

22.0 MIA Safety Services - February 2013

MARBLE
INSTITUTE
of America

STONE INDUSTRY SAFETY SERVICES

Executive Summary

Exposures, fatalities, and injuries among the nation's workers are substantially reduced with the proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and technologies. It is estimated that 20 million workers use PPE on a regular basis to protect them from job hazards and a total of 135,000 workers potentially could benefit from the use of PPE (Worker Health Chartbook 2004). PPE protects workers from death and disabling injuries and illnesses as well as from the specific threats of exposures to certain airborne biological particles, chemical agents, splashes, noise exposures, fall hazards, head hazards, and fires.

Two toolbox talks are enclosed: one reviewing an inspection from OSHA files and another reviewing General Safety Practices and Procedures. Also provided are a relevant safety checklist, standard employee meeting sign-in sheet, and a safety related "Product of the Month" feature.

Enclosed in this issue of MIA Safety Talks are the following resources:

- 22.1 TOOLBOX TALK - OSHA Accident Review
 - Description
 - Inspection results
 - Prevention recommendations
 - Recap & Review

- 22.2 SAFETY TOOLBOX TALK - PPE
 - Agenda
 - Overview
 - Types, use and descriptions of PPE's
 - Discussion
 - Recap & review

- 22.3 SAFETY CHECKLIST

- 22.4 SIGN-IN SHEET

- 22.5 SAFETY PRODUCT OF THE MONTH

This Safety Service Talk contains general guidelines. The Marble Institute of America and its member companies have neither liability nor can they be responsible to any person or entity for any misunderstanding, misuses, or misapplication that would cause loss or damage of any kind, including loss of rights, material, or personal injury, or alleged to be caused directly or indirectly by the information contained in this document.

22.1 MIA Safety Services - OSHA Accident Summary

Refer to sign-in sheet for attendees (note: a separate meeting should be held with all absent employees).

Agenda

Accident Type:	Struck By
Type of Operation:	Terrazzo, Marble & Mosaic Work
Size of Work Crew:	3
Safety Monitor on Site:	No
Safety & Health Program:	No
Regular Worksite Inspections:	No
Training Provided:	No
On the Job Experience:	5 mos.



Brief Description of Accident

At the time of the accident, Employee #1, a granite fabricator, was operating a hand-held grinder with a granite cutting 5 in. blade. Employee #1 had been instructed by his employer to cut grooves along the bottom of a granite countertop when a piece of the blade broke off and flew into his eye. Employee #1 indicated that the employer did not provide or enforce the use of any personal protective equipment such as protective eyewear. Employee #1 stated that he questioned the lack of guard protection when given the tool, but that the employer said to use it the way it was. During the investigation, the employer showed he had implemented the use of protective eyewear. However, the employer indicated that after purchasing the grinders, he removed the guards. Employee #1 was not hospitalized but was treated with stitches inside his right eye. Subsequently, his eye atrophied causing the loss of sight that eye.

Inspection Results

The employer was responsible for the unsafe condition of tools and equipment used by employees and allow their use by employees.

Accident Prevention Recommendations

The employer will institute and maintain a safety and health program in accordance with state and federal law.

Recap & Review

- Has anyone seen or experienced a similar accident? What happened?
- Could this accident have been prevented? How?

Reminder: Safety is the responsibility of both management and employees!

The next safety meeting is scheduled for _____ and the topic will be _____.

NOTE: This case was selected as being representative of injuries caused by improper work practices. No special emphasis or priority is implied nor is the case necessarily a recent occurrence. The legal aspects of the incident have been resolved, and the case is now closed.

22.2 MIA Safety Services - PPE Overview

Refer to sign-in sheet for attendees (note: a separate meeting should be held with all absent employees).

Agenda

Overview - As an employee it is your responsibility to comply with OSHA standards regarding personal protective equipment. While it is true that OSHA cannot cite you for a violation, your management can discipline you if they are cited for your noncompliance. Every employee should make sure that they are wearing the proper personal protective equipment (PPE) based on the job task at hand. The company safety coordinator and/or supervisor will identify the appropriate procedure and required PPE's.

Types, use and descriptions of PPE's used in the stone industry:

- **Head** - Hardhats must be compliant to standards set by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Inspectors will look for their use on residential and commercial construction sites, especially where overhead cranes are in operation. Hardhats protect from the impact of falling objects and head trauma associated with falls.
- **Eyes and Face** - Safety glasses and goggles protect from impact, chemicals, fumes and heat. Face shields protect against splashed or flying particles. When operating saws, routers, or any other shop equipment, all employees must wear safety glasses with side shields and earplugs or muffs.
- **Hearing protection** - Earplugs are rubber, plastic or foam and can reduce noise levels by as much as 30 decibels. Ear muffs must form a seal around your ears to be effective.
- **Hands** - Gloves offer protection for your hands when you work with heat, sharp objects, strong chemicals or electrical or biological hazards.
- **Lungs** - Respirator filters screen contaminants such as dust, fumes, and harmful mists. When working with dry cutting, shaping, etc., a properly fitting respirator must be worn at all times.
- **Feet and Legs** - Safety shoes and shin guards protect your feet and legs from mechanical, electrical and chemical hazards. When operating machinery in wet areas, properly fitting rubber boots and gloves must be worn. Tennis shoes or similar footwear are not suitable.

Discussion:

- If there are any articles of PPE that you do not have that would be beneficial to your job function and safety, notify your supervisor and the safety coordinator.
- Any PPE that is found to be defective should be replaced immediately. Do you know of any?

Recap & Review:

- How do eye goggles and glasses protect you? What do they protect you from?
- What are the different types or styles of ear protection? Which one is preferred in your shop?
- Does your job require that you use gloves?
- What is the rule regarding wearing hardhats where overhead cranes are operating?
- What is the dress code for working in wet areas?

Reminder: Safety is the responsibility of management and employees!

Next Safety Meeting is scheduled for _____ and the topic will be _____.

For more information: <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/personalprotectiveequipment/>

22.3 MIA Safety Services - PPE Checklist



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Protection	Personal Protective Equipment Checklist	YES	NO
<i>Respiratory</i>	1. For jobs/ tasks where impracticable to remove harmful dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases at the source, the supervisor provides & the employee uses only MSHA or NIOSH approved respiratory equipment. 2. Appropriate respirators, as recommended by EH&S, are made available to employees. 3. Employees who need to wear respirators attend their initial respiratory protection training and fulfill their annual requirements (respiratory medical clearance and respirator fit tests). 4. Respirators are properly maintained (cleaned, sanitized, stored, etc.). 5. Employees wearing disposable dust masks for nuisance dust control have received their initial training.		
<i>Eye & Face</i>	1. Employees working in locations where there is risk of receiving eye injuries as a result of contact with flying particles, hazardous substances, projections or injurious light rays are provided and wear proper eye/face protection. Selection of PPE includes, but is not limited to: <p style="text-align: center;">safety glasses, goggles and face shields</p>		
<i>Head</i>	1. Jobs/ tasks that involve flying/ falling objects and or electric shock/ burns are safeguarded by means of approved head protection as specified by OSHA. Selection of PPE includes, but is not limited to: <p style="text-align: center;">bump caps, hard hats and helmets</p> 2. Employee hair is confined where there is risk of injury from hair entanglement into moving parts of machinery, combustibles, or toxic contaminants.		
<i>Hand</i>	1. Appropriate hand protection is used for all jobs/tasks presenting potential for hand injuries such as cuts, burns, exposures to harmful physical or chemical agents, and radioactive materials. Selection of PPE includes, but is not limited to: <p style="text-align: center;">leather gloves, chemical resistant gloves (various types), aluminized gloves (for heat protection)</p> 2. Hand protection is not worn where the potential for entanglement in moving machinery or materials exists.		
<i>Foot</i>	1. Appropriate foot protection is used for all jobs/ tasks presenting potential for foot or other injuries from electrical hazards, falling objects, crushing or penetrating actions, hot/corrosive/ or poisonous substances, and slip hazards (abnormally wet locations) Selection of PPE includes, but is not limited to: <p style="text-align: center;">safety shoes/ boots and chemical resistant boots</p>		
<i>Body</i>	1. Appropriate body protection is used for jobs/ tasks that expose parts of the body to hazardous or flying substances or objects. Selection of PPE includes, but is not limited to: <p style="text-align: center;">chemical resistant clothing (overalls, aprons, etc.) and welding jackets</p> 2. For jobs/ tasks where entanglement hazards exist, loose clothing is not worn. 3. Clothing saturated or impregnated with flammable liquids, corrosive substances, irritants or oxidizing agents are not worn until properly cleaned.		
<i>PPE Training</i>	1. Employees are initially trained in proper use and maintenance of any PPE required in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.		
<i>Recordkeeping</i>	1. Records of all PPE training are maintained for at least one year (includes: training attendance rosters, training content, training providers).		



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22.4 Safety Meeting Sign-In Sheet

TOPIC:

FACILITATOR:

DATE:

Name (print)

(signature)

Department

Name (print)	(signature)	Department

(Make additional copies as needed)

NOTES:

22.5 MIA Safety Product of the Month

Many books have been written about OSHA regulations, but none covers all the information and topics you'll find in this one and none is so up to date! Every employer should own a copy of the completely updated **OSHA Answer Book 10th edition-Anniversary Issue**. It's as handy as the phone book and will be used almost as often by employers because it provides quick answers to complicated OSHA questions. It also features comprehensive explanations of OSHA's General Industry regulations (Part 1910) and more.

The OSHA Answer Book includes:

- A complete listing of all OSHA's Recordkeeping Regulations (Part 1904).
- Sample forms to use.
- Tips on what to do when an OSHA Inspector shows up!
- Insider Tips on the OSHA Inspection Process.

MIA Member Price: \$65.00

Non-Member Price: \$85.00

Moran Associates, 2011, 321 pp / soft-cover

Price includes shipping & handling in the continental U.S.

Order from the MIA Bookstore: www.marble-institute.com/store/

