

Topics for Review and Discussion

- 1. Speaker Bio
- 2. DWD WC Website Review Workplace Safety
- 3. WC Fatalities and Serious Injury Reporting
- 4. WC BLS SLH.edu Data Collection Program
- 5. Independent Contractors Self-Employed Workers

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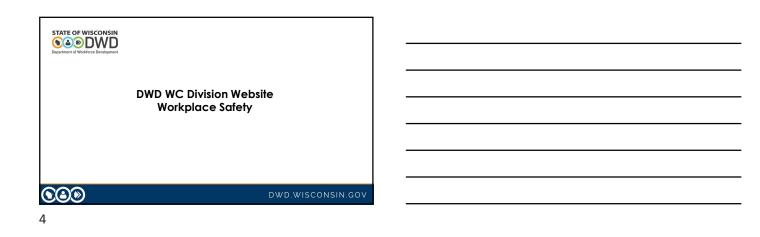
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Bio – Dave Leix, CSP

- \$CSP
- Safety & Risk Manager, DWD Worker's
 Compensation Division
- Over 40 years of professional safety and health (EHS) consulting and managerial experience – Certified Safety Professional
- Presents at a variety of WSC association/ industry trade group safety and risk management training events
- Liberty Mutual, Fremont Comp, Accident Fund, Platt Construction

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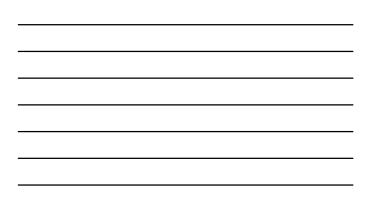
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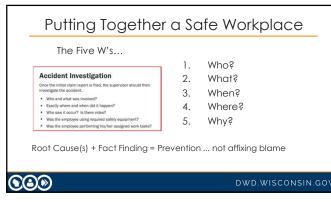


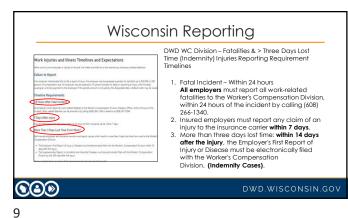


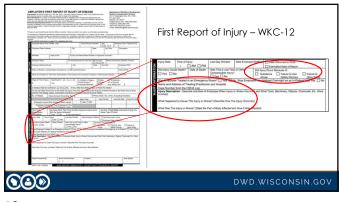








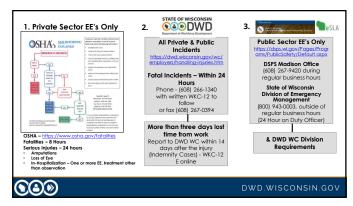






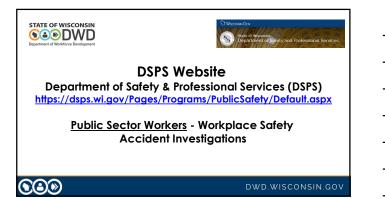








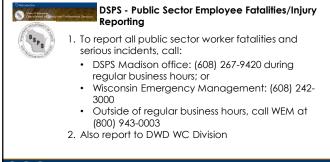


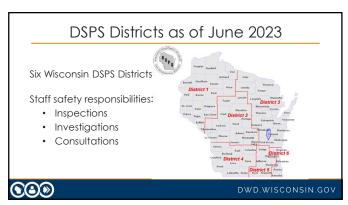














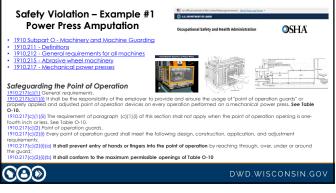
DWD WC - Safety Violations

Request WCD authorization for 15% reduction in indemnity benefits for safety violation Requirements:

- Copy of safety rule that was violated
- Employee trained on rule before injury date
- Proof of rule enforcement
- Documented consequence for similar violations
- Evidence of causation
- · Medical opinion that violation caused injury

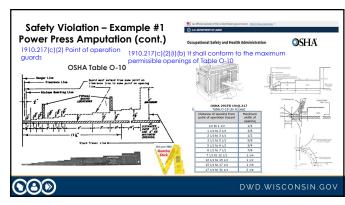
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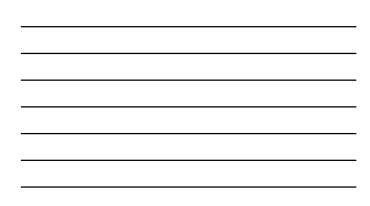
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OSHA General Duty Clause Section 5 (a)(1) of OSH Act of 1970 One of most important parts of OSHA compliance "Each employer shall furnish to each of his employees employment and a place of employment which are free

employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees.

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OSHA OSHA General Duty Clause (cont.)

Required conditions:

- 1. Employer failed to keep workplace free of a hazard to which employees were exposed,
- 2. Cited hazard was recognized,
- 3. Hazard was causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm, and
- 4. Feasible and practical method to correct the risk was available.

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Wisconsin Safe Place Statute

Section 101.11(1), Wis. Stats.

101.11 - Employer's duty to furnish safe employment and place.

(1) Every employer shall furnish employment which shall be safe for the employees therein and shall furnish a place of employment which shall be safe for employees therein and for frequenters thereof and shall furnish and use safety devices and safeguards, and shall adopt and use methods and processes reasonably adequate to render such employment and places of employment safe, and shall do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life, health, safety, and welfare of such employees and frequenters. Every employer and every owner of a place of employment or a public building now or hereafter constructed shall so construct, repair or maintain such place of employment or public building as to render the same safe.

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Wisconsin Safe Place Statute (cont.)

Section 101.11(2)(b), Wis. Stats.

No employee shall remove, displace, damage, destroy or carry off any safety device or safeguard furnished and provided for use in any employment or place of employment, nor interfere in any way with the use thereof by any other person, nor shall any such employee interfere with the use of any method or process adopted for the protection of any employee in such employment or place of employment or frequenter of such place of employment, nor fail or neglect to do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life, health, safety or welfare of such employees or frequenters.

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Occupational Fatalities **by** Industry -Raw # of Fatalities





https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm https://www.bls.gov/charts/census-of-fatal-or

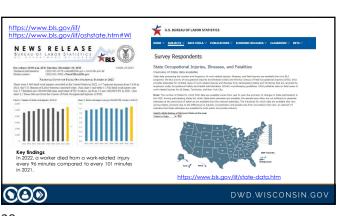
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rate-of-fatal-work-injuries-by-industry.htm

Occupational Fatality Rate by Industry -Fatalities per 100,000 workers















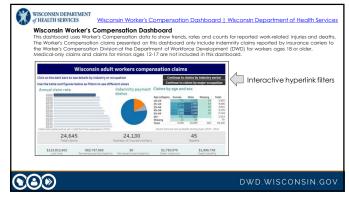








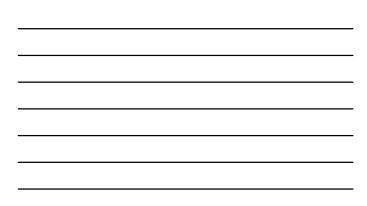


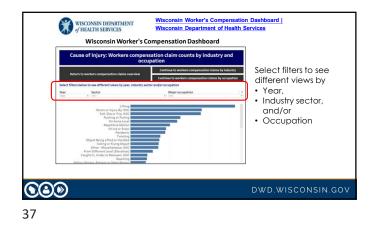






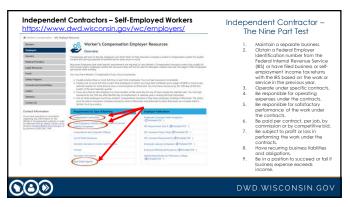








DWD WC Division Website Employers Independent Contractors and Self-Employed Workers





STATE OF WISCONSIN Independent Contractors – The DWD WC Nine Part Test https://www.dwd.wisconsin.gov/wc/employers/ independent-contractors.htm To be considered an independent contractor and not an employee, an individual <u>must meet and maintain</u> <u>all nine</u> of the following conditions: 1. Maintain a separate business Maintain a separate business Obtain of ederal Employer identification number from the Federal Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or have filed business or self-employment income tax returns with the IRS based on the work or service in the previous year. Operate under specific contracts. Be responsible for operating expenses under the contracts. Be responsible for optimum specific contracts. Be point or contracts. Be point or contracts. Be point or contracts. Be ubject to profit or loss in performing the work under the contracts. Have recurring business libilities and obligations. Be in a position to succeed or fail if business expense exceeds income. https://dwd.wisconsin.gov/wc/employer /uef-info.htm requesting a Federal Employer Identification Number (FEN) from the IRS, you must inform the IRS required by Waccenik Worker's Comparation for the INS Acada security number ublinktifier of raff and obers on the methic leagl buttering to 1.0027(8). an independent Concentration Under s. 1020.7(8). Wis. Stats, DWD WC – Worker's Compensation Fraud Reporting https://dwd.wisconsin.gov/wc/fraud/

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OSHA - Self-employed person(s)

nal Safety and Health Administration

https://www.osha.gov/laws-

Part Number 1904 Part Number Title: Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illness Subpart 1974 Subpart Status Subparts Standard Number 199431 "Bindard Number 199431 "Bindard Number 199431 "Bindard Number 199431 Status Sta •Title: Covered emplo •GPO Source: e-CFR

regs/regulations/ standardnumber/1904/1904.31

<u>1904.31(a)</u> Basic requirement. You must record on the OSHA 300 Log the recordable injuries and illnesses of all employees on your payroll, whether they are labor, executive, hourly, salary, part-lime, seasonal, or migrant workers. You usbo must record the recordable injuries and illnesses that account to employees who are not an your payroll if you supervise these employees an a day-to-day basis. If your business is arganized as a sole proprietarship or partineship, the owner or partners are not considered employees for recordkeeping purposes.

1904.31(b) Implementation.

1904.31(b)(1) If a self-employed person is injured or becomes ill while doing work at my business, do I need to record the injury or illness? No, selfemployed individuals are not covered by the OSH Act or this regulation.

