

Safety Lines

Window-washing standard reflects improvements for worker safety

A new Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) safety standard for window-washers took effect March 1. The standard is designed to increase worker protection and provide clarity for contractors that perform interior or exterior window-washing or building-maintenance operations. It applies to workers who are suspended more than 14 feet above grade; the standard does not apply to operations that are performed from grade level or from a ladder.

The standard's requirements are designed to address serious workplace hazards observed by MNOSHA during past compliance inspections. During 2009 to 2011, three Minnesota workers died on the job while washing windows.

The standard requires employers to have a comprehensive written safety plan and provide employee training for window-washing and building-maintenance activities. It also addresses and outlines worker safety requirements in the areas of:

- anchors and anchor points;
- appropriate recordkeeping regarding employee training and retraining;
- fall protection;
- proper care, use and inspection of equipment;
- rope descent systems; and
- visual inspections of building exteriors before work begins.

"This new standard ensures a plan is in place to reduce risks to workers and that systems are in place to identify and control workplace hazards," said Commissioner Ken Peterson, Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). "The goal is to prevent accidents."

MNOSHA began a local emphasis inspection program for the window-washing and building-maintenance industry in October 2010. Since then, MNOSHA has conducted 34 window-washing inspections: one was a complaint, one was a fatality and 32 were part of the emphasis program, where investigators may stop and conduct an inspection when they observe window-washing activity.

During these inspections, MNOSHA investigators found some worksites lacked proper safety equipment for employees cleaning windows. Also, not all employers were complying with existing MNOSHA safety standards or following the manufacturer's guidelines about how to safely use suspension scaffolds and lifelines.

Employers can get information about the new standard via the DLI website at www.dli.mn.gov/MnOsha.asp (click on the "Standards" tab) or by calling MNOSHA Compliance at (651) 284-5050.

Free seminar, May 15: Sparkling clear answers about new window- washing standard

Join Minnesota OSHA for a free seminar clarifying the new window cleaning and building maintenance standard.

The seminar is 7 to 9 a.m., May 15, at the Minnesota Department of Health. There is no cost for the seminar, but attendees are asked to register in advance. For complete information visit www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/ConstructionBreakfast.asp.

By Dave Ferkul, Supervisor, Workplace Safety Consultation

In business, safety and health management can too easily take a backseat to production-focused activities, particularly with smaller employers that have limited resources. Although this management philosophy can seem beneficial at first, it does not effectively manage the factors that contribute to the unplanned events associated with worker injuries and illnesses. The costs associated with such events generally far outweigh any benefit that was presumed initially.



Most employers usually try to take steps toward managing workplace safety, but when resources are limited, safety management responsibilities are too often assigned to employees who have limited understanding of those responsibilities, do not understand the intended benefits and simply have other things they need to do. So they just go through the motions when completing their assigned safety responsibilities.

Unfortunately, this type of safety management process has limited impact on the desired outcomes: reduced worker injury and illness occurrences, improved efficiency and productivity, and an established reputation that the company cares for its workers.

Minnesota OSHA's Workplace Safety Consultation (WSC) is a great resource that helps smaller employers better understand how to manage workplace safety. At no cost, WSC teaches employers how to:

- recognize and eliminate hazards;
- protect employees from injuries and illnesses;
- improve worksite management of safety and health issues; and
- reduce costs associated with workplace injuries and illnesses.

Workplace Safety Consultation is available to assist employers in improving workplace safety and health through hazard recognition and assessment, education and training, and safety and health management system assessment. The program prioritizes smaller employers. The findings that result from a consultation are confidential to the employer, though WSC encourages employers to share the findings with the employees. The program has responded to thousands of requests for safety and health assistance and continues to provide highly qualified staff members to assess workplace safety and health needs.

WSC consultants are experienced safety and industrial hygiene consultants with government regulatory and private industry experience, who are available to help employers comply with MNOSHA standards and effectively control workplace hazards. And though physical hazards tend to get the most attention generally, WSC's industrial hygiene consultants provide guidance for assessing workplace health hazards, including employee exposure to hazardous substances – solvents, fumes, particulates and physical agents, such as noise.

The scope of a consultation visit is determined by the requesting employer, though a comprehensive visit is encouraged. During each visit, a walk-through of the facility is conducted to identify potential hazards. Applicable mandated safety and health programs can also be reviewed. If violations of MNOSHA standards considered serious are identified, the employer's obligation is to take corrective action within an agreed upon abatement time frame.

In addition, through observations and employee interviews, consultants will assess and provide recommendations about ways to better improve the overall safety management system. To best use the consultant, the requesting employer should be prepared to ask questions relating to worksite hazards, MNOSHA compliance and managing worksite safety.

Let Workplace Safety Consultation help you understand your safety management needs and get your company started on a path toward more effective safety and health management.

Workplace Safety Consultation has a main office in St. Paul and area offices in Duluth, Mankato and Rochester. For more information or to request a consultation, contact MNOSHA Workplace Safety Consultation via email at osha.consultation@state.mn.us or phone at (651) 284-5060, 1-800-657-3776 or TTY at (651) 297-4198.

Learn more about the programs and services WSC offers by visiting www.dli.mn.gov/Wsc.asp.

Workplace Safety Consultation locations

Duluth

525 S. Lake Ave.
Suite 330
Duluth, MN 55802
(218) 733-7837

Mankato

12 Civic Center Plaza
Suite 1650
Mankato, MN 56001
(507) 389-6507, ext. 8

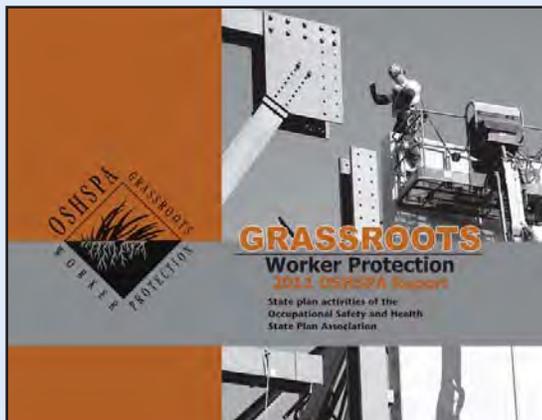
Rochester

401 16th Street S.E.
Suite 208
Rochester, MN 55904
(507) 280-3562, ext. 2

St. Paul

443 Lafayette Road N.
St. Paul, MN 55155
(651) 284-5060
1-800-657-3776

Annual publication showcases state-plan state programs



Twenty-seven U.S. states and territories, including Minnesota, operate state occupational safety and health plans that are at least as effective as federal OSHA.

The annual *GRASSROOTS Worker Protection* report, published by the Occupational Safety and Health State Plan Association, describes the innovative approaches to creative partnerships, outreach and education, voluntary compliance, inspection targeting and settlement agreements that have been developed by the various state-plan programs.

View the 2011 report at www.oshspa.org/reports.asp.

Safety and health excellence: Lovegreen, Inc.

Being proactive supports safety culture, continual improvement

By Dave Ferkul, Supervisor, Workplace Safety Consultation



Lovegreen, Inc. is a family-owned metal fabrication and machine shop that employs 20 people at its Eagan, Minn., facility. The shop is currently recognized as a Minnesota Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (MNSHARP) worksite by Minnesota OSHA Workplace Safety Consultation.

Lovegreen Vice President Jerry Johnson was asked to name what the company feels was a strong attribute to its safety management success. He responded that the following principles, related to being proactive, were significant assets to the safety management system.

Using an approach with the acronym “PROACTIVE” as a guide, the company responds to safety and health needs in a manner that keeps employees informed and interested.

Practically

The emphasis is on bringing everyday work activities out for open discussion and evaluation, using real-life examples of safety issues that occur. When there is a concern or question, or when there is a near-miss incident or accident, informal discussions are initiated, following the initial fact-finding.

Discussions can be during lunch or other breaks, through email correspondence summarizing the event or via a conference call with the foreman and crew members. The goal is to create awareness and to get the word out, so solutions can be determined and shared quickly.

Annual and quarterly training sessions as well as minutes from its safety committee meetings provide another opportunity to review such incidents with a larger audience.

Root cause

The emphasis is on identifying the factors that contributed to the incident. The safety director, the safety committee members and the individuals involved, along with eyewitnesses to the event, participate in the investigative effort. The investigation is documented on an Accident Investigation form. The safety committee has the responsibility and authority to make recommendations based on the findings of its investigation.

Open door, 24/7 policy

Employees have access to the safety director and safety committee members 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Assessment/accident investigation

As a result of the findings from work-task assessments and incident/accident investigations, procedures are developed that incorporate safety. Each machine has a posting of the list of potential hazards and the required personal protective equipment (PPE).

Community involvement

Safety suggestions and near-miss reporting helps to create active communication and dialogue. Suggestions and investigation results are discussed through multiple methods, as previously stated. Forms for documenting suggestions and investigation findings are centrally located and readily accessible.

Timely

As stated, safety issues and incidents trigger one or more methods of communication to employees. This communication is immediate, to allow for prompt awareness and dialogue.

Incentives

Safety performance is a part of annual performance reviews and is discussed one-on-one with the safety director or supervisor. The value of working safe as a means to provide more work opportunities for everyone is emphasized and understood by employees.

Incentive rewards are provided for submissions of safety suggestions and meals are provided during safety meetings and training activities.

Value safety as an investment in our future

Workplace safety is treated as a necessary part of staying in business, by keeping employees working and by controlling costs of injuries.

The company vice president is also the safety director and is visible on the work floor daily – observing, asking questions and researching safety issues brought up by employees – to provide appropriate answers.

The management team is very involved in the day-to-day operations. It is well-known within the company that if an employee has a problem following safe work practices, the employee won't be working at this facility.

Engagement of everyone

The members on the safety committee are rotated on a regular basis, with a portion of the membership rotated every quarter, to provide more opportunity for employees to be directly involved in workplace safety.

The safety training plan is developed by the safety committee in conjunction with consultants and all employees are required to participate. Training sessions include topics pertinent to the workplace, such as reviewing internal incident reporting procedures and winter season safety.

Overall, the company remains committed to retaining its MNSHARP status and feels the program has provided an avenue for continual improvement in workplace safety.

Hair-straightening process still snarled with potential health hazards

By Diane Amell, Training Officer

Brazilian Blowout® – a popular, professional, hair-smoothing treatment process applied in beauty salons – has raised some safety and health concerns. The process is applied with heat and the concern is that this hair-straightening technique contains formaldehyde in a water solution known as formalin or methylene glycol. Formaldehyde is a known carcinogen and a skin and respiratory sensitizer, causing allergic and asthma-like symptoms in the skin, eyes and lungs. The solution can cause blindness if splashed or sprayed into the eyes.

This hazard was first identified in Oregon in July 2010. The issue is the company that produces Brazilian Blowout, GIB LLC, labeled the product as “formaldehyde-free” and did not list formaldehyde on either the label or the material safety data sheet (MSDS). Formaldehyde must be listed on the label and the MSDS if it is present in at a concentration of more 0.1 percent. Employee exposure was found to exceed the 15-minute short-term-exposure limit (STEL) of 2 ppm in some salons (see 1910.1048).

Several agencies, including federal OSHA, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and those in a number of states, have taken action against the company. Federal OSHA recommends the following measures be taken to protect employees.

- Perform air-sampling to assure employee exposure is below the time-weighted average of 0.75 ppm for eight hours and the STEL of 2 ppm.
- Provide workers with the proper personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Provide an emergency eyewash and shower in case of spills and other accidental exposure.
- Train employees about the health effects of formaldehyde, PPE, proper handling, use and disposal, spill clean-up and medical surveillance.
- Install or upgrade ventilation in areas where hair smoothers are mixed and applied.

Federal OSHA has issued a Hazard Alert and a series of Web pages about hair salons and hair-smoothing products. The Hazard Alert is online at www.osha.gov/SLTC/formaldehyde/hazard_alert.html and the Web pages are online at www.osha.gov/SLTC/hairsalons.

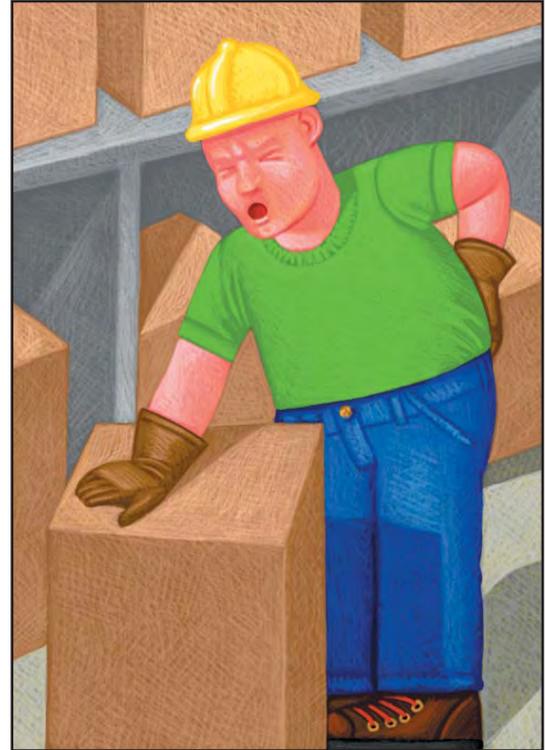


Minnesota Safety Report: *Research highlights*

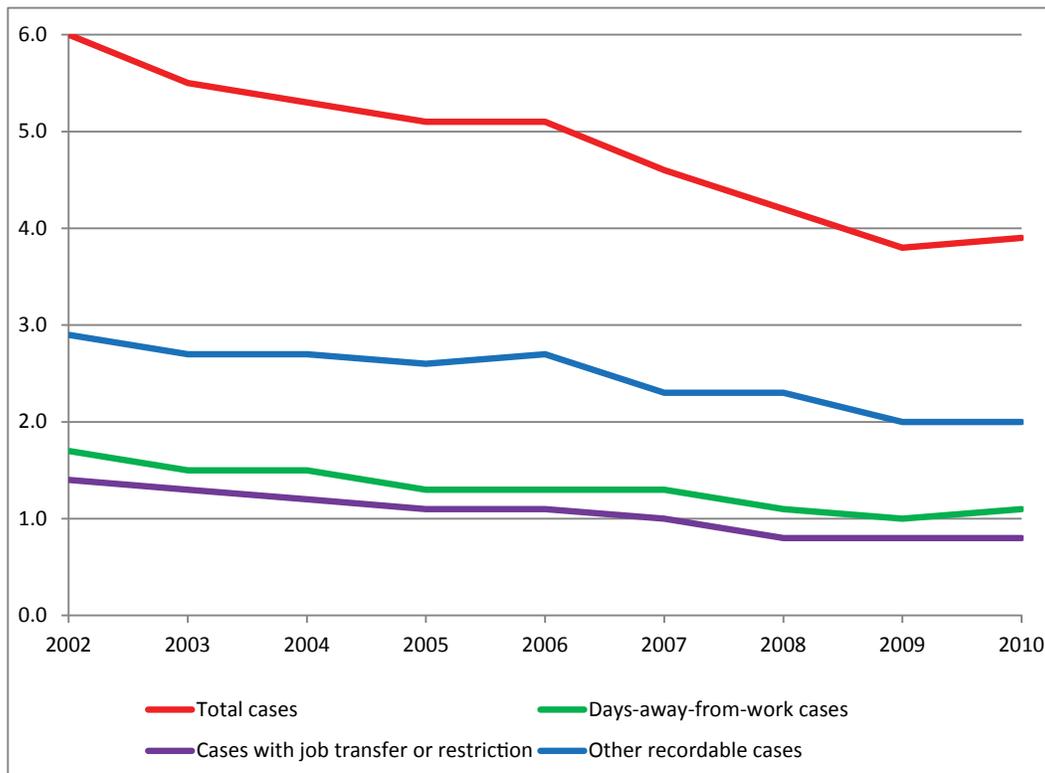
By Brian Zaidman, Senior Research Analyst, Research and Statistics

The number of injury and illness cases in Minnesota's workplaces continued its long-term downward trend. The latest occupational injury and illness figures show that during 2010, there were an estimated 76,700 recordable injury and illness cases; about 21,500 cases involved one or more days away from work. The comparable figures for 2009 were 78,100 total cases and 21,000 days-away-from-work cases. There were 69 work-related fatalities in 2010, an increase from 61 fatalities in 2009, but below the annual average of 73 fatalities for the 2005 to 2009 period.

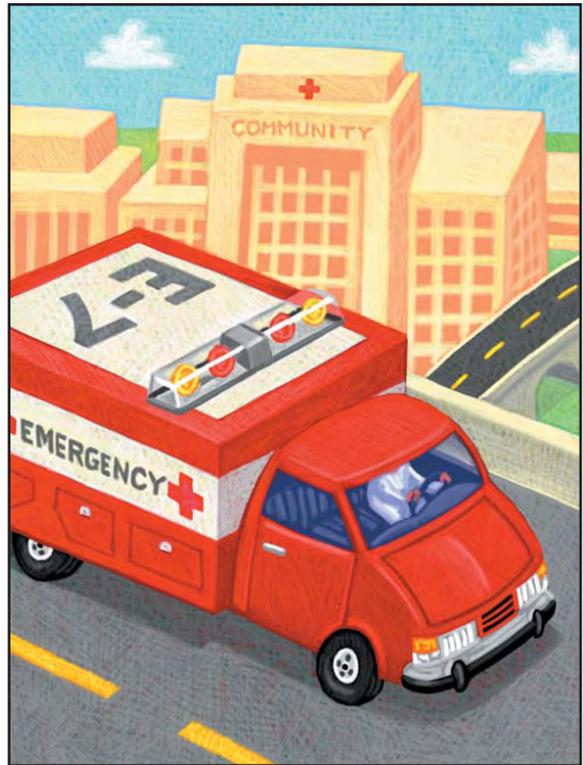
These statistics, and many more detailing injury and illness rates and workplace fatalities for 2010, will be available in the *Minnesota Workplace Safety Report*, which will be available later this spring. The report is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses* and *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries* (CFOI). The report will be available on the DLI website at www.dli.mn.gov/RS/WorkplaceSafety.asp. The following are highlights from the new report.



Injury and illness case incidence rates, Minnesota, 2002-2010

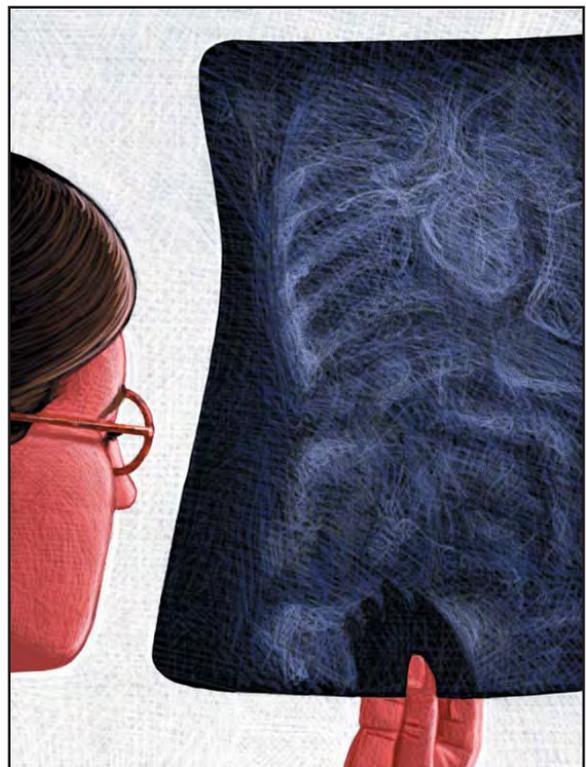


- Minnesota's total rate of workplace injuries and illnesses was 3.9 cases per 100 full-time-equivalent (FTE) workers in 2010, compared to a rate of 3.8 cases in 2009. This represents a 35-percent decrease from the 2002 rate of 6.0 cases per 100 FTE workers. The 2010 national total case rate for private and public workplaces was 3.8 cases per 100 FTE.
- The rate of cases with days away from work (DAFW) was 1.1 per 100 FTE workers in 2010, compared to a rate of 1.0 cases per 100 FTE workers recorded in 2009. The national rate for DAFW cases from private and public workplaces was 1.2 cases per 100 FTE.
- Minnesota's industry sectors with the highest total injury and illness rates per 100 FTE workers were:
 - construction (5.3);
 - privately owned education and health services (5.2); and
 - manufacturing (4.8).



Additional statistics about the characteristics of the injured workers, the characteristics of their injuries and the amount of time away from work are available for cases with days away from work.

- The percentage of injured workers age 55 and older increased from an annual average of 11 percent during 1999 through 2001 to 20 percent during 2008 through 2010.
- Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations had the highest rate of days-away-from-work cases of all the occupation groups during the 2008 through 2010 period, followed by transportation and material moving occupations and health care support occupations.
- Sprains and strains accounted for 47 percent of the 2010 cases with days away from work. The second-highest category was soreness and pain, with 10 percent of the cases.
- Workers injured their back more than any other body part, accounting for 26 percent of the cases, followed by multiple-part injuries, with 11 percent.
- The most common injury events were falling on the same level and overexertion in lifting.
- Musculoskeletal disorders accounted for 37 percent of the cases with days away from work in 2010.



Conference offers workplace safety solutions

Daylong safe patient handling program offered with MNOSHA consultation

By Ann Kulenkamp, Director of Communications, Minnesota Safety Council

People responsible for workplace safety and health can “Stay Connected” at the 78th annual Minnesota Safety and Health Conference, presented by the Minnesota Safety Council, May 8 through 10, at the Minneapolis Convention Center. The event provides

an opportunity to learn about trends, tools and practical solutions that will reduce injuries and related costs. It features local and national experts leading nearly 100 educational sessions; continuing education credits and certification points; networking opportunities; and 100-plus exhibitors from across the country.



This year, the conference will include a daylong “Safe Patient Handling and Movement” program, Tues., May 8, in partnership with Minnesota OSHA Workplace Safety Consultation.

On Thurs., May 10, the Governor’s Safety Awards will be presented, recognizing Minnesota workplaces that have achieved exceptional performance in safety. The event will also include recognition from Minnesota OSHA of Minnesota Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (MNSHARP) and Minnesota Star (MNSTAR) recipients for 2011, and the presentation of the Arthur E. McCauley, Jr. Award for safety excellence.

For more information about the Minnesota Safety and Health Conference, contact the Minnesota Safety Council at (651) 291-9150 or 1-800-444-9150, or visit www.minnesotasafetycouncil.org/conf/12index.cfm.

The Minnesota Safety Council, founded in 1928, is a nongovernmental, not-for-profit organization dedicated to improving the quality of life in Minnesota by preventing unintentional injuries and deaths.

Minnesota OSHA strengthens ties to construction industry

By Lorinda Floding-Huss, Outreach and Training Coordinator, and Diane Amell, Training Officer

This spring, Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) participated in the safety day celebrations of the two major construction contractor associations: the Minnesota Chapter of the Association of Builders and Contractors (ABC) and the Associated General Contractors of Minnesota (AGC).

On March 1, at ABC’s annual Safety Day Conference in St. Cloud, Minn., two MNOSHA Compliance staff members gave presentations about fall protection and the most recent news about OSHA policies and regulations. At

AGC’s Minneapolis Construction Safety Day, March 8,

MNOSHA Compliance staffed its display in the exhibition area and MNOSHA Workplace Safety Consultation consultants spoke about best practices, residential fall-protection and electrical safe work practices.

Both MNOSHA Compliance and Workplace Safety Consultation welcome these opportunities to meet with employers and employees to share information about making workplaces safer.



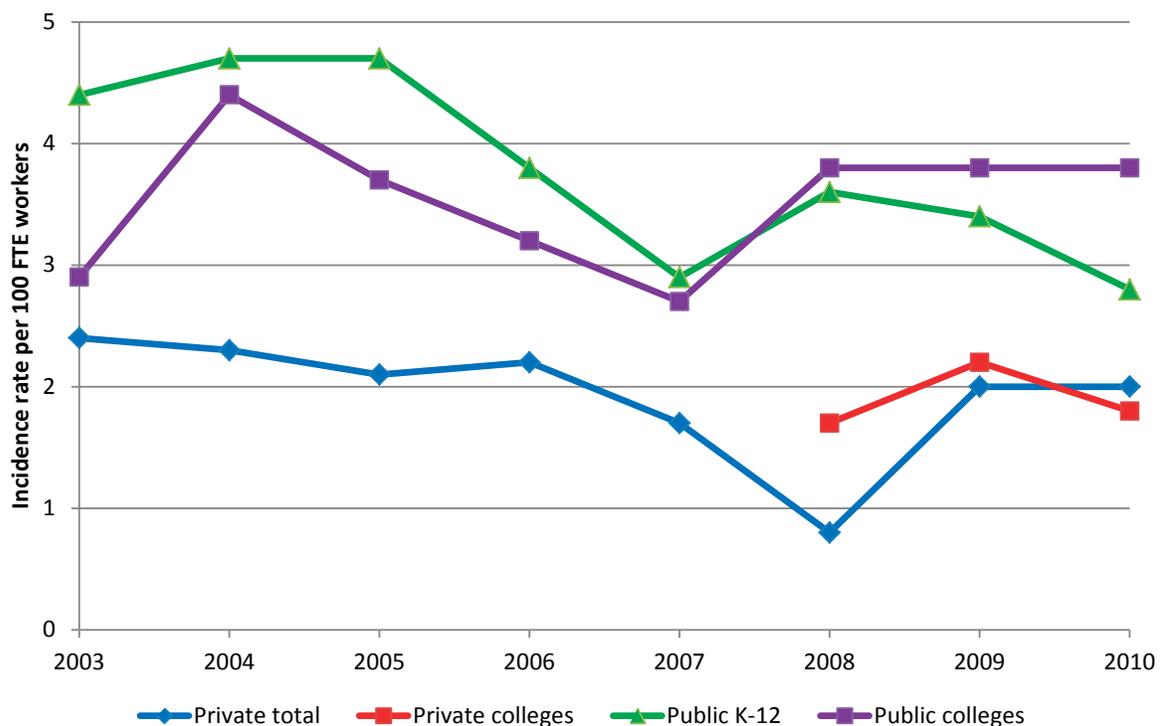
Editor's note: The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) is a joint program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor and participating state governments.

As an industry, education is a multi-faceted entity. In Minnesota, injury and illness incidence rates in education are available for privately owned establishments and, since 2008, for privately owned colleges as a subset, for local government public education, with K-12 representing nearly all the employment and for state government education, which covers public colleges and universities.



An examination of the injury rates for these separate educational listings shows the total recordable case rates for the publicly owned institutions are consistently higher than the rates for the privately owned institutions. The figure also shows rates have decreased or remained level for five of the seven years for each trend line beginning in 2003.

Total case incidence rates for education, by ownership, Minnesota, 2003 through 2010



osha frequently asked questions answers

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

Q I understand federal OSHA recently adopted the Globally Harmonized System as part of the federal Hazard Communication standard [1910.1200, also known as HAZCOM]. What is MNOSHA planning to do, considering the division must be at least as effective as federal OSHA?

A Federal OSHA did publish a final rule in the *Federal Register* on March 26, 2012, amending its Hazard Communication standard to incorporate many of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) requirements.

Minnesota OSHA received official word of the federal program change on March 22, 2012. MNOSHA must either adopt these changes or create alternative requirements that would be considered “at least as effective as” the federal standard by Sept. 26. MNOSHA must also inform federal OSHA of its intent by May 21.

Currently, in lieu of the federal HAZCOM standard, Minnesota has its own Employee Right-to-Know (ERTK) standard (Minnesota Rules Chapter 5206) that covers harmful physical agents, infectious agents, hazardous substances and requires annual refresher training. MNOSHA’s goal in rulemaking will be to retain the current, more effective requirements in its ERTK rules, while incorporating the GHS requirements.

The first effective date for employers involves training about the new labeling elements and the new safety data sheet format, and must be completed by Dec. 1, 2013. Annual refresher training as required under Minnesota Rules Chapter 5206 remains in effect.

Q How do I know if my facility falls under the Process Safety Management standard?

A A facility is covered under 1910.119 Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals if:

- a) there is a process present in the facility that uses a chemical listed in 1910.119 Appendix A at or above its listed threshold quantity; or
- b) there is a process present that involves 10,000 pounds or more of a flammable liquid or gas.

If the flammable liquid or gas is only used as a workplace fuel and is not used as part of a covered process, it is exempt from the Process Safety Management standard. An example of a workplace fuel is propane used solely to heat the building or power forklifts. Flammable liquids that are stored or transferred in atmospheric tanks below their boiling points without the benefit of chilling or refrigeration are also exempt.

Those facilities, whose income from a listed chemical is more than 50 percent from direct sales to end users, are exempt. This is known as the retail exemption. An example would be a farm cooperative that sells more than 50 percent of its anhydrous ammonia stock directly to its member farmers. Normally unoccupied remote facilities are also exempt.

Q Is poison ivy considered an occupational hazard?

A Yes. Employees who work outdoors, including foresters, farmers, road construction crews, landscapers and groundskeepers, may be at risk. Exposure to urushiol, the sap oil in poison ivy, can occur by direct contact with the plants, by indirect contact by way of tools and clothes contaminated with the oil, and by inhalation of particles released by burning poison ivy.

Symptoms include redness, rash, swelling, itching, burning, blistering and, in the case of burning plants, lung irritation.

Preventive measures include:

- wearing long-sleeved shirts, and long pants – preferably tucked into one’s boots – and cotton or leather gloves;
- applying barrier creams to any exposed skin;
- training workers to recognize poison ivy and the symptoms of contact with it; and
- keeping rubbing alcohol accessible to remove the oil within 30 minutes of contact.

For more information about poison ivy, visit the NIOSH website at www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/plants/#plant.

Remember: “Leaves of three, let it be.”



Q Is radon considered an occupational hazard?

A Radon is found where naturally occurring deposits of uranium in the soil radioactively decay. It is most commonly associated with basements or other areas underground, although it has been found in homes without basements as well. It is a colorless, odorless, tasteless, radioactive gas.

The Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) estimates more than 21,000 lung cancer deaths a year in the United States are caused by radon, although most of these are attributable to exposure in the home. This includes approximately 800 Minnesotans. It is the leading cause of lung cancer in nonsmokers.

Radon is considered more of a risk at home than at work because most people spend more time in their homes than on the job. Excavation and trenching operations are usually at low risk for radon because they are open to the outside atmosphere and there is nowhere for the gas to accumulate. However, workers involved in tunneling or other underground operations and workplaces can be exposed to radon that is allowed to collect within the work area.

The permissible exposure limit (PEL) for radon is the same as other forms of ionizing radiation – 100 pCi/L over 40 hours in a consecutive seven-day period. Workers who are routinely exposed to radon at, above or near the PEL must also receive Employee Right-to-Know training.

For more information about radon, visit the Minnesota Department of Health’s Radon in Minnesota Homes Web page at www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/indoorair/radon or contact the MDH Indoor Air Program at 1-800-798-9050 or health.indoorair@state.mn.us.

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. We may feature your question here.

MNOSHA identifies standards cited most often in 2011

After each federal-fiscal-year (October through September), Minnesota OSHA identifies which standards it cited most frequently. Three fact sheets, identifying citations in the construction industry, in general industry and combined, are generated and published online at www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/FactSheets.asp.

| Minnesota OSHA's most frequently cited standards, federal-fiscal-year 2011 | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| Standard | Description | Frequency |
| Minnesota Rules 5206.0700 | Employee Right-to-Know training | 507 |
| 1910.147 | Control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout) | 314 |
| 1910.305 | Electrical wiring methods, components and equipment in general industry | 246 |
| 1910.212 | Machinery and machine guarding – general requirements | 242 |
| Minnesota Statutes 182.653, subd. 8 | A Workplace Accident and Injury Reduction (AWAIR) program | 227 |
| 1926.501 | Fall protection in construction | 173 |
| 1910.134 | Respiratory protection | 160 |
| 1910.23 | Guarding floor and wall openings and holes in general industry | 127 |
| 1910.1026 | Chromium (VI) | 126 |
| 1910.151 | Emergency eyewash and showers | 125 |

More resources from DLI: newsletters, email lists

Besides *Safety Lines*, the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry (DLI) offers two other quarterly publications: *CCLD Review* and *COMPACT*.

- **CCLD Review** is the newsletter from DLI's Construction Codes and Licensing Division. Its purpose is to promote safe, healthy work and living environments in Minnesota and to inform construction and code professionals about the purpose, plans and progress of the division. Learn more or subscribe at www.dli.mn.gov/CCLD/Review.asp.
- **COMPACT** provides workers' compensation related department news and case information. Learn more or subscribe at www.dli.mn.gov/WC/Compact.asp.

DLI also maintains four specialty email lists to which interested parties may subscribe:

- prevailing wage information;
- workers' compensation adjuster information;
- workers' compensation medical providers information; and
- workers' compensation rehabilitation information.

Learn more about each of DLI's specialty email lists, subscribe or review previously sent messages at www.dli.mn.gov/EmailLists.asp.

Minnesota's newest **MNSTAR** worksite



Monsanto's Olivia, Minn., corn research facility recognized Jan. 25 by the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry for its achievement as a Minnesota STAR (MNSTAR) Program worksite.

The MNSTAR Program is a Minnesota Occupational Safety and Health Administration program that recognizes companies 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. The program is modeled after federal OSHA's Voluntary Protection Program (VPP).

Learn more about the MNSTAR Program online at www.dli.mn.gov/Wsc/Mnstar.asp.

How to report an **accident**

Employers are required by law to report occupational accidents – in which an employee is killed or three or more are hospitalized – to OSHA **within eight hours**.

During business hours – 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday – call your local area Minnesota OSHA office: Duluth (218) 733-7830; Mankato (507) 389-6507; St. Paul (651) 284-5050 or 1-877-470-6742.

After business hours call the federal OSHA 24-hour toll-free phone number: 1-800-321-6742.

For more information about Minnesota OSHA, visit www.dli.mn.gov/MnOsha.asp.