SAFETY OF THE FACELESS EMPLOYEE



WHY USE TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES?

- 50 Fill in for sick or injured employees
- Increase output during short-term peaks in production
- Allow labor flexibility during an uncertain economy
- Difficulty hiring enough qualified full time employees
- 55 Special projects
- note the second second



THESE PEOPLE MATTER TO YOUR COMPANY!



HURDLES TO OVERCOME

n Management attitudes

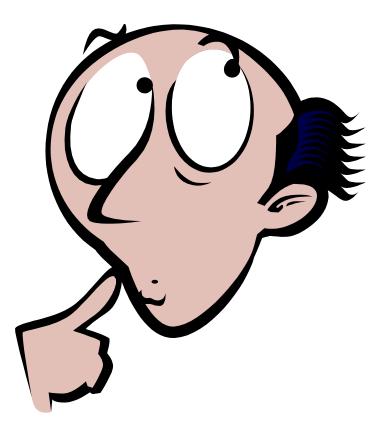
- "Warm Body Syndrome"
- Not invested & never will be invested in company
- Not my employee
- n Language and literacy
- n Transient workforce
- 🔊 Lack of time to train
- not a company metric



REALITIES OF SKEWED PERCEPTIONS

Understand the focus of your management

- o What drives them?
 - Production, quality & delivery
 - Cost
 - Human element
- Focuses are constantly changing
- Management must understand how the safety of temporary employees benefits them



WHAT'S IN IT FOR ME?

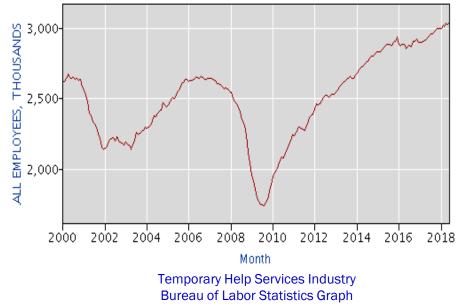
- p> Reduction in turnover
 - Improved & more consistent production, quality, & efficiency
- Reduction in costs
 - Time associated with training & investigating accidents
 - Agency mark ups (WC costs)
 - OT costs
- ncrease in morale
 - People feel safe at work & helps instill a commitment with them
- p> Recruit & retain potential new hires from temporary workforce
 - Variety of reasons (i.e. lack of experience) may dictate temporary employment

OSHA & TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES

- » 4/29/13 OSHA launches TWI to protect temporary workers
- ⁵⁰ Initiative is very simple
 - Agency & host considered "joint employers" of temporaries & both have responsibilities for protecting temporary employees
 - CSHO must determine if both employers met their responsibilities
 - Contract review but contract may not discharge obligations
 - Obligations dependent on workplace conditions, contract, & whichever employer is best suited to assume primary responsibility for requirement
 - Host Determining hazards & complying with worksite-specific requirements
 - Agency Not sending employees to worksites with unprotected hazards or hazards on which employees have not been trained
 - If temporary exposed to violative condition, OSHA will consider issuing citations to either or both employers depending on facts of case
 - Inquiry into agency's actual or constructive knowledge of worksite hazards & whether agency knew, or with exercise of reasonable diligence, could have known about hazards
 - Inspection of agency initiated if investigation indicates agency does not appear to have taken actions to learn of host worksite conditions

TRUE STORY IS UNKNOWN

- True picture of the issue is not really known
 - Employment vs. injury rates
- so 2016 BLS injury & illness rates:
 - All industries 3.2
 - Private industry 2.9
 - Employment services 1.6
- True numbers buried on host employer 300 logs
 - 1904.31 employees not on payroll recorded on host employer 300 log if supervised on day-to-day basis
- No differentiation between temporary & permanent injuries on 300 log or BLS surveys

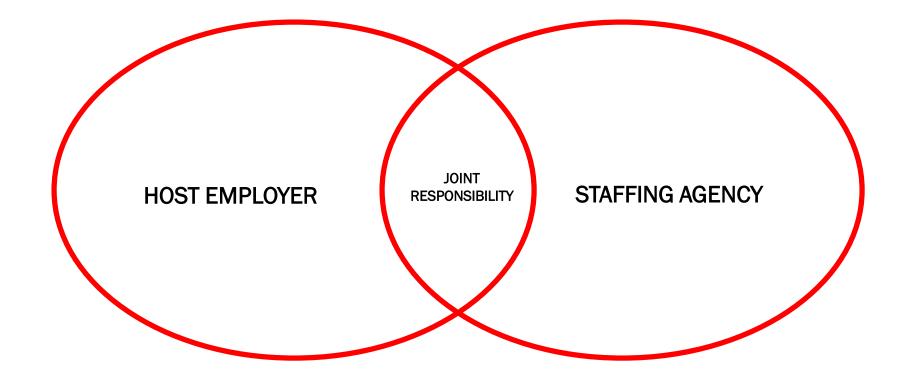


(https://data.bls.gov/pdq/SurveyOutputServlet)

AGENCY RELATIONSHIP AND PARTNERSHIP

UNDERSTAND YOUR HURDLES TO SUCCESS

JOINT RESPONSIBILITY FOR SAFETY



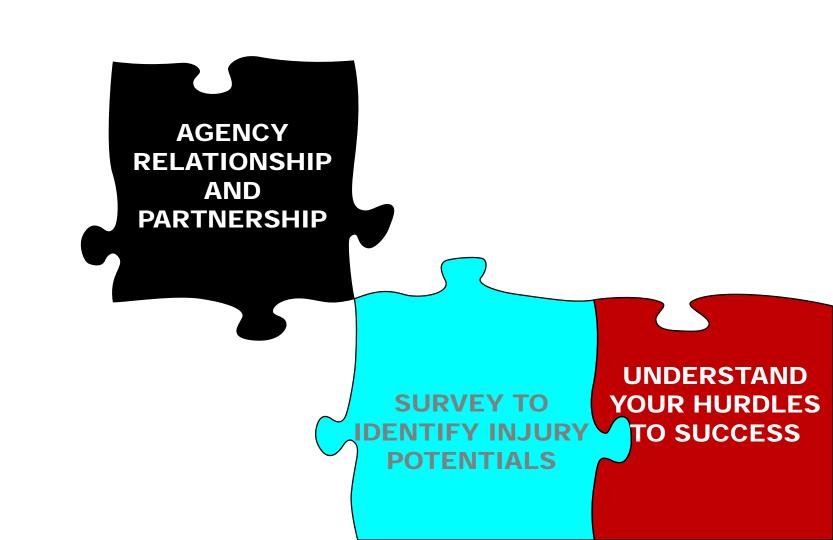
NOT ALL AGENCIES ARE CREATED EQUAL

- Evaluate all agencies prior to choosing one
- Agencies should understand the joint responsibility they have to keep their employees safe and healthy
- Evaluate the following:
 - Agency loss history
 - Agency's established safety procedures & expectations
 - Agency's safety resources
 - Willingness to partner with you on safety initiatives & training
 - Experience staffing in your industry



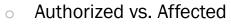
AGENCY DUTIES

- ⁵⁰ Ignorance is no longer an excuse because agencies have a duty to determine:
 - Working conditions (safety hazards & controls) at the host employer's work site;
 - If host is fulfilling its responsibility to provide a safe working environment; and
 - Ensure appropriate recordkeeping is performed
- ⁵⁰ Host employers should be evaluated for the following:
 - Loss history & OSHA inspection data
 - Job descriptions, JSA, & working conditions
 - Program establishment (i.e. hearing conservation, respiratory, etc.)
 - Prohibitive jobs (i.e. confined space entry, haz waste handling, etc.)
- 50 Contracts should address the following at a minimum:
 - Who will train
 - PPE & program considerations (who is responsible for what)
 - Prohibitive jobs
 - Recordkeeping responsibilities



JOB SURVEY & TRAINING NEEDS

- Conduct a training needs analysis based on the jobs that will be conducted & match training to the job requirements
 - Operating PIT vs. basic parts assembly with hand tools
- Develop a matrix for reference to ensure training consistency
- So Use 300 log & accident reports to further identify training needs
- Special projects many times call for specialized training
 - Confined space entry
- Supervisors must understand what safety training is provided & what is needed in order to safely perform certain tasks





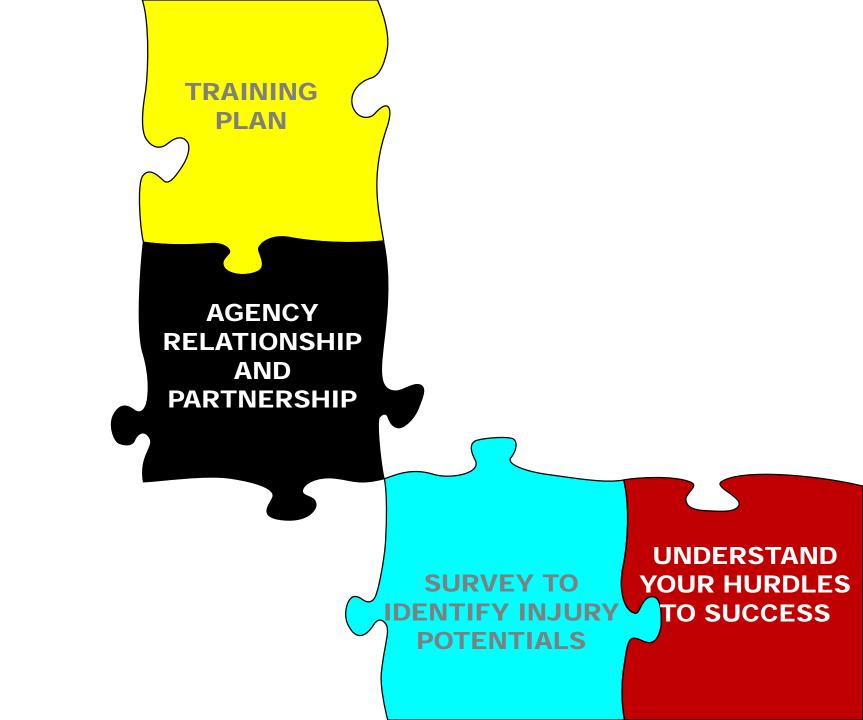
MATRIX EXAMPLE

Department	Exposures	Training
Die Cast	 A. Molten metal & Mg fines B. Repetitive motion & lifting C. Powered industrial truck D. Fire & explosion E. Sharp edges on parts F. High noise levels G. Heat H. CNC coolant & die lube sump I. Machine operation J. Machine & cell cleanup K. Confined space – no entry 	 A. Magnesium handling B. Ergonomics C. PIT D. Fire extinguisher & ERP E. PPE F. Haz Com G. LOTO H. Machine operation I. Confined space - limited
Bulk Feed	 A. Powered industrial truck B. High noise levels C. Plastic on floor D. Fire E. Grinder & tilter operation F. Grinder blade changes – NA 	

WHY DO THEY PUT THEMSELVES IN HARM'S WAY

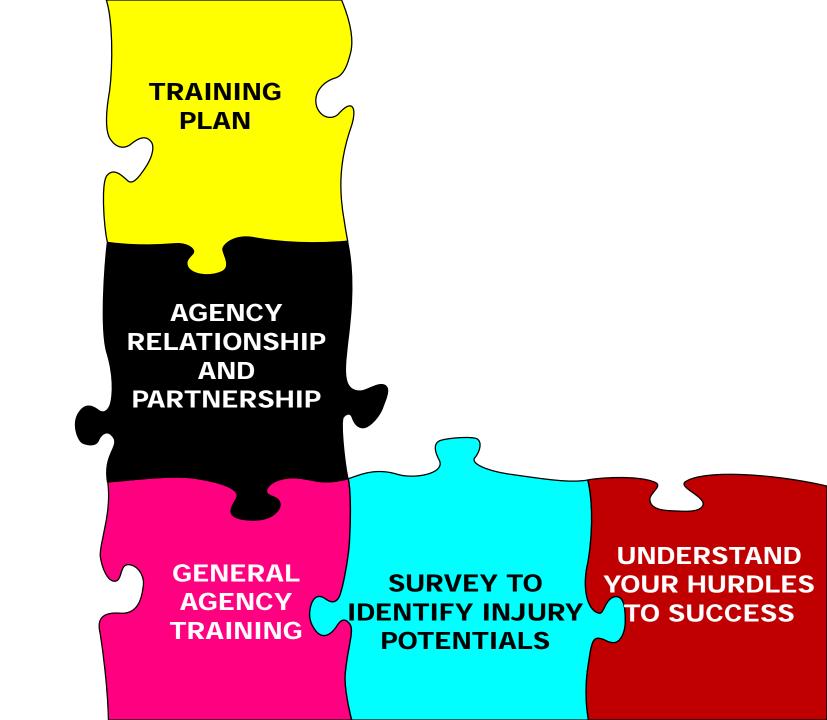
- Trying to make a good impression
- Language or literacy barriers
- Do not ask questionsAfraid to ask & get fired
- Embellished qualifications
- Do not fully understand the process or equipment





ESTABLISH A TRAINING PLAN

- Identify necessary training to allow your temporaries to perform their jobs safely
- Dual effort define & <u>agree</u> who will provide what training
 - <u>Agency</u> General safety training for your company
 - Host Employer Department & equipment specific
- So Establish set training documents to ensure consistency
 - Host company should champion training development they know their processes
- Establish a system that evaluates understanding & ensures continued development
 - System should allow continued development of safety knowledge
 - Knowledge on day #1 vs. knowledge on day #30 expected to be different



AGENCY TRAINING

- 50 Typically, generic & agency specific safety training
 - Accident reporting
- so Should also include general safety training from host employer
 - Hazards
 - General safety precautions
 - Safe work practices
 - General review of programs
- Dilize video and/or visual aids from the host employer
- Trainer should be knowledgeable about the host employer's safety program & exposures
- Evaluate understanding prior to stepping foot on host employer's site

EXCEPTS FROM A SAFETY MANUAL

TOOLS

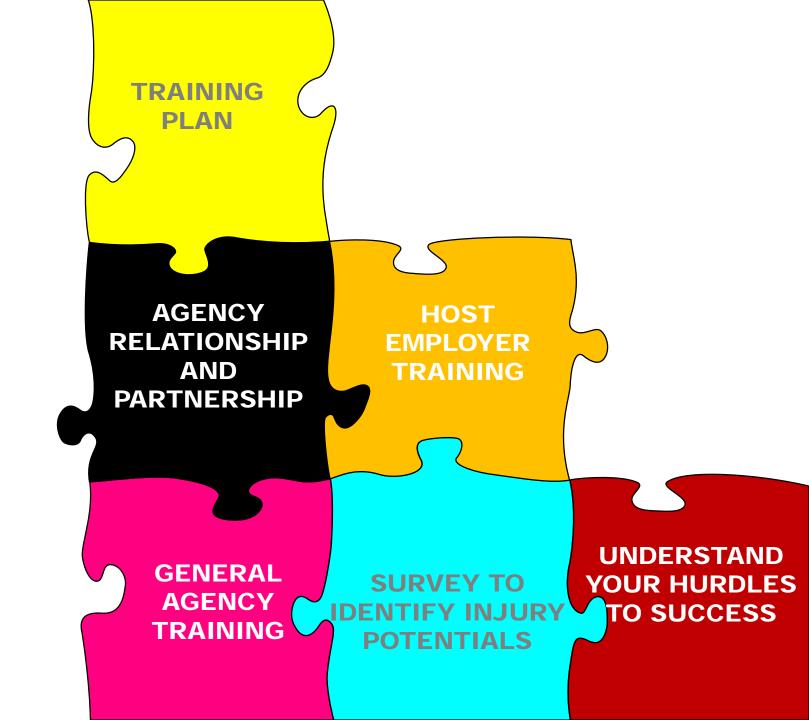
- "Use the right tool for the job and that it's sized for the work at hand."
- "Shield sharp blades and tool points."
- "Put tools away when they're not in use. Store them in the right place."
- "Make sure all electric tools are properly grounded and/or double insulated, and working properly."

LADDERS

- "Use the right ladder for the job at hand."
- "Move the ladder as close to your target as possible. Reaching more than an arm's length can cause the ladder to tip and possibly fall over."

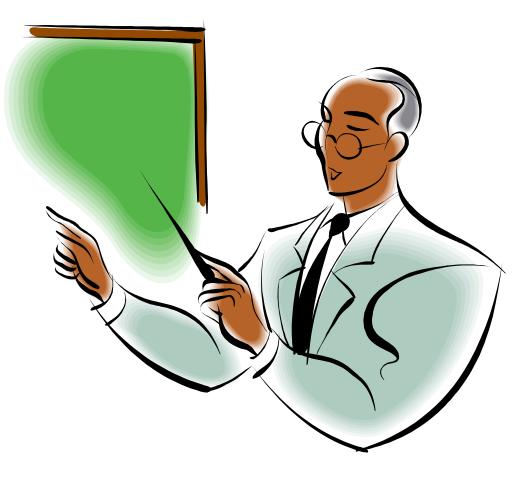
Is a person now "trained" to work safely with tools and ladders?

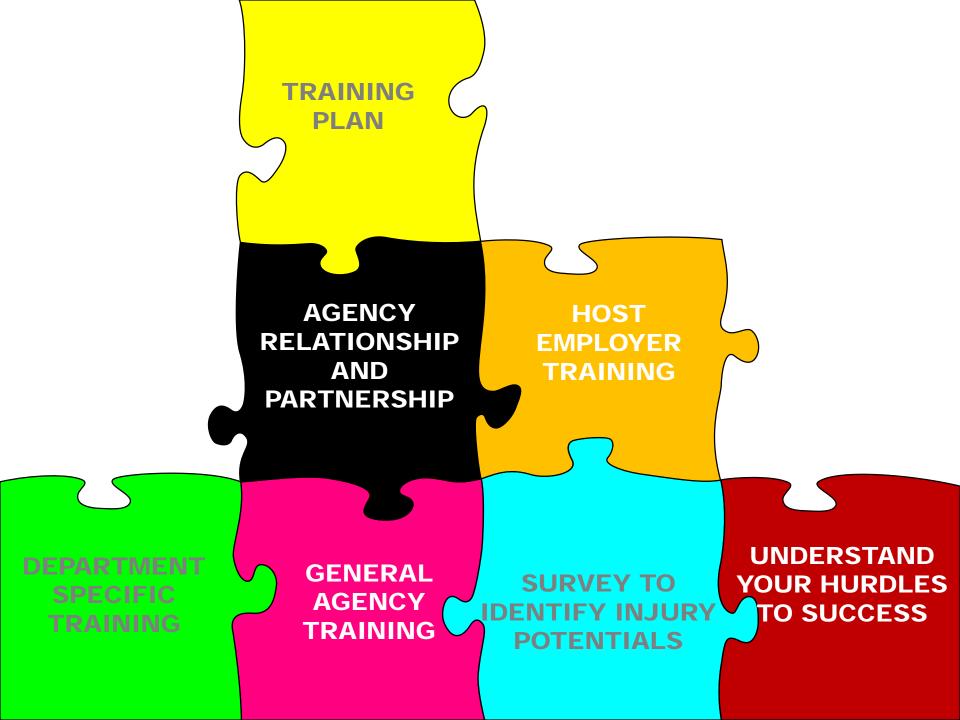




HOST EMPLOYER TRAINING

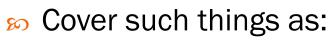
- Department specific
- 50 Machine specific
- Select & prepare the right trainers
- Use a checklist so nothing is missed
- p> Evaluate understanding
- Host employer should conduct any specialized training (i.e. PIT)





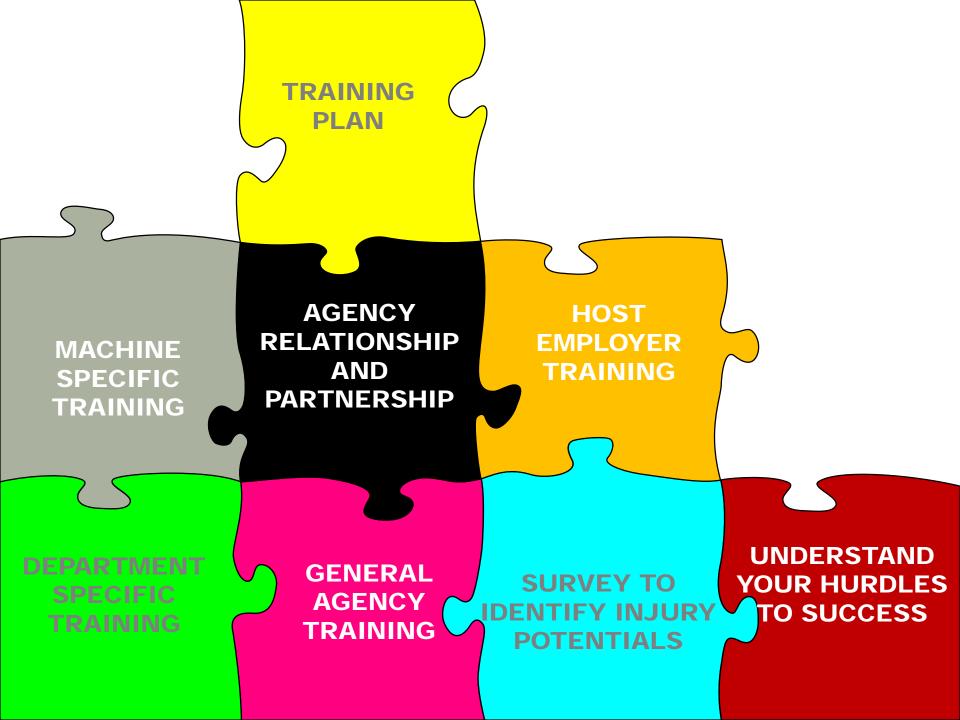
DEPARTMENT SPECIFIC TRAINING

- Very important since it involves the area in which the person will be working every day
- Goal is to train employees on the identified hazards & controls used to protect themselves from the hazards



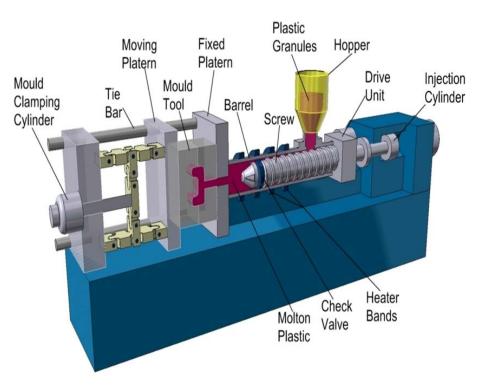
- Hazards in the area
 - Forktruck traffic
- Safe work procedures (JSA)
- o PPE
- Emergency procedures
- Housekeeping requirements

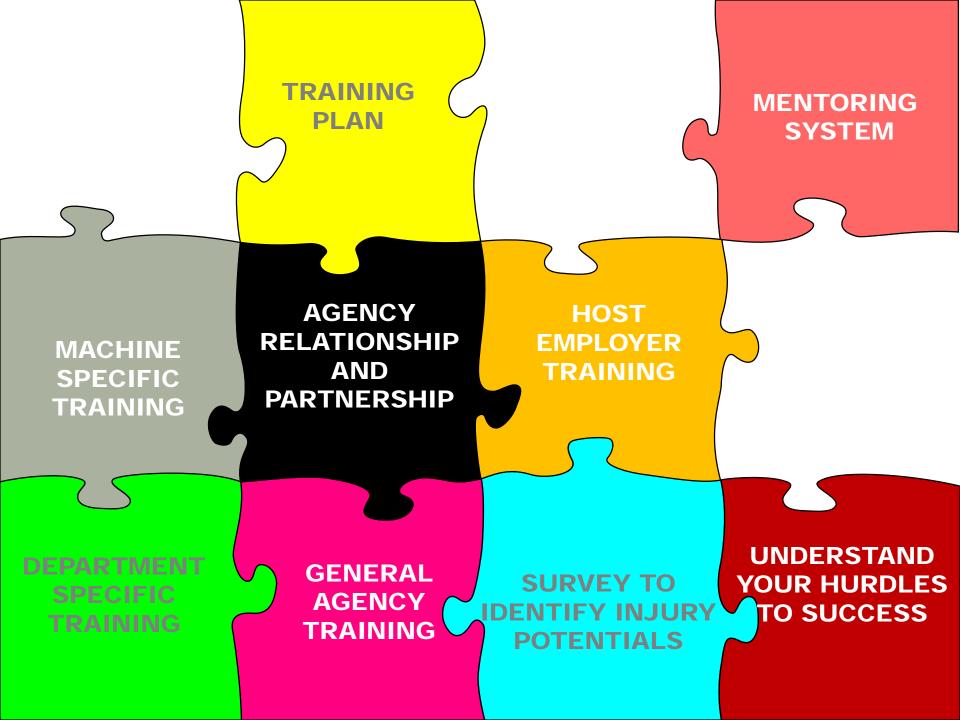




MACHINE SPECIFIC TRAINING

- Operators must understand how a machine operates in order to safely work with it or around it
- Train all employees as if they have no experience with the machines(s)
 - Bad habits can be developed in other facilities
- Sover such things as:
 - Hazardous movements
 - Modes of operation
 - Operating controls
 - Guarding
 - Setup of machine
 - Processes requiring LOTO
- Nuances of most machines can only be learned with time & experience – check on the person





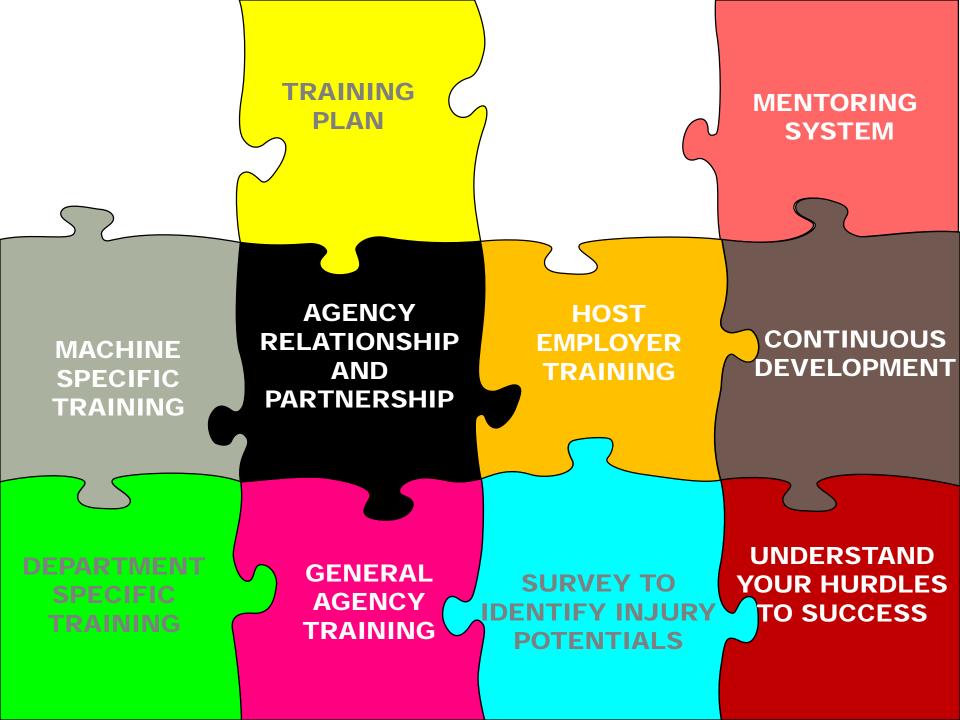
SAFETY MENTORING SYSTEM

- Establish a system which pairs a temporary up with a "safety mentor"
- Safety mentor should be a seasoned employee in their department
- Begins the social engagement for the person
- Purpose of the safety mentor is to establish the department safety culture with the new temporary employee
 - Answer questions
 - PPE verifications
 - "Safety check-ins"



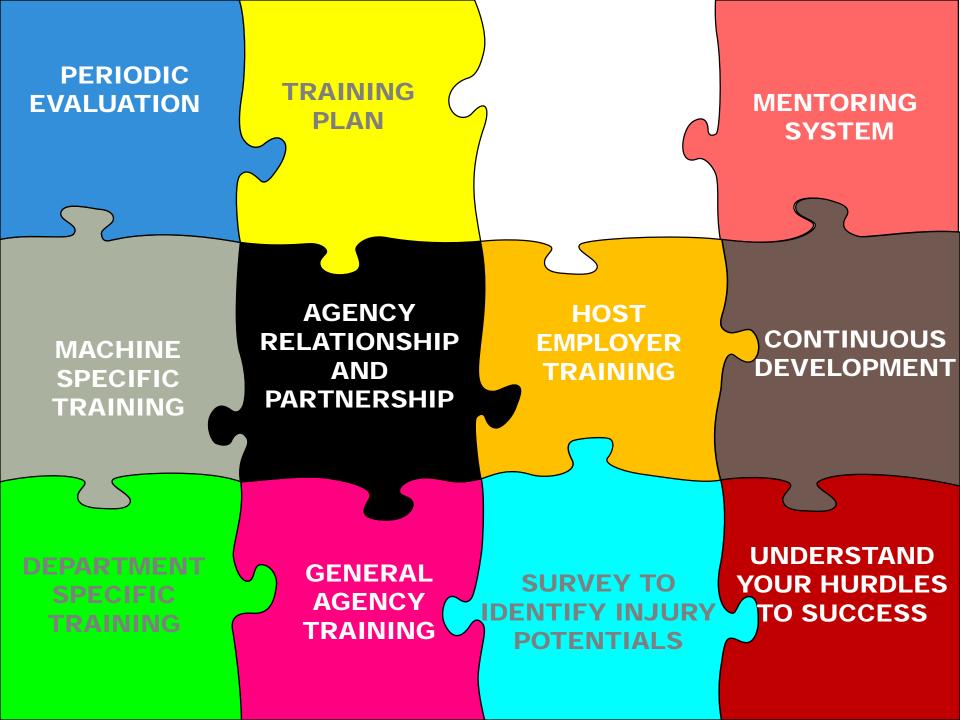
Safety mentor qualifications:

- Seasoned employee
- Good safety record
- Positive attitude toward safety & company
- Good communicator



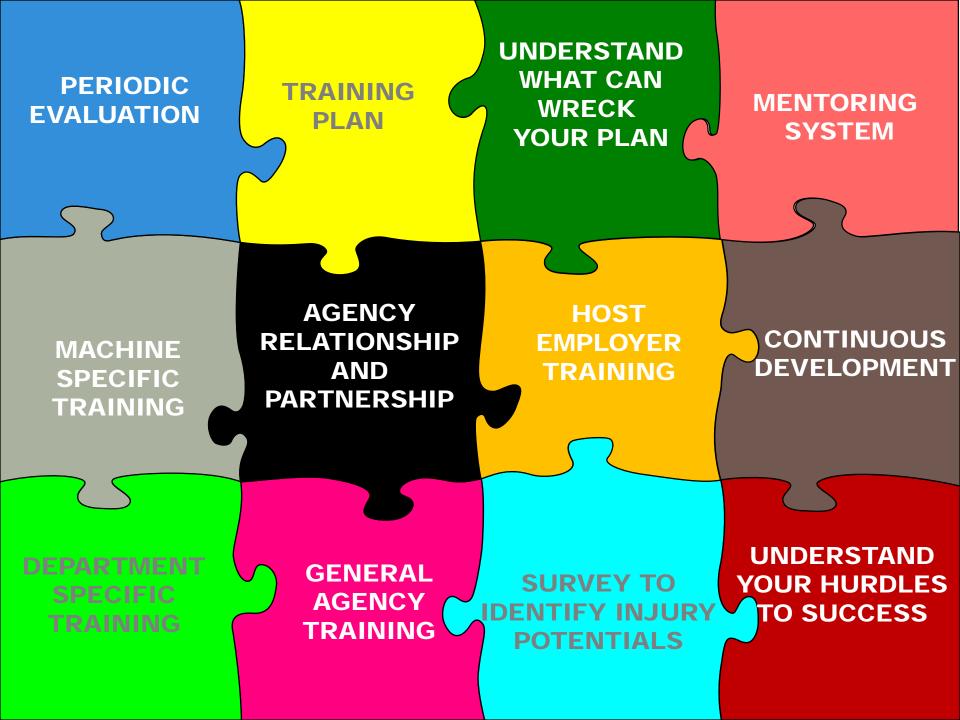
CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT

- 50 True understanding is learned over time
- So Expect employee safety knowledge to increase over time
 - Tool box talks
 - Scheduled safety training
 - Familiarity with department procedures & equipment
- For the employee's safety knowledge at set intervals to evaluate understanding
- Ensure all missed questions are reviewed thoroughly
- Establish a standard level of knowledge that an employee must accomplish to be employed



PERIODIC EVALUATION

- Periodically, agency & host employer should jointly evaluate the process to evaluate effectiveness
 - Review process from start to finish to identify gaps or issues
- Action plan(s) should be discussed & agreed upon between the agency & host employer if gaps or issues are identified
- Agency & host employer should hold each other accountable for what they agreed to do
 - Temporaries performing prohibitive jobs
 - Training timeliness
 - PPE/medical surveillance
- Decisions may need to be made if resolutions cannot be reached
 - Remove temporary from job or worksite
 - Risk OSHA fines



TRAINING PLAN WRECKERS

Poor trainers & poor training techniques

- "Here read this" method
- Language and literacy issues
 - Know demographics & translate important documents in advance
 - Pictures, pictures, pictures
 - Hands on training
- No established metrics
 - What level of safety knowledge must someone have to be safe in your facility?
- Production demands & lack of management commitment
 - What training is truly important?
 - Use shift overlaps & multiple trainers
- » No checks & balances in the system
 - Review & evaluate agency & departmental onboarding processes



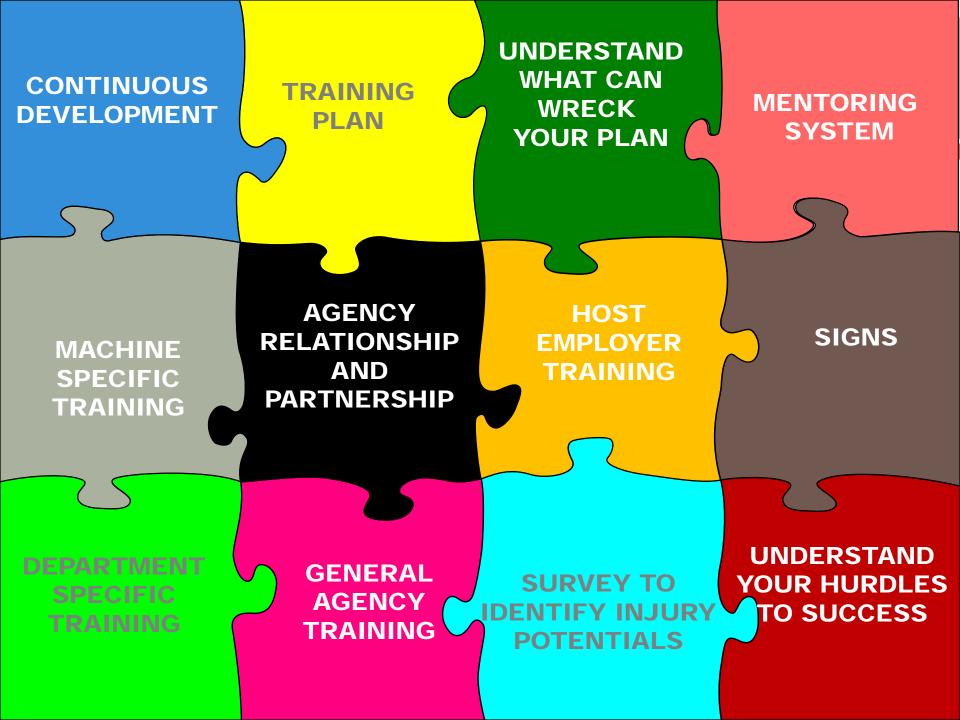
CONSTANT EVOLUTION

- Understand your system is a dynamic organism and is not perfect
- Ensure production understands when specialized training is necessary
- Audit your temporaries to find out if safety training deficiencies exist & where they are
- Implement lessons learned from accidents & loss history
- so Continue to develop your trainers
- Change your plan to implement good ideas or address problems



SAFETY PROCESS

- Don't exclude them Look for ways to include temporaries in your safety process
 - Regularly scheduled trainings
 - BBS observation system (observe them too)
 - Include in risk assessment activities if they are doing the job
 - Safety suggestion participation
- Establish mechanism for hazard reporting
 - Do temporary employees know how to access host employer safety representatives?
- Develop & analyze metrics
 - Separate injury & illness statistics between temporaries & permanent employees to acquire the real story & act accordingly
- Develop safety perception survey for temporary employees
 - Can also use with permanent new hires not hired through staffing agency



SUMMARY

- Safety is a joint venture between the agency and the host employer
- Must address management perception of temporary workforce
- Identify the risks exposing your temporaries to injury
- Establish a joint training plan that addresses the identified risks
- Address potential training plan wreckers

- Identify & implement continuous development & improvement
- So Create a safety mentoring system
- Periodically evaluate your plan
- Look for ways to include temporaries in your overall safety program
- Hold everyone accountable
 - Agency
 - Employee
 - Trainers
 - Management

QUESTIONS

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