

MIOSHA Fact Sheet



Wood Product Manufacturing

Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321) is one of the more hazardous industries in Michigan. Industries that make, plywood, wood veneers, wood containers, wood flooring, wood trusses, manufactured homes, and prefab buildings all fall into this category. **In 2017, up to 90 employees in Michigan working in NAICS 321 experienced an injury and/or illness that involved days away from work. A significant portion (60) of these injuries/illnesses were serious enough to involve 11-31+ days away from work. Most of these injuries and illnesses were related to contact with an object or equipment, struck by an object, slips, trips and falls and transportation accidents.**

The total case incident rate for Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS Code 321) in 2017 was 9.9, the highest incident case rate of 3-digit NAICS code industry segments. Because of this high incident rate, Wood Product manufacturing was identified as one of the high hazard industries targeted for a 10 percent reduction in case incident rate over the five years in the MIOSHA Fiscal Year (FY) 2019-2023 Strategic Plan.

#	Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Part and Rule Numbers (NAICS 321 – Wood Product Manufacturing) FY 2016, 2017, 2018	# of Citations
1	Parts 92/430, Hazard Communication. Rule 1910.1200(e)(1) - Employers shall develop, implement, and maintain at each workplace, a written hazard communication program which at least describes how the criteria specified in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section for labels and other forms of warning, safety data sheets, and employee information and training will be met.	440
2	Part 85, The Control of Hazardous Energy Sources (Lockout/Tagout). Rule 1910.147(c)(4)(i) - Develop, document, and utilize procedures for the control of potentially hazardous energy when employees are engaged in service or maintenance of machines or equipment where unexpected energization, start-up or release of stored energy could occur and cause injury.	357
3	Part 472, Medical Services and First Aid. Rule 325.47201(3) – An employer shall ensure that suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of eyes and body are provided within the work area for immediate emergency use when the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials.	287
4	Part 7, Guards for Power Transmission. Rule 408.10727(1) - A belt and pulley which is 7 feet or less above the floor or platform and which is exposed to contact shall be guarded pursuant to R 408.10751 to R 408.10754.	261
5	Part 85, The Control of Hazardous Energy Sources (Lockout/Tagout). Rule 1910.147(c)(7)(i) - Each Authorized employee shall receive training in the recognition of applicable hazardous energy sources, the type and magnitude of the energy available in the workplace, and the methods and means for energy isolation and control.	254
6	Part 33, Personal Protective Equipment. Rule 408.13312(1) - An employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses appropriate eye or face protection, when exposed to eye or face hazards from any of the following: (a) Flying objects or particles. (b) Harmful contacts. (c) Exposures. (d) Molten metal. (e) Liquid chemicals. (f) Acids or caustic liquids. (g) Chemical	172

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	fumes, gases or vapors. (h) Glare. (i) Injurious radiation. (j) Electrical flash. (k) A combination of these hazards.	
7	Part 1, General Provisions. Rule 408.10034(9) -When an employee is exposed to a hazard created by a pinch point other than point of operation, the hazard shall be guarded, or the employee otherwise protected.	152
8	Part 7, Guards for Power Transmission. Rule 408.10731(1) - Gears, sprockets, and chain drives exposed to contact shall be guarded pursuant to R 408.10751 to R 408.10754. This does not apply to hand-operated gear sprockets and chain drives used to adjust machine parts which do not move after hand power is removed.	114
9	Part 1, General Provisions. Rule 408.10034(3) - A point of operation guard or device shall be as prescribed in a specific standard, or, in the absence of a specific standard, shall be designed and constructed, when required, to prevent the machine operator exposed to the hazard from having any part of his or her body in the hazardous area during the operating cycle. A guard or device for the point of operation of a non-production arbor press or straightening press is not required if the machine is equipped with a hand control that is designed to stop the ram action or return the ram to the up position when released.	113
10	Parts 92/430, Hazard Communication. Rule 1910.1200(h)(1) - Employers shall provide employees with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, and whenever a new chemical hazard the employees have not previously been trained about is introduced into their work area.	97

Summary of 2016 - 2018 Fatalities

- A 34-year old male pallet repairer died from complications of a fall injury he sustained walking in a 10-foot aisleway in a production area.
- A 45-year-old maintenance worker died when he was struck by a multi-piece tire rim that exploded as he was inflating it. He was struck in the neck, causing severe trauma. EMS was called immediately; he was pronounced dead at the scene.
- A 60-year-old company owner was standing inside of the bucket of a front-loader when his foot slipped, and he fell approximately seven feet onto a hard surface. EMS was called and he was transported to a local hospital. He was transported to a different hospital out of state where he died of his injuries.

Resources

MIOSHA's Consultation Education and Training (CET) Division offers statewide safety and health assistance to employers and employees. To learn more about free services available from the CET Division, or to request a visit, call the Lansing office at 517-284-7720 or 800-866-4674, or submit your request electronically at www.michigan.gov/cetrea. To download free materials from the MIOSHA website go to www.michigan.gov/mioshapublications.