October 17, 2016

Janel Skreen, Environmental Health and Safety
LOWER COLUMBIA COLLEGE
1600 Maple Street
Longview, WA 98632

RE: Consultation Visit #506996267

Consultant on Visit: Ronald Takase
Company Representatives: Janel Skreen, Director of Environmental Health and Safety
Employee Representative: David Moenck, Grounds Keeper
Judy Howland, Instructor Support Tech 2

Dear Ms Skreen,

I appreciated having this opportunity to help you evaluate the safety and health of your workplace. We at the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) are committed to encouraging voluntary compliance with Washington safety laws by offering technical advice and consultation with employers and their employees.

Following is a copy of my consultation report which details my findings and recommendations resulting from a Consultation Visit that provided a safety and/or health hazard assessment of working conditions, equipment, and processes at the work site. The consultation began on 10/7/2016 at 1600 Maple Street, Longview, WA 98632. LOWER COLUMBIA COLLEGE - JUNIOR COLLEGES

This is an employer requested comprehensive hygiene consultation with a noise emphasis. Your accident prevention, hazard communication and hearing protection programs were reviewed.

Evaluation of your company’s safety and health program

See Form 16

Other Findings and Recommendations

The boiler tubes had been cleaned from an unsafe home made scaffold. A safe means to access the tubes must be devised before this operation is performed again next spring. You have requested a safety consultation. Be sure to have that consultant look at this hazard. Also use him to address your crane inspection program.
Consultation Visit # 506996267

Notice of Obligation

You are required to share this letter and enclosed report with your employees and/or their collective bargaining representatives as soon as possible, but no more than 30 days from receiving it (RCW 49.17.250(3)).

Your consultation report is confidential. Although you must share the report with your employees and/or their collective bargaining representatives, we do not make this document public or share it with DOSH compliance inspectors (except under very limited circumstances, such as when the department is required under subpoena, or if you refuse to correct a serious hazard).

If, in the future, your workplace is inspected by DOSH compliance, you will not be required to tell the inspector about this consultation or share the report. However, if, during the consultation, we perform any tests for workplace exposures (such as noise levels or air quality) DOSH standards require you to show these monitoring results to the inspector, if requested.

If I give you specific guidance that you follow, you would not be cited if a DOSH inspector later finds my guidance did not address (or adequately address) a hazard. You would still have to fix the hazard by the correction date assigned by the inspector. However, it is possible for an inspector to cite you for a hazard not identified during my consultation. This could be because work conditions changed, we had a misunderstanding, or I may have overlooked the hazard. In such cases the inspector would consider any good faith effort by you in determining the penalty.

Your request for this consultation demonstrates that you are committed to the safety and health of your employees. Make sure you routinely conduct self-inspections of your workplace for hazards. The findings shown in this report were hazards identified on the day of the consult and are not necessarily all of the hazards that may be present now or in the future at your work site. Situations and conditions can be different from day to day.

If you have any questions about this report, or need further assistance, please contact me. For on-line access to our safety and health rules, go to www.lni.wa.gov/safety.

Sincerely,

Ronald Takase

Ronald Takase
Industrial Hygiene Consultant
Phone: (360) 902-5653
Fax: (360) 902-5437
taka235@lni.wa.gov
Attachments:
Hazards Identified

In this section, I have listed the hazards identified during my work site visit and my recommendation for correcting the problem. For your convenience, the language of each related Washington Administrative Code (WAC) is included at the end of this report. You must post this document a minimum of 3 days, keeping it posted until all hazards identified are corrected.

- **Serious hazards**: Washington law defines a hazard as serious when there is a substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result to your employees.

- **General hazards**: A hazard is general when we determine that there is a probability that an employee could be injured or become ill as a result, but there is no reasonable probability that it could cause death or serious physical harm.

If serious hazards have been identified, you will find attached forms entitled “Certification of Hazards Corrected”. Complete the form as you make your corrections, and submit it back to me by the correction due date(s).

### Serious Hazards Identified
(See Applicable Washington Administrative Code Section for WAC Language)

1. **WAC 296-800-15030**
   **Hazard Description:**
   The eyewash station in the facilities building was not within ten seconds reach of the sink where corrosive bleach was used.

   The potential for permanent injury increases the longer it takes to flush chemicals from the eyes.

   **Recommended action:**
   Install standard eyewashes closer to the sink areas where the concentrated bleach is being used, or replace the corrosive bleach with a milder product.

   **You agreed to correct hazard #1 by 11/30/2016.**

2. **WAC 296-800-26010(1)**
   **Hazard Description:**
   Employees were not protected from falls of four feet or more from an open sided floor in that guard rails or other means of fall protection was not used to protect workers from falling off the storage area above the ceiling accessible from the maintenance carpentry shop.
Falls from high levels can result in serious injury or death.

**Recommended action:**
Install standard guardrails along the open side with gates as desired. Standard guardrails constructed of wood must be at least 2 by 4 stock with an intermediate rail and a top rail 39 to 45 above the floor with posts spaced no more than 6 feet apart unless the top rail is constructed of two pieces of at least 1 by 4 stock at right angles to each other in which case posts may be 8 feet apart. The completed structure must be able to withstand a force of 200 pounds applied in any direction at any point on the top rail. Install toeboards where items could fall onto workers below.

---

**You agreed to correct hazard #2 by 11/30/2016.**

---

3. WAC 296-806-20002

**Hazard Description:**
A benchtop drill press in the maintenance carpenter shop and bench grinders throughout the campus were found to be unstable.

Falling grinders and drill presses can result in serious injury.

**Recommended action:**
Bolt grinders and drill presses to the floor and bench top or secure them to a base wide and heavy enough to prevent movement when being used.

---

**You agreed to correct hazard #3 by 11/30/2016.**

---

4. WAC 296-806-40508

**Hazard Description:**
Tongue guards on bench grinders throughout the campus were not adjusted within 1/4" of the grinding wheel.

If the grinding wheel should break during use, excessive gaps can allow large pieces to be thrown out at the operator presenting a serious laceration or projectile hazard.

**Recommended action:**
Check all your grinders and adjust the tongue guards to 1/4" or less.
5. WAC 296-806-40510
Hazard Description:
Tool rests on bench grinders throughout the campus were not adjusted within 1/8" of the grinding wheel.

Excessive gaps can cause the tool to be caught and thrown in an uncontrolled manner, presenting a serious laceration hazard.

Recommended action:
Check all your grinder tool rests and adjust them to 1/8" or less. Add a tool rest to the grinder in the boiler room and adjust it properly.

6. WAC 296-806-48014
Hazard Description:
A table saw in the maintenance carpentry shop did not have a splitter or anti-kickback dogs.

Without splitters or anti-kickback devices, cut pieces can be caught and thrown back at the operator with great force potentially causing serious injury.

Recommended action:
Install a proper guard for the table saw that has a splitter and anti-kickback dogs.

7. WAC 296-806-48042
Hazard Description:
The blade guard on the DoAll horizontal bandsaw did not cover the front of the unused portion of the blade.

Unguarded saw blades present a serious laceration and amputation hazard.

Recommended action:
Install a new guard that will cover the front as well as the outer side of the blade.
You agreed to correct hazard #7 by 11/30/2016.

8. WAC 296-807-14020(1)
Hazard Description:
Airguns in the maintenance carpentry shop and the maintenance auto shop were being used that did not have a means to prevent pressure build up to 30 psi in the event it was dead ended against the skin.

High pressure air can be injected under the skin causing serious damage and infections.

Recommended action:
Replace the non-compliant air guns with air guns designed to prevent air pressure from exceeding 30 psi when dead ended. Please note that it is not allowed to use compressed air to clean dust off yourself or others. WAC 296-807-14015(1) prohibits pointing compressed air at a person's body.

You agreed to correct hazard #8 by 11/30/2016.

General Hazards Identified
(See Applicable Washington Administrative Code Section for WAC Language)

You must correct all general hazards.

9. WAC 296-800-27020
Hazard Description:
The area on top of a ceiling accessible from the maintenance carpentry shop where material was being stored did not have an approved load rating posted.

Overloading this area could result in collapse of the ceiling.

Recommended action:
Have a building official determine the approved load for the area and post it using a durable metal sign.

10. WAC 296-817-20035
Hazard Description:
Annual audiograms have not been provided since 2011. Annual audiograms must be provided for employees who work in groundskeeping, central maintenance, welding and the maintenance carpentry shop.

Annual audiograms allow hearing loss due to noise to be detected in its earlier stages permitting intervention before more serious permanent hearing loss occurs.

**Recommended action:**
Provide audiograms for your employees that have worked in groundskeeping or the central maintenance, welding or maintenance carpentry shops for a year or more since their hire or last audiogram. Student and temporary workers who leave and return year to year will also have to be provided annual audiograms unless Hearing Protection Audits are conducted and documented as specified in WAC 296-817-50005 through WAC 296-817-50020. (Audits cannot be used in place of annual audiograms for continuously employed employees.)

11. **WAC 296-863-20010**
**Hazard Description:**
Unapproved modifications had been made to a forklift in that a large hole had been bored through one of the forks.

The forks on a forklift are load bearing parts. Drilling holes through them can compromise the strength of the fork.

**Recommended action:**
Get approval from the manufacturer that the load capacity has not been reduced, or get a Registered Professional Engineer to determine what effect the hole has made and limit its use to that load.

12. **WAC 296-901-14012(6)**
**Hazard Description:**
There was a gallon jar in the diesel shop with a device attached to the lid submerged in a dirty yellow liquid that had no identity or hazard marking.

Identity and hazard warnings provide the necessary information needed to allow employees to protect themselves from hazardous chemicals.

**Recommended action:**
Find out what is in this jar and mark or tag it with its proper identity and hazard warnings. The identity used must match the name on the safety data sheets. The Globally Harmonized System pictograms are allowed to be used for the hazard markings if desired.
Applicable Washington Administrative Codes

1. WAC 296-800-15030
WAC 296-800-15030 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 fifteen 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 fifteen 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 ten seconds to reach.
- Are kept free of obstacles blocking their use.
- Function correctly.
- Provide the quality and quantity of water that is satisfactory for emergency washing purposes.

Note:
- If water in emergency washing facilities is allowed to freeze, they will not 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 fifty 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 296-800-170, and the accident prevention program rule, WAC 296-800-140.
- All emergency washing facilities using water not fit for drinking (nonpotable) water must have signs stating the water is not fit for drinking. See WAC 296-800-23010.

2. WAC 296-800-26010(1)
WAC 296-800-26010 Protect open-sided floors and platforms.

You must:

(1) Guard open-sided floors and platforms.

- Guard open-sided floors and platforms four feet or more above adjacent floor or ground level by a railing. The entrance to a ramp, stairway, or fixed ladder does not need a railing.
- Guard open-sided floors, walkways and platforms above or adjacent to dangerous equipment, pickling or galvanizing tanks, degreasing units, and other similar hazards, regardless of height with a railing and toeboard.

3. WAC 296-806-20002
WAC 296-806-20002 Secure machines designed to stay in one place.

You must make sure machines designed to stay in one place are secured so they will not move or
change position during use.

EXEMPTION:
Machines that have either rubber feet or foot pads made of nonskid (high coefficient of friction) or similar vibration dampening materials do not have to be secured as long as the machine will not tip, fall over, or walk (move).

4. WAC 296-806-40508
WAC 296-806-40508 Provide a tongue guard on bench, pedestal, floorstand, and cylindrical grinders.

You must make sure, if the operator stands in front of the opening in the safety guard, that the safety guard (tongue guard) at the top of the opening is adjusted to within 1/4 inch of the wheel.

5. WAC 296-806-40510
WAC 296-806-40510 Use a work rest for off-hand grinding.

EXEMPTION:
You do not need to use a work rest if:

1. The size, shape, weight or finishing area of the workpiece prevents its use; or
2. Contact with the grinding wheel below the horizontal plane of the spindle is necessary.

(1) You must use a work rest to support the work.

(2) You must make sure the work rest is:

(a) Rigidly constructed.

(b) Adjustable to compensate for wheel wear.

(c) Adjusted only when the wheel is stopped.

(d) Securely clamped after each adjustment.

(e) Kept within 1/8 inch of the wheel.

6. WAC 296-806-48014
WAC 296-806-48014 Provide kickback protection for employees using hand-fed circular table ripsaws when ripping wood products.

(1) You must provide a spreader or riving knife that is:
(a) Made of hard-tempered steel or its equivalent.

(b) Thinner than the saw kerf.

(c) Wide enough to provide sufficient stiffness and rigidity to resist any reasonable side thrust or blow that could bend or throw it out of position.

(d) Attached so it remains in true alignment with the saw when the saw or table is tilted.

Note: The spreader or riving knife should:

1. Prevent material from either squeezing the saw or being thrown back at the operator.

2. Be placed so there is 1/2 inch or less space between it and the back of the saw when the largest saw is mounted in the machine.

EXEMPTION:

You do not have to provide a spreader or riving knife when grooving, dadoing, or rabbeting. When you finish these operations, replace the spreader immediately.

(2) You must provide nonkickback fingers or dogs that are:

(a) Located so they prevent the saw from either picking up the material or throwing the material back towards the operator.

(b) Designed to hold any thickness of material being cut.

Note: Kickbacks occur when a saw seizes the stock and hurls it back at the operator. This can happen when the stock twists and binds against the side of the blades or is caught in the teeth. Kickbacks occur more often when cutting parallel to the wood grain (ripping) than when cross cutting. Common contributors to kickbacks include:

1. A blade that is not sharpened.

2. A blade set at an incorrect height.

3. Poor quality lumber, such as frozen lumber, lumber with many knots, or foreign objects, such as nails.

7. WAC 296-806-48042
WAC 296-806-48042 Make sure band saws meet these requirements.
(1) You must enclose or guard all portions of the blade except for the working portion of the blade between the guide rolls and the table.

(2) You must make sure the guard for the portion of the blade between the sliding guide and the wheel guard meets these requirements:

(a) Protects the front and outer side of the blade.

(b) Is self-adjusting to move with the guide.

(c) Adjusts so the gap between the guide rolls and stock is as small as is practical.

(3) You must fully enclose band saw wheels with wheel guards that meet both of the following requirements:

(a) The outside periphery of the wheel enclosure is solid; and

(b) The front and back of the wheels are enclosed by solid material, wire mesh, or perforated metal.

(4) You must make sure the material used for wheel guards meets these requirements:

(a) Wire mesh and perforated metal guards:

(i) Are at least 0.037 inch (U.S. Gage No. 20) thick.

(ii) Have openings in them that are 3/8 inch or less.

(b) Solid material has strength and firmness equivalent to a wire mesh or perforated steel guard.

(5) You must make sure band saws have a tension control device to indicate the proper tension for standard saws used on the machine.

**8. WAC 296-807-14020(1)**

WAC 296-807-14020 Make sure safeguards are used when cleaning with compressed air.

You must use the following when cleaning with compressed air:

(1) Air pressure that has been reduced to less than 30 p.s.i. static pressure at the nozzle.

Note:

1. You may use air pressure greater than 30 p.s.i. if you use a nozzle with vents, holes, flaps or slots that will direct the air flow away from the tip of the nozzle and will reduce the air flow to
less than 30 p.s.i if the nozzle becomes blocked.

2. Effective chip guarding means any method or equipment that protects the eyes and skin of the cleaner and other workers from flying chips or particles.

3. Examples include:
   a. A protective cone around the nozzle to protect the cleaner.
   b. Barriers, baffles or screens to protect other workers.

Reference:

Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) needs to be worn when cleaning with compressed air. See WAC 296-800-160 in the safety and health core rules.

9. WAC 296-800-27020
WAC 296-800-27020 Post approved load limits (weight limits) for floors.

You must:

Post approved load limits (weight limits) for floors used for mercantile, business, industrial or storage purposes in an obvious place.

The owner, or owner's agent, of a building (or other part of a workplace) must post the load approved by the building official by:

Supplying and affixing a durable metal sign that is marked with the approved load. Placing the metal sign in an obvious spot in the space to which it applies. Replacing the metal sign if it is lost, defaced, damaged, or removed.

Note: This rule applies to the floor that supports shelving, but not to the shelves themselves.

10. WAC 296-817-20035
WAC 296-817-20035 Identify and correct deficiencies in your hearing loss prevention program.

(1) You must use audiometric testing to identify hearing loss, which may indicate program deficiencies.

(2) You must take appropriate actions when deficiencies are found with your program.

A deficiency may be indicated when:

(a) Any employee experiences measurable hearing loss indicated by a standard threshold shift;
or

(b) Any employee is not wearing appropriate hearing protection during an audit when auditing is used in place of baseline audiograms for short term employees (see WAC 296-817-500, Option to audiometric testing).

Note:

1. A standard threshold shift or audit deficiency does not necessarily indicate that a significant hearing loss has occurred.

2. These criteria are intended to help identify where there may be flaws in your hearing loss prevention program that can be fixed before permanent hearing loss occurs.

3. There are additional statistical tools and tests that may be used to improve the effectiveness of your program.

4. Staff conducting audiometric testing and auditing may be able to suggest additional ways to improve your hearing loss prevention program and tailor it to your worksite.

(3) You must evaluate the following, at a minimum, when responding to a standard threshold shift:

(a) Employee noise exposure measurements;

(b) Noise controls in the work area;

(c) The selection of hearing protection available and refit employees as necessary;

(d) Employee training on noise and the use of hearing protection and conduct additional training as necessary.

Reference:

1. You may use the option of auditing hearing protection (see WAC 296-817-500) for employees hired or transferred to jobs with noise exposure for less than one year.

2. You may also use audiograms provided by a third-party hearing loss prevention program in some circumstances.

3. Details of these program options are found in WAC 296-817-500, Options to audiometric testing.

11. WAC 296-863-20010
WAC 296-863-20010 Meet these requirements when modifying or altering PITs.

You must:

* Have written approval from the PIT manufacturer before making any modifications to the PIT that:

  Change the relative position of the various parts of the PIT from what they were when originally received from the manufacturer.
  Add extra parts not provided by the PIT manufacturer.
  Eliminate any parts.
  Affect capacity or safe operation.

Exemption:
* This does not apply to converting PITs from gasoline to LPG fuel.

You must:

* Make sure any modifications or additions to the PIT are shown on the plates, tags, or decals to reflect any changes in the PITs:

  Capacity.
  Operation.
  Maintenance instructions.

12. WAC 296-901-14012(6)
WAC 296-901-14012 Labels and other forms of warning.

(6) Workplace labeling. Except as provided in subsection (7) and (8) of this section, the employer must ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked with either:

(a) The information specified under subsection (1)(a) through (d) of this section for labels on shipped containers; or

(b) Product identifier and words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof, which provide at least general information regarding the hazards of the chemicals, and which, in conjunction with the other information immediately available to employees under the hazard communication program, will provide employees with the specific information regarding the physical and health hazards of the hazardous chemical.
Instructions

Use the attached form to report how you corrected serious hazards I found in your workplace.

What you must do now:

☐ Check the correction dates shown on the form. You must correct the hazards by these dates.

☐ As you make your corrections, describe on the form how you corrected each instance of each hazard. (Use attachments if you need more space.)

☐ Write in the actual date you fully corrected the hazard.

☐ Submit the completed forms using information provided below by the correction due dates:

Attn: Ronald Takase
Department of Labor and Industries
PO Box 44810
Olympia, WA 98504-4810
Fax: (360) 902-5437
Email: taka235@lni.wa.gov

• Your legal requirements: The law (RCW 49.17.250) requires you to fix, by a specific date, any serious hazards I may discover during the visit. Also, you must take steps to protect your employees until the serious hazard is corrected. If you do not fix serious hazards, we must refer you to Occupational Safety and Health Compliance. This could result in an unannounced inspection, citation, and possible penalties.

• If you need more time: If you are unable to correct any hazard by the correction date, you must request an extension in writing before the correction date. You must explain:
  1. The reason you need additional time. Include documentation showing that despite your efforts to correct the hazard by the established time frame, factors beyond your control prevented correction of the hazards on time,
  2. What you will continue to do to safeguard your employees from the hazard during the extension period, and
  3. The date you expect to complete the correction.
  4. I will mail you an Updated Certification of Hazards Corrected showing your new correction dates.

If you have any questions, call (360) 902-5653.
LOWER COLUMBIA COLLEGE – Consultation Visit #: 506996267

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item #</th>
<th>Instances</th>
<th>WAC Code</th>
<th>Correction Date</th>
<th>Date Fully Corrected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>WAC 296-800-15030</td>
<td>11/30/2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explain what you did to correct each instance. Use attachments if you need more space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item #</th>
<th>Instances</th>
<th>WAC Code</th>
<th>Correction Date</th>
<th>Date Fully Corrected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>WAC 296-800-26010(1)</td>
<td>11/30/2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explain what you did to correct each instance. Use attachments if you need more space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item #</th>
<th>Instances</th>
<th>WAC Code</th>
<th>Correction Date</th>
<th>Date Fully Corrected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>WAC 296-806-20002</td>
<td>11/30/2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explain what you did to correct each instance. Use attachments if you need more space.

I certify that the hazards described in the consultation report have been corrected, as described above. I am aware that knowingly providing false information to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) may result in criminal penalties (RCW 49.17.190(2)).

Signature: ___________________________  Name: ___________________________

Title: ___________________________  Date: ___________________________

Consultant: ___________________________  Date: ___________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item #</th>
<th>Instances</th>
<th>WAC Code</th>
<th>Correction Date</th>
<th>Date Fully Corrected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>WAC 296-806-40508</td>
<td>11/30/2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>WAC 296-806-40510</td>
<td>11/30/2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>WAC 296-806-48014</td>
<td>11/30/2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I certify that the hazards described in the consultation report have been corrected, as described above. I am aware that knowingly providing false information to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) may result in criminal penalties (RCW 49.17.190(2)).

Signature: ____________________________  Name: ____________________________

Title: ____________________________  Date: ____________________________

10/17/2016 2:37 PM
LOWER COLUMBIA COLLEGE - Consultation Visit #: 506996267

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item #</th>
<th>Instances</th>
<th>WAC Code</th>
<th>Correction Date</th>
<th>Date Fully Corrected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>WAC 296-806-48042</td>
<td>11/30/2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explain what you did to correct each instance. Use attachments if you need more space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item #</th>
<th>Instances</th>
<th>WAC Code</th>
<th>Correction Date</th>
<th>Date Fully Corrected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>WAC 296-807-14020(1)</td>
<td>11/30/2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explain what you did to correct each instance. Use attachments if you need more space.

I certify that the hazards described in the consultation report have been corrected, as described above. I am aware that knowingly providing false information to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH) may result in criminal penalties (RCW 49.17.190(2)).

Signature: ___________________________ Name: ___________________________

Title: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________

Consultant: ___________________________ Date: ___________________________
Noise Survey for Lower Columbia College

October 7, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theater Wood Shop</th>
<th>Noise Level while cutting (dBA)</th>
<th>Cumulative Cutting Time to 50% Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table Saw</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>3:02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chop Saw</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>1:45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above noise levels are while wood is being cut. Noise between cuts was below 80 dBA. A total cumulative cutting time of one hour is not expected to be reached in this shop. Hearing protection is recommended while cutting, but is not required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grounds Keeping</th>
<th>Continuous Noise Level (dBA)</th>
<th>Time to reach 50% Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diesel Mower</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>1:19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Mower</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1:31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf Vacuum</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>6:58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mowing activities run for three to ten hours. Hearing protection is required when mowing and when operating any other equipment that produces noise above 80 dBA. Annual audiograms are also required.

The Permissible Exposure Limit for noise is a 50% Dose. A 50% Dose is equivalent to a continuous average exposure at 85 dBA for eight hours. The exchange rate is 5 dBA which means the allowable time exposure is halved for every 5 dBA increase in average noise level. Noise below 80 dBA do not contribute to the dose percent.

\[ \text{dBA} = \text{A weighted noise level in decibels} \]

This Noise survey was conducted by Industrial Hygiene Consultant Ronald H Takase with a Metrosonics db-307 Noise Dosimeter in Sound Level mode.
### Safety and Health Program Evaluation Form 16

**Employer:** Lower Columbia College  
**Visit #:** 506996267  
**Date:** October 7, 2016

#### 1. Management Leadership Employee Involvement - Management and employees work together to make safety and health a priority.

1. Are safety and health programs in a written format and updated annually?  
   - X Yes  □ No  □ Needs improvement
2. Does management support safety and health policies and programs?  
   - □ Yes  □ No  X Needs improvement *dropped required audiogram program*
3. Are employees involved in the development planning and evaluation of safety and health programs?  
   - X Yes  □ No  □ Needs improvement
4. Do employees participate in hazard identification, prevention and control activities?  
   - □ Yes  □ No  X Needs Improvement *problems with grinders, fall protection*

#### 2. Worksite Analysis - Managers and employees evaluate all worksite conditions to identify and eliminate existing or potential hazards.

1. Has a worksite hazard analysis been conducted?  
   - X Yes  □ No  □ Needs improvement
2. Are safety and health self-inspections of worksite and equipment performed regularly?  
   - □ Yes  □ No  X Needs improvement *crane inspections will be addressed in safety consult*
3. Are deficiencies documented and corrected in a timely manner?  
   - X Yes  □ No  □ Needs improvement
4. Is there a process in place for investigating accidents and near misses to determine root cause?  
   - X Yes  □ No  □ Needs Improvement

#### 3. Hazard Prevention and Control - Review the work environment and work practices to control or prevent workplace hazards.

1. Once hazards have been identified are controls in place to prevent employee exposure?  
   - X Yes  □ No  □ Needs improvement
2. Do employees understand and follow safe work practices and procedures?  
   - □ Yes  □ No  X Needs improvement *problems with grinders, fall protection*
3. Have workplace housekeeping practices been established?  
   - X Yes  □ No  □ Needs improvement
4. Are equipment and PPE regularly and thoroughly inspected and maintained?  
   - X Yes  □ No  □ Needs Improvement

#### 4. Safety and Health Training - Are workers including the supervisors, managers, contractors, and part-time and temporary workers properly trained?

1. Initial general safety and health orientation?  
   - X Yes  □ No  □ Needs improvement
2. Training when a new job is assigned?  
   - X Yes  □ No  □ Needs improvement
3. Training when new equipment or substance is installed or used?  
   - X Yes  □ No  □ Needs improvement
4. Trained to report unsafe conditions and practices?  
   - X Yes  □ No  □ Needs Improvement