Workforce Development Training Fund
We are looking for your feedback! Due to the high demand and limited funds, the Department of Workforce Services is reviewing the current Rules and Policies for the Workforce Development Training Fund grants to better serve our Wyoming employers with keeping their employees trained on the latest skills of their trade. We will be accepting feedback until January 16, 2017. Please direct all comments and recommendations to Carmalee Rose at Carmalee.rose@wyo.gov. In addition, we will be sending out a short questionnaire to past recipients which will pose questions on best case scenarios with limited funding and the need to focus on highest priorities. Help Us, Help You!

OSHA
New OSHA Reporting Requirements took effect July 25, 2016. All employers are mandated to report any fatality within 8 hours; and any in-patient hospitalization, amputation or loss of an eye with in-24 hours to OSHA. Failure to report could result in a citation and penalty, in addition to an on-site inspection. For additional information on reporting requirements, employers can contact OSHA at 307-777-7786 or use the featured Live Chat @ OSHA.GOV.

The DWS State Occupational Epidemiologist recently released the first report of its kind combining multiple years of workplace fatality data in Wyoming. The report provides data for years 2012-2015 and reveals a complete view of recent fatality patterns in the state by industry and cause.

Some key findings from 2012-2015 include:
• Most workplace deaths in the construction industry were caused by falls from height
• Most oil and gas-related workplace fatalities were caused by motor vehicle crashes
• Fatalities in the agriculture sector were primarily attributed to contact with an object or equipment, a transportation incident on the worksite or fatal injuries from an animal. Most agriculture fatalities occur in the cattle, farming and ranching sector
• 61.2 percent of occupational fatality victims were Wyoming residents
• Natrona County experienced the highest number of workplace fatalities in the state during 2012-2015

In a press release statement, Governor Mead said, “We want to make sure that workers return home safely. Safe business practices are key to good business. Working with the legislature and the industry safety coalitions, we have made progress but there is clearly more to do. I thank the Department of Workforce Services for their work on this important comprehensive report.”

In any given year, the DWS Occupational Safety and Health Administration has jurisdiction to inspect 25-30% of workplace fatalities in the state. Over-the-road motor vehicle crashes and fatalities occurring on small agriculture operations make up a significant portion of Wyoming’s occupational fatalities, but are excluded from OSHA jurisdiction.

This multi-year report provides the most in-depth insight into occupational fatality trends in Wyoming to date. Building awareness around the common themes present in these fatal incidents is an essential step towards prevention. The DWS partners with industry groups, public health and employer programs to share information on the causes, frequency and distribution of occupational fatalities and injuries.

The complete report and other resources are available online at the following web address: wyomingworkforce.org/data/epidemiology.

Carbon Monoxide: Called the Silent Killer
Carbon monoxide (CO) is a clear, colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas. Anything that burns fuel, such as wood, charcoal, oil, gasoline, kerosene, and natural gas, produces carbon monoxide. This includes motor vehicles, power tools and equipment, and heating and cooking appliances of all sizes. Carbon monoxide can quickly build up in enclosed spaces. It can be lethal in a small dose over time or a high dose in a short time.

The Facts
Everyone is at risk for CO poisoning. Most cases occur in fall and winter. People have died in their homes from faulty furnaces and in campers or tents while running generators or other heat sources. Workers are at particular risk when working in confined or enclosed spaces with equipment powered by gasoline or some other fuel.

Sinclair sponsored OSHA 10 & 30 classes are set for the week of January 23, 2017 and will be held at the Carbon County Higher Education Center. For more info, visit cchec.augusoft.net. Got questions? Contact Nicole Henley at NHenley@cchec.org.

Workers’ Compensation Officer/Owner Average Wage for 2017
$11,443.23/quarter; $3,814.41/month

Unemployment Insurance Taxable Wage Base for 2016
$25,500
Some key findings from 2012-2015 include:

- First report of its kind combining multiple years of workplace fatality

In 2015, carbon monoxide poisoning contributed to the deaths of six people in Wyoming. One worker died from carbon monoxide poisoning while cleaning a house near Jackson, WY (See inset).

Also in Wyoming, during the period July 2015 thru June 2016:
- 35 Wyoming residents called the Wyoming Poison Center to report unintentional carbon monoxide poisoning.
- There were 27 outpatient hospitalizations for carbon monoxide poisoning. Twenty of these occurred during December 2015 – March 2016.
- There were at least eight workers’ compensation claims involving carbon monoxide exposure.

Know the Symptoms

Low to moderate carbon monoxide poisoning may cause:
- Headache
- Fatigue
- Nausea
- Shortness of breath
- Dizziness

High level or prolonged carbon monoxide poisoning may cause:
- Mental confusion
- Vomiting
- Nausea
- Loss of consciousness
- Dizziness
- Death
- Loss of muscular coordination

Carbon monoxide poisoning can often be confirmed with a blood test soon after exposure.

How to Prevent Exposure

Every home should have a CO detector installed on every level, in or near sleep areas, and in rooms where fuel burning appliances or heat sources are located. Detectors should also be used in tents and camping trailers when running a generator, heat source, or cooking appliance. They should also be installed in mobile homes and boats.

Workplaces should follow NIOSH and OSHA recommendations for preventing CO exposure. These include not operating gasoline powered equipment inside buildings or in partially enclosed areas, following OSHA’s confined space air quality testing and monitoring standards (CFR 1910.146), providing personal CO monitors to workers at risk, and educating workers about the dangers and symptoms of CO exposure. OSHA’s permissible exposure limit for carbon monoxide is 50 parts per million (ppm), 55mg/m3 time weighted average (TWA). NIOSH’s recommended exposure limit is 35 ppm, 40 mg/m3 TWA.

If a CO alarm is sounding, or you or others around you are experiencing symptoms, go outside to fresh air immediately. Call emergency services, the fire department or 911. Let the professionals find the source.

Compliance Updates

**WY OSHA Penalty Increase (Effective February 18, 2017)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Violation</th>
<th>Current Max Penalty</th>
<th>New Max Penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>$7,000 / Violation</td>
<td>$12,471 / Violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other-Than-Serious</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posting Requirements Failure to Abate</td>
<td>$7,000 / Day</td>
<td>$12,471 / Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willful or Repeated</td>
<td>$70,000 / Violation</td>
<td>$124,709 / Violation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Penalties do not show reductions based on size, history or whether employer has an effective health & safety program.

In February 2015, a 47 year old female house cleaner died of carbon monoxide poisoning while working in a private residence near Jackson, WY. Early reports indicated there was a carbon monoxide leak from the furnace or boiler.

Consultation Information

Wyoming Oil & Gas Industry Safety Alliance (WOGISA): sponsored the Supervisor Awareness Level training for Cranes and Rigging Course in October, 2016. The goals of this training were: 1) Reduce the frequency and severity of Crane and Rigging related incidents in Wyoming in Oil and Gas Operations, and 2) Provide Supervisor Awareness Level training for 80+ people in the oil and gas industry state wide on the basics of Crane and Rigging operations. The courses included classroom and hands on demonstration with a crane located onsite at each training. Mr. Phil Ritchey, Industrial Hoist and Crane conducted the training courses. Cranes were provided by Blackhawk Cranes, Triple L Construction and Greens Energy. Three training courses were held in Gillette (October 4, 2016), Riverton (October 5, 2016) and Rock Springs (October 6, 2016).

WY OSHA would like to extend a sincere thank you for the contribution of time and equipment from WOGISA, Industrial Hoist and Crane, Blackhawk Cranes, Triple L Construction and Greens Energy to make this event a success.

Wyoming Construction Safety Alliance (WCSA): Sponsored a First Aid/CPR/AED Class on October 27, 2016 at the Cheyenne Business Center (CBC), in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

WY OSHA would like to extend a sincere thank you for the contribution of time and equipment from WCSA, Haselden Wyoming Constructors and Haselden Construction to make this event a success.