

**FY 2018**  
**Follow-up Federal Annual Monitoring Evaluation (FAME) Report**

Washington Department of Labor and Industries  
Division of Occupational Safety and Health  
(DOSH)



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## I. Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to assess the Washington Division of Occupational Safety and Health's (DOSH) progress in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, in resolving outstanding findings from the previous FY 2017 Comprehensive Federal Annual Monitoring Evaluation (FAME) Report. DOSH was very responsive to identified findings and recommendations, and providing updates at quarterly meetings.

Washington's workplace fatality rate of 2.5 per 100,000 workers is a full point less than the national average of 3.5. Washington's fatality rate has been below the national average and among the ten lowest states for 21 consecutive years. The State Plan focuses its resources on the most hazardous industries in Washington including agriculture, logging, construction, healthcare, and electrical utilities and telecommunication.

Listed below are some of the State Plan's successful initiatives from FY 2018:

- An updated draft Process Safety Management rule was published for comments.
- 75% of all non-financial settlement agreements included safety or health strategies beyond the minimum rule requirement.
- Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA)-10 training certifications (in agriculture safety) were completed for 461 employees.  
<https://lni.wa.gov/Safety/TrainingPrevention/WISHA10/default.asp?T=Overview>
- Two compliance officers were hired specifically for cell tower/telecommunication inspections.
- 60 logging inspections were conducted, which was a 17% increase from last year.
- 39 compliance inspections and 3 consultation visits were conducted in the Process Safety Management industry, surpassing the goal of 30.

Employee retention has been a challenge due to low salaries and high cost of living. Many compliance officers leave after receiving training and field experience to work for private sector employers at a higher salary. Consequently, DOSH did not meet its inspection goal by approximately 15 to 20% for the last five years. Due to turnover issues, DOSH took steps to increase compensation. Safety and health specialists and industrial hygienists received a 10% pay increase in 2017-19 in addition to two 2% cost of living increases. They also received a 5% hazard pay increase under some conditions. Requests for additional pay for staff with professional certification, and for geographic pay were not funded. DOSH's 2019-21 budget proposal includes two 3% pay increases that will go into effect if passed by the Legislature. Additionally, it includes a 5% geographic pay increase for employees working in King County (Seattle and surrounding cities).

The State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report noted the following highlights that showed areas of success. DOSH's average retention rate for penalties (89%) was significantly above the national average of 67%. Retaliation investigations were completed in an average of 71 days which was significantly lower than the goal of 90 days. The enforcement presence (2.89%) captures the overall enforcement activity relative to the number of employers in the state and was

more than double the national average of 1.24%.

Additionally, DOSH did not meet its grant projected goal to conduct 5% of inspections in state and local government workplaces; DOSH conducted 4.07% in that sector and were below the lower FRL range of 4.75%. The State Plan's overall inspection goal was missed by 15% and the in-compliance safety inspection rate was 37.35%. DOSH's percent of meritorious retaliation investigation cases was 11%, which was below the FRL range of 19.20% to 28.80%.

DOSH made progress to address five previous findings from the FY 2017 Comprehensive FAME Report. In FY 2018, DOSH completed corrective actions for two findings that are awaiting verification; however, DOSH did not complete three findings from FY 2017. Eight observations have been carried over from FY 2017.

## II. State Plan Background

The State of Washington, operates an occupational safety and health program through its Department of Labor and Industries (L&I), Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH). The Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act (WISHA, Chapter 49.17 RCW) was established in accordance with Section 18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act). The State Plan's enabling legislation, WISHA, took effect in 1973, and the Secretary of Labor certified in 1982 that the State Plan had completed all of the required developmental steps in the plan.

The Director of the Washington State Department of Labor and Industries, Joel Sacks, was appointed by the governor, and serves as the State Plan designee. The L&I Assistant Director, Anne Soiza, is designated by statute under RCW 43.22.040 as the Supervisor of Industrial Safety and Health and is in charge of DOSH. The assistant director has authority and responsibility for administration of Washington's occupational safety and health program and directs both central office and regional operations.

DOSH establishes policy, provides technical guidance, writes standards, develops and provides internal and external training, monitors and evaluates programs, conducts inspections, and provides consultation services. All on-site consultation (both public and private) in the State of Washington is provided by both section 23(g) of the OSH Act and state funding.

DOSH exercises jurisdiction over state and local government workplaces and private sector employers not covered by OSHA. OSHA's inspection authority is limited to private employers at national parks and military installations, maritime activities on the navigable waters, and federal government employers. OSHA also covers establishments on Native American lands that are tribally-owned, as well as employers who are enrolled tribal members working on reservations or on trust lands.

Over the years, the State of Washington has adopted a number of safety and health standards that differ from its federal counterpart. Examples include Washington's rules for crane safety, respiratory protection, aerial lifts, cell phone towers, and agriculture. DOSH has also adopted a number of State Plan-initiated rules for which there are no federal counterparts, including requirements for written safety and health programs, safety committees, and heat-related illnesses.

There were 391 positions, which included 126 compliance officers and 44 consultants who provided coverage for approximately 3.14 million workers employed in about 239,880 establishments statewide<sup>1</sup>. The initial base award for the Washington program was \$7,018,700. The state provided matching and additional funds of \$43,217,694, resulting in a total grant of \$50,236,394. There were two one-time increases of \$191,447 and \$182,819 that reduced the amount of 100% state funds. All federal funds were spent by the state. There were 230 DOSH positions funded entirely by the state.

## **New Issues**

On May 12, 2016, OSHA published the Final Rule to Improve Tracking of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses. The rule amended the regulations on recording and reporting occupational injuries and illnesses to require employers with 250 or more employees to submit injury and illness Forms 300, 300A, and 301 to OSHA electronically through the Injury Tracking Application (ITA) on an annual basis. State Plans were required to adopt an “at least as effective” rule by November 14, 2016 or within six months of OSHA’s promulgation. Subsequently, OSHA rescinded the requirement to submit electronically Forms 300 and 301 (NPRM on July 30, 2018, final rule on January 25, 2019). Initially, a number of State Plans, including Washington, delayed adoption of the rule during the rulemaking. Now that this rulemaking has concluded, OSHA expects the Washington State Plan to complete adoption of this rule.

## **III. Assessment of State Plan Progress and Performance**

### **A. Data and Methodology**

OSHA established a two-year cycle for the FAME process. The FY 2018 report is a follow-up year report and OSHA did not conduct an on-site program evaluation and case file review. This strategy allows the State Plan to focus on correcting deficiencies identified in the most recent Comprehensive FAME. The analyses and conclusions described in this report are based on information obtained from a variety of monitoring sources, including:

- State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report (Appendix D)
- State Information Report (SIR)
- Mandated Activities Report for Consultation (MARC)
- State OSHA Annual Report (SOAR, Appendix E)
- State Plan Annual Performance Plan
- State Plan Grant Application
- Quarterly monitoring meetings between OSHA and the State Plan
- Web Integrated Management Information System (WebIMIS)

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<sup>1</sup> Data from WA State Employment Security Department’s Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) 2016 Annual Averages, All Establishment Sizes, provided in DOSH’s FY2018 23(g) grant application.

## **B. Findings and Observations**

DOSH made progress to address the previous five findings and eight observations from the FY 2017 Comprehensive FAME Report. This follow-up FAME report contains five findings (all continued) and eight observations (all continued). Two corrective action plans were completed but are awaiting verification and three were not completed. Appendix A describes the new and continued findings and recommendations. Appendix B describes observations subject to continued monitoring and the related federal monitoring plan. Appendix C describes the status of each FY 2017 recommendation in detail.

### **FINDINGS (STATUS OF PREVIOUS AND NEW ITEMS)**

#### Completed Findings

None.

#### Continued Findings

**Finding FY 2018-01 (FY 2017-01):** The State Plan has a problem with a high turnover rate of inspectors. The rate of turnover directly contributes to the State Plan struggling to meet its enforcement goals.

**Status:** DOSH's efforts to date resulted in a 10% raise for compliance staff, which was a much lower percentage than requested. The State Plan will continue its efforts to get geographic pay increases for high cost areas and pursue classification and compensation changes for enforcement positions. This finding remains open.

**Finding FY 2018-02 (FY 2017-02):** In FY 2018, DOSH was 15% below its goal of 5,000 inspections.

**Status:** There was improvement from FY 2017, when DOSH was 20% below its goal of conducting 5,000 compliance inspections. The State Plan does not anticipate meeting its goal until compliance staffing retention issues are resolved. DOSH will continue its efforts to get geographic pay increases for high cost areas and pursue classification and compensation changes for enforcement positions. This finding remains open.

**Finding FY 2018-03 (FY 2017-03):** DOSH's standards for fall protection in residential construction are not at least as effective as that of OSHA's. The failure to adopt equivalent standards leaves workers in the State of Washington exposed to fall hazards.

**Status:** DOSH decided to create a unified fall protection rule, currently there are different fall protection rules in different standards for different industries. The CR 101 to initiate rulemaking for the unified draft fall protection rule was filed on February 19th, 2019. This finding remains open.

**Finding FY 2018-04 (FY 2017-04):** In FY 2017, DOSH did not require the correction of all hazards, including general hazards by Safety Through Achieving Recognition Together (START) employers.

**Status:** DOSH now requires verification of the correction of general hazards for START employers. The corrective action plan was completed, awaiting verification, and will be a focus of next year's on-site case file review during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME.

**Finding FY 2018-05 (FY 2017-05):** In FY 2017, in 45% (5/11) of files reviewed, DOSH did not maintain documentation of the START employer's injury and illness rates

**Status:** DOSH now requires documentation of START employer's injury and illness rates. The corrective action plan was completed, awaiting verification, and will be a focus of next year's on-site case file review during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME.

## OBSERVATIONS

### Continued Observations

**Observation FY 2018-OB-01 (FY 2017-OB-01):** In FY 2017, DOSH did not include next of kin notification and final determination letters in all fatality case files. Next of kin notification letters were not found in 46% (6/13) of the fatality case files reviewed, and next of kin final determination letters were not found in 38% of the fatality case files reviewed.

**Status:** DOSH explained that its process is to retain next of kin letters in accordance with state record retention laws. A case file review is necessary to gather the facts needed to evaluate performance relation to this observation. This observation will be a focus of next year's on-site case file review during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME. This observation will be continued.

**Observation FY 2018-OB-02 (FY 2017-OB-02):** In FY 2017, the State Plan's safety in-compliance rate (SAMM 9) was 41%, which was 6% higher than the acceptable range of the FRL. In FY 2018, the safety in-compliance rate was 37%, which was 1% higher than the acceptable range of the FRL. While DOSH's performance has improved, this will remain an observation.

**Status:** The safety-in-compliance rate FY 2018 was 37.35%. This is an improvement over last year, but still above the FRL. This will be a focus of next year's on-site case file review during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME. This observation will be continued.

**Observation FY 2018-OB-03 (FY 2017-OB-03):** In FY 2017, in 100% (2/2) of retaliation cases reviewed that involved a complainant reporting an injury, DOSH did not identify the injury report as a protected activity.

**Status:** A case file review is necessary to gather the facts needed to evaluate performance in relation to this observation. This observation will be a focus of next year's on-site case file review during the FY 2019 comprehensive FAME. This observation will be continued.

**Observation FY 2018-OB-04 (FY 2017-OB-04):** In FY 2017, in 15% (5/34) of retaliation case files reviewed, DOSH did not adequately test relevant evidence prior to closing the case. Specifically, in five FY 2017 retaliation investigations, the determination reached was not based on sound legal reasoning and substantive evidence in the case file. In eight retaliation case files reviewed, 24%, including the ones identified in the previous sentence, the report of investigation did not properly assess and evaluate the prima facie elements of retaliation, pretext testing and/or resolving factual discrepancies key to making a determination.

**Status:** A case file review is necessary to gather the facts needed to evaluate performance in relation to this observation. This observation will be a focus of next year's on-site case file review during the FY 2019 comprehensive FAME. This observation will be continued.

**Observation FY 2018-OB-05 (FY 2017-OB-05):** In FY 2017, in 67% (2/3) of retaliation case files reviewed that involved a complainant's work refusal, DOSH did not investigate whether the work refusal was protected under the Act.

**Status:** A case file review is necessary to gather the facts needed to evaluate performance in relation to this observation. This observation will be a focus of next year's on-site case file review during the FY 2019 comprehensive FAME. This observation will be continued.

**Observation FY 2018-OB-06 (FY 2017-OB-06):** In FY 2017, in 64% (7/11) of START files reviewed, DOSH did not have evidence of an interim year self-evaluation for continued participation in the program.

**Status:** DOSH developed a template that is now provided to START employers. The template provides a method for employers to conduct and submit their self-evaluation. The corrective action for this observation was completed and is pending review during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME.

**Observation FY 2018-OB-07 (FY 2017-OB-07):** In FY 2017, in 54% (6/11) of START files reviewed, DOSH did not have evidence to show that START employers had submitted information regarding the completion of item(s) set forth in their achievement plan to improve their safety and health management system.

**Status:** DOSH developed a template that is now provided to START employers. The template provides a method for employers to document and submit information about completion of the items on their achievement plan. The corrective action for this observation was completed and is pending review during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME.

**Observation FY 2018-OB-08 (FY 2017-OB-08):** In FY 2017, in 36% (4/11) of START files reviewed, OSHA found that DOSH did not ensure that START written reports were sent to the employer within 15 calendar days and that any deviations from this requirement were explained in the file.



**Status:** DOSH agreed to monitor this metric and ensure compliance in its formal response to the FY 2017 consultation program on-site review. The corrective action for this observation is completed and is pending review during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME.

### **C. State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Highlights**

Each SAMM has an agreed upon FRL that is either a single number, or a range of numbers above and below the national average. State Plan SAMM data that falls outside the FRL triggers a closer look at the underlying performance of the mandatory activity. The measures that warranted a finding or observation were discussed in the previous section. SAMM measures that fell outside the FRL but did not warrant a finding or observation are discussed below. Appendix D presents the State Plan's FY 2018 SAMM Report and includes the FRLs for each measure. The State Plan was outside the FRL on the following SAMMs:

#### **SAMM 2a - Average Number of Days to Initiate Complaint Investigations (Federal Formula).**

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: DOSH's average complaint and referral response time was 5.37 days, which was higher than the negotiated FRL of 5 days.

Explanation: The State Plan was within less than one day from operating within the FRL. OSHA will continue to discuss this metric during quarterly meetings with DOSH.

#### **SAMM 3 - Percent of complaints and referrals responded to within one workday (imminent danger)**

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL measures the percent of complaints and referrals responded to within one workday (imminent danger) and is 100%. The State Plan was at 92.31%, which was below the negotiated FRL.

Explanation: There were two inspections that did not meet this criteria on the SAMM report. Both inspections were untimely due to a data entry error. The error was corrected; therefore, DOSH achieved the metric of 100%.

#### **SAMM 4- Number of denials where entry not obtained.**

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL for this measure is zero. The data showed DOSH had one denial of entry where entry was not obtained.

Explanation: The reported case was determined to be a data entry error. Therefore, DOSH met this measure.

#### **SAMM 5- Average number of violations per inspection with violations by violation type.**

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL for this measure was +/- 20% of the three year national average of 0.98 for other violations (OTS). The FRL range for OTS violations was 0.78

to 1.18. The state equivalent to an OTS is referred to as a general violation. The Washington State Plan's average number of general violations per inspection was 1.88.

Explanation: The State Plan has safety and health written program requirements that are required to be reviewed on every inspection and are more comprehensive than those of OSHA. Violations of these written program requirements are normally cited as general violations which is a likely contributing factor to DOSH's average exceeding the further review level. In addition, the State Plan's serious violations per inspection average was within the FRL. If it were outside the range, it could have indicated that some violations were cited as OTS/general when perhaps they should have been classified as serious.

#### **SAMM 6- Percent of total inspections in state and local government workplaces.**

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL for this measure was a number negotiated by OSHA and the State Plan through the grant application, which was +/-5% of 5.00%. The range of acceptable data was 4.75% to 5.25% of inspections that must be conducted in state and local government workplaces. DOSH conducted 4.07% of its inspections at state and local government workplaces. OSHA will continue to discuss this metric during quarterly meetings with DOSH.

Explanation: DOSH does not have a separate targeting system for state and local government inspections.

#### **SAMM 9- Percent in compliance**

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL for this measure was +/- 20% of the three-year national average of 29.90%. For safety inspections, the FRL range was between 23.92% and 35.88% of all inspections. DOSH had a 37.35% safety inspection in-compliance rate. For health inspections, the FRL range was between 28.88% to 43.32% and DOSH had a rate of 36.10%.

Explanation: DOSH's safety inspection in-compliance rate was an improvement from the FY 2017 (41.45%) and FY 2016 (40.18%) safety in-compliance rates; however for FY 2018 it was still outside the upper end of the FRL range. DOSH's health in-compliance rate was within the acceptable range. OSHA will continue to monitor this measure through quarterly meetings with DOSH and casefile reviews.

#### **SAMM 10 - Percent of work-related fatalities responded to in one workday**

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL for this measure was that 100% of work-related fatalities be responded to within one workday. Appendix D showed that DOSH did not respond to one fatality within one day (95.45%).

Explanation: The one case was a data anomaly. The incident was originally reported as a hospitalization but the victim later died. OSHA does not consider this to be an issue for further review.

## **SAMM 12 - Percent penalty retained**

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL for this measure was +/-15% of 66.81%, which equals a range of 56.79% to 76.83% and was based on a three-year national average. DOSH had a penalty retention rate of 89.01%, which is above the upper end of the FRL.

Explanation: OSHA recognizes that the State Plan does an excellent job in penalty retention.

## **SAMM 13 - Percent of initial inspections with worker walk around representation or worker interview**

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL for this measure is fixed for all State Plans at 100%. DOSH's performance on this measure was 90.96%.

Explanation: DOSH conducted a study on worker involvement under SAMM 13 and determined that its data entry screen confused compliance staff causing them to enter relevant information incorrectly. They are working to have the screen updated to correct the issue. OSHA will continue to discuss this measure with DOSH at quarterly meetings.

## **SAMM 14 Percent of 11(c) investigations completed within 90 days**

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL is fixed for all State Plans at 100%. DOSH completed 98% of its 11(c) investigations within 90 days.

Explanation: The FRL was not met; however, this performance was better than the national average of 35%.

## **SAMM 15 Percent of 11(c) complaints that are meritorious**

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL for SAMM 15, percent of 11(c) complaints that are meritorious was +/- 20% of the three-year national average of 24%. The FRL range was 19.20% to 28.80%. The Washington State Plan's percent merit rate was 11%, which was below the FRL range.

Explanation: The low percent of merit cases, when considered on its own, does not necessarily indicate an issue with state plan performance. OSHA will continue to monitor this metric during quarterly meetings.

## **SAMM 16 -Average number of calendar days to complete an 11(c) investigation**

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL for this measure was fixed for all State Plans at 90 days. DOSH averaged 71 days to complete an 11(c) investigation.

Explanation: DOSH performed better than the FRL by taking an average of 71 days to complete an 11(c) investigation.

## **SAMM 17 - Percent of enforcement presence**

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL for this metric was +/- 25% of the three-year national average of 1.24%, which equals a range of 0.93% to 1.55%. DOSH's enforcement presence was at 2.89%.

Explanation: DOSH performed better than the FRL and, at nearly double the rate, had an enforcement presence that was better than the national average.

## Appendix A – New and Continued Findings and Recommendations

### FY 2018 Washington Follow-up FAME Report

FY 2018-#	Finding	Recommendation	FY 2017-# or FY 2017-OB-#
FY 2018-01	The State Plan has a problem with a high turnover rate of inspectors. The rate of turnover directly contributes to the State Plan struggling to meet its enforcement goals.	The State Plan should continue efforts to understand and address its high turnover rate and fill staff vacancies.	FY 2017-01
FY 2018-02	In FY 2018, DOSH was 15% below its goal of 5,000 inspections.	DOSH should continue efforts to understand and address its high turnover rate and fill staff vacancies in order to reach inspection goals.	FY 2017-02
FY 2018-03	DOSH’s standards for fall protection in residential construction are not at least as effective as that of OSHA’s. The failure to adopt equivalent standards leaves workers in the State of Washington exposed to fall hazards.	DOSH should implement a fall protection standard that is at least as effective as the federal standard.	FY 2017-03
FY 2018-04	In FY 2017, DOSH did not require the correction of all hazards, including general hazards by START employers.	DOSH now requires verifying correction of general hazards and serious hazards for START employers. The corrective action plan was completed and is pending verification.	FY 2017-04
FY 2018-05	In FY 2017, in 45% (5/11) of files reviewed, DOSH did not maintain documentation of the START employer’s injury and illness rates.	DOSH now documents START employer’s injury and illness rates. The corrective action plan was completed and is pending verification.	FY 2017-05

## Appendix B – Observations and Federal Monitoring Plans

### FY 2018 Washington Follow-up FAME Report

Observation # FY 2018-OB-#	Observation# FY 2017-OB-# or FY 2017-#	Observation	Federal Monitoring Plan	Current Status
FY 2018-OB-01	FY 2017-OB-01	In FY 2017, DOSH did not include next of kin notification and final determination letters in all fatality case files. Next of kin notification letters were not found in 46% (6/13) of the fatality case files reviewed, and next of kin final determination letters were not found in 38% of the fatality case files reviewed	OSHA will conduct a review of fatality files for next of kin letters during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME case file review.	Continued
FY 2018-OB-02	FY 2017-OB-02	In FY 2017, the State Plan’s safety in-compliance rate (SAMM 9) was 41%, which was 6% higher than the acceptable range of the FRL. In FY 2018, the safety in-compliance rate was 37%, which was 1% higher than the acceptable range of the FRL.	The in-compliance rate for safety inspection is still slightly above the FRL range; therefore, OSHA will continue to monitor through quarterly meetings and casefile reviews.	Continued
FY 2018-OB-03	FY 2017-OB-03	In FY 2017, in 100% (2/2) retaliation cases reviewed that involved a complainant reporting an injury, DOSH did not identify the injury report as a protected activity.	OSHA will conduct a review of retaliation case files during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME case file review.	Continued
FY 2018-OB-04	FY 2017-OB-04	In FY 2017, in 15% (5/34) of retaliation case files reviewed, DOSH did not adequately test relevant evidence prior to closing the case. Specifically, in five FY 2017 retaliation investigations, the determination reached was not based on sound legal reasoning and substantive evidence in the case file. In eight retaliation case files reviewed, 24%, including the ones identified in the previous sentence, the report of investigation did not properly assess and evaluate the prima facie elements of retaliation, pretext testing and/or resolving factual discrepancies key to making a	OSHA will conduct a review of retaliation case files during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME case file review.	Continued

## Appendix B – Observations and Federal Monitoring Plans

### FY 2018 Washington Follow-up FAME Report

		determination		
FY 2018-OB-05	FY 2017-OB-05	In FY 2017, in 67% (2/3) of retaliation case files reviewed that involved a complainant’s work refusal, DOSH did not investigate whether the work refusal was protected under the Act.	OSHA will conduct a review of retaliation case files during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME case file review.	Continued
FY 2018-OB-06	FY 2017-OB-06	In FY 2017, in 64% (7/11) of START files reviewed, DOSH did not have evidence of an interim year self-evaluation for continued participation in the program.	OSHA will conduct a review of START files during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME case file review.	Continued
FY 2018-OB-07	FY 2017-OB-07	In FY 2017, 54% (6/11) of START files reviewed DOSH did not have evidence to show that START employers had submitted information regarding the completion of item(s) set forth in their achievement plan to improve their safety and health management system.	OSHA will conduct a review of START files during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME case file review.	Continued
FY 2018-OB-08	FY 2017-BO-08	In FY 2017, in 36% (4/11) of START files reviewed, OSHA found that DOSH did not ensure that START written reports were sent to the employer within 15 calendar days and that any deviations from this requirement were explained in the file.	OSHA will conduct a review of START files during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME case file review.	Continued

**Appendix C – Status of FY 2017 Findings and Recommendations**  
 FY 2018 Washington Follow-up FAME Report

FY 2017-#	Finding	Recommendation	State Plan Corrective Action	Completion Date	Current Status and Date
FY 2017-01	The State Plan has a problem with a high turnover rate of inspectors. The rate of turnover directly contributes to the State Plan struggling to meet its enforcement goals.	The State Plan should continue efforts to understand and address its high turnover rate and fill staff vacancies	DOSH’s efforts to date resulted in a 10% raise (much lower % than requested) for Safety & Health Specialists and Industrial hygienists starting 7-1-2017. DOSH also got hazard pay with some restrictions, which slowed turnover for several months but now the State Plan is seeing an increase again. Just last week, three more experienced staff left, citing pay as the reason. Lack of geographic pay in King County is a primary contributing factor. Therefore, DOSH will continue efforts to get geographic pay for high cost areas. Additionally, DOSH will continue to pursue classification and compensation changes for enforcement positions	Not completed	Open 8/2/2018
FY 2017-02	In FY 2017, the State Plan is approximately 20% below its goal of conducting 5,000 compliance inspections.	The State Plan should continue efforts to understand and address its high turnover rate and fill staff vacancies in order to reach inspection goals.	In FY 2018, to-date, DOSH is still falling short of its goal of conducting 5,000 compliance inspections and will likely end the year at least 20% behind again. The State Plan does not anticipate being able to reach the annual goal again until the state acts to more thoroughly address the retention issues the State Plan continues to have. See FY 2017-01 for specific actions being pursued.	Not completed	Open 12/13/2018



## Appendix C – Status of FY 2017 Findings and Recommendations

### FY 2018 Washington Follow-up FAME Report

FY 2017-03	DOSH's standards for fall protection in residential construction are not as least as effective as those of OSHA. The failure to adopt equivalent standards leaves workers in the State of Washington exposed to fall hazards.	The State Plan should implement a fall protection standard that is at least as effective as the federal standard.	Currently, the fall protection rules for Washington reside in multiple standards. During the process of reviewing its rule, DOSH decided to create a unified fall protection rule. The draft is nearly ready for review and in September the State Plan will present it to stakeholders to discuss changes and receive input. The CR-101 to initiate rulemaking was filed on February 19, 2019.	Not completed	Open 12/13/2018
FY 2017-04	DOSH does not require the correction of all hazards, including general hazards by START employers.	DOSH should ensure that all general hazards are corrected by START employers, in the same manner that DOSH requires the correction of all serious hazards, and that documentation is maintained in the visit file	DOSH agrees with verifying correction of general hazards for START employers, along with verification of correction of serious hazards which the State Plan has always done. DOSH made this change in practice and now keeps documentation in visit files as well as verifying electronically in the WISHA Information Network (WIN) system.	Completed 12/13/2018	Awaiting verification 12/13/2018
FY 2017-05	In 45% (5/11) of files reviewed, DOSH did not maintain documentation of the START employer's injury and illness rates.	DOSH should ensure that START visit files contain a comparison of the employer's injury and illness rates to the applicable Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).	DOSH implemented this change following a discussion with OSHA when draft results of the Consultation on-site audit were shared in November, 2017.	Completed 12/13/2018	Awaiting verification 12/13/2018

**Appendix D – FY 2018 State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report**  
 FY 2018 Washington Follow-up FAME Report

<b>U.S. Department of Labor</b>				
Occupational Safety and Health Administration State Plan Activity Mandated Measures (SAMMs)				
State Plan: Washington – DOSH			FY 2018	
<b>SAMM Number</b>	<b>SAMM Name</b>	<b>State Plan Data</b>	<b>Further Review Level</b>	<b>Notes</b>
<b>1a</b>	Average number of work days to initiate complaint inspections (state formula)	12.11	15 days for serious hazards; 30 days for other than serious hazards	The further review level is negotiated by OSHA and the State Plan.
<b>1b</b>	Average number of work days to initiate complaint inspections (federal formula)	12.11	N/A	This measure is for informational purposes only and is not a mandated measure.
<b>2a</b>	Average number of work days to initiate complaint investigations (state formula)	5.37	5	The further review level is negotiated by OSHA and the State Plan.
<b>2b</b>	Average number of work days to initiate complaint investigations (federal formula)	5.37	N/A	This measure is for informational purposes only and is not a mandated measure.
<b>3</b>	Percent of complaints and referrals responded to within one workday (imminent danger)	92.31%	100%	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.
<b>4</b>	Number of denials where entry not obtained	1	0	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.

## Appendix D – FY 2018 State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report

### FY 2018 Washington Follow-up FAME Report

<b>5</b>	Average number of violations per inspection with violations by violation type	SWRU: 1.68	+/- 20% of SWRU: 1.82	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 1.46 to 2.18 for SWRU and from 0.78 to 1.18 for OTS.
		Other: 1.88	+/- 20% of Other: 0.98	
<b>6</b>	Percent of total inspections in state and local government workplaces	4.07%	+/- 5% of 5.00%	The further review level is based on a number negotiated by OSHA and the State Plan through the grant application. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 4.75% to 5.25%.
<b>7</b>	Planned v. actual inspections – safety/health	S: 3,317	+/- 5% of S: 3,900	The further review level is based on a number negotiated by OSHA and the State Plan through the grant application. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 3,705 to 4,095 for safety and from 1,045 to 1,155 for health.
		H: 936	+/- 5% of H: 1,100	
<b>8</b>	Average current serious penalty in private sector - total (1 to greater than 250 workers)	\$2,026.49	+/- 25% of \$2,603.32	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$1,952.49 to \$3,254.15.
	<b>a.</b> Average current serious penalty in private sector (1-25 workers)	\$1,383.16	+/- 25% of \$1,765.19	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$1,323.89 to \$2,206.49.
	<b>b.</b> Average current serious penalty in private sector (26-100 workers)	\$2,367.16	+/- 25% of \$3,005.17	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$2,253.88 to \$3,756.46.
	<b>c.</b> Average current serious penalty in private sector (101-250 workers)	\$4,649.58	+/- 25% of \$4,203.40	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$3,152.55 to \$5,254.25.
	<b>d.</b> Average current serious penalty in private sector (greater than 250 workers)	\$4,068.97	+/- 25% of \$5,272.40	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$3,954.30 to \$6,590.50.

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<b>9</b>	Percent in compliance	S: 37.35%	+/- 20% of S: 29.90%	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 23.92% to 35.88% for safety and from 28.88% to 43.32% for health.
		H: 33.17%	+/- 20% of H: 36.10%	
<b>10</b>	Percent of work-related fatalities responded to in one workday	95.45%	100%	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.
<b>11</b>	Average lapse time	S: 40.08	+/- 20% of S: 46.20	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 36.96 to 55.44 for safety and from 45.25 to 67.87 for health.
		H: 49.02	+/- 20% of H: 56.56	
<b>12</b>	Percent penalty retained	89.01%	+/- 15% of 66.81%	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 56.79% to 76.83%.
<b>13</b>	Percent of initial inspections with worker walk around representation or worker interview	90.69%	100%	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.
<b>14</b>	Percent of 11(c) investigations completed within 90 days	98%	100%	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.
<b>15</b>	Percent of 11(c) complaints that are meritorious	11%	+/- 20% of 24%	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 19.20% to 28.80%.
<b>16</b>	Average number of calendar days to complete an 11(c) investigation	71	90	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.
<b>17</b>	Percent of enforcement presence	2.89%	+/- 25% of 1.24%	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 0.93% to 1.55%.

## **Appendix D – FY 2018 State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report**

### **FY 2018 Washington Follow-up FAME Report**

NOTE: Fiscal Year 2018 is the third year since the transition from the NCR (OSHA's legacy data system) began that all State Plan enforcement data has been captured in OSHA's Information System (OIS). Therefore, the national averages on this report are three-year rolling averages. Unless otherwise noted, the data contained in this Appendix D is pulled from the State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report in OIS and the State Plan WebIMIS report run on November 13, 2018, as part of OSHA's official end-of-year data run.

*Keep Washington Safe and Working*

**SUMMARY OF DOSH ACCOMPLISHMENTS**  
**State OSHA Annual Report**  
**Washington State**

Federal Fiscal Year 2018  
October 1, 2017 – September 30, 2018

Strategic Management Plan  
2016-2020

Prepared by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health  
Department of Labor and Industries  
State of Washington  
December 2018



# Appendix E – FY 2018 State OSHA Annual Report (SOAR)

FY 2018 Washington Follow-up FAME Report

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### Introduction

Washington State’s workplace safety and health program is authorized by the Washington Industrial Safety and Health Act of 1973 (WISHA – Chapter 49.17 RCW) and administered by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) within the Department of Labor and Industries (L&I). The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) monitors and partially funds WISHA, which must be at least as effective as federal OSHA.

In the last five years, an average of 72 Washington state workers died on-the-job and an estimated 124,000 people suffered on-the-job injuries annually. Many occupational illnesses are believed to go unreported. Our mission is to protect the safety and health of Washington’s workers by ensuring that employers provide safe and healthful working conditions. Our strategic goals help us to accomplish our mission by focusing on prevention and protection.

In partnership with OSHA, our ultimate goal is for every worker to go home whole and healthy every day. While we have made progress in reducing injuries, illness and fatalities, our work is not done. Like trying to describe a world to our children where computers did not exist, not to mention smart phones, social media, and video games, we will not be satisfied until it’s extremely difficult to remember or imagine a time when each year, many workers in Washington lost their life in the course of doing their job.

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*\* FFY 2013-2017 Average number of total received claims (L&I Injury Data: L&I and Self-Insured Workers’ Compensation Claims: Year, Status, and Liability)*



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### Summary of 2016- 2020 Strategic Management Plan Goals

This report summarizes DOSH’s efforts and results for the 2018 reporting year (October 1, 2017 – September 30, 2018), which is the third of five years in the 2016 – 2020 strategic management plan.

Strategic Goal	5 year Performance Goals
<p>Reduce fatalities* and hospitalization** rates in the most hazardous industries compared to the previous 5-year period</p> <p>*Reduce fatality rate from 2.7 per 100,000 full time workers to 2.5 per 100,000 full time workers (by 2020)</p> <p>**Reduce hospitalization rate from 35 per 100,000 full time workers to 26 per 100,000 full time workers (by 2020)</p>	<p><b>1.</b> Focus DOSH resources in these chosen most hazardous industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Logging</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• Electrical Utilities and Telecommunications</li> </ul> <p><b>2.</b> Conduct annual review of hospitalization and fatality data to ensure rules are in place that mitigate contributing exposures in the most hazardous industries</p>
<p>Reduce the risk of catastrophic releases of hazardous chemical in Washington state</p>	<p>By 2020, DOSH will have conducted safety or health inspections or consultations at at-least half (approximately 145) of known facilities covered by PSM requirements in Washington State.</p>
<p>Recruit and retain technically skilled safety and health professionals, including qualified bilingual professionals</p>	<p>Increase the average number of months that newly hired safety and hygiene professionals stay in DOSH</p>

DOSH also set goals in support of mandated activities and to further ensure meeting the ultimate goal – every worker goes home safe and sound at the end of a work day.

- Reduce deaths from work-related injuries
- Reduce workplace injuries and illnesses
- Conduct onsite consultations and inspections
- Ensure timely abatement of serious hazards
- Maintain hygiene and safety citation lapse times below the national average

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### SUMMARY OF GOAL RESULTS

#### Strategic Plan Goals

<b>Goal A-1:</b>	<b>Rule: Silica</b> DOSH will adopt a proposed silica rule by November 30, 2017
<b>Results:</b>	The rule was adopted March 20, 2018. Effective dates staggered from April 23 <sup>rd</sup> , 2018 – October 2018.
<b>Comment:</b>	<b>Goal met.</b>
<b>Strategic Goal 1</b>	Reduce fatalities and hospitalization rates in the most hazardous industries compared to the previous 5-year period.
<b>5-Year Performance Goal</b>	<p>Focus DOSH resources in these chosen most hazardous industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Logging</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• Electrical Utilities and Telecommunications</li> </ul> <p>Conduct annual review of hospitalization and fatality data to ensure rules are in place that mitigate contributing exposures in the most hazardous industries.</p>

<b>Goal A-2:</b>	<b>Rule: Lead</b> DOSH will have the draft lead rule language completed by December 31, 2017
<b>Results:</b>	Draft complete, stakeholder meetings held to present significant changes and receive input.
<b>Comment:</b>	<b>Goal met.</b> We are proceeding with rule adoption in 2019.
<b>Strategic Goal 1</b>	Reduce fatalities and hospitalization rates in the most hazardous industries compared to the previous 5-year period.
<b>5-Year Performance Goal</b>	<p>Focus DOSH resources in these chosen most hazardous industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Logging</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• Electrical Utilities and Telecommunications</li> </ul> <p>Conduct annual review of hospitalization and fatality data to ensure rules are in place that mitigate contributing exposures in the most hazardous industries.</p>

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<b>Goal A-3:</b>	<b>Rule: Beryllium</b> DOSH will adopt a final Beryllium rule by September 30, 2018.
<b>Results:</b>	Final adoption was August 21, 2018 with an effective date of October 1, 2018.
<b>Comment:</b>	<b>Goal met.</b>
<b>Strategic Goal 1</b>	Reduce fatalities and hospitalization rates in the most hazardous industries compared to the previous 5-year period.
<b>5-Year Performance Goal</b>	<p>Focus DOSH resources in these chosen most hazardous industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Logging</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• Electrical Utilities and Telecommunications</li> </ul> <p>Conduct annual review of hospitalization and fatality data to ensure rules are in place that mitigate contributing exposures in the most hazardous industries.</p>

<b>Goal A-4:</b>	DOSH will draft a unified fall protection standard by September 30, 2018.
<b>Results:</b>	Draft complete, stakeholder meetings held throughout the summer to present significant changes and receive input.
<b>Comment:</b>	<b>Goal met.</b>
<b>Strategic Goal 1</b>	Reduce fatalities and hospitalization rates in the most hazardous industries compared to the previous 5-year period.
<b>5-Year Performance Goal</b>	<p>Focus DOSH resources in these chosen most hazardous industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Logging</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• Electrical Utilities and Telecommunications</li> </ul> <p>Conduct annual review of hospitalization and fatality data to ensure rules are in place that mitigate contributing exposures in the most hazardous industries.</p>

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<b>Goal A-5:</b>	By March 1, 2018, a draft PSM rule will be published to stakeholders.
<b>Results:</b>	Discussion draft completed and published to stakeholders.
<b>Comment:</b>	<b>Goal met.</b>
<b>Strategic Goal 1</b>	Reduce fatalities and hospitalization rates in the most hazardous industries compared to the previous 5-year period.
<b>5-Year Performance Goal</b>	<p>Focus DOSH resources in these chosen most hazardous industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Logging</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• Electrical Utilities and Telecommunications</li> </ul> <p>Conduct annual review of hospitalization and fatality data to ensure rules are in place that mitigate contributing exposures in the most hazardous industries.</p>

<b>Goal A-6:</b>	<b>Construction:</b> DOSH will establish, and convene twice, a Crane stakeholder group by September 30, 2018.
<b>Results:</b>	This goal (convening a Crane stakeholder group twice) has been met by DOSH. Although the initial request came from stakeholders, there was little to no interest when DOSH convened a meeting. Further attempts were discontinued.
<b>Comment:</b>	<b>Goal met.</b>
<b>Strategic Goal 1</b>	Reduce fatalities and hospitalization rates in the most hazardous industries compared to the previous 5-year period.
<b>5-Year Performance Goal</b>	<p>Focus DOSH resources in these chosen most hazardous industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Logging</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• Electrical Utilities and Telecommunications</li> </ul> <p>Conduct annual review of hospitalization and fatality data to ensure rules are in place that mitigate contributing exposures in the most hazardous industries.</p>

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<b>Goal A-7:</b>	<p><b>Reassumptions:</b> 75% of all non-financial settlement agreements will include safety or health strategies beyond the minimum rule requirements</p>					
<b>Results:</b>	<b>Qtr 1</b>	<b>Qtr 2</b>	<b>Qtr 3</b>	<b>Qtr 4</b>	<b>YTD FFY 2018</b>	
	2 out of 2 / 100%	6 out of 6 / 100%	2 out of 3 / 67%	0 out of 0 / 0%	<b>10 out of 11</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	<p style="color: green;"><b>Goal met.</b></p>					
<b>Strategic Goal 1</b>	<p>Reduce fatalities and hospitalization rates in the most hazardous industries compared to the previous 5-year period.</p>					
<b>5-Year Performance Goal</b>	<p>Focus DOSH resources in these chosen most hazardous industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Logging</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• Electrical Utilities and Telecommunications</li> </ul> <p>Conduct annual review of hospitalization and fatality data to ensure rules are in place that mitigate contributing exposures in the most hazardous industries.</p>					

<b>Goal A-8:</b>	<p><b>Agriculture:</b> 450 WISHA-10 employee certifications will have been issued by September 30, 2018.</p>					
<b>Results:</b>	<p>Currently at 461 certifications, 38 of which include Train the Trainer certifications.</p>					
<b>Comment:</b>	<p style="color: green;"><b>Goal met.</b></p>					
<b>Strategic Goal 1</b>	<p>Reduce fatalities and hospitalization rates in the most hazardous industries compared to the previous 5-year period.</p>					
<b>5-Year Performance Goal</b>	<p>Focus DOSH resources in these chosen most hazardous industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Logging</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• Electrical Utilities and Telecommunications</li> </ul> <p>Conduct annual review of hospitalization and fatality data to ensure rules are in place that mitigate contributing exposures in the most hazardous industries.</p>					

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<b>Goal A-9:</b>	<b><u>Telecommunications:</u></b> DOSH will hire an inspector and consultant specific for safety and health efforts with cell towers.
<b>Results:</b>	Two compliance inspectors hired. Analysis showed there was not an adequate need for hiring a consultant. None will be hired.
<b>Comment:</b>	<b>Goal Met.</b>
<b>Strategic Goal 1</b>	Reduce fatalities and hospitalization rates in the most hazardous industries compared to the previous 5-year period.
<b>5-Year Performance Goal</b>	<p>Focus DOSH resources in these chosen most hazardous industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Logging</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• Electrical Utilities and Telecommunications</li> </ul> <p>Conduct annual review of hospitalization and fatality data to ensure rules are in place that mitigate contributing exposures in the most hazardous industries.</p>

<b>Goal A-10:</b>	<b><u>Logging:</u></b> Maintain 2016 inspection level (64 inspections) for non-LSI logging employers.																																													
<b>Results:</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%;">FFY</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Qtr 1</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Qtr 2</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Qtr 3</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Qtr 4</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><b>NON-LSI INSPECTIONS</b></td> <td>2016</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>65</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">22</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>56</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>56</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><i>LSI INSPECTIONS</i></td> <td>2016</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">16</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td style="text-align: center;">43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2018</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		FFY	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Total	<b>NON-LSI INSPECTIONS</b>	2016	11	25	15	14	<b>65</b>	2017	8	22	20	7	<b>56</b>	2018	14	10	18	14	<b>56</b>	<i>LSI INSPECTIONS</i>	2016	8	8	6	7	29	2017	9	16	6	12	43	2018	8	15	19	18	60
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<b>Strategic Goal 1</b>	Reduce fatalities and hospitalization rates in the most hazardous industries compared to the previous 5-year period.																																													

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<b>5-Year Performance Goal</b>	<p>Focus DOSH resources in these chosen most hazardous industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Logging</li> <li>• Construction</li> <li>• Healthcare</li> <li>• Electrical Utilities and Telecommunications</li> </ul> <p>Conduct annual review of hospitalization and fatality data to ensure rules are in place that mitigate contributing exposures in the most hazardous industries.</p>
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<b>Goal A-11:</b>	<p><b>PSM:</b> Conduct at least 30 safety or health inspections or consultations at facilities covered by PSM requirements by September 30, 2018</p>																															
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<b>Strategic Goal 2</b>	Reduce the risk of catastrophic releases of hazardous chemicals in Washington state																															
<b>5-Year Performance Goal</b>	By 2020, DOSH will have conducted safety or health inspections or consultations at at least half (approximately 145) of known facilities covered by PSM requirements in Washington State																															

<b>Goal A-12:</b>	DOSH will monitor and track the percentage of new hire safety and health professionals who remain in DOSH after they have graduated new hire training.
<b>Results:</b>	Thirty-seven new safety and health professionals completed new hire training during FFY2018. Six have left. 83.8% of the new hires remain in DOSH.
<b>Comment:</b>	<p>We were not able to obtain the data to establish a baseline using the anticipated methodology for this goal as written. It is too labor intensive and unclear whether the HR data that's available accurately reflects the status needed to compile a baseline and continue tracking it. The system overwrites previous appointment data when changes such as a cost of living increase are applied across the board. Instead, we're updating the 2018 goal statement to match the methodology being included in the new FFY 2019 performance plan: "DOSH will monitor and track the percentage of new hire safety and health professionals who remain in DOSH after they have graduated new hire training." This is being monitored through a database of new hire graduates starting with the first class that graduated after the July 2017 ten-percent compensation increases went into effect, and tracking the percentage</p>

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	that still work for DOSH each time we update the report. Each successive class of new hires will be added to the database.
<b>Strategic Goal 3</b>	Recruit and retain technically skilled safety and health professionals, including qualified bilingual professionals.
<b>5-Year Performance Goal</b>	Increase the average number of months that newly hired safety and hygiene professionals stay in DOSH

<b>Goal A-13:</b>	Continue efforts to increase compensation for safety and health professionals.
<b>Results:</b>	Seeking compensation increases for classified staff takes a 2-year cycle. After obtaining an increase of 10% (far less than we requested) for safety and health specialists and industrial hygienists that took effect in July 2017, we were advised that we needed to wait a cycle to see the effect on retention before submitting a new request. In the meantime we are collecting turnover data geographically and attempting to at least obtain additional compensation for staff in high cost areas. Approval for geographic pay can happen outside the 2-year cycle for across the board compensation requests.
<b>Comment:</b>	<b>Goal met.</b> Initial steps are complete. Retention problem has lessened. Efforts ongoing. Locality pay for King County based employees is included in the proposal 2019-21 collective bargaining agreement that will go to the Legislature this year. While it would only be an additional 5%, everything helps.
<b>Strategic Goal 3</b>	Recruit and retain technically skilled safety and health professionals, including qualified bilingual professionals.
<b>5-Year Performance Goal</b>	Increase the average number of months that newly hired safety and hygiene professionals stay in DOSH



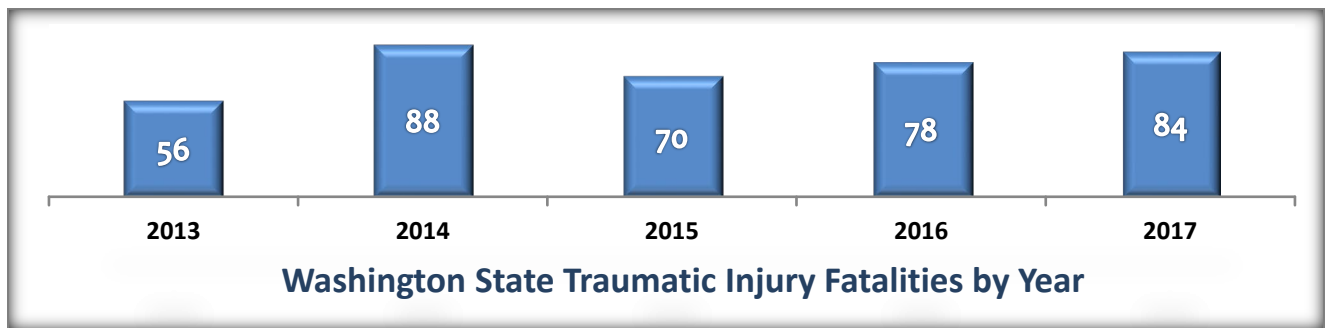
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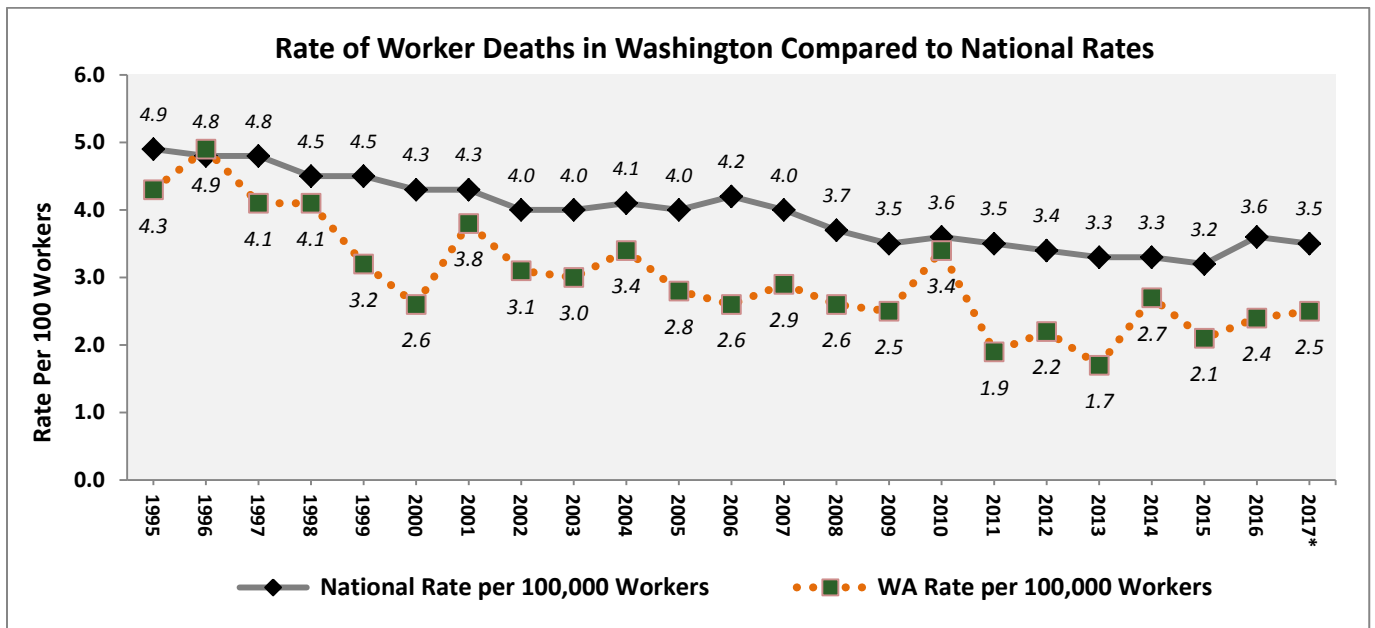
### Mandated Activity Goals

<b>Goal B-1:</b>	Reduce deaths from work-related injuries in support of the 2020 goal of no more than 2.5 deaths per 100,000 full-time workers
<b>Results:</b>	2.5 per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers.
<b>Comment:</b>	Washington’s workplace fatality rate for 2017 is 2.5 which is a full point less than the national average of 3.5. Washington’s fatality rate has been below the national average and among the ten lowest states for 21 consecutive years.

*Data Source: Washington’s Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) system administered by L&I’s Safety and Health Assessment and Research for Prevention (SHARP) program and annual CFOI Fatality Reports.*



### Washington Workplace Fatality Rate Compared to National Rate



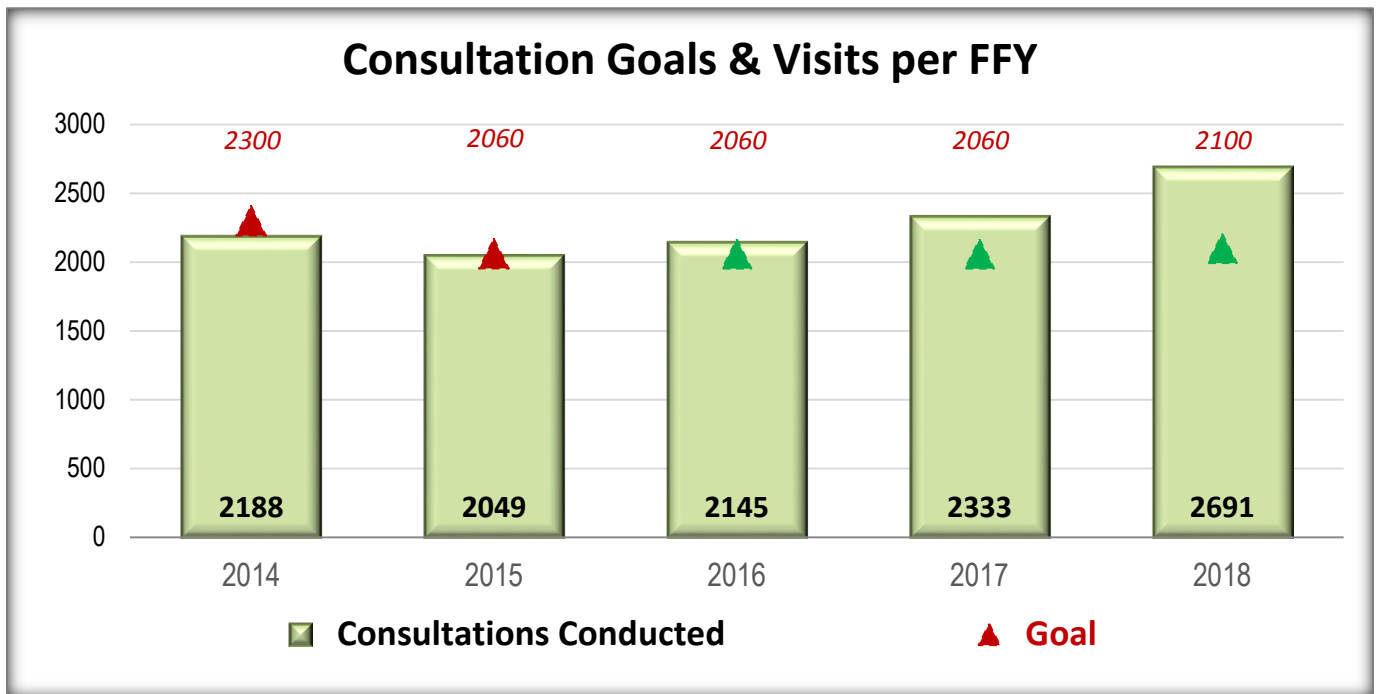
*Data Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor; and, Washington State Employment Security Report*

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<b>Goal B-2:</b>	Conduct at least 2,100 onsite consultations.									
<b>Results:</b>	<b>Qtr 1</b>		<b>Qtr 2</b>		<b>Qtr 3</b>		<b>Qtr 4</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	621	31%	652	33%	777	39%	641	32%	<b>2691</b>	<b>135%</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	Goal exceeded.									

**Indicator:** Number of onsite consultation visits with a closing conference date in the current period.  
 Consultation activity reports prepared and distributed weekly.

**Data Source:** L&I Data Warehouse and WISHA Information Network (WIN)

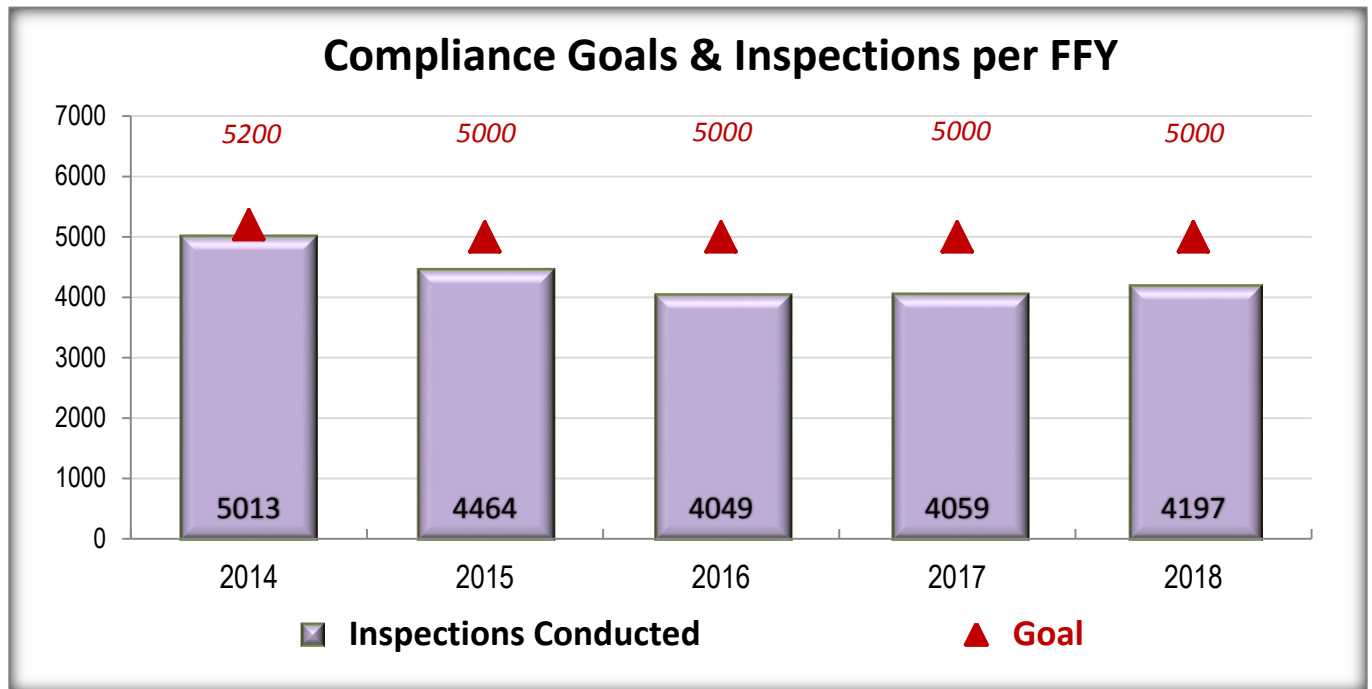


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<b>Goal B-3:</b>	Conduct at least 5,000 compliance inspections.									
<b>Results:</b>	<b>Qtr 1</b>		<b>Qtr 2</b>		<b>Qtr 3</b>		<b>Qtr 4</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	967	19%	995	20%	1081	22%	1154	23%	<b>4197</b>	<b>84%</b>
<b>Comment:</b>	Goal not met. New staff since July 1, 2017 are now out of training and producing inspections. We are trending in the right direction.									

**Indicator:** Number of compliance inspections with a closing conference date in the current period. Compliance activity reports prepared and distributed weekly.

**Data Source:** WISHA Information Network (WIN) Performance Report



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<b>Goal B-4:</b>	Ensure that 100% of serious hazards issued are abated and 95% of them are verified by consultants within 14 days of the abatement date.									
<b>Results:</b>	<b>Qtr 1</b>		<b>Qtr 2</b>		<b>Qtr 3</b>		<b>Qtr 4</b>		<b>Final</b>	
	1552 of 1595	97%	1352 of 1379	98%	1687 of 1717	98%	1680 of 1717	98%	<b>6271 of 6408</b>	<b>98%</b>
	<b>Comment:</b> <span style="color: green;"><b>Goal met.</b></span>									

**Indicator:** At least 95% of serious hazards with abatement due during the period have abatement verified as completed.

**Data Source:** WISHA Information Network (WIN) Performance Report.

### Getting Serious Hazards Corrected Faster

When DOSH assures the timely correction of serious hazards, Washington workers are therefore exposed to significantly fewer hazards that cause serious injuries, illnesses, or fatalities. Hazard abatement timeliness is currently at the highest it has been in years.

<b>Consultation Hazard Abatement History</b>		
	<b># Serious Hazards Abated</b>	<b>% Timely w/in 14 days</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>6271 of 6408</b>	<b>97.9%</b>
2017	5498 of 5662	97.1%
2016	4903 of 5099	96.1%
2015	4724 of 4910	96.2%
2014	5,666 of 5,874	96.5%
2013	6,014 of 6,174	97.4%

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<b>Goal B-5:</b>	Ensure that 100% of serious violations are abated and 95% of them are verified as such by inspectors within 14 days of the abatement date.									
<b>Results:</b>	<b>Qtr 1</b>		<b>Qtr 2</b>		<b>Qtr 3</b>		<b>Qtr 4</b>		<b>Final</b>	
	560 of 630	89%	496 of 537	92%	554 of 610	91%	418 of 486	86%	<b>2028 of 2263</b>	<b>90%</b>
	<b>Comment:</b> Goal not met. We are adding more staff which will help with verifying and closing out pending abatements. This measure is being affected by ongoing retention issues.									

**Indicator:** At least 95% of serious violations with abatement due during the period have abatement verified as completed.

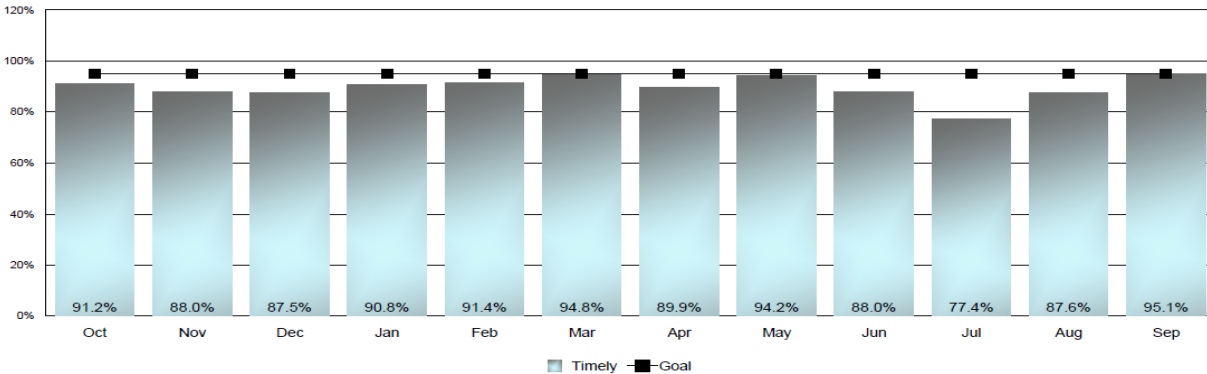
**Data Source:** L&I Data Warehouse and WISHA Information Network (WIN).

<b>Compliance Violation Abatement History</b>		
	<b># Serious Violations Abated</b>	<b>% Timely w/in 14 days</b>
<b>2018</b>	<b>2028 of 2263</b>	<b>89.6%</b>
2017	2273 of 2438	93.2%
2016	2,017 of 2,188	92.2%
2015	3,177 of 3,508	90.6%
2014	2,730 of 2,848	95.8%
2013	3,611 of 3,737	96.6%

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Department of Labor & Industries, DOSH Division  
 Statewide Violation Abatement Timeliness Performance, FFY 2018  
 Monthly Goal: 95.0%



Includes all violation types where abatement due date is within the period, violation is employer abated and inspection is currently not on appeal, Timely <= 14 days, Untimely > 14 days

		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
Health	Timely	84	116	78	110	44	45	73	80	88	64	43	92	917
	Untimely	2	9	8	5	1	2	7	2	0	26	3	2	67
	Total	86	125	86	115	45	47	80	82	88	90	46	94	984
	Percent	97.7%	92.8%	90.7%	95.7%	97.8%	95.7%	91.3%	97.6%	100.0%	71.1%	93.5%	97.9%	93.2%
Safety	Timely	102	118	62	78	83	136	87	131	95	87	70	62	1,111
	Untimely	16	23	12	14	11	8	11	11	25	18	13	6	168
	Total	118	141	74	92	94	144	98	142	120	105	83	68	1,279
	Percent	86.4%	83.7%	83.8%	84.8%	88.3%	94.4%	88.8%	92.3%	79.2%	82.9%	84.3%	91.2%	86.9%

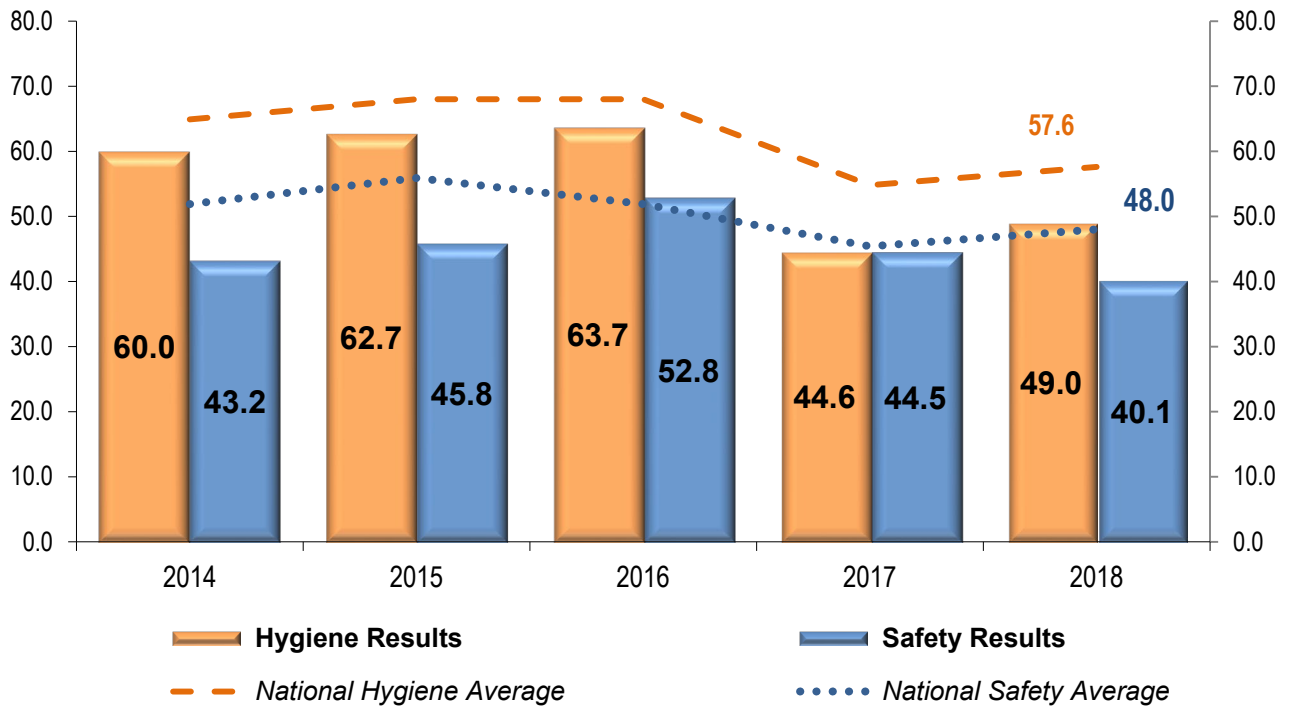
<b>Goal B-6:</b>	Maintain <b>HYGIENE</b> citation lapse time at or below the current national average of 54.8 calendar days (for citations with violations, from opening conference to issuance date).										
<b>Goal B-7:</b>	Maintain <b>SAFETY</b> citation lapse time at or below the current national average of 45.4 calendar days (for citations with violations, from opening conference to issuance date).										
<b>B-6Results:</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Qtr 1</th> <th>Qtr 2</th> <th>Qtr 3</th> <th>Qtr 4</th> <th>Final</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>47.2</td> <td>51.5</td> <td>46.4</td> <td>51.8</td> <td>49.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Final	47.2	51.5	46.4	51.8	49.0
Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Final							
47.2	51.5	46.4	51.8	49.0							
<b>B-7 Results:</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Qtr 1</th> <th>Qtr 2</th> <th>Qtr 3</th> <th>Qtr 4</th> <th>Final</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>40.7</td> <td>43.1</td> <td>36.1</td> <td>40.8</td> <td>40.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Final	40.7	43.1	36.1	40.8	40.1
Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Final							
40.7	43.1	36.1	40.8	40.1							
<b>Comment:</b>	<b>Goals met.</b>										

**Indicator:** Average number of days between opening conference date and citation issuance date for all hygiene/safety citations with violations issued during the period.

**Data Source:** Quarterly & year-end SAMM reports from OIS. Current national average taken from fiscal year-end SAMM.

### History of DOSH Citation Lapse Times vs. National Averages – FFY 2014 – FFY 2018

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### Significant Accomplishments

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#### Rulemaking

Trolley lines, which are also called Overhead Energized Transit System Power Supply (OETSPS) lines are overhead lines that provide electric power to some of the public transportation buses in Seattle, Washington (currently there are approximately 70 miles of these OETSPS lines across Seattle that are within 18 feet of the road surface). These OETSPS lines are considered high voltage lines because they conduct over 600 volts of direct current (DC) electric power. Contacting or getting too close to these OETSPS lines is a serious safety hazard to employees given the amount of electric current they carry.

Occupational safety and health requirements in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) chapter 296-155, Safety Standards for Construction Work require a 10 foot minimum approach distance for lines that are energized and not guarded. These rules also allow a 4 foot minimum approach distance for vehicles that are 'in transit' or being driven on the road. These Washington State requirements are substantially similar to OSHA requirements.

The City of Seattle has grown considerably over the past 15+ years, resulting in a significant amount of public works construction projects to improve city streets and increase traffic flow in the greater Seattle area. Construction employers performing this road work would frequently find that their earthmoving and paving equipment would be working well within the required 10 foot minimum approach distance; in some areas it was impossible to even drive the equipment into the construction zone without encroaching this 10 foot distance. De-energizing the OETSPS lines was not an option because that would not allow many of the King County Metro Transit buses to operate.

Previously, employers who adopted standardized engineering and administrative controls to protect workers from the electrical hazard could apply for a variance and be allowed to perform work no closer than 4 feet from the OETSPS lines if the engineering and administrative controls were implemented. DOSH granted over 50 variances between 2000 and 2016 without a single documented injury, incident or near-miss related to contact with an OETSPS line when employers had implemented these standardized controls to protect their employees.

The variance process and approval could take several months to complete, which created a significant hurdle for many employers performing this work. As a result, a construction industry association petitioned DOSH to conduct rulemaking that would effectively codify the engineering and administrative controls utilized in the variance applications and allow employers to perform this work without going through the lengthy variance process.

Once rulemaking began, representatives from the electrical utilities industry and labor representatives stated that they were in opposition to any rulemaking that would change the minimum approach distance to the overhead lines. They did not believe the standardized engineering and administrative controls were adequate and that employees would still be exposed to significant and serious safety hazards if they did not maintain a 10 foot distance from the OETSPS lines.

After a series of meetings stakeholders agreed to a different process to address this situation. DOSH created a checklist for the employer to identify the standardized administrative and engineering controls to be implemented based upon the type of work performed. The employer would then complete the checklist and submit to DOSH for review. DOSH would review the information, conduct an on-site follow-up with the employer and approve the checklist and return it to the employer within 5 days. The approved checklist allows the employer to conduct the work for 30 days. After 30 days, the employer is required to resubmit the checklist for approval for another 30 days.



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This agreement has allowed employers who have adopted alternate means of protection to perform the work without delays, created effective measures of protection for workers and did not require DOSH to go through the rulemaking process.

#### **2017 Washington Train Derailment**

On December 18, 2017, Amtrak Cascades passenger train 501 derailed near DuPont, Washington. It was the inaugural run on the Point Defiance Bypass, a new passenger rail route south of Tacoma, Washington. The bypass was intended to reduce congestion and separate passenger and freight traffic, and was designed for faster speeds and shorter travel times.

The lead locomotive and all twelve cars derailed down onto and around Interstate 5 (I-5) while approaching a bridge over the highway. The trailing locomotive remained on the rails. A number of automobiles on southbound I-5 were crushed and three people on board the train died. The train derailed a short distance from where the new route merges with the previous route.

Within hours of the derailment, Governor Jay Inslee declared a state of emergency and activated the Washington Military Department's emergency operations center at Camp Murray, adjacent to JBLM, to coordinate the multi-agency response to the incident.

Pierce County Emergency Management asked Labor & Industries to report to the scene. Two safety consultants from DOSH arrived and a walkthrough of the site was conducted with the incident commander to identify potential hazards such as overhead electrical, fall hazards, slip and trip hazards on the steep banks, mobile crane placement, rigging inspections, diesel fuel spillage, blood borne pathogen exposure, lighting, and other hazards. All staff onsite were gathered for a safety meeting to discuss what Labor & Industries' consultants had observed and to also provide the opportunity for discussion on others' observations and concerns. Some of the challenges during the effort included an extremely large area with multiple operations and several hundred workers; the weather; pressure to restore highway infrastructure; and, delayed response due to impacted traffic.

As clean-up of the site progressed, there was a consultation with the owner and safety director of the crane company that was contracted to lift and move the train cars, to ensure compliance with all crane safety requirements. Rigging placement and keeping employees away from fall hazards were top priorities.

#### **Discrimination**

In the last Federal Fiscal Year, the DOSH Discrimination Program completed 98% of all cases within 90 days, which puts us at the top when compared to all other whistleblower programs nationwide. In addition, we averaged 71 days to complete our investigations placing us first in the nation for this category as well.

The Discrimination Supervisor gave presentations about WISHA Discrimination at the Agriculture Safety Day conferences in Mt. Vernon and Yakima. Agricultural employers, workers, the Farm Bureau, the Northwest Justice Project, and representatives from the Washington State Employment Security Department attended the events.

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#### **Audit**

In FFY 2018 the DOSH Internal Audit staff completed five engagements. All work was done in accordance with international internal auditing standards. Topics included assessing:

- Citability of individual WISHA standard numbers after eRules formatting revisions.
- Aspects of DOSH's complaint and referral handling.
- Severity assigned to fall hazard violations in relation to fall height and landing surface.
- Internal controls throughout DOSH's asbestos (ASHERA) certification program.
- Controls in DOSH's new processes to manage industrial hygiene field equipment.

#### **DOSH Internal Training**

Washington DOSH has a robust internal training program. This past year we trained 59 new hires from the Consultation and Compliance Programs. We utilize trainers from our other programs and offer a Train-the-Trainer class to ensure all trainers are utilizing the most current training techniques.

In addition, DOSH offered training in Firefighting, and in coordination with Oregon OSHA, brought four OSHA training classes out—Respiratory Protection, Process Safety Management, Accident Investigation and Investigative Interviewing.

#### **Significant Inspections**

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##### **Discount retail chain store cited again and fined maximum for putting workers at risk**

For the second time in less than two years, DOSH cited a national discount retail store for workplace safety violations at two of its stores. DOSH issued six serious willful violations in March with penalties totaling \$306,000 after inspections at the Bonney Lake and Kelso stores. The inspector found the stores were knowingly exposing employees to workplace safety hazards after the company's stores in Aberdeen and Chehalis were cited for the same violations in 2016.

DOSH initiated the recent inspections after receiving complaints about safety hazards at the two stores. A customer at the Bonney Lake store contacted us to express concerns for the store employees' safety because boxes crowded and blocked pathways and emergency exit routes. Many boxes were also stacked precariously and so high that they could easily have fallen on employees and customers in some instances. At the Bonney Lake store, the company was cited for three willful serious safety violations which they did not appeal.

- The first was for not ensuring that exit routes were free of obstructions. At the time of the inspection, merchandise blocked several aisles and passageways. Employees did not have clear paths from the breakroom and other areas to emergency exits and could be trapped in a fire or other emergency. Because of the employer's history, this violation carried the maximum penalty of \$70,000.
- The second willful serious violation was for storing merchandise in a way that created a safety hazard. The stockroom was packed with boxes of merchandise in stacks and piles. Heavy boxes were on top of light ones, some had fallen from the stacks, and there were uneven and leaning stacks of boxes more than nine feet high. This violation also carried the maximum penalty of \$70,000.

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- A third willful violation with a penalty of \$26,000 was cited for not installing protective guarding or covers over light fixtures that could be struck and broken by the stacked merchandise, which could cause eye injuries or cuts from falling glass, or potentially start a fire.

At the Kelso store, the company was cited for two willful serious violations with maximum penalties of \$70,000 each. The violations were similar to those cited at the Bonney Lake store and previously at the Aberdeen and Chehalis stores. Merchandise was crowded into a storeroom with uneven stacks as high as eight feet, and exit routes were blocked or obstructed with boxes of merchandise. The violation for exit routes was grouped with a third serious willful for exit routes not being at least 28 inches wide. The company has appealed this citation.

Over the past five years DOSH has conducted 17 inspections at nine different locations of the same employer throughout Washington. All were generated by complaints or referrals, or were follow-ups to those inspections. A total of 28 violations were cited including 10 Willful Serious, 7 Repeat Serious, 5 Serious, and 6 General. Nineteen of the 28 violations were for blocked or inadequate exits, stacking and storage of boxes, and unguarded light fixtures. Penalties totaled \$529,820. The company only appealed two of the 17 cases. One of the cases settled with a 25% reduction in the penalty but with all of the violations (4 willful serious and one repeat serious) affirmed.

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#### **Vancouver firm given large fine for multiple trenching and excavation violations**

DOSH Compliance fined a Vancouver, Washington construction company that specializes in excavation and trenching \$126,400 for multiple safety violations. The company was a subcontractor on the 10th Street Bridge project in Ridgefield, Washington when the inspection opened in March 2018. Inspectors conducted eight site visits during the inspection and found trenching violations during five of those visits. The company was cited with six willful and serious violations. The violations included not ensuring workers were protected from cave-ins, not performing daily excavation inspections, not removing workers from hazardous areas, employees working under suspended loads, no safe access or exit available from excavations, and lack of fall protection. The employer knew the dangers and had been warned before. Not only were the workers not protected from cave-in hazards with trench boxes or other methods, there were no easy entry and exit paths from the trenches.

#### **Serious injuries at two worksites lead to fines and citations for manufacturing company**

In August 2018, DOSH cited a Seattle manufacturing company more than \$250,000 after finding violations during three separate inspections. One of the inspections was conducted after a worker was burned by molten aluminum. Another inspection followed amputation injuries at a different worksite. The inspections identified 26 total violations including multiple serious and willful violations collectively resulting in fines totaling \$253,320. The amputations, which involved several of one worker's fingers, occurred in a facility where there were five trimming presses, each of which was in some sort of disrepair. Among other problems, each machine had an emergency stop button that was either blocked, missing or in disrepair. Worn out and unaligned springs that the operator should have been able to use to visually line up levers were a contributing factor in the injury. The burn injury happened at another facility where workers were carrying molten aluminum from one machine to another in ladles slung over their backs without wearing proper personal protective equipment. The company was placed on our SVEP list.

#### **Asbestos removal company fined for exposing workers and the public to unsafe conditions**

An Edmonds-based asbestos removal contractor was cited in July for multiple willful violations for improper handling of asbestos following two separate inspections. The penalties totaled \$229,700. Along with citing and fining a company, DOSH can also decertify an asbestos contractor for multiple willful violations. The company was placed under review.

The two recent inspections each uncovered similar violations. One worksite involved the emergency removal of boiler insulation in a Seattle apartment complex. The other concerned the removal of asbestos popcorn ceiling material in a single-family residence. In both cases, the workers were not using proper safety equipment; required air sampling was not performed; and, asbestos-containing material was left exposed to the public, and was improperly transported through public areas. The two inspections resulted in 20 willful and serious violations and the company was placed on our SVEP list.

#### **Moses Lake Chemical Supply Company - Fatality**

December 27, 2017 an employee at a Moses Lake chemical company was exposed to Tetramethylammonium Hydroxide (TMAH), a combination of 25% Tetramethylammonium Hydroxide and 75% water. The employee was working on a Genie Scissor man-lift laying out a pre-fabricated piping section adjacent to the TMAH tank. Exposure to the TMAH occurred when the victim attempted to position the pre-fabricated piping on top of the tank and struck a 1.5" pipe leading to a pressure transducer.

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The victim was fully sprayed when the TMAH loss of containment occurred. The TMAH tank was in operation while the victim was working. The victim made it to the emergency shower where CPR was administered until paramedics arrived. He was stabilized and transported from the site to the Moses Lake Hospital, then airlifted to Harborview Medical Center in Seattle. On January 8, 2018, the victim died from complications due to the TMAH exposure.

## Safe Workplace Initiatives

### WISHA 10 for Agriculture Workers + Training of Trainers (TOT)

DOSH is out in front nationally with the only 10-hour certified training course for agriculture workers in the country that parallels the OSHA 10 certified training courses for construction and general industry. DOSH also has a 30-hour TOT training for those who wish to conduct the WISHA 10 for Agriculture worker trainings. However, DOSH retains control of issuing cards when students complete a course. To date DOSH has trained 461 agricultural workers in Washington State. 38 of those also received the 30-hour TOT training.

DOSH created the Agriculture Safety Forum to proactively and creatively expand its partnership base to promote workplace safety and health in agriculture. For example, DOSH works with the stakeholders such as the Washington State Farm Bureau, the Washington State Dairy Association, Washington Farm Labor Association, and others to promote workplace safety and health in agriculture, and the WISHA 10 for agriculture workers and TOT trainings. DOSH is currently working with Central Washington University to host WISHA 10 for agriculture worker trainings in the near future.

### Table 1 Silica Tool

The Technical team from DOSH Education & Outreach recently created a worker tool for managing silica exposure at construction sites. The tool has received an initial enthusiastic welcome from the construction community and can be used onsite via mobile phone.

The Table 1 Silica Tool is a user-friendly, quick reference tool to assist workers in following exposure control measures in Table 1 of the Respirable Crystalline Silica rule, Chapter 296-840, WAC. The Table 1 Silica Tool includes checklists to provide guidance and best practices to help the user spot problems that can prevent a company from fully and properly implementing Table 1 controls.

Here is a link to the DOSH website where employers and workers can access the tool from their mobile phone:

[https://www.lni.wa.gov/safety/trainingprevention/online/courseinfo.asp?P\\_ID=257](https://www.lni.wa.gov/safety/trainingprevention/online/courseinfo.asp?P_ID=257)

DOSH created the Table 1 Silica Tool in response to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA's) final rule for Respirable Crystalline Silica in 29 CFR 1926.1153 (Construction) and 29 CFR 1910.1053 (General Industry/Maritime). DOSH's new Silica rule addresses and limits worker exposure to respirable crystalline silica in workplaces, with the intent of curbing lung cancer incidents, silicosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and kidney disease in Washington workers. The effective date of the rule was April 23, 2018.

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#### Safety & Health Investment Projects (SHIP) – 5 Workplace Safety Apps

The Safety and Health Investment Projects (SHIP) grant program was created by the Legislature in 2007 to fund projects directed at preventing workplace injuries, illnesses, and fatalities. Under legislation passed in 2011, the SHIP grant program became a permanent program. Twenty-five percent of the grants fund projects developing innovative and effective return-to-work programs for injured workers, 25% fund projects addressing the needs of small businesses, and the remaining grants fund safety and health projects for priorities identified by L&I in partnership with the WISHA Advisory Committee and the Workers' Compensation Advisory Committee.

Priority for funding is given to proposals that involve cooperation between employers and employees or their representatives. To date for the 2017-2019 biennium, SHIP has funded 9 grants, totaling \$1.05M. The budget for the program for 2017-2019 biennium was \$3.2M.

Several of the products created by recent SHIP grantees include workplace safety and health apps that focus on the prevention of fatalities, injuries, and illnesses.


Five of the apps recently created by SHIP grantees are:

- **ToolBoxTalks** – provides safety briefings at construction job sites, can be documented and shared via mobile device.
- **WA-HSEQ** – a good observation/near-miss app/accident reporting app, can be documented and shared via mobile device.
- **SAFE ME** – young retail worker self-paced safety training app via mobile device.
- **EBOLA Patient Hygiene** – highly infectious disease protection app for health care workers via mobile device.
- **Combustible Dust Hazard Assessment** – allows workers to assess combustible dust hazard onsite via mobile device.

Each of these workplace injury prevention-based apps are available to employers and workers and accessible via mobile device. They can all be downloaded using links on L&I's website at:

<https://www.lni.wa.gov/Safety/GrantsPartnerships/SHIP/grants.asp?S=SH>

# Appendix E – FY 2018 State OSHA Annual Report (SOAR) FY 2018 Washington Follow-up FAME Report



Washington State Department of  
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Grants, Committees & Partnerships

**Safety & Health Investment Projects (SHIP) Grant Program**

- [Grant Approval Process](#)
- [Frequently-Asked Questions \(FAQ\)](#)
- [Grant Projects & Products](#)

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Partnerships (VPP & START)

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Advisory Committees

## Grant Projects & Products

Below is a brief description of SHIP grants awarded to date. For more information on how to apply for a SHIP grant, [see our SHIP grant applications and approval process](#) or email us at [Invest@Lni.wa.gov](mailto:Invest@Lni.wa.gov).

Find SHIP grant resources:

- [SHIP grants by industry](#) (271 KB PDF).
- [SHIP grants by topic](#) (523 KB PDF).

Return to Work Grants

Safety & Health Grants

### Safety & Health grants

Click on the project title link for more information about each project.

Grant Recipient	Project Title