

Safety Lines

Harvest approaches: Hazards in the grain industry

By Sarah Kickbusch, MNOSHA Central Supervisor

The U.S. Department of Agriculture projects an increased yield of crops this year, including wheat, corn and soybeans. During fall harvest time, it is important to remember and be vigilant about hazards associated within the grain industry, from farms to grain elevators and beyond. As workers prepare grain bins to store more grain, through emptying and cleaning the bins, potential engulfment hazards and atmospheric hazards need to be considered.

Workers can become trapped in flowing grain within five seconds. Within 22 seconds, workers can be completely engulfed by grain.

Workers should not stand on moving or flowing grain. Flowing grain behaves similarly to quick sand.

Grain industry, continues on next page ...



Standards update:

Citation copy to complainant; respirable crystalline silica

By Shelly Techar, MNOSHA Management Analyst

Minnesota Rules revision adopted

Minnesota Rules 5210.0530, Citations; Posting, was revised Sept. 12, 2016, with an effective date of Sept. 19, 2016. The amendment authorizes Minnesota OSHA Compliance to send a copy of a citation to a complainant in a complaint inspection. This revision is in line with federal OSHA policy.

Federal standard adopted by reference

Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica; Final Rule, was published in the March 25, 2016, edition of *Federal Register*, by federal OSHA.



The final rule amends the existing standards for occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica, including establishing a new permissible exposure limit of 50 micrograms of respirable crystalline silica per cubic meter of air as an eight-hour, time-weighted average in all industries covered by the rule. It also includes several provisions designed to protect employees, such as requirements for exposure

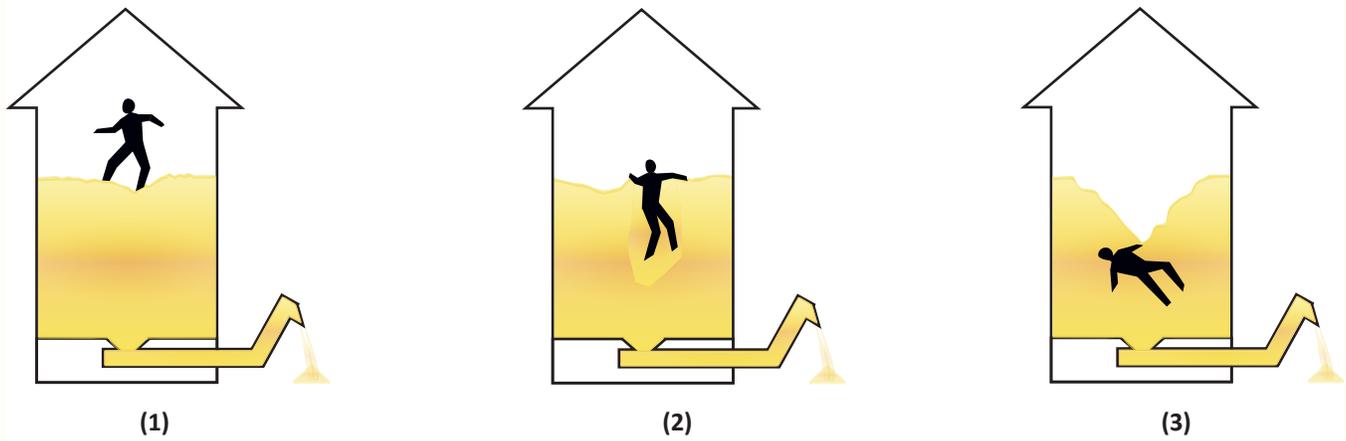
assessment, methods for controlling exposure, respiratory protection, medical surveillance, hazard communication and recordkeeping. The final rule was effective June 23, 2016, at the federal level, with start-up dates for specific provisions set in 1910.1053(l) and 1926.1153(k). Minnesota OSHA Compliance adopted the final rule Sept. 26, 2016.

REGISTERED TO VOTE?

You can check online to see if you are registered to vote in Minnesota at mnvotes.sos.state.mn.us.

The same page also has handy links to information about registering, election day, what will be on your ballot and more.





- (1) The worker starts to be pulled down into the grain within seconds of the auger starting up.
 - (2) Within four to five seconds, the worker is trapped.
 - (3) After 11 to 22 seconds, the worker is completely engulfed by the grain.
- Source: U.S. Department of Labor, OSHA

In addition, workers should not stand near or try to loosen grain packed on the side of a bin, which can collapse unexpectedly; or stand on or below a bridge of grain. “Bridging” occurs when spoiled grain clumps together because of moisture or mold. This can create an empty space beneath the bridged grain that can collapse.

Spoiled grain presents additional hazards. Carbon dioxide and other hazardous gases from grain spoilage can displace oxygen near the surface of the grain and suffocate an employee who is only partially buried in the grain. The gases emitted can also disperse through the bin. A worker entering a bin with spoiled grain could be quickly overcome by the toxic gases or lack of oxygen, causing serious injury or even death.

It is important to remember engulfment is only one of the grain and feed industry’s six major hazards. Other hazards include: falls, auger entanglement, being struck by an object, combustible-dust explosions and electrocution. Measures should be taken to ensure employee safety with regard to all potential hazards.

Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) Compliance has had no fatalities reported in grain facilities within its jurisdiction since 2007. However, the majority of fatalities involving grain-handling and storage involved farmers and farm workers outside of MNOSHA Compliance jurisdiction.

Nationwide, 82 percent of grain engulfment incidents in 2015 occurred on farms or other locations that are currently exempt from OSHA regulations, according to research from Purdue University.

Employers and employees can learn more about grain-handling hazards and ways to protect workers’ in the grain industry from the following resources:

- the 29 CFR 1910.272 Grain Handling Facilities standards;
- the federal OSHA web page at www.osha.gov/SLTC/grainhandling;
- the MNOSHA Compliance web page at www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/GrainHandling.asp; and
- MNOSHA Compliance at (651) 284-5050, 1-877-470-6742 or osha.compliance@state.mn.us.

3M Fall Protection issues Lad-Saf sleeve recall

3M Fall Protection, formerly Capital Safety, has issued a voluntary recall of its original DBI-SALA Lad-Saf sleeves used for climbing ladders. 3M reviewed the performance of the sleeves in the field and found a limited number of accidents involving serious injury and death where the sleeves were in use. While the review found there was no hazard when the sleeve was used correctly, there were potential risks when the product was used incorrectly, such as by attaching the sleeve upside down or by interfering with the braking mechanism by either entangling cords, lanyards, clothing, etc. or by grabbing the sleeve itself prior to or during a fall.



In light of these reports, 3M is recalling all original Lad-Saf sleeves. Affected part numbers are:

6100016	6116500	6116501	6116502	6116503	6116504	6116505
6116506	6116507	6116509	6116512	6116535	6116540	6116541
6116542	6116500C	6116500SM	6116507/A	6116540b		

These sleeves should be taken out of service immediately. Employers should then contact 3M customer service at 1-800-328-6146, ext. 2012, or at ladsafna@mmm.com to discuss the replacement of all returned sleeves with the new X2 and X3 Lad-Saf sleeves. The complete recall notice is online at <http://api.capitalsafety.com/api/assets/download/1/44877916>.

WSC works with the Mexican Consulate to reach Hispanic workers

To build trust with the Hispanic community, Minnesota OSHA Workplace Safety Consultation (WSC) has brief, twice-monthly discussions at the Consulate of Mexico in St. Paul, Minnesota. The series, called “The Talk,” takes place on Mondays or Fridays, lasts 10 to 15 minutes and gives WSC the opportunity to explain who it is, what it does and how its programs can assist with improving work environments. WSC also explains how workers can make a complaint to Minnesota OSHA Compliance about hazardous conditions encountered on the job. There is opportunity for any worker who feels uncomfortable speaking openly to meet with WSC consultants in private. The series occurs two times a month for the remainder of 2016.



Consulate of Mexico in St. Paul, Minnesota

WSC also took part in a training seminar for new consulate employees, familiarizing the new staff members with WSC programs and services, and explaining how they can refer Hispanic workers to WSC for workplace safety and health assistance.

Respiratory protection: Complying with one of OSHA's most-cited standards

By Diane Amell, MNOSHA Training Officer

Respirators can be found across a wide variety of workplaces and industries, which is one reason why the 1910.134 Respiratory Protection standard has been in the top 10 most-cited standards by Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) Compliance for at least the past seven years. The standard not only applies to general industry, but to shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring and construction.

The most cited portion of 1910.134, far and away, is 1910.134(a)(2), the requirement that every employee who needs a respirator “to protect the health of such employee” be provided with one. The paragraph also requires that the employer provide a respirator that protects from the specific hazards present and to create a respiratory protection program. MNOSHA Compliance investigators cite this subparagraph when employees are not provided with respirators when needed, such as where employees are overexposed to air contaminants. It is also cited whenever there are two or more deficiencies in the respiratory protection program.

The second most-cited paragraph of the respirator standard involves voluntary use. “Voluntary use” means the employee chooses to use a respirator. An employer may allow its use if the respirator itself doesn't create its own hazards. If an employer allows the use, he or she must still adopt a written program that ensures the employees are medically able to use the respirators and that the respirators are maintained in a clean, sanitary matter. The employer must also provide employees with the information found in Appendix D of the standard, “(Mandatory) information for employees using respirators when not required under the standard.” The exception is the voluntary use of filtering facepiece respirators, commonly known as dust masks. Dust masks are not required to be included in a written respiratory program, as long as their use is solely at the employee's discretion. However, those employees must be provided with the information in Appendix D.

Fit testing is the third most-violated portion of the standard. Fit testing must be done whenever employees must wear tight-fitting respirators in the workplace. Respirators must be fit tested prior to their initial use and at least annually thereafter. Employers also must re-fit test employees if they notice a change in an employee's physical condition that may affect the respirator seal, such as a significant change in the employee's weight.

Respirators add physical stress to the employee, which is why they should only be used when all other controls – such as engineering controls, work practices and administrative controls – are not enough to fully abate the hazards present in the workplace.



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“Dust masks are not required to be included in a written respiratory program, as long as their use is solely at the employee's discretion.”

Alden Hoffman retires after 35 years of service to state of Minnesota

Alden Hoffman, a team director for Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) Compliance, retired Aug. 23. He worked at the Department of Labor and Industry (DLI), in MNOSHA Compliance, for 23 years and with the state of Minnesota for 35 years.

Hoffman began his career in 1980 at the Minnesota Department of Health. In 1993, Hoffman and the entire MNOSHA industrial hygiene group moved from the Minnesota Department of Health to join the MNOSHA safety inspectors at DLI.

During his career, Hoffman contributed significantly to the safety and health of workers. He served on a variety of occupational safety and health boards and provided input and expertise that helped create OSHA standards in many areas, including process safety management, confined space and hazard communication standards.



Alden Hoffman

Protect employees from rotating parts: Manual metalworking lathe hazards

In a nine-month period beginning December 2015, three serious injuries were reported to Minnesota OSHA that occurred during the polishing of rotating material on manual metalworking lathes.

There is a danger when workers are polishing metal stock rotating on a lathe while holding a polishing cloth with both hands, because their hands, gloves or other loose clothing may become caught by the rotating workpiece. Such practice has caused hands or arms to be drawn into the rotation of the lathe, resulting in lacerations, broken bones, torn tendons, torn ligaments and amputations.

Employers are required to protect employees from rotating parts. There are products designed to hold sanding belts or polishing cloths when working on manual lathes to keep employees' hands and arms away from the rotational hazards.

Updated flier online: How do teen workers get injured?

The Department of Labor and Industry's Research and Statistics unit has updated its one-page handout about teen worker injuries to include injuries from 2012 through 2014. The flier is available online at www.dli.mn.gov/RS/ClaimCharac.asp.



Annual report from OSHA state-plan association available

The updated annual report by the Occupational Safety and Health State Plan Association (OSHSPA), *GRASSROOTS Workplace Protection*, describes the innovative approaches to creative partnerships, outreach and education, voluntary compliance, inspection targeting and settlement agreements that have been developed by the 28 states and territories that operate state occupational safety and health plans that are at least as effective as federal OSHA. It is online at www.oshspa.org/reports.

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 seems to be a growing trend of firefighters wearing polo shirts and microfleece pullovers made from synthetic materials or blends while in the stationhouse. They sometimes have metal zippers and buttons as well. These can cause or worsen burns. Is this acceptable?

A. This is not a problem as long as the firefighters change out of these clothes and put on certified work apparel before donning their turnout gear. Certified work apparel has been tested for heat and thermal shrinkage resistance, thermal stability and seam strength as specified by *National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1975 Standard on Emergency services work clothing elements*. The approved clothing will bear a label stating “This garment meets the base requirements of NFPA 1975-2014 edition. Do not remove this label.”

Q. How can I apply for a safety grant?

A. To apply for a grant from the Minnesota OSHA Workplace Safety Consultation (WSC) Safety Grant Program, visit www.dli.mn.gov/Wsc/Grants.asp. There is also a one-page checklist to help you gather all the information you will need to have to submit your application.

Q. How do I attach documents to my application?

A. After you have completed the safety grant application: click on the “Submit” button; then click on the “Download” button; select or enter the file name; click the “Add” button; and then click “Exit.” Files can be added at any time after submitting the application.

Q. How often are safety grants awarded?

A. Safety grants are awarded every other month, beginning in February.



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.

Worksites, other organizations can apply for Heart Safe designation

Sudden cardiac arrest can happen anywhere, at any time, to anyone and it's almost always fatal. Cardiovascular events, including cardiac arrest, are the second-leading cause of death in Minnesota, responsible for almost 20 percent of deaths.

Research has shown early bystander help, such as CPR and AED use, can double or triple the chance of survival. By worksites earning the "Heart Safe" designation, employers are preparing their employees to better respond to these emergencies.

Businesses, educational institutions, nonprofit agencies, government agencies, faith-based organizations, communities and others can apply for the Heart Safe designation. The application process, developed by the Minnesota Department of Health, American Heart Association, Minnesota Resuscitation Consortium and other statewide partners, is simple. The application follows a "chain of survival" and awards points for activities, including: creating awareness of cardiac emergencies and how to activate the emergency response system; knowing how to perform CPR and use an AED; what to expect from emergency



services; and what the community has in place in its hospital system.

Why be designated Heart Safe?

Early steps initiated by ordinary citizens can increase the chance of survival, but recognizing cardiac arrest and activating the EMS system is just the first step. Everyone can be trained in CPR and the use of an AED. Heart Safe designation is one way to make your worksite and community a safer place to live, work and play by being prepared to reduce the number of deaths and disabilities associated with sudden cardiac arrest.

More than 350,000 Americans suffer sudden cardiac arrest every year and survival is only 7 percent nationwide. In Minnesota, the effort to increase survival rates by improving bystander, pre-hospital and hospital response, has pushed Minnesota's survival rates to better than the national average, at 12 percent. But there is still much room for improvement.

Learn more, apply for Heart Safe designation

For more information about the Heart Safe designation, visit www.health.state.mn.us and search using "heart safe designation."

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.

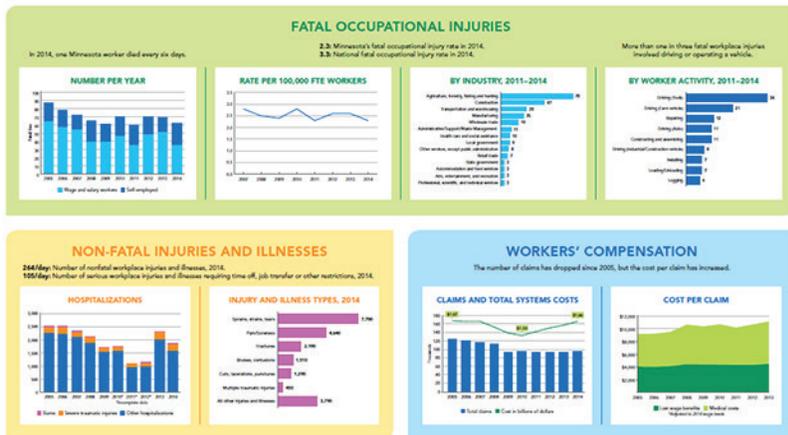
- Apprenticeship programs and opportunities
- Construction codes and licensing
- Occupational safety and health topics or free consultation assistance
- OSHA recordkeeping
- Wage and hour requirements
- Workers' compensation coverage, reporting and claims issues
- Workers' compensation dispute resolution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



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

Statistics shine spotlight on worker safety indicators

MINNESOTA WORKPLACE SAFETY September 2016



To create greater awareness of occupational hazards, the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry (DLI), Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) and Minnesota Safety Council have created a workplace safety “dashboard” spotlighting a number of key indicators related to worker safety and health.

“In the past decade, Minnesota has seen the number of work-related injuries and illnesses fall from 124,900 in 2004 to 96,300 in 2014; a 23 percent decrease,” said Ken Peterson, DLI commissioner. “To continue this positive trend, we need to build safer worksites so more workers go home healthy each night.”

Dashboard highlights

- More than one in three fatal workplace injuries involve driving or operating a vehicle (2011 through 2014).
- Agriculture remains one of the most dangerous industries in Minnesota: 30 percent of fatal work injuries from 2011 through 2014 were among people working in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector, particularly in crop production. On average, seven farm workers are injured seriously enough each day to require medical attention.
- On average, five new cases of workers with elevated blood levels are reported every week.
- The total cost of Minnesota’s workers’ compensation system in 2014 was an estimated \$1.66 billion.

“Our health is not only greatly influenced by where we live but also by where we work,” said Dr. Ed Ehlinger, MDH commissioner. “While the implementation of labor laws and occupational health standards have greatly improved the well-being of our workforce, continued efforts are necessary to monitor the health and safety of our workers and ensure all workers have a safe and healthy workplace.”

The dashboard, “Minnesota Workplace Safety, 2016” is online at www.minnesotasafetycouncil.org/WorkplaceSafetyDashboard.pdf.

Next up:

November Construction Seminar examines partnerships

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 Nov. 15, 2016, seminar is about Minnesota OSHA’s partnership programs. When Minnesota OSHA partners with a construction employer there is a mutual respect, a sharing of work practices and a commitment to keeping the lines of communication open. These programs acknowledge employers, project owners and workers who achieve safety and health excellence.

Visit www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/ConstructionSeminars.asp for complete information.



Injuries in courier, messenger industry

By Brian Zaidman, Research and Statistics

The couriers and messengers industry (NAICS 492) consists of businesses that pick up and deliver small parcels and documents that may be handled by one person without using special equipment. In 2015, there were 265 courier and messenger business establishments in Minnesota, employing 10,600 workers. This industry has consistently had one the highest injury and illness case rates in Minnesota, with a 2014 rate of 8.0 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time-equivalent workers.



Approximately 220 of the 600 cases estimated for 2014 had one or more days away from work.

Employers provide details about these injuries and illnesses for the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. Some highlights of the detailed information about these cases are listed below.

- Eighty-two percent of the injured workers were males.
- Forty-five percent were between 45 and 54 years old.
- Sixty-eight percent had more than five years of job tenure.
- Fifty-nine percent of the cases involved 31 or more days of work disability.
- Thirty-two percent of the injuries were musculoskeletal disorders.
- Forty-one percent of the injuries were caused by falls, slips or trips and 32 percent were due to overexertion or bodily reaction.
- Thirty-six percent of the injuries were categorized as soreness or pain and 32 percent were sprains, strains or tears.
- Forty-one percent of the injuries affected the lower extremities and 27 percent affected the upper extremities.

Estimated injury, illness incidence rates, case counts released this month

The estimated injury and illness incidence rates and case counts for industries are expected to be released Oct. 27. The estimates are prepared from the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, conducted in Minnesota jointly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry (DLI). The 2015 estimates will be posted on DLI's "Occupational safety and health statistics" web page at www.dli.mn.gov/RS/StatWSH.asp.

The release of the industry-level data will be followed by the release of the case and demographic estimates, expected Nov. 10. These estimates address the worker and injury characteristics for injury and illness cases where the worker is unable to work for one or more days after the date of injury.

Information about the number and characteristics of fatal work-related injuries in 2015 is expected to be released Dec. 16. This will be the final release of the data from the 2015 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Employers work with WSC toward safety, health excellence

Minnesota OSHA Workplace Safety Consultation (WSC) supports two safety and health programs that recognize 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 Minnesota STAR (MNSTAR) Program is an application-based program open to any size employer; the Minnesota Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (MNSHARP) is geared toward smaller businesses and long-term, large-scale construction projects.

Incentives for participation in these programs include assistance from MNOSHA Workplace Safety Consultation, public recognition for employers and employees, recognition among industry peers and exemption from MNOSHA Compliance scheduled inspection lists.

MNSTAR Program

There are currently 37 MNSTAR Program worksites: 35 are general-industry sites; and two are resident contractors at a MNSTAR Program certified refinery. WSC has been working to increase the number of MNSTAR Program participants and new applications are always welcome. The MNSTAR Program process includes: submission of a completed application; a full hazard survey; review of the overall safety and health management system; a rates comparison; and interviews with managers, supervisors and employees.



WSC's MNSTAR Program team has visited with multiple employers that have indicated their interest in participating. The small-team approach allows WSC to remain consistent from site to site and develop relationships to help participating employers work toward their goals.

SAFETY • HEALTH • EXCELLENCE

MNSHARP

Minnesota currently has 40 MNSHARP worksites: 36 are general-industry sites; and four are major construction project sites. During federal-fiscal-year 2016, six sites achieved MNSHARP status and 18 worksites completed recertification in the program.



The MNSHARP process includes: a full hazard survey; program review; rates comparison; employee and management interviews; and a review of the overall safety and health management system. MNSHARP Construction participation is only available to companies with construction projects at least 18 months in duration.

Further information

For further information, visit www.dli.mn.gov/Wsc/Mnstar.asp, www.dli.mn.gov/Wsc/Mnsharp.asp or email Ryan Nosan, programs coordinator, at ryan.nosan@state.mn.us.

Minnesota's newest **MNSHARP** Construction worksite

The Department of Labor and Industry recently recognized Ryan Companies for its Amazon Fulfillment Center worksite in Shakopee, Minnesota, as a Minnesota Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (MNSHARP) Construction worksite.

MNSHARP Construction is a Minnesota Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MNOSHA) program that recognizes major-construction 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. Only construction projects at least 18 months in duration are eligible for participation in MNSHARP Construction.



**Ryan Companies, Amazon Fulfillment Center,
Shakopee, Minnesota**

Learn more at www.dli.mn.gov/Wsc/MnsharpConstruction.asp.

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, 2015, MNOSHA Compliance has investigated 15 workplace fatalities and 82 serious injuries through Sept. 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.



Notes from the undercount, part seven:

Many workers' compensation lost-time claims missing from OSHA logs

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.

Researchers at the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries recently published an article reporting the results of their research about establishment factors, such as industry and number of employees, that might affect the reporting of workers' compensation claims on the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). (Wuellner, Adams and Bonauto; Unreported Workers' Compensation Claims to the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and illnesses: Establishment Factors; American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 59:274-289, 2016.)

The study matched workers' compensation time-loss claims and SOII cases with one or more days away from work. Because Washington state has a monopolistic workers' compensation system, the researchers had access to both workers' compensation indemnity and medical-only cases. The data collected by the Washington state workers' compensation system also enabled the researchers to match establishments in the workers' compensation and SOII databases to a greater degree of accuracy than has been possible in research conducted in other states.

They found that 96 percent of the SOII cases matched to a workers' compensation claim but only 70 percent of the workers' compensation time-loss claims were also reported in the SOII. Washington is also one of the few states where employees, not employers, report workers' compensation claims to the insurer (the state agency in Washington). The state agency then sends claim information to the employer. In nearly every other state, the employer is in control of both the reporting of workers' compensation claims and the recording of OSHA reportable cases used in the SOII.

Underreporting of workers' compensation cases was evident in all industries. There was a higher likelihood of missing workers' compensation cases in the SOII among establishments with multiple locations, especially when a centralized OSHA log recordkeeper is used. In these cases, information about injuries and illnesses at distant locations may not always reach the recordkeeper.

Some of the industries and size classes with the highest rates of underreporting were: large construction establishments; large agriculture establishments; forestry, fishing and hunting establishments; large transportation and warehousing establishments; and small establishments in the health care and social assistance, information and finance industries. All establishment sizes in retail, professional and business services, and leisure and hospitality industries also had higher underreporting rates.

The highest reporting of workers' compensation claims in the SOII was found among state and local governments. The researchers suggest this may be due to governments' emphasis on transparency and to the higher unionization of government workers.

The report concludes that resources need to be directed toward education and outreach to employers regarding the OSHA log recordkeeping requirements.

MNOSHA Compliance signs safety, health partnerships

Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) Compliance recently signed Level 3 Cooperative Compliance Partnerships with three construction companies working on four different 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 **Danny's Construction Company** and **Kraus-Anderson** are under the Construction Health and Safety (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.

The partnerships with **Lyon Contracting** at three separate projects are 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.



**Danny's Construction Company and Kraus-Anderson –
Tria Orthopedic Center, Woodbury, Minnesota**



**Lyon Contracting – Cielo
Apartments, Fridley, Minnesota**



**Lyon Contracting – Estates at Arbor
Lakes, Andover, Minnesota**



**Lyon Contracting – The Legacy of Farmington
Assisted Living, Farmington, Minnesota**