards and commissions to strengthen our shared identity as the state of Minnesota.



While many of our items will include the new logo and branding by July, other printed items and forms will be updated when it is time for reordering or replacing.

The change to a unified state of Minnesota brand will make it easier for residents, visitors and business partners to identify the many services state agencies provide across the state. It is the state's goal that this new brand be seen as the mark of high-quality work, done on behalf of all Minnesotans.

Read more about the statewide branding initiative at mn.gov/portal/brand.

Sarna receives Minnesota OSHA safety, health excellence award



Bob Sarna expresses his thanks after receiving the Arthur E. McCauley Jr. Award during the Governor's Safety Awards Program, May 18. Department of Labor and Industry Commissioner Ken Peterson looks on after presenting Sarna with the award.

Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) Compliance Supervisor Bob Sarna received the 2017 Arthur E. McCauley Jr. Award during the Governor's Safety Awards program, part of the Minnesota Safety Council's annual safety and health conference, on May 18.

"Bob exhibits a commitment to safety and a realistic approach with employers," said Department of Labor and Industry Commissioner Ken Peterson. "He has always been generous with his time and has helped many a new OSHA employee learn his job."

Sarna has been the supervisor of the MNOSHA Compliance principal safety investigator and industrial hygienist employees who conduct informal conferences with employers that have been cited for violations of MNOSHA safety standards and laws. The staff members also review case files created by MNOSHA Compliance inspectors and serve as mentors to less-senior staff members. Sarna started with MNOSHA Compliance in 1974 and worked as an inspector for many years.

The Arthur E. McCauley Jr. Award is presented annually by MNOSHA Compliance, in consultation with the Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Council (OSHAC), to honor a safety professional who is an example of safety excellence and is an individual who possesses high ideals and strong personal character. Winners have gone beyond the ordinary call of duty and made efforts to improve the quality of safety and health in Minnesota's workplaces. They demonstrate innovation in implementing safety programs and effectively handle complex safety and health concerns. The award is named for Arthur E. McCauley Jr., a former Minnesota Safety Council manager and OSHAC member, who is recognized for his dedication and tireless efforts to improve the safety and health of Minnesota's workplaces.

Animated video explains injury, illness survey; data release set

By Brian Zaidman, Research Analyst

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has a new brief animated video explaining the purpose of the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) data collection. The video is available on YouTube at www.youtube.com/watch?v=UW3Bo56HBBg.

BLS announced that the statistical estimates produced from the SOII collection of 2016 injury and illness records will be made available Nov. 9 this year. The release will include the estimated injury and illness rates and case counts for industries and the estimates for worker and injury characteristics for cases with one or more days away from work. Data collection for the 2016 SOII was completed July 12.

Staying safe near downed power lines, electrical equipment

By Diane Amell, Training Officer

Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) Compliance has investigated four accidents involving serious injuries to electrical line workers during the current federal-fiscal-year, which began Oct. 1. Three of these occurred when the workers were trying to put downed power lines back into service. During summer storm season, MNOSHA reminds everyone to be careful around downed power lines and to be aware of changes in the weather that indicate a storm is on its way.

Federal OSHA advises the following cautions.

- Always assume all power lines and electrical equipment are energized. Circuits do not always disconnect when a line goes down. Even if the downed line is not sparking or humming, it could still be energized. Low-hanging wires may also be energized.
- A fallen power line can energize other nearby objects, including fences, water pipes, bushes and trees, telephone and cable TV lines, and even manhole covers and rebar embedded in pavement.
- When electrical equipment is energized by another energy source, such as a generator or other electrical equipment, backfeed can occur. Always use proper lockout/tagout methods to guard against it.
- Electricity can spread out in a circular pattern from the point of contact. Large differences in voltages can occur from the center.
- Never drive over downed power lines. Even if they are not live, your vehicle could become entangled.
- If contact is made with an energized line while you are in a vehicle, remain calm, stay inside your car and call for help.
- If you must exit your car due to fire, jump completely clear from your car and do not touch the vehicle and the ground at the same time. Land with both feet together and shuffle away in small steps to minimize the path of the electrical current. Do not lose your balance.



Be safe this summer, always giving electrical lines a healthy respect.

Excavation Safety Stand-down participants raise awareness of dangers

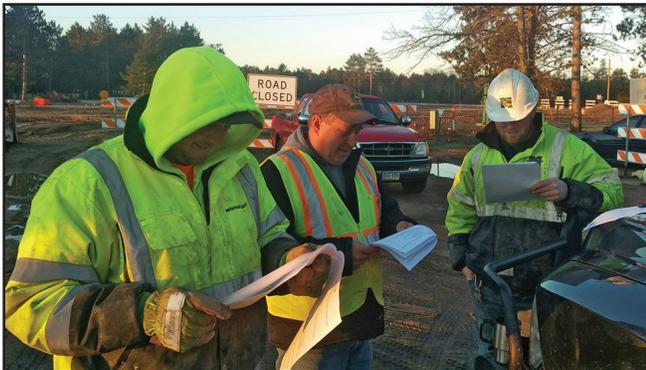
Excavation employers and employees participated in Minnesota OSHA Compliance's first Excavation Safety Stand-down, April 17 through 21, helping raise awareness about preventing excavation accidents. During the one-week campaign, employers and workers were asked to pause their workday to talk about excavation safety and discuss ways to protect workers from hazards during excavation projects.



A-1 Excavating



Geislinger and Sons, Inc.



Mathiowetz Construction, first crew



Mathiowetz Construction, second crew



NAC Mechanical and Electrical Services



Wieser Brothers General Contractor, Inc.



J.E. Dunn Construction



Kuechle Underground, Inc.



Quam Construction; City of Hector, Minnesota; and Moore Engineering

The stand-down was part of Minnesota OSHA’s ongoing emphasis on excavation and trench safety to provide employers with lifesaving information and educational materials about how to plan ahead to prevent accidents and protect workers.

Certificate of participation

After each stand-down event, the employer submitted a photo of the event and the number of participating employees to the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry (DLI) and received a personalized certificate of participation from Minnesota OSHA, signed by DLI Commissioner Ken Peterson.

Participants not pictured

Excavation Safety Stand-down 2017 participants that are not pictured here include: Washington County Public Works Department; and KA Witt Construction.

More information

Visit www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/Excavation.asp for complete information about Excavation Safety Stand-down Week and excavation safety information from Minnesota OSHA and federal OSHA.

MNOSHA standards update: federal standard adoptions

By Shelly Techar, MNOSHA Management Analyst

Crystalline silica

Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) adopted the federal final rule for crystalline silica on Sept. 26, 2016. Following federal OSHA's April 2017 decision to delay enforcement, MNOSHA also decided to delay the enforcement of the crystalline silica standard (1926.1153) in construction. Enforcement of this standard was to begin June 23, 2017, but will now begin Sept. 23, 2017. MNOSHA will continue to provide guidance to employers to ensure they are successful in implementing the requirements of the standard. MNOSHA expects employers in the construction industry to continue to take steps either to come into compliance with the new permissible exposure limit or to implement specific dust controls for certain operations as provided in Table 1 of the standard. Construction employers should also continue to prepare to implement the standard's other requirements, including exposure assessment, medical surveillance and employee training.



Walking/working surfaces and fall protection

Federal OSHA's final rule related to Walking/working Surfaces and Personal Protective Equipment (fall protection systems) in General Industry, published in the *Federal Register* Nov. 18, 2016, became effective Jan. 17, 2017, for employers under federal jurisdiction. MNOSHA published a proposal to adopt this regulation by reference in the *State Register*, with a 30-day comment period closing June 21, 2017. At this time, MNOSHA enforces the standards that were in effect prior to Jan. 17, 2017.

For more information about these and other federal standards, see the federal regulation update on MNOSHA's website at www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/PDF/federal_reg_update0517.pdf.

New guide offers recommendations for safe-patient-handling committees

Recommendations for successful safe-patient-handling committees offers best practices and suggested activities for safe-patient-handling (SPH) committees in the skilled nursing environment.

The guide is laid out as a 36-month calendar of activities that committees can perform to help their facility address SPH challenges and sustain an active and informed presence.

The guide is online at www.dli.mn.gov/Wsc/Sph.asp.

The guide was developed by the Skilled Nursing Safe-patient-handling Committee that meets quarterly at the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry. If you are interested in participating with the committee, contact Breca Tschida at breca.tschida@state.mn.us or (651) 284-5343.



Minnesota's newest **MNSHARP** worksites

The Department of Labor and Industry recently recognized two Minnesota Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (MNSHARP) worksites: Glenn Metalcraft, Inc., Princeton; and Lou-Rich, Albert Lea.

MNSHARP is a Minnesota Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MNOSHA) program that recognizes companies where managers and employees work together to develop safety and health programs that go beyond basic compliance with all applicable OSHA standards and result in immediate and long-term prevention of job-related injuries and illnesses.



Glenn Metalcraft, Inc. – Princeton



Lou-Rich – Albert Lea

Get complete information about MNSHARP at www.dli.mn.gov/Wsc/Mnsharp.asp.

DLI experts available for speaking engagements

Department of Labor and Industry (DLI) staff members regularly speak to community, industry and school groups about issues that affect employees, employers and other DLI stakeholders. As part of its outreach efforts to stakeholders, DLI's speakers bureau can provide interested parties with a knowledgeable speaker in an array of topics.

- Apprenticeship programs and opportunities
- Construction codes and licensing
- Occupational safety, health topics or consultation assistance
- OSHA recordkeeping
- Wage and hour requirements
- Workers' compensation coverage, reporting and claims issues
- Workers' compensation dispute resolution
- Workers' compensation ombudsman services



For more details or to request a speaker, visit www.dli.mn.gov/Speakers.asp.

National Safety Stand-down: *FOCUSED ON FALL PREVENTION IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY*



Ames Construction, Inc.; and Lunda Construction Company

Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) partnered with key national safety and health groups, and leading employers and employer organizations, for the voluntary “National Safety Stand-down to Prevent Falls in Construction,” May 8 through 12, to encourages employers to talk directly to their employees about fall hazards and to reinforce the importance of fall prevention.



J.E. Dunn Construction

Participating construction companies stopped work for a safety stand-down meeting about a related safety topic – such as ladder safety, scaffold safety or fall-protection equipment – to provide information about hazards, protective methods and the company’s safety practices, policies, goals and expectations.

Find further information about preventing falls in construction at www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/Falls.asp.



M.A. Mortenson Company



The Opus Group

More detail about injury, illness characteristic estimates now available

By Brian Zaidman, Research and Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has provided its state agency partners (including Minnesota) with a new, enhanced table-creation tool for the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) that provides the ability to look at sets of characteristics for subgroups within a specific industry or to look at subgroups within any characteristic.

For example, it is now possible to ask the Department of Labor and Industry (DLI) for information about characteristics of the estimated number of cases with one or more days from work for:

- workers with three months or fewer job tenure within the residential construction industry;
- workers with falls on the same level working in department stores; and
- female workers struck by falling objects.

The new tables provide publishable estimates for both the number of cases for each characteristic and the median number of days away from work for each characteristic. Publishability restrictions set by the SOII apply to these tables, so estimates involving groups with very few cases will not produce many publishable results. (Those interested in smaller groups can request tables based on workers' compensation indemnity claims.)

As an enhanced example of the new statistics available, Figure 1 compares the estimated 2015 cases with one or more days away from work for private-ownership nursing homes (NAICS 623110) with estimates for nursing aides within that industry. The table shows that an estimated 460 of the 690 injured workers in privately owned nursing homes were nursing aides. Almost half the injured nursing aides were age 34 or younger, while the estimates for all injured nursing home

SOII sauce continues ...

Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work (1) by selected worker and case characteristics and industry, Minnesota, private industry, 2015

Characteristic	Nursing care facilities	Nursing aides only	
	Estimated cases	Estimated cases	Median days away from work
Total:	690	460	3
Age:			
16 to 19	40	30	3
20 to 24	90	70	3
25 to 34	150	120	3
35 to 44	120	70	3
45 to 54	140	80	6
55 to 64	100	50	6
65 and older	20	--	--
Length of service with employer:			
Less than three months	90	60	5
Three months to 11 months	190	130	3
One year to five years	210	140	4
More than five years	190	120	3
Event or exposure (3):			
Violence and other injuries by persons or animal	50	40	2
Falls, slips, trips	140	60	3
Overexertion and bodily reaction	400	300	4
Overexertion in lifting or lowering	200	160	4
Nature of injury illness (3):			
Fractures	40	20	22
Sprains, strains, tears	290	220	3
Bruises contusions	30	20	1
Soreness pain	230	150	4
Part of body affected (3):			
Trunk	280	220	4
Back	260	210	4
Upper extremities	170	100	4
Shoulder	70	50	6
Lower extremities	80	50	3
Multiple	100	60	3
Source of injury illness (3):			
Person injured or ill worker	70	40	3
Worker motion or position	70	30	3
Person other than injured or ill workers	360	300	4
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces	110	40	4
All other	90	60	2

Footnotes

- (1) Days away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
 - (2) Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.
 - (3) Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System 2.01. Only selected categories are displayed.
- Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that does not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request -- email iifstaff@bls.gov or call (202) 691-6170. For additional information about methodology and coding structures see the BLS Handbook of Methods chapter 9 at <http://www.bls.gov/handbook/>
- Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, June 12, 2017

SOII sauce continued ...

workers show a much wider distribution among the age groups. The new table tool also shows that injured nursing aides age 45 and older had a median of six days away from work, compared with three days for younger workers.

Nursing aides accounted for almost all of the injuries due to violence, but for less than half the injuries due to falls, slips and trips. Nursing aides' injuries accounted for most of the cases due to contact with another person (usually the resident) and these injuries resulted in a median of four days away from work, one day longer than the overall median for nursing aides (and for nursing home workers as a whole).

Requests for SOII estimates at this more detailed level can be emailed to the DLI Research and Statistics unit at dli.research@state.mn.us.

Current, past MNOSHA fatality investigations, serious-injury investigations summaries available online

Each month, Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) Compliance publishes current, updated summaries of its fatality investigations and serious-injury investigations.

For the federal-fiscal-year that began Oct. 1, 2016, MNOSHA Compliance has investigated 11 workplace fatalities and 69 serious injuries through June 30.

The information provided about each investigation is:

- the inspection number, date of incident and worksite city;
- the type of business and number of employees;
- a description of the event; and
- the outcome of the MNOSHA Compliance investigation.

The summaries, plus other helpful workplace safety and health information from Minnesota OSHA, are available online at www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/Information.asp.



OSHA answers

frequently asked questions

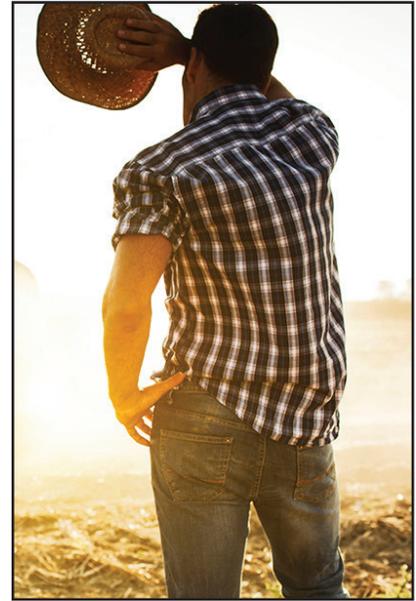
As part of its continual effort to improve customer service and provide needed information to employers and employees, Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) Compliance answers the most frequently asked questions from the previous quarter.

Q. There is no air conditioning where I work. Can I wear shorts?

A. Whether you can wear shorts at work depends on your workplace. If you work in places where your legs could be exposed to splashed or spilled corrosives or other chemicals, such as near open surface tanks or in a laboratory setting, your employer may require you to wear long pants to protect you from such hazards. The same is true if you could come in contact with a heat source that can cause thermal burns.

Workers with potential exposure to an electric arc blast must wear pants made of cotton or wool. Construction workers who have *direct* exposure to hot asphalt or wet cement should wear long pants to protect their legs. Outdoor workers with exposure to poisonous plants, such as poison ivy, or stinging or biting insects should consider wearing long pants to prevent exposure.

However, an employer can require its employees to wear long pants as part of a work uniform or under a dress code, even if no hazard exists.



Q. What injuries are recordable on the 300 log?

A. Under 29 CFR Part 1904, an employer must record each new fatality, injury and illness that is work-related and results in:

- death;
- days away from work;
- work restrictions;
- transfer to another job;
- medical treatment beyond first aid (see 1904.7(b)(5) for the definitions of medical treatment and first aid);
- loss of consciousness;
- a needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material;
- an exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material that results in a bloodborne illness;
- medical removal from a job under an OSHA standard;

- a work-related standard threshold shift (STS) in hearing in one or both ears;
- a tuberculosis (TB) infection after an employee was occupationally exposed to someone with a known case of active TB; or
- any other significant injury and illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional.

More information about recordkeeping and recordable injuries is available at www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/Recordkeeping.asp.

Q. Can 16-year-olds work in nursing homes?

A. Sixteen-year-olds can work in nursing homes, but they are limited in the jobs they can do. For a listing of the prohibited types of work that minors can perform, visit the Department of Labor and Industry's (DLI's) website at www.dli.mn.gov/LS/ProhibWork.asp or email the DLI Labor Standards unit at dli.laborstandards@state.mn.us.

Q. My 17-year-old daughter just got a part-time job as an aide in a nursing home. She told me they sometimes use hoists to lift or move the residents. I'm concerned about her getting hurt while handling patients. Are there any restrictions on her for moving patients?

A. It is against federal regulation for anyone younger than 18 to operate *any* kind of power-driven hoist or lift, including those used to elevate or transport patients.

According to the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), many workers younger than 18 do not have the physical strength to "independently manipulate patients/residents when placing slings under them, and safely push, pull or rotate a portable hoist on wheels when loaded with a patient/resident." However, teens who are 16 and 17 can assist a trained adult worker using a patient/resident lift as long as the teen:

- has completed 75 hours of nurses aide training;
- is not operating the lift devices by himself or herself, but is assisting as part of a team headed up by a trained adult;
- is not injured while operating or assisting in the operation of the device; and
- is provided with written information about the tasks they are and are not to perform as part of a patient-handling team.

Teen workers should not try to manually lift patients because that would put them at risk for back injuries. Workers younger than 16 are prohibited from lifting, carrying or caring for patients in hospitals or nursing homes.

For a list of the tasks 16- and 17-year-olds can perform as part of a team conducting patient/resident lifts, see the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division Field Assistance Bulletin No. 2011-3 at www.dol.gov/whd/FieldBulletins/fab2011_3.htm. For more information about child labor laws, contact the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry's Labor Standards unit at dli.laborstandards@state.mn.us or (651) 284-5070.

Do you have a question for Minnesota OSHA? To get an answer, call (651) 284-5050 or send an email message to osha.compliance@state.mn.us. Your question may be featured here.

Notes from the undercount, part 11: **Making adjustments to help correct the undercount issue**

By Brian Zaidman, Research and Statistics

Notes from the undercount is a series presenting results and ideas from the Department of Labor and Industry's efforts to understand and reduce the undercount of cases in the annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. Minnesota's report about its undercount research, part of a broader U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics research program, is available online at www.bls.gov/iif/mn_interviews.pdf.

As detailed in this series of articles and on the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) undercount research web page (www.bls.gov/iif/undercount.htm), BLS is aware of a persistent undercount in the estimated number of occupational injuries and illnesses in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), which leads to lower estimated rates of injuries and illnesses.

The underestimate is due to many factors, including lack of OSHA log recordkeeper training and incentives for some employers and employees to under-report their injuries and illnesses. The reduced incidence rates feed back into the system, putting pressure on employers to further under-report.

One method BLS is pursuing to help it understand and, thus, reduce the undercount is to directly survey workers. A household survey of occupational injuries and illnesses (HSOII) would supplement the SOII, which is collected from employers, and would enable BLS to quantify the undercount and understand where under-reporting occurs. Creating a useful survey of workers depends on collecting the data from a nationally representative sample of workers.

BLS is working with Norc, a nationally recognized social science research and public policy organization based at the University of Chicago, to develop a methodology for implementing the HSOII. A few of Norc's reports about the project are available on the undercount research page. The reports examine how the HSOII would be conducted, most likely as a supplement to existing national household surveys such as the Current Population Survey and the American Community Survey. Work on this project is continuing.

While implementation of a household survey is still years away, the best course of action is for employers to ensure their OSHA log recordkeepers are properly trained to understand what injuries and illnesses are recordable and to encourage employees to report their workplace injuries and illnesses so that proper action can be taken to improve workplace safety. Whether the undercount is corrected or not, worker safety is the ultimate goal.

MNOSHA Compliance signs safety, health partnerships



Lyon Contracting, Inc. – Remington Cove Apartments Phase II, Apple Valley



Mathiowetz Construction Company – TH60 Road Construction, Bingham Lake

Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) Compliance recently signed four Level 3 Cooperative Compliance Partnerships for three construction projects. Level 3 is the peak level of MNOSHA Compliance partnerships, with applicants striving to be an industry leader with very comprehensive safety and health programs.

The partnerships with **Mathiowetz Construction Company, M.G. McGrath Architectural Glass and Glazing, and M.G. McGrath Architectural Surfaces** are under the Construction Health and Safety Excellence (CHASE) Minnesota partnership between MNOSHA Compliance and Associated General Contractors (AGC) of Minnesota members. CHASE Minnesota partnerships recognize those contractors where managers and employees work together to develop safety and health management systems that go beyond basic compliance with all applicable OSHA standards and result in immediate and long-term prevention of job-related injuries and illnesses. To qualify for Level 3, participants must have reached Level 2 and remained there for at least one year.



M.G. McGrath Architectural Glass and Glazing; and M.G. McGrath Architectural Surfaces – Tria Orthopaedic Center, Woodbury

The partnership with **Lyon Contracting, Inc.** is under the partnership between MNOSHA Compliance and the Minnesota Chapter of Associated Builders and Contractors (MN ABC) members. The partnerships recognize those contractors where managers and employees work together to develop safety and health management systems that go beyond basic compliance with all applicable OSHA standards and result in immediate and long-term prevention of job-related injuries and illnesses. To qualify for Level 3, participants must have reached Level 2 and remained there for at least one year.

Learn more about MNOSHA's partnerships at www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/Partnerships.asp.

Minnesota OSHA's calendar of events

September 2017

- Sept. 8** *Occupational Safety and Health Review Board*
www.dli.mn.gov/Oshrb.asp
- Sept. 19** *Construction Seminar*
www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/ConstructionSeminars.asp

October 2017

- Oct. 18** *LogSafe Training – Mountain Iron*
www.dli.mn.gov/WSC/Logging.asp
- Oct. 24** *LogSafe Training – Wabasha*
www.dli.mn.gov/WSC/Logging.asp
- Oct. 26** *LogSafe Training – Bemidji*
www.dli.mn.gov/WSC/Logging.asp

November 2017

- Nov. 1** *LogSafe Training – Chisholm*
www.dli.mn.gov/WSC/Logging.asp
- Nov. 2** *LogSafe Training – Cloquet*
www.dli.mn.gov/WSC/Logging.asp
- Nov. 3** *Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Council*
www.dli.mn.gov/Oshac.asp
- Nov. 8** *LogSafe Training – International Falls*
www.dli.mn.gov/WSC/Logging.asp
- Nov. 21** *Construction Seminar*
www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/ConstructionSeminars.asp

2017/2018 Construction Seminar dates announced

Minnesota OSHA Compliance's free Construction Seminars feature a presentation about a specific construction safety or health topic – with time for questions, answers and input – plus an update from MNOSHA Compliance about what's currently happening regarding investigations.

The 2017/2018 topics are being determined, but mark your calendars for these scheduled dates (all begin at 7 a.m.):

- Sept. 19, 2017
- Nov. 21, 2017
- Jan. 16, 2018
- March 20, 2018
- May 15, 2018

The seminars are presented in a discussion format to create an atmosphere where attendees are comfortable asking real worksite questions, so they can get real worksite safety and health solutions.

There is no fee for the seminars.

Visit www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/ConstructionSeminars.asp for more.

See more at www.dli.mn.gov/EventsOSHA.asp