

IBT Safety and Health Department:

Programs and Services

Lamont Byrd, Director



Overview

- I. IBT Safety and Health Department Staff
- II. Department Activities
- III. Resources

I. IBT Safety and Health Department

• Staff

• What do we do?

Safety and Health Department Staff

Lamont Byrd, Director

- Azita Mashayekhi, Industrial Hygienist
- Enjoli DeGrasse Parson, Certified Industrial Hygienist
- Asher Tobin, Industrial Hygienist
- Kelly Bellamy, Office Manager
- Chee Chang, Program Manager
- Thomas Nelson, Financial Manager
- Charmaine Woolard, Asst. Program Manager
- Salina Hattley, Assistant Finance Manager
- Chris Coppola, Program Assistant
- Jordan Bobbitt, Program Assistant
- Sherrie Matullo, Administrative Assistant
- Hallie Whittier, Administrative Assistant

Safety and Health Department Training Centers

- Teamsters Local Union 25 Boston, MA
- Teamsters Local Union 509 Cayce, SC
- Teamsters Local Union 519 Knoxville, TN
- Joint Council 25 Joliet, IL
- Teamsters Local Union 769 Miami, FL
- Teamsters Local Union 282 Lake Success, NY
- Teamsters Local Union 445 Newburg, NY
- Teamsters Local Union 631 Las Vegas, NV
- Construction Teamsters Training Fontana, CA
- Northern California Training Rancho Murieta, CA
- Washington/Idaho Training Pasco, WA
- HAMMER Hanford, WA

What do we do?



- Technical assistance and information
- Legislative and regulatory activities
- Workplace inspections and surveys
- Collective bargaining
- Occupational Safety and Health Research
- Organizing
- Training and education

Technical Assistance and Information

- Environmental and personal monitoring
- Review and analyze sampling data
- Review drug testing results
- Regulatory and technical interpretations for
 - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
 - Department of Transportation (DOT)
 - Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA)
 - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

Legislative & Regulatory Activities

- Testify before Congressional committees
- Help develop legislation

- Provide technical assistance to lobbyists
- Rulemaking –OSHA, FMCSA,
 MSHA, FAA, HSA, FRA, EPA

Workplace Inspections and Surveys

- Site visits comprehensive or focused inspections
- Review of written programs
- Surveys designed to identify potential or real problems based on employee information



Collective Bargaining

- Master Agreements
 - National Master Freight
 - United Parcel Service
 - National Automobile Transporters
 - Anheuser-Busch
- White Paper Agreements
 - Model Contract Language

Occupational Safety and Health Research

- Diesel Exhaust Study
 - Harvard University School of Public Health
 - Exposure studies for freight members (dock and drivers)
- Driver Health Study
 - Dana-Farber Cancer Institute
 - Tobacco Use and Nutritional Habits of Drivers
- Toll Booth Workers Study
 - Mt. Sinai Medial Center
 - The Health and Safety of Toll Collectors, A White Paper
 - Harvard University School of Public Health
 - Cardiac effects of exposure to engine exhaust
- Harvard University School of Public Health
 - Cardiac effects of exposure to engine exhaust
- Noise Exposure Study
 - IBT Staff
 - Assessment of noise exposure among ready-mixed concrete drivers
- Johns Hopkins University Distracted Driving

Organizing

- Organizing
 - Technical support
 - Regulatory enforcement
 - Safety and Health Surveys
 - Document safety and health issues
 - Support for collective bargaining for first contract

Training and Education

- Worker Training
 - Construction Safety
 - Hazardous Waste Remediation
 - Hazardous Waste Transportation
 - Radioactive Materials Transportation
 - Radioactive Waste Remediation
 - Hazardous Materials Transportation
 - CDL Construction Trucking
 - General Industry Safety and Health
 - Forklift Safety
 - Load Securement
 - Crane Safety
- Apprenticeship Program for CDL Drivers & Dock Workers

Worker Training

- Construction Safety
- Hazardous Waste Remediation
- Hazardous Waste Transportation
- Radioactive Materials Transportation
- Radioactive Waste Remediation
- Hazardous MaterialsTransportation
- CDL
- General Industry Safety and Health
- Forklift Safety
- Load Securement
- Crane Safety (limited)

- Medical Qualification for Drivers
- Hours of Service
- Drug and Alcohol Testing
- Worker Safety and Health Rights

Federally Funded Grant Programs

NIEHS

- Hazardous Waste Worker Training Program (HWWT)
- Hazardous Disaster Preparedness Training Program (HDPT)
- Department of Energy Worker Training Program (DOE)

Department of Labor

 Apprenticeship program for commercial drivers and dock workers

Training and Education

- Website: http://www.teamstersafety.org
- Brochures/Manuals
 - Chipping the Barrel
 - Freight Dock Manual and Checklist
 - Waste Workers Manual and Checklist
 - Warehouse Safety and Heath Manual and Checklist

Resources



- Staff
- Fact sheets
- Contract language samples
- Website:
- Phone: (202) 624-6960
- Fax: (202) 624-8740
- Email: ibtsafety@teamster.org



Safety and Health Resources

Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

- OSHA's mission is to assure safe and healthful conditions for working men and women:
 - setting and enforcing standards
 - providing training and education
 - outreach
 - compliance assistance
- Under the OSHA law, employers are responsible for providing a safe and healthful workplace for their workers.

• The OSH Act covers most private sector employers and their workers, in addition to some public sector employers and workers in the 50 states and certain territories and jurisdictions under federal authority. Those jurisdictions include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Wake Island, Johnston Island, and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands as defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.

- State Plan States are OSHA-approved job safety and health programs operated by individual states instead of Federal OSHA. OSHA approves and monitors all state plans and provides as much as fifty percent of the funding for each program. The following 22 states or territories have OSHA-approved state programs:
- Alaska Arizona California Hawaii Indiana Iowa Kentucky Maryland Michigan Minnesota Nevada New Mexico North Carolina Oregon Puerto Rico South Carolina Tennessee Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wyoming

- State and Local Government Workers at state and local government agencies are not covered by Federal OSHA, but have OSH Act protections if they work in those states that have an OSHA-approved state program.
- OSHA rules also permit states and territories to develop plans that cover only public sector (state and local government) workers. In these cases, private sector workers and employers remain under Federal OSHA jurisdiction.
- Five additional states and one U.S. territory have OSHA-approved state plans that cover public sector workers only:
 - Connecticut Illinois Maine New Jersey New York Virgin Islands

- Federal Government Workers OSHA's protection applies to all federal agencies.
- Section 19 of the OSH Act makes federal agency heads responsible for providing safe and healthful working conditions for their workers.
- Although OSHA does not fine federal agencies, it does monitor these agencies and conducts federal workplace inspections in response to workers' reports of hazards.
- Federal agencies must have a safety and health program that meets the same standards as private employers.

- Not Covered under the OSH Act
 - The self-employed
 - Immediate family members of farm employers
 - Workplace hazards regulated by another federal agency (e.g., Mine Safety and Health Administration,
 Department of Transportation, Department of Energy)

- Rights and Responsibilities under OSHA Law
 - Employers must provide a safe workplace that does not have serious hazards and must follow all OSHA safety and health standards.
 - Employers must find and correct safety and health problems by:
 - Eliminating hazards or substituting processes/products for less hazardous alternatives
 - Using engineering controls
 - Using administrative controls (job rotation, training, etc.)
 - Personal Protective Equipment (last option)

• Employers MUST also:

- Prominently display the official OSHA Job Safety and Health –
 It's the Law poster that describes rights and responsibilities under the OSH Act..
- Inform workers about chemical hazards through training, labels, alarms, color-coded systems, chemical information sheets and other methods
- Provide safety training to workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand
- Post OSHA citations and injury and illness data where workers can see them.

• Employers MUST also:

- Keep accurate records of work-related injuries and illnesses
- Perform tests in the workplace, such as air sampling, required by some OSHA standards
- Provide required personal protective equipment at no cost to workers
- Provide hearing exams or other medical tests required by OSHA standards
- Notify OSHA within 8 hours of a workplace fatality or within 24 hours of any work-related inpatient hospitalization, amputation or loss of an eye
- Not retaliate against workers for using their rights under the law, including their right to report a work-related injury or illness.

- Workers have the right to:
 - File a confidential complaint with OSHA to have their workplace inspected
 - Receive information and training about hazards,
 methods to prevent harm, and the OSHA standards that apply to their workplace
 - Receive copies of records of work-related injuries and illnesses that occur in their workplace
 - Receive copies of the results from tests and monitoring done to find and measure hazards in their workplace

- Workers have the right to:
 - Receive copies of their workplace medical records
 - Participate in an OSHA inspection and speak in private with the inspector
 - File a complaint with OSHA if they have been retaliated against by their employer as the result of requesting an inspection or using any of their other rights under the OSH Act
 - File a complaint if punished or retaliated against for acting as a "whistleblower" under the 21 additional federal laws for which OSHA has jurisdiction

FMCSA

- The FMCSA was established within the Department of Transportation on January 1, 2000, pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999
- The primary mission FMCSA is to reduce crashes, injuries and fatalities involving large trucks and buses

- To carry out its mission the FMCSA
 - Develops and enforces data-driven regulations
 - Use safety information systems to identify and focus on higher risk carriers in enforcing the safety regulations
 - Targets educational messages to carriers, commercial drivers, and the public
 - Partners with stakeholders including Federal, State, and local enforcement agencies, the motor carrier industry, safety groups, and organized labor on efforts to reduce bus and truck-related crashes

- FMCSA regulates
 - Truck safety programs (inspection, maintenance, etc.)
 - Driver medical qualifications
 - Drug and alcohol testing
 - Hours of Service
 - Commercial Driver's Licenses

- FMCSA regulations cover:
 - Motor carriers (truck and bus) that operate vehicles in interstate commerce that
 - Weigh 10,001 or more pounds
 - Transport hazardous materials in quantities that require placards
 - Designed to transport more than 8 passengers (including the driver) for compensation
 - Designed to transport more than 15 passengers (including the driver) and is not used for compensation

NIOSH

- The Occupational Safety and Health Act of
 1970 established NIOSH as a research agency focused on
 the study of worker safety and health, and empowering
 employers and workers to create safe and healthy
 workplaces.
 - It has the mandate to assure "every man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources."
 - NIOSH has more than 1,300 employees from a diverse set of fields including epidemiology, medicine, nursing, industrial hygiene, safety, psychology, chemistry, statistics, economics, and many branches of engineering.

Strategic Goals

- Goal 1: Conduct research to reduce worker illness and injury, and to advance worker well-being.
- Track work-related hazards, exposures, illnesses and injuries for prevention.
- Generate new knowledge through intramural and extramural research programs.
- Develop innovative solutions for difficult-to-solve problems in high-risk industrial sectors.

Strategic Goals

- Goal 2: Promote safe and healthy workers through interventions, recommendations and capacity building.
- Enhance the relevance and utility of recommendations and guidance.
- Transfer research findings, technologies and information into practice.
- Build capacity to address traditional and emerging hazards.

Strategic Goals

- Goal 3: Enhance worker safety and health through global collaborations.
- Take a leadership role to share knowledge and best practices.
- Provide workplace illness and injury reduction strategies.
- Build professional capacity to address workplace hazards through information sharing and research experience.

Programs

- Health Hazard Evaluation If you are currently an employer, employee, or union official in a workplace where employees' health and well-being is affected by the workplace you can request a health hazard evaluation. If a field investigation is needed, we will evaluate the current workplace conditions and employee health concerns and make recommendations on how to reduce or eliminate any identified hazards.
- Requests can be made in writing or online at https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/hhe/hheform.html.