
PART B
ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROGRAM, FIRST-AID REQUIREMENTS;
SAFE PLACE STANDARD

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WAC 296-307-030 What are the required elements of an accident prevention program?

- (1) You must instruct all employees in safe working practices at the beginning of employment. Your instruction must be tailored to the types of hazards to which employees are exposed.
- (2) You must develop a written accident prevention program tailored to the needs of your agricultural operation and to the types of hazards involved.
- (3) Your accident prevention program must contain at least the following elements:
 - (a) How, when, and where to report injuries and illnesses, and the location of first-aid facilities.
 - (b) How to report unsafe conditions and practices.
 - (c) The use and care of personal protective equipment.
 - (d) What to do in emergencies. See WAC 296-307-35015 for emergency action plan requirements.
 - (e) Identification of hazardous chemicals or materials and the instruction for their safe use.
 - (f) An on-the-job review of the practices necessary to perform job assignments in a safe and healthful manner.
- (4) At least once a month, you must conduct a walk-around safety inspection of active job sites, the materials and equipment involved, and operating procedures. A representative chosen by employees must be invited and allowed to accompany you.

Note: Additional requirements in Part G-1, WAC 296-307-097, Outdoor heat exposure, may apply. Employers may address their outdoor heat exposure safety program either in their written accident prevention program (APP) or as a stand-alone written document. See Part G-1.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 09-07-098 (Order 08-21). § 296-307-030, filed 03/18/09, effective 05/01/09. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17.040 RCW. 98-24-096 (Order 98-13), § 296-307-030, filed 12/01/98, effective 03/01/99. [Recodified as § 296-307-030. 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-030, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.]

WAC 296-307-033 How often must safety meetings be held?

- (1) Foreman-crew safety meetings must be held at least monthly or whenever there are significant changes in job assignments. These meetings must be tailored to the particular operation or activity occurring at the time.
- (2) The meeting minutes must document subjects discussed and attendance.
- (3) Short-term operations that last less than one month, such as harvesting, don't require foreman-crew safety meetings but only require initial safety orientation for the operations.
- (4) You must maintain copies of the minutes of each foreman-crew safety meeting at the location where the majority of employees report to work each day.
- (5) You must retain minutes of foreman-crew safety meetings for one year and be able to show us copies if we ask to see them.

[Recodified as § 296-307-033. 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-033, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.]

WAC 296-307-036 What items go on the safety bulletin board?

- (1) You must provide a bulletin board or posting area large enough to display the required safety and health poster, "Job Safety and Health Protection" (F416-081-000), and other safety education material.
- (2) The bulletin board must be readily visible in a place where employees gather during some part of the work day. (For example, at the entrance to a field, a parking area, or in a farm building.)
- (3) If for any reason any employee is unable to read the notices posted on the bulletin board, you must ensure that the message of the required poster explaining employee rights is communicated to the employee in terms he or she understands. This same requirement applies to variance applications, denials or grants, and to any other notice affecting the employee's rights under WISHA.

- (4) Posting must be in the employee's language.

[Recodified as § 296-307-036. 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-036, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.]

WAC 296-307-039 First-aid rule summary.

Your responsibility: Make sure first-aid trained personnel are available to provide quick and effective first aid.

You must:

Make sure that first-aid trained personnel are available to provide quick and effective first aid.

WAC 296-307-03905.

Make sure appropriate first-aid supplies are readily available.

WAC 296-307-03920.

Note:

- Employers who require their employees to provide first aid must comply with the bloodborne pathogen rule, chapter 296-823 WAC.
- Additional requirements relating to first-aid are also located in the following sections:
 - WAC 296-307-07013(12), What rules apply to vehicles used to transport employees?
 - WAC 296-307-16175, First-aid requirements to operators of temporary worker housing.
 - WAC 296-307-16380, First-aid requirements for operators of cherry harvest camps.

Definitions:

First aid: The extent of treatment you would expect from a person trained in basic first aid, using supplies from a first-aid kit.

Emergency medical service: Medical treatment and care given at the scene of any medical emergency or while transporting any victim to a medical facility.

You can get copies of these rules by calling 1-800-4BE SAFE (1-800-423-7233), or by going to

<http://www.lni.wa.gov>.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-01-166 (Order 04-19), § 296-307-039, filed 12/21/04, effective 04/02/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-07-160 (Order 03-31), § 296-307-039, filed 03/23/04, effective 05/01/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050. 02-12-98 (Order 00-20) § 296-307-039, filed 06/05/02, effective 08/01/02. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17.010, .040, .050. 01-17-033, (Order 01-14), § 296-307-039, filed 08/08/01, effective 09/01/01. Recodified as § 296-307-039. 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-039, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.]

WAC 296-307-03905 Make sure that first-aid trained personnel are available to provide quick and effective first-aid.

You must:

Comply with the first-aid training requirements of 29 CFR 1910.151(b) which states:

“In the absence of an infirmary, clinic, or hospital in near proximity to the workplace which is used for the treatment of all injured employees, a person or persons shall be adequately trained to render first aid.”

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 04-07-160 (Order 03-31), § 296-307-03905, filed 03/23/04, effective 05/01/04. Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17.010, .040, .050. 01-17-033, (Order 01-14), § 296-307-03905, filed 08/08/01, effective 09/01/01.]

WAC 296-307-03920 Make sure appropriate first-aid supplies are readily available.

You must:

- Make sure first-aid supplies are readily available. (See first-aid kit table.)
- Make sure first-aid supplies at your workplace are appropriate to:
 - Your occupational setting.
 - The response time of your emergency medical services.

First-Aid Kit Table	
Number of employees normally assigned to worksite	Minimum first-aid supplies required at worksite
1 - 15 Employees	1 First-aid kit
16 - 30 Employees	2 First-aid kits
31 - 50 Employees	3 First-aid kits

Note:

- First-aid kits from your local retailer or safety supplier should be adequate for most nonindustrial employers.
- The following is a list of suggested items for your first-aid kit:
 - 1 absorbent compress, 4 x 8 inches
 - 16 adhesive bandages, 1 x 3 inches
 - 1 adhesive tape, 5 yards long
 - 10 antiseptic single-use packages, 0.5 g application
 - 6 burn treatment single-use packages, 0.5 g application
 - 1 eye covering (for two eyes)
 - 1 eye wash, 1 fluid ounce
 - 4 sterile pads, 3 x 3 inches
 - 2 pair of medical exam gloves
 - 1 triangular bandage, 39 x 39 x 55 inches
- Optional first-aid kit contents
 - Bandage compresses, 2 x 2 inches, 3 x 3 inches and 5 x 5 inches
 - Self-activating cold packs, 4 x 5 inches
 - Roller bandages, 6 yards long
 - Mouth-to-mouth barrier for CPR
- Kits should be checked at least weekly to ensure adequate number of needed items are available.
- Kits may be carried in any motor vehicle that’s used near the crew.

WAC 296-307-03920 (Cont.)

You must:

- Make sure that first-aid supplies are:
 - Easily accessible to all your employees.
 - Stored in containers that protect them from damage, deterioration, or contamination. Containers must be clearly marked, not locked, and may be sealed.
 - Able to be moved to the location of an injured or acutely ill worker.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 05-01-166 (Order 04-19), § 296-307-03920, filed 12/21/04, effective 04/02/05 Statutory Authority: Chapter 49.17.010, .040, .050. 01-17-033, (Order 01-14), § 296-307-03920, filed 08/08/01, effective 09/01/01].

WAC 296-307-03930 Make sure emergency washing facilities are functional and readily accessible.

You must:

- Provide an emergency shower:
 - When there is potential for major portions of an employee's body to contact corrosives, strong irritants, or toxic chemicals
 - That delivers water to cascade over the user's entire body at a minimum rate of 20 gallons (75 liters) per minute for 15 minutes or more.
- Provide an emergency eyewash:
 - When there is potential for an employee's eyes to be exposed to corrosives, strong irritants, or toxic chemicals
 - That irrigates and flushes both eyes simultaneously while the user holds their eyes open
 - With an on-off valve that activates in one second or less and remains on without user assistance until intentionally turned off
 - That delivers at least 0.4 gallons (1.5 liters) of water per minute for 15 minutes or more.

Note: Chemicals that require emergency washing facilities:

- You can determine whether chemicals in your workplace require emergency washing facilities by looking at the material safety data sheet (MSDS) or similar documents. The MSDS contains information about first-aid requirements and emergency flushing of skin or eyes
- For chemicals developed in the workplace, the following resources provide information about first-aid requirements:
 - NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards
..*DHHS (NIOSH) Publication No. 97-140
..*<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/ggdstart.html>
 - Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

You must:

- Make sure emergency washing facilities:
 - Are located so that it takes no more than 10 seconds to reach
 - Are kept free of obstacles blocking their use

WAC 296-307-03930 (Cont.)

- Function correctly
- Provide the quality and quantity of water that's satisfactory for emergency washing purposes.

Note:

- If water in emergency washing facilities is allowed to freeze, they won't function correctly. Precautions need to be taken to prevent this from happening
- The travel distance to an emergency washing facility should be no more than 50 feet (15.25 meters)
- For further information on the design, installation, and maintenance of emergency washing facilities, see American National Standards Institute (ANSI) publication Z358.1 - 1998, *Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment*. Emergency washing facilities that are designed to meet ANSI Z358.1 - 1998 also meet the requirements of this standard. The ANSI standard can be obtained from the American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, New York 10018.

Reference:

- Training in the location and use of your emergency washing facilities is required under the employer chemical hazard communication rule, WAC 296-307-550, and the accident prevention program rule, WAC 296-307-030.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 03-10-068 (Order 03-05), § 296-307-03930, filed 05/06/03, effective 08/01/03.

WAC 296-307-03935 Inspect and activate your emergency washing facilities.

You must:

- Make sure all plumbed emergency washing facilities are inspected once a year to make sure they function correctly.

Note: Inspections should include:

- Examination of the piping
- Making sure that water is available at the appropriate temperature and quality
- Activation to check that the valves and other hardware work properly
- Checking the water flow rate.

You must:

- Make sure plumbed emergency eyewashes and hand-held drench hoses are activated weekly to check the proper functioning of the valves, hardware, and availability of water
- Make sure all self-contained eyewash equipment and personal eyewash units are inspected and maintained according to manufacturer instructions.
 - Inspections to check proper operation must be done once a year
 - Sealed personal eyewashes must be replaced after the manufacturer's expiration date.

WAC 296-307-03935 (Cont.)

Note: Most manufacturers recommend replacing fluid in open self-contained eyewashes every 6 months. The period for sealed containers is typically 2 years.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 03-10-068 (Order 03-05), § 296-307-03935, filed 05/06/03, effective 08/01/03.

WAC 296-307-03940 Make sure supplemental flushing equipment provides sufficient water.

Note: Supplemental flushing equipment can't be used in place of required emergency showers or eyewashes.

You must:

- Make sure hand-held drench hoses deliver at least 3.0 gallons (11.4 liters) of water per minute for 15 minutes or more.

Note: Why use a drench hose? A drench hose is useful when:

- The spill is small and doesn't require an emergency shower
- Used with a shower for local rinsing, particularly on the lower extremities.

You must:

- Make sure personal eyewash equipment delivers only clean water or other medically approved eye flushing solutions.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 03-10-068 (Order 03-05), § 296-307-03940, filed 05/06/03, effective 08/01/03.

WAC 296-307-03945 Definitions.

Corrosive As used in first aid, WAC 296-307-039, is a substance that causes destruction of living tissue by chemical action, including acids with a pH of 2.5 or below or caustics with a pH of 11.0 or above.

Emergency washing facilities Emergency washing facilities are emergency showers, eyewashes, eye/face washes, hand-held drench hoses, or other similar units.

Hand-held drench hoses Hand-held drench hoses are single-headed emergency washing devices connected to a flexible hose that can be used to irrigate and flush the face or other body parts.

Personal eyewash units

Personal eyewash units are portable, supplementary units that support plumbed units or self-contained units, or both, by delivering immediate flushing for less than 15 minutes.

Strong irritant As used in First Aid, WAC 296-307-039, is a chemical that's not corrosive, but causes a strong, temporary inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact.

Toxic chemical

As used in First Aid, WAC 296-307-039, is a chemical that produces serious injury or illness when absorbed through any body surface.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, .040, .050, and .060. 03-10-068 (Order 03-05), § 296-307-03945, filed 05/06/03, effective 08/01/03.

WAC 296-307-045 What are the requirements of the safe place standard?

- (1) You must furnish to each employee a place of employment free from recognized controllable hazards likely to cause serious injury or death.
- (2) You must furnish and require employees to use any safety devices and safeguards that are needed to control recognized hazards. All agricultural methods, operations, and processes must be designed to promote the safety and health of employees.
- (3) You must not require an employee to engage in any duty or enter any place that's not safe.
- (4) The following are prohibited:
 - (a) Removing, displacing, damaging, destroying or carrying off any safety device, safeguard, notice or warning intended for use in any place of employment.
 - (b) Interfering in any way with the use of any safety device, method or process adopted for the protection of any employee.
- (5) Intoxicating beverages or narcotics in or around worksites. Employees under the influence of alcohol or narcotics are prohibited from the worksite.

Exception: This rule doesn't apply to anyone taking prescription drugs and/or narcotics as directed by a physician providing such use doesn't endanger the employee or others.

[Recodified as § 296-307-045. 97-09-013, filed 4/7/97, effective 4/7/97. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040, [49.17.]050 and [49.17.]060. 96-22-048, § 296-306A-045, filed 10/31/96, effective 12/1/96.]