

Injury & Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) Manual

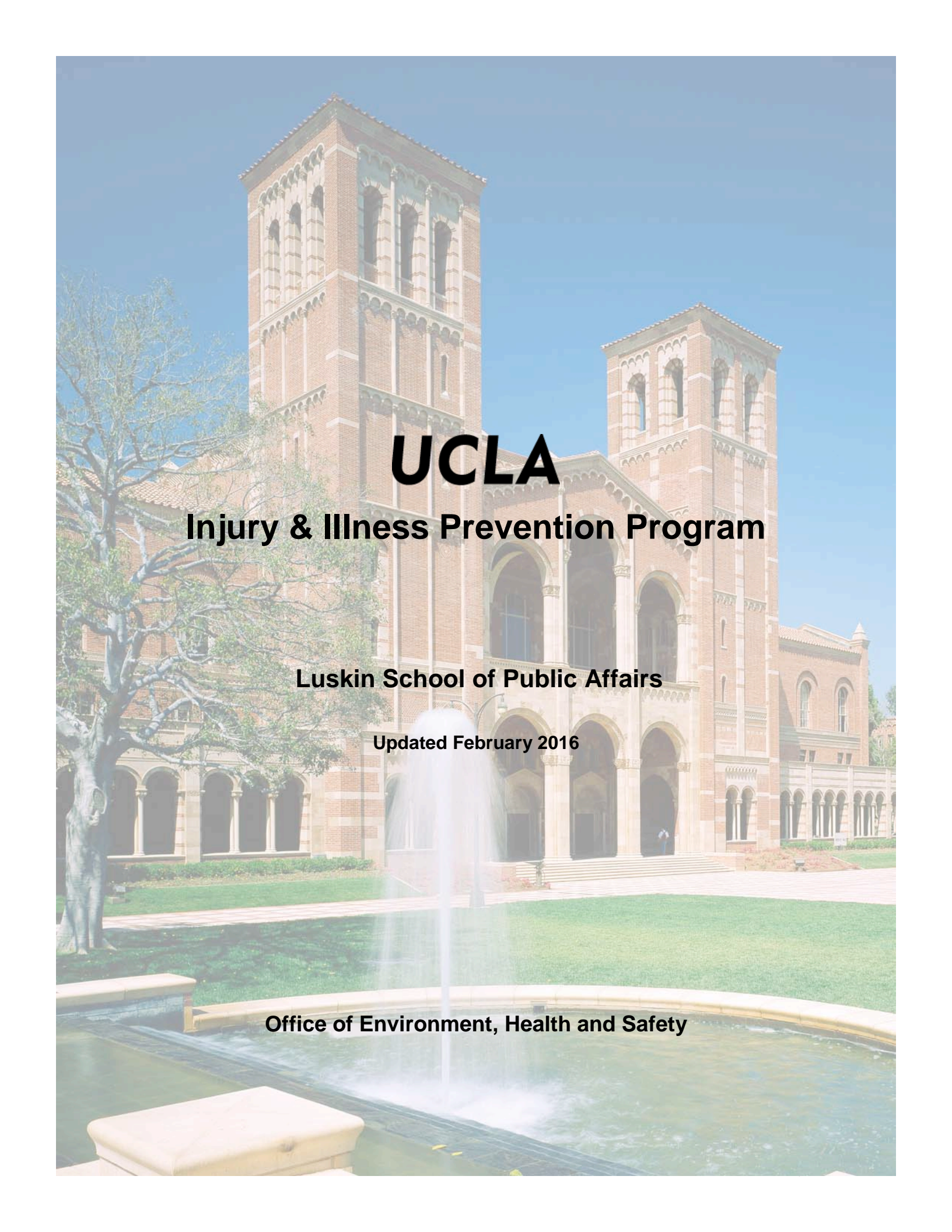
Luskin School of Public Affairs

Updated February 2016

UCLA
ENVIRONMENT,
HEALTH & SAFETY



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A photograph of the UCLA campus. In the foreground, there is a circular stone fountain with water spraying upwards. Behind the fountain is a green lawn. In the background, the UCLA building, a large brick structure with two prominent towers and many arched windows, stands under a clear blue sky. A large tree is on the left side of the building.

UCLA

Injury & Illness Prevention Program

Luskin School of Public Affairs

Updated February 2016

Office of Environment, Health and Safety

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IIPP Information

Effective Date	Sep 2012, Rev. Feb 2015, Rev. Feb 2016
Department	School of Public Affairs
	1350 Social Welfare
	1180 Dean's Office, School of Public Affairs
	1181 School of Public Affairs School-Wide Programs
	1182 Public Policy
	1183 School-Wide Programs
	1184 Urban Planning
	1187 University Consortium for Children and Families (UCCF/DCFS)
	3015 Center for Community Partnerships
	3020 Luskin Center for Innovation
Department Head	Lois Takahashi
	<i>Name</i>
	Interim Dean, School of Public Affairs
	<i>Title</i>
Safety Coordinator(s) or liaison(s)	Dawn M. Zelmanowitz, Hien McKnight
	<i>Name</i>
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	<i>E-mail</i>
Safety Related Items	3250 Public Affairs Building
	<i>Location of safety meeting minutes</i>
	3250/3320/3323/3357 Public Affairs Building
	<i>Location of "Employee Safety Recommendation" forms</i>
	3250/3320/3323/3357 Public Affairs Building
	<i>Location of training and other safety-related items</i>
	Department/Center/Institute Contacts (see Safety Committee Members)
	<i>Person who assists injured employees with appropriate paperwork</i>

The Safety Committee Meets Quarterly (at minimum)
(Quarterly meetings required)

The Safety Committee members are:

Chair's Name	Zelmanowitz, Dawn
Section/Sub-unit	Luskin School, Assistant Dean of Administration
Member Name	McKnight, Hien
Section/Sub-unit	Luskin School, Special Projects
Member Name	Brooks, Shelly
Section/Sub-unit	MSO, Department of Social Welfare & UCCF
Member Name	Hirose, Stacey
Section/Sub-unit	MSO, Department of Public Policy
Member Name	McCallum, Robin
Section/Sub-unit	MSO, Department of Urban Planning
Member Name	Esther Clark
Section/Sub-unit	Operations Mgr, Lewis Center for Regional Policy Studies
Member Name	Guihama, Jocelyn
Section/Sub-unit	Executive Director, Institute for Democracy & Inequality
Member Name	Hadaller, Carrie
Section/Sub-unit	Operations Manager, Luskin Center for Innovation

Member Name	Yamahata, Mits
Section/Sub-unit	Director of Client Services, Luskin Information Technology

Buildings occupied by this department: This section will assist you in ensuring that all your staff members are trained on the appropriate Emergency Response and Business Continuity Plans. (For off campus buildings, write the physical address of the building. Do not include buildings used only for storage.)

1. Building name or address	Public Affairs Building
Unit within your department (if applicable)	Luskin School of Public Affairs, Dean's Office
Building Contact and phone #	Zelmanowitz, Dawn, 310-825-9972 or McKnight, Hien 310-794-4298
2. Building name or address	23430 Hawthorn Blvd
Unit within your department (if applicable)	University Consortium for Children and Families
Building Contact and phone #	Fooks, Lemoyne, 310-825-2892

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Section 1: Introduction and Scope

The UCLA Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) is a guide to assist university administrators and supervisors to promote the health and safety of their employees. This IIPP complies with the Cal/OSHA requirement to provide a safe and healthful workplace for all employees ([California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section 3203](#)). It establishes methods for identifying and correcting workplace hazards, providing employee safety training, communicating safety information, and ensuring compliance with safety programs. It is reviewed and updated annually to reflect any changes in regulations, personnel or procedures.

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Section 2: Responsibilities

Executive Management

The department AVC/Chair/Dean/Director must ensure that a department-specific IIPP is implemented in areas that fall under their control. They are responsible for the following:

1. Communicating management's commitment to health and safety to their employees;
2. Ensuring that areas under their control comply with internal and external regulations and guidelines;
3. Providing individuals under their management with the authority and resources to develop and implement appropriate health and safety programs, practices and procedures;
4. Designating a Department Safety Coordinator; and
5. Establishing a departmental process (such as a safety committee) to maintain and update the departmental IIPP, assess departmental compliance with applicable regulations and campus policies, evaluate reports of unsafe conditions, and coordinate any necessary corrective actions.

Principal Investigators/Supervisors/Managers

Supervisors play a key role in the implementation of the departmental IIPP. They are responsible for the following:

1. Encouraging a safe work culture by communicating UCLA's emphasis on health and safety to their staff;
2. Modeling and enforcing safe and healthy work practices;
3. Ensuring that employees are properly trained to complete all assigned tasks;
4. Ensuring periodic inspection of workspaces under their authority;
5. Stopping work that poses an imminent hazard to any employee;
6. Implementing measures to eliminate or control workplace hazards;
7. Developing safe work procedures such as Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and Job Safety Analyses (JSA);
8. Providing appropriate safety training and personal protective equipment to employees under their supervision;
9. Reporting and investigating work related injuries and illnesses;
10. Encouraging employees to report health and safety issues without fear of reprisal;
11. Disciplining employees that do not comply with safe work practices; and
12. Documenting employee training and departmental safety activities.

Employees

All employees must comply with all applicable health and safety regulations, policies, and work practices. This includes, but is not limited to the following:

1. Using personal protective equipment (where required);
2. Actively participating in all required safety and health training;
3. Learning about the potential hazards of assigned tasks and work areas;
4. Complying with health and safety-related signs, posters, warnings and directions;
5. Requesting information related to job safety whenever needed;
6. Reporting all work-related injuries and illnesses promptly to their supervisor;
7. Warning co-workers about defective equipment and other hazards;
8. Reporting any unsafe or unhealthy conditions immediately to a supervisor, and stopping work if it poses an imminent hazard;
9. Cooperating with incident investigations to determine the root cause; and
10. Participating in workplace safety inspections.

Department Safety Coordinator or Safety Liaison

The Department Safety Coordinator or safety liaison monitors the safety activities within the department and serves as the departmental liaison with EH&S. The Department Safety Coordinator is responsible for the following:

1. Obtaining relevant information regarding safety and health regulations, procedures, and safeguards affecting employees within their control;
2. Planning and coordinating routine safety meetings;
3. Investigating accidents and incidents to identify and implement any corrective actions necessary to prevent future incidents;
4. Ensuring that regular health and safety inspections are conducted within their area of responsibility;
5. Reporting to EH&S any unsafe or unhealthy conditions, which they cannot correct; and
6. Maintaining department safety records to document employee training, inspections, safety meetings and incident investigations.

Department Safety Committees

Department based safety committees are important for a successful campus-wide program. While not mandated, implementation of departmental safety committees is highly recommended. Departmental Safety Committees work under the direction of the Department Safety Coordinator or safety liaison and are responsible for the following:

1. Developing, implementing and maintaining the departmental IIPP;
2. Assessing departmental compliance with applicable regulations and campus policies;

3. Reviewing workplace inspections to identify any needed corrections;
4. Reviewing reports of unsafe conditions that cannot be immediately corrected by an employee or supervisor, and coordinating any necessary corrective action;
5. Conducting hazard and incident investigations to assist in establishing corrective actions;
6. Tracking of correction of workplace hazards;
7. Reviewing all departmental incident and injury investigations to ensure that all causes have been identified and corrected;
8. Developing suggestions for employee training based on reviews of incidents/injuries;
9. Reviewing employee safety suggestions and submitting recommendations for corrections to department management; and
10. Preparing written meeting minutes using the IIPP Form “Departmental Safety Committee Meeting Minutes” ([See Appendix A](#)) or a similar form.

The Departmental Safety Committee should meet at least quarterly and have representatives for each employee within the department. Membership may rotate periodically.

Environment, Health & Safety (EH&S) Injury Prevention Division

The EH&S Injury Prevention Division (IPD) provides consultation and support to Department Safety Coordinators and Safety Committees. IPD safety specialists provide support and training to promote a campus-wide safety program. Support activities include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Materials for departmental safety meetings and safety initiatives;
2. Assistance with inspections and incident investigations; and
3. Assistance with development, implementation and maintenance of departmental IIPPs.

Director of Environment, Health and Safety

The Director of Environment, Health, and Safety (EH&S) has authority and responsibility for overall implementation and maintenance of the IIPP. Specific responsibilities include the following:

1. Interpreting external regulations to develop appropriate compliance strategies;
2. Reviewing methods and procedures to correct unsafe and/or unhealthy conditions;
3. Ensuring that there are procedures to communicate UCLA’s safety and health policies and guidelines to employees; and
4. Monitoring the effectiveness of the overall IIPP and making improvements as needed.

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Section 3: Identification and Evaluation of Workplace Hazards

Inspection Program Overview

Safety inspections identify and evaluate workplace hazards and conditions that could result in illness, injury or property damage. Managers and supervisors must ensure that safety inspections are conducted on a regular basis. Inspections must also be completed when management is made aware of existing or new hazards in the workplace.

The Departmental Safety Coordinator or designated safety liaison is responsible for identifying workplace hazards. These individuals are responsible for ensuring that periodic inspections are completed to assess, record, and correct hazardous and potentially hazardous conditions that may exist. The inspections may be conducted by the Department Safety Coordinator, Safety Committee, supervisors or other assigned personnel.

Scheduled Safety Inspections

All administrative departments, shops and laboratories must complete workplace safety inspections. By law, the first of these inspections must take place when the department first adopts a department specific IIPP. Inspections are documented and reviewed by management, the Department Safety Coordinator, and/or the Department Safety Committee. Ongoing inspections will take place as indicated below:

OFFICES – Annual inspections of all office areas will be completed to detect and eliminate any hazardous conditions that exist. The Office Inspection Checklist (See Appendix A), or similar form, can be used to complete inspections. The Computer Workstation Checklist (See Appendix A) is also available to evaluate computer workstations. Computer workstations can also be completed using the BruinErgo Office Ergonomic Solutions (OES) on-line program, or by contacting the [EH&S Ergonomics Division](#) for assistance.

Unscheduled Safety Inspections

Unscheduled safety inspections will be completed whenever new substances, processes, procedures, or equipment are introduced into the workplace and present new safety or health hazards. Additional inspections will be completed whenever management is informed of previously unrecognized hazards.

Reporting Hazards or Unsafe Work Practices

Employees are encouraged to report existing or potentially hazardous conditions or unsafe work practices to their supervisor so that necessary action (including training, purchase of appropriate equipment, etc.) can be taken in a timely manner. The Hazard Notification/Safety Recommendation Form ([See Appendix A](#)) or similar form, can be used to report unsafe conditions.

Supervisors, the Safety Coordinator or liaison, or members of safety committees should complete the Hazard Notification/Safety Recommendation Form when made aware of an unsafe condition for which an immediate remedy cannot be implemented. The form can be used to document controls implemented to reduce or eliminate any unsafe conditions. Corrective actions shall be identified and completed by the department, and the form shall be filed internally for documentation purposes.

For additional assistance with the Hazard Notification/Safety Recommendation Form and/or identification of the appropriate corrective actions, please contact EH&S Injury Prevention Division at injuryprevention@ehs.ucla.edu. Employees who report such conditions cannot be disciplined or suffer any reprisals. Complaints can be made anonymously.

Section 4: Correcting Workplace Hazards

Hazard Correction

Hazard levels range from being imminently dangerous to relatively low risk. Corrective actions or plans, including suitable timetables for completion, are the responsibility of the department. EH&S consultation is available to determine appropriate abatement actions.

Corrective actions or plans must be appropriate for the severity of the hazard. If an imminent hazard exists, work in the area should cease, and the appropriate supervisor be contacted. If the hazard cannot be immediately corrected without endangering employees or property, evacuate all unnecessary personnel from the area. Individuals entering the hazard area to correct the condition must have protective equipment and other necessary safeguards before addressing the situation.

Specific procedures that can be used to correct hazards include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Stopping unsafe work practices and providing retraining on proper procedures before work resumes;
2. Reinforcing use of and providing personal protective equipment;
3. Lock-out/tag-out of unsafe equipment;
4. Isolating or barricading areas that have chemical spills or other hazards to deny access until appropriate correction is made; and
5. Reporting problems or hazardous conditions to a supervisor, EH&S Hotline at 310-825-9797, or Facilities Trouble Call Desk at 310-825-9236.

Supervisors can seek assistance in developing appropriate corrective actions by submitting a Hazard Notification/Safety Recommendation Form ([See Appendix A](#)) to their Department Safety Committee, Safety Coordinator or liaison, or EH&S.

Hazard Correction Report

The Hazard Identification/Correction Form ([See Appendix A](#)) or similar form, must be used to document corrective actions, including projected and actual completion dates. This form can be attached to safety meeting minutes to document hazard correction activities completed by the department.

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Section 5: Communicating Workplace Hazards

Supervisors

Supervisors are responsible for communicating safety and health issues in a form readily understandable by all workers. All department personnel are encouraged to communicate safety concerns to their supervisor without fear of reprisal.

Safety Committee

The Departmental Safety Committee serves as the primary resource for communicating health and safety issues to department employees. Each employee is represented by a member of the safety committee. This representative is responsible for communicating information concerning hazard identification and correction. Safety Committee minutes are posted or available at a convenient location in the department.

The Safety Committee can also sponsor seminars or speakers, or coordinate other means to communicate with employees regarding health and safety matters.

Resources

While supervisors have primary responsibility for providing employees with hazard information pertinent to their work assignments, information concerning safety hazards is available from a number of other sources. Safety information is communicated to employees by e-mail, voice mail, distribution of written memoranda, or by articles in internal departmental newsletters (if applicable). Examples can be found in [Appendix C: Resources](#). Other resources include, but are not limited to the following examples.

EH&S WEBSITE AND NEWSLETTERS

The EH&S website has extensive health and safety information and resources for employees. Health and safety specialists can be contacted through the website to answer inquiries and provide assistance to employees. News & Notes, EH&S' quarterly newsletter, offers safety information on workplace safety and illness prevention. Visit the [EH&S website](#) for more information.

SAFETY BULLETIN BOARDS

EH&S maintains safety information and regulatory requirements on safety bulletin boards located throughout campus. Postings include emergency contact information, worker's compensation postings, Cal/OSHA announcements and updates. Visit the [Cal/OSHA website](#) for more information.

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) provide information on the potential hazards of products or chemicals. Hard copies of SDS for the chemicals are available to all employees in a convenient location. SDS fact sheets, hazardous communication videos, and other training materials are available from the manufacturer and/or EH&S. Visit the [UC SDS website](#) for more information.

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE (SOP) OR JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS (JSA)

The purpose of an SOP or JSA is to recognize hazards associated with the operation of a piece of equipment or task and determine how to control those hazards. SOPs or JSAs are available for tasks and equipment that present hazards to employees. Components of the JSA include:

1. Picture of equipment or task
2. Tasks associated with use of equipment or job that have hazards
3. Risks associated with tasks
4. Solutions to reduce risk
5. Recommended PPE

Refer to [Appendix A](#) and the [EH&S JSA Library](#) for examples.

EQUIPMENT OPERATING MANUALS

All equipment must be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions as specified in the equipment's operating manual. Copies of operating manuals are kept with each piece of equipment used in the department. Employees are required to review and demonstrate understanding of the SOP/JSA or the operating manual before using the equipment.

EXPOSURE SPECIFIC PROGRAMS

EH&S has supplemental written programs that address specific exposures in addition to the IIPP, including Confined Space Program, Exposure Control Plans for Bloodborne Pathogens and Aerosol Transmissible Diseases, Fall Protection Program, Hazard Communication Program and UCLA Heat Illness Prevention Plan.

SAFETY MANUALS

EH&S has area and job-specific safety manuals in addition to the IIPP, including the Biohazard Safety Manual, Chemical Hygiene Plan/Laboratory Safety Manual, Laser Safety Manual, Radiation Safety Manual, and Shop Safety Manual. These manuals provide general guidelines for these jobs and areas and are available at the EH&S website www.ehs.ucla.edu.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN / EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

The UCLA Emergency Response Plan and Emergency Action Plan addresses life and safety issues that emerge as a result of a disaster, emergency, catastrophic event or calamity (e.g., earthquake, fire, flood, loss of critical infrastructure, terrorist attack, civil unrest, etc.). The EH&S Office of Emergency Management provides campus departments with an emergency plan templates which incorporates the critical elements necessary for a department-specific plan. Visit the [UCLA Emergency Response Plan website](#) for more information.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLAN

A Business Continuity Plan is used to help you to continue your operations once life and safety have been secured. Although the two plans work hand in hand, the Business Continuity Plan is different from an Emergency Response Plan in that the former describes a departmental plan of action that can be taken to lessen the impact of disruptions, while the latter describes how to prepare and respond to these disruptions. The Office of Insurance and Risk management assists campus departments with developing a Business Continuity Plan using the “UC Ready” software tool. Visit the [IRM Business Continuity website](#) for more information.

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Section 6: Incident, Injury & Illness Reporting and Investigations

Introduction

An incident is an unplanned event which results in an accident, injury, illness or property damage. A near miss is an unplanned event that did not result in an accident, injury, illness, or damage, but had the potential to do so. Both incidents and near misses are reported and investigated to implement procedures to reduce the likelihood of future reoccurrence.

Incident, Injury and Illness Reporting and Treatment

Employees who are injured or become ill at work must report the injury or illness immediately to their supervisor and personnel department. The supervisor must provide employees with the level of medical attention required for the situation.

MEDICAL TREATMENT

For non-emergency medical treatment of work-related injuries or illnesses, employees should be sent to the [Occupational Health Facility \(OHF\)](#) during normal business hours, or the Emergency Medicine Center (EMC) at the [Ronald Reagan/UCLA Medical Center \(RRMC\)](#) after normal work hours.

If immediate medical treatment beyond first aid is required, call 911 from a campus phone, or contact UCPD dispatch at 310-825-1491 from off-campus or cell phones. If working at a site other than the main UCLA campus, use the nearest designated medical facility for your organization.

FORMS

Supervisors must complete and provide injured employees with the UCLA Incident Report & Referral for Medical Treatment form to take to the treating facility. If the injury is more than first aid treatment, also provide the employee with a “Workers’ Compensation Claims Form (DWC-1) & Notice of Potential Eligibility” form. Refer to [Appendix A](#) for the necessary forms.

REPORTING

All injuries must be reported to Insurance and Risk Management (IRM) within 24 hours. Injuries that meet the Cal/OSHA definition of “Serious Injury” must be immediately reported to the EH&S Hotline at 310-825-9797. Refer to [Appendix A](#) for reporting specifics.

EMPLOYEE INJURIES/ILLNESSES OCCURRING AT OFF-SITE LOCATIONS

Employees working off-site must report any injury or illness to their immediate supervisor and the Departmental Injury Reporting Liaison (on the UCLA campus) within 8 hours of the incident or sooner if at all possible. If the initial report of the incident is made by phone, a follow up email shall be sent specifying the date, time and details about the injury or illness.

The highest level supervisor traveling with the cohort of field workers to any off-site event or venue is responsible for making sure that the appropriate telephone numbers (including the campus telephone number of the Departmental Injury Reporting Liaison) are programmed into the traveling employee's phone.

SERIOUS INJURIES

Serious occupational injuries, illnesses or exposures to hazardous substances, as defined by Cal/OSHA, must be reported to EH&S immediately when they become known to managers or supervisors. Serious injuries include deaths, amputations, concussions, crush injuries, fractures, burns, lacerations with significant bleeding or requiring stitches, or hospitalization (other than for observation) for greater than 24 hours. Supervisors must report injuries that meet the Cal/OSHA definition of Serious Injury to the EH&S Hotline at 310-825-9797 as soon as they are notified of the injury. Required information includes the name of the injured employee, a brief summary of the incident, description of the injuries obtained by the employee, and a number where the reporting supervisor can be reached. EH&S must report the injury to Cal/OSHA within eight hours of occurrence. **Departments are responsible for a minimum payment of a \$5000 fine for late reporting.** EH&S will conduct an incident investigation with a representative from the injured employee's department to determine any contributing conditions and develop corrective action plans.

Incident Investigations

The employee's supervisor is responsible for performing an investigation to determine and correct the cause(s) of the incident. Specific procedures that can be used to investigate workplace incidents and hazardous substance exposures include:

1. Interviewing injured personnel and witnesses;
2. Examining the injured employee's workstation for causative factors;
3. Reviewing established procedures to ensure they are adequate and were followed;
4. Reviewing training records of affected employees;
5. Determining all contributing causes to the incident;
6. Taking corrective actions to prevent the incident/exposure from reoccurring; and
7. Recording all findings and corrective actions taken.

The supervisor's findings and corrective actions must be documented using the Incident Investigation form ([See Appendix A](#)) or similar form. If the supervisor is unable to determine the cause(s) and implement appropriate corrective actions, assistance is available from resources including Department Safety Coordinators, Safety Committees, EH&S, or IRM.

The Department Safety Coordinator, or safety liaison, must review the investigation report to ensure that the investigation was thorough and that all corrective actions are completed. Investigations and/or corrective actions that are found to be incomplete should be routed back to the supervisor for further follow-up. All corrective actions that are not implemented in a reasonable period of time must be discussed with the department manager. EH&S safety specialists are available to help resolve outstanding issues and problems.

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Section 7: Training and Documentation

Effective dissemination of safety information is essential for a successful IIPP. All employees must be trained in general safe work practices, including specific instructions on hazards unique to their job assignment. Minimal training requirements include safe use of workplace equipment, manual materials handling, identifying hazards in work area, use of personal protective equipment, safe handling of hazardous materials, and proper procedures for disposal of hazardous waste. Training must be completed before use of any dangerous equipment, exposure to any known hazardous conditions, or when new hazards are identified.

Managers must ensure supervisors are trained to recognize and abate safety and health hazards to which their employees are exposed. Supervisors are responsible for ensuring their employees receive appropriate safety training and for documenting that this training has been provided. Attendance at training classes and safety meetings is required. Documentation of individual safety training and safety meetings must be kept by the Department Safety Coordinator or safety liaison.

Safety Training

Cal/OSHA mandates that all employees participate in periodic safety trainings during which topics relevant to the workplace are reviewed and discussed. Safety training meetings can include status reports on safety inspections, hazard mitigation projects, incident investigation results, and employee safety suggestions. Safety trainings can be incorporated into staff meetings, presented during “tailgate” meetings, or conducted via one-on-one coaching. The duration of safety meetings can vary based on the subject and training format.

As best practices, all employees should complete training in the following areas:

1. Illness and Injury Prevention Program;
2. Fire Safety;
3. Emergency Preparedness/Earthquake Safety;
4. Safety Lifting/Back Injury Prevention;
5. Hazard Communication & Awareness (Use of SDS);
6. General Safety and Housekeeping;
7. Specific hazard instruction unique to the job assignment such as hazardous waste, blood borne pathogens, power tool safety, laser safety, radiation safety, etc.;
8. Hazard instruction related to introduction of new substances, processes, procedures or equipment introduced to the workplace; and
9. Hazard instruction of new or previously unrecognized hazards.

Refer to [Cal/OSHA Training and Instruction Requirements](#) for more information on mandated safety trainings. Additional assistance with training needs can be obtained by contacting training@ehs.ucla.edu.

Documentation

Cal/OSHA regulations require that records for occupational injuries and illnesses, medical surveillance, exposure monitoring, inspections, and other safety activities be maintained for specific periods of time. Records must be kept in employee personnel files following University guidelines. Department personnel representatives must present them to Cal/OSHA or other regulatory agency representatives if requested. EH&S may review these records during routine compliance inspections.

SAFETY TRAINING

Employee training must be provided at no cost to the employee during the employee's normal working hours. Safety training may be provided by a knowledgeable supervisor or department member, or by representatives from other relevant campus departments and approved vendors. All safety training must be documented using the Training Documentation Form via Training Documentation forms ([See Appendix D](#)) or similar form, which includes all the following:

1. Date of training;
2. Name of trainer;
3. Topic;
4. Name, department, ID number, and signature of each attendee; and
5. Outline of safety topic (may be attached).

SAFETY INSPECTION REPORTS

The Department Safety Coordinator or safety liaison, human resources specialist, or area supervisor is responsible for maintaining safety inspection records and reports. Inspection reports are to be kept in [Appendix D](#). The record must include the following:

1. Name of inspector;
2. Date of inspection;
3. Any identified unsafe or unhealthy condition or work practice; and
4. Corrective action(s) to remedy the identified hazard(s).

Recordkeeping

The following records must be kept on file in the department for the minimum times indicated below:

1. Safety inspection forms = 5 years;
2. Hazard identification forms = 5 years;

3. Incident investigations = 5 years;
4. Safety postings and safety meeting agendas = 5 years;
5. Safety training checklists and related training documents = Duration of each individual's employment; and

Exposure records, or other employee medical records = 30 years or for the duration of each individual's employment if > 30 years. Access to employee medical records will be limited in accordance with University policies, state and federal guidelines.

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Section 8: Compliance

Compliance is critical for an effective Injury & Illness Prevention Program. Managers and supervisors serve as role models for working safely and provide resources necessary to ensure a safe work environment for their staff. All employees are required to follow safety policies and operating procedures. Employees will be provided with safety training and information to complete all assigned duties safely. When needed, employees will be provided with additional training and information, or re training to maintain their knowledge of campus safety policies and procedures.

Employees who demonstrate safe work practices may be rewarded through the use of performance evaluations or incentive programs. Any employee who demonstrates repeated unsafe, unhealthy work practices will be subject to corrective action and/or disciplinary action. Disciplinary action will be in conformance with UCLA policies and/or corrective bargaining agreements. If the offense is egregious or willful, the action may result in immediate disciplinary action. The Employee Labor Relations Department must be consulted on any disciplinary matter as it relates to compliance with this program.

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Appendix A: Forms and Checklists

This appendix includes the following checklists, forms and safety related documents:

1. How to Use a Self-Inspection Checklist
2. Office Inspection Checklist
3. Computer Workstation Checklist
4. Hazard Notification/Safety Recommendation Form
5. Hazard Identification/Correction Form
6. Departmental Safety Meeting Minutes
7. Job Safety Analysis Form
8. Job Safety Analysis Example
9. Injury and Illness Reporting Procedures
10. Serious Injury Poster
11. Injury Reporting and Treatment Flow Chart
12. Incident Report & Referral for Medical Treatment
13. Workers' Compensation Claim Form (DWC-1)
14. Incident Investigation Form
15. Guide for Completing Incident Investigations
16. Disciplinary Action Guidelines

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The Office of Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) has developed a self-audit Office Inspection Checklist to assist departments in eliminating workplace hazards. The checklist can be used by an entire department, a section of a department, a particular room or an individual to document findings from regular inspections.

The EH&S Office Inspection checklist can be modified for development of a customized checklist to meet your department's specific needs.

The checklist is for internal departmental use. There is no need to send copies of completed checklists to EHS. If assistance from EHS is desired, please contact us at (310)825-5689.

There are a series of self-audit checklists available from EH&S for a variety of work settings. They include the following:

- Office Safety Checklist
- Computer Workstation Checklist
- Floor Inspection Checklist (Slip and Fall Prevention Program)
- Laboratory Safety Survey Checklist
- Shop Inspection Checklist
- Materials Handling Checklist

The checklists can be downloaded from the EH&S website. The Web version of the Health and Safety Guide allows the user to download Microsoft Word files containing the checklists. This version of the checklists allows the user to customize the checklist. Hard copy versions of the checklists can be requested from EH&S.

Safety inspections should be completed annually by someone familiar with your workplace, tasks and jobs. Any problems found must be corrected. Assign an individual to develop a correction for problems and set deadline for corrections to be completed. The Hazard Identification Record Form can be used to document the correction process.

Inspections should be reviewed for trends to determine if problems are re-occurring. These problems need to be addressed at Safety meetings and corrected.

If you have any questions about the inspection checklists, contact EH&S at x55689 or injuryprevention@ehs.ucla.edu.

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	Yes	No	Comments
Administrative			If NO, describe what will be done to correct the hazard.
Is there a current IIPP in a location known & accessible to all employees?			
Is there a safety bulletin board or equivalent displaying emergency contact information, evacuation routes, safety information, etc.?			
Is there a departmental Emergency Response Plan/Emergency Action Plan in place?			
Are all employees trained on all departmental protocols & procedures?			
General Safety/ Housekeeping			
Are stairwells & walkways kept clear from boxes & clutter?			
Are stairs & handrails in good condition?			
Are doorways & exits kept clear from obstacles and clutter?			
Are stepladders available for easy access to high storage areas & overhead bins?			
Are file cabinets kept closed when not in use to prevent contusions and/or trip/fall injuries?			
Are coffee makers & water dispensers positioned securely to avoid scalds and/or slip/fall injuries?			
Are all kitchen appliances positioned/stacked safely?			
Are waste materials placed in the appropriate waste containers (trash, recycling, etc.)?			
Are storage rooms and recycling areas neatly maintained?			
Are kitchen/break room areas clean & free from slip/fall hazards?			
Are all ceiling tiles in place and in good condition?			
Ergonomics/ Computer Workstations			
Have all employees completed online ergonomics training/a workstation evaluation through EH&S Ergonomics Division? *Required only for CUE employees within 90 days of hire.			

	Yes	No	Comments
Earthquake & Fire Protection			
Are exit routes (means of egress) visibly marked and easily accessible?			
Are filing cabinets, bookcases & other items over 5 feet tall securely bolted to walls?			
Is there enough clearance beneath desks to duck, cover and hold in the event of an earthquake?			
Are heavy shelved materials located above chest level secured by doors or straps?			

Are items stored accordingly with lighter items on top and heavier items on bottom?			
Are evacuation procedures in place for persons with disabilities?			
Are fire doors closed securely at all times?			
Are fire extinguishers properly mounted and inspected?			
Are materials stored at least 1½ feet below sprinkler heads or 2 feet below ceilings where no sprinkler system exists?			
Are fire drills conducted on a regular basis? *Required for high rise buildings, medical facilities and educational occupancy buildings (K-12 grade).			
Electrical			
Are plugs, cords, electrical panels & receptacles in good condition (no exposed conductors or broken insulation)?			
Are extension cords & surge suppressors being used correctly and not posing safety hazards? • They must not run beneath carpet or across door entrances/walkways. • They must not be linked together nor have additional outlets installed.			
Are electrical panels easily accessible with a clearance of at least 36 inches on each side?			
Are electrical panels kept closed when not in use?			
Are lamps & light fixtures clear of drapes, papers and other combustible materials?			
Are cord/cable systems used to manage cords and/or cables?			
TOTALS → *Total "No" Responses indicates number of corrective items needed			

Inspected By/Department: _____ Date: _____

Contacts

Administrative & General Safety
Ergonomics/Computer Workstation
Earthquake & Fire Protection/Electrical

EH&S Injury Prevention Division 310-825-9797
EH&S Ergonomics Division 310-794-5590
Building Manager or EH&S Fire Safety 310-825-2684



Injury & Illness Prevention Program

Computer Workstation Checklist

501 Westwood Plaza, 4th Fl • Los Angeles, CA 90095 • Ph: 310-825-5689 • Fx: 310-825-7076 • www.ehs.ucla.edu

	Yes	No	Comments
CHAIR			If NO, describe what will be done to correct the problem.
Is your chair adjusted so that your feet are supported on the floor or on a footrest?			
Does your chair provide good support for your back?			
Is your seat large enough to support your hips and thighs?			
If you have armrests, do they allow you to keep your shoulders and arms in a relaxed position when working?			
KEYBOARD/SCREEN/DOCUMENTS			
Is the keyboard and pointing device within easy reach?			
Are your computer screen, keyboard and source documents positioned directly in front of you?			
Can you view your computer screen without raising or lowering your head?			
Is the computer screen at least arm's length reach or further away from you (18-36")?			
Can you view the screen without seeing reflections or glare?			
Are frequently used files and reference documents within close reach?			
WORK TECHNIQUES/POSTURE			
Do you type with light pressure when using the keyboard?			
Do you use a headset or hold the telephone handset against your ear rather than cradling the receiver?			
Do you take brief 30-60 second stretch breaks from keying or pointing every 30-45 minutes?			
Do you know how to adjust your chair and keyboard tray?			
Are your shoulders relaxed with arms hanging close to your sides when you key on the keyboard or use the mouse?			
Are your elbows in a slightly open position (100-110 degree angle) when using the keyboard and pointer?			
Are your wrists in a neutral or straight position (not bent backwards) when keying and pointing?			
Are your fingers relaxed (not pointing or curled) when keying and pointing?			
TOTALS → *Total "No" Responses indicates number of corrective items needed			

Inspected By/Department: _____ Date: _____

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Injury & Illness Prevention Program

Hazard Notification/Safety Recommendation Form

501 Westwood Plaza, 4th Fl • Los Angeles, CA 90095 • Ph: 310-825-5689 • Fx: 310-825-7076 • www.ehs.ucla.edu

Date:	
Location of Concern:	
Name (optional):	
Supervisor:	
Identified safety and/or health hazard(s): (type of hazard, persons exposed, likelihood of injury)	
Suggestions for hazard correction/mitigation:	
<i>This portion to be completed by Department Manager</i>	
Date Investigated:	
Investigated By:	
Corrective Actions Taken:	
Responsible Persons:	
Date to Complete:	
Additional Comments:	
Approved By:	

There are no reprisals for expressing a concern, suggestion or complaint regarding safety matters.

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Injury & Illness Prevention Program

Hazard Identification/Correction Form

501 Westwood Plaza, 4th Fl • Los Angeles, CA 90095 • Ph: 310-825-5689 • Fx: 310-825-7076 • www.ehs.ucla.edu

Department:			
Date of Walkthrough:			
Prepared By:			
Location			
Activity/Work Process			
Hazard			
Controls			
Persons at Risk			
Supervisor			
Recommendations			
Date to Complete			

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Injury & Illness Prevention Program

Departmental Safety Meeting Minutes


501 Westwood Plaza, 4th Fl • Los Angeles, CA 90095 • Ph: 310-825-5689 • Fx: 310-825-7076 • www.ehs.ucla.edu

Department:	
Date/Time:	
Facilitator:	
Note Taker:	
Timekeeper:	
Attendees: (attach sign-in sheet if necessary)	
Old Business: (Status of pending items/corrective actions discussed during the last meeting)	
Incident Review/Inspection Reports: (Injuries, illnesses & near misses; Identify injury trends and corrective actions)	
New Business:	
Issue:	
Required Action:	
Date to Complete:	
Responsible Persons:	
Issue:	
Required Action:	
Date to Complete:	
Responsible Persons:	
Issue:	
Required Action:	
Date to Complete:	
Responsible Persons:	

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February 2016

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Picture of task/equipment:	Task:	Setting up and dismantling of outdoor patio umbrellas
	Shop/Dept Name:	UCLA
	Job Title(s):	UCLA Restaurant Employees
	Analyzed by:	UCLA Restaurants
	Date:	1/1/2013
Required PPE:		
N/A		
Required/Recommended Trainings:		
Review of JSA		
TASK	HAZARDS	CONTROLS
1. Ensure that weather conditions are appropriate for setting up patio umbrellas.	Windy conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not set up if windy conditions are present
2. If task 1 is met, proceed with setting the umbrella into metal stand/base.	Umbrella not properly secured into metal stand/base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tighten both screws on metal stand/base Periodic visual inspections of umbrellas throughout the day
3. Open umbrella.	Make sure you are clear to open umbrella	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure there is adequate space to perform the task. If no one is near, hold base of umbrella, lift umbrella body to its highest level and insert pin in hole.
4. Inspect umbrellas and weather conditions periodically throughout the day.	Changing weather conditions - Wind occurring Umbrellas being tampered with by the general public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If windy conditions are present, close umbrella and tie up. If umbrella has been moved/tampered with, re-inspect to make sure it is properly secured into metal stand/base.
5. Closing umbrella at the end of the day.	Leave up over night	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure there is adequate space to perform the task. Lift umbrella body up, remove pin, tie umbrella up, unscrew safety screws, remove umbrella and store for the evening.

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Employees who are injured or become ill at work must report the injury or illness immediately to their supervisor and personnel department. Follow the procedures below as appropriate for the situation:

1. Get the employee medical attention
 - a. For non-emergency medical treatment for work-related injuries or illnesses
 - i. Between 7:30 AM and 4:30 PM Monday-Friday, send the employee to the Occupational Health Facility (OHF) at 67-120 CHS, 10833 Le Conte Avenue (Telephone 310-825-6771)
 - ii. After OHF hours, use the Emergency Medicine Center (EMC) at Ronald Reagan/UCLA Medical Center (RRMC), 757 Westwood Plaza, ER entrance off Gayley Avenue, north of Le Conte. (Telephone 310-267-8400.
 - iii. If working off the main UCLA campus, use the nearest designated medical facility for your organization. Your Human Resources consultant can direct you to the appropriate facility.
 - b. Immediate medical treatment beyond first aid
 - i. Call 911 from a campus phone, or 310-825-1491 from off-campus or from your cell phone to contact UCPD dispatch.
 - ii. UCPD Dispatch will send medical responders to transport the employee to the appropriate hospital or medical center.
2. Complete the "UCLA Incident Report & Referral for Medical Treatment" form
 - a. Employee and/or supervisor should complete and sign the top two sections.
 - b. Send the form with the employee to the medical provider or facility.
 - c. The doctor or medical provider will complete the bottom section of the form indicating type of treatment provided, return to work status, work restrictions, and any future appointments.
 - d. The employee should return the form to the supervisor (if the supervisor does not accompany the employee to the medical facility).
 - e. The employer should try to accommodate any temporary work restrictions.
 - f. If there are questions concerning work restrictions and accommodation, contact the Transitional Return to Work Coordinator at 310-794-6955.
3. If the injury is more than first aid treatment, provide the following forms to the employee in addition to the "UCLA Incident Report & Referral for Medical Treatment" form:
 - a. "Workers' Compensation Claims Form (DWC-1) & Notice of Potential Eligibility" form
 - i. Supervisor should complete bottom section 9 through 17, sign the form, and give to employee. Keep a copy of the completed form for department

records, and send a copy to Payroll/Personnel and Insurance and Risk Management.

- ii. Employee should complete top section of form and return to employer.

4. Report injuries

- a. All injuries must be reported to Insurance and Risk Management within 24 hours

- i. Call 877-682-7778 to report injuries 24/7
- ii. FAX completed forms to 310-794-6957

- a. UCLA Incident Report and Referral for Medical Treatment (Appendix 8)
- b. Workers' Compensation Claim Form (DWC 1)

Serious Injuries

Serious occupational injuries, illnesses or exposures to hazardous substances, as defined by Cal/OSHA, must be reported to EH&S immediately when they become known to managers or supervisors.

Serious injuries include amputations, concussions, crush injuries, fractures, burns, lacerations with significant bleeding or requiring stitches, or hospitalization (other than for observation) for greater than 24 hours. Call the EH&S Hotline at 310-825-9797 to report any injury that you think meets the Cal-OSHA definition of a serious injury.

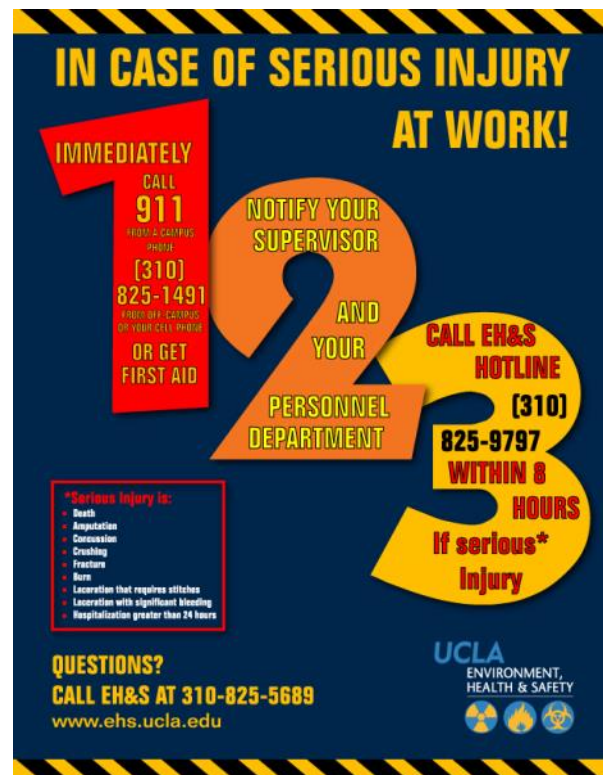
Information required includes:

- name of the injured employee
- brief summary of the incident
- description of injuries obtained
- phone number where the reporting supervisor can be reached

EH&S must report the injury to Cal-OSHA within eight (8) hours of occurrence.

Departments are responsible for a minimum payment of a \$5000 fine for late reporting.

An incident investigation will be conducted by EH&S in conjunction with a representative from the injured employee's department.



IN CASE OF SERIOUS INJURY AT WORK!

1 IMMEDIATELY

**CALL
911**

FROM A CAMPUS
PHONE

[310]

825-1491

FROM OFF-CAMPUS
OR YOUR CELL PHONE

**OR GET
FIRST AID**

**2 NOTIFY YOUR
SUPERVISOR**

**AND
YOUR**

**PERSONNEL
DEPARTMENT**

**3 CALL EH&S
HOTLINE**

[310]

825-9797

**WITHIN 8
HOURS**

**If serious*
Injury**

***Serious Injury is:**

- Death
- Amputation
- Concussion
- Crushing
- Fracture
- Burn
- Laceration that requires stitches
- Laceration with significant bleeding
- Hospitalization greater than 24 hours

QUESTIONS?

CALL EH&S AT 310-825-5689

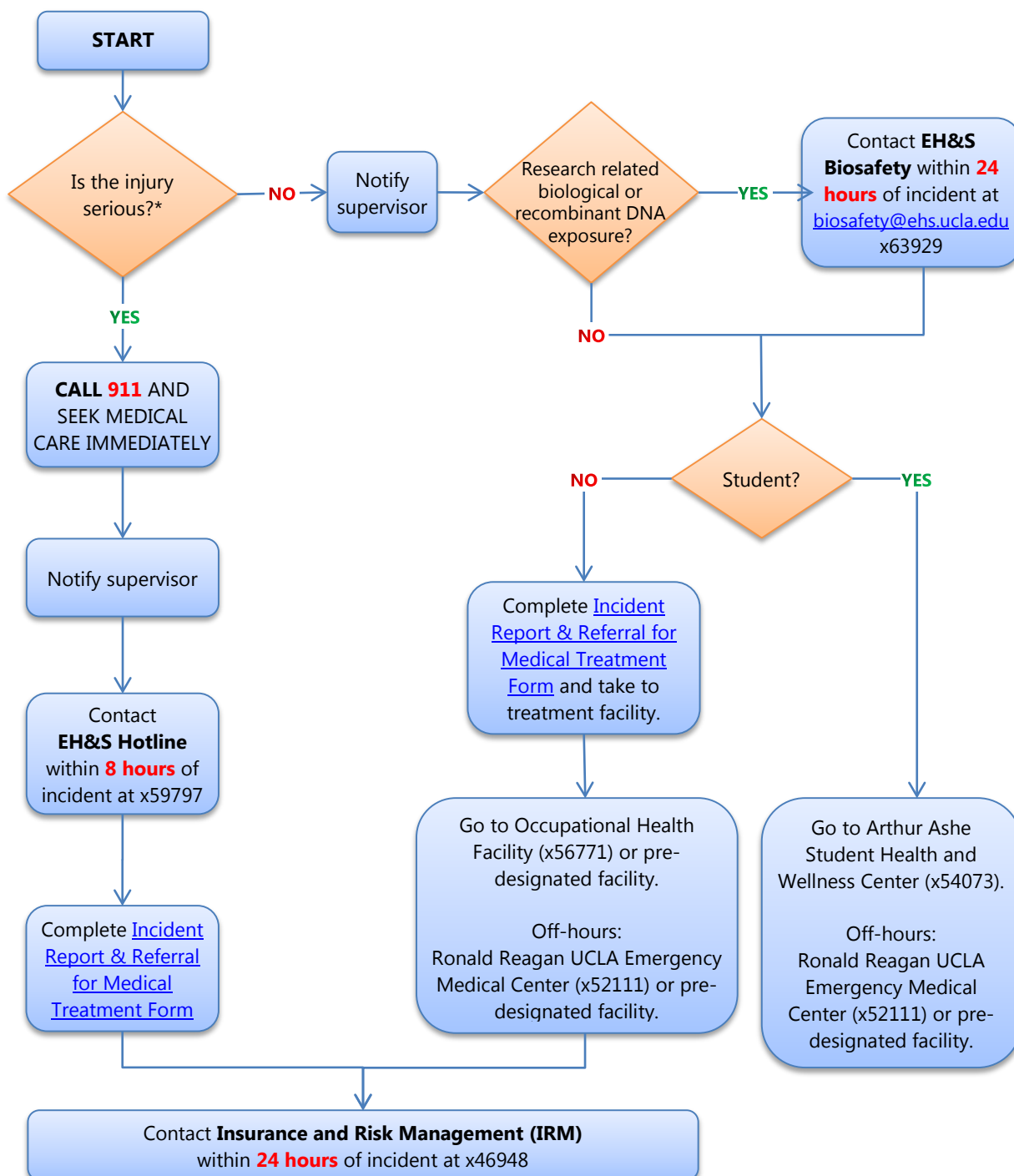
www.ehs.ucla.edu

UCLA

ENVIRONMENT,
HEALTH & SAFETY



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***Serious injuries include:** amputation, burn, concussion, crushing, death, fracture, hospitalization greater than 24 hours, and laceration with significant bleeding and/or that requires stitches.

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University of California Los Angeles
INCIDENT REPORT & REFERRAL FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT

Incident Reporting is required and ensures that there is a record on file with the employer. If an employee is injured or develops a job-related illness (developed gradually over time) as a result of their employment at UC, they must complete and submit this form. If the employee is unable to complete this form, the supervisor must complete it on their behalf. If an injury occurs, first aid may be the appropriate treatment. If you have any questions, please call your Campus Workers' Compensation representative at: Insurance & Risk Management (IRM) 310-794-6948 or Health System Human Resources (HS/HR) 310-794-0500. **EMPLOYEE: Return this form to your department after you have been seen at the Occupational Health Facility (OHF) DEPARTMENT: within 1 day of the incident, Call 877-682-7778 24 hr report or Fax to 310-794-6957 or Email to wcreports@irm.ucla.edu**

EMPLOYEE COMPLETES THIS SECTION:

Date of report: _____ Check one ☐ UCLA Campus ☐ UCLA Medical Center ☐ Santa Monica UCLA ☐ NPH/I
Sex: ☐ Male ☐ Female Check one ☐ Part-time ☐ Full-time ☐ Student ☐ Volunteer
Name **PRINT:** Last _____ First _____ SSN _____
Home Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____
Home Phone: _____ Work Hours (Shift): _____
Department: _____ Job Title: _____ Work phone: _____
Do you have other employment? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, where: _____
Date of Incident: _____ **Time of Incident:** _____ AM/PM Describe what you were doing: _____

Describe all injured body parts (e.g. bruised elbow): _____
Were there witnesses? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown Name(s): _____
Is this a new injury? ☐ Yes ☐ No If "no", please indicate date of original injury: _____

INITIAL MEDICAL TREATMENT

☐ No medical treatment; reporting only ☐ Declined treatment at this time ☐ Treatment was/will be provided
Treatment was provided by: ☐ Self ☐ Occupational Health ☐ Emergency Room ☐ Other (please specify below)
Name: _____
Address: _____ Phone: _____

I, the injured employee, herein certify the information above is true and to best of my knowledge:

Date: _____ **Signature of Employee:** _____

SUPERVISOR/EMPLOYEE COMPLETES THIS SECTION:

Supervisor Name: _____ Email address: _____
Work Phone: _____ Was the incident reported to you? ☐ Yes ☐ No Date reported: _____
Address/Bldg, name & room # where the incident occurred: _____
Describe how the employee was injured: _____

Did employee lose time from work? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown First day off work due to injury: _____
Was the Employee paid for the full date of injury? ☐ Yes ☐ No Date Employee returned to work: _____
Was equipment/chemical involved? ☐ Yes ☐ No If answered "yes" what was the equipment/chemical: _____

Was employee exposed to blood/bodily fluid other than his/her own? ☐ Yes ☐ No Source name/MR # _____
What action will be taken to prevent recurrence? _____
Date: _____ **Supervisor Signature:** _____ Title: _____

MEDICAL PROVIDER COMPLETES THIS SECTION: ☐ Occupational Health Facility (OHF) ☐ Emergency Medicine ☐ Other

Name/Address/Phone: _____
What treatment was provided for this injury (check one) ☐ First Aid ☐ Medical Treatment
Return To Work: Can Return immediately ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Full duty ☐ Restrictions: _____
Date: _____ **Signature:** _____ Title: _____

REPORT ALL SERIOUS INJURIES TO EH&S HOTLINE 310-825-9797 *Serious Injuries include death, loss of limb, burns, concussions, lacerations requiring stitches, crushes, fractures, and any hospitalization greater than 24-hours.*

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WORKERS' COMPENSATION CLAIM FORM (DWC 1)

PETITION DEL EMPLEADO PARA DE COMPENSACIÓN DEL TRABAJADOR (DWC 1)

Employee: Complete the "Employee" section and give the form to your employer. Keep a copy and mark it "Employee's Temporary Receipt" until you receive the signed and dated copy from your employer. You may call the Division of Workers' Compensation and hear recorded information at (800) 736-7401. An explanation of workers' compensation benefits is included as the cover sheet of this form.

You should also have received a pamphlet from your employer describing workers' compensation benefits and the procedures to obtain them.

Any person who makes or causes to be made any knowingly false or fraudulent material statement or material representation for the purpose of obtaining or denying workers' compensation benefits or payments is guilty of a felony.

Empleado: Complete la sección "Empleado" y entregue la forma a su empleador. Quédese con la copia designada "Recibo Temporal del Empleado" hasta que Ud. reciba la copia firmada y fechada de su empleador. Ud. puede llamar a la División de Compensación al Trabajador al (800) 736-7401 para oír información grabada. En la hoja cubierta de esta forma esta la explicación de los beneficios de compensación al trabajador.

Ud. también debería haber recibido de su empleador un folleto describiendo los beneficios de compensación al trabajador lesionado y los procedimientos para obtenerlos.

Toda aquella persona que a propósito haga o cause que se produzca cualquier declaración o representación material falsa o fraudulenta con el fin de obtener o negar beneficios o pagos de compensación a trabajadores lesionados es culpable de un crimen mayor "felonía".

Employee—complete this section and see note above Empleado—complete esta sección y note la notación arriba.

1. Name. *Nombre.* _____ Today's Date. *Fecha de Hoy.* _____
2. Home Address. *Dirección Residencial.* _____
3. City. *Ciudad.* _____ State. *Estado.* _____ Zip. *Código Postal.* _____
4. Date of Injury. *Fecha de la lesión (accidente).* _____ Time of Injury. *Hora en que ocurrió.* _____ a.m. _____ p.m.
5. Address and description of where injury happened. *Dirección/lugar dónde ocurrió el accidente.* _____
6. Describe injury and part of body affected. *Describe la lesión y parte del cuerpo afectada.* _____
7. Social Security Number. *Número de Seguro Social del Empleado.* _____
8. Signature of employee. *Firma del empleado.* _____

Employer—complete this section and see note below. Empleador—complete esta sección y note la notación abajo.

9. Name of employer. *Nombre del empleador.* _____
10. Address. *Dirección.* _____
11. Date employer first knew of injury. *Fecha en que el empleador supo por primera vez de la lesión o accidente.* _____
12. Date claim form was provided to employee. *Fecha en que se le entregó al empleado la petición.* _____
13. Date employer received claim form. *Fecha en que el empleado devolvió la petición al empleador.* _____
14. Name and address of insurance carrier or adjusting agency. *Nombre y dirección de la compañía de seguros o agencia administradora de seguros.* _____
15. Insurance Policy Number. *El número de la póliza de Seguro.* _____
16. Signature of employer representative. *Firma del representante del empleador.* _____
17. Title. *Título.* _____ 18. Telephone. *Teléfono.* _____

Employer: You are required to date this form and provide copies to your insurer or claims administrator and to the employee, dependent or representative who filed the claim within one working day of receipt of the form from the employee.

SIGNING THIS FORM IS NOT AN ADMISSION OF LIABILITY

☐ Employer copy/Copia del Empleador ☐ Employee copy/Copia del Empleado

Empleador: Se requiere que Ud. feche esta forma y que provée copias a su compañía de seguros, administrador de reclamos, o dependiente/representante de reclamos y al empleado que hayan presentado esta petición dentro del plazo de un día hábil desde el momento de haber sido recibida la forma del empleado.

EL FIRMAR ESTA FORMA NO SIGNIFICA ADMISION DE RESPONSABILIDAD

☐ Claims Administrator/Administrador de Reclamos ☐ Temporary Receipt/Recibo del Empleado

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Incident: ☐ Report Only ☒ Accident/Injury ☐ Serious Injury ☐ Other

Worker's Compensation: ☐ No ☒ Yes Claim No. _____

Injured Employee:		
Name		
Job Title/Department		
Phone Number/Ext.		
Date of Incident		
Time of Incident		
Location of Incident		
Supervisor Name/Ext.		
Interviewee(s):		
	Interviewee 1	Interviewee 2
Name		
Job Title/Department		
Phone Number/Ext.		
Investigator:		
Name		
Job Title/Department		
Phone Number/Ext.		
Date of Investigation		
Incident Description		
Contributors to Incident		
<input type="checkbox"/> Improper personal protective equipment	<input type="checkbox"/> Employee inexperienced in job performed	
<input type="checkbox"/> Faulty or defective equipment/tools	<input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient safety policies and trainings	
<input type="checkbox"/> Improper machine guarding	<input type="checkbox"/> Employee not performing routine task	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hazards not identified		
<input type="checkbox"/> Identify equipment/tools used when incident occurred:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous weather conditions:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:		

Results of Investigation
Did the employee receive medical treatment? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, explain:
Is there lost time from work? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, how many days:

Recommended Corrective Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> Service/replace faulty equipment/tools. Identify:
<input type="checkbox"/> Revise safety procedures for task
<input type="checkbox"/> Provide appropriate PPE. Identify:
<input type="checkbox"/> Complete job safety analysis. Topic:
<input type="checkbox"/> Employee safety compliance review
<input type="checkbox"/> Ergonomic Evaluation
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
Comments

Completed Corrective Actions
<input type="checkbox"/> Safety training. Topic:
<input type="checkbox"/> Serviced and/or replaced faulty equipment/tools. Identify:
<input type="checkbox"/> Revised safety procedures for task
<input type="checkbox"/> Provided appropriate PPE. Identify:
<input type="checkbox"/> Complete job safety analysis. Topic:
<input type="checkbox"/> Employee counseled/ disciplined
<input type="checkbox"/> Ergonomic Evaluation
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

Attachments: (photos, additional documentation, etc.)



Injury and Illness Prevention Program

Incident Investigation – Training Documentation and Acknowledgment Form

501 Westwood Plaza, 4th Fl • Los Angeles, CA 90095 • Ph: 310-825-5689 • Fx: 310-825-7076 • www.ehs.ucla.edu

Claim: EXAMPLE: Doe, John SOM Anesthesiology DOI 5-15-13 Claim No. 2011011111

Purpose: Incident Investigation Report Review

Safety Topic (if applicable):

1. Reporting Workplace Injuries
2. xyz
3. xyz

Supervisor/Facilitator Name: _____

Supervisor/Facilitator Signature: _____ **Date:** _____

By signing this form, I acknowledge that I have read and understood the contents of the Incident Investigation Report, Recommendations and/or Safety Topics referenced above.

A copy of this Incident Investigation Report shall be maintained in the departmental files for reference.

Employee Name	Employee Signature	Employee UCLA ID#	Date

**Add signature spaces as needed.*

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PURPOSE

When incidents occur on the job, an investigation must be completed to identify the root cause and contributing factors that led to the incident. Supervisors must complete any repairs and implement procedural changes to correct conditions contributing to the incident. Doing so will decrease the likelihood of the incident from reoccurring in the future. This handout summarizes the necessary steps in conducting an effective incident investigation, completing a thorough report and implementing the necessary corrective actions.

INCIDENT INVESTIGATION AND REPORT

- **Investigate the incident as soon as possible.**
 - This ensures that the gathered facts are fresh in the mind of the interviewee(s).
- **Preserve the scene and document the investigation.**
 - Document any physical changes observed at the incident site. Photograph or videotape the scene and potentially defective equipment so that the conditions of the incident are captured.
- **If interviewing more than one person, conduct separate meetings with each interviewee.**
 - This improves accuracy in that it allows interviewees to develop their own statements without being influenced by statements provided by others.
- **Be very detailed and include specifics in the investigation report.**
 - Who?
 - Incidents usually involve more people than just the injured employee. This includes witnesses and persons who may have contributed to the incident.
 - What?
 - Verify what the employee was doing when the incident occurred. What specific task was the employee performing? What equipment was involved? Was the proper training completed?
 - When?
 - It is important to indicate the time and date the incident occurred. This provides an idea of the turnaround time in which injuries are being reported. This is especially important for OSHA recordable injuries, which are time sensitive.
 - Where?
 - Be as detailed as possible when describing the scene of the incident. Make note of spilled contents on the floor, cords across walkways, and other observed hazards. Indicate whether or not the employee was in his/her common work area or performing a task in another work environment.
 - Why?
 - Compile all of the above information to develop an objective reason as to how and why the incident occurred. Why was the employee performing that task? Why did the equipment malfunction? Was it a defective piece of equipment or a user error?

IMPLEMENTING CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

- **Review the incident investigation report and document corrective actions.**
 - Determine the root cause of the incident and identify what can be done differently to reduce the likelihood of reoccurrence. Discuss the specific events that may have led to the incident. Exhaust the question “why?” until the root cause is identified. Refer to the example below:
 - **Incident: Joe was using a ladder to perform a routine maintenance task in the warehouse when Paul came by on a forklift and ran into the ladder, causing Joe to fall.**
 - **Why was the ladder hit by the forklift?**
 - The operator did not see Joe.
 - **Why did Paul not see Joe?**
 - The operator was transporting a large load that blocked his vision.
 - **Why was the load blocking Paul’s vision?**
 - He was driving forward instead of backwards as trained to do so when operating with a large load.
 - **Why was Paul driving forward instead of backwards?**
 - Paul had forgotten this rule regarding safe forklift operation procedures.
 - Review contents of the incident investigation report with the safety committee and identify possible solutions. Some general corrective actions may include the following:
 - Repair and/or replacement of faulty equipment per lock out/tag out procedures.
 - Revision to current safety procedures associated with job task (implement 2-man lifts, spotters for forklift operators, job rotation, etc.)
 - Disciplinary actions for violation of safety protocol (documentation of verbal warning and/or write up, suspension from job or termination).
 - Job hazard analysis outlining known hazards associated with job task and preventative actions for each.
 - **The following are some solutions for the example presented above:**
 - *Refresher safety training for forklift operators and warehouse employees.*
 - *Have a helper at the foot of the ladder who can warn oncoming traffic.*
 - *Have a spotter for forklift operators.*
 - *Notify warehouse when maintenance work will be performed.*
 - Follow up procedures must be in place to ensure the timely completion of corrective actions:
 - As best practices, a 30-day completion period should be applied to safety recommendations.
 - Intermittent corrective actions should be applied to hazards posing immediate exposures until recommendations can be completed (stanchion posts delineating unlevel flooring, cones around spills, LO/TO of machine with no guards, etc.).

** Investigative reports should be retained by the Department Safety Coordinator for five years. The Office of Environment, Health & Safety (EH&S) is available for and assistance to remedy any outstanding problems.*

Contact Information:
EH&S Injury Prevention Division
Tel: 310-825-5689
www.ehs.ucla.edu

Per [UC Procedure 62](#), corrective action is intended to improve and/or correct the conduct or performance of regular status professional and support staff members. Supervisors shall apply necessary and appropriate corrective action whenever an employee fails to meet the required standards of conduct or performance. **Consult your HR representative before implementing disciplinary action.**

TYPES OF CORRECTIVE ACTION

Corrective actions include but are not limited to written warnings, corrective salary decreases, demotions, suspensions and termination.

For exempt employees, suspension without pay may be imposed only in increments of one workweek. However, suspension without pay in increments of less than a workweek may be permitted when the infraction is a violation of a significant safety rule relating to prevention of serious danger to the workplace or other employees.

A. WRITTEN WARNING

At least one written warning shall precede any other more serious corrective action except when corrective action is the result of performance or conduct which an employee knows or reasonably should have known was unsatisfactory. Such performance or conduct may include but is not limited to violations of law, dishonesty, theft or misappropriation of University property, fighting on the job, insubordination, acts endangering others, or other serious misconduct.

B. WRITTEN NOTICE OF INTENT TO TAKE CORRECTIVE ACTION

Written notice of intent to take corrective action is required, except for a written warning or a suspension pursuant to Staff Policy 64.D. The notice shall state the intended action, the reason, and the effective date, and shall include a copy of the materials on which the corrective action is based and state the employee's right to respond orally or in writing within 8 calendar days from the date of issuance of the notice.

After consideration of the employee's response, if any, the employee shall be notified in writing of the action to be taken, the effective date of the action, and the employee's right to review under Staff Policy 70, Complaint Resolution.

C. RECORDS OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Records of corrective actions shall be maintained in accordance with local procedures, except that records of corrective actions taken in response to complaints filed by a member of the public against employees in police titles shall be retained for at least five years and shall be filed as required by California Penal Code Section 832.5.

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Appendix B: Training Guides

The appendix includes the following training guides that can be used to facilitate the suggested safety trainings for the department:

1. Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP)
2. Fire Safety
3. Emergency Preparedness/Earthquake Safety
4. Safe Lifting/Back Injury Prevention
5. Hazard Communication and Awareness
6. General Safety and Housekeeping

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Prepare the following items for this meeting:

- Training Documentation Form
- Departmental IIPP Binder

Objectives of the IIPP

The Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) is state-mandated program under Cal/OSHA (Title 8, CCR Section 3203), and provides a summary of the safety protocols and procedures specific to your workplace. The IIPP acts as your department's "umbrella" safety program that references any other safety programs that you may have in place that are geared towards specific work tasks/exposures (e.g. Shop Safety Manual, Lab Safety Manual, Biosafety Manual, etc.). Below are summaries of the required components that are written into an IIPP.

Supervisor & Employee Responsibility

Supervisors are responsible for implementing and enforcing the IIPP in the areas they supervise. Supervisors are expected to be able to identify and correct/report any hazards in the workplace. Supervisors must ensure that employees are provided with general and job specific safety training, and with the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) required for the job. They are also responsible for taking disciplinary action against any employee that does not follow safety policies and procedures when working.

Individual employees are responsible for following work procedures and safety guidelines for any task they complete. This includes the use of required PPE. If employees do not know how to safely complete a job, they must ask for instruction and/or training. If they get hurt on the job, they are responsible for reporting it to their Supervisor immediately. They must also report any safety issues to a supervisor as soon as possible.

Identification and Correction of Workplace Hazards

Safety Inspections are conducted to identify unsafe conditions that expose faculty, staff, students and/or visitors to incidents that could result in injuries or property damage. It is the responsibility of each department to ensure that appropriate, systematic safety inspections are conducted on a regular basis. Periodic inspections shall be completed by all departments in addition to any regular inspections performed by the UCLA Office of Environment, Health and Safety. Records of all inspections must be kept in the IIPP Manual and/or electronically for a period of five years.

Hazards can also be identified and documented through the use of Employee Safety Recommendation forms, or by incorporating safety into the agenda during staff meetings. Employees cannot be reprimanded for reporting a safety issue.

A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) is a document that can be used to outline the necessary steps to be taken when performing a specific task or procedure. The SOP also discusses the required safety prerequisites that must be fulfilled (e.g. trainings on the material handling of a chemical, provision of PPE as appropriate, etc.) prior to completing the work.

A Job Safety Analysis (JSA) is a tool that can be used to analyze a specific piece of equipment utilized for a task or procedure. A JSA describes job tasks in step-by-step fashion, identifies hazards associated with each step, and outlines proper controls that minimize the risk of injury or illness to the individual(s) performing the task.

Communication

In addition to training, two-way communication between supervisors and employees is essential for an effective safety program. Staff meetings and safety trainings should be designed to promote open communication concerning safety issues. Safety Recommendation Forms can be completed and submitted anonymously if desired. The IIPP is designed to communicate general safety information and should be located in a place that is accessible to all employees. Departmental newsletters and safety bulletin boards are other ways safety information can be communicated.

Discussion Points:

- How does an IIPP help employees maintain a safe working environment?
- What are the safety responsibilities of each employee?
- What tools can be used to identify, report and/or communicate safety hazards?
- What should employees do if they see a hazard in the workplace?
- What are some ways employees can report safety issues or safety hazards?
- What are some hazards that have been reduced or eliminated in your department during the last year?

Incident and Injury Reporting and Investigations

Employees must report injuries to their supervisor immediately and are covered under workers' compensation insurance. Workplace injuries must be reported to UCLA Insurance & Risk Management (IRM) within 24 hours. In addition, serious injuries must be reported to EH&S as soon as they occur to ensure reporting to Cal/OSHA within 8 hours of occurrence (CCR Title 8, Section 342). Refer to your departmental IIPP for specific instructions on injury reporting and medical treatment.

As a follow up to injuries that occur, the UCLA Office of Environment, Health and Safety collaborates with departments on conducting incident investigations as appropriate. The purpose of completing an investigation is to determine the cause of the incident and make any necessary repairs or procedural changes to avoid future illnesses and injuries. An incident investigation guide and report template is located in the IIPP for reference.

Training

In order to maintain a safe work environment, employees must be trained on the hazards and safety procedures associated with their jobs. These trainings must be documented (using a sign-in sheet) and are to include topics on general safe work practices as well as exposures/hazard specific topics unique to each employee's job assignment.. Training can be completed in a group or through one-on-one sessions with supervisors or their designees. If employees feel they do not have the training required to complete a job safely, they must inform their supervisors so they can be trained before beginning work.

Compliance

Supervisors must set positive examples for working safely and require safe work practices from their staff. If any employee fails to follow safe work practices, supervisors must follow the University's Disciplinary Action Policy and any applicable union contract agreements to discipline employees for non-compliance.

Discussion Points:

- If you get hurt on the job, what should you do?
- What is the purpose of an incident investigation?
- What safety training is required before working with a hazardous chemical?
- If you do not know how to safely perform a job when asked to do it, what should you do?
- What are the methods used in your department to communicate safety information?
- What happens if an employee repeatedly performs a task in an unsafe manner after being provided with appropriate training and PPE?

Summary

- The IIPP is designed to make sure UCLA employees are safe from injury and illness when working.
- Supervisors are responsible for providing employees with general and job specific safety training and documenting completion.
- Supervisors must provide all employees with appropriate PPE for the jobs they complete.
- Supervisors are responsible for correcting and/or reporting unsafe conditions in the workplace.
- Any hazards identified during an inspection must have an action plan developed with timeline to eliminate or reduce the hazard.
- Staff meetings, tailgates, newsletter, bulletin boards and e-mails are effective methods for communicating safety information.
- Incident Investigations are done to determine cause, implement procedures and issue corrective recommendations accordingly.
- Employees cannot be reprimanded for reporting safety issues.
- Employees must be disciplined if they do not follow safety procedures written into the IIPP.

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Prepare the following items for this meeting:

- Training Documentation Form
- Campus Evacuation Map
- Fire extinguisher (for demonstration purposes)

Be Prepared

Fire safety is everyone's responsibility. Fire safety training shall be completed to prepare all employees for a fire emergency. The following measures can help you to be better prepared to handle a fire:

- Know the exit routes from your office, floor, and building. Study these in advance. It is easy to become disoriented during an actual emergency.
- Know the locations of fire extinguishers and know how to use them (PASS method). Take the time to read the instructions. Report any missing extinguishers immediately.
- Make sure that emergency numbers are posted on your telephone. Include your room number.
- Report any unsafe conditions to the EH&S Fire Division immediately (310-825-9797).

Discussion Topic: What has your workplace done in preparation for a fire?

Fire Dos and Don'ts

Most fires start out small, but after a few minutes they can be out of control. It's important to act fast to sound the alarm and just as important to know what to do and to do it fast. Here are a few dos and don'ts that will help you stay safe during a fire:

- **DO:** Close all doors. This will slow the spread of fire and smoke. Activate the nearest fire alarm pull station.
- **DO:** Report the fire; don't assume someone else will do it. Call the campus police at 911 or 310-825-1491 from a cell phone.
- **DO:** Use stairs to vacate the building. Assemble outside.
- **DON'T:** Use an elevator. Elevators can be very dangerous in a fire, even when they appear to be safe.
- **DON'T:** Arbitrarily break windows. Falling glass is a serious threat to pedestrians and fire fighters and rescue personnel below.
- **DON'T:** Exit until you have felt the top of exit door. If the door is hot, or if excessive smoke prevents your exit, keep the door closed.
- **DON'T:** Go back for your personal belongings if ordered to leave the building.

Types of Fires and Extinguishers

Fire extinguishers can be classified into four classes depending on the type of fire they extinguish:

- Class A-** Ordinary combustibles fires such as paper, rags, wood
- Class B-** Flammable liquid fires such as oil, solvents, gasoline, grease
- Class C-** Electrical fires
- Class D-** Combustible metals

The most common types of fire extinguishers are:

Pressurized water extinguisher - Use only on Class A fires. Do not use on Class B or C fires. (This could cause the fire to spread or electrical shock.)

Carbon Dioxide - Use on Class B or C fires

Dry chemical/Combination A,B,C- Use on Class A, B, and C fires.

Discussion Topic: What types of fire extinguishers are used in your workplace?

How to use a Fire Extinguisher

If a fire extinguisher is used, remember the “**PASS**” acronym:

Pull ring from extinguisher handle.

Aim nozzle at base of fire.

Squeeze handle.

Sweep nozzle back and forth as you advance.

Fire extinguisher training is available from the EH&S Fire Division (310-825-9797).

Discussion Topic: Does everybody know what PASS stands for? (Ask for the audience to reiterate it.)

Fire Prevention

- Do not store items in corridors, aisles, exit routes, stairwells, fan rooms, equipment rooms, or electrical rooms. Keep these areas clear at all times.
- Try to avoid using extension cords for various small appliances. Do not use ungrounded plugs or multiple outlet adapters. These are not permitted and tend to overload electrical circuits, causing fires to occur.
- Always keep fire rated doors closed. These doors are designed to slow the spread of fire and protect egress routes.
- Store and handle chemicals and flammable liquids properly. Flammable liquids must be stored in limited quantities and be kept in approved flammable liquids storage cabinets.

Discussion Topic: What other fire prevention measures have been instituted in your workplace?

In the Event of a Fire

Use the nearest emergency shower or stop, drop, and roll!

Discussion Topic: Identify the nearest emergency showers and practice stop, drop, and roll.

Key Takeaway Points

- Knowing the evacuation routes and meeting location for the workplace.
- Preparing for and knowing what to do in the event of a fire.
- Knowing how to use a fire extinguisher.
- Knowing fire prevention measures.

See Also

- Fire Extinguisher Training through the EH&S Fire Division (310-825-9797)
- [UCLA Emergency Management Website](#)

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Prepare the following items for this meeting:

- Training Documentation Form
- Campus Evacuation Map
- Departmental Emergency Response Plan
- Workplace Emergency Action Plan
- [UCLA Emergency Management website](http://www.ehs.ucla.edu)

Planning for emergencies

Immediately after an emergency, essential services may be cut off and local disaster relief and government responders may not be able to reach you right away. One of the most important steps you can take to prepare for emergencies is to develop/review your Emergency Action Plan.

Creating Emergency Action Plans and Department Emergency Response Plans

- Obtain the EAP template and complete with information specific to your workspace(s). Consult the Office of Emergency Management with any questions (x56800)
- Review the UCLA Campus Evacuation Map with the employees. Identify the evacuation areas for your department.
- Draw, display, and discuss a floor plan of your building with all exits, hazards and evacuation routes.
- Discuss a plan for evacuating people with special needs or with disabilities.
- Ensure employees know where emergency telephone numbers and emergency broadcast stations are posted (preferably by telephones).
- If you have one, review your departmental emergency response plan with the employees. If you don't have one, develop a plan with your department.
- Discuss and plan how your employees would stay in contact if you were separated. Identify two meeting places: the first should be near your building & the second should be away from building, in case you cannot return.
- Encourage employees to take a first aid and CPR class(to be coordinated by your department). Develop a plan for shutting off electricity, gas and water supplies at main switches and valves in your building. Have the tools you would need to do this (usually adjustable pipe and crescent wrenches).

Disaster Supply Kits

Review the items that your workplace might need in the event of an emergency (e.g., water, food, essential medication). Make sure employees are aware of the resources and information on the UCLA Emergency Management website.

If you have a disaster supply kit, review its contents and update if necessary.

Earthquake Safety Recommendation

There are actions you can take before or even while an earthquake is happening that will reduce your chances of being hurt. Lights may be out or hallways, stairs, and room exits may become blocked by fallen furniture, ceiling tiles, and other debris. Planning for these situations will help you to take action quickly. Train employees in the following:

- Duck, cover, and hold; move only as far as necessary to reach a safe place.

- If indoors, stay there until shaking stops. Many fatalities occur when people run outside, only to be killed by falling debris from collapsing walls and windows.
- If outdoors, find a spot away from buildings, trees, streetlights, power lines, and overpasses.
- If in a vehicle, pull over when safe to do so and remain until shaking stops.
- Make sure furniture is seismically restrained.
- Secure materials stored on shelves.
- Store heavy and breakable objects on low shelves.
- If in a high-rise building, expect the fire alarms and sprinklers to go off during an earthquake. Do not use the elevators.
- What other preventive actions can you take to ensure the safety of yourself or your coworkers?

Summary

- Knowing the evacuation routes and meeting location for employees in your department found in the Emergency Action Plan.
- Familiarity with the departmental Emergency Response Plan.
- Awareness of disaster supply kit resources.
- Preparing for and knowing what to do during an earthquake.

Resources

UCLA Emergency Management Website: <https://www.emergency.ucla.edu/>

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Prepare the following for this meeting:

- Training Documentation Form
- Basic demonstration of proper lifting techniques

Introduction

Many lifting injuries can be prevented by reducing the weight and number of lifts as much as possible, and by learning how to use appropriate lifting techniques when it is necessary to lift and carry objects.

Use forklifts, hoists, carts, dollies, and other types of lifting equipment when you have to lift or move heavy or bulky objects. If you must lift or move objects by hand, use of proper lifting techniques can save you a great deal of pain.

Before lifting an object, assess the situation by asking yourself the following questions:

- Can you lift this load safely, or is it a two-person lift?
- How far will you have to carry the load?
- Is the path clear of clutter, cords, slippery areas, overhangs, stairs, curbs and uneven surfaces?
- Will you encounter closed doors that need to be opened?
- Once the load is lifted, will it block your view?
- Can the load be broken down into smaller parts?
- Would gloves improve your grip or protect your hands?

Size up the load

- Test the weight by lifting one of the corners. If it is too heavy or is shaped awkwardly, do not lift it.
- Consider asking for help from coworkers, or break down the load into smaller parts.
- Try to use a mechanical lift or a hand truck.

Discussion Topic: What objects do you often carry at your workplace? Can these objects be carried in a safer manner?

The Art of Lifting

There is really no “right way” to lift. However, there are less demanding ways to lift. The key to working safely is to figure out how to lift in the least demanding way possible when you have to move materials or tools. Here are some guidelines to reduce your risk when lifting:



Keep It Close and Keep the Curves! The closer a load is kept to your power zone, the easier it is to keep the natural curves of your back. When the spine is in its natural curves, the vertebrae, discs, ligaments and muscles are in their strongest and most supportive position.

Staggered Stance: Lifting with the feet close together and in line with each other makes it more difficult for you to use your legs to help with the lift. Staggering your stance encourages the legs to become involved and reduces the demands on your back. Simply stepping toward a load (with a staggered stance) moves your center of gravity closer to the load and minimizes the demands of the lift. If you feel your weight shifting onto your forward leg, you have successfully transferred this weight demand from your back to your stronger legs.



Build a Bridge: In most cases, the demands of any lift are determined by the position of the lifter's upper body during the lift. Many people lift by bending over at the waist, leaving their upper body hanging like a "one-sided bridge". This places all the demands of the lift onto the lower back. This load can be reduced by "building a bridge" to support the weight of the upper body. To do this, place an arm on your leg or a nearby stationary object. If you need both of your arms to manage the object your are lifting, step forward toward the load with one leg and create a "bridge" with your legs to reduce the workload on your back.



Feet First: Moving your feet first gets you closer to the load and reduces the amount you have to reach. The farther you reach, the more you have to lift your upper body as well as the load. Moving your feet first also helps reduce the risk of twisting while you lift.

Discussion Topic: Ask for volunteers to demonstrate the concepts of "Keep it Close and Keep the Curves", "Staggered Stance", "Build a Bridge", and "Feet First".

Prepare and Compensate:

Lifting and carrying loads can be hard work. Like athletes, workers can avoid injuries or discomfort by preparing the body for work. Muscles generate more force when warm and full of oxygen. Stretching and moving around prior to work helps pump blood into your muscles. Blood warms up muscles and brings in oxygen, allowing your muscles "to breathe". This can be particularly effective at the beginning of the workday and after breaks.

Compensating for work demands simply means letting the body recover from work in an efficient manner. Performing periodic stretches can minimize accumulation of fatigue throughout the day. Stretches can "apologize" to the body for working it so hard.



Discussion

Do you prepare and compensate before and after lifting and carrying heavy loads? Demonstrate some simple stretches that can help the employees prepare and compensate before and after a lift.

Use Mechanical Lifting Devices Whenever Possible

The best way to avoid a back injury is to reduce the number of lifts you have to do as much as possible. Hand trucks, pushcarts and forklifts are great engineering controls that reduce your exposure to lifting hazards. If you use a forklift, make sure you have training and are authorized to operate one.

Using hand trucks and pushcarts

- Push rather than pull. It is easier and safer to push than to pull. You can use your body weight to assist when pushing.
- Use powered carts when available.
- Keep close and lock your arms. Stay close to the load, try not to lean over and keep the curves of your back when pushing or pulling.
- Use both hands. Carts are easier to push and control using both hands.
- Use tie-downs, if necessary, to secure the load.

Discussion

- What devices are available to you in your workplace to reduce your exposure to lifting hazards? Are these devices enough or is there a need for additional devices?

Summary

- Evaluate the lifts you must do and determine if they can be safely done alone. If not, ask for help or get a mechanical lifting device.
- Follow these four guidelines to reduce the demands of the lifts you must complete:
 - Keep it close and keep the curves
 - Staggered stance
 - Build a bridge
 - Feet first
- When using carts, push rather than pull whenever possible. Use both hands and stay close to the load.

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Prepare the following items for this meeting:

- Training Documentation Form
- Your chemical inventory
- Printed copies of SDSs for 2 or 3 chemicals used in your department
- chemical container with label
- examples of PPE used to protect workers from chemicals (e.g., goggles, gloves, respirators)

Introduction

Many chemicals used in campus shops and labs are considered hazardous. All employees who work with these materials must understand the health hazards involved and how to protect themselves. Cal/OSHA regulations require employers to communicate the hazards of these chemicals to employees through the use of chemical labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

Physical & Health Hazards

Hazardous chemicals pose a physical or health danger. Chemicals are classified as being physically hazardous when they are flammable, combustible, corrosive, or reactive. Chemicals presenting health hazards include carcinogens, toxics, irritants, and sensitizers. The health effects of chemicals can be either acute (short-term), or chronic (long-term). Acute effects can show up immediately or soon after the exposure. Chronic effects may take years to show up.

Chemical substances can be in the form of solids, liquids, dusts, vapors, gases, fibers, mists, and fumes. Solids and liquids are easier to recognize since they can be seen. Fumes, vapors and gases are usually invisible. The physical state of a substance has a lot to do with how it gets into your body and what harm it can cause.

Chemicals get into the body via three main routes of exposure: breathing (inhalation), skin (dermal) or eye contact, or swallowing (ingestion). Once chemicals have entered your body, some can move into your bloodstream and reach internal "target" organs, such as the lungs, liver, kidneys, or nervous system and damage them.

Discussion Topics:

- What chemicals or chemical products are used in your work area?
- Where do you store your chemicals or chemical products?
- How can you identify the chemicals used in your department?
- What are some physical and health hazards associated with common chemicals in your workplace?
- How can chemicals enter the body?

Safety Data Sheets/Labels and Warnings

Labels on chemical containers can provide basic safety information concerning the contents of that container. All containers must have labels. These labels are required to have the following 6 components (in no particular order);

1. Product identifier
2. Signal word
3. Hazard statement
4. Pictograms

5. Precautionary statement
6. Supplier information

Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are data sheets that contain information about the health and safety properties of workplace chemical products. They are usually written by the supplier or manufacturer of the product. All employees must have access to SDSs for the chemicals they use.

An SDS is required to have certain information. The form is divided into 16 sections that provide different types of information about the chemical product. These sections are the same on every SDS. Under Cal/OSHA's Hazard Communication standard, an SDS must contain the following information:

1. Product identification
2. Hazard identification
3. Composition/Information on ingredients
4. First-aid measures
5. Fire-fighting measures
6. Accidental release measures
7. Handling and storage
8. Exposure controls/personal protection
9. Physical and chemical properties
10. Stability and reactivity
11. Toxicological information
12. Ecological information
13. Disposal considerations
14. Transport information
15. Regulatory information
16. Other information

Exposure/Exposure Limits

When reading Safety Data Sheets (SDS), you will frequently encounter abbreviations such as PEL, TWA, STEL, and IDLH. These provide workers with important information on how long they can be exposed to a chemical before harm may occur, as follows:

- Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): The maximum amount of a chemical a worker can be exposed to over an eight-hour period.
- Time-Weighted Average (TWA) : The PEL is usually shown as a time-weighted average (TWA) to calculate exposure for an eight-hour workday and 40-hour work week.
- Short-term exposure limit (STEL): The amount of a chemical the worker should not be exposed to over a fifteen minute period.
- Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH: Indicator that the chemical poses an immediate threat to your health.

Protection – Hierarchy of Controls

The three accepted strategies for controlling exposure to hazardous materials are engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment (PPE). Engineering controls remove the hazard from the worker. An example of an engineering control is use of local exhaust ventilation or a fume hood. Administrative controls reduce worker exposure to hazardous materials. Examples include work practice changes, such as working with small quantities of chemicals or limiting exposure times. PPE is the least desirable control and should be used as last resort. The use of PPE does not reduce or eliminate the hazard at the source, but it does protect the worker from exposure. Sometimes, PPE is the only solution available.

Discussion Topics:

- What are the two primary methods of communicating chemical hazards to employees? Where are the SDSs kept in your facility?
- What type of information can be found on an SDS?

- What engineering and administrative controls are in place at your facility?
- What job tasks in your workplace involve chemical use that could expose an individual to the permissible exposure limit?
- What type of PPE is required to work with chemicals in your facility?

Summary

- Hazardous chemicals can pose health and/or physical hazards.
- Physical hazards refer to a chemical's potential fire and/or explosive properties, and the chemical's stability and reactivity to air, water, light, sparks, or heat.
- Health hazards affect the body in some negative way. Effects may be acute or chronic in nature.
- Chemicals get into the body through three main routes of exposure: breathing (inhalation), skin (dermal) or eye contact, or swallowing (ingestion).
- Information relating to chemicals and their hazards can be found on labels and SDSs provided by the manufacturer.
- SDSs are referenced in your IIPP Manual and made accessible for all employees to use.
- The permissible exposure limit (PEL) is the maximum amount of a chemical a worker can be exposed to over an eight-hour period.
- Workers can be protected by implementing engineering and administrative controls and PPE, or a combination of the three.
- Refer to the SDS for the required PPE if you work with or are in an area where chemicals are used.

Resources

UCLA EH&S Hazard Communication Program Webpage: <https://www.ehs.ucla.edu/ip/hazcom>

UC SDS Website: <http://msds.ehs.ucla.edu/>

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Prepare the following items for this meeting:

- Training Documentation Form
- Office Inspection Checklist or departmental equivalent form

Introduction

Good housekeeping is an effective way to eliminate potential hazards in the workplace. Good practices involve material movement and storage throughout your entire workplace. It also includes a material flow plan to ensure minimal handling. Employee training is the key component that will ensure good housekeeping practices. Employees should be encouraged to report hazards to their supervisor. Lastly, inspections are essential tools used to find, recognize, and mitigate hazards that arise in the workplace.

Point of Discussion: Review the findings on the last inspection checklist with employees or take this time to conduct an overall inspection of your department and ask employees what items of housekeeping must be routinely checked.

Light Fixtures

All buildings need adequate lighting to make potential hazards visible and eliminate eye strain. Light fixtures with non-functioning light tubes need to be replaced. Storage areas that contain combustible materials should have explosion proof light fixtures installed. Lighting must be distributed evenly to eliminate shadows or dark spots in the workplace.

Point of Discussion: Are there any light fixtures that are non-functional or can you find an area in your workplace that could use more lighting?

Floors

Keeping floors dry and clear of trash and debris will greatly reduce slip, trip, and fall accidents. All spills should be cleaned up immediately. All sawdust, shavings, or clippings should be swept up or vacuumed once the cutting has ceased. Areas that cannot be cleaned continuously, such as entranceways, should have anti-slip flooring. Replace flooring that has been worn, ripped, or damaged, as this poses a tripping hazard. All floor openings must be guarded to prevent serious falls.

Point of Discussion: Are your floors kept free of trash and debris?

Chemical Spill Clean-up

Routine cleaning and maintenance of machines and equipment is a good way to eliminate the risk of spills. Drip pans and guards are another method of controlling spills where they might occur. If a chemical spill does occur, it is important to follow your workplace spill cleanup procedures. Part of the procedure should involve using the Safety Data Sheet for instruction on how to clean the spill and protect yourself from the hazard. Absorbent material is useful for wiping up greasy, oily or other liquid spills. Used absorbents must be disposed of properly and safely. If the spill is greater than 1 liter or if you are experiencing symptoms of exposure, call 911 or the EH&S hotline (310-825-9797) to dispatch hazardous materials clean-up personnel.

Point of Discussion:

- Do all employees know of the chemical spill clean-up procedures?
- Review chemical spill clean-up procedure if applicable.

Aisles and Stairways

Aisles and stairways must be kept clear of all objects that can cause trips and falls. Aisles must have 3 feet of clearance and any items that protrude into the aisle should be removed immediately. Warning

signs and mirrors can prevent collisions by improving sight lines at blind corners. Stairways and aisles also must be kept clear of objects and can cause trips and falls and must have adequate lighting.

Point of Discussion: Are your aisles and stairways clear of all objects?

Maintenance

A good maintenance program provides for the inspection, upkeep and repair of tools, equipment, machines and processes. Routine maintenance of equipment and machinery must be conducted and recorded in your workplace maintenance log. Building maintenance should also be conducted. This involves painting and cleaning walls, maintaining windows, damaged doors, leaky plumbing, and broken tile or floor surfaces.

Point of Discussion: Are employees recording all routine maintenance and repairs in the maintenance log?

Waste Disposal

Disposal of trash, dust, clippings, and other material is essential to good housekeeping practices. Waste should not be allowed to build up on the floor as this poses a slip, trip, and fall hazard. Scrap containers should be placed near where the waste is produced, as this makes waste collection and disposal much easier. Waste receptacles should be clearly labeled with their contents and should be emptied out regularly.

Point of Discussion:

- Discuss waste collection and disposal strategies.
- If you have hazardous waste in your facility, review the hazardous waste storage and disposal guidelines.

Material Storage

Safe storage practices are essential for good housekeeping. Items stored above chest level should have restraints in place to prevent them from falling. Workers should not be allowed to store items on top of personal lockers, cabinets, or machinery. Stored materials should allow at least 1½ feet of clearance under sprinkler heads and 2 feet of clearance beneath ceilings where no sprinkler system exists. Stored materials should not obstruct aisles, stairs, doorways, fire equipment, emergency shower or eyewash stations, first aid stations, machinery shut-offs or electrical panels. Designated storage areas should be clearly marked.

Point of Discussion: Are elevated storage requirements in effect in your workplace

Fire Prevention and Storage of Flammables

Flammable, combustible, toxic and other hazardous materials should be kept in approved containers and stored in designated areas. Flammable material above ten gallons must be kept in a flammable storage cabinet. Flammable storage cabinets are required to be self-closing. Chemical storage inside flammables cabinets should be labeled, free of rust or corrosion, not stacked, and free of any cardboard. Oily or greasy rags should be placed in a metal container and disposed of as hazardous waste regularly.

Point of Discussion: If you have a flammable storage cabinet, do you take the time to dispose of any unwanted chemicals via the UCLA Surplus Chemical Redistribution Program?

Summary

- Importance of good housekeeping practices
- Awareness of what good housekeeping involves
- Knowledge of chemical spill clean-up procedures
- Maintain clear egress
- Hazardous waste guidelines
- Storage of materials in the shop
- Fire prevention

Appendix C: Resources

This appendix contains information on EH&S safety tools and resources available to you:

1. Guide to Services
2. IIPP Fact Sheet
3. Reporting Workplace Injuries Fact Sheet
4. How to do an Office Inspection Fact Sheet
5. List of Additional Fact Sheets

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GUIDE TO SERVICES

The Office of Environment, Health & Safety (EH&S) is committed to promoting a safe and healthful environment for research, instruction and the campus community through the programs listed below.

Research Safety

Laboratory Safety laboratorysafety@ehs.ucla.edu Provides training, information and inspections to foster safe and legal lab practices to protect personnel against chemical and physical hazards.	Biosafety biosafety@ehs.ucla.edu Helps laboratory personnel work safely with all types of biohazards. Establishes and reviews protocols for operations involving infectious agents capable of transmitting pathogens.	Laser Safety radiationsafety@ehs.ucla.edu Provides training and assists personnel in the safe use of lasers. Monitors and evaluates emissions.	Radiation Safety radiationsafety@ehs.ucla.edu Provides radiation safety training, exposure monitoring, and environmental monitoring. Manages radioactive waste disposal program. Provides support for campus research using radioactive materials and radiation machines.
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Injury Prevention

Injury & Illness Prevention injuryprevention@ehs.ucla.edu Coordinates development and implementation of departmental Injury and Illness Prevention Programs and supplemental programs including Shop Safety and Hazard Communication. Fosters a safe work environment by providing training, inspections and consultation. Provides oversight of the UCLA Public Access Defibrillator (PAD) Program.	Ergonomics ergonomics@ehs.ucla.edu Prevents injuries from repetition, awkward posture and lifting, with a goal of fitting work to workers, in order to make jobs safer, more comfortable and more efficient.
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Environmental Programs

Environmental Health envhealth@ehs.ucla.edu Oversees the community health and sanitation programs, including food safety, drinking water quality, integrated pest management, and pool sanitation.	Environmental Programs envprgrms@ehs.ucla.edu Manages compliance with campus air, industrial waste water, and stormwater permits. Oversees tank inspection programs and environmental remediation activities.	Industrial Hygiene indhvg@ehs.ucla.edu Consults on and investigates occupational exposures, illnesses, and indoor air quality complaints. Provides respirator fit testing & training, manages SDS library, and provides hazard communication guidance.	Asbestos / Lead (Pb) indhvg@ehs.ucla.edu Inspects for the presence of asbestos, lead and mold in building materials; oversees safe removal of hazardous materials during renovations and construction. Trains campus personnel on minimizing hazardous exposures to lead, mold and asbestos.
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Fire & Life Safety firesafety@ehs.ucla.edu Prevents and reduces the loss of life and property from fires. Approves building and renovation plans to ensure compliance with fire and life safety codes.	Hazardous Waste hazardousmaterials@ehs.ucla.edu Manages the proper disposal of all hazardous waste generated on campus. Provides routine waste pick-ups in all research buildings; trains all staff who handle hazardous waste.	Training & Outreach training@ehs.ucla.edu Assists campus to meet regulatory training requirements in health and safety practices and workplace hazards by providing instructor-led classes, online modules, videos, publications, and internet resources.	Emergency Management uclaoem@ehs.ucla.edu Assists campus to integrate and coordinate activities necessary to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies. Provides training, coordinates drills and Bruin Alert system.
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501 Westwood Plaza, 4th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90095 | General Information 310-825-5689 | EH&S Hotline 310-825-9797 | www.ehs.ucla.edu

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Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP)

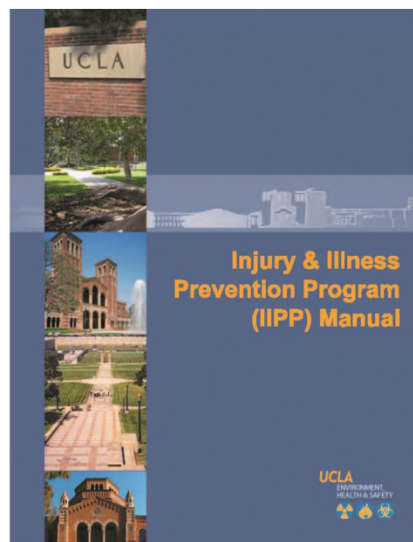
What is an IIPP?

The Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) is state-mandated program under Cal/OSHA (Title 8, CCR Section 3203), and provides a summary of the safety protocols and procedures specific to your workplace. The IIPP acts as your department's "umbrella" safety program that references any other safety programs that you may have in place geared towards specific work tasks/exposures (e.g. Shop Safety Manual, Lab Safety Manual, Biosafety Manual, etc.).

What does an IIPP include?

The Cal/OSHA regulation states that all IIPPs shall have the following eight components:

1. **Introduction and Scope:** References the Cal/OSHA regulation and introduces the topics covered by the program.
2. **Responsibilities:** Summary of responsibilities associated with the implementation and maintenance of the IIPP. All employees (faculty and staff) are held accountable for safety.
3. **Identification and Evaluation of Hazards:** Specifies the different types of inspections done for your department (office, lab, shop, etc.) and how to report hazardous work conditions.
4. **Correcting Hazards:** States that all hazards found during inspections or otherwise must be correctly in a timely manner.
5. **Communicating Hazards:** Methods of communication and resources available to employees with information about the hazards they may encounter at work.
6. **Injury Reporting and Investigation:** Procedures that must be followed if an employee is injured at work.
7. **Training and Documentation:** Training requirements that must be fulfilled by UCLA employees, and references any department-specific trainings that take place. All training must be documented.
8. **Compliance:** Non-compliance with the IIPP will result in disciplinary action.



How can I access my department's IIPP?

Ask your departmental safety coordinator/liaison or safety committee where you can access your IIPP.

Additional Information

- IIPP Template:
<http://ehs.ucla.edu/IIPP/IIPP-Template.docx>
- CCR Title 8, Section 3203:
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/3203.html>
- UCLA EH&S Fact Sheets:
<http://map.ais.ucla.edu/go/1004391>

Contact EH&S:
Tel: 310-825-9797
Fax: 310-825-7076
www.ehs.ucla.edu

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Reporting Workplace Injuries

Why do I need to report my workplace injuries?

Employees injured on the job are covered by workers' compensation insurance. Workplace injuries must be reported to UCLA Insurance & Risk Management (IRM) to initiate a claim. In addition, serious injuries must be reported to EH&S as soon as they occur to ensure reporting to Cal/OSHA within 8 hours of occurrence (CCR Title 8, Section 342).

How to Report an Injury

1. Notify your supervisor and/or personnel department immediately after the injury occurs.
2. Complete the Incident Report and Referral for Medical Treatment Form and take it with you to the treatment facility.

During business hours, go to the Occupational Health Facility (OHF), located in CHS 67-120.

After business hours or on weekends, go to Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center Emergency Room.

3. Your supervisor and/or personnel department must report the injury and submit proper forms **to IRM within 24 hours**. They can call **877-682-7778** or email the forms to wcreports@irm.ucla.edu



How to Report a Serious Injury

UCLA defines a serious injury as death, amputation, concussion, crushing, fracture, laceration with significant bleeding and requiring significant stitches, severe burn, and/or injuries requiring overnight hospitalization.

1. Immediately get first aid and/or call 911 or 310-825-1491 (UCPD).
2. Report the injury to your supervisor and/or personnel department.
3. Your supervisor and/or personnel department must call the **EH&S Serious Injury Hotline at 310-825-9797** and provide injury details.
4. Your supervisor and/or personnel department must report the injury to IRM at 877-682-7778 within 24 hours (see procedures above).

Should I call the serious injury hotline?	
No	Yes
I sprained my ankle and will need a brace.	I fractured my knee and will need surgery.
I cut my arm on a file cabinet.	I cut my arm on a table saw.
I closed my finger in my desk drawer.	I crushed my finger in the gears of a drill press.
I burned my mouth while eating lunch.	I burned myself with acid in the lab.

* Field employees must follow the above injury reporting procedures. Seek treatment at the medical treatment facility assigned to your work location.

Additional Information

- Injury Reporting Flowchart:
<http://ehs.ucla.edu/IIPP/InjuryReportingTreatmentFlowchart.pdf>
- Insurance & Risk Management webpage:
<https://www.irm.ucla.edu/>

Be Safe, Stay Informed

Contact EH&S:
Tel: 310-825-9797
Fax: 310-825-7076
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EH&S Facts

How to do an Office Inspection

Why inspect your office?

It is important to provide a safe and healthful workplace for your employees, and office inspections are a simple way to reduce workplace injuries. Your department's Illness and Injury Prevention Program (IIPP) requires annual inspections of your office to check for hazards.

Completing Your Annual Office Inspection



Your annual office inspection is made easy using the Office Inspection Checklist found in Appendix A of your IIPP. During your office walk-through, focus on the following items, and mark any deficiencies on your checklist:

1. **Administrative upkeep of safety information:** Know where to locate safety related documents, including your IIPP and emergency information. Ensure that employees know what to do in the event of an injury and/or emergency.
2. **General Safety and Housekeeping:** As you walk through your office areas, check for items in walkways that could cause a slip/trip/fall injury. Make sure the kitchen/break room areas are adequately cleaned and maintained. Report unsafe conditions to the appropriate third parties, as necessary.
3. **Ergonomics/Computer Workstations:** Make sure employees have completed a workstation evaluation (online and/or onsite assessment, as needed) through EH&S Ergonomics.
4. **Earthquake/Fire Protection:** Confirm that fire exits are clearly marked, and that fire extinguishers have current inspection tags. Make sure tall cabinets and bookcases are seismically bolted. Be familiar with your office evacuation drills.
5. **Electrical Safety:** Inspect outlets and cords to ensure they are in good condition. Make sure there are no daisy chained extension cords and that electrical panels are accessible.

When you finish your inspection, set a timeline to follow up with required corrective items. Keep all inspection checklists in your IIPP for documentation purposes

Additional Information

- IIPP Summary, Template, and Appendices:
<http://map.ais.ucla.edu/go/1002965>
- UCLA EH&S Fact Sheets:
<http://map.ais.ucla.edu/go/1004391>
- UCLA Ergonomics:
<http://www.ergonomics.ucla.edu>

 UCLA UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY 	Injury & Illness Prevention Program Office Inspection Checklist 501 University Ave., 10th Fl., Los Angeles, CA 90095 Phone 213-253-5991 or 1-800-243-1169; Fax 213-253-5911	
YES	NO	Comments
Administrative Is there a current PPE in a location near to, and accessible to all employees? Is there a current Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) located in a location near to, and accessible to all employees? Is there a safety bulletin board or emergency displaying emergency contact information, emergency evacuation route, safety information, etc. Is there a departmental file of emergency preparedness program in place? Are all employees trained on all departmental products & processes?		MSDS, directory will be done to verify the feature.
General Safety/Housekeeping Are stairwells, & walkways kept clear from boxes & clutter? Are stairwells & passageways in good condition? Are stairwells & exits well lit with functional lighting? Are employees instructed to keep aisles to hand storage items & equipment clear? Are forklifts kept raised when not in use to prevent operators from falling over the back? Are coffee makers & water dispensers secured to avoid spills and water spilled, spilling etc? Are waste materials placed in the appropriate waste containers, bins, recycling etc? Are storage rooms and recycling areas properly maintained? Are telephones kept secure from fire & fire smoke detectors? Are fire extinguishers & walkways, aisles, equipment, structural used by the Floor Inspection Checklist?		Ergonomics/Computer Workstations Have all new employees received a mandatory orientation through the UCLA Ergonomics Department? Is there adequate vision in the work station for the work to be done? Are monitors & equipment? Are keyboard & mouse placed directly next to each other directly in easy reach? Are the computer screen & keyboard aligned with center of the body? Are chairs adjustable (height, depth, lumbar support, arm rests, etc.)? Are there adequate measures undertaken the desk to keep and legs etc. Are there adequate lighting (illumination, lighting, noise, etc.) set at comfortable levels?

Always be sure to:

- Keep your aisles and stairwells clear
- Store your materials properly
- Keep your exits clear

Never:


- Overload electrical outlets
- Block your emergency exits or electrical panels
- Store heavy items up high without securing them

Contact EH&S:
Tel: 310-825-9797
Fax: 310-825-7076
www.ehs.ucla.edu

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Additional EH&S Fact Sheets are available on <https://www.ehs.ucla.edu/training/fact-sheets> regarding the following topics:

UCLA
ENVIRONMENT,
HEALTH & SAFETY



EH&S Facts

Fact Sheet List

The following Fact Sheets are available on the EH&S website: <https://www.ehs.ucla.edu/training/fact-sheets>

Laboratory Safety	
Chemical Storage and Segregation	Lab Safety Orientation
Compressed Gas Cylinders	Particularly Hazardous Substances
Emergency Shower and Eyewash Stations	Phenol
Ethidium Bromide	Standard Operating Procedures
Formaldehyde Use	SOP Protocol
Generally Licensed Radioactive Materials	Phenol
Hydrofluoric Acid	Tetramethylammonium Hydroxide (TMAH)
Lab Animal Allergies and Occupational Asthma	UC Lab Safety Training Policy Impacts
Lab Attire – Natural Fiber Clothing	UC Minors in Labs & Shops Policy Impacts
Shop Safety	
Hand Tools	Machine Guarding
Ladder Safety	Power Hand Tools
Lockout Tagout (EN, ESP)	Precautions Against Machine Entrapment
Cal/OSHA	
Cal/OSHA Inspections (EN, ESP)	Cal/OSHA Inspection Interview
Emergency Preparedness	
BruinAlert	Personal Preparedness
Earthquake Preparedness	
Hazardous Waste	
Hazardous Waste Minimization	Online Hazardous Waste Management System (WASTE)
Health Alerts	
Ebola	Mumps
Gastroenteritis (Norovirus) (EN, ESP)	Preventing Seasonal Flu
H1N1 Flu (EN, ESP)	Seasonal Flu Health Alert
Pest Control	
Ants	Rodents
Cockroaches	Storage
Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	Wasps & Bees
Worker Safety	
Automated Retractable Bollards	Injury & Illness Prevention Program (IIPP)
Ergonomics Advocates	Office Inspection
Hand Washing Sign	Public Access Defibrillation (PAD) Program
Hazard Communication - Chemical Labeling	Reporting Workplace Injuries
Hazard Communication - Safety Data Sheets	Safety Rights and Responsibilities
Heat Illness Prevention	Slips, Trips and Falls

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Appendix D: Departmental Training Records

This appendix houses the completed and sign-in sheets for the safety training sessions and inspection reports conducted for the department.

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Injury & Illness Prevention Program

Training Documentation Form

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Document departmental safety training sessions and place a copy with your departmental training records. Attach a copy of the training presentation outline or summary.

Topic: _____ **Facilitator:** _____

Objective(s): _____

Location: _____ **Date:** _____ **Duration:** _____

Name	Signature	UCLA ID#

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