

2016 NCWM Safety Survey

CWMA Regional Results

2016 CWMA Annual Meeting

Rapid City, South Dakota

2016 NCWM Safety Survey

- Intended to help states assess risks and set safety priorities
- Set benchmarks to measure improvement
- Only government agencies initially
 - Didn't have a good way to invite industry
 - Will invite industry at annual
- 10 Central answers but only 8 complete

Barriers to Completion

- OSHA Form 300A may combine with other agencies if all in the same physical location
- Makes it difficult to parse out your own agency's data
- Possible solutions
 - Ask HR to give you the data on just your agency
 - OSHA form 300 lists actual incidents and you may be able to pick out your own
 - Keep your own records, allows you to capture non-reportables as well

Non-Reportables/Reportables/LRT

- Non-reportable incident
 - No cost in dollars, or time after day of incident
 - Example: employee falls, no injury, stays at work
- Reportable incident
 - Some cost in dollars or lost time
 - Example: Employee falls, hits head, sees a doctor on day of injury, returns to work next day
- Lost/Restricted Time Incident
 - Injury or illness results in lost time or work restrictions
 - Example: Employee falls, hits head, stays at work, sees doctor a week later for dizzy spells, misses 3 days and has a week when prohibited from driving.

Calculating Injury Rates

- Equalizing differences between large employers and small employers
- Allows organizations in the same field to compare safety regardless of size
- $(\text{Injuries} \times 200,000 \text{ hours}) / \text{Total \# Hours Worked}$
 - (Equates to 100 employees with 50 weeks work and 2 weeks off per year)
- DART = Days Away/Restricted Time
 - Most commonly used incident rate
- TRC = Total Recordable Cases = all recordables including DART
- Rate can and should be calculated separately for non-reportables and reportables as well

Only 1 out of 10,000 unsafe actions results in hospitalization or death

- You can't predict whether it will be the 10,000 time someone acts improperly, or the first.
- Every incident without an injury is an opportunity to address the hazard and prevent a future injury
- Must know about the incident in order to respond
- Best programs
 - reward employees for reporting near misses and unsafe conditions
 - don't encourage 'sucking it up'

Are You Good or Are You Lucky?

- low non-reportables + low reportables + High DART = poor safety culture
- Low non-reportables + high reportables + low DART = lucky this year
- High non-reportables + low reportables + low DART = good safety culture

DART Results from the Central

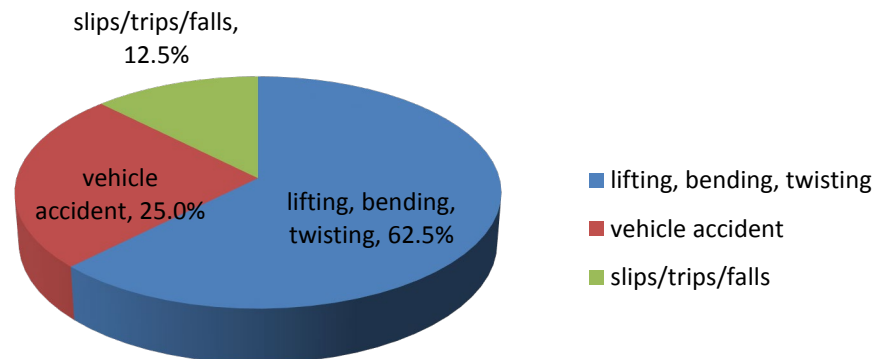
No.	Region	Lost	Restricted	LRT	Total	DART
1	Central	0	0	0	0	0.0
2	Central	0	0	0	0	0.0
3	central	0	0	0	0	0.0
4	Central	1	0	0	1	3.9
5	Central	1	0	0	1	6.8
6	Central	1	0	1	2	14.4
7	Central	3	1	3	7	18.6
8	Central	1	0	1	2	70.9
	Total	7	1	5	13	7.6

Where Should We Be?

- Minnesota Governor's Safety Award Criteria for Law Enforcement Agencies
 - TRC = Total Recordable Cases ≤ 6.1 for three consecutive years
 - DART = Days Away/Restricted Time ≤ 3.3 for three consecutive years
- For MN W&M (30 people) means one or fewer reportables, and zero DART injuries
- NCWM can set own criteria once enough data collected

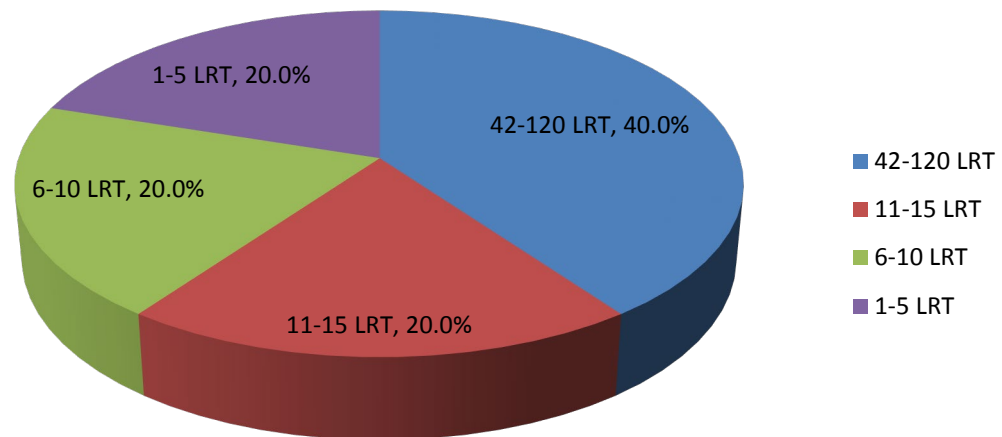
What Kinds of Injuries in CWMA?

#	Time Lost	Time Restricted	Total LRT	Primary Cause	Primary Injury	Location	Details
1	21-60	21-60	42-120	lifting, bending, twisting	back or neck	unknown	
2	21-60	21-60	42-120	lifting, bending, twisting	back or neck	unknown	
3	11-15	0	11-15	lifting, bending, twisting	soft tissue	field	Popped calf pushing 500# weight up ramp using a 2 wheel cart
4	2	5	7	lifting, bending, twisting	soft tissue	unknown	arm strain lifting 50# test weights
5	2	0	2	lifting, bending, twisting	back or neck	unknown	strained back lifting 25# weights
6	60+	60+	120+	slips/trips/falls	broken bones	unknown	
7	60+	60+	120+	vehicle accident	back or neck	field	
8	6-10	0	6-10	vehicle accident	soft tissue	field	Rolled 1 ton truck with prover trailer



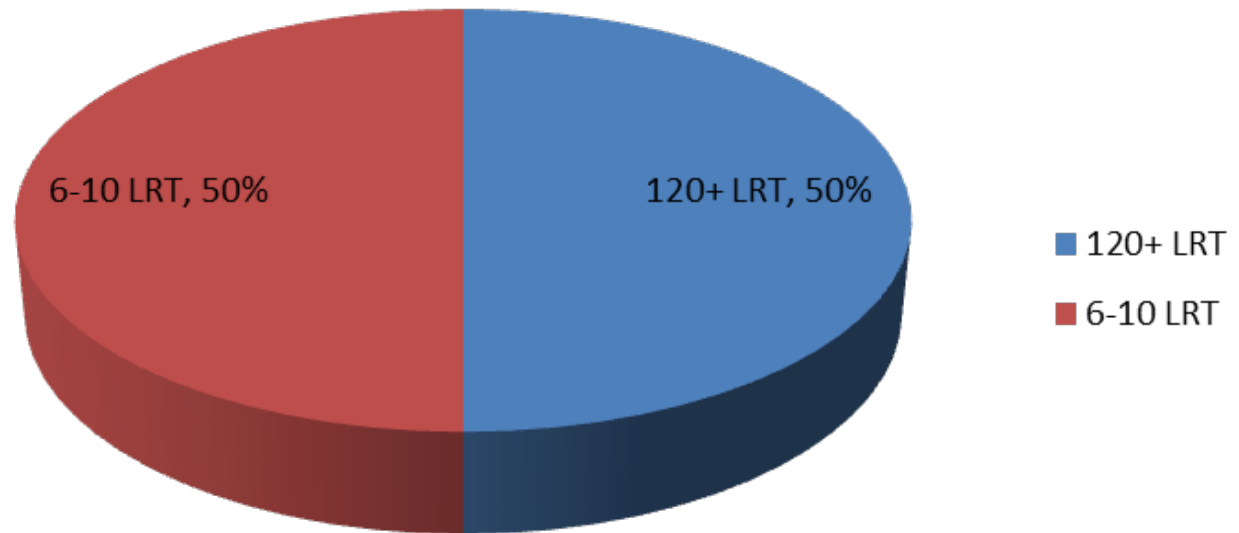
Impact – Lifting/Bending/Twisting

- Five reported incidents
 - Two with 42-120 days LRT
 - One with 11-15 days LRT
 - One with 6 – 10 days LRT
 - One with 1-5 days LRT



Impact – Vehicle Accidents

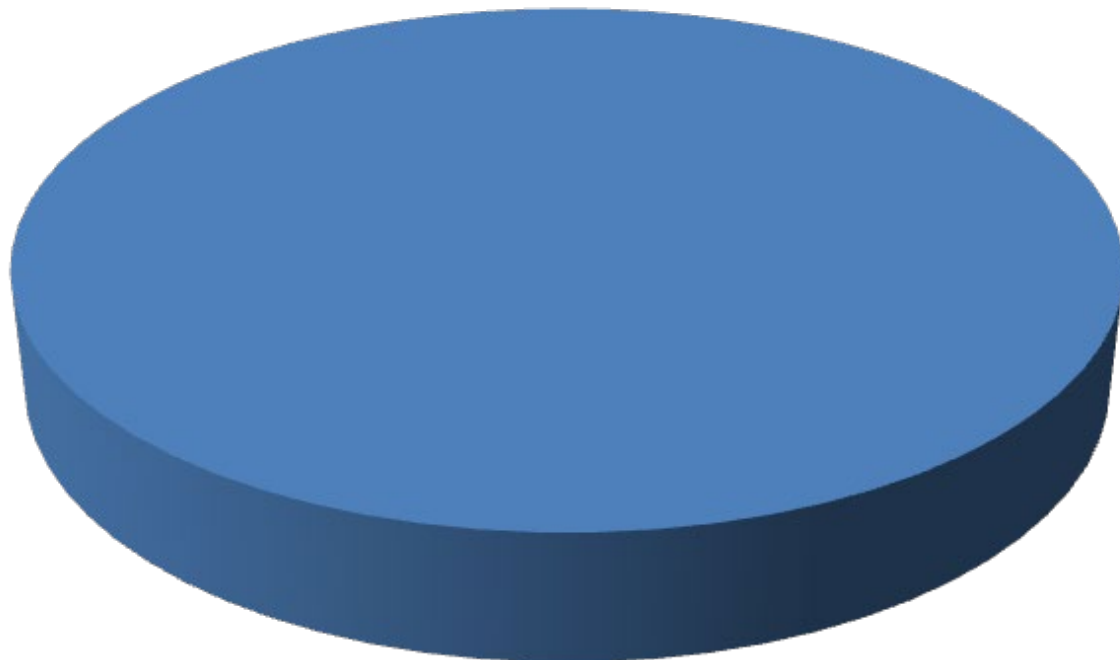
- Two reported incidents
 - One with 120+ days LRT
 - One with 6-10 days LRT



Impact – Slips/Trips/Falls

- One incident reported with 120+ days LRT

120+ LRT



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Assessing Risk

- Risk Assessment Grid

Likelihood x Severity = Risk Rating				
Types of injuries	Total percent	Percent Worst	Min. No. Worst Days	Risk
lifting, bending, twisting	62.5%	40.0%	42	10.5
vehicle accident	25.0%	50.0%	120	15
slips/trips/falls	12.5%	100.0%	120	15

Prioritize Based on Risk

- Use data for Central
 - Over time we may see that there are regional differences in risks
- Use data from NCWM
 - The more data we get, the better our understanding of all the risks
- Calculate your own data now that you know how
 - Your agency may have unique risks because of your equipment or inspection sites

Address the identified hazards

- Eliminate
- Engineer
- Educate/Communicate
- PPE
- Policies

Take-Aways

- Build a healthy safety culture by:
 - Encouraging employees to report
 - dangerous situations
 - near-misses
 - non-reportable incidents
 - reportable incidents
 - Discourage “Sucking it up”
- Use information provided by employees
 - Calculate incident rates for
 - non-reportables,
 - reportables, and
 - DART incidents
 - $(\#incidents \times 200,000) / \#hours \text{ worked}$
 - Assess the health of your safety culture (Are you good or are you lucky?)
 - Assess risk for each identified hazard (Likelihood x Severity)
 - Allocate resources based on risk to address hazards
- Share your information by participating in annual survey

Questions?