

UOSH SAFETY LINE

NEWSLETTER

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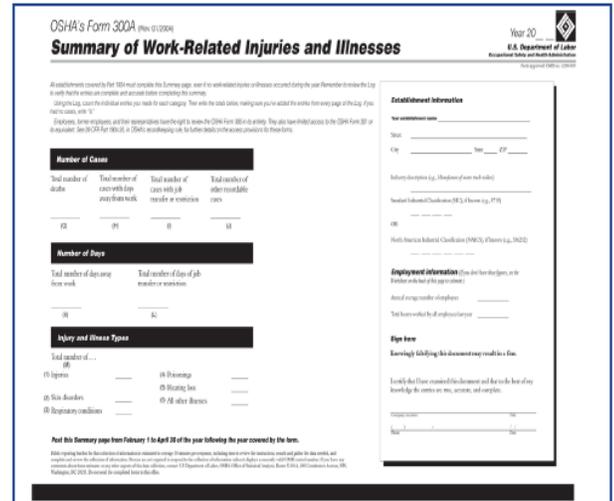
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Reminder: Post your OSHA 300 A February 1 through April 30

Employers are required to document and maintain records of work-related injuries and illnesses on the OSHA 300 Log. Each year, employers are required to post a summary (OSHA Form 300 A) of the prior year's incidents in their workplaces **February 1 through April 30** of each year. Some industries, as well as businesses with ten or fewer employees (at all times during the previous calendar year), may be exempt from the OSHA Recordkeeping requirements.

To learn whether your business or employer is exempt from these requirements, please review the complete list of exempt industries online at www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html. Employers may also download the OSHA Recordkeeping Forms on this website.



An OSHA 300 Log is a listing of all injuries and illnesses at your jobsite. OSHA requires that most employers keep a 300 Log. You may keep the log on your computer or elsewhere, as long as you can produce a copy in the workplace whenever necessary.

Unless your business has ten or fewer employees, or your industry is specifically exempt from OSHA's Recordkeeping Requirements, you are required to prepare and maintain records of work-related injuries and illnesses. Even if your company is exempt for one of the aforementioned reasons, if OSHA or the Bureau of Labor Statistics asks you to take part in an annual survey, you **will** be required to maintain records for that year. Regardless of whether or not your company is required to maintain OSHA logs, all employers must notify OSHA in the event of a worker fatality or workplace catastrophe.

Employers must record on the OSHA 300 Log the recordable injuries and illnesses of all employees on their payroll, whether they are labor, executive, hourly, salary, part-time or seasonal or migrant workers. Employers also must record the injuries and illnesses that occur to employees are not on their payroll if the employer supervises these employees on a day-to-day basis.

The key thing to remember is: You must record all employee injuries or illnesses, if you supervise those employees on a day-to-day basis. A company using "temps" should coordinate with the temp agency to make sure injuries and illnesses that occur to those employees are only recorded once.

If your company is required to keep OSHA records and you fail to do so, you may be cited in the event of an OSHA compliance inspection.

For more information on OSHA Recordkeeping Rules, please visit the OSHA website on "OSHA Recordkeeping Requirements," <http://www.osha.gov/>

You can find a flowchart to assist you when filling out your 300 Log at <http://osha.gov/recordkeeping/ppt1/RK1flowchart.html>

In This Issue

- Crane operator Cert Requirements 1
- Air Hose Safety 2
- Electrical Hazards in the Office 3
- Respiratory Protection 3 - 7
- Genie Recall 8



Safety Compliance Corner

What is an OSHA 300 Log?

An OSHA 300 Log is a listing of all injuries and illnesses at your jobsite. OSHA requires that most employers keep a 300 Log. You may keep the log on your computer or elsewhere, as long as you can produce a copy in the workplace whenever it is necessary. REMEMBER—if you are inspected by OSHA, and are required to keep a 300 Log, you will need to be able to produce a copy during inspection (or within 4 hours of their request for the log).

Does my company need to keep an OSHA 300 Log?

You don't have to keep a 300 Log if you have 10 or fewer employees (at any time during the calendar year) include temporary and contracted workers who are under your direct supervision.

You are in one of the exempt low-hazard industries (as determined by your company SIC code). Even if you are exempt for one of the aforementioned reasons—if OSHA or the Bureau of Labor Statistics asks you to take part in an annual survey, you **will** have to keep records for that year. For a complete list of exempt industries & SIC codes, visit: <http://osha.gov/recordkeeping/ppt1/RK1exempttable.html>

What are some examples of OSHA recordable injuries?

- Death
- Days away from work
- Restricts their ability to work or requires transfer to a new job
- Medical treatment beyond First Aid
- Loss of consciousness
- Significant injury or illness diagnosed by a healthcare professional and determined by that person to be work related
- Mental illness (if stated by a healthcare professional that it is work related)
- ALL injuries from needles or sharps that are contaminated by another's blood or other infectious material
- Work related cases of Tuberculosis
- Cases where a worker is removed from work under the provisions of an OSHA standard (ex: lead exposure)
- Some injuries incurred while an employee was traveling for work or working from home

How do I record Days Away from Work and Restricted/Transferred Days

After you determine which injuries you need to record, you must then learn how to calculate the number of days away from work or job restriction/transfer. When calculating these totals, it is important to remember that you start counting days away from work or restricted/transferred days, the day AFTER an injury occurs. (Ex. If someone is injured at noon on Tuesday, and takes the rest of the week off (Wed-Fri) the days away is 3. You don't count Tuesday in that total).

What does not have to be recorded?

- Cases involving eating and drinking food or beverages
- Common colds and flues
- Injuries involving blood donations
- Injuries involving exercise programs
- Injuries treated through First Aid

Where do I find a list of what OSHA considers First Aid?

OSHA Standard 1904.7(b)(5)(ii) contains a complete list of what is considered 1stAid. If the treatment is not on the list, it must be recorded.

What is an OSHA-Recordable Work restriction?

Many believe that an injury is not recordable as a work restriction if the injured employee still can perform useful work. OSHA's regulations (29 C.F.R. 1904.7(b)(4)(i)(ii)) state that a restriction occurs when either one of two circumstances occur: the employer keeps an occupationally injured employee from performing one or more "routine functions" of his job; or a licensed health care professional recommends that the employee not perform one or more "routine functions" of his job. The term "routine function" is defined as a work activity regularly performed at least once per week.



What You Don't Know Can Hurt You

The Dangers of Hair Smoothing products for Beauty Salon Workers and Owners:

Everyone knows the hype about hair smoothing products, but some products put stylists at risk. Hair smoothers may contain the chemical formaldehyde, which can irritate the eyes and nose, cause allergic reactions of the skin, eyes and lungs, and is a cancer hazard. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is reaching out to salon workers with hazard alerts for salon owners learn how to protect yourself and your employees.

OSHA has found that some hair smoothing products may contain formaldehyde, may release formaldehyde at levels above OSHA's permissible exposure limits during use, and may be mislabeled, all of which can pose health risks to salon workers. In one salon, formaldehyde levels during the blow drying phase of treatment were measured at more than **five times** OSHA's short term exposure limit (STEL).

OSHA's Formaldehyde standard, includes steps like testing the air to determine formaldehyde levels and to provide workers training and information on the health hazards and signs and symptoms of exposure to formaldehyde.

After finding formaldehyde in several products that did not list formaldehyde on the label, OSHA has cited some manufacturers and distributors for incorrectly labeling the products and for failing to list formaldehyde as a hazardous ingredient on the material safety data sheet (MSDS), the hazard warning sheet provided to users such as salon owners and stylists. Some of the products to watch out for are:

Brazilian Blowout

Acai Professional Smoothing Solution ([FDA Warning Letter](#))
Professional Brazilian Blowout Solution

Copomon/Coppola

Keratin Complex Smoothing Therapy
-Natural Keratin Smoothing Treatment
-Natural Keratin Smoothing Treatment Blonde
-Express Blow Out

Marcia Teixeira

Brazilian Keratin Treatment
Advanced Brazilian Keratin Treatment
Chocolate Extreme De-Frizzing Treatment
Soft Gentle Smoothing Treatment
Soft Chocolate Gentle Smoothing Treatment

Cadiveu

Brasil Cacau
Acai Therapy

Some of the products expose workers to formaldehyde even when the label states they are "formaldehyde free." Always check the label or product information. Formaldehyde might be listed as:

- methylene glycol
- formalin
- methylene oxide
- paraform
- formic aldehyde
- methanal
- oxomethane
- oxymethylene or
- CAS Number 50-00-0
- timonacic acid (aka thiazolidinecarboxylic acid)



A salon owner's responsibilities

Salon workers have the right to a safe workplace, to understand what's in the products they use at work, and to know how to protect themselves from hazardous chemicals. When stylists use hazardous products, **it's the responsibility of the salon owner or employer** to follow OSHA's standards, including:

THE FORMALDEHYDE STANDARD applies to all employers whose workers use products that can expose them to formaldehyde gas, liquid solutions, and materials that release formaldehyde. Salon owners must test the air during treatments to determine formaldehyde levels, provide ventilation and protective equipment for stylists, and train workers on the hazards of formaldehyde.

THE HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD requires employers to explain to workers the chemical hazards of products they use at work. Employers must have a hazard communication program, which includes worker training on the hazards of formaldehyde and any other products that contain hazardous ingredients.

The best way to control exposure to formaldehyde is to use products that do not contain formaldehyde. Check labels and material safety data sheets, but remember companies do not always properly list formaldehyde on labels.

If salon owners decide to use products that may contain or release formaldehyde, they must follow the requirements in OSHA's Formaldehyde standard to protect worker safety and health, including air monitoring, worker training, and good ventilation to ensure exposure levels do not exceed OSHA limits.

Salon workers should also be familiar with the contents of the products they use, the hazards those products present, and the steps they can take to help reduce their exposure.



Did You Know Utah OSHA Consultation Services offers FREE 10 Hour Construction and General Industry Courses in combination with a FREE Safety and Health Survey?

consultation Services provides Utah Employers, at the employers' request and direction, a confidential, non-penalty approach to safety and health concerns in the workplace, at no-charge.

We offer workplace safety and health services such as:

- A safety and health walk-through survey
- Help to recognize and correct hazards
- Recommend solutions for workplace safety and health problems
- Safety and health program review
- Industrial hygiene sampling
- Safety and health training
- Safety and health information/ resources

To Schedule Your Survey Contact UOSH Consultation at (801) 530-6855 or by email UOSHconsultationprogram@utah.gov

2012 Schedule 10 Hour Occupational Safety and Health Training

Construction

May 23,24
September 26,27

General Industry

March 21, 22
July 11,12
November 7,8

Each employee that completes the 10 hour training will be issued a 10 Hour Occupational Safety and Health Training Course card, issued by the U.S. Department of Labor. An employee must attend all 10 hours to receive the card.

Classes begin each day promptly at 11:30am and end promptly at 5:00PM. All classes will be held in the UOSH Conference Room on the third floor of the Heber Wells Building (160 East 300 South) Salt Lake City. **Call Jamie for further details: (801) 530-6855 or by email UOSHconsultationprogram@utah.gov**

New OSHA Training Tool

OSHA has recently developed a series of animated videos identifying common hazards in construction, which are now available on OSHA's Web site and the U.S. Department of Labor's YouTube channel. The educational videos are easy to understand, short segments geared to employers and workers. They are based on real-life incidents and include detailed depictions of hazards and examples of safety measures that would have prevented these injuries and fatalities.

The videos cover falls in construction, workers who are struck by vehicles and heavy equipment,

sprain and strain injuries, trenching and excavation hazards, and carbon monoxide poisoning. Most of the videos are two to four minutes in length, and all but one are animated. All video scripts are available in both English and Spanish. The videos are located at <http://www.osha.gov/dts/vtools/construction.html> (Spanish-language videos are available at http://www.osha.gov/dts/vtools/construction_sp.html). After selecting a video from this page, users may choose to watch the video online or download the videos for future screenings.



Tree Trimming Safety

With spring around the corner and disasters such as the one that recently hit Davis County it is a good time to review tree trimming safety. Tree trimming operations require climbing, pruning, and felling trees. Hand and portable power tools such as loppers, trimmers, and chainsaws make the necessary cuts. Aerial lifts and chippers bring workers to the right height and clean up the worksite. The two leading causes of tree trimmer deaths are electrocutions and falls, so extra care and training is needed for work at heights and near power lines.

Energized overhead or downed power lines can cause electrocutions if you come into direct or indirect contact with them. Don't use conductive tools, ladders, or pole trimmers where they may contact overhead power lines or electrical conductors. Treat all power lines as "hot" until you verify they are de-energized.



Follow minimum working distances from powered lines when you are in an aerial lift or when you are trimming trees and branches. If you must work close to power lines, contact the utility company to de-energize the lines or get them covered with insulating hoses or blankets. Don't de-energize power lines unless you are trained and authorized.

Practice good timber management during tree trimming; know where to cut limbs and trunks and which direction they will fall. Inspect trees and limbs for weakness and cracks before you climb them. Don't use dead, split, or weak branches for support. Place your hands and feet on separate limbs and move only one hand or foot at a time. Break or cut off dead limbs as you climb. Always work with another person who stays on the ground. Training in first aid and CPR are important to ensure quick response in an emergency.

Assess each tree and job to determine the appropriate gear for access. If you use a ladder, tie it off on a secure branch. Fall protection harnesses and climbing ropes may be needed for higher climbs. Inspect harnesses, latches, and ropes before and after each use. Watch where you cut to avoid accidentally cutting or damaging ropes and lanyards. For diseased or weakened trees, an aerial lift may be best. Get training before using an aerial lift.

On the jobsite, conduct a daily inspection to look for hazards such as broken limbs and electrical lines. Call off climbing or aerial access during wet, icy, or very windy weather. Inspect and sharpen tools to ensure that they operate properly. Mark off the work area around the tree to protect coworkers and bystanders. If you are working near or over a roadway, wear high visibility clothing and assess the road speed and shoulder width to determine what cones and signs are needed.

Personal protective equipment needed for tree trimming operations includes leather lineman's gloves and sleeves for electrical work and non-conductive hard hats. Wear eye protection and hearing protection, as well as safety footwear with a heel and slip-resistant soles. Choose close-fitting, long-sleeved clothing that will not get hung up on tree limbs. Use chaps and gauntlets during chainsaw operations.

OSHA[®] FactSheet

Tree Trimming Safety

Thousands of massive trees may have been uprooted by powerful winds from a hurricane taking power lines and transformers with them.

- **ALWAYS ASSUME THAT POWER LINES ARE ENERGIZED!**

- If clearing trees, contact the utility company to discuss de-energizing and grounding or shielding of power lines.
- Extreme caution is necessary when moving ladders and other equipment around downed trees and power lines.
- Always perform a hazard assessment of the work area prior to start of work.

To “fell a tree” means more than just cutting it down. Felling means to cut the tree in such a way that it falls in the desired direction and results in the least damage to the tree.

To safely fell a tree, you must: Eliminate or minimize exposure to potential hazards found at the tree and in the surrounding area.

- What hazards are present in the area where the logger will be working. [1910.266(h)(2)(i-iv)]
- Determine the felling direction and how to deal with forward lean, back lean, and/or side lean. [1910.266(h)(2)(ii)]
- Provide a retreat path so the logger can reach safety while the tree is falling. [1910.266(h)(2)(i)]
- Determine the proper hinge size to safely guide the tree in its fall. [1910.266(h)(2)(vi)]
- Proper felling methods allow the logger to safely fell the tree. [1910.266(h)(2)(v-vii)]
- Look out for Hazards and make sure you know where everyone is located!

- Always use proper personal protective equipment as recommended by the manufacturer’s operating manual, including eye, face, head, hand, and foot protection.
- Broken or hanging branches, attached vines, or a dead tree that is leaning. All of these hazards can cause an injury.
- If you have to cut a dead tree, be careful. The top could break off.
- If the tree is broken and under pressure, make sure you know which way the pressure is going. If not sure, make small cuts to release some of the pressure before cutting up the section.
- Be careful of young trees that other trees have fallen against. They act like spring poles and can propel back. (Many professional loggers have been hurt in this manner.)
- A tree may have not fallen completely to the ground and be lodged against another tree. Extreme care must be taken to safely bring the trees to the ground.
- If possible, avoid felling into other trees or objects. Don’t turn your back on the tree as it falls, and hide behind a standing tree if possible.
- As trees fall through other trees or objects, branches and objects may get thrown back towards logger.

More people are killed while felling trees than during any other logging activity.
These accidents CAN be avoided!

OSHA FactSheet

Working Safely with Chain Saws

The chain saw is one of the most efficient and productive portable power tools used in the industry. It can also be one of the most dangerous. If you learn to operate it properly and maintain the saw in good working condition, you can avoid injury as well as be more productive.

Before Starting the Saw

- Check controls, chain tension, and all bolts and handles to ensure they are functioning properly and adjusted according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Fuel the saw at least 10 feet from sources of ignition.
- Check the fuel container for the following requirements:
 - Must be metal or plastic
 - Must not exceed a 5 gallon capacity
 - Must be approved by the Underwriters Laboratory, Factory Mutual (FM), the Department of Transportation (DOT), or other Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory.

While Running the Saw

- Keep hands on the handles, and maintain secure footing while operating the chainsaw.
- Clear the area of obstacles that might interfere with cutting the tree or using the retreat path.
- Do not cut directly overhead.
- Shut off or release throttle prior to retreating.
- Shut off or engage the chain brake whenever the saw is carried more than 50 feet, or across hazardous terrain.
- Be prepared for kickback; use saws that reduce kickback danger (chain brakes, low kickback chains, guide bars, etc.).

Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

Personal protective equipment (PPE), for the head, ears, eyes, face, hands, and legs are designed to prevent or lessen the severity of injuries to loggers and other workers using chain saws.

- PPE must be inspected prior to use on each work shift to ensure it is in serviceable condition
- The following PPE must be used when hazards make it necessary:
 - Head Protection
 - Hearing Protection
 - Eye/Face Protection
 - Leg Protection
 - Foot Protection
 - Hand Protection

Training

Employers involved in tree removal/logging are required to assure that their employees are able to safely perform their assigned tasks. When loggers are trained to work safely they should be able to anticipate and avoid injury from the job related hazards they may encounter. Training requirements include:

- Specific work procedures, practices and requirements of the work site, including the recognition, prevention, and control of general safety and health hazards.
- Requirements of the OSHA Logging standard, Bloodborne Pathogens standard, First Aid, and CPR training.
- How to safely perform assigned work tasks, including the specific hazards associated with each task and the measures and work practices which will be used to control those hazards.
- How to safely use, operate, and maintain tools, machines and vehicles which the employee will be required to utilize in completing the assigned requirements.

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Aerial Lifts

An aerial lift is any vehicle-mounted device used to elevate personnel, including:

- Extendable boom platforms,
- Aerial ladders,
- Articulating (jointed) boom platforms,
- Vertical towers, and
- Any combination of the above.

Aerial lifts have replaced ladders and scaffolding on many job sites due to their mobility and flexibility. They may be made of metal, fiberglass-reinforced plastic, or other materials. They may be powered or manually operated, and are considered to be aerial lifts whether or not they can rotate around a primarily vertical axis.

Many workers are injured or killed on aerial lifts each year.

OSHA provides the following information to help employers and workers recognize and avoid safety hazards they may encounter when they use aerial lifts.

Hazards Associated with Aerial Lifts

The following hazards, among others, can lead to personal injury or death:

- Fall from elevated level,
- Objects falling from lifts,
- Tip-overs,
- Ejections from the lift platform,
- Structural failures (collapses),
- Electric shock (electrocutions),
- Entanglement hazards,
- Contact with objects, and
- Contact with ceilings and other overhead objects.

Training

Only trained and authorized persons are allowed to operate an aerial lift. Training should include:

- Explanations of electrical, fall, and falling object hazards;
- Procedures for dealing with hazards;
- Recognizing and avoiding unsafe conditions in the work setting;
- Instructions for correct operation of the lift (including maximum intended load and load capacity);
- Demonstrations of the skills and knowledge needed to operate an aerial lift before operating it on the job;
- When and how to perform inspections; and
- Manufacturer's requirements.

Retraining

Workers should be retrained if any of the following conditions occur:

- An accident occurs during aerial lift use,
- Workplace hazards involving an aerial lift are discovered, or
- A different type of aerial lift is used.

Employers are also required to retrain workers who they observe operating an aerial lift improperly.

What to Do Before Operating an Aerial Lift

Pre-start Inspection

Prior to each work shift, conduct a pre-start inspection to verify that the equipment and all its components are in safe operating condition. Follow the manufacturer's recommendations and include a check of:

Vehicle components

- Proper fluid levels (oil, hydraulic, fuel and coolant);
- Leaks of fluids;
- Wheels and tires;
- Battery and charger;
- Lower-level controls;
- Horn, gauges, lights and backup alarms;
- Steering and brakes.

Lift components

- Operating and emergency controls;
- Personal protective devices;
- Hydraulic, air, pneumatic, fuel and electrical systems;
- Fiberglass and other insulating components;
- Missing or unreadable placards, warnings, or operational, instructional and control markings;
- Mechanical fasteners and locking pins;
- Cable and wiring harnesses;
- Outriggers, stabilizers and other structures;
- Loose or missing parts;
- Guardrail systems.

Do not operate any aerial lift if any of these components are defective until it is repaired by a qualified person. Remove defective aerial lifts from service (tag out) until repairs are made.

Work Zone Inspections

Employers must assure that work zones are inspected for hazards and take corrective actions to eliminate such hazards before and during operation of an aerial lift. Items to look for include:

OSHA[®] FactSheet

Aerial Lifts

- Drop-offs, holes, or unstable surfaces such as loose dirt;
- Inadequate ceiling heights;
- Slopes, ditches, or bumps;
- Debris and floor obstructions;
- Overhead electric power lines and communication cables;
- Other overhead obstructions;
- Other hazardous locations and atmospheres;
- High wind and other severe weather conditions, such as ice; and
- The presence of others in close proximity to the work.

What to Do While Operating an Aerial Lift

Fall Protection:

- Ensure that access gates or openings are closed.
- Stand firmly on the floor of the bucket or lift platform.
- Do not climb on or lean over guardrails or handrails.
- Do not use planks, ladders, or other devices as a working position.
- Use a body harness or a restraining belt with a lanyard attached to the boom or bucket.
- Do not belt-off to adjacent structures or poles while in the bucket.

Operation/Traveling/Loading:

- Do not exceed the load-capacity limits. Take the combined weight of the worker(s), tools and materials into account when calculating the load.
- Do not use the aerial lift as a crane.
- Do not carry objects larger than the platform.
- Do not drive with the lift platform raised (unless the manufacturer's instructions allow this).
- Do not operate lower level controls unless permission is obtained from the worker(s) in the lift (except in emergencies).
- Do not exceed vertical or horizontal reach limits.
- Do not operate an aerial lift in high winds above those recommended by the manufacturer.
- Do not override hydraulic, mechanical, or electrical safety devices.

Overhead Protection:

- Be aware of overhead clearance and overhead objects, including ceilings.

- Do not position aerial lifts between overhead hazards if possible.
- Treat all overhead power lines and communication cables as energized, and stay at least 10 feet (3 meters) away.
- Ensure that the power utility or power line workers de-energize power lines in the vicinity of the work.

Stability in the Work Zone:

- Set outriggers on pads or on a level, solid surface.
- Set brakes when outriggers are used.
- Use wheel chocks on sloped surfaces when it is safe to do so.
- Set up work zone warnings, such as cones and signs, when necessary to warn others.

Insulated aerial lifts offer protection from electric shock and electrocution by isolating you from electrical ground. However, an insulated aerial lift does not protect you if there is another path to ground (for instance, if you touch another wire). To maintain the effectiveness of the insulating device, do not drill holes in the bucket.

Standards that Apply

OSHA Standards:

29 CFR 1910.67, 29 CFR 1910.269(p), 29 CFR 1926.21, 29 CFR 1926.453, 29 CFR 1926.502.

American National Standards Institutes standards:

ANSI/SIA A92.2-1969, ANSI/SIA A92.3, ANSI/SIA A92.5, ANSI/SIA A92.6.



**For Immediate Release**

January 23, 2012

Contact: Elena Bensor
Community Relations/Public Information Officer
801.530.6918 desk

Utah Labor Commission Opens Grant Application Process to Fund Promotion of Workplace Safety

SALT LAKE CITY, UT—The Utah Labor Commission is requesting applications for grant projects or initiatives demonstrating a commitment to workplace safety. Proposals may include, but are not limited to, development of workshops and training, implementation of specialized safety programs, increasing effort and resources for existing programs, and collaborative workplace safety training between organizations.

The money that supports the Workplace Safety Account is generated from a 0.25% annual assessment on workers' compensation premiums. The Utah Labor Commission is charged with the task of using these funds to promote workplace safety, which includes awarding a portion of account funds to selected grant applicants. It is anticipated that over \$500,000 will be awarded to select grant recipients, and will be distributed among as many qualifying applicants and in monetary amounts the Labor Commission deems appropriate. Entities eligible to apply for a grant include Utah businesses, community-based organizations, Utah non-profits and local associations and educational institutions.

“The Workplace Safety Committee of the Labor Commission has identified key priorities upon which to focus for the upcoming year. The focus is with industries and occupations that have higher incidences of workplace accidents and fatalities such as construction, manufacturing and highway safety, as well as projects that assist Utah employers in breaking down barriers to safer work environments due to language and cultural barriers”, said Utah Labor Commissioner, Sherrie Hayashi. “This is a great opportunity for an employer or other entity to augment its safety program budget and provide additional means to reduce workplace accidents for its employees.”

The Grant Application and all related details outlining the criteria successful applicants must satisfy, as well as the process the Commission shall use to award the funds, is available online at www.laborcommission.utah.gov or by contacting Elena Bensor, Community Relations/Public Information Officer at (801) 530-6918 or elenabensor@utah.gov.

Grant Applications are due **Monday, April 9th, 2012 at 5:00 p.m.** The grant period will cover up to a 12