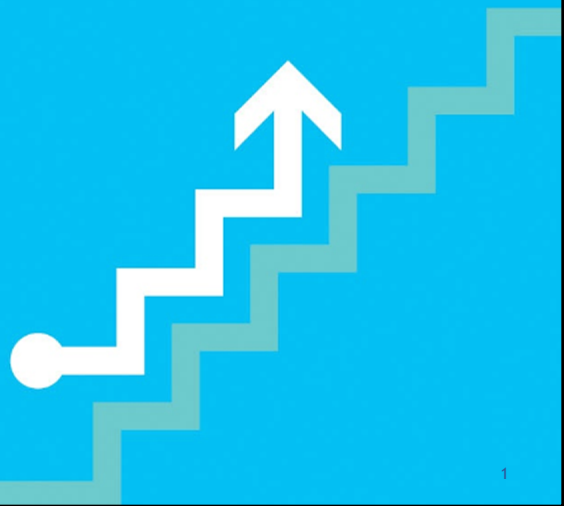


Module 05: Safety Overview



1

1

Learning Objectives

- ▶ Describe why safety is the top priority in public transportation/transit
- ▶ Name the state agency that protects public workers in California
- ▶ List common regulations that protect all workers, transportation workers, and workers in public transportation/transit
- ▶ Identify Know responsibilities of employers for workplace safety
- ▶ Identify responsibilities of employees for workplace safety
- ▶ List most common workplace accidents
- ▶ Identify common causes of workplace accidents
- ▶ Describe what safety-sensitive positions is and what it means for workers in safety-sensitive positions

2

2

How Much do you Already Know About Safety?

- ▶ Which of the following industries had the most fatalities in the workplace in 2016?
 - a. Construction
 - b. Public Safety - Fire and Police Protection
 - c. Forestry - Logging
 - d. Transportation
 - e. None of the above
- ▶ Which age of workers have the highest rate of accidents in the workplace?
 - a. 15 - 25
 - b. 25 - 35
 - c. 35 - 45
 - d. 45 - 55
 - e. Over 55

3

3

Quiz: How Much do you Already Know About Safety?

- ▶ Which department enforces worker safety laws and regulations in California?
- ▶ Of the following most common workplace safety hazards, which one causes the most accidents, even fatalities?
 - a. Being caught in or struck by moving machinery or other objects
 - b. Transportation and vehicle-related accidents
 - c. Slips, trips and falls
 - d. Fires and explosions
 - e. Confined spaces
 - f. Violence
- ▶ True or False, laziness is a common cause of accidents in the workplace?
- ▶ Name 3 ways transit agencies protect the safety of passengers
- ▶ True or False, because marijuana is legal in California, it is not on the list of controlled substances for safety-sensitivity positions?

4

4

Safety - Priority #1

- ▶ In transportation, and particularly public transportation, safety is the #1 priority
- ▶ Every person who leaves for work in the morning or uses transportation should expect to return home at night in good health
- ▶ Reducing injuries reduces costs
- ▶ Safe workers are loyal workers
- ▶ Safety improves quality of service



5

5

The Importance of Safety Awareness and Practice

- ▶ In 2016...
 - A total of 5,190 workers died from a work-related injury--highest annual figure since 2008
 - Work injuries involving transportation worker incidents remained the most common - 40 percent of fatal accidents
 - Fatal work injuries from falls, slips, or trips continued a general upward trend that began in 2011
 - Overdoses, on the job, increased 32%



6

6

Public Transportation Safety

- ▶ **Regulations:** Local, state, and national regulations promote and enforce safe operations and protection of people, data, the environment, property, and institutions
- ▶ **Employees:** A safe work environment for employees
- ▶ **The Public:** Providing safe transportation services to the public



7

7

Safety Regulation History

- ▶ 1903 - U.S. Bureau of Labor began publishing studies of occupational fatalities and illnesses
- ▶ 1970 - The Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Act was signed into law
- ▶ 1971 - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) department was established with the responsibility for worker safety and health protection
 - Federal OSHA applies to private sector workers, it does not cover state and local government employees
 - However, some states run their own state OSHA programs - California is one of them
- ▶ 1973 - California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973 and Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations

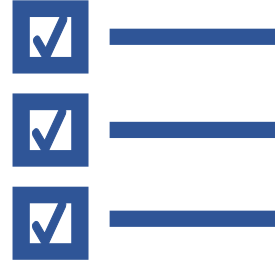
8

8

Rights and Responsibilities Under CAL OSHA

► Employers must:

- Establish, implement and maintain an Injury and Illness Prevention Program
- Inspect workplace(s) to identify and correct unsafe and hazardous conditions
- Make sure employees have and use safe tools and equipment
- Provide and pay for personal protective equipment
- Use color codes, posters, labels or signs to warn employees of potential hazards



9

9

Rights and Responsibilities Under CAL OSHA

► Employers must:

- Have procedures and communicate them so employees follow safety and health requirements
- Provide medical examinations and training when required by Cal/OSHA standards
- Immediately report any work-related death or serious injury or accident
- Keep records of work-related injuries and illnesses
- Post the Cal/OSHA poster
- Provide access to records
- Do not discriminate against employees who exercise their rights under the California OSH Act



10

10

Have You Seen This Poster?

SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB



WHAT AN EMPLOYER MUST DO:
 The employer must provide a safe and healthy work environment for every employee. This includes providing training and information to help employees understand and avoid workplace hazards. The employer must also provide a written safety and health program, and must have a system for identifying and correcting safety and health hazards. The employer must also have a system for recording and reporting workplace injuries and illnesses, and must have a system for investigating and preventing workplace accidents and incidents.

WHAT AN EMPLOYEE MUST DO:
 Employees must follow the employer's safety and health program, and must use the safety and health equipment provided by the employer. Employees must also report any workplace hazards to their supervisor, and must report any workplace injuries and illnesses to their supervisor.

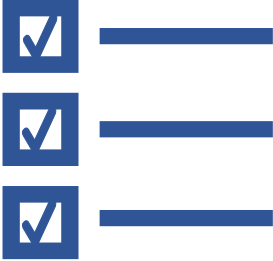
WHEN CAL OSHA COMES TO THE WORKPLACE:
 CAL OSHA may come to the workplace to inspect for safety and health hazards. CAL OSHA may also come to the workplace to investigate workplace accidents and incidents. CAL OSHA may also come to the workplace to provide training and information to employees.

VIOLATIONS, CITATIONS, AND PENALTIES:
 If an employer violates any of the requirements of the California Occupational Safety and Health Act, CAL OSHA may issue a citation and penalty. CAL OSHA may also issue a stop-work order if the employer is in violation of the Act.



Workers' Rights

- ▶ Workers are entitled to working conditions that do not pose a risk of serious harm
- ▶ Workers have a right to:
 - File a confidential complaint
 - Receive information and training in a language/vocabulary they can understand
 - Receive copies of records of work-related injuries and illnesses
 - Receive copies of the results from tests



OSHA Standards

- ▶ OSHA standards protect workers from a wide range of serious hazards, such as:
 - provide fall protection
 - prevent trenching cave-in
 - prevent exposure to some infectious diseases
 - ensure the safety of workers who enter confined spaces
 - prevent exposure to harmful chemicals
 - put guards on dangerous machines
 - provide respirators or other safety equipment

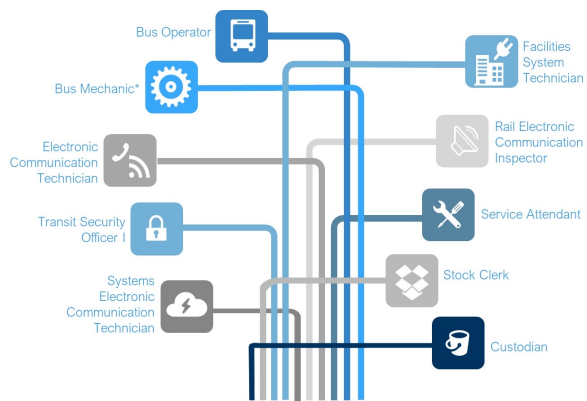
13

13

Activity: Which OSHA Standards Apply?

- ▶ Which standards do you think may apply to transit careers we previously explored?

- fall protection
- trenching cave-in
- exposure to some infectious diseases
- entering confined spaces
- exposure to harmful chemicals
- guards dangerous machines
- provide respirators or other safety equipment



14

14

Whistleblower Laws for Transportation Workers

- ▶ **National Transit Systems Security Act (NTSSA)**
 - Public transit employees
 - 180 day reporting requirement
- ▶ **Federal Railroad Safety Act (FRSA)**
 - Railroad carriers' and contractors' and subcontractors' employees
 - 180 day reporting requirement
- ▶ **International Safe Container Act (ISCA)**
 - Shipping containers
 - 60 day reporting requirement

15

15

Whistleblower Laws for Transportation Workers

- ▶ **Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (PSIA)**
 - 180 day reporting requirement
- ▶ **Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA)**
 - Truck drivers
 - 180 day reporting requirement
- ▶ **Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR21)**
 - Air carriers', contractors, or subcontractors of air carriers employees
 - 90 day reporting requirement

16

16

Employee Safety - Training

- ▶ Training should be, and typically is, provided:
 - To all new employees before they begin working
 - To all existing employees at least once a year
 - When new equipment, materials, or processes are integrated
 - When procedures have been updated or revised



17

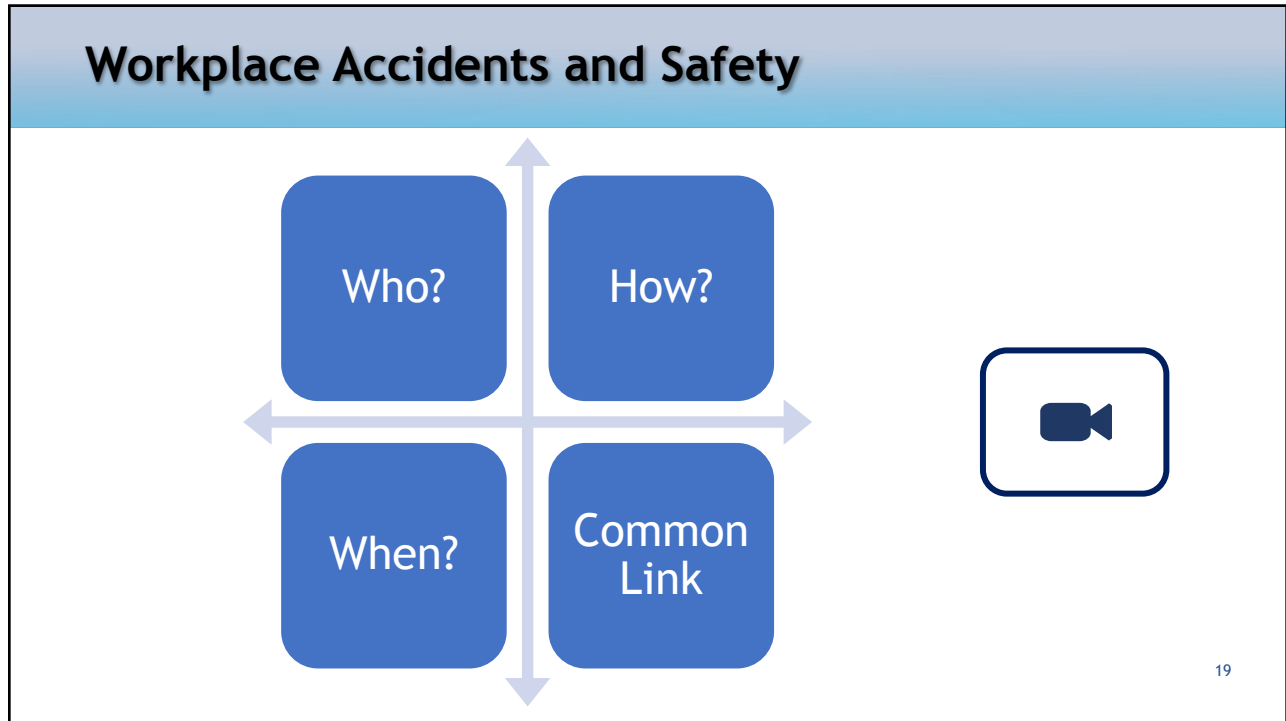
17

Key Components of Employee Safety Training

- ▶ Mandatory
 - ▶ Responsibilities
 - ▶ Comprehensive
 - ▶ Hands-On
 - ▶ Hazards
 - ▶ Prevention
- Forty percent of workers injured have been on the job less than one year.
The Bureau of Labor Statistics
- ▶ Covers:
 - Housekeeping issues
 - Fall hazards
 - Electrical hazards
 - Chemical hazards
 - Mechanical hazards
 - Fire hazards
 - Duty-specific hazards
 - Additional health hazards

18

18



19

Common Health and Safety Hazards

Health	Safety
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemical (asbestos, solvents, chlorine) • Biological (tuberculosis, HIV, hepatitis, molds) • Physical (noise, heat and cold, radiation, vibration) • Ergonomics or Repetitive Strain Injuries (carpal tunnel syndrome, back injuries) • Psychological (stress) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slips, trips and falls • Being caught in or struck by moving machinery or other objects • Fire and explosions • Transportation and vehicle-related accidents • Confined spaces • Violence

20

Health Hazards

▶ How health hazards enter your body:

- Breathing (inhalation)
- Swallowing (ingestion)
- Skin (absorption)
- Cuts (injection)

▶ Harm caused by health hazards depends on:

- Strength, or potency, of the agent
- Amount of the agent that is present
- How long you are exposed to the agent
- Part of your body that is exposed

21

21

Safety Hazards

▶ Slips, Trips and Falls

- Bad housekeeping and poor drainage can make floors and other walking surfaces wet and slippery
- Electrical wires along the floor pose a tripping hazard
- You can fall if you are not provided with fall protection equipment, guardrails, and safe ladders

22

22

Safety Hazards

▶ Caught In or Struck By Moving Machinery/Objects

- Machinery can cause injuries in different ways:
 - You can get parts of your body caught in or struck by exposed moving parts if machines are not properly guarded, or not locked out when being repaired
 - You can be struck by flying objects from machines without protective guards

23

23

Safety Hazards

▶ Fire and Explosions

- Improper labeling, handling or storage of certain materials can pose a risk of fire or explosion
- Every workplace should have an evacuation plan for getting people out of a building in case of fire and an alarm or alert system to quickly inform employees of an emergency
- Every worker should be trained on what to do in case of an emergency

24

24

Safety Hazards

► Transportation and Vehicle-Related Accidents

- Operators of vehicles and equipment can be injured or cause injury to pedestrians if equipment is unsafe or if adequate training has not been provided
- Seriously injured or killed after being hit by a vehicle while repairing roads or doing other work in traffic zones - this danger exists when traffic is not properly routed and/or adequate barriers are not placed between the workers and the traffic

25

25

Safety Hazards

► Violence

- Violence on the job is a growing problem
- Homicides are the second leading cause of workplace fatalities
- Workplace violence includes physical assault as well as near misses, verbal abuse and sexual harassment

26

26

Activity

- ▶ Safety Hazards in the Workplace Scavenger Hunt
- ▶ See how many workplace hazards you can find

27

27

Employer Responsibilities

- ▶ Examples of standard employer responsibilities include:
 - Ensure compliance with occupational safety and health standards and regulations
 - Ensure that employees have the training, tools, and equipment needed to perform tasks safely
 - Develop safety and health programs, policies, and procedures
 - Conduct regular work observations and analysis
 - Keep records of all monitoring data
 - Ensure effective and timely resolution of safety and health issues

28

28

Employer Responsibilities

- ▶ Examples of standard employer responsibilities include:
 - Inform workers of their rights and responsibilities related to occupational safety and health
 - Investigate and resolve all allegations of unsafe conduct or violations of policies and procedures
 - Maintain confidentiality and privacy of employees
 - Establish a company culture of safety by encouraging all employees to be safety specialists

29

29

Employee Responsibilities

- ▶ Examples of standard employee responsibilities include:
 - Follow safety rules, policies, and procedures to create a safe work environment
 - Ask questions about any rules, policies, and procedures you do not understand
 - Report any hazards, unsafe actions, or violations of safety policies/ procedures
 - Help co-workers recognize unsafe actions or conditions
 - Stop the unsafe behavior of others
 - If instructed to perform an unsafe act, notify a supervisor immediately
 - Report all injuries and illnesses to your supervisor

30

30

General Safety Rules

- ▶ No horseplay
- ▶ Keep workplace clean
- ▶ No tools overhead
- ▶ Use proper lighting
- ▶ Lift properly
- ▶ Use safety equipment
- ▶ Defective equipment should be tagged, removed, replaced as soon as possible
- ▶ Accidents must be reported
- ▶ Be aware of state of one's own health and impact on work
- ▶ Never work impaired
- ▶ Report unsafe conditions



31

31

Grounds for Termination

- Drinking alcohol and/or drug abuse prior to or during working hours
- Fighting
- Willful damage to property
- Failure to wear eye/hearing protection, safety helmets, other required personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Failure to comply with appropriate tool and equipment operation policies
- Inappropriately altering safety guards, barriers, and/or guardrails
- Failure to follow recognized safety practices
- Engaging in dangerous horseplay
- Failure to notify the company of a hazardous situation
- Failure to notify the company of injuries at the time of occurrence
- Deliberately providing inaccurate information in safety/incident investigations

32

32

Activity - Case Study

- ▶ You are working with a crew to repair the underground service to an electrical rail line. A hole must be dug by hand in the middle of a field a distance from the rail. It must be dug by hand to avoid damage to other nearby lines. Of course the boss picks the youngest, newest employees for this arduous task. You and your partner spend half an hour lugging all of the equipment from the truck to the site to get ready. After you start digging, you notice your partner is not wearing required safety goggles. He doesn't want to take the time to go back to get the goggles and wants to continue digging.
- What do you do?
 - What are the possible options?
 - What would be the benefits of each option?
 - Which would you choose and why?
 - Why not choose other options?

33

33

Day-to-Day Safety and Security of Transit Riders

- ▶ There are three, primary areas to ensure public health and safety in public transportation/transit. They are:
- Safety
 - Security
 - Emergency Preparedness

34

34

Activity

- ▶ Transit Passenger Safety and Scavenger Hunt
- ▶ See how many passenger safety and security measures you can find

37

37

Safety Sensitive Positions - Review from Module 02

- ▶ Employee that has the responsibility for his/her own safety or other people's safety
- ▶ Safety Sensitive Positions:
 - Operating a revenue service vehicle
 - Operating a nonrevenue service vehicle if Commercial Driver's License applies
 - Controlling dispatch or movement of a revenue service vehicle
 - Maintaining a revenue service vehicle or equipment
 - Carrying a firearm for security purposes

38

38

Safety-Sensitive Positions

▶ What Drugs are Tested for?

- Marijuana, cocaine, amphetamines, phencyclidine (PCP), and opiates), and four semi-synthetic opioids (i.e., hydrocodone, oxycodone, hydromorphone, oxymorphone)
- Some common names for semi-synthetic opioids include OxyContin®, Percodan®, Percocet®, Vicodin®, Lortab®, Norco®, Dilaudid®, Exalgo®

▶ What if Drugs are Prescribed for Medical Purposes?

- The medication must be prescribed by a licensed physician
- The employee must report prescribed medications
- Prescribing physician should be informed of work requirements/duties
- Must use medications as prescribed

39

39

Safety-Sensitive Positions

▶ What About Marijuana, Where Legalized?

- Marijuana remains a drug listed in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act. Therefore, it remains unacceptable for any safety-sensitive employee to use marijuana.

▶ Pre-duty Use of Alcohol

- Employees are prohibited from using alcohol within 4 hours prior to performing safety-sensitive functions

▶ When is Testing Done?

- Randomly
- Post-accident
- Reasonable suspicion
- Return to duty/follow-up

40

40

