



ALLIED SAFETY NEWS

Above all we strive to control or eliminate known or potential safety and health hazards in the workplace.

ISSUE 3  March 2023

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In The News Injury Reporting

OSHA Sets 2023 Injury Reporting Deadline

Employers must submit their 2022 workplace injury and illness data to OSHA **no later than March 2, 2023**. Form 300A can be submitted electronically. In addition, OSHA has updated its Injury Tracking Application (ITA) as of October 2022. To learn more about setting up a new, more secure ITA account visit: <https://www.osha.gov/injuryreporting>

Not sure if your business is required to send in this data? Generally employers with more than 250 employees are currently required to keep OSHA injury and illness records and submit them. The mandate does apply, however, to **certain industries** with 20-249 employees as well.

Unless requested, companies with fewer than 20 workers in the applicable year and those with 20 to 249 employees (that are not part of the "certain industries" cited earlier) are not required to e-submit Form 300A. Establishments in **specific industries** are partially exempt from OSHA record keeping requirements. 



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Article: [OSHA Sets 2023](#)

   Call ASG to schedule your Safety Training Course!    Nick Guilfoyle 309.339.8950

Safety In Action Ladder Safety



National Ladder Safety Month | March 2023

Who

The American Ladder Institute (ALI)

ALI, the only approved developer of safety standards for the U.S. ladder industry, is the presenting sponsor for National Ladder Safety Month. ALI believes ladder accidents are preventable with thorough safety planning, training, and continuous innovation in product design. The more people, organizations, and businesses get involved, the wider the message spreads, and the more people learn about proper ladder safety.

"Your Partner in Workplace Safety"



Our Valued, Industry - Leading Sponsors

ALI is proud to have the support from our generous, industry-leading companies and organizations to help amplify the voice and message of National Ladder Safety Month.

Learn more about our 2023 National Ladder Safety Month sponsorship opportunities [here](#).



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ASG Current Events

We're Growing!



Andrew Funk

Allied Safety welcomes
Andrew Funk as
Health & Safety Professional!



March 3 Is Employee Appreciation Day. Join us in celebrating our Team at ASG!

- Jillian Hansen, Director of Human Resources
- Doug Sams, Director of Risk Management
- John Barker, CHST, Operations Manager
- Ryan Block, CHST, Health & Safety Professional
- James Lievano, STSC, Health & Safety Professional
- Jeff Ballew, STSC, Health & Safety Professional
- Mike Uzelac Health & Safety Professional
- Brandon McDonald, CHSP, Health & Safety Professional
- Andrew Funk, Health & Safety Professional

"ASG's employees are the best! They develop & implement effective safety programs day after day directly impacting our valued clients. I am thankful for them every single day!" Nick Guilfoyle GSP CHST, President

"Employee appreciation is not a holiday. It's a culture." Forbes.com

Equipment Safety

Equipment Visibility

HIGHWAY WORK ZONE SAFETY - Construction Equipment Visibility

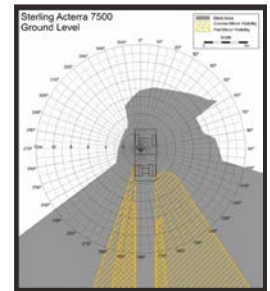
According to the National Safety Council:

- Vehicle backing accidents are responsible for 500 deaths and 15,000 injuries per year
- The leading cause of fatalities for workers in work zones is being run over or backed over by construction equipment/vehicles in the work zone. The type of equipment/vehicle most frequently involved is dump trucks
- Each month, at least one worker is killed by being backed over by construction vehicle/equipment
- Dump trucks are the most common vehicles/equipment involved in backing accidents in work zones (NIOSH)
- Haul trucks are the most common vehicles/equipment involved in backing accidents in surface mines/quarries (MSHA – Powered Haulage)

Many backing accidents occur because drivers may not be able to see a people, tools, materials or equipment in their blind spot. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has developed a library of diagrams showing the size and shape of the blind spots from a variety of heavy equipment/vehicles used at construction and mining sites.

The list includes:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| • Several types of Dump Trucks | • Hydraulic Excavators | • Rollers |
| • Backhoe Loaders | • Loaders | • Scrapers |
| • Dozers | • Milling Machines (Cold Planers) | • Transfers – Shuttle Buggies |
| • Graders | • Road Recyclers – Reclaimers | |
- **BLIND SPOT CHARTS** - click on the vehicle model to view the corresponding Blind Area Diagrams.
 - Printing these charts and using them in operator training and/or posting them inside the equipment cabs may increase operator awareness and help prevent backing accidents that result in fatalities, injuries and property damage.



Ex. Sterling Acterra 7500





Tech Tips

Tree Removal Safety

"Your Partner in Workplace Safety"

Tree Care and Tree Removal Enforcement Guidance

On June 24, 2021, OSHA canceled the August 21, 2008, OSHA Instruction CPL 02-01-045, Citation Guidance Related to Tree Care and Tree Removal Operations (the Tree Care Directive). OSHA recognizes that engaging in tree care operations, such as tree trimming and removal, exposes workers to hazards such as falls from elevation, struck-by objects (cars, branches), lacerations, and contact with energized power lines.



Additionally, fall and struck-by hazards are leading causes of death and serious injury for tree care workers. For example, workers can fall from trees or aerial lifts/boom equipment, or be struck by falling trees, tree limbs, branches, and hand tools. Falling hand tools and other falling objects have enough force to cause serious or even fatal injuries to workers. Before beginning any tree care operation, employers need to check the health of the tree and assess the work site for fall and struck-by hazards. When inspecting work sites, CSHOs shall assess whether the employer is complying with the standards, which address fall and struck-by hazards.

Workers engaged in cutting tree limbs and other tree care operations sometimes climb, change

location, and perform elevated work in trees. In these circumstances, to determine whether workers are adequately protected from falls, CSHOs should assess whether employers are in compliance with the personal protective equipment requirements in 29 CFR § 1910 Subpart I. Section 1910.132 requires the employer to, among other things, "assess the workplace to determine if hazards are present, or are likely to be present, which necessitate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE)."

	Traffic Control	Drop Zones	Chippers	Aerial lifts	Power Lines
Risk Factors	Vehicle and pedestrian traffic control safety measures are essential to tree care operations. Workers can be struck by moving vehicles and the traffic zone could interfere with pedestrian traffic.	Workers can be struck by falling trees, tree limbs, and hand tools. These falling objects have enough force to cause serious or even fatal injuries to workers.	Chipper hazards arise when workers manually push material or lean too far into the chipper hopper. Workers can be injured by material thrown from the machine. Chippers also produce hazardous noise levels.	Workers can fall or be thrown from an elevated bucket. The major causes of injuries and fatalities involving aerial lifts are falls, electrocutions, and equipment collapses or tip-overs.	Workers can be electrocuted when a tree limb, branch, or uninsulated aerial lift touches or comes into contact with a live electrical power line.
Prevention Tips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief workers on traffic zone safety and site setup. Develop traffic control plans that include the proper use of control devices. See the U.S. Department of Transportation's Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. Use cones, barricades, and flaggers to guide vehicles and pedestrian traffic through or around the traffic zone. Wear high visibility vests. If operations interfere with traffic, use certified flaggers to help manage traffic. Provide pedestrians a safe route away from activity area. Use lights at night. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use cones or caution barrier tape to establish, mark, and manage the drop zone. Provide training on drop zone entry and exit procedures. Wear a hard hat and eye protection. Allow only qualified workers near the drop zone. Establish and maintain visual or audible communication between overhead and ground workers. Use verbal command and response exchanges, such as the command "stand clear" from the worker aloft and the response "all clear" from persons below, before cutting and dropping limbs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train workers to inspect and operate chippers. Always follow the manufacturer's instructions. Make sure that safety guards, controls, and emergency shut-off devices are working properly. Stand to the side when feeding materials. Wear safety glasses, a hard hat and hearing protection. Wear close-fitting clothing, gloves without cuffs, and skid-resistant shoes. Stow all ropes and lines away from the chipper. Feed the cut end in first, and use larger pieces to feed in small branches. Never reach into the chipper's in-feed chute to un-jam materials while it is operating. Only feed wood material into the machine, never rocks or metal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always follow manufacturer's instructions. Allow only qualified and trained workers to operate aerial lifts. Inspect the lift and worksite before each use. Set outriggers on pads or on a level, solid surface. Set brakes when outriggers are used. Watch out for overhead power lines or other obstructions. Use wheel chocks on sloped surfaces. Use a body harness or a restraining belt with a lanyard attached to the bucket. Wear eye protection and a hard hat. Do not wear climbing spurs inside the bucket. Tie off to an approved anchor point, and stand firmly on the bucket's floor. Do not overreach beyond the edge of the bucket. Do not use bucket for material handling, unless designed for it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train workers to identify and avoid power line hazards, before beginning work. Treat all overhead power lines and communication cables as energized. Stay at least 10 feet (3 meters) away, unless specifically qualified. Provide proper personal protective equipment. Stay alert. If an overhead power line falls near a worker or equipment, move away from the equipment with short, shuffling steps and keeping feet close together. Do not trim trees in dangerous weather conditions. Do not use corded electric power tools in trees near energized power lines. Never use ladders made of metal or other conductive materials near overhead power lines. Only use wooden ladders or those made of synthetic material.
Links	Highway Work Zones Topics Page	Tree Care Topics Page	Wood Chipper Safety and Health Bulletin	Aerial Lifts Fact Sheet	Electricity and Tree Care Work





Safety In Action

Ladder Safety *continued*

You

We couldn't have a successful National Ladder Safety Month without the support of our community and their contributions to the growing reach and impact of this important movement.

What

Presented by ALI, National Ladder Safety Month is the only program dedicated exclusively to promoting ladder safety, at home and work.

When

National Ladder Safety Month was created to raise awareness of ladder safety and to decrease the number of ladder-related injuries and fatalities.

Here is what we will focus on during the 2023 National Ladder Safety Month:

- Choosing Your Ladder
- Safety Before the First Step (Inspection and Set Up)
- Safety While Climbing
- Safety at the Top

"Working Safe Is No Accident"

Why

The goals of National Ladder Safety Month are to:

- Raise awareness of ladder safety
- Decrease injuries and fatalities caused by ladder misuse
- Increase the number of people certified in Ladder Safety Training

laddersafetymonth.com

Schedule your Safety Training today!

Safety At Home

Cleaning Safety



POISON CONTROL
National Capital Poison Center

(800) 222-1222
Be Prepared!

Getting the Urge to Clean?

With the warm weather comes a desire to shine and polish your home. But when warning labels are ignored or chemicals fall into the wrong hands, disaster can occur. Make informed decisions about the type of products you bring into your home. Before you buy, read the label to make sure you know exactly what you're purchasing.



Learn here what you can do to keep your family safe around poisons in the home.



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