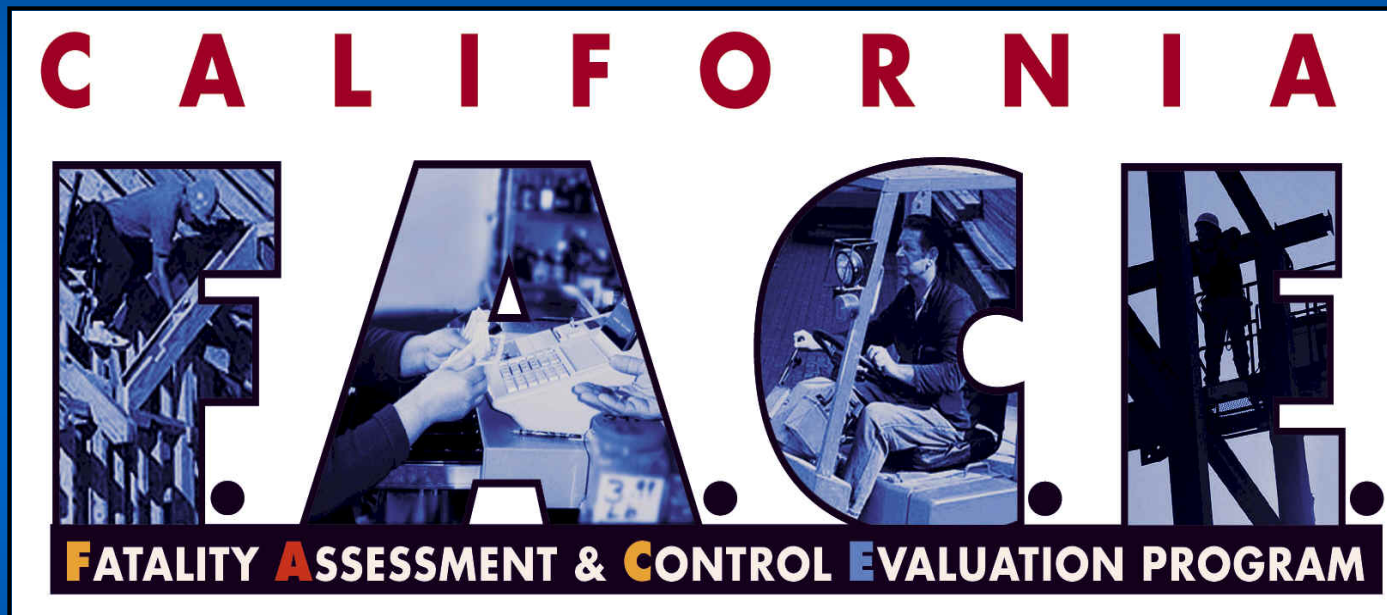


The California FACE Program 1992-2005: A Closer Look at Fatal Work Injuries Involving Hispanics Los Angeles County



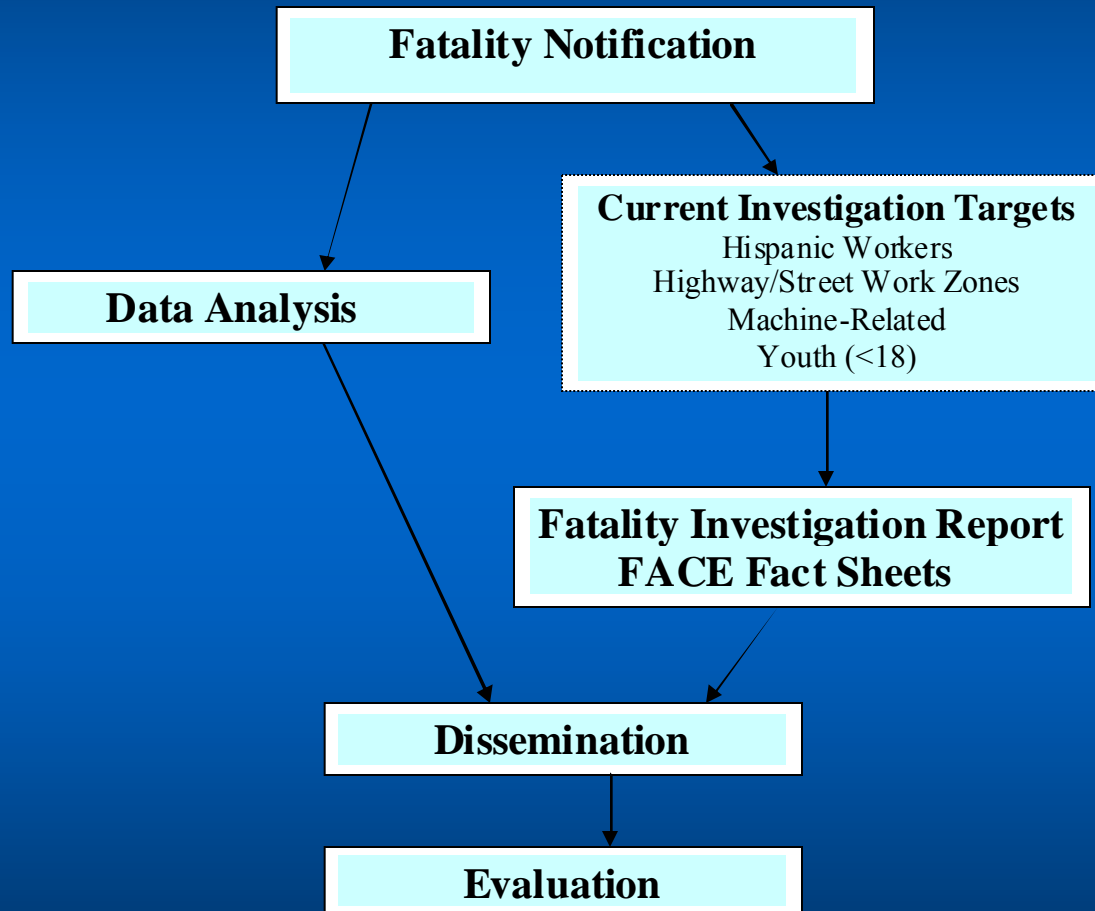
Laura Styles MPH, Hank Cierpich,
Jim Rogge MD, MPH, Robert Harrison MD, MPH
California Department of Public Health
Occupational Health Branch

Funded by The National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH)

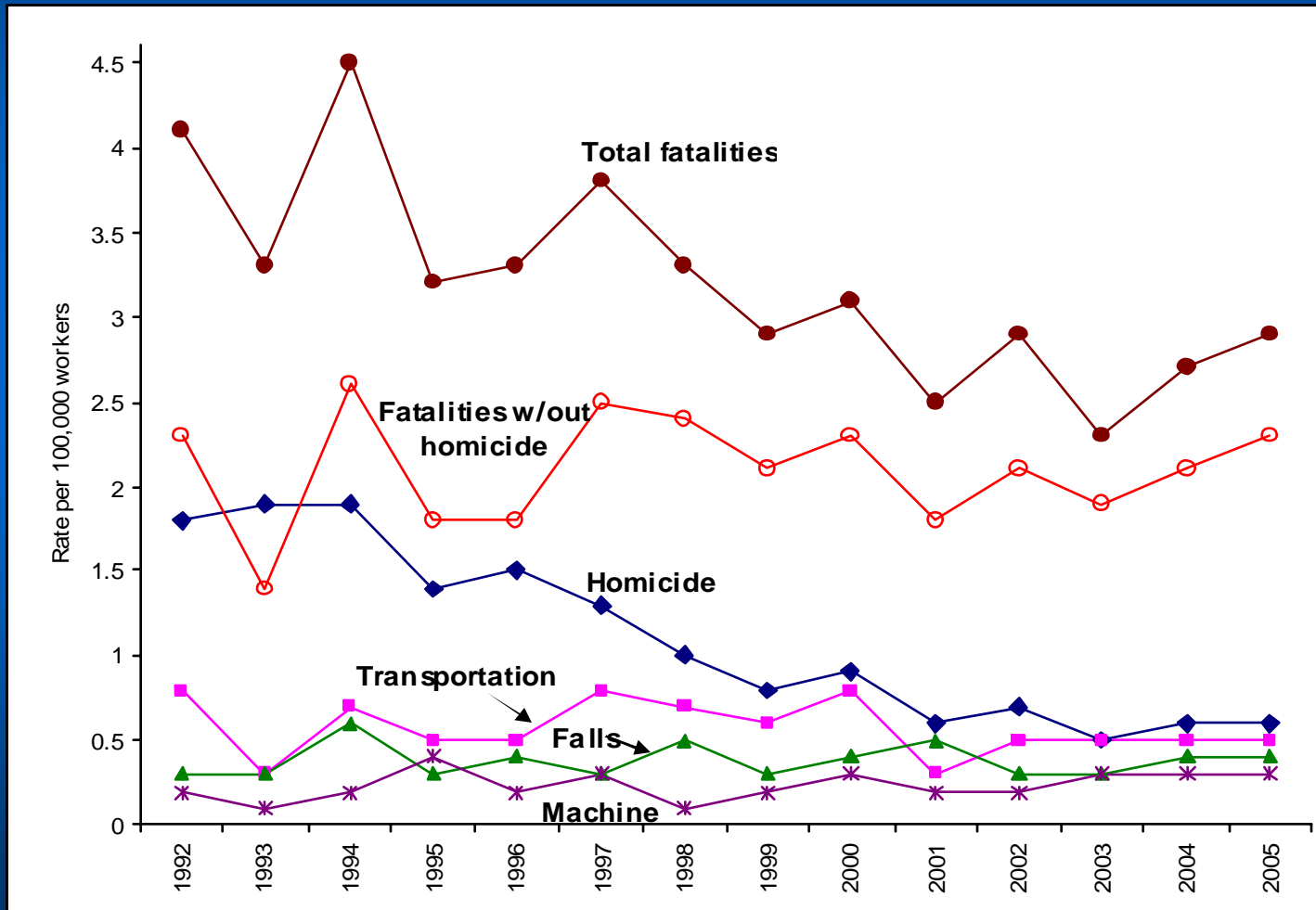
Fatal Work Injuries

State	1992-2005
California	8043
Texas	6952
Florida	5077
New York	3803
Pennsylvania	3341
Illinois	3154
Georgia	3066
Ohio	2792
North Carolina	2783
Virginia	2204
Michigan	2194
Indiana	2183
Tennessee	2129
Missouri	2096
Louisiana	1911
Los Angeles	1902

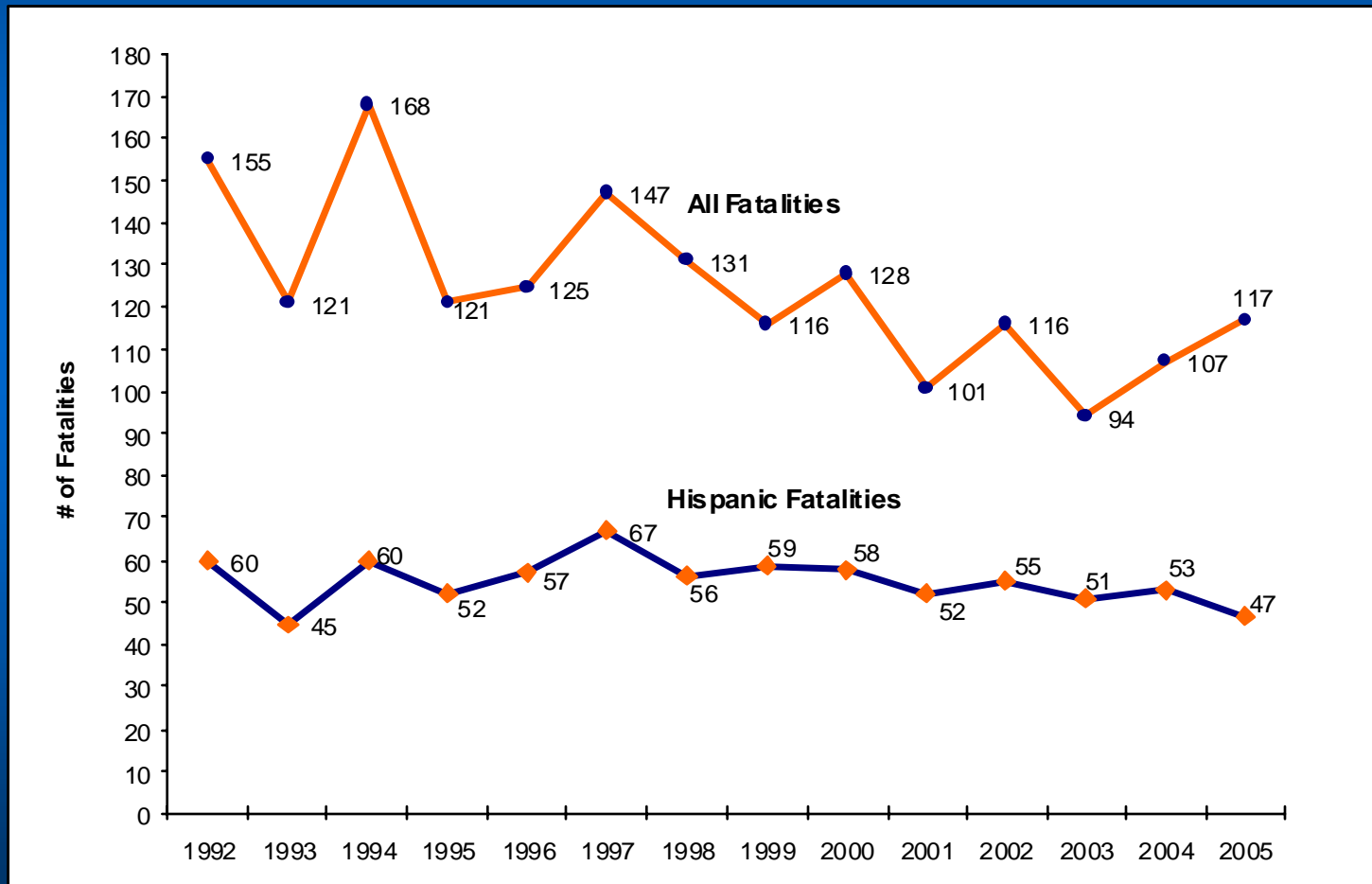
FACE Methods



External Cause of Death Rates 1992-2005 * LA County (N=1747)



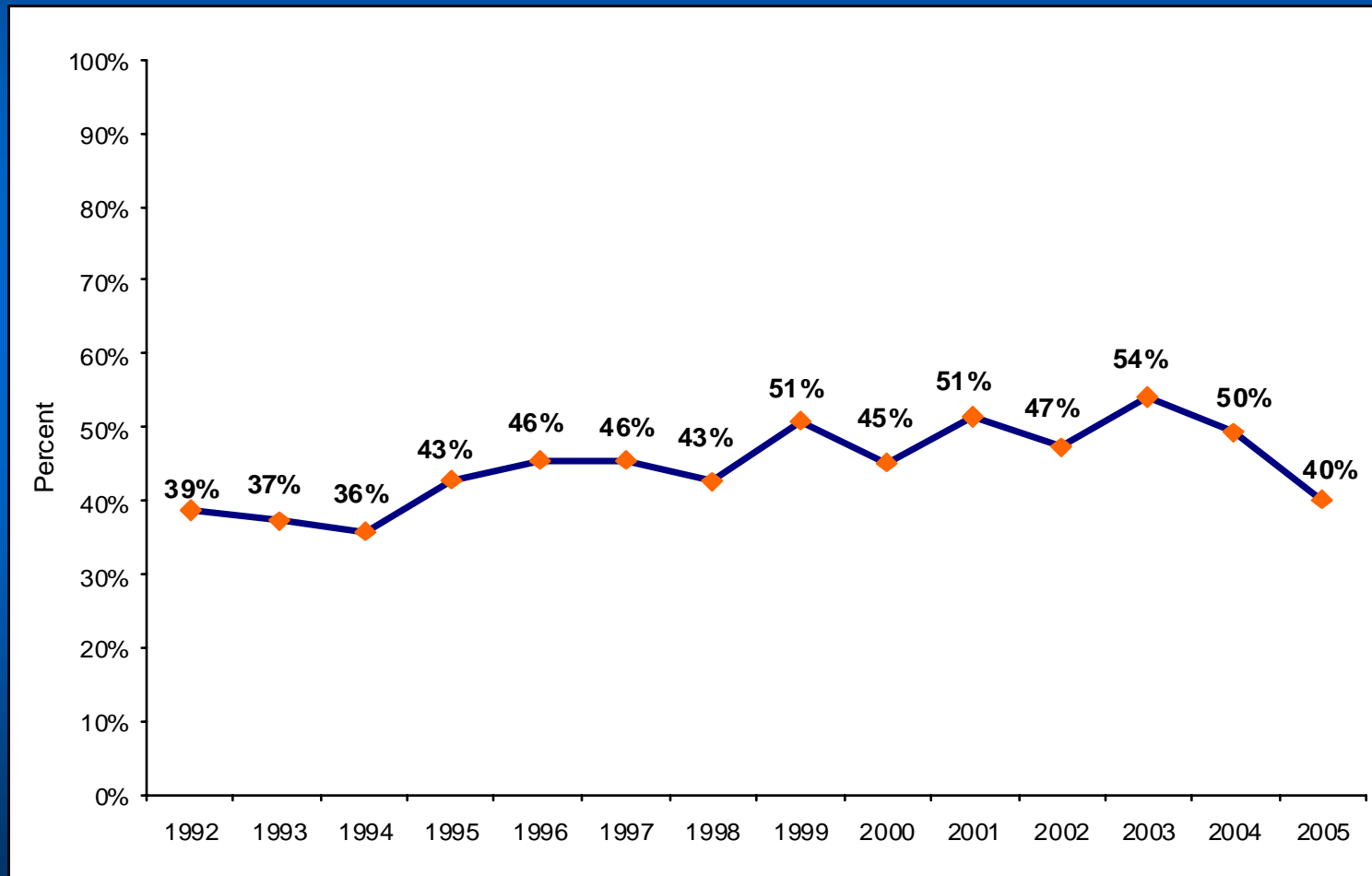
Number of Fatal Work Injuries 1992-2005 * LA County (Total N=1747, Hispanic N=772)



Fatal Work Injuries Involving Hispanics (%)

1992-2005 * LA County

(N=772)



Los Angeles County

ACS 2006 Survey

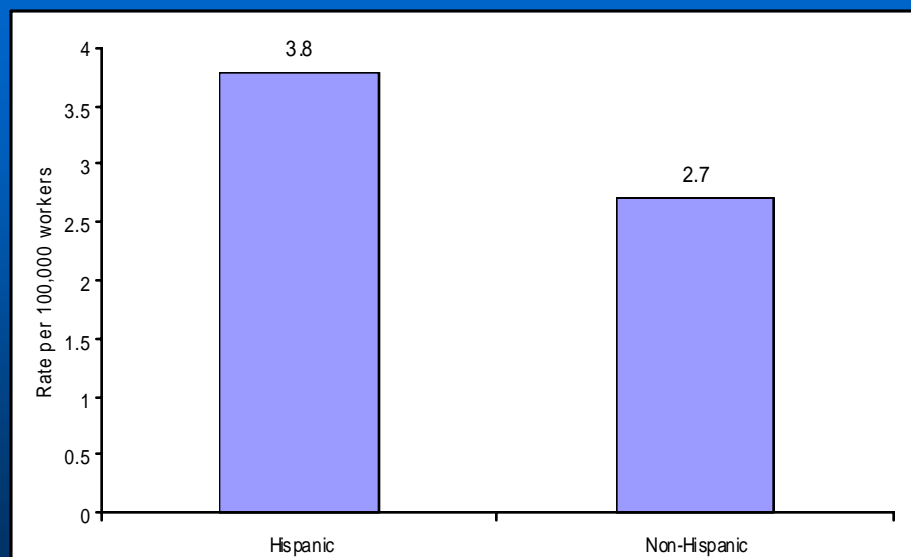
- 45% of labor force
56% of construction workforce

CA/FACE Data 1992-2005

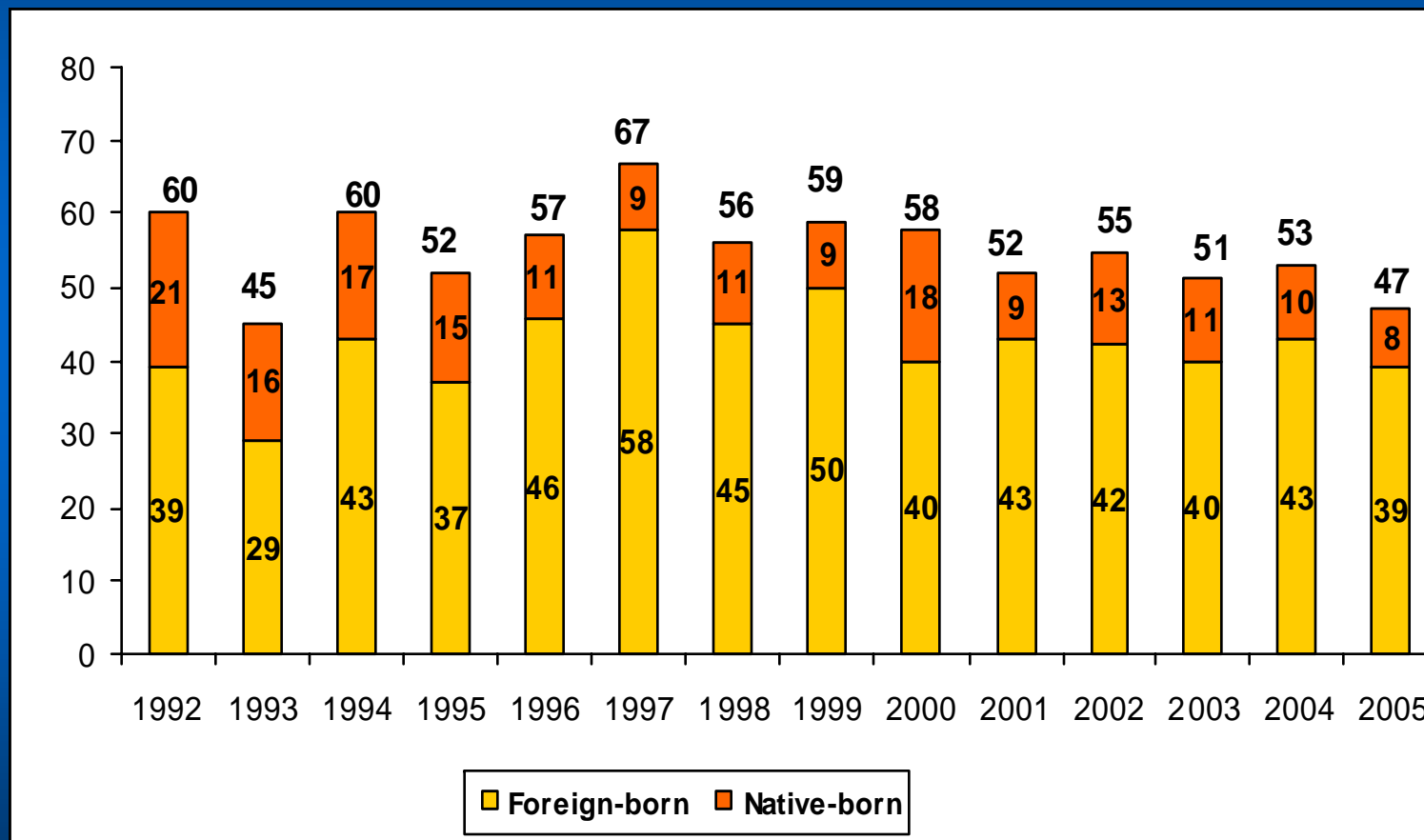
- 44% of fatal work injuries
41% higher fatality rate



Rate of Fatal Work Injury by Ethnicity
1992-2005



Foreign-Born vs. Native-Born Fatal Work Injuries Involving Hispanics 1992-2005 * LA County (N=772)

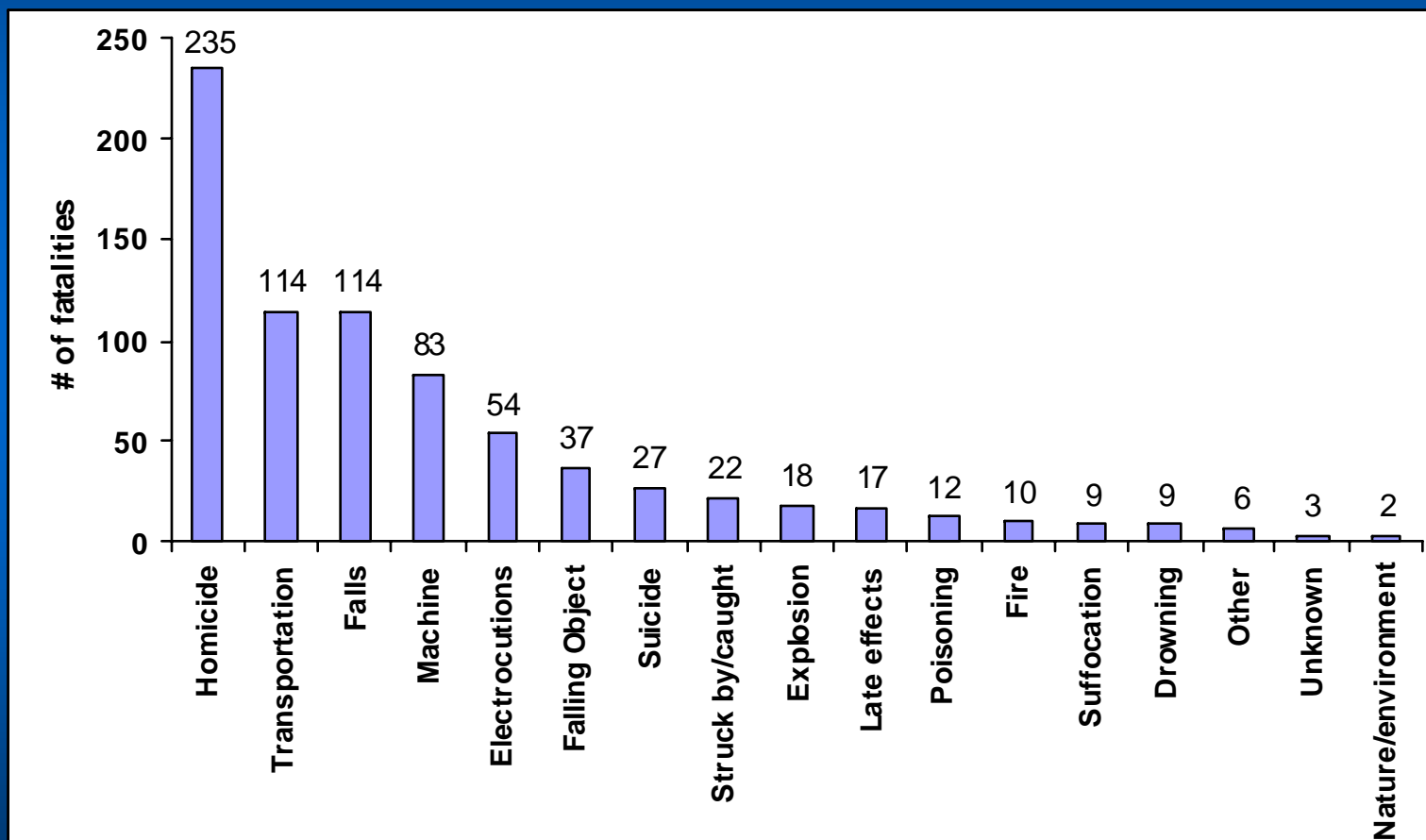


External Cause of Death

Fatal Work Injuries Involving Hispanics

1992-2005 * LA County

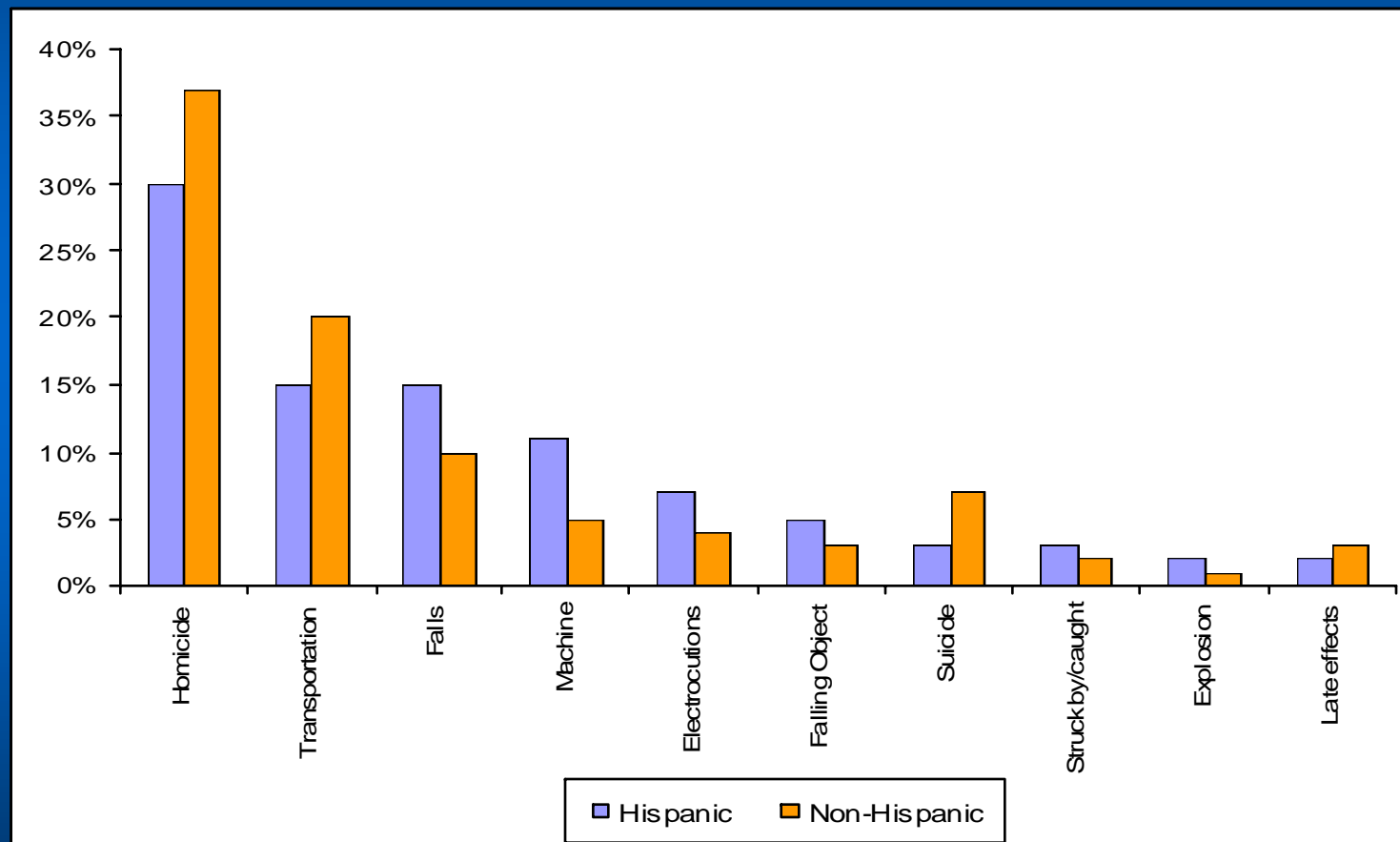
(N=772)



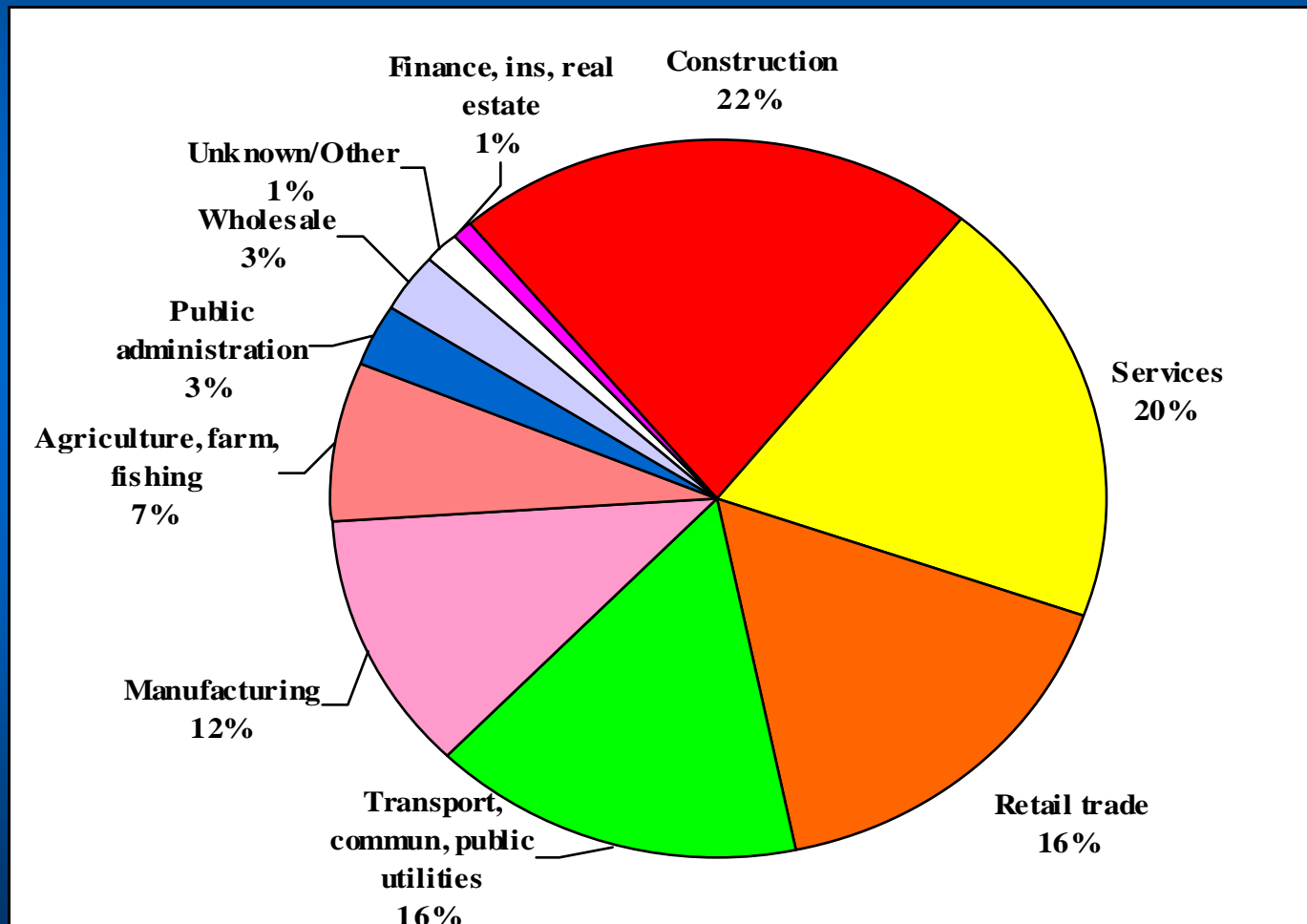
External Cause of Death

Hispanic (N=772) vs. Non-Hispanic (N=950) Fatal Work Injuries

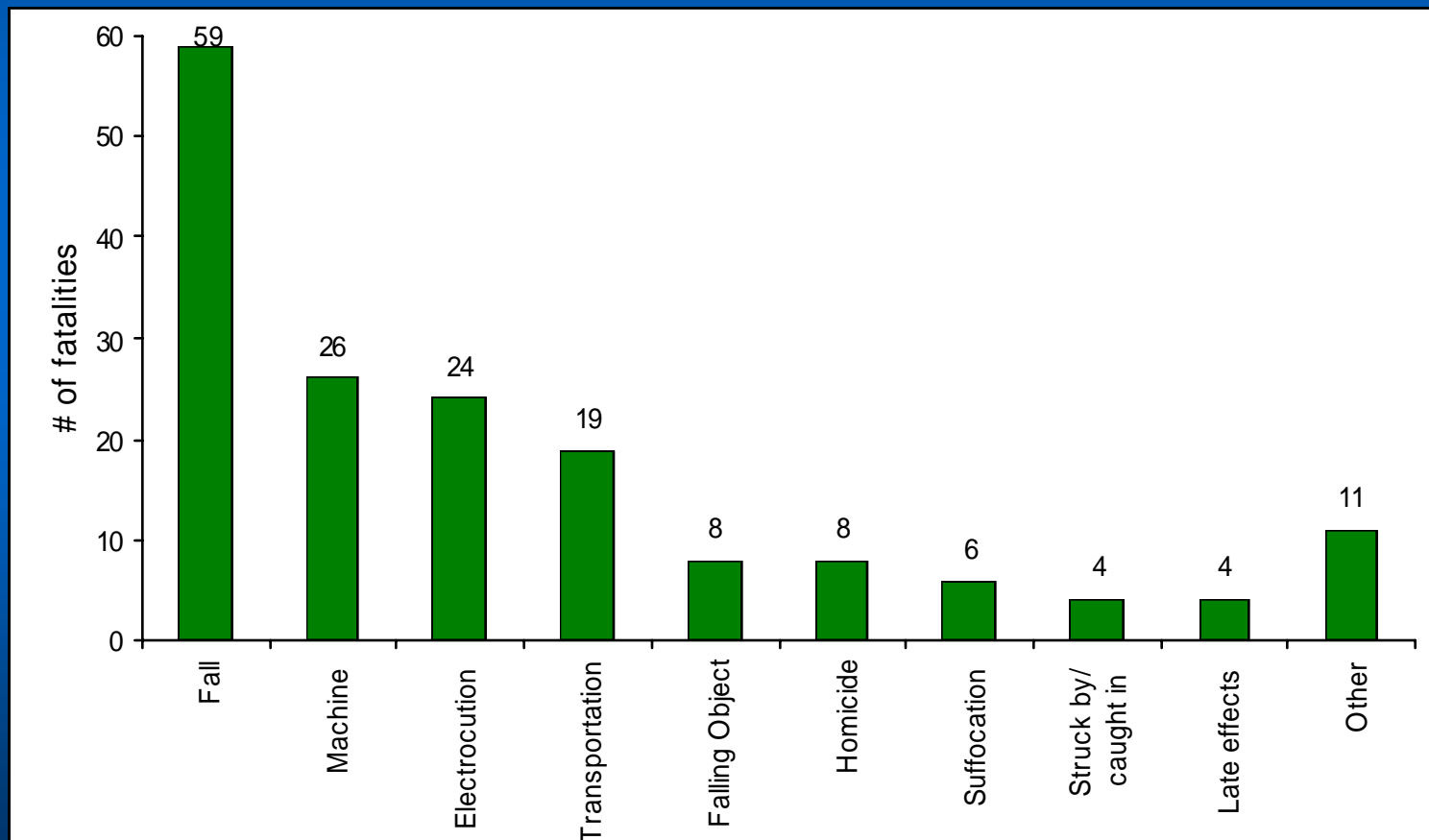
1992-2005 * LA County



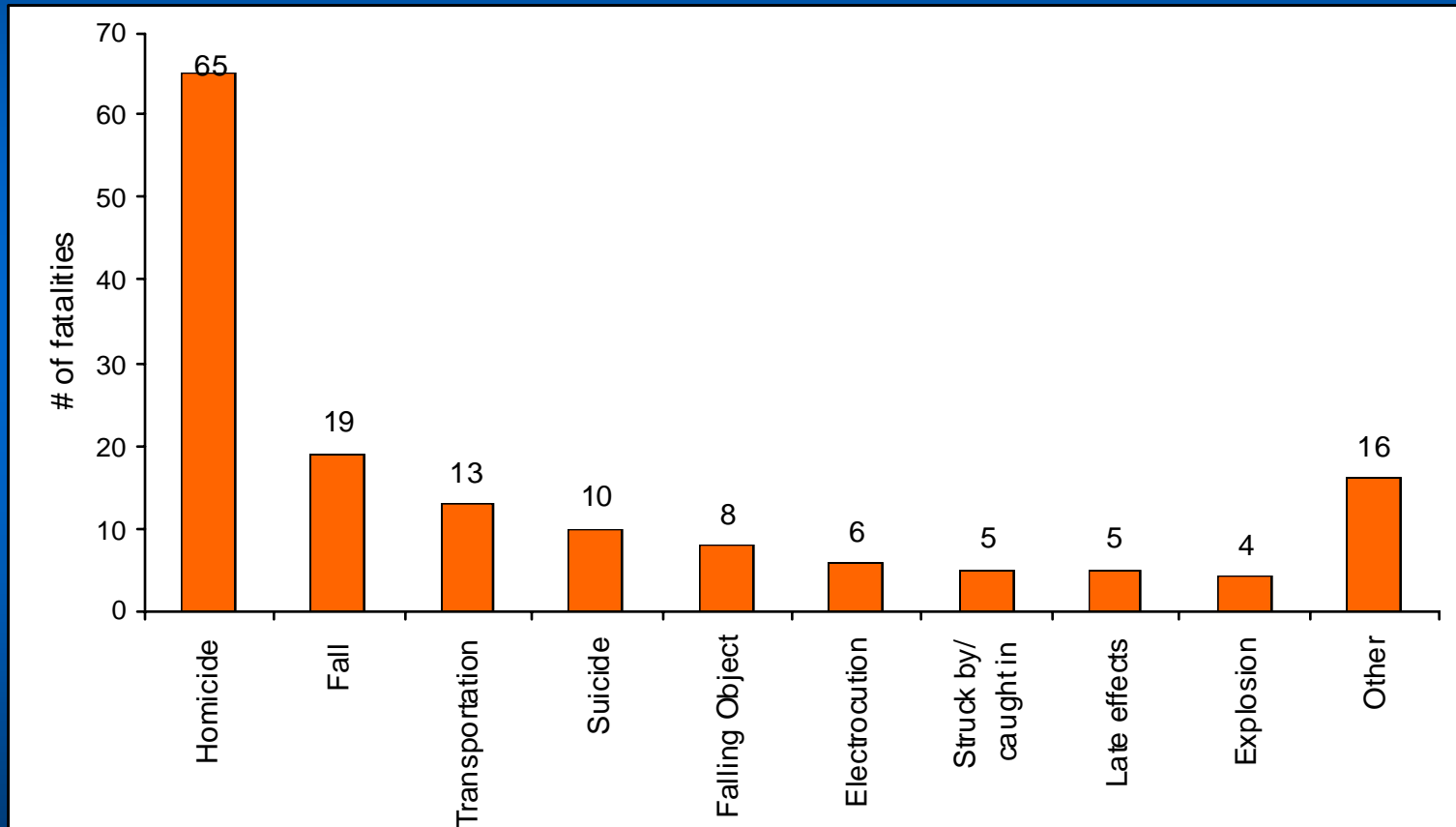
Fatal Work Injuries Involving Hispanics Industry Division 1992-2005 * LA County (N=722)



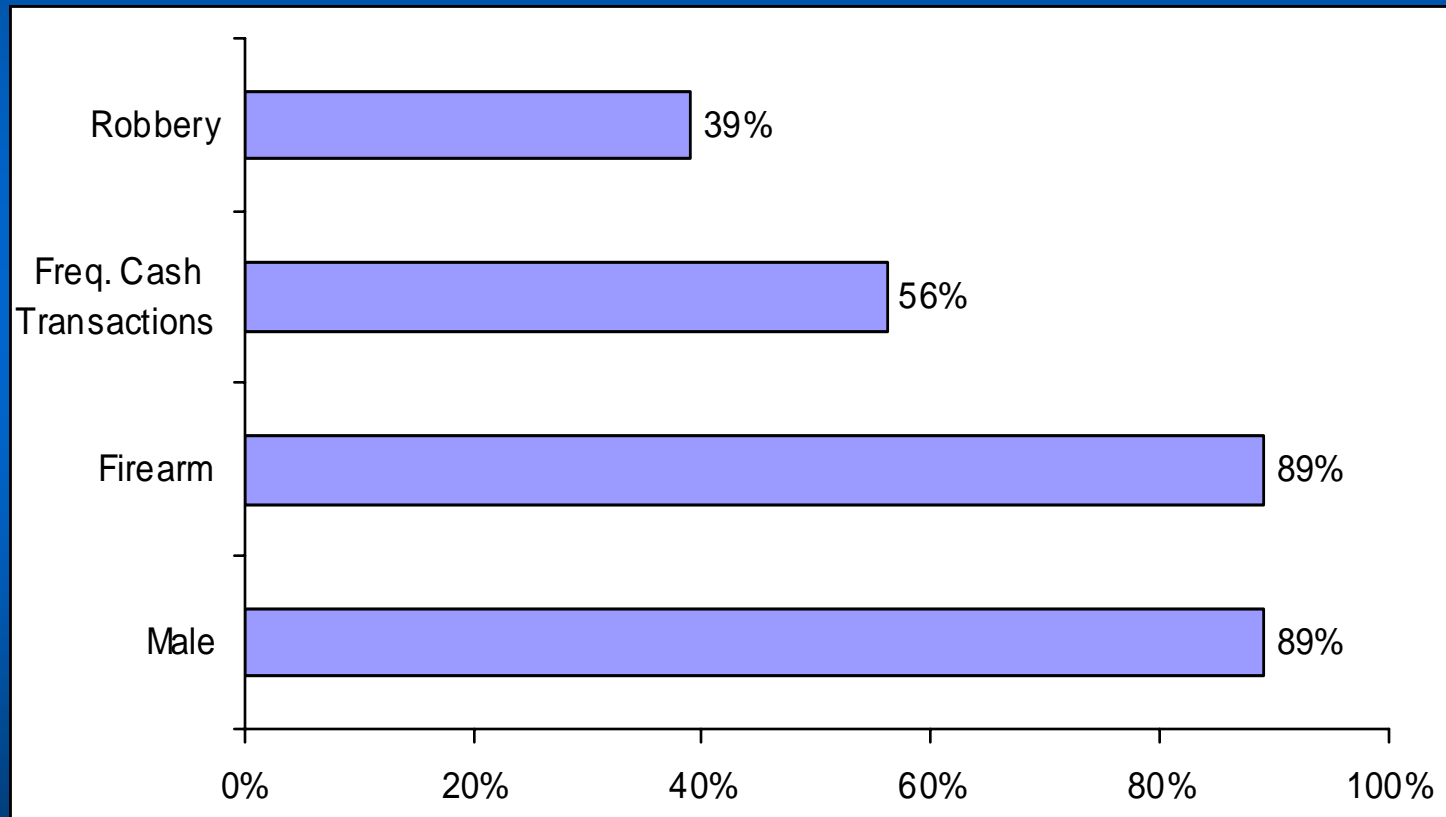
Fatal Work Injuries Involving Hispanic Construction Workers External Cause of Death 1992-2005 * LA County (N=169)



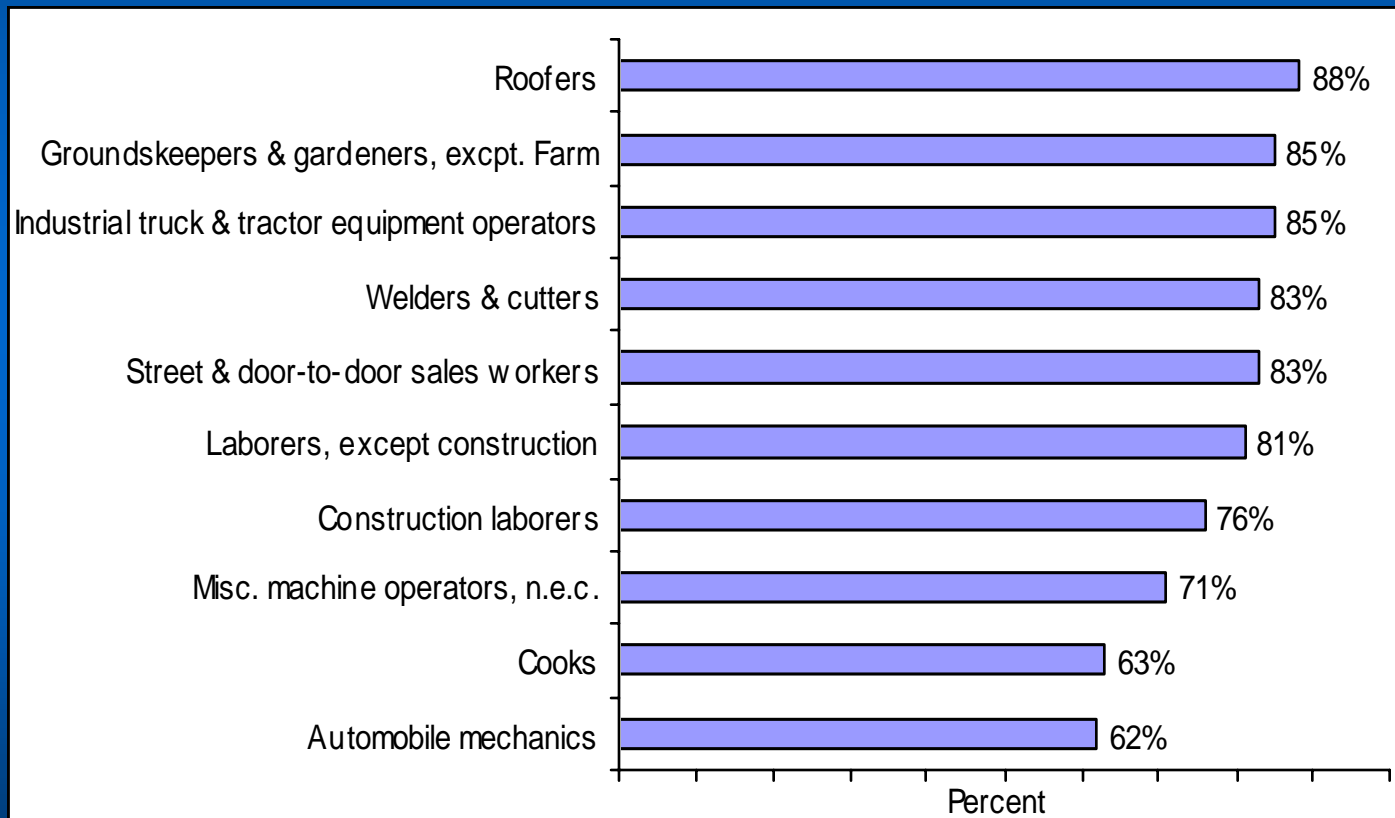
Fatal Work Injuries Involving Hispanic Service Industry Workers External Cause of Death 1992-2005 * LA County (N=151)



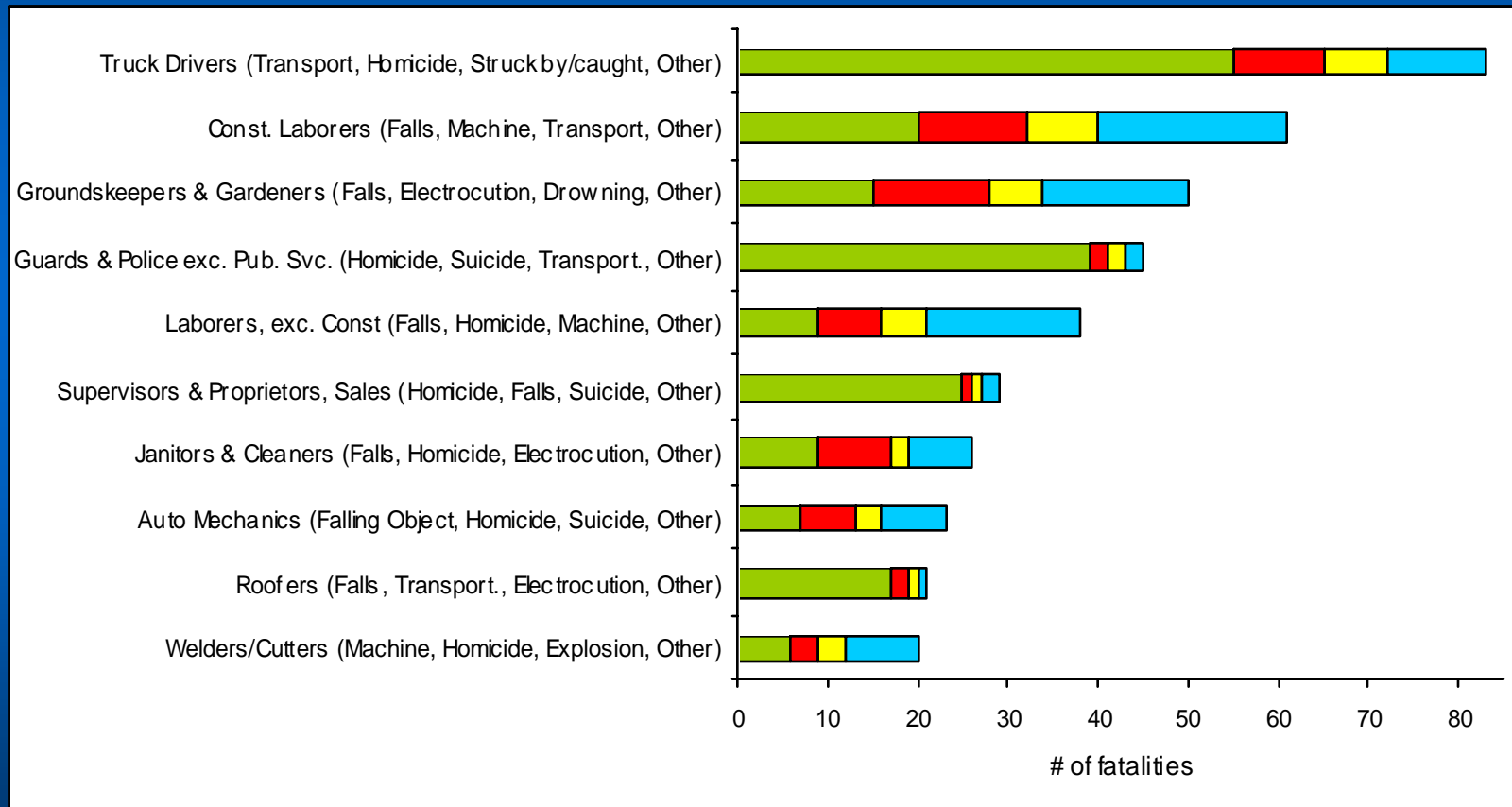
Hispanic Worker Homicide Details 1992-2005 * LA County (N=235)



Occupations with the Greatest % Fatal Work Injuries Involving Hispanics 1992-2005 * LA County (N=333)



Occupations with the Most Fatal Work Injuries Involving Hispanics External Cause of Death 1992-2005 * LA County (N=396)



INFORMACIÓN DE FACE

PROGRAMA DE EVALUACIÓN Y CONTROL DE FATALIDADES EN CALIFORNIA No. 4
DEPARTAMENTO DE SERVICIOS DE SALUD DEL ESTADO DE CALIFORNIA

VEHICULOS MORTALES

Desde 1992, el Programa de F.A.C.E. en California ha investigado 122 muertes en el lugar de trabajo. Los siguientes casos describen las muertes de 2 trabajadores.

EL MONTACARGAS MATA A UN MECÁNICO.

Muere un mecánico cuando el montacargas deslizo de un gato y lo golpeó en la cabeza. El mecánico alzó el montacargas con un gato hidráulico. No usó soportes del gato, bloques de madera o ninguna otra ayuda rígida y estable para sostener el montacargas después de que fué alzado con el gato. El área del taller debajo del montacargas estaba un poco inclinado. El victima colocó solamente un bloque de madera detrás de una llanta del montacargas. El montacargas deslizo mientras el victima estaba acostado en el trepador debajo el montacargas.

Algunos trabajadores piensan que pueden trabajar debajo los vehículos que son apoyados solamente por un gato. Los gatos deben nunca ser la única ayuda de un vehículo cuando alguien está debajo de ese vehículo. Deben ser utilizados para levantar el vehículo lo suficiente para poder colocar la ayuda adicional.

EL AUTOBUS APLASTA A UN MECÁNICO.

Muere un mecánico aplastado por la caída de un autobus. El mecánico había alzado el autobus con el gato. Entonces puso soportes del gato debajo de la suspensión posterior. Los soportes del gato no fueron de un diseño común. Las llantas delanteras no fueron bien apoyadas con



bloques de soportes. El autobus deslizo del soporte de gato mientras el mecánico trabajaba con los frenos. El autobus aplastó el mecánico entre el eje trasero y el piso de concreto.

Los vehículos pueden moverse si los bloques no están bien colocados. A lo mínimo, los bloques deben ser colocados en ambos lados de la llanta, justo enfrente y diagonal de donde se coloca el gato.

RECOMENDACIONES

- ▶ Apoye los vehículos adecuadamente. Use soportes de gato, bloques de madera (no de concreto) o alguna otra ayuda rígida y estable aprobada por ASME.
- ▶ Prevenga el movimiento del vehículo. Trabaje en superficies de nivel plano y apoye las llantas con bloques adecuados.

Para más información sobre este tema puede visitar nuestra línea electrónica:
www.dir.ca.gov/samples/search/query.htm
(Title 8 section 3562) y www.asme.org.

Para más información sobre el Programa de F.A.C.E., visítenos al www.dhs.ca.gov/ohb/ohsep/face.

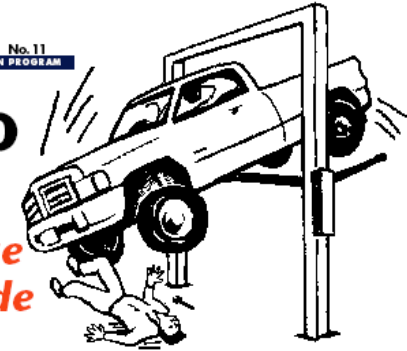
Referencia: Safety Standards for Portable Automotive Lifting Devices-PALD1997, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME).

FACE FACTS

CALIFORNIA FATALITY ASSESSMENT & CONTROL EVALUATION PROGRAM No. 11
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

¡MECÁNICO MUERE!

Un camión se cae de un elevador de vehículos



David S., un mecánico de 46 años, murió cuando el camión que estaba componiendo se cayó de un elevador de vehículos. El camión era demasiado largo y por lo tanto los brazos del elevador no llegaban a los puntos de apoyo adecuados para sostener el vehículo. El empleador de David no tenía ningún programa de entrenamiento sobre salud y seguridad en el trabajo.

¿Cuál fue el error?

Usaron el elevador equivocado.

No había programa de seguridad para verificar que los trabajadores usaran correctamente los elevadores de vehículos.

¿Qué se debe hacer?

Solo usar elevadores que puedan sostener el vehículo en los puntos de apoyo designados por el fabricante del vehículo.

Los empleadores deberían tener un programa de prevención de lesiones y enfermedades para asegurarse que los trabajadores están debidamente entrenados y siguen procedimientos de trabajo adecuados.

Si desea reportes completos sobre éste (caso 03CA10) u otros casos, o información sobre el Programa de Evaluación y Control de Fatalidades en California (FACE), favor de contactar:

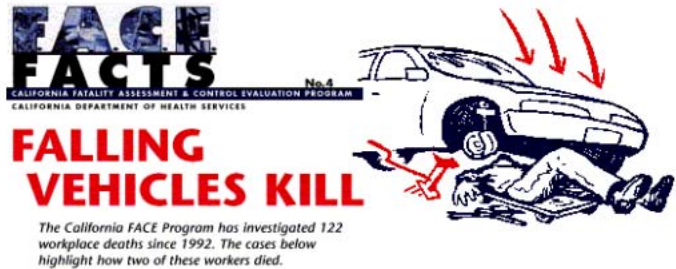
California Department of Health Services (Departamento de Servicios de Salud de California), Occupational Health Branch (Área de Salud Ocupacional), FACE Program (Programa FACE), 850 Marina Bay Parkway, Building P, 3rd Floor, Richmond, CA 94804

O visite nuestra página de red: www.dhs.ca.gov/ohb/ohsep/face.

Para pedir una copia de este documento en un formato diferente, favor de contactar:
The Occupational Health Branch (Área de Salud Ocupacional) (510) 620-5757
O CA Relay Service (Servicio de Difusión de California) (800) 735-2929

Promotional Partnerships

- FACE fact sheet mailed to 12,000 CA auto service shops
- Online training module for 1,400 vocational schools
- Trade association newsletter mailed to 9,400 members
- Trade association e-newsletters sent to 20,000 members



FACE FACTS
No. 4
CALIFORNIA FATALITY ASSESSMENT & CONTROL EVALUATION PROGRAM
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

FALLING VEHICLES KILL

The California FACE Program has investigated 122 workplace deaths since 1992. The cases below highlight how two of these workers died.

A MECHANIC IS KILLED BY A FALLING FORKLIFT

A mechanic died when a forklift slipped off a jack and the forklift hit him in the head. The mechanic jacked up the forklift using a hydraulic jack. He did not use jack stands, wood blocks, or any other rigid, stable support to hold the forklift after it had been jacked up. The area of the shop yard under the forklift had a slight incline. The victim chocked only one wheel of the forklift with a wooden block. The forklift slipped while the victim was lying on a creeper underneath the forklift.

Some workers may assume they can safely work underneath vehicles that are only supported by a jack. Jacks should never be the only support of a vehicle when someone is underneath that vehicle. They should be used to lift the vehicle enough so that additional support can be positioned.

slipped off the jack stands as he was performing a brake job. The bus crushed the mechanic between the rear axle and the concrete floor.

Vehicles may move if the chocking is inadequate. At a minimum, chocks should be placed on both sides of the wheel diagonally opposite of where the jack is placed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Support vehicles adequately. Use ASME-approved jack stands, wood (not concrete) blocks, or other rigid, stable supports.
- ▶ Prevent vehicle movement. Work on level surfaces and adequately chock the vehicle's wheels.

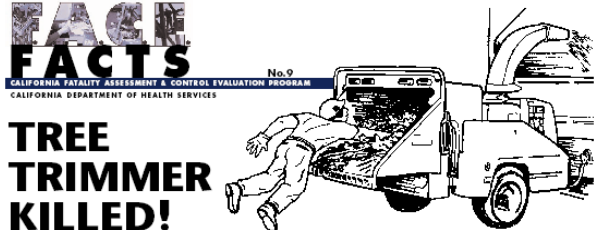
Further information on this subject may be obtained at the following websites:
www.dir.ca.gov/samples/search/query.htm (Title 8 section 3562) and www.asme.org.

For more information on the FACE program, visit:
www.dhs.ca.gov/ohb/ohwp/face

Reference: Safety Standards for Portable Automotive Lifting Devices-PALD1997. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME).

Promotional Partnerships

- TCIA Magazine mailed to 28,000 members
- National Parks & Recreation Magazine mailed to 52,500 readers
- FACE listed as resource in Annex D of the ANSI Z133.1 Arborist Safety Standard
- TreeBuzz.com 'buzz board'



FACE FACTS No. 9
CALIFORNIA FATALITY ASSESSMENT & CORRECTIVE EVALUATION PROGRAM
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

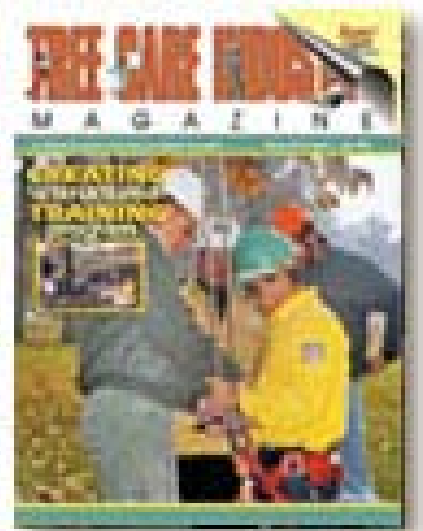
TREE TRIMMER KILLED!

PULLED THROUGH WOOD CHIPPER

A 33-year-old tree trimmer, Matt A., died while he was chipping tree branches when he lost his balance or his gloves were caught in the feed rollers. He was pulled through the machine. Matt was standing in front of the opening to the hopper feeding in small branches when the incident occurred.

WHAT WENT WRONG?	WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?
Matt was unable to reach the safety stop bar.	Stand to the side of the chipper when feeding in material.
	Use a long branch or stick to push in small branches.
	Have at least two workers for each chipper.

For more information on the FACE Program, contact:
FACE contact:
services.



TREE CARE TODAY
MAGAZINE

WORKING WITH TREE TRIMMING

CA/FACE Website

- Request 'new report' notifications
- Publication evaluation
- Average of 4,360 views per month

Provide valuable feedback and help prevent workplace fatalities! Please fill out a **short evaluation form** after reading any of the following FACE publications.

The screenshot shows the California Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation Program (FACE) website. The page has a blue header with navigation links: California Home, CDHS Home, CDHS Comments, CDHS Search, and CDHS Organization. The date is Sunday, October 01, 2006. Below the header is a 'Welcome to California' banner with a collage of images. The main content area is titled 'Occupational Health Branch Programs and Activities' and 'Occupational Health Surveillance and Evaluation Program OHSEP'. A sidebar on the left contains links for 'CDHS Home', 'Printer Friendly Version', 'Occupational Health Branch (OHB) Home', 'OHB Programs and Activities', 'OHB Publications', 'Resource Links', 'Workplace Health & Safety For Workers', and 'Contact OHB'. The main content area features a 'Background' section with a photo of a forklift and a worker, and a 'Purpose' section. The 'Background' section states: 'The California Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) program is designed to identify and study fatal occupational injuries. The California...'. The 'Purpose' section states: 'The purpose of the FACE Program is to identify conditions that lead to fatal injuries at work. By studying these conditions we can develop more effective ways for employers and employees to prevent fatal injuries in the future.' The 'Activities' section lists: 'To accomplish this, we: • Track all fatal occupational injuries in LA County. • Investigate select incidents to determine causes and risk factors associated with fatal events. • Make recommendations for prevention through engineering controls and safe work practices. • Distribute reports to employees, employers, relevant agencies and organizations, and occupational safety and health professionals.'

Employer Action Evaluation Form

- Overall report rating?
- Recommendations?
- Diagrams, figures, photos?
- Use in safety trainings?
- Made changes in the workplace?
- Aware of any factors that make it more difficult to keep Hispanic workers safe?

California FACE Employer Action Evaluation Form
Interviewer introduction: About 2 weeks ago, we mailed you a FACE investigative report about a fatality that took place at your worksite. We would like to find out if you found the report to be helpful and if you made any changes within your company as a result.

1. Do you remember receiving the FACE investigation report?
 Yes No Don't know

2. Please circle the appropriate response below:

	Excellent (1)	Good (2)	Fair (3)	Poor (4)
a. Overall, how would you rate this investigation report?	1	2	3	4
Did you think the investigation report:				
b. Was easy to understand?	1	2	3	4
c. Has recommendations that can be used in your workplace?	1	2	3	4
d. How would you describe the diagrams, figures, or photos that were used in explaining the incident?	1	2	3	4

4. Did the report assist you in taking steps to change any other safety policies or procedures at your workplace? *Interviewer: This question is trying to find out if there was a domino effect – were other policies/procedures scrutinized as a result of the FACE investigation, even if they weren't included in our recommendations?*
 Yes No Don't know
 If yes, please describe:

5a. Did you discuss the information in the report with your employees?
 Yes No Don't know

b. How did they react to the report and recommendations? *Interviewer: Were they receptive to the changes or not – again, this is another way to test if the managers/owners actually shared this information. If they shared it, they should recall the worker's reaction.*

Employer Interviews

- “They are such hard workers and want to get the job done as quickly as they can. They have been told they need to get help, but if the trash compactor is stuck, they will be the first to climb inside and try to fix it themselves”
- “9 out of 10 of our Hispanic workers enter the job as a trainee, with no prior experience. These are the workers who enter the danger zones more often”

Employer Interviews

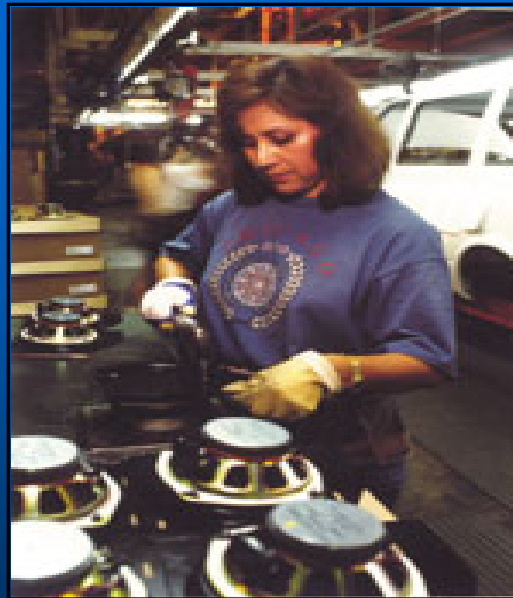
- “ Many of our workers are ‘low-level blue collar’ workers who speak little English. Our safety person talks to them (in English) and they shake their heads like they understand, but then we find out they don’t ”
- “ Most of our workers are Spanish-speaking and can’t understand this report so we will not share it with them ”
- ‘Experienced’ bilingual employees provide safety training to non-English speaking co-workers

Worker Struck by Piece of Acrylic



Next Steps

- Refine message based on additional evaluation
- Target outreach to high risk groups
- Enhance community partnerships



C A L I F O R N I A



FATALITY **A**SSESSMENT & **C**ONTROL **E**VALUATION PROGRAM

APHA Annual Meeting
Washington, DC
November 2007