

2021 *Spot the Hazards*





Washington law requires all employers to provide a safe and healthy workplace and comply with workplace safety and health rules that apply to their business.



A message from Anne Soiza

Labor & Industries Assistant Director
Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)

The New Year typically begins with goal setting and defining ways to achieve them. COVID-19 has changed the way we live and work to be anything but typical. We must focus on what we can control and that is finding and fixing workplace hazards to prevent needless injuries and illnesses.

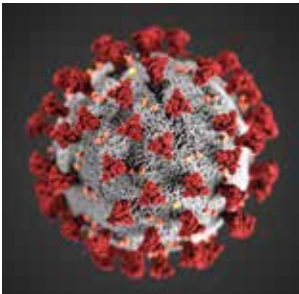
We partnered with WorkSafeBC (Workers' Compensation Board) to create a fun and interactive 2021 Workplace Safety and Health Calendar to help you "Spot the Hazards" in various work settings.

The photos are used with permission by WorkSafeBC (Workers' Compensation Board) and were staged for demonstration purposes only. They feature safety and health professionals. No one was in actual danger nor harmed during the process. We thank them for supplying these great photos and scenarios.

The calendar is available in hard copy (answer keys to "Spot the Hazards" are in the back of the calendar) or accessed electronically through our website: www.Lni.wa.gov/SafetyCalendar.

I hope you enjoy the calendar and thank you for your continued efforts to keep Washington safe and working.

Anne



For COVID-19 topics and resources related to workplace safety and health visit:
[**www.Lni.wa.gov/COVIDSafety**](http://www.Lni.wa.gov/COVIDSafety)

Free Safety & Health Consultation

The COVID-19 pandemic impacts how we live and work in locations across Washington State.

Whether you're starting to plan for a return to the physical workplace, you've already reopened or you've been open all along and want to renew your focus on workplace hazards, reach out to our DOSH Consultants. They can help you:

- Review your required written safety and health programs
- Find and fix hazards
- Provide risk management
- Conduct no-cost air/noise monitoring
- Provide ergonomic assessments and guidance

There is no charge to use our services.

Consultants will not cite you for safety or health hazards, but will give you time to fix the hazard(s) and help you with correction options.

For more information, visit www.Lni.wa.gov/DOSHConsultation or call the L&I office nearest you.

Call the L&I Office nearest you

Workplace safety and health specialists from L&I's Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) are available to assist you.

Aberdeen	360-533-8200	Seattle	206-515-2800
Bellevue	425-990-1400	Sequim	360-417-2700
Bellingham	360-647-7300	Silverdale	360-308-2800
East Wenatchee	509-886-6500 or 1-800-292-5920	Spokane	509-324-2600 or 1-800-509-8847
Everett	425-290-1300	Tacoma	253-596-3800
Kelso	360-575-6900	Tukwila	206-835-1000
Kennewick	509-735-0100 or 1-800-547-9411	Tumwater	360-902-5799
Moses Lake	509-764-6900 or 1-800-574-2285	Union Gap	509-454-3700 or 1-800-354-5423
Mount Vernon	360-416-3000	Vancouver	360-896-2300
Pullman	509-334-5296 or 1-800-509-0025		



DECEMBER 2020

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FEBRUARY 2021

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JANUARY 2021

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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17	18 Martin Luther King Jr. Day	19	20	21	22	23
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JANUARY 2021

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FEBRUARY 2021

MARCH 2021

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FEBRUARY 2021

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MARCH 2021

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14 Daylight Saving Time begins	15	16	17	18	19	20 First Day of Spring
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APRIL 2021

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APRIL 2021

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MAY 2021

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Sunday

Monday

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Saturday

**National Safety Stand-Down
is this month.**

For more information, visit:
www.Lni.wa.gov/StopFalls



Be Heat Smart!

For more information, visit:
www.Lni.wa.gov/HeatSmart



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Memorial Day 31



WORK SAFE BC

MAY 2021

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JUNE 2021

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JUNE 2021

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AUGUST 2021

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JULY 2021

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4 Independence Day	5 Washington State government closed	6	7	8	9	10
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JULY 2021

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AUGUST 2021

SEPTEMBER 2021

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AUGUST 2021

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SEPTEMBER 2021

OCTOBER 2021

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5	6 Labor Day	7	8	9	10	11
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19	20	21	22 First Day of Fall	23	24	25
26	27	28	29 70th Governor's Industrial Safety and Health Conference, Spokane. Event info: www.GISHAB.org	30		



SEPTEMBER 2021

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NOVEMBER 2021

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OCTOBER 2021

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OCTOBER 2021

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NOVEMBER 2021

DECEMBER 2021

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7 Daylight Saving Time ends	8	9	10	11 Veterans Day	12	13
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21	22	23	24	25 Thanksgiving Day	26 Washington State government closed	27
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NOVEMBER 2021

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DECEMBER 2021

JANUARY 2022

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19	20	21 First Day of Winter	22	23	24 Washington State government closed	25 Christmas Day
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Answer Key



Nail Salons/Spas

The interior of a typical spa or nail salon can contain numerous exposures to electrical, fire, ergonomic and slip/trip hazards. Can you detect the staged dangers posed by this busy retail environment?

Here's what's wrong with this month's photo:

- Acetone is very flammable and volatile, it is being decanted in proximity to a potential ignition source (the nail dryer) and is being handled improperly. The decanting process should be done in a well-ventilated space either in a cabinet to control the vapor or over a sink to contain a spill. The worker needs to be wearing personal protective equipment (PPE), e.g. gloves, goggles/appropriate safety eyewear and a smock. The acetone container lacks sufficient hazard information. Although this is a cosmetic product, it should be labelled using a safety data sheet (SDS) or equivalent. The counter height is inappropriate for decanting, and it creates an awkward posture/ergonomic hazard.
- The setting shows poor housekeeping. The worker lacks easy access or escape from this area in case of emergency (e.g., a flash fire). Furniture and cords are in the way.
- The customer with the baseball cap has a cup of coffee or other beverage on the counter where chemicals are present, posing the risk of a mix-up or contamination of food/beverage.



Janitorial

Janitorial workers are exposed to a wide variety of hazards. This photo focuses on general housekeeping hazards, both in and outside the janitor room, that put the workers at risk of injury.

Here are the hazards in this month's photo:

- Obstructed access from the door to the floor, sink and shelving. Congested work area extends outside of the room. Yellow wet floor/caution sign is folded against the wall and not used to alert pedestrians of hazard area. Items stored in the floor sink can lead to flooding and spraying of water onto the floor.
- Slip, trip and fall hazards caused from extension and vacuum cords, the cardboard box, plastic container, ladder, pail and mop. Eye goggles and half-mask respirator are hanging from the cart (improper storage) and half-mask has twine for straps that wouldn't provide an adequate face-seal for the worker.
- Worker can be struck by the cardboard box sitting part-way off the lower shelf; the broom and mop handles resting at the door; the duster is stored on the ladder. Improper lifting of a heavy bucket while in an awkward position (twisting, straight knees, hanging lanyard can get caught).
- Damaged, ill-repaired or poorly maintained items can cause tripping hazards, musculoskeletal and other serious injuries. Items include cardboard used to keep items inside the cart; garbage bag hanging outside of cart and caught under wheel; broom tied with string to keep it together; fluorescent light tube and covers missing from ceiling fixture; water damage in ceiling close to fluorescent light; the use of electrical equipment in damp/wet locations; the extension cord on the floor in pathway of worker carrying bucket of water from cart to sink.
- Several spray bottles (on cart and on shelves in room) do not have user labels. Empty white container on the floor is missing its cap.

Answer Key



Agriculture

A farm isn't all green grass and idyllic pastures. Keeping barns free of clutter and storing away chemicals are just some of ways to prevent potential hazards behind the scenes.

Here's what's wrong with this month's photo:

- The ladder is not secured and appears to be a permanent means of access to the upper storage area. The mezzanine does not have a bottom kick plate nor does it appear to be posted with weight capacity.
- The broom and electrical cord on the floor are tripping hazards. The electrical cord on the floor is in a potentially wet area. The electrical panels are blocked.

- The worker is wearing ear buds that can cause distraction. He left a soda pop can next to the veterinary medication on top of a chemical-containing drum. He is not using appropriate PPE for handling hazardous chemicals (eye protection, gloves and protective clothing).
- Veterinary supplies are left out and accessible. Corrosive acid wash and chlorine are being stored next to each other. There are no labels on the container being used to decant chemicals.
- Tools are being stored in the rest room.



Office Ergonomics

Millions of people work with computers every day, especially with the increase in telework over the past nine months, so it's no surprise that sprains, strains and other musculoskeletal disorders continue to be the most common type of workplace injury in most industries. It's important to ensure your desk, chair and computer are set up correctly for YOU.

Here are the hazards in this month's photo:

- Worker's neck is extended because the monitor is too high. Excess neck rotation because the monitors are too far apart. Worker showing wrist extension while using the mouse.

- The monitor is unstable because it's stacked on paper. The desk is too high and the chair is too low, causing contact pressure from the edge of the desk on her forearm. No support for the feet; no footrest. Placing feet on the rungs of the chair causes hyperflexion in the knees and contact stress behind the knee.
- The phone is too far away, so she is twisting to reach the phone (side flexion of the back). She is slouched. Seat depth is too long. She can't sit back in the chair to use the backrest.
- Cords are not secured.

Answer Key



Scaffolding

Falls are the leading cause of serious and permanent injuries to construction workers in Washington State. Before reaching for a ladder, you should ask yourself, "Is this the right tool for the job?" Before setting up scaffolding, make sure to have a designated competent person on site to ensure it's set up and used correctly, per manufacturer specifications.

Here's what's wrong with this month's photo:

- There appears to be no safe access to the platform level of the scaffold. The scaffold is on unstable ground/ footing and has 2x4 ends stacked up together that could easily slip out from under the scaffold. There are no guardrails or any other form of fall protection being used by the worker on the scaffold. The worker should not be using a ladder on top of a scaffold. The worker on the ladder is not maintaining three points of contact and does not have both hands free while ascending the ladder. Tools should be stowed, when possible, in a tool belt. The ladder spreader bars on the step ladder

are not fully locked. The door behind the scaffold opens directly and makes contact with the scaffold. This could be a hazard to anyone coming out the door or could pose a hazard to the worker on the scaffold.

- Poor housekeeping on the site. There are slip, trip and fall hazards across the photo, such as bags of garbage, construction related debris, lumber, plywood, a saw horse, a pallet, a piece of electrical conduit and boxes. There are no safe paths through the work area due to the housekeeping issues. There are two gasoline/jerry cans laying on the ground. One of the cans is open, potentially leaking a flammable liquid onto the ground. The two jerry cans should be stored in a ventilated and secured location away from the main structure.
- The worker carrying the box has obstructed vision. An unguarded, unprotected conduit line is laying on the ground presenting a tripping hazard to the workers. The line is potentially energized with the exposed ends making it possible for a worker to come into contact with the energized line.



Nurseries

For those lucky enough to work in the great outdoors, surrounded by oxygen-emitting plants, it might be easier to forget about the need for stringent work practices. But outdoor or greenhouse nursery workers face potential exposure to hazardous chemicals, sprains and strains, along with other less obvious hazards.

Here are the hazards in this month's photo:

- The worker is applying pesticides within the proximity of other workers.
- The worker is incorrectly using or missing his personal protective equipment (PPE) including gloves, rubber boots, and goggles. The mask on his head is dirty. He shouldn't be wearing a cloth

cap or porous clothes. A half-mask respirator has been left on the tractor (does the pesticide require respiratory PPE?). If a half-mask is needed, the worker is not clean-shaven so the mask can't seal to his face. The half-mask is not properly stored.

- The worker's legs are tangled up with the hose line. The worker is stretching to reach the plants (ergonomic hazard).
- The pesticide containers have been left out (in the mixing area). Food containers are present. (Has the worker been consuming food while working with pesticides?). No signage for "Pesticide in Use" has been posted. No labels are present on the pesticide containers. No protective barrier/ tape is in place.

Answer Key



Arborist (Tree Trimmers/Landscapers)

Tree trimmers and landscapers face a wide variety of hazards, not just for the specific tasks they're performing but also for others who may enter the work area.

Here's what's wrong with this month's photo:

- No restriction of others or delineation of the work area. Clutter around the area. Signage is not deployed (e.g. "keep out") for pedestrian safety. If working around traffic, high-visibility apparel and appropriate signage for traffic are required.
- The workers must have first aid available, along with emergency protocols and a means of communication. We will assume for this photo that a proper first aid kit is in the work truck and one of the workers has first aid/CPR certification.
- Worker on the left is not wearing a hard hat, eye protection, hearing protection, leg protection (chaps) for chainsaw use nor is he wearing safety footwear.

- If worker on the left is going to get off the ladder onto the tree, he needs appropriate fall protection. He should not be carrying a chainsaw while going up a ladder (he should use a rope to pull this equipment up afterwards). Three-points of contact are required while climbing/ descending a ladder. Ladder must be of the correct rating and type for this use, positioned at a 1:4 incline ratio (hard to tell from photo if compliant), extended above the support it leans against and secured. Ladder footing does not appear to be level (it's on the bushes and has the potential of sinking into the dirt).
- Worker on the right is not wearing safety glasses and his hearing protection/muffs are on his helmet instead of his ears. If he's going to feed the chipper, he's in the wrong position (he should be standing to the side of the machine near the direction control bar, not in front of the feed table). Ensure gloves are tight fitting so as not to snag on branches or wear none at all.



Kitchen

Kitchens in the food industry contain hazards ranging from slippery floors and hot surfaces to dangerous equipment and sharp knives.

Here are the hazards in this month's photo:

- The worker is using the wrong knife for the job, has an improper cutting technique and is not paying attention to his tasks and the workers around him.
- There's a knife hanging out over the edge of the counter. There are dirty knives in the food prep area. The cutting board is not secured. The working surface is at an incorrect height. The meat slicer is not locked out and the guard is defeated. The floor is slippery. The pot of oil on the floor is a tripping hazard.

Answer Key



Warehouse

This warehouse photo was deliberately staged to look dangerous, but it highlights some of the real risks of operating machinery in a shared space. Moving materials on and off storage racks, either manually or using mobile equipment, can put workers at risk of injury due to slips, trips, and falls, overexertion and being struck by falling objects. If the storage racks are not properly installed, maintained and repaired, there's also a risk of catastrophic failure, which can cause serious injuries and fatalities.

Here's what's wrong with this month's photo:

- The driver isn't wearing a seat belt and his left foot is hanging out. He has a coffee cup in his hand and is not watching the load.

- The forks on the forklift are not all the way into the load. The extinguisher isn't secured. There's a book on the counterbalance. The rear wheel is excessively turned.
- The walking worker is on his personal electronic device and isn't paying attention. There's no designated and marked pedestrian walkway.
- There's a damaged pallet in the upper left. There are lock pins missing on the cross member. The racks have no capacity markings.



Stockroom

Stocking inventory is rarely viewed as a high-risk occupation. And yet, the hazards involved with bending, lifting or handling bulky materials — especially in hard-to-reach places — pose plenty of risks for injury.

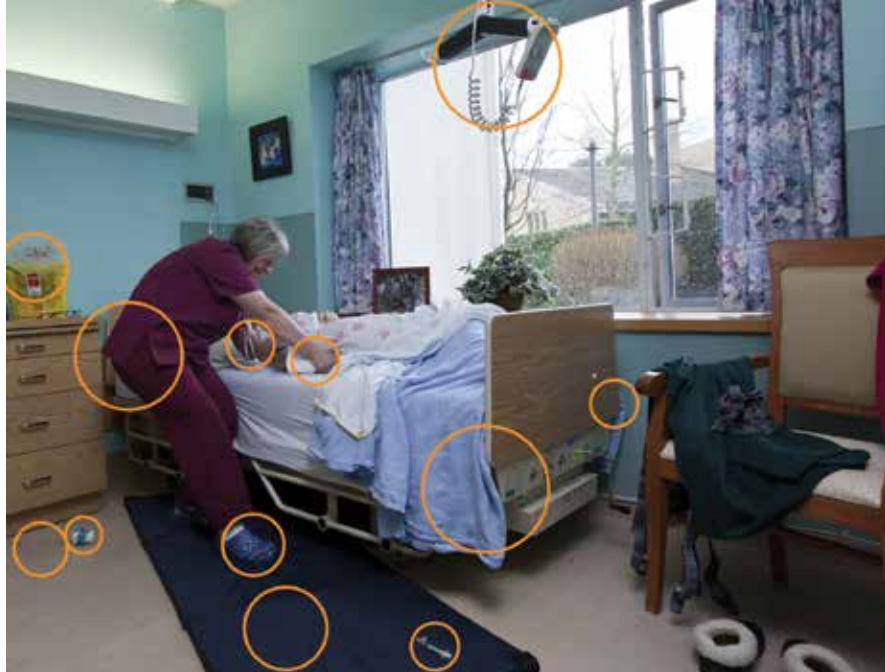
Here are the hazards in this month's photo:

- The materials stored on both sets of racking are unstable. The racking location and improper storage of materials (in the background) hinder safe access/egress.
- The racking in the background appears to be unsecured. The pressurized cylinder is unsecured.
- Materials are stacked in front of the electric panel (foreground), hindering working space and access. In general, too many materials in this room are stored closely to the electrical equipment. Liquids

(soda pop under pressure) are stored in immediate proximity to an electrical enclosure.

- Milk crates are not designed, rated or intended to be used for standing upon nor should they be used as a stepping stool.
- Identifiable ergonomic risks include awkward posture, overhead lifting, repetition and the weight of the materials.
- Based on the potential weight of the boxes, the footwear is unsuitable for the work being performed.
- The shelving units appearing on the right and left-hand side of the photo lack proper support and construction. The foreground shelf is bent forward and appears to be partially resting on the "air-cooled" soft drink distribution system. Not enough space has been left around the soft drink distribution system located under the shelf.

Answer Key



Health Care

Health care workers today still risk injury and illness from needles and other contaminated sharp objects, as well as potential exposure to biological hazards. Neck pain and neck injuries are common among nurses, nursing assistants and orderlies in hospitals and care facilities.

Here's what's wrong with this month's photo:

- The room's ceiling lift should be used. The worker is manually repositioning the patient using a soaker pad, not using proper body mechanics and

is using a high-risk hand grip. The bed is too low for the worker's height and is up against the wall.

- The sharps container is overflowing and a used needle has been left on the floor mat.
- Slip, trip and fall hazards are created from the floor mat, the water cup and puddle of water on the floor.
- The worker is wearing a stethoscope around her neck while trying to move/reposition a patient.



Automotive Shop

Automotive shops are often busy, crowded places with plenty of opportunity to create or overlook multiple hazards. While good housekeeping can clear away slip and trip hazards, it's vital to be attuned to hazards that can kill.

Here are the hazards in this month's photo:

- The angle of the yellow car suggests a potentially hazardous defect in the lift, suggesting the lift has not been recently inspected nor tested. Information indicating the lift's rated capacity is missing or not visible. The worker is positioned under the vehicle and, given the condition of the lift, this may place the worker at risk.
- A trip and fall hazard is created from the mobile jack stand on the floor. It should be used to further support the vehicle or parts of the vehicle. Trip and fall hazards also from the air hose, the fire

extinguisher located near the automotive lift and an oil collection pan (with presumably used fluid/oil) located behind the worker.

- The compressed gas cylinder is not secured.
- The condition of the floor may create a slipping hazard.
- No emergency washing facility seems to be present.
- The minivan appears to be running, as evidenced by the daytime running lights; no apparent venting system available to safely redirect exhaust gases outdoors.
- The worker appears to be working alone. He is smoking around chemicals and open chemical containers. He is wearing earbuds, which may limit his situational awareness. Safety eyewear may be needed.
- The posture and force required to lift the tire increases the risk of a musculoskeletal injury.

www.Lni.wa.gov/safety-health

Statewide toll-free Safety and Health Information Line

1-800-423-7233

DOSH Consultation, Education and Outreach

Get free consultation advice from L&I safety and health professionals, or risk management for your business at www.Lni.wa.gov/DOSHConsultation.

Your best source for FREE workplace safety and health information, training, and injury/illness prevention resources.

- Search by topic or industry
- Safety posters and publications
- On-site consultations to help you identify and fix hazards
- Online safety and health videos
- Safety Stand Down
- Risk management assistance to lower your workers' compensation costs
- Sprains and strains
- Se habla español

Connect with us on online:



*Keep your employees safe and working
and protect your bottom line!*

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Labor & Industries