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Your Presenter * PMA COMPANIES Jake Albert CSP Strategic Risk Control Consultant – Risk Control



Today's Agenda This presentation is designed to meet PA Department of Labor guidelines, however by taking opportunities for improvement from this session your Committee will have broader benefit for your workplace safety objectives. 1. Certification or Recertifying Your Organization's Safety Committee - Effective compliance, meeting State guidelines, and being prepared in the event of a State Audit 2. Hazard Identification: Pre-accident / incident prevention! - Identifying and correcting known and potential workplace hazards 3. Substance Abuse (so important in our current climate of opioid abuse) 4. Accident Investigation: An effective program follows up on each accident / incident or near miss. - Learning from your accident history by correcting the source issue root/real cause analysis

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Why Have a Safety Committee?

The priority is to prevent injuries and reduce the cost of workplace accidents / incidents by:

- Increasing employee safety awareness
- Ensuring your departments/locations are complying with your organization's safety requirements and protocols



- Providing opportunities for open discussion of health and safety issues and possible solutions
- Building enthusiasm for safety programs



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Committee Structure Figure 1 - Committee Structure The Committee Stru

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Committee Structure: The Committee

- Meetings must be held monthly a best practice is for scheduled meetings at the same time each month, which is not a State requirement, but makes it easier for Committee members to plan when the date and time are consistent.
- Try to limit the meetings to 1 hour by following the agenda and maintain focus. If meetings are running long, sub-committees can be assigned to deal with specific issues or concerns.
- Members should represent the major work departments of your organization and also consider where you have greater injury exposure and / or accident / incidents.
- Members should serve at least a one (1) year term, then may rotate
 off. Always look for new members with an interest in workplace
 safety

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Committee Structure: The Committee cont.



- The State does permit members to call in on a conference call or ZOOM meeting and they will be considered present. Make sure you have the employee's name on the attendance sheet noted as call in or virtual attendee.
- Members on a remote call or ZOOM should be active participants in the meeting.

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Committee Structure: The Chairperson

- Ensure meetings are scheduled and held on a consistent, monthly basis.
- Facilitate the agenda for each meeting and ensure a quorum of trained members (50% of members + 1) is present for the meeting to "count."
- Ensure posting of the minutes following meetings to provide open communication with all employees in your organization.
- Ensure agendas are sent out prior to the meeting, on a separate document from prior meeting Minutes, and posted for employees to review.
 - This also gives members the opportunity to prepare for the meeting and have items added to the agenda if needed.

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Committee Structure: Members

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Committee Structure: Members

One person must be designated to write, maintain and post minutes for <u>each</u> meeting. This can be the same person each meeting, or rotated through the membership.

- Membership must consist of at least 2 management and 2 non-management personnel. The make-up of the Committee must be even or more of employee-level representatives
- Members must attend all meetings and actively participate.
- Members should set a positive safety example for other employees -"walk the walk"



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Safety Committee Meetings: Required Tasks

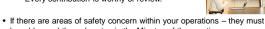
- · Review current workplace safety programs/procedures
 - Read, review and recommend revisions to existing programs/procedures as needed. This would include the department monthly/quarterly inspections results.
 - Employee handbooks and formal policies and procedures related to workplace safety should be reviewed annually and updated at least every other year as needed.
- Accident investigation and corrective actions:
 - Discuss every accident and any near miss each meeting.
 - Review the actual report for completeness, root cause analysis and an effective corrective action.
 - Get the immediate supervisor of the injured worker involved, if necessary.



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Safety Committee Operations: Problem Solving

- Be receptive to others' ideas.
 - Every contribution is worthy of review



- be addressed through notes in the Minutes of the meeting. If you identify exposures, there must be a corrective action taken and
- follow up on that action to determine if the problem has been addressed properly. If complete, close the item and remove from the current month's Minutes
- · Safety Committee members need to communicate with their coworkers; ask them prior to the meeting if they have any issues that should be addressed by the Committee.

Committee Structure: Members

- · Conduct safety (hazard identification) surveys. The State requires minimum quarterly, but best practice would be monthly.
- · Participate in accident investigation reviews all incidents, accidents and near misses reported the previous month should be discussed for effective investigation and additional corrective actions.
- · Report any observed unsafe acts or unsafe conditions between meetings. This should be done immediately if there is imminent danger of injury or harm to any person.
- · Promote the Safety Committee throughout your organization and share with co-workers the results of meetings and actions being worked on.
- Ensure your training log of members and alternates is up to date annually

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Safety Committee Operations: Setting & Meeting Goals

- The State (PA) does not require that your Committee set formal goals, but PMA encourages setting some goals to keep the Committee on track and validate the time and effort invested.
- Goals can be short-term (up to 6 months) and/or long-term (longer than 6 months).
- Goals should be measurable and achievable within a reasonable time.
- · Goals and objectives can be found:
 - Past accident history: Claim data, First Aid logs, OSHA logs or similar sources
 - Observations of actual operations, tasks and potential exposures.
 - Federal, State or Health related compliance requirements.
 - Listening to what workers say about safety in the organization.
- Make sure you review goals periodically to determine the effectiveness of the Committee and to reset or restate goal targets.

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Safety Committee Operations: Sharing Success

- Achievements
 - Program or procedure reviews.
 - Corrective actions from hazard identification or accident investigation review.
 - Loss frequency reduction in a targeted area.
- · Take credit for and share the successes of the Committee with upper management and ensure all employees are aware of these successful activities.
- · Outstanding items
 - What has to be completed?
 - Is there a "block" or "stop" keeping your Committee from completing items? (This is an area where top management involvement can help meet objectives)

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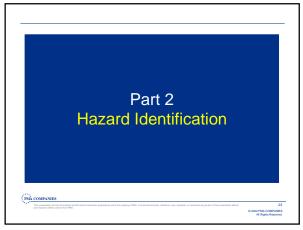


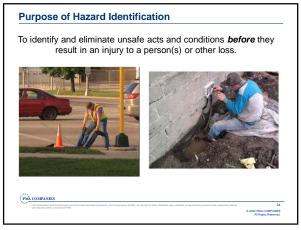






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Proactive Hazard Identification by your Committee is key to a hazard-free workplace

- Either teams or individuals should be completing <u>documented</u> safety inspections at least quarterly, but may be monthly <u>depending</u> on your operations and facilities.
- 2. The focus should be on identifying physical hazards and unsafe work practices that are likely to cause serious injuries.
- Mix teams or individuals to give fresh "eyes" to other operations to find those potential "root causes".
- Each meeting should review the issues, actions and progress of your hazard identification/self-inspection activities.



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Methods of Hazard Identification

- · Safety Inspections
 - This is the main focus of this section of the training.
- Accident/Loss Trend Review (Does the past show current issues)
- May help identify patterns related to type of accident, location, shift, time of day, worker experience/age, etc.
 - Check past and current OSHA 300 Logs or First Aid logs.
 - Request and review insurance carrier loss runs and other reports
- · Job Safety (Hazard) Analysis
 - This method breaks jobs into steps, then the possible hazards and controls related to each step are reviewed and put in place.

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Equipment Defects Correct equipment available and used Equipment used properly Environment Workstation design Housekeeping Lighting, noise, contaminants, etc. Employee Trained? Knowledgeable? Procedures being followed? Behaviors? (Past or present)

A Few Basic Thoughts for Hazard Identification

- ✓ Make sure you're looking for the common hazards that can be eliminated by enhanced employee awareness.
- ✓ Does it look right to you? If not, what should be done?
- Just because it's always been done that way, doesn't make it right way!

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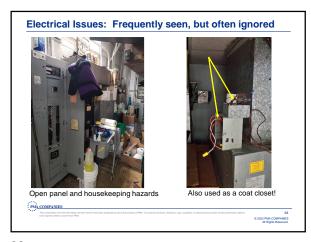


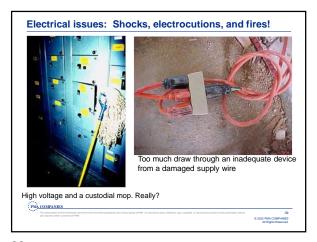
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Self Inspection Best Practices Inspection Frequency • State requires "periodic" inspections • Must be minimally quarterly • Best practice: Monthly Where to inspect • All major operations / departments (at least quarterly) Use a checklist to provide consistency in reviewing the work areas and to document completion of open issues.

The purpose of safety inspections is to identify and correct hazards before they result in injury.

Look for both unsafe acts and unsafe conditions during the inspection.

Determine why actions and/or conditions are taking place so that you can prevent the same thing from happening in the future.

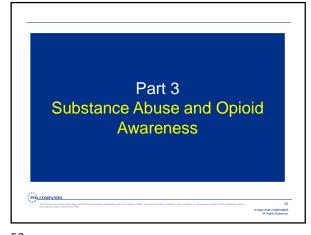
Involve affected management in the hazard identification and solution process.

Track all correction efforts as part of best practice and state requirements.

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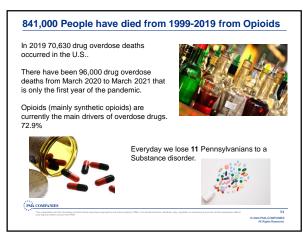
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Over 70 %.... of the nearly 71,000 drug overdose deaths in 2019 involved an opioid.

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1. If an employee is injured at work and is prescribed an opioid, they may become dependent upon the medication to manage their pain.

2. If the physician determines their pain is no longer at the level where opioids are necessary, they may discontinue prescribing them.

3. If an employee has a dependency problem, they can turn to other methods to find relief for their real or imagined pain.

4. This can lead to the use of heroin or other similar drugs.

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The economy is greatly impacted by **the drug and alcohol epidemic**: Alcohol and drugs account for 52 percent of all traffic fatalities, according to the Hazelden Foundation. Due to the rise in insurance premiums and lower productivity, drug and alcohol abuse costs corporations 93 billion dollars a

Impacts of the Opioid Epidemic on the workplace

- Falling asleep at work or appearing very tired all the time
- 2. Frequently making mistakes (when typically, a very conscientious employee)
- Disappearing or taking frequent trips to the bathroom, breakroom, back alley, other places where drugs may be used
- 4. Displaying extreme mood swings
- Being late or absent frequently without notification
- Disappearing valuable company property Missing appointments and deadlines

Pennsylvania Senate Bill # 147

Governor Tom Wolf on June 30, 2021.





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Opioid Awareness training for all safety committee members Pennsylvania Senate passed a Bill on January 29, 2021, and was signed by

. The employer must have documentation that they have trained their safety

committee members regarding the risks associated with opioid painkillers. This specific training has been added to the already 3 required topics to

What has been covered during this session meets the current requirements

maintain your State certification. So, this Opioid Awareness section was made mandatory as a condition for being a State Certified Safety Committee.

and there is no need for additional training at this time. If the bill is extended to all employees, then additional training would be required. The certification process will include proof that you did train the safety employees on all required topics: Committee roles & responsibilities, hazards identification, opioid awareness and accident investigation.

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What can we do about this problem ???

- · Collaboration is essential for success in preventing opioid overdose deaths.
- When companies address potential substance abuse issues with proactive programming, many of the issues improve greatly. Offering to help improves the bottom line and helps people.
- Have a formal policy in place, enforce it, and hold people accountable.
- · One tool that can significantly impact workplace substance abuse is an Employee Assistance Program (EAP).
- Medical personnel, emergency departments, first responders, public safety officials, mental health and substance use treatment providers, community-based organizations all bring awareness to the problem and solutions.

Awareness that there is a problem is the first step in solving the problem!

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Part 4 **Accident Investigation**

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Accident Investigation: What you need to know and do!

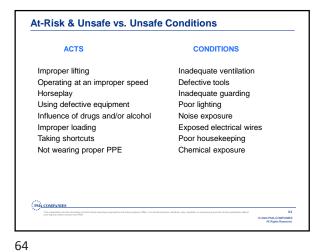
- · What is an accident?
- · Why should you investigate both accidents and incidents?
- · What is the safety committee's role in accident investigation?
- How do you find the true cause?
- · What should be the results of the safety committee's input into the investigation?

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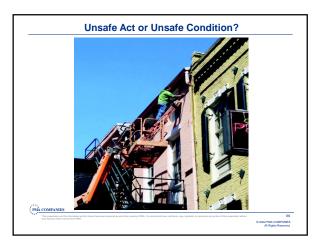
What causes accidents? It has been said that 90% of accidents are caused by unsafe acts/behaviors and 10% by unsafe conditions. But, it's more complicated than that and an effective accident investigation seeks to find the true cause that initiates these acts or behaviors? An effective accident investigation seeks to root out the true cause: • Management or operational deficiency. • Inadequately designed process or technology application. • Lack of effective instruction, education and follow up. • Mechanical defect. • Human error at some level.

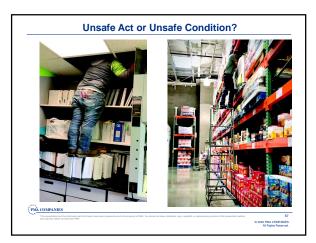
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Unsafe Act or Unsafe Condition?

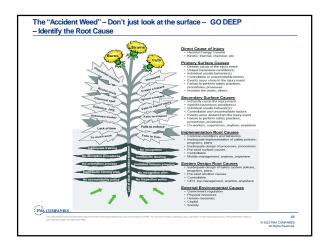
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Why we need to investigate all accidents?

To protect employees and assets

To determine root cause

· Reduce personal injury

• To promote Safety & Health

· Improve productivity

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Prevent recurrence

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- · To identify and eliminate hazards
- To expose deficiencies in process and/or equipment
- To document "Root Causes" and corrective actions
- To maintain worker morale

TO PREVENT RECURRENCE!





Develop and Implement Remedial Actions

Physical conditions

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- · Remove the hazard
- Protect the employee if the hazard can't be removed
 - Re-engineer the work design
 - Ensure proper maintenance is in place
- Behaviors
 - Observe the behavior and correct any unsafe practices
 - Train/retrain employees
- Coaching/Discipline
 - Issue discipline if work rules were violated or unsafe behaviors are willful



Your Safety Committee Involvement in the Accident Investigation Process

NOTE: The primary responsibility for incident and accident investigation is a supervisory/management task. The Safety Committee brings the opportunity for more review and input to ensure an effective corrective action.

- Review accidents at every meeting
- Discuss investigation completed by the supervisor and make additional recommendations for corrections (if needed)
- Discuss status of corrective actions at each meeting
- If possible, interview the injured party and witnesses prior to the meeting

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