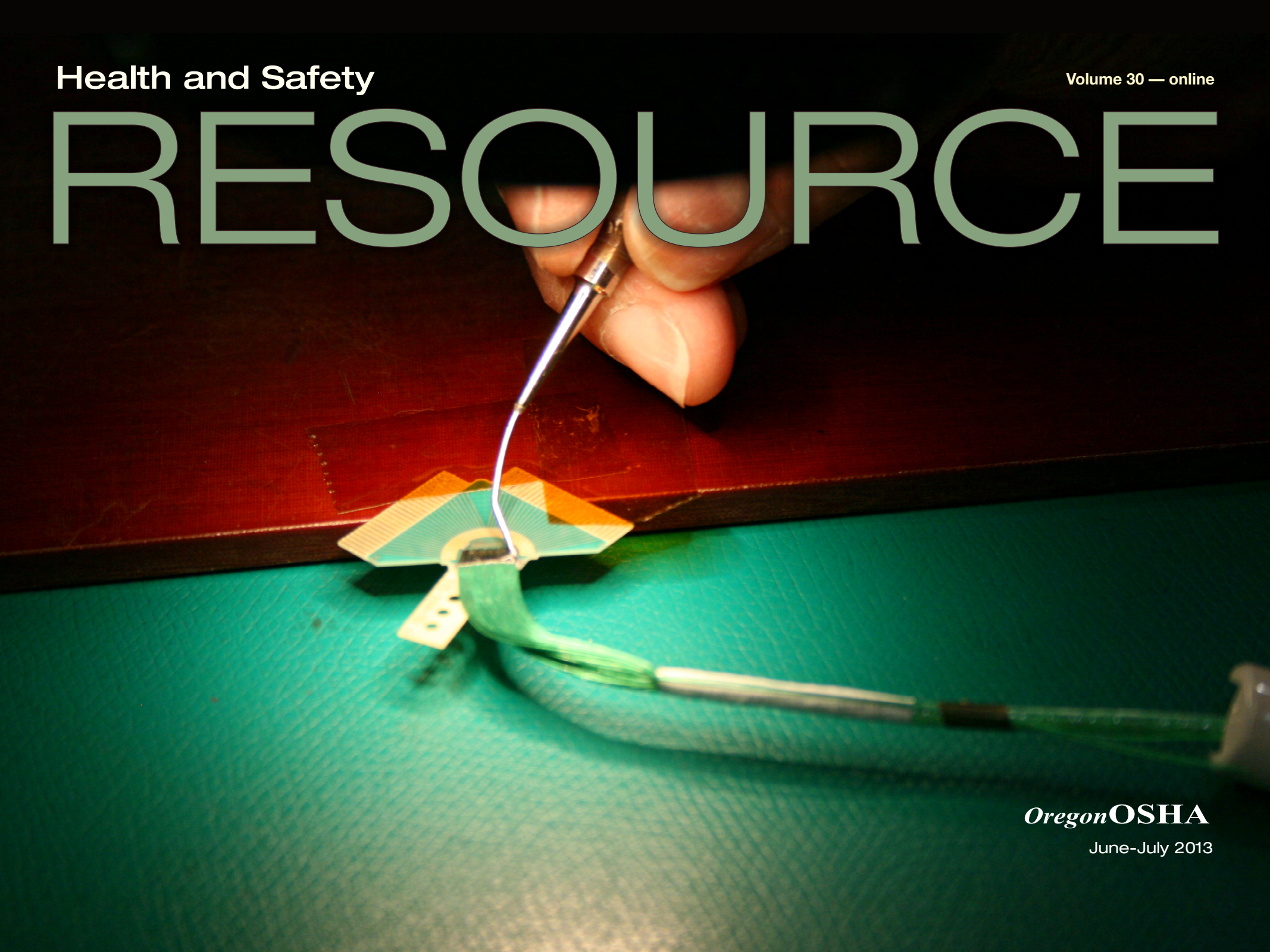


Health and Safety

Volume 30 — online

# RESOURCE



*Oregon***OSHA**

June-July 2013



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Hoa Tran solders conductors to a printed circuit board at TE Connectivity.

**On the cover:** An assembly worker builds micro printed circuit board through the use of high powered microscope at TE Connectivity in Wilsonville.

# RESOURCE

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is published every other month by the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division of the Department of Consumer and Business Services.

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# Hazard communication and the right to know

By Michael Wood

Given that the fight to establish the right of both workers and the larger community to know about chemical hazards to which they were exposed was largely waged between 25 and 30 years ago, it is easy to forget that it did not always come easy.

Whatever the challenges we face in implementing chemical hazard communication rules, few of us today would argue with the principle that there is a right to be informed about the risks one is facing – and to be able to protect oneself from particular chemical risks. But it was not always so.

During the decades before the passage of worker and community right-to-know laws, opponents to such laws (at least some of them well-intentioned) argued against providing too much information. Whether they were trying to avoid unnecessary fear or trying to protect legitimate trade secrets, many seriously argued that too much information about chemical exposures would be counter-productive. And while we may agree that communicating about risks can be complex and at times difficult, it is and should remain well settled that workers have a right to know about the chemicals in their workplaces.

The simple truth is that some people are particularly at risk, perhaps because of

sensitization created by a past exposure. If they must rely upon the assurances of employers and manufacturers who are looking at “averages” and “norms,” they will face risks that they would have chosen to avoid. And some people are simply more cautious than others – the point is, they have a right to be.

The challenge of hazard communication remains with us, of course. The messages can be complex, and the new standards reflecting an international consensus approach will create confusion, particularly over the short term.

And, unfortunately, not every manufacturer has gotten the message about the importance of sharing information. At the heart of the Brazilian Blowout controversy, for example, was a manufacturer's refusal to share either accurate or clear information about the formaldehyde risks of its product – to the point of actively labeling the product “formaldehyde free” based on a somewhat esoteric argument over nomenclature. There never was a question about the content – only what to call it.

Manufacturers also sometimes have an interesting notion about trade secrets. I remember a business a number of years ago that was concerned about revealing the chemical composition of the artists' paints



that it manufactured and sold. One example – the company didn't want to reveal that its “Cad Yellow” contained cadmium. Of course, if it didn't, it would have been a matter of false advertising.

We are surrounded by potentially hazardous chemicals – more every day, it seems. And we have both a growing awareness of their risks and a growing awareness that living a “chemical free” life really is no longer a possibility (and probably has not been for many decades).

In that context, the effort to provide workers with basic information so they can understand and, to some degree, manage their own risks and minimize their own exposures is as important as it ever has been. The battle to create the regulatory framework may have been fought a quarter century ago. But the struggle to make it a reality occurs every day in workplaces across the country. And it's every bit as important today as it was in the 1980s.





# Chemical complexity

## High-tech manufacturer involves employees to manage exposures

By Melanie Mesaros

Oregon may be known for its high-tech manufacturing, but what may not be as obvious are the different chemicals used to fabricate the intricate circuit boards and wiring that keep electronics humming. David Beede oversees safety and health exposures at TE Connectivity in Wilsonville, where many employees work daily with epoxy compounds, adhesives, and soldering metals.

Continued on page 5



## Chemical complexity continued



**Left:** Dung Nguyen solders fine wire onto a printed circuit board.

"We don't wait for something to happen," said Beede of managing exposures in the plant. "We follow a behavior-based safety program and conduct random audits. Our safety committee members also recognize someone every month for safe behavior."

Placed throughout the 260,000-square-foot plant are safety kiosks where staff can access a safety data sheet (SDS) library of any of the 1,000 chemicals used on site. It gives details on where a chemical is stored, the process it's used for, and PPE requirements.

Beede's desk is positioned in the middle of the plant floor. Surrounded by various work units, he is easily accessible to the company's 500 employees, who don't hesitate to ask for guidance. With a diverse workforce (at least eight different languages are spoken by employees), training is another key aspect of managing exposures.

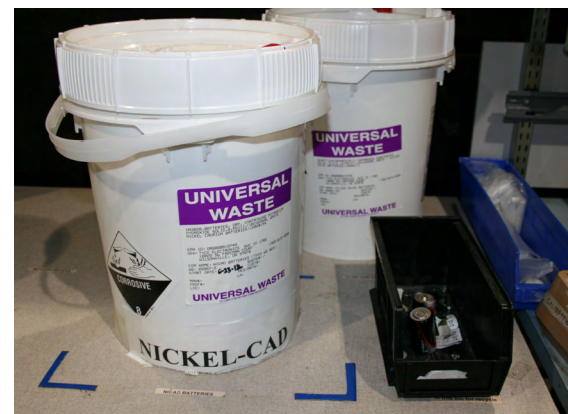
"We physically show employees how to work with certain chemicals and make them demonstrate that they understand," said Beede.

Brian Hauck, an Oregon OSHA health compliance officer, was impressed by the company's efforts to involve employees.

"TE Connectivity has worked to find less hazardous substitutes for many of the chemicals they need to use," said Hauck. "It was obvious that each employee felt empowered to keep everyone working safely."

Before a new chemical is introduced into any process, managers, engineers, and technicians must fill out a hazardous substance approval form for review. Beede said he hasn't been shy about turning down requests.

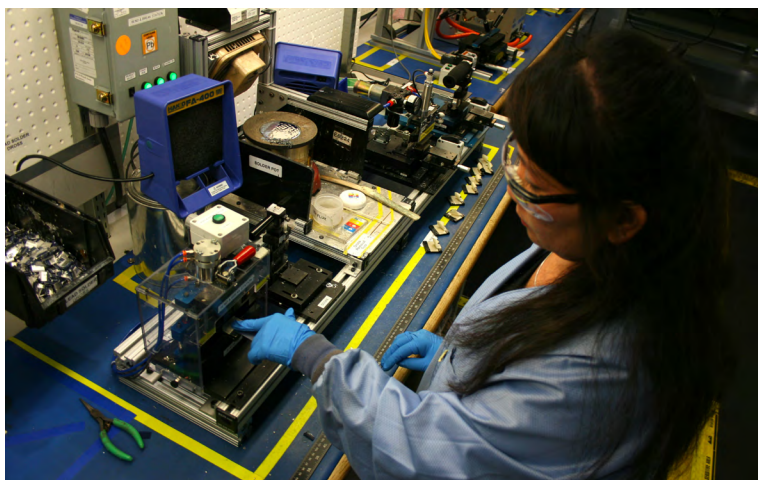
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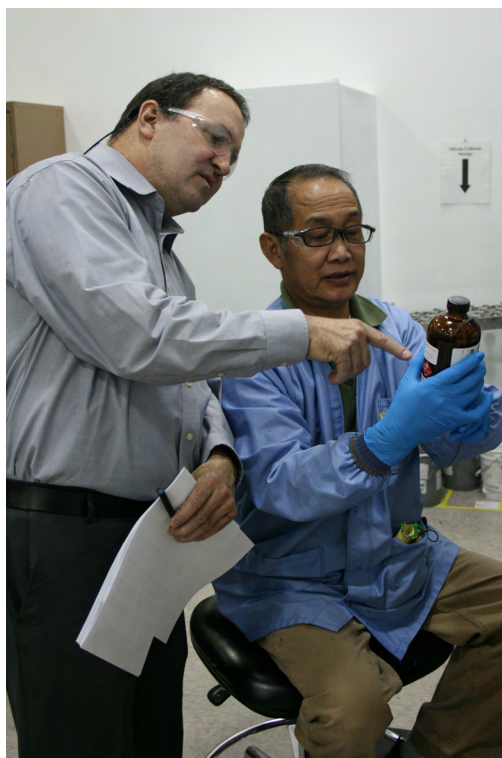
**Top:** David Beede shows off a circuit board soldered by Tonia Moua.  
**Bottom:** Chemical waste is carefully labeled in the plant.



# Chemical complexity continued



**Above:** TE Connectivity uses hundreds of chemicals in its manufacturing processes.



"We had an engineer recently who wanted to use methyl ethyl ketone, but we don't allow it on site. It's a volatile organic compound and we are trying to go VOC free. I helped him find a safer alternative."

In another case, Beede said a request was made to use an alcohol with a low flash point to clean a parts mold.

"We challenged them to find something else that wasn't so hazardous," he said. "And they did."

Beede said their continuous effort is paying off.

"We've worked 400 days without a loss-time or reportable injury," he said.

**Left top:** Assembly worker Tonia Moua removes the jacket off of a ribbon cable to be soldered to a printed circuit board. **Left bottom:** Cao Nguyen shows Beede a cleaner used in the mold parts lab.





# What you should know about the globally harmonized hazard communication standard

By now, many of you have probably heard about the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) changes to the hazard communication standard. These changes, which apply to most workplaces, are based on the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System for classifying and labeling hazardous chemicals.

## How will the globally harmonized hazard communication standard affect your workplace?

The basic framework of the hazard communication standard (1910.1200) is not changing. If you are an employer, you must still prepare a written hazard communication plan when your employees use or may be exposed to hazardous chemicals. However, by aligning 1910.1200 with the Globally Harmonized System, federal OSHA changed the way manufacturers must classify hazardous chemicals, the format of material safety data sheets, and the format of labels on shipped containers of hazardous chemicals. Here's a summary of how these changes affect manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, and you:

- **Hazard classification:** Chemical manufacturers must review the chemical hazards in their products, then **categorize** and **classify** the hazards following specific criteria for health hazards, physical hazards, and mixtures.
- **Safety data sheets:** Safety data sheets (SDS) will replace material safety data sheets. The information on the new SDS provides better information regarding the hazards than an MSDS. Also, suppliers must ensure that the safety data sheets for their products follow a new, standardized **16-section format** in conveying the information about a chemical's health effects and physical and chemical characteristics. You must train your employees so that they understand the new 16-section safety data sheet format.

- **Labels:** Suppliers must develop new product labels that include **signal words**, **pictograms**, and **hazard statements** for chemicals in each hazard class and category. You must train your employees so that they understand the meaning of each element on the label.

Continued on page 8





# What you should know about GHS continued

**These changes are being phased in over three years so that it is easier for manufacturers, suppliers, distributors, and employers to implement them. Key dates are:**

## **Dec. 1, 2013**

You must ensure that your employees are trained on the new 16-section safety data sheet format *and* the elements (signal words, pictograms, and hazard statements) in the new labels on shipped containers of hazardous chemicals.

## **June 1, 2015**

Chemical manufacturers, distributors, and you must comply with all requirements of the hazard communication standard. Chemical manufacturers and distributors must classify chemicals using the GHS criteria and update their labels and safety data sheets.

## **Dec. 1, 2015**

Distributors operating in the United States must have GHS-compliant labels on the hazardous chemical containers they ship to their customers. They cannot ship containers labeled by the chemical manufacturer or importer unless it has a GHS label.

## **June 1, 2016**

You must comply with the hazard communication requirements for substance-specific rules such as lead and asbestos, which may affect your safety data sheets and labels. Your employees must also be trained on any new hazards that were identified at your workplace after manufacturers reclassified their chemicals under the GHS criteria. To identify any new hazards, pay close attention to hazard statements on incoming safety data sheets over the next few years and compare them with the hazards described on your old material safety data sheets.

## **An example of a GHS compliant label:**



## **Where to get more information**

- ***Oregon OSHA's guide to the GHS-aligned hazard communication standard*** (guidebook) – This guide helps employers develop a globally harmonized hazard communication program and provides an overview of Oregon OSHA's hazard communication rules.
- ***Hazard Communication and the Globally Harmonized System*** (fact sheet) – This fact sheet highlights the globally harmonized hazard communication requirements and the compliance requirements between 2013 and 2016.



# SPECIAL THANKS

## to the 2013 Safety Break participants

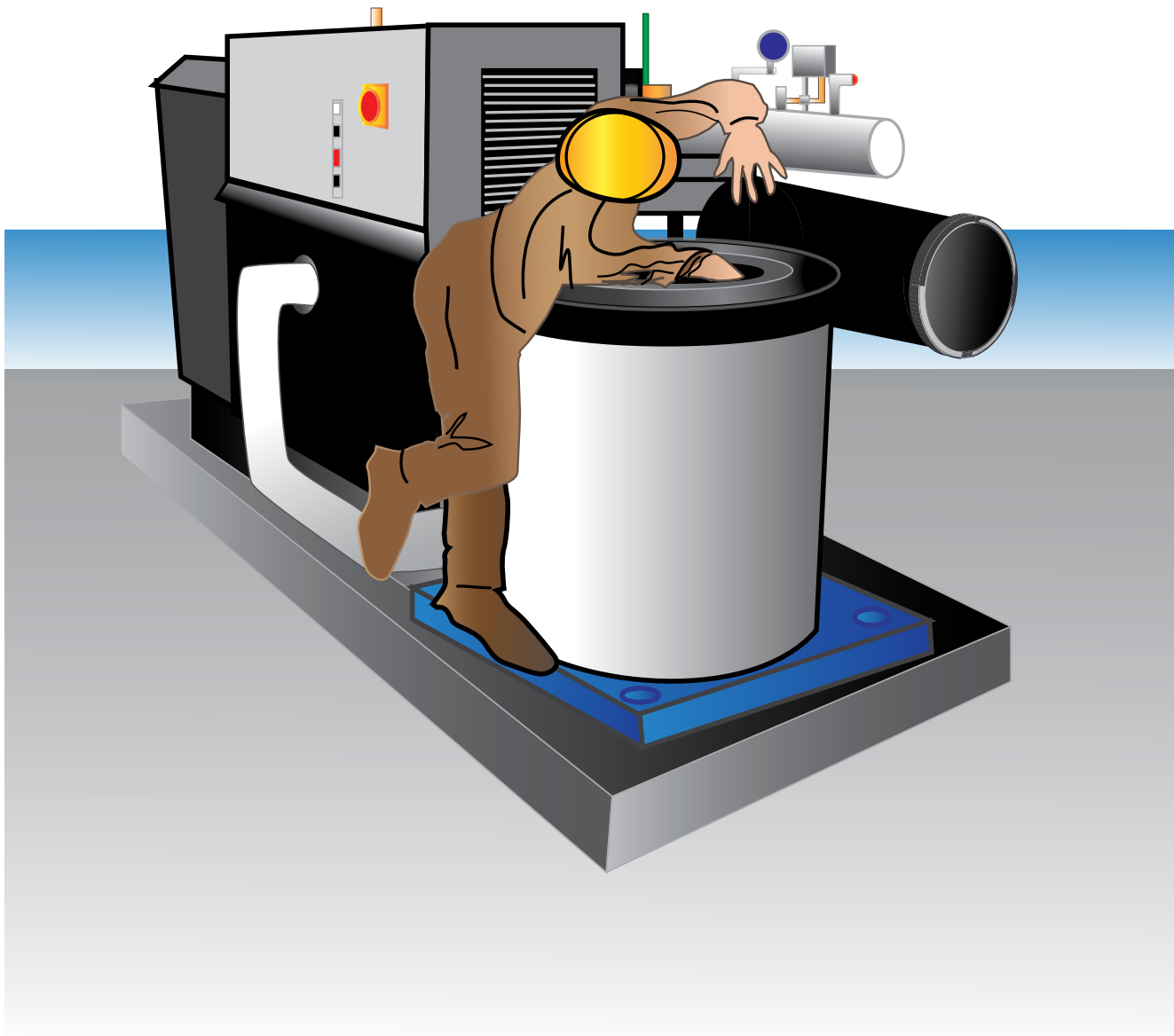


- ◆ ASSE – Columbia-Willamette Chapter
- ◆ Andreas Vineyard, Inc.
- ◆ Adroit Construction
- ◆ CH2M Hill/RUSA
- ◆ Chateau Bianca, Inc
- ◆ Cintas
- ◆ City of Newberg
- ◆ City of North Bend
- ◆ City of Portland, Office Of Management and Finance
- ◆ City of Prineville
- ◆ Comcast – Beaverton Safety Committee
- ◆ Comcast – Beaverton Call Center
- ◆ Comcast – Beaverton Headend
- ◆ Comcast – Communication Ops
- ◆ Comcast of Corvallis
- ◆ Comcast of Eugene
- ◆ Comcast – EPDX
- ◆ Comcast Headend
- ◆ Comcast of Salem FFO
- ◆ Comcast of SW Washington/Longview
- ◆ Comcast – West Portland
- ◆ Community Health Center
- ◆ The Corvallis Clinic
- ◆ Covanta Energy
- ◆ Emerick Construction Co.
- ◆ Empire Pacific Risk Management
- ◆ Entre Prises USA
- ◆ Fred Shearer & Sons
- ◆ Gaylord Industries
- ◆ Harry's Fresh Foods
- ◆ Hewlett-Packard PTD organization
- ◆ Home Builders Association of Marion & Polk Counties
- ◆ Hudson Bay Insulation
- ◆ Laird Plastics
- ◆ Life Technologies
- ◆ Lincoln County
- ◆ Linde
- ◆ Lithia Motors, Inc.
- ◆ McCormack Construction Co.
- ◆ Mosaic Medical
- ◆ National Frozen Foods
- ◆ On-the-Move Community Integration
- ◆ Oregon City Public Works
- ◆ The Oregon Clinic PC
- ◆ Oregon Child Development Coalition
- ◆ Oregon Department of Consumer & Business Services
- ◆ OHSU (CROET)
- ◆ Oregon Heritage Developments
- ◆ Oregon Institute of Technology
- ◆ Oregon National Guard
- ◆ Oregon Trucking Association
- ◆ Orenco Systems, Inc.
- ◆ OYCP
- ◆ Pacificmark Construction Corp.
- ◆ POD4Print
- ◆ Portland Water Bureau
- ◆ Port of Portland
- ◆ R.D. Bussard & Son
- ◆ Redwood Safety Association
- ◆ Slayden Construction Group, Inc.
- ◆ Stacy & Witbeck/Mowat – A Joint Venture
- ◆ Star Construction Services
- ◆ Timber Products Company – Spectrum Division
- ◆ Weitman Excavation
- ◆ Weyerhaeuser – Springfield Woods Operations
- ◆ Weyerhaeuser – TOPS Yard

# SAFETY NOTES

## Accident Report

**Incident** | Caught in machine  
**Business** | Seafood processing  
**Employee** | Assistant engineer



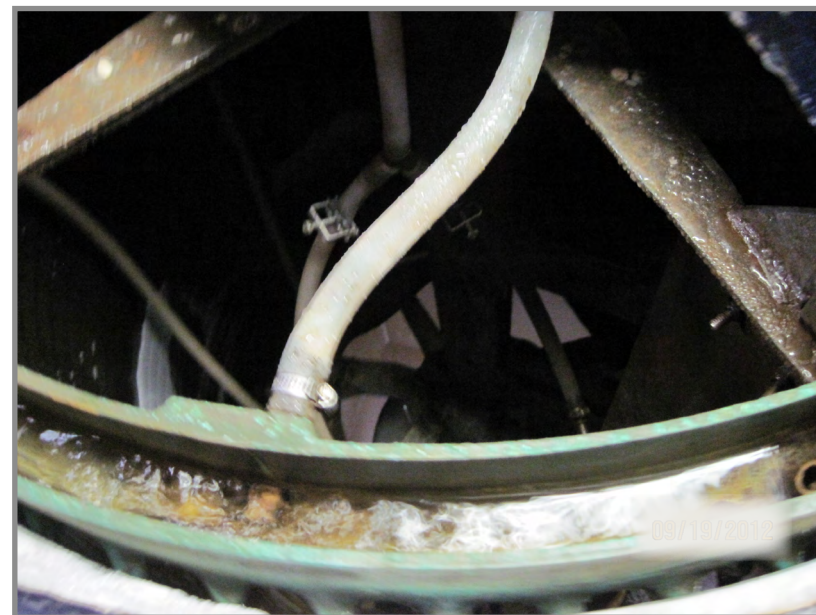
The assistant engineer at a fish processing plant was doing a routine inspection of an ice-making machine in a remote part of the plant.

As he had done during past inspections, he reached into the machine while the rotating scraper assembly was still running and scooped up a sample of ice to check its quality. (Employees at the plant routinely worked on such equipment without de-energizing and locking it out, even though there was a written hazardous energy control program in the office.) This time, his arm suddenly became trapped in the machine's moving scraper assembly. He screamed for help until someone came to his rescue.

The accident resulted in nerve damage, traumatic muscle damage, frostbite, and limited use of his thumb.

Continued on page 10





### Applicable standards

**437-001-0760 (1)(a):** The employer did not ensure that workers were properly instructed in the safe operation of machinery that they were authorized to use.

**1910.147(c)(6)(i):** The employer did not conduct periodic inspections of an energy control procedure at least annually to ensure that the procedure was followed.

**1910.147(c)(7)(i):** The employer did not provide training to ensure that employees understood the purpose and function of the energy control program and had the knowledge and skills required to apply, use, and remove energy controls.

**Photos:** The opening on the top of the ice machine shows the scraper assembly that caught the worker's hand while he was checking the ice.

## NEWS BRIEFS

# Oregon OSHA reminds contractors of fall protection requirement

During the summer months, roofing and construction jobs pick up and more workers are exposed to potential falls. Oregon OSHA reminds contractors they can be cited for not protecting employees from a fall.

"It's important for contractors to know there is a requirement to be protected from falls when working at heights of 10 feet or more," said Gary Beck, Oregon OSHA's safety enforcement manager. "Even if you feel safe and don't think there's much of a risk, you still need to be protected from a potential fall."

A contractor in St. Helens was cited for not protecting employees from a 19-foot fall to the concrete below. The workers were removing moss and also had not been trained in the proper use of fall protection.



Employees working near open windows, doors, mezzanines, balconies, or walkways at six feet or above the lower level also need to be protected from falling.

Last year, an employee was installing a tarp on an unfinished roof without fall protection. When he stepped onto the other side of the roof, he slipped and fell 15 feet to the lower ground, suffering a broken/fractured back.

In a separate Oregon case that occurred in September 2012, an employee was doing roofing work on a two-story residence. The worker was walking along the roof ridge when he tripped on an air hose and slid, rolling approximately 18 feet down and off the run of the 7:12 pitch roof. He was also seriously injured with a broken/fractured hip.

Under Oregon OSHA's fall protection rule (OAR 437-003-1501) there are different ways to comply, such as guardrails, catch platforms, and personal fall arrest systems. More details can be found online under "fall protection" in the A-Z topic list: [orosh.org/subjects/fall\\_protection.html](http://orosh.org/subjects/fall_protection.html). Federal OSHA also has training tools and posters available to help raise awareness around falls: [www.osha.gov/stopfalls/index.html](http://www.osha.gov/stopfalls/index.html).



Photo: Jeff Wilson





Oregon OSHA Administrator Michael Wood said, "The fight is not over."



The Oregon State Defense Force Pipe Band opened the ceremony.

## Fallen Oregon workers remembered during annual ceremony

Fifty-two names of individuals who died on the job and in war were read at the annual Workers Memorial ceremony outside the Labor and Industries Building in Salem on April 28.

Oregon OSHA's Administrator Michael Wood, the keynote speaker, said it is always the most difficult speech of the year.

"The list of names we just heard is too long," he said. "We may celebrate improvements, but we must remind ourselves that the list is way too long. I have stood here eight times, and it is never easy. But it is always important. It matters."

American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees representative Tina Turner-Morfit read the names concluding with, "Mourn for the dead. Fight for the living."

The annual Workers Memorial Day serves as a nationwide day of remembrance. It recognizes the thousands of U.S. workers who die each year on the job and the more than 1 million people in the U.S. injured each year at work. The observance is traditionally held on April 28 because Congress passed the Occupational Safety and Health Act on that date in 1970.

In closing, Wood said everyone has to continue to do better to prevent workplace tragedies.

"No one should give up their life in the pursuit of their livelihood," he said. "The fight is not over. Mourn today. Mourn the losses of the past. Fight for the victories of the future."

Tina Turner-Morfit of AFSCME read the names of fallen workers.





## NEWS BRIEFS

# Salem Academy students win statewide safety video contest



Two students from Salem Academy in Salem wrote and sang original music and danced their way through a 90-second video to win first place in the O[yes] "Speak Up. Work Safe." contest. Austin Coburn and Vinny Gasbarro won \$500 and a matching amount of prize money for their school.

"Safety is a serious topic but there are fun ways to go about it – whether it's comedy, music, or both," said Coburn, a senior. "The video gets the message out, but music is what keeps it in your head."

Coburn took second-place honors in last year's contest with his video "Safety Police."

Second place (\$400) went to Milce Delgado Lopez and Daisy Abundez of Springfield High School for their video, "You Don't Know What You're Doing and that Could Kill You."

Third place (\$300) was awarded to a video class at Parkrose High School in Portland for "Speak Up. Work Safe." Eight students from St. Helens High School were given the Students' Choice award (\$200) for their video "You Good?"

The creators of the top videos received their awards April 27 during a special screening at the Northern Lights Theatre in Salem. The contest is designed to increase awareness about safety for young workers, with the theme of "Speak Up. Work Safe." Students created a video with a teen job safety and health message and were judged on creativity, production value, youth appeal, and the overall safety and health message. All of the winning videos, as well as the other finalists, are available for viewing at [www.youtube.com/user/OregonSafetyHealth](http://www.youtube.com/user/OregonSafetyHealth).

The Oregon Young Employee Safety Coalition (O[yes]) organized the contest. Oregon OSHA, SAIF Corporation, local chapters of the American Society of Safety Engineers, the Center for Research on Occupational and Environmental Toxicology (CROET), Liberty Northwest, Hoffman Construction, Central Oregon Safety & Health Association, the Labor Education and Research Center, SHARP Alliance, Oregon Health Authority, and SafeBuild Alliance sponsor the contest.



Event emcee Chuck Easterly of SAIF Corporation talks with the first place winners.



## NEWS BRIEFS

# Safety Break for Oregon events promote safety statewide

About 70 organizations participated in Safety Break for Oregon on Wednesday, May 8, by hosting training events, award presentations, and safety fairs.

The City of Newberg held a safety wellness fair, which was the anchor for other activities throughout the week.

"We added daily email tips for the week and safety discussions," said Karen Tarmichael, the city's safety committee chairwoman. "We were able to show employees how easy it is to incorporate frequent, small training moments that we hope will continue going forward."

In Oregon City, the public works department held an equipment rodeo for employees to test their skills using a track hoe. Martin Montalvo, operations manager, said classroom training complimented the hands-on Safety Break events.

"It allowed us stand back and focus on ways to improve our day-to-day activities in terms of making them safer for staff and the general public," he said. "The equipment rodeo also gave us the opportunity to improve some of our practical skills."

Oregon OSHA coordinates Safety Break, designed to raise awareness and promote the value of safety and health in preventing on-the-job injuries and illnesses. The voluntary event occurs on the second Wednesday in May and is meant to be flexible to meet an employer's needs.

The Oregon SHARP Alliance also awarded three pizza luncheons valued at \$100 each to Community Health Center (various southern Oregon locations), National Frozen Foods in Albany, and Stacy & Whitbeck/Mowat in Portland for signing up to participate.



**Above:** Oregon City Public Works held an equipment rodeo.



**Left:** Emerick Construction held a safety training workshop at a job site in East Portland.

**Middle:** This Oregon City Public Works employees tried on goggles that impair vision.

**Right:** The City of Newberg offered employees massages as part of a safety wellness fair.





## NEWS BRIEFS

# Teens learn about trades and construction at Portland event

Students from schools across Oregon and southwest Washington learned about construction, utility work, firefighting, and other trades through hands-on demonstrations and workshops at the Women in Trades Career Fair May 16-18 in Portland. Held in the NECA/IBEW Electrical Training Center, the event allowed teens to meet tradeswomen, operate equipment, and learn about apprenticeships.

Rachel Murdock, a junior at Columbia River Youth Corps in St. Helens, put on boots, gloves, and rain gear to practice shutting off a water leak.

"I've never done anything like that before," she said. "I'm interested in a career in environmental work and anything that's hands-on. I don't want to be stuck in an office."

Sophomore Carmen Huizar from Hudson Bay High School in Vancouver, Wash., successfully climbed to the top of a utility

pole – something many of her classmates weren't able to accomplish

"It was fun once you got into the rhythm of it," she said. "You need a lot of arm strength."

Connie Ashbrook, executive director of the Oregon Tradeswomen organization, said more women have been entering apprenticeship programs over the past several years.

"The kind of career information they learn here does not exist in high schools, especially for girls," said Ashbrook. "We have real, successful tradeswomen here to show young women they can do it."

Oregon OSHA was an exhibitor at the event, along with the Oregon Young Employee Safety (O[yes]) Coalition, which Oregon OSHA is a member. O[yes] representatives help educate students about on-the-job safety and health issues.



**Left:** Oregon Department of Transportation workers supervised students repairing a pothole. **Middle:** Rachel Murdock (middle) learned how to shut off a water leak. **Right:** Carmen Huizar made it to the top of a utility pole with the guidance of a Portland General Electric lineman.



**Q:** I have a retail jewelry store with three full-time employees and three part-time employees. What supplies do I need in my first-aid kit?

**A:** Oregon OSHA's workplace safety and health rules require that supplies for first-aid kits be based upon the types of injuries that could occur at the employer's workplace. Your business would probably need a basic first-aid kit with minimum supplies. The American National Standards Institute's ANSI Z308.1 standard includes the following supplies for a 10-person first-aid kit:



## ANSI Z308.1–1998 Required minimum supplies for a 10-person first-aid kit

Quantity	Type
1 each	Absorbent compress, 4" x 8" minimum
16 each	Adhesive bandages, 1" x 3"
1 each	Five yards of adhesive tape
10 each	Antiseptic applications, 0.5 grams
6 each	Burn treatment applications, 0.5 grams
4 each	Sterile pads, 3" x 3" minimum
2 pairs	Medical exam gloves
1 each	Triangular bandage, 40" x 40" x 56" minimum

Periodically check your first-aid kit to be sure that it is properly stocked and that none of the supplies have exceeded their expiration dates.

## GOING THE DISTANCE – Meet a leading Oregon health and safety professional

**Company:** Huntair

**Safety coordinator:** Steve Kosta

**Workforce:** 620

**Common hazards:** Cuts, back strains, eye injuries, and welding fumes



### What is your background and safety philosophy?

I started with one of our sister companies many years ago as a production worker. Through the years, I have worked in almost every department. During that time, I have been involved in safety at one point or another and then started to do some training for our employees. In 2009, Huntair offered me the position of environmental health and safety manager. My philosophy is that I want all employees to think of safety before they start their day and any job they do. I want all of our employees to go home the same way they came in.

### What are some of the unique health and safety challenges your employees face?

Our employees need to be sure they do not over lift. We approach the hazard by performing team lifting. Our policy is that you cannot lift 15 pounds or more above the chest. Our goal is to eliminate back injuries. We also make sure all welders know what they are exposed to when welding. I ensure training in proper use of their fresh air supplied hoods and that they wear them.

We also have a high risk of cuts due to handling sheet metal. We are always looking for ways to improve upon cut-restraint gloves and arm guards and we require all employees to wear PPE. We also provide a variety of different safety glasses to protect against eye injuries.

We are constantly working to reduce our overall recordable incident rate, which went from 12.87 in 2009 to our present rolling average of 5.9. Our ultimate goal is to have a recordable incident rate of zero.

Continued on page 19



## GOING THE DISTANCE - Continued

### Do you have any specific examples of how you overcame a safety and health issue in your factory?

All new employees go through an orientation class before they begin work. This training involves watching videos, hands-on activities, classroom learning, a tour of the facility, learning emergency procedures, and more. At the end of the training, they are tested on the material and are required to pass two tests or we will not put them to work. This training runs about five hours. After they complete training and testing, all employees are assigned a mentor, who will work with them for two weeks and evaluate their progress.

We have also implemented a safety program called Target Zero. Target Zero is about watching out for one another and speaking up if you see something. With this program, everyone gets involved in doing safety audits in their areas every day.

In 2010, we had some employees bring up a concern they had about the welding fumes they were being exposed to. I called Oregon OSHA consultation and asked to have air sampling and testing performed. An Oregon OSHA industrial hygienist came out and conducted air sampling. We found the employees were over their exposure limits. We immediately started to look into protective measures for our welders. We found that an N-95 particulate mask would have been sufficient. However, Huntair went above and beyond the N-95 mask (level 10), and supplied all welders with the 3M Fresh Air Supplied Speed helmets that are a level 25. We made sure that our respirator program was in place and all welders were tested. Since we have moved to a new and larger facility, we have also installed a ventilation system and weld curtains that are almost 30 feet tall.

Continued on page 20

**Top right:** Kosta talks to team leader Daniel Knapp at an equipment station.

**Bottom right:** Carlos Diaz welds a frame for a commercial project. **Bottom middle:** Workers assemble a custom HVAC frame. **Bottom left:** Jose Chavez welds sprinkler clamps in a curtained area to contain fumes.





## GOING THE DISTANCE – Continued



### How do you keep staff engaged in safety issues day to day?

We have daily department safety meetings and safety audits. We have continuous improvement boards in the shop, and we encourage employees to post their ideas for safety and production. We also have a safety awareness program where we reward people for looking out for other employees.

### What advice do you have for other safety and health managers hoping to make a difference?

Always remember to listen to your employees and their concerns. Like my boss tells me, listen to them 100 percent and understand what they are trying to say before you answer them, and keep an open mind. Never be afraid of calling Oregon OSHA and asking for help. They can be a great tool and resource in helping you achieve a safe workplace.



**Top left:** Welding sparks and fumes are contained by a curtain. **Top right:** Welder Carlos Diaz Dominguez (left) wears a fresh air supplied helmet during welding.

**Bottom Left:** Ruben Ochoa assembles HVAC fans. **Bottom Right:** Kosta said employees look out for each other as part of their culture at Huntair.





## September 2013



### CENTRAL OREGON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH CONFERENCE

***Do Your Safety and Health Programs Have You Covered?***

**Topics include:**

- Safety Committee Basics
- Globally Harmonized System (GHS)
- Mobile Apps for Safety and Health Management
- Best Practices in Fatigue Management
- Office and Industrial Ergonomics
- Live Fire Training
- Business Continuity Planning
- Confined Space
- Analyzing Job Hazards
- Respiratory Protection
- Making Safety Work
- Incident Analysis

**September 18 & 19, 2013**

**Eagle Crest Resort • Redmond, Oregon**

**Registration opens in late July. More information available at:**  
**[www.orosha.org/conferences](http://www.orosha.org/conferences)**

A joint effort of the Central Oregon Safety & Health Association and Oregon OSHA.

## October 2013

**23<sup>rd</sup> Annual**

### Southern Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Conference

**Topics include:**

- Safety Leadership
- What to Expect from an Inspection
- Emergency Preparedness
- Accountability and Employee Involvement
- Successful Safety Committees
- Slips, Trips, and Falls
- Sleep and Fatigue
- Ladder Safety
- Forklift Safety
- Chipping Away at Stress
- Globally Harmonized System (GHS)
- The Courage to Intervene
- Emergin Issues in Ergonomics
- Trenching and Excavation
- Pesticide Training
- Tech Tools



**OCTOBER 16 & 17, 2013**

**MEDFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT EDUCATION CENTER**

**Registration opens in mid-August.**

More information available at:

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