MIOSHA’s Mission
Help protect the safety and health of Michigan workers!

MIOSHA’s Motto
Educate before we Regulate!
MIOSHA’s Approach

- Many people know we are an Enforcement agency
- We are also a Consultation and Education agency
- GOAL = Protect Workers!
- Most employers understand the goal and only need the Consultation (Carrot)
- Some employers need more education and the Enforcement (Stick)
- MIOSHA would prefer to work collaboratively to accomplish the goal!
Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Bart Pickelman
Director

Adrian Roscay
General Industry S&H

Lawrence Hidalgo
Construction S&H

Ron Ray
Technical Services

Nella Davis-Ray
CET

Dawn Jack
Appeals
Federal and State OSHA Programs

28 States/Territories operate a state-run program (Brown shading indicates state-operated). Yellow shading (NY, NJ, CT, VI, ME, and IL indicate state-run for public sector only).
MIOSHA FY 2016 Activities

- **Enforcement:**
  - 4,662 Onsite Inspections
  - 926 Offsite Letter Inspections

- **Consultation:**
  - 1,605 Onsite Consultations
  - 315 Offsite Consultations
## MIOSHA FY 2016 Activities
### Top 10 Standards Cited (Not including OTS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Cited</th>
<th>Times Cited</th>
<th># of Instances</th>
<th>Initial Penalties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CS Part 45, Fall Protection</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>1,204</td>
<td>$528,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH Part 602, Asbestos</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>$569,400</td>
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<tr>
<td>CS Part 12, Scaffolds</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>$189,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>GS Part 85, Lockout/Tagout</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>$1,039,900</td>
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<td>CS Part 6, Personal Protective Equip.</td>
<td>359</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>$189,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>GS Part 1, General Provisions</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>$745,610</td>
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<tr>
<td>Part 42, 92, 430 Hazard Communication</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>$140,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>CS Part 11, Fixed &amp; Portable Ladders</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>$121,330</td>
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<tr>
<td>GS Part 33, Personal Protective Equip.</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>$184,860</td>
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<tr>
<td>GS Part 7, Guards for Power Trans.</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>$349,550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FY 2014 - 2018 Strategic Plan

Goal 1: Reduce exposures, injuries, illnesses, fatalities.

Goal 2: Promote benefits of positive safety culture.

Goal 3: Strengthen public confidence in MIOSHA.
# Strategic Plan Targeted General Industries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry (NAICS)</th>
<th>Total Recordable Case Rate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2012 (Baseline)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michigan Overall</td>
<td>4.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing Overall</td>
<td>5.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beverage &amp; Tobacco Product Mfg. (312)</td>
<td>13.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood Products Mfg. (321)*</td>
<td>7.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Metal Mfg. (331)</td>
<td>10.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fabricated Metal Product Mfg. (332)</td>
<td>6.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machinery Mfg. (333)</td>
<td>5.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation Equipment Mfg. (336)</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support Activities for Transportation (488)</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehousing and Storage (493)</td>
<td>5.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospitals (622)</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing &amp; Residential Care Facilities (623)</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodations (721)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MIOSHA Consultation Education and Training
Site Specific Targeting Letters

- Sent to non-construction workplaces selected for programmed inspections.
Standards Update
Recently Adopted

Revised in response to federal OSHA’s new silica standard
Effective March 1, 2017

- OH Part 690 Silica in Construction
- OH Part 590 Silica in General Industry
- OH Part 301 Air Contaminants for General Industry
- OH Part 601 Air Contaminants for Construction
OSHA Walking/Working Surfaces

- Became effective January 17, 2017 for federal states
- Affects many MIOSHA general industry standards regarding fall protection, ladders, scaffolding
- MIOSHA has 6 months to adopt
OSHA Beryllium Standards

- Two Standards: Construction and General Industry
- Effective Date for Federal OSHA May 20, 2017
- MIOSHA has 6 months to adopt
Campaign for

Safety & Health Programs

Each year, more than 4 million workers suffer serious job-related injuries or illnesses. These incidents don't just hurt workers and their families, but can hurt businesses in a variety of ways. Companies spend $1 billion per week on workers' compensation, which is money that could be better invested in growing small businesses and creating jobs.

Businesses today want to be sustainable, and part of that means taking care of workers so they can help sustain and grow the business. By identifying and controlling the job-related hazards that can lead to injuries and illnesses, safety and health programs improve small- and medium-sized businesses' safety and health performance, save money, and improve competitiveness.

The safety and health program approach has been proven by "best in class" employers that have reduced injuries and illnesses and improved their businesses. While there are different approaches, all effective safety and health programs have three core elements:

- **Management leadership.** Top management commits to establishing, maintaining, and continually improving the program, and provides any necessary resources.
- **Worker participation.** Effective programs involve workers in identifying solutions. Improved worker engagement is linked to better productivity, higher job satisfaction, and better worker retention.
- **A systematic find and fix approach.** All effective programs are centered around a proactive process of finding and fixing hazards before they can cause injury or illness.

Initiating a safety and health program doesn't have to be complicated or require outside consultants; there are some simple, do-it-yourself steps to get started. To learn more about how to integrate safety and health programs in your organization, visit the OSHA [Recommended Practices for Safety and Health Programs page](#).
MIOSHA Lead Standards Update

- Current standards developed with 1970’s scientific data
- Current medical removal blood lead level = 50 or 60 ug/dl
- Current return to work blood lead level = 40 ug/dl
- Current scientific data shows serious health affects at 5-10 ug/dl
- General population blood lead levels are less than 2 ug/dl

- Proposing to change medical removal level to 30 ug/dl
- Proposing to change return to work level to 15 ug/dl
- Forming Advisory Committee
- Will be Public Hearings
Federal OSHA Penalty Changes

**Federal Budget Act of 2015**

- Budget Act of 2015—requires mandatory upward adjustments of civil penalties for OSHA
- Annual adjustments based on cost-of-living adjustments - Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- OSHA issued an interim final rule containing a “catch up adjustment”
- Catch-up adjustment amount will be difference between the CPI in October 2015 and the CPI in October 1990, the year that OSHA penalties were last adjusted
  - **Serious Violation**: Maximum of $12,476 (Current maximum $7,000)
  - **Repeat Violation**: Maximum of $124,765 (Current maximum $70,000)
  - **Willful Violation**: Maximum of $124,765 (Current maximum $70,000)
- MIOSHA currently working with the Senate Majority Leader’s office and the Legislative Services Bureau to address changes in MIOSHA Act 154 to reflect these penalty increases
Reporting Requirements – to MIOSHA

- Who has duty: Employers
- Report what: Work-related fatality
- When: Within 8 hours of death
- How: Call MIOSHA fatality hotline at 1-800-858-0397
- Reference: Part 11
Reporting Requirements – to MIOSHA

- Who has duty: Employers
- Report what: Inpatient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye
- When: Within 24 hours
- How: Call MIOSHA at 844-464-6742; MIOSHA website; or in person
- Reference: Part 11
I & I Reporting Statistics

- **Fiscal Year 2016**
  - Amputations: 179
  - Hospitalizations: 403
  - Loss of eye: 0
  - Total Reports: 582

- **Fiscal Year 2017 (To Date)**
  - Amputations: 60
  - Hospitalizations: 179
  - Loss of eye: 1* (1st loss of eye report occurred in 2017)
  - Total Reports: 240
Reporting Requirements – to OSHA

- **Who has duty:** Establishments with 250 more employees and establishments with 20-249 employees in certain high-risk industries

- **Report what:**
  - Establishments with 20-249 employees – 300A Summary

- **When:** July 2017

- **How:** Electronic submission to federal OSHA Website

- **Reference:** Part 11
Anti-Retaliation for Injury & Illness Reporting

- Who has duty: Employer
- To Do What: Inform employees of their right to report work-related injuries and illnesses free from retaliation; procedure must not discourage employees from reporting; no retaliation against employees for reporting
- Associated Issues: Incentive programs; post-accident drug testing
- When: January 2017
- Reference: Part 11
Emphasis Programs

- Federal OSHA initiates National Emphasis Programs (NEP)
- States plan states like Michigan typically adopt NEP’s to address national trends.
- State plan states also have the option of initiating State Emphasis Program’s to address statewide trends.
State Emphasis Program – **Completed**
Siding, Structural Steel, and Pre-Cast Concrete

- Construction Overall I&I Rate = 3.5 (2013)
  - Siding Contractors I&I Rate = 18 (2013)
  - Structural Steel and Precast = 11.6 (2013)
- Focus on work activities with greatest fatality incidence
  - Falls, Electrocutions, Struck-By, Crushed By/Caught-Between
- Focus on work activities with exposure to health hazards
  - Silica, Isocyanates, Confined Spaces

**Planned to conduct 50 inspections, actually conducted 114**
State Emphasis Program – Blight Removal
State Emphasis Program – Blight Removal

- US Department of Treasury has earmarked $72 million for Michigan to destroy blighted properties.

- Destruction involves demolition of the property.

- Demolition can produce high amounts of dust containing lead, asbestos, silica and other chemicals or heavy metals.

- MIOSHA will conduct outreach and inspections.

- When: August 2016-August 2017
Stop Falls. Save Lives.

www.michigan.gov/stopfalls
Stop Falls. Save Lives.

- Almost half of MIOSHA’s fatalities in 2016 were due to FALLS!
- 21 Michigan workers did not go home at the end of the day due to falls!
- Roofers, Carpenters, Tree Trimmers, Painters, Maintenance Workers, Electricians, Fork Lift Operators, Farm Hands
- MIOSHA is launching an SEP for 2017 to help prevent workplace falls.
Stop Falls. Save Lives.

2016 Fall Fatalities

- A 28-year old tree trimmer’s 7-year old equipment broke causing a 40 foot fall.

- A 75-year old tree trimmer fell 20 feet when the branch he was tied off to broke.

- A 55-year old roofer fell 45 feet through a deteriorated roof.

- A 62-year old fork lift operator attempting to change a light bulb fell through the bottom of a rotted apple crate.
2016 Fall Fatalities

- 26-year old painter working inside the bowl of a water tower fell over 30 feet when his scaffolding collapsed.

- 65-year old maintenance worker was working in a boom lift welding 20 feet in the air. He climbed out of the lift bucket and stood on steel tubing to complete the weld when he fell.

- 70-year old farm hand working in a man basket on a fork lift to replace a screen on a barn vent fell 20 feet when he and the unsecured basket fell off the forks.

- 34-year old general laborer slipped while walking injuring his ankle and later died of blood clots.
Stop Falls. Save Lives.

Half of the 43 fatalities MIOSHA investigated in 2016 were fall-related, occurring largely in the construction and tree-trimming industries. Falls on the same level and falls to a lower level represent 27 percent of the most disabling work-related injuries and in 2014, cost U.S. employers $19.3 billion. Click on the tabs below for resources on fall prevention, including summaries of recent workplace fatalities caused by falls, fact sheets and tool box talks, relevant MIOSHA rules and regulations for construction and general industry, free video streaming and video loan services, and more.

Watch the video below for an important message from MIOSHA Director Bert Pickelman.
Stop Falls. Save Lives.

MIOSHA Fact Sheet
Construction Safety & Health Division
Falls – Unprotected Sides, Wall Openings, and Floor Holes

Falls are one of the leading causes of fatalities in the construction industry. An average of 362 fatal falls occurred each year nationwide from 1995 to 1999. MIOSHA has investigated 43 fatalities over the 5-year period of 2002 through 2006 related to falls at construction work sites.

Almost all construction work sites have unprotected sides and edges, wall openings, or floor holes at some point during construction. If these sides and openings are not protected at the work site, injuries from falls or falling objects may result, ranging from sprains and contusions to death. MIOSHA Part 1, General Rules, Rule 114 requires an Accident Prevention Program at every construction work site which must address fall hazards. MIOSHA, Part 45, Fall Protection, addresses minimum requirements and criteria for fall protection at construction workplaces.

How To Avoid Hazards

- Use at least one of the following whenever employees are exposed to a fall of 6 feet or more above a lower level: Guardrail Systems; Safety Net Systems; Personal Fall Arrest Systems.
- Cover or guard floor holes as soon as they are created during new construction.
- For existing structures, survey the site before working and continually audit as work continues. Guard or cover any openings or holes immediately.
- Construct all floor hole covers so they will effectively support two times the weight of employees, equipment, and materials that may be imposed on the cover at any one time. Covers must be secured and color coded or marked with the words "HOLE" or "COVER."
- In general, it is better to provide fall prevention systems, such as guardrails, than fall protection systems, such as safety nets or fall arrest devices, because they provide more positive safety means.

The hazards of the tree care industry can be great, and in many cases, they may result in death. Contact with overhead power lines, struck by fallen tree sections, and faulty or defective equipment increase the dangers associated with tree care-removal. In an attempt to raise the awareness of those who work in and around the tree care industry MIOSHA has compiled this fact sheet which outlines training and education services available, tree care industry safety and health program related topics, and tree care industry injury and illness statistics.

Summary of 2006 Fatalities

Electrocution
- 22-year-old male was electrocuted after making contact with a live power line while trimming from a tree during a clearance operation – May 17, 2006.
- 35-year-old male was electrocuted after making contact with a live power line while trimming from a tree while removing a tree – July 28, 2006.
Struck By
- Employee trained in working in the proximity of electrical conductors. Understand clearances from energized lines and conductors.
- Rule 5321: Shows clearance distances (Table 1) for the tree worker when approaching energized conductors; Table 2 governs qualified line clearance workers.
- Rule 5336: If there is a danger of a tree falling the wrong way, such means as wedges, block and tackle, and rope shall be used to control the fall.

Part 58. Aerial Work Platforms
This standard defines the minimum requirements, when using elevated and rotating platforms while doing tree-trimming work. Of particular concern is Rule 5832(3) which addresses work being done by a qualified line clearance tree trimmer on or near power distribution lines from an aerial lift. Such personnel shall maintain distances prescribed in Table 2 of the standard.

Part 380. Occupational Noise Exposure and Hearing Conservation
Stop Falls. Save Lives.

- Enforcement
  - Construction Industry – Roofers, Carpenters, General Laborers
  - General Industry – Tree Trimming Operations
## Significant Enforcement Cases

### Calendar Year 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry/Type of Facility</th>
<th>Date Issued</th>
<th>Initial Assessed Penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Industry Auto Manufacturing</td>
<td>4-21-16</td>
<td>$127,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Industry Tree Trimming and Landscape Services</td>
<td>5-16-16</td>
<td>Cease Operations Order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Industry Paper Product Manufacturing</td>
<td>5-26-16</td>
<td>$220,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Industry Paper Product Manufacturing</td>
<td>6-24-16</td>
<td>$248,750</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Industry Steel Casting</td>
<td>7-6-16</td>
<td>$205,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Industry Paper Product Manufacturing</td>
<td>7-22-16</td>
<td>$184,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Industry Auto Manufacturing</td>
<td>12-21-2016</td>
<td>$265,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Significant Case Summary General Industry

Auto Manufacturing

- 1 Complaint and 1 Reinspection
- Issues with Lock-out/Tag-out, machine guarding and robot guarding
- 3 Serious Citations, 8 Repeat-Serious, 8 Other-Than-Serious, and 3 Repeat Other-Than-Serious

Total Penalties $127,050 Issued April 21, 2016
Significant Case Summary General Industry

Tree Trimming and Landscape Services

- Several inspections with citations
- Provided free consultative assistance
- Did not provide abatement documentation
- Cease Operations Order issued on May 16, 2016
- Press release and media attention
- Provided abatement documentation
- Cease Operations Order lifted on May 18, 2016
Significant Case Summary General Industry

Paper Product Manufacturing

- SVEP Follow-Up, Companion, and Severe Injury Inspection
- Severe Violator Enforcement Program (SVEP) due to previous repeat violations related to amputations
- 2009 to 2014 Seven Inspections - $325,800
- Issues during these inspections – Guarding, LO/TO, Forklifts, Training, Injury & Illness Recordkeeping and Reporting
- 13 Serious Citations, 1 Willful Serious, 2 Repeat-Serious, and 4 Other-Than-Serious
- Total Penalties $220,500 Issued May 26, 2016
Significant Case Summary General Industry

Paper Product Manufacturing

- SVEP Follow-up and Companion Inspection
- Issues during these inspections – Guarding and LO/TO
- 9 Serious Citations, 1 Willful Serious, 6 Fail-To-Abate, 1 Repeat Serious, and 5 Other-Than-Serious Citations
- Total Penalties $248,750 Issued June 24, 2016
Significant Case Summary General Industry

Steel Casting

- Re-inspection and Companion Health
- Issues during these inspections – Guarding, Electrical, Personal Protective Equipment, Permit-required Confined Spaces, Training, Welding Fume Overexposure, Respiratory Protection
- 6 Serious Citations, 1 Willful Serious, 9 Repeat Serious, and 7 Other-Than-Serious Citations
- Total Penalties $205,400 Issued July 6, 2016
Significant Case Summary General Industry

Paper Product Manufacturing

- Severe Injury Report (amputation) and Companion Inspection
- Issues during these inspections – Guess? – Guarding and LO/TO
- 14 Serious Citations, 1 Willful Serious, 1 Repeat Serious, and 2 Other-Than-Serious Citations
- Total Penalties $184,000 Issued July 22, 2016
Significant Case Summary General Industry

Auto Manufacturing

- Complaint
- Issues with Lock-out/Tag-out, machine guarding and robot guarding
- 8 Serious Citations, 6 Repeat-Serious, 3 Other-Than-Serious, and 2 Repeat Other-Than-Serious

- Total Penalties $265,600 Issued December 21, 2016
Goal 2: Promote safety and health to effect positive change in workplace culture

- 13th Take a Stand Day (August 9, 2017)
- Coffee with MIOSHA
- Promote SHMS
- Cooperative Programs
- Public Service Announcements
- MIOSHA Training Institute
Resources

- Fact Sheets
- Sample Programs
- Ask MIOSHA Q&A
- Posters, Stickers
- Pamphlets
- 5-Minute Safety Talks
- DVD/Videos and Streaming

**MIOSHA Fact Sheet**
Consultation Education & Training Division
Press Brakes: Operator Protection

What is a press brake and what standards and rules apply?
A press brake is a machine used to punch, form, and bend metal. Press brakes are covered under Part 1910, General
Previsions, R1910.0034 (4) and (5). Press brakes are actuated by a foot pedal, two hand controls, or both used in sequence.

What is operator protection required while operating a press brake?
Any type of press brake is in use and there is point of operation on punch point opening more than 1/4 inch, operator protection is
required. Without protection a press brake is dangerous and can cause severe injuries.

What types of operator protection is used for press brakes?
Press brakes have various types of operator protection available depending on how the press brake is used. Refer to the
Operator Protection Decision Flow Chart on page 2.

Point of Operation Guards and Devices
Light curtains and other presence sensing devices are effective protection methods for press brakes. Light curtains can be set up to activate during the hazardous part of the cycle, and muted during the non-hazardous part of the cycle. Muting also allows the break to occur without interrupting the light curtains. Refer to diagram on page 2.

Two hand controls are effective when the parts are small, can be placed on holders, and parts don't require holding during the bend. Magnetic and other devices can hold the part in place. Two hand controls can also be used to lower the ram 1/4 inch or less and then change to foot pedal to complete the bend.

Pullbacks and restrainers can be used to prevent hands from entering the point of operation. Pullbacks are adjusted to
allow more access to the die opening but pulling the hands back during the hazardous closing of the die. Restraints have
a fixed position to prevent hands from entering the point of operation.

Barrier guarding is more common on press brakes when used in conjunction with other guards and devices. Barrier
guards may protect exposed portions of the die other than where the bending takes place.

Other Operator Protection
Hand tools are required if guards or devices are not used and the operator is required to hold work pieces within 4-inches of
the point of operation. They must be designed to prevent hands from entering the point of operation. A sign must be
placed in plain view on the machine stating "Hand tools shall be used to hold stock."

Hand tools may be used in conjunction with other guards or devices such as retractable, pullbacks or barrier guards to allow
the operator to place small parts in the point of operation.

If there are 25 or more work pieces of one specific bend, a guard or device is required and hand tools are not permitted alone
as operator protection.

Safe distance is a form of operator protection that should be used only when other protection is not possible. Safe distance
protection may be applied when the operator is not required to hold the work piece within 4-inches of the point of operation.
Safe distance is measured 4-inches or more from tooling or the punch point closest to the operator.

When safe distance is used for operator protection there is an increased risk of injury. Point of operation guards and devices are a more effective method of operator protection.
MSHARP and MVPP

- Best of the Best
  - Go beyond minimum standards
  - Great partnership opportunities
  - Learn from each other
  - Share best practices
  - Mentor others
Formal Agreements

Benefits:

- Build trusting, cooperative relationships;
- Network with others committed to workplace safety and health;
- Exchange information about best practices;
- Leverage resources to maximize worker safety and health protection;

Lower I&I rates than non-partnership sites.
The National I&I rate for construction in 2015 was **3.5**.

Means 3.5 out of every 100 workers suffer a recordable injury.

The **Michigan** construction rate in 2015 was **4.1**.

The I&I rate for **MIOSHA Partnership** projects in 2016 was **1.4**.

That means almost **2.7 more workers out of every 100 were not harmed on the partnership site!**
Formal Agreements

Benefits:

- Build trusting, cooperative relationships;
- Network with others committed to workplace safety and health;
- Leverage resources to maximize worker safety and health protection;
- Gain recognition as a proactive leader in safety and health;
2016 Alliances

- American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE) Greater Detroit, West Michigan, and Lansing Chapters – Renewal
- Construction Association of Michigan (CAM) – Renewal
- Michigan Assisted Living Association (MALA) – New
- Operating Engineers Local 324 Journeyman & Apprentice Training Fund Inc. – Renewal
- University of Michigan, Center for Occupational Health and Safety Engineering – Renewal
MIOSHA Training Institute (MTI)

- 22,499 Overall Attendees
- 1,266 Total MTI Graduates
  - 970 Level I Graduates
    - 824 General Industry
    - 146 Construction
  - 245 Level II Graduates
    - 233 General Industry
    - 12 Construction
  - 51 Occupational Health Graduates
- $27,525 Awarded for 409 MTI Scholarships in FY2016
- $270,389 Awarded Since FY2011
The 1st Michigan worker death of 2017 occurred on January 11, 2017. Employers and employees are urged to use extreme care and safety diligence in all work activities. The information below shares preliminary details about the most recent fatality reported to the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA). The description reflects information provided to MIOSHA at the initial report of the incident and is not the result of the official MIOSHA investigation.

Preliminary summary of incident: On January 11, 2017, at approximately 9:00 a.m., a 55-year-old crane inspector was at the facility to inspect a crane. While attempting to access the crane, the floor gave way resulting in him falling 30-50 feet to the concrete floor. EMS was called and he was transported to the hospital where he was pronounced deceased.

If you need help or assistance in ensuring your workplace is safe, MIOSHA is here with resources to help. The Consultation Education and Training (CET) Division provides workplace safety and health training and consultations to employers and employees throughout Michigan free of charge. Contact CET today at 800-866-4674 or submit a request online at www.michigan.gov/cetcon.

Every life is precious. Our mutual goal must be that every employee goes home at the end of their shift every day!
MIOSHA Fatality Information

Calendar 2016 MIOSHA program related fatalities:
- 43 Total
- 21 Falls (Many Tree Trimming Related)
- 6 Crush By
- 4 Struck By
- 4 Drowning
- 4 Electrocution (1 Lightning)
- 2 Caught Between
- 1 Heat Related
- 1 Asphyxiation
### MIOSHA Fatality Information

#### Demographics: By Age & Gender

- **Age Range (Youngest 20; Oldest 2 at 75):**
  - 20-29: 6
  - 30-39: 11
  - 40-49: 7
  - 50-59: 12
  - 60-69: 4
  - 70-79: 3

- **Gender:**
  - Men: 42
  - Women: 1
MIOSHA Program-Related Fatalities

-49%

Worker Fatalities that MIOSHA Investigated
Michigan Injury & Illness Rates
Private Sector (U.S. BLS data)

Rates per 100 full-time workers
MIOSHA: Stay Connected!

- MIOSHA News – available online quarterly
- MIOSHA eNews – sent via email monthly
  - Provides updates on policy changes and program activities
- MIOSHA GovDelivery Emails: www.michigan.gov/mioshaupdates
- Sign Up on MIOSHA website: www.michigan.gov/miosha

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Like MichiganOSHA on Facebook
Subscribe to MIOSHA on YouTube
Thank you for helping MIOSHA accomplish our mission of protecting the safety and health of Michigan Workers.

Thank you especially for your help this year to STOP Falls. SAVE Lives.