

Director's Corner

Martha Yoder, Director



As we set goals for 2015, there's one we can make together: a renewed commitment to safety and health in the workplace.

We know protecting workers is the right thing to do, but what we don't always recognize is that it makes good business

sense, too. Injuries and illnesses can negatively affect the bottom line, resulting in things such as increased workers' compensation costs and lost work days. By making the investment in safety now, a business will avoid significant costs in the future.

And those costs aren't limited to just finances. Injuries and illnesses can have significant, adverse social impacts too, affecting not only the workers themselves, but their colleagues, friends and families. The establishment of an effective safety and health program offers much needed protection for workers, while placing value on employees' well-being and fostering higher morale.

A culture of safety is invaluable to any business, and MIOSHA is dedicated to helping Michigan's employers, employees, labor unions, trade associations and employer organizations achieve that culture. The Agency provides credible customized and responsive consultation, education and training; firm and fair enforcement; cooperative agreements with individual employers and employer organizations; and relevant, fact-based rule promulgation to help protect the safety, health and earned wages and fringe benefits of Michigan workers and contribute to the state's economic vitality.

When it comes to being safe, there's no time like the present. Begin your commitment to safety this winter with these [basic safety measures](#).

2015 marks the 40th anniversary of the MIOSHA Program. We invite you to partner with MIOSHA by making a pledge to safety in 2015!

MIOSHA Continues \$1 Million Investment in Worker Safety and Health

Tanya Baker, MIOSHA Communications Representative

In October 2014, MIOSHA announced the availability of \$500,000 in matching grants for Michigan small businesses looking to purchase safety and health-related equipment.

As of January 2015, 49 applications have been approved for a total of approximately \$170,000 to help businesses achieve safer, healthier work environments and reduce the risk of injury and illness to workers in Michigan.

Here's a snapshot of how a handful of grant recipients are improving their occupational health and safety:

Bouma Corporation: Awarded \$5,000 to be used to purchase additional fall protection harnesses, lanyards and lifelines. Over the past two years, Bouma Corporation has implemented a policy that every employee requiring a harness on a jobsite will have one specifically fitted to them by a qualified person. The grantee's safety survey found older equipment on some of the jobsites in need of replacement, in addition to the need for more.

"We are excited to have this partnership with MIOSHA and receive this grant," said Dennis Moomey, Bouma safety director. "The construction industry continues to see a steady increase in workload and this allows us to provide new hires with the safety equipment necessary on the job sites."

Lenawee Medical Care Facility: Awarded \$4,794 to purchase four additional Vanderlifts to help prevent employee injuries during patient handling and transfers.

Continued on next page

inside THIS ISSUE

- 2 Best Practices
- 4 Case Study
- 4 High Hazard Industries Series
- 5 Winter Workplace Safety
- 6 FAQs
- 7 How-To
- 8 Awards
- 9 Standards Update



MIOSHA Matching Grants (Continued)

Tanya Baker, MIOSHA Communications Representative



“As patients age and become more debilitated it is essential to have the necessary equipment available to adequately meet their needs,” said Julie Porterfield, facility administrator. “These lifts will aid in the safe handling and transferring of patients during personal care and will also assist in preventing employee injuries.”

Davis Construction: Awarded \$5,000 for the purchase of a new horizontal lifeline system that has been designed for use during precast operations, as well as the update of an existing lifeline system. This cost will also include training on the use of these systems.

“The collaboration between Davis Construction and MIOSHA expresses the commitment to the health and safety of our most valued assets, the everyday worker,” said Brian Grammer, Davis safety director.

Stanley Engineered Fastening: Awarded \$5,000 to purchase and install new safety guarding systems for operator protection on production machines. A recent hazard survey identified the need for more effective guarding than what was currently being used. The new guarding will provide enhanced protection for the operators.

“We are committed to investing in the safety of our employees,” said Stanley Compliance Coordinator Tim Hill. “This grant will be used to enhance our machine guarding program and ensure that our employees are able to return home to their families in the same condition that they arrived to work.”

Schnepf Senior Care & Rehab Center: Awarded \$5,000 to purchase one full lift and three sit-to-stand lifts for the facility to ensure each unit has its own lifts to adequately protect residents and staff during patient handling.

“We are very excited to be able to purchase new lifts for each nursing unit, thanks to the MIOSHA grant,” said Jennifer Post, Schnepf assistant administrator. “Not only will this benefit the residents and patients at Schnepf Senior Care & Rehab, but it will help prevent employee injuries during transfers.”

The agency is still accepting applications and encourages small businesses committed to creating a safer work environment to apply. The grants are awarded on a first-come, first-served basis, so don't delay!

For more information about the MiSHIP and how to apply, visit www.michigan.gov/mioshagrants.

Best Practices: Let's "CHAT"

Doug Kimmel, Michigan Voluntary Protection Program (MVPP) Specialist,
Consultation, Education and Training (CET) Division

Occidental Chemical Corporation (OXY) of Ludington, a Michigan Voluntary Protection Program site, utilizes a safety analysis tool known as the Continuous Hazard Analysis Tool, or CHAT. The tool is used to analyze hazards, raise awareness of potential hazards at the start of a job, and to identify conditions or situations that could arise which would require workers to stop and re-evaluate. OXY has been using this process for years and it has proven to be a useful tool that helps workers proactively identify job hazards before they start the work.

What about after the job has started? What if the conditions change – something sticks, freezes, or becomes plugged? What if a worker becomes distracted, hurried, or frustrated? What if the weather conditions change – freezing rain, high winds, extreme heat or cold? If any changes or unanticipated conditions arise, such as those mentioned above, the site requires that the work be stopped and the hazards or controls be re-evaluated.

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Best Practices (Continued)

Doug Kimmel, MVPP Specialist, CET Division

OXY was previously owned and operated by Dow Chemical Company and it was their Midland, Michigan site that originally developed the CHAT cards process. The process was eventually introduced and integrated into the operations at the Ludington plant. Since being purchased by OXY, the process continues to be utilized. The fact that conditions can change during the work was one of the major drivers for the development and implementation of the CHAT process.

What makes CHAT different than a pre-task or safety task analysis tool? CHAT is used to analyze hazards at the start of a job or task and also requires continual analysis of hazards during the performance of the work. The first step in the process requires workers to analyze each step of a planned task, identify the potential hazards for each step, and determine how the hazards can be eliminated or mitigated. Finally, workers identify conditions or situations that could arise which would prompt them to stop the work and re-evaluate the hazards and controls.

The intent of CHAT is to raise awareness so that workers continuously analyze potential hazards. If they recognize a pre-identified prompt, they stop work and re-evaluate the situation.

Finally, OXY expects workers to share with others the hazards they have identified with each step of a task and how they will eliminate or control the hazards. This is accomplished through various means such as the behavior observation feedback process or through group hazard analysis performed by multiple workers prior to starting a job.

The expectations at the Ludington site are that everyone is doing mental continuous hazard analysis before and during work, and are documenting their thoughts at least weekly on the CHAT cards. The cards are reviewed by the site's safety team for quality and completeness, and then feedback is given to the employees.

Hazard recognition is where safe behavior begins. OXY believes that the CHAT process is one of their best safety behavior tools and has helped them progress towards their goal of an injury-free work site.

Use the pick list below and to the right to help you identify hazards to use on the other side of this tool.

ERGONOMIC HAZARDS

- Awkward / Heavy Load
- Back Strain
- Bending / Reaching
- Eye Strain
- My Personal Limitations
- Over-Exertion
- Pain / Discomfort
- Release of Applied Force
- Repetition / Duration
- Vibration

TRIP / FALL HAZARDS

- Hoses in Walkway
- Obstructions
- Uneven Surface
- Slippery Surface
- Stairs
- Walking Backwards

WEATHER HAZARDS

- Extreme Heat / Cold
- Rain
- Ice / Slippery
- Blowing Dust
- Lightning
- Snow Covered
- Wind
- Other _____

DRIVING HAZARDS

- Excessive Speed
- Immovable Object
- Other Vehicles
- Stop Signs / Alert Lights
- Pedestrians
- Rough Roads
- Wet / Icy Roads
- Forklifts / Bicycles

LAB / FIELD / SHOP HAZARDS

- Abrasions
- Fire
- Insects
- Line of Fire
- Moving Equipment
- Particle in Eye
- Pinch Points
- Slippery
- Spills / LOPCs
- Stored Energy

AREA OR GROUP SPECIFIC HAZARDS

- Asbestos
- Breathing Hazard
- Chemical Burn
- Confined Space
- Electric Shock
- Elevated Work
- Falling Objects
- Head Knockers
- Loud Noises
- Poor Lighting
- Rotating Equipment
- Steam Hoses
- Thermal Burn
- Contaminated Equip / Pipeline
- Dropping Objects to Lower Level
- Reaching Into Areas out of the Line of Sight

HAND HAZARDS

- Line of Fire/Pinch Points
- Chemical Exposure
- No Tool or Wrong Tool

EYE HAZARDS

- Flying Debris
- Blowing Dust
- Splashing/Dripping

OTHER HAZARDS (e.g. Sharp Objects)

HAZARD ELIMINATION

- Rubber Gloves, Faceshield, Slicker Suit
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Contain Sparks, Running Water
- Don't Do It – Get The Experts
- Scaffold, Safety Harness
- Electrical Gloves, Flashesuit
- Cotton, Leather, Rubber Gloves
- Faceshield, Monogoggles
- Get Help
- Wait for Cleaning, Respirator
- Hearing Protection
- Other _____
- Hoses, Fire Extinguisher
- Keep Floors Picked Up
- Get Proper Tools
- Erect Barricades
- Toe Boards, Netting
- Be In Proper Position
- Proper Sloping, Shoring

Occidental Chemical Corporation
CALCIUM CHLORIDE BUSINESS
CHAT
CONTINUOUS HAZARD ANALYSIS TOOL

I WILL CONTINUOUSLY LOOK FOR & CONTROL HAZARDS TO PREVENT INCIDENTS

Print Name _____

Date: _____

Task(s): _____

Is task being done with others? Yes No

List name(s): _____

PROMPTS TO STOP & RE-EVALUATE
(Check two or more that could occur)

- Something stuck
- Need Unplanned Tool or PPE
- Job Scope Changed
- Need More Help
- Something Sprays Out
- Insects Noted
- Frozen, Plugged
- Something Falls
- Distracted, Frustrated
- Other _____
- Difficult to move
- Change in weather
- Unexpected Occurs
- Steam Needed
- Need to Back Up
- Plug Releases
- Lose My Grip
- Hurried / Rushed
- Tightness, Pain, Discomfort



WHAT WILL I DO IF PROMPTED TO STOP?

Emergencies CALL: 991?

Fatality Case Study: Steel Fabricator

Amber Sweeney, Departmental Analyst, General Industry Safety & Health Division (GISHD)

On August 25, 2014, a steel fabricator manufacturer employee was operating a large shot blast machine. The parts being blasted were too long to fit within the machine with the doors closed, so the firm manufactured two guards to extend the enclosure of the machine. The guards were manufactured from one-quarter inch plate steel and each weighed approximately 652 pounds. An "L" bracket was welded to the back of each guard and they were hung from a rail on the top of the shot blast enclosure. Procedures required the employee to climb on top of the enclosure to verify the "L" brackets were properly nested over the rail.

The employee had crawled under the guards to enter the blast area and while crawling back out, the employee possibly bumped one of the guards causing it to fall on him. The employee suffered fatal crushing injuries. Post-accident investigation determined the "L" bracket of the guards had not been hung and secured properly.

The company was cited for the following MIOSHA violations:

- Part 1, General Provisions, Rule 34 (2) – The two guard plates, each weighing approximately 632 pounds, were not hung and secured properly to the shot blast machine frame.
- Part 33, Personal Protective Equipment, Rule 3390 – Employees climb onto the roof of shot blast machine with an approximate height of 12-feet to verify door guards are secured in place and/or to clean blower screens.

Series on the 10 High-Hazard Industries in Michigan *Support Activities for Transportation*

Dennis Mounsey, Industrial Hygienist, GISHD

Support Activities for Transportation (NAICS 488) is one of the new 10 high-hazard industries targeted for enforcement by MIOSHA during the 2014-2018 Strategic Plan years.

The goal of the targeted enforcement is to reduce the injury and illness rate in this industry sector by 15 percent by the year 2018. According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, in Michigan, the nonfatal injury and illness incidence rate among private industry employers in 2012 was 4.0 cases per 100 workers. The rate in Michigan for the same time period for this industry was 4.2.



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Support Activities for Transportation (Continued)

Dennis Mounsey, Industrial Hygienist, GISHD

Hazards in this Industry

This industry covers employers and employees in the air, rail, and highway transportation subsectors. The core activities in these subsectors include baggage and cargo handling, fueling, de-icing, maintenance and repair of aircraft, cleaning rail cars, emergency road services, snow removal, crating and packing, and loading and unloading.

These activities can expose employees to the following safety and health hazards:

- Carbon monoxide gas from propane or gasoline-fueled vehicles
- Cumulative trauma disorder from repetitive lifting and pushing of heavy and awkward objects
- Confined spaces
- Loud noise levels
- Exposure to cleaning products that may injure the eyes, skin, or lungs
- Operating vehicles at speeds and under weather conditions unsuitable for the vehicle
- Walking on wet or icy surfaces
- Working at extreme heights from ladders or aerial buckets, etc.

Employees may also be exposed to other hazards related to compressed air, housekeeping, standard barriers, portable ladders, fire exits, unguarded machinery, portable fire extinguishers, conveyors, powered industrial trucks, portable hand tools, electrical for equipment/machinery, metal working equipment, automotive repairs, powered grounds keeping equipment, flammable materials, lockout/tagout issues, etc.

There are many general industry safety and health standards that cover the hazards of this industry. A few primary standards are General Industry Safety Parts 1, 2, 14, 21, 33, 58, and 85; and Occupational Health Parts 301, 380, and 472.

These can be viewed on MIOSHA's [website](#). Employers in these industries may contact MIOSHA's Consultation, Education and Training (CET) Division at 517-322-1809 for free consultation services and compliance assistance.

Winter Workplace Safety

According to Dr. Ken Rosenman, a professor of medicine and chief of Michigan State University's Division of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, from January 1, 2013 through April, 2013, there were 43 work-related slips and falls on the ice requiring hospitalization in Michigan. Most of these hospitalizations required surgery. These numbers are just the tip of the proverbial iceberg since they do not include people with less serious injuries who were treated in emergency departments, an urgent care clinic, or a doctor's office.

How severe were their injuries? These 43 individuals were hospitalized for an average of four days, the number of days ranged from one to 12 days. Six broke their neck or back bones, six broke their arm, seven broke their hip, 11 broke their ankle, and one bled into their brain.

Who were these 43 people? Forty-two percent were women and 58 percent were men. Their average age was 49.5 years old, and ranged from 18-71. The most common industries where these injuries occurred were: health care (6), transportation and warehouses (5), retail trade (5), and administrative support and waste management (5).



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Winter Workplace Safety (Continued)

A few sample case reports:

- A man in his 20's slipped on the ice at the door of his workplace. He had a fracture of his ankle that required surgery. He was in the hospital four days.
- A woman in her 40's was loading a company van and slipped on the ice. She had a fracture of her ankle that required surgery. She was hospitalized for one day.
- A woman in her 30's slipped on the ice at work in the parking lot. She had a fracture of her ankle that required surgery. She was hospitalized for one day.
- A man in his 50's fell on the ice at a construction site while walking around his truck. He fractured his hip and required surgery. He was hospitalized for two days.
- A man in his 40's who worked at a restaurant slipped on the ice in the restaurant's parking lot, fell backwards and hit his head. He had a bleed around his brain under his skull bones. He was in the hospital five days.
- A man in his 30's was stepping out of a truck and slipped on the ice. He dislocated and broke his ankle and required surgery. He was in the hospital six days.
- A man in his 40's slipped on the ice while handling packages at an airport. He landed on his elbow and required surgery to repair the fracture of the bone of his upper arm. He was in the hospital two days.
- A woman in her 20's slipped on the ice on stairs going between buildings at work. She had a fracture of her ankle that required surgery. She was in the hospital one day.
- A woman in her 40's slipped on the ice at work in the parking lot. She fractured her pelvis and was in the hospital for two days.

For helpful tips on winter workplace safety from MIOSHA and the Michigan Workers' Compensation Agency, visit www.michigan.gov/winterworker.

FAQs: Recordkeeping

Have questions about recordkeeping? We have answers.

Q: What is the basic recordkeeping requirement?

A: Each employer is required to keep records of work-related fatalities, injuries and illnesses that meet one or more of the general recording criteria, including:

- Death
- Days away from work
- Restricted work
- Transfer to another job
- Medical treatment beyond first aid
- Loss of consciousness
- A significant injury/illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health professional



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FAQs: Recordkeeping (Continued)

Q: How do I determine if a case is work-related?

A: A case is considered work-related if an event or exposure in the work environment either caused or contributed to the resulting condition, or if an event or exposure in the work environment significantly aggravated a pre-existing injury or illness. Symptoms arising in the work environment that are solely due to a non-work related event or exposure are not work-related.

Q: What are the required forms?

A: The following are the three required MIOSHA recordkeeping forms:

- [MIOSHA Form 300](#): Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses to list injuries and illnesses and track days away from work, days restricted or job transfer, and cases resulting in medical treatment. This form can be printed on legal-sized paper.
- [MIOSHA Form 301](#): Injury and Illness Incident Report to record supplementary information about recordable cases. This form includes data about how the injury or illness occurred.
- [MIOSHA Form 300A](#): Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses to show totals for the year in each category, along with annual average number of employees and total hours worked. This form provides additional data to make it easier for employers to calculate incidence rates.

Q: Which of the recordkeeping forms am I required to post?

A: Employers must post only the [MIOSHA Form 300A](#) summary of the previous calendar year, from February 1 to April 30. Companies with no injuries or illnesses in the previous calendar year must post the form with zeros on the total line.

How-To: Partner with MIOSHA



Wondering how you can partner with MIOSHA as part of your pledge to safety in 2015? MIOSHA offers several cooperative programs through which businesses, labor groups, and other organizations can work cooperatively with the agency to help prevent fatalities, injuries and illnesses in the workplace.

Consider entering in one of the following cooperative programs to become a leader in occupational safety and health!

Alliance Program: An alliance with MIOSHA is a written agreement formalizing the opportunity for an organization and the agency to work together to reach out, educate, and lead the state's employers and employees in advancing workplace safety and health. Alliances may be

submitted to work with a specific MIOSHA division, such as the Consultation Education and Training, General Industry Safety and Health, or Construction Safety and Health. Participating in a MIOSHA alliance can help build trusting, cooperative relationships with the agency; increase networking with others committed to workplace safety and health; leverage resources; and gain recognition as a proactive leader in safety and health.

Partnership Program: MIOSHA Partnerships for Worker Safety and Health are programs in which the agency enters into cooperative relationships with an individual employer, employees, and/or their representatives. Partnerships can also be developed with a group of employers, employees and/or their representatives in order to encourage, assist, and recognize their voluntary efforts to focus on and eliminate serious hazards and achieve a high level of safety and health. The goal of all partnerships is a significant and measurable reduction in workplace deaths, injuries, and illnesses.

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How-To: Partner with MIOSHA (Continued)

Michigan Voluntary Protection Program (MVPP): The MVPP assists employers and employees by providing a mechanism and a set of criteria designed to evaluate and recognize outstanding safety and health management systems. The program is designed to establish a cooperative relationship between management, labor, and MIOSHA. MVPP participants implement safety and health management systems that provide protections beyond what is required by MIOSHA standards.

Michigan Safety and Health Achievement Program (MSHARP): The MSHARP is a cooperative program between business and government that recognizes Michigan employers and employees committed to creating a workplace culture that makes safety their top priority. MSHARP provides an incentive to employers to emphasize accident and illness prevention by anticipating problems, not reacting to them. MSHARP guidelines are similar to MVPP, but the goals are more achievable for companies with moderately effective safety and health programs. This program can be used as a bridge for companies to transform their effective safety and health programs into exemplary programs, and can be considered a stepping-stone for entry into the MVPP.

Michigan Challenge Program (MCP) for General Industry: The MIOSHA Consultation Education and Training (CET) Division is offering a challenge to high-hazard industries. The MCP offers employers an opportunity to develop an effective safety and health management system while being granted a six-month deferral from a MIOSHA programmed inspection. The MCP program features an agreement signed by the Company CEO and MIOSHA CET Division, whom commit to work together in the assessment, development and implementation of a safety and health system.

Learn more about MIOSHA's cooperative programs [here](#).

Awards



Arnold Center, Inc., in Midland Recognized by MIOSHA for Excellence in Workplace Safety and Health

Arnold Center Incorporated, Inc. in Midland, a vocational rehabilitation service, received renewal of its prestigious Michigan Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (MSHARP) Award certification from MIOSHA in December 2014. Some of Arnold Center's improvements include: internal auditing of its safety program and the creation of statistical reports that compare severity and frequency of rates prior records.

Midwest International in Charlevoix Receives Renewed MIOSHA Certification for Outstanding Workplace Safety

Midwest International Standard Products, Inc. in Charlevoix, a manufacturer of dust control equipment, was awarded renewal of its respected Michigan Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (MSHARP) certification from MIOSHA in December 2014. Some Midwest's improvements include: internal inspections and surveillance and the installation of improved equipment and processes.

Quality Aluminum Products, Inc. in Hastings Receives Renewed MIOSHA Recognition for its Workplace Safety and Health Excellence

Quality Aluminum Products, Inc. in Hastings, a manufacturer of residential aluminum building products, received renewal of its prestigious Michigan Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (MSHARP) Award certification from MIOSHA in December 2014. Some of Quality Aluminum's improvements include: sending hourly employees to a Globally Harmonized System class for training and installing new lighting and making enhancements to storage racks.

Columbian Logistics Network Distribution Center in Grand Rapids Receives SHARP Award for Workplace Safety and Health Excellence

In November 2014, The Columbian Logistics Network – Grand Rapids Distribution Center was named a Michigan Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP) site for its exemplary safety and health management system. Columbian is a full-service logistics company based in Grand Rapids, Michigan, serving the Midwest and surrounding regions with best-in-class transportation, warehousing, food and manufacturing logistics support.

Standards Update

MIOSHA Standards Recently Revised

- CS Part 10 Lifting and Digging Equipment
- CS Part 11 Fixed and Portable Ladders
- OH Part 306 Formaldehyde

Final versions of these revised standards can be viewed on our [standards web page](#).

MIOSHA Standards Being Revised

- CS Part 1 General Rules
- CS Part 7 Welding and Cutting
- CS Part 6 Personal Protective Equipment
- CS Part 8 Handling and Storing Materials
- CS Part 10 Cranes and Derricks
- CS Part 15 Excavators, Hoists, Elevators, Helicopters and Conveyors
- CS Part 16 Power Transmission and Distribution
- CS Part 18 Fire Protection and Prevention
- CS Part 27 Blasting and Use of Explosives
- CS Part 45 Fall Protection
- GI Part 6 Fire Exits
- GI Part 21 Powered Industrial Trucks
- GI Part 33 Personal Protective Equipment
- GI Part 39 Design Safety Standards for Electrical Systems
- GI Part 40 Electrical Safety – Related Work Practices
- GI Part 45 Die Casting
- GI Part 50 Telecommunications
- GI Part 55 Explosives and Blasting Agents
- GI Part 56 Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases
- GI Part 59 Helicopters
- GI Part 62 Plastic Molding
- GI Part 73 Fire Brigades
- GI Part 74 Fire Fighting
- GI Part 78 Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia
- GI Part 85 The Control of Hazardous Energy Sources
- GI Part 86 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution
- OH Part 303 Methylenedianiline
- OH Part 304 Ethylene Oxide
- OH Part 307 Acrylonitrile
- OH Part 310 Lead
- OH Part 474 Sanitation
- OH Part 509 Illumination for Pulpwood Logging
- OH Part 510 Illumination for Sawmills
- OH Part 523 Abrasive Blasting
- OH Part 529 Welding, Cutting and Brazing
- ADM Part 11 Recording and Reporting of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
- ADM Part 13 Inspections and Investigations, Citations and Proposed Penalties

Watch the MIOSHA standards web page (see link above) for final versions once they are approved. For more information regarding these proposed changes, go to the [ORR proposed rule status page](#) and click on “proposed revision info” adjacent to the specific standard.

Wage and Hour Rules Recently Revised

- Payment of Wages and Fringe Benefits

These revised rules can be viewed on our web page at [payment of wages and fringe benefits rules](#).

Radiation Safety Rules in the Promulgation Process

- 2013-107LR Ionizing Radiation Rules Governing the Use of Radiation Machines

For more information regarding the proposed rule changes, go to the [ORR pending revisions](#) and click on “proposed revision info” adjacent to the specific rule.



The Mission of the MIOSHA Program is:

To Protect the Safety, Health, Earned Wages and Fringe Benefits of Michigan Workers.

The MIOSHA News is a publication of the MIOSHA program.

Its purpose is to educate Michigan employers and employees about workplace safety and health; we encourage reprinting.

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www.michigan.gov/miosha



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