

## 1. EMPLOYER LEADERSHIP & SUPPORT

**Commit to understand the value of safety** – Safety helps your employees keep the promise they made to make it home tonight, it reduces losses (accidents, OSHA fines, legal fees, lost production, insurance claims, etc.) and is necessary to meet your OSHA/regulatory obligations.

**Understand that safety is good business** – Learn about your key safety-related numbers and what they represent. Know your mod factor and loss ratio – these are important as they play a key role in what you pay for workers compensation insurance and your bonding ability. Know your OSHA rates and OSHA citation history – these play a role in determining whether or not your company meets pre-bid safety qualification criteria (most good, profitable jobs require this information).

**Prepare to make reasonable investments in safety** – Safety does not have to bankrupt you. But understand that reasonable investments in time, equipment and training will be needed. Not everything can be done at once, so prioritize needs and plan accordingly. Remember that OSHA requires employers to pay for most PPE (personal protective equipment – safety glasses, hardhats, ear plugs, respirators, etc.).

**“Commitment to Safety” statement** – Write a brief letter to your employees explaining why safety is important to you personally. Commit to providing reasonable resources for safety training and equipment so that the program can achieve its ultimate goals – to protect employees, keep the company profitable & competitive, and meeting its regulatory obligations. Make it known that everyone in your company will be held equally accountable for safety performance and will be held to established safety rules. When finished, take time to go over this letter personally with your employees so they understand your sincerity. Then, post it and make it page #1 in your written safety policy.

**Safety coordinator** – It will be difficult for you, as a business owner, to manage safety alone. Assign a person to coordinate your safety efforts. Choose a person who works well with your people and is respected by them. Help him/her to succeed by asking what training or courses will be helpful and be as flexible as you can so there is reasonable opportunity to develop your program and be successful.

**Support your program** – Telling your employees to “just be safe” doesn’t cut it for a safety program. You’ll need to participate in your program and, understanding that your time is precious, there are innovative ways to support it:

- Attend safety meetings/training when your schedule allows. If opportunity arises, deliver a toolbox talk to your crew(s) personally.
- Equally enforce the safety rules you have set for your company. No exceptions.
- Make sure your supervisors and PM’s understand the importance that you place on safety and see that they meet your expectations.
- Give a personal “Thank you” to those who are trying. Give a personal “It’s time to get on board” to those who are not.
- Commit reasonable financial, human & organization resources for safety initiatives.
- Integrate safety into your other organizational processes (planning, purchasing, marketing, bidding...). Promote your safety program and its accomplishments within your company and to your customers, the public, insurance company and, when need arises, to government agencies.

## 2. EMPLOYEE COMMUNICATION & INVOLVEMENT

**Effective communication** – Share safety information & “lessons learned” (from investigations or safety inspections) with your employees. Determine which medium is right for your company – postings, paycheck stuffers, group meetings, company website...

**Employee participation** – Consider ways that employees can actively play a role in your program’s development. Program participation will help your safety coordinator and, more importantly, create a

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broader ownership of your program and its initiatives by establishing a Safety Committee and perhaps having Tool Box Talks with your employees.

**Supervisory meetings** – Begin meeting with your supervisory personnel periodically to review and share safety-related issues (accidents, recurring safety problems, OSHA inspection, new policies, equipment/supply needs, concerns, etc.). This not only drives home the importance of safety in your company, but also helps to keep everyone on the same page with pertinent information. Monthly meetings would be great—quarterly at minimum (Note that these meetings also provide an opportunity for your supervisory & key people to learn a little about how safety performance directly equates to the company's bottom line.)

**Annual employee performance reviews** – If you conduct annual employee reviews, make sure that safety performance plays a meaningful part in it. If you don't do reviews, consider how to tie safety performance into employee evaluations, raises or bonuses.

### **3. WRITTEN POLICIES & PROGRAMS**

Get the basics in place. Some nice resources are available, but don't just take a program off of the Internet and slap your name on it.

Rather, use it as a starting point and make revisions so that the document speaks your language, is usable and does not promise anything you don't intend to do.

Schedule supervisor and employee training and make employee help resources available. You will want to inform everyone of this policy at least 60 days in advance of rollout.

**Basic written safety policy & rules** – Address the following items as a starting point—you can always add to your policy later. In fact, an annual review helps to assure that your safety rules remain pertinent and accurately reflect company policy and expectations.

- Commitment to Safety statement (*see "Employer Leadership"*)
- Purpose of your safety policy
- Employee safety expectations, accountability & disciplinary action
- Incident reporting, investigation & follow-up
- General emergency preparedness & response
- Safety rules – PPE, injury prevention & OSHA compliance

**Policy rollout** – Present your written safety policy to employees when it is finished so they know what is expected of them and can ask questions. Hold subcontractors accountable to it.

**OSHA-required programs** – Determine which OSHA-required written programs you need. You may need help, but many sample programs and resources are available online. See box on next page.

**Safety-related forms** – Assemble necessary safety forms – Incident Report, Jobsite Safety Inspection, OSHA Forms 300 & 300A injury/illness recordkeeping forms, etc.

**Substance Abuse Policy** – If you don't already have one, it is time to institute a substance abuse policy that includes drug & alcohol testing (DOT, pre-hire, post-accident, reasonable suspicion and/or random). Download one at [www.drugfreeconstruction.org](http://www.drugfreeconstruction.org).

### **4. TRAINING**

**Toolbox talks** – If you're not already doing these, it's time to start. Weekly talks are best, but if nothing else, monthly talks will help to get a continual message of safety out to everyone. These also serve as a very basic level of safety training and education.

**Safety training plan** – Identify basic safety training needs (who needs what and when?), then prioritize and put together a schedule.

**Supervisor training** – Your supervisory personnel should complete an OSHA-30 hour course, as well as 1st Aid/CPR/AED and incident investigation. Supervisors should know how to prepare and use a Job

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Hazards Analysis and communicate that to the employees on a job site. Likewise they know how to use the method of a company designated “competent person” as required by OSHA.

**Employee Training** - Your employees should complete a 1st Aid/CPR/AED and OSHA-10 hour class. In addition they should receive relevant competent person training and be designated by your company’s as an OSHA “competent person” on the job site.

**Orientation** – Assemble a short outline to follow for safety orientation of new hires. Include:

- Explanation of your safety commitment & expectations.
- Employee’s safety responsibilities and the proper use of a relevant “competent person” on the job site.
- PPE (personal protective equipment) expectations.
- Review key workplace safety rules.
- A basic level of construction safety training (video, PowerPoint, jobsite visit, etc.) that explains primary hazards employee may encounter and how to protect him/herself.
- Review of key safety information (MSDS, container labels, safety information, 1st aid kits, hazard reporting, injury/emergency reporting, reporting problems/concerns, etc.).
- Assign a safety mentor to look after and help new hire throughout probationary period.

## 5. *OTHER IMPORTANT SAFETY TOOLS*

**Worksite safety inspections** – Institute periodic worksite safety inspections to determine:

- Is program being taken seriously?
- Where are our needs & problem areas (before incidents occur)?
- What training is needed?

This gets employees involved in your program. Have them do the walk-through (with/without your safety coordinator) or simply ask for their input during the inspection. Always review findings with site supervisor at end of inspection and make sure that preventive actions are being taken to correct any identified concerns. Work toward having your supervisory personnel turn- in periodic safety inspection reports.

Even better yet have a third party conduct you safety inspections.

**Incident investigation** – Establish the basics of an incident investigation program.

- When & how are incidents to be reported?
- How & who documents & investigates incidents? Form to use?
- How, to whom & when are investigation reports to be submitted?
- Expectations for determining & enacting preventive actions.

Also, start looking at the types of accidents you have had over the past few years. Sit down with your insurer and look at your workers comp claims loss runs, incident reports, etc. Identify policies, equipment or training needed to prevent these.

**Safety pre-planning** – Take a look at the types of work you do that can cause serious accidents. Begin to identify work policies or training needed to prevent accidents associated with these activities. For example Safety Pre-Planning for each new job site plus a daily pre-work **Job Hazards Analysis** by supervisory personnel can help to make sure necessary safety equipment makes it to the job, as well as provide a list of items requiring some pre-thought (plans for emergencies, fall protection, cave-in protection, power lines, crane operations, confined space entry, lockout/tagout, live electrical work, falling objects...).

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**Risk Management** – Set up policy and procedures to be sure every person from every company that is going to walk on your job site presents a valid certificate of insurance so you know that injuries and accidents do not roll up and become your liability!

**Recordkeeping** – You will want to start maintaining the following records (if you don't already):

- OSHA #300 & #300A logs
- Safety meeting, training & toolbox talks (names of attendees, date, instructor name & outline of training content)
- Regulatory records (OSHA, DOT, EPA – you may need to seek assistance with this)

**Program review & improvement** – Take the time to annually review your program. What is working and what is not? Where must you make improvements? Time to add/revise safety rules? Who needs to be thanked? Who needs a kick in the pants?

### *BASIC WRITTEN PROGRAMS*

- Hazard communication
- Daily Job Hazards Analysis of the job site
- Lockout/tagout
- Respiratory protection
- Confined space entry
- Bloodborne pathogens
- Emergency action plan
- Fire prevention plan
- Lead/asbestos work
- Hot work

### *COMPETENT PERSON TRAINING TOPICS*

- PPE & respirator wearer
- Fall protection & prevention
- Excavation/trenching
- Jobsite electrical safety
- Lockout/tagout & arc flash
- Scaffolding
- Scissors & boom lift operator
- Ladder safety
- Confined space entry
- Temp traffic control/flagging
- Hot work
- Lead or asbestos
- Forklift &/or skid steer operator
- Rigging & signalperson
- Defensive Driver safety & DOT compliance

**Please fill out the following application to receive your STEP Participation Award**

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**COMPANY INFORMATION**

Company Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State NE Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary six-digit NAICS Code** (as entered in your OSHA Form 300A) \_\_\_\_\_

<b>NAICS Code</b>	<b>SIC Code</b>	<b>NAICS Category</b>	<b>BLS Average Incidence Rate</b>
236110	1521,1522	Residential Building Construction	3.6
236115	1521	New Single-Family Housing Construction (except Operative Builders)	3.6
236117	1531	New Housing Operative Builders	3.6
236118	1521	Residential Remodelers	3.6
236210	1541	Industrial Building Construction	3.1
236220	1542	Commercial and Institutional Building Construction	3.1
237110	1623	Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction	3.7
237120	1623	Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction	1.1
237130	1623	Power/Communication Line and Related Structures Construction	3.0
237210	1629	Land Subdivision	2.3
237310	1611,1622	Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction	4.1
237990	1629	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	2.4
238110	1771	Poured Concrete Foundation and Structure Contractors	4.9
238120	1791	Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors	5.3
238130	1751	Framing Contractors	3.7
238140	1741	Masonry Contractors	3.3
238150	1793	Glass and Glazing Contractors	5.7
238160	1761	Roofing Contractors	4.3
238170	1761	Siding Contractors	4.6
238190	1741,1742	Other Foundation, Structure and Building Exterior Contractors	2.8
238210	1731	Electrical Contractors and Other Wiring Installation Contractors	3.0
238220	1711	Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning Contractors	4.8
238290	1796	Other Building Equipment Contractors	2.5
238310	1742	Drywall and Insulation Contractors	4.2
238320	1721	Painting and Wall Covering Contractors	1.7
238330	1752	Flooring Contractors	3.7
238340	1743	Tile and Terrazzo Contractors	3.2
238350	1751	Finish Carpentry Contractors	3.2
238390	1751	Other Building Finishing Contractors	4.6
238910	1794	Site Preparation Contractors	2.9
238990	1799	All Other Specialty Trade Contractors	3.5

Please complete and mail ABC Cornhusker Chapter, 839 Westgate Blvd, Lincoln NE 68528  
Or email to [beaub@abcnebraska.org](mailto:beaub@abcnebraska.org) in order to receive your STEP Participant Certificate