EHSMS Seminar Series Plan, Do, Check & Act

Discovery, Prioritization & Mitigation Strategies Environmental Health & Safety Management System

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For: Departmental Safety Committee HFRR Department @ Kansas State University

Presentation: October 6, 2015



In this environment, there is the potential for simultaneous exposures to a variety of hazard types, such as:

- Physical :
- Electrical
- Fire
- . Chemical
- . Radiological
- . Biological Thermal .
- Vehicular

And a diverse population of students, faculty, staff and visitors.

e: J. Ernest Minto

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Area Specific

Training

Overarching

- Permits/Licenses/Registrations
- Aspects and Hazards Assessment Establish Objectives & Targets
 Standards of Practice - Regulatory Applicability Matrix
- Purchasing
 Design for Environment
- Design/Build/Backfill Input
 EH&S Design Standards
 A/E Reviews
- Regulatory Requirements
 Evergreen attention to regulations
 Coordinate third party inspections
- Business Reviews
- Leverage EH&S against Core Values/COA Mission · External Facing Customers
- Documentation Centralized dBase
 Web site

- Develop/Facilitate/Coordinate

New employee orientation
Regulatory, e.g., WPS
Lab/Field/Product Assessments

Conduct
 Facilitate/Coordinate self-assessments

- EH&S Committees
- Management Reviews
 Ownership/Accountability



















- Leadership: Responsibility and accountability for safety must be clearly defined from the highest level down to individual faculty and staff. Leading by example is a requirement!
- 2. Strong safety attitudes, awareness and ethics: Strong positive attitudes
- about safety require long-term efforts through continuous emphasis on safety.
 Learning from laboratory incidents: Studies of incidents capture interest and teach lessons...implement a system of reporting and investigating incidents.
- Establishing collaborative relationships: Safety culture requires close, trusting collaborations among all members of the academic and supportive staff, students and emergency responders.
- Fromoting and communicating safety: Demonstrating safety practices through personal example and recognizing positive safety behaviors are important ways to promote safety. Safety should be reinforced through examine and dimension efforts. continuous and diverse efforts.
- 6. Strong safety programs require funding: All strong safety programs require investment of substantial effort with adequate and continuous funding. ins, ACS (2012) ce: Creating Safety Cultures in Academic Institu //www.youtube.com/watch?v=N6ixsWLgaCs

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Lab/Field Safety EHSMS Processes

- Support, Engagement and Ownership of the program(s) Top down
 - Bottom-up
- Assessments lay the foundation for the learning and quality improvement effort around reducing accidents/environmental incidents
 - Outcome driven EH&S inspections
 PI supported self-inspections
- · Training in the labs
- New hire(s)
- New hire(s)
 General lab safety practices
- Task specific
- · Documentation of the program elements
 - JSAsPlans
 - Protocols



Support, Engagement, Ownership						
Support, Engagement and Ownership of the program(s)						
– Top down/Bottom-up						
 Dedicated and time committed Departmental Safety Coordinator 						
Departmental Safety Committee						
 Administrative membership 						
» Funding and decision-making authority						
 Faculty/Staff/Student engaged 						
 Rotating membership 						
 Accident patterns/trends 						
» Prevalence/Incident						
 Risk reduction strategies 						
» Qualitative assessment						
 Faculty, staff and students engagement 						
Accountability						
 Risk vs. Compliance 						
 Systemic risk management 						
 Safety performance woven into job description/reviews 						

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- Permitation of the program(s) Equipment, Permit by Rule, LQG/SQG/CESQG Status, Endangered Species, Water Wells, Septic Tanks, POTW industrial user discharge, etc.
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- Species, Water Wells, Septic Tanks, POTW industrial user discharge, etc. Plans: Exposure Control, Chemical Hygiene, Hazard Assessments, Hearing Conservation, SPCC, RCRA Contingency, etc. Standards of Practice: JSAs, Hazcroom, PPE, LOTO, Respiratory Protection, Confined Space, Emergency Shower/Eyewash, BBP DOT Hazardous Materials, Hazardous Wastes, Universal Wastes, Hot Work, Fall Protection, Trenching & Shoring, Industrial Hygiene, Incident/Accident Reporting, Electrical Safety, Emergency Preparedness, Equipment Disposal, Medical necords, etc.

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- Protocols: Research Standard Operating Procedure(s)
- One Drive
 Ag Safe Web Site
- Track performance
- Showcase performance/results



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LabyTied Safety Practices: DO



Safety Practices: DO NOT



Program Assessment

- Compliance with state and federal regulations and internal policies is uneven
 KSU/COA has a safety policy

 - KSU/COA does not have a culture of safety
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 There is no centralized repository containing compliance information
 Several safety committees exist, but they need strengthening
- Generally area is strong interest in safety, but limited faculty and staff engagement in delivering improved performance

 Departments are not universally sharing best approaches to managing safety
 Oversight: no consistent enforcement of safety standards in the labs

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 Perceived, stated, and actual roles of EH&S Department differ
 Is EH&S supposed to act as the "safety police"?
 Safety training for research personnel is not effective at the COA
 Limited training courses (WPS) are available and required for grad and
 undergrad students doing laboratory research
 Additional training in the PI's lab is assumed to happen
 Some online safety modules are available through JJ Keller
 Many KSU EH&S risks have policies that are not current or they're non-existent

Opportunities for Improvement

- KSU/COA needs to improve its culture of safety, which will depend on:
 Strong commitment from administration through words and deeds
 Active engagement of faculty and staff
 - Service-oriented, collaborative approach by EH&S
- Researchers performing in a responsible, conscientious and safe manner
 KSU/COA EH&S Policy needs updating to establish succinct roles and a clear opportunities for improving the risk resolution process
- EH&S needs to go from a just-in-time approach to a pro-active one by:

 Becoming an in-house consultant for researchers
 - Developing Standards of Practice that can then be tailored to individual labs
 Partnering with PI's and Departments to develop safety training programs and lab safety plans
- Lab satety plans
 Assigning EH&S staff to buildings, to build relationships with individual labs
 Revamping its web site to be a user-centered, repository of information
 Safety training needs to be tailored to each area, of high-quality, recorded in a database and available as in-person + online sessions
 Needed is a centralized repository containing compliance and training information



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What's in it for you?

Ownership in a culture and a work environment that ...

- · Is proactive, not reactive
- · Is outcome, metric focused
- · Focuses on risk, not minimum compliance requirements
- · Integrates good EH&S work practices into daily activities
- · Reduces the likelihood of incidents and injuries
- · Doesn't look the other way when risky behavior or conditions exist
- Provides you a <u>safe</u> and <u>sound</u> finish to your work day!



