Department Of Public Works: Internal Operations

A Checklist

There are over 800 municipalities in the Michigan Municipal League's Pool and Fund Programs. Most perform public works functions of one type or another. Some departments are very small, with one or two employees. Other public works departments are very large with 100 or more employees. Regardless of size, however, all Public Works Departments have some common areas of operations and, therefore, some shared concerns. This document addresses some of the major issues that are common to all public works departments (DPW).

Public Works Facilities

The Department of Public Works (DPW) should, at a minimum, assure the following in its facilities and operations:

- Walkways and entries that are safe for employees and citizens.
 - It is important for these areas to free of trip or slip hazards. During the winter months, maintaining walkways, to keep them clear of ice and snow, is essential. Exits should be clearly visible and free of obstructions. The department should not permit the storage of equipment or materials in front of or directly adjacent to exits. Remember that both employees and the public use the DPW's facility.
 - Conduct regular inspections to assure walkways and entryways are free of recognized hazards.
- Well-maintained and accessible means of egress.
 - A means of egress is a continuous and unobstructed way of exit travel from any point in a building or structure to a public way. A means of egress has three distinct parts: (1) the way of exit access, (2) the exit, and (3) the way of exit discharge.
 - Conduct regular inspections to assure all exits are accessible and functioning.
- Adequate heating, lighting and ventilation.

Heating

Many activities take place in the DPW facility. Always consider the facility "occupied." Temperature extremes can harm personnel and damage materials and equipment. The negative effects that temperature extremes can generate may create conditions that lead to accidents and, therefore, indirectly to injuries and damage to the facility.

Lighting

 General lighting should produce uniform illumination throughout the workplace. Lighting should be sufficient to allow personnel to perform their duties easily. Where greater illumination is necessary, the department should install increased general lighting or task lights.

Ventilation

- The DPW facility should have sufficient ventilation to assure a healthy and comfortable work environment. The department should pay special attention to processes or activities that produce by-products such as vapor, gases, fumes, or dust that may be injurious to employees.
- Sufficient fire protection throughout facility.
 - The DPW should view fire protection broadly. Fire protection includes all measures the department takes to safeguard human life and the preservation of property through the prevention, detection and extinguishment of fire. An effective fire loss control program:
 - (1) Prevents fires from occurring.
 - (2) Prevents the loss of life and personal injury should a fire occur.
 - (3) Protects property through prompt notification to the fire department.
 - (4) Leads to uninterrupted operations.
 - Have qualified personnel conduct a review of department fire protection.
- Proper storage of flammables.
 - The proper storage of flammables is critical to the prevention of fire. One of the most effective steps the department can take is to store flammables properly. Stored quantities should be less than 25 gal of Class IA liquids in containers or 120 gal of Classes IB, IC, II, or III liquids in containers and storage should be in an approved flammable storage cabinet. Store small quantities of gasoline or other flammables (under five gallons) in UL listed safety cans. If the department keeps larger quantities of flammables on hand, then it should build a properly ventilated and drained storage room.
- Posting and communication of the emergency preparedness plan to all employees.
 - The department by itself or in cooperation with other departments should develop an emergency plan for fire and weather related emergencies. The department should, at a minimum, post and assure that all employees understand the following:
 - 1. Emergency phone numbers.
 - 2. Site plan: The plan should clearly identify all routes of travel to exits and the location where employees should meet in case of fire. The drawing should also show the location of tornado shelters.
- Installed emergency lighting if the department uses the facility at night.
 - For most public entities, public works is a twenty-four hour operation. It is not unusual for crews to be working at night, particularly when power outages occur as a result of storms. Emergency lighting is necessary to assure employees adequate lighting to conduct limited activities.
- Installation and regular inspection of security for the facility (that is, door locks, security system, windows, and panic hardware, smoke detection). Security for the DPW facility should be a major concern.

- The DPW facility stores a major portion of a municipality's assets in equipment and materials. Management should consult with local law enforcement to assure that the building has adequate security. Tour the facility with a member of law enforcement to explore options that will provide the level of security that best meets the needs of the facility.
- Restricted access to the facility.
 - Management should address personal use of the facility during non-working hours. Due to increased exposure to physical and personal injury losses, experts recommend that the DPW discontinue such personal use of the facility. Implementing this recommendation can help a municipality to limit an unwanted liability exposure as well as potential personal injury exposures.
 - During work hours, employees should lock the facility when it will be unattended to prevent theft, vandalism, or the unauthorized use of municipal assets.
- Implementation of a regular inventory program.

An inventory program is an effective means of monitoring department assets. The program allows management to make informed decisions when planning work activities requiring tools or equipment, can thwart theft, and can improve purchasing of supplies and equipment.

The following checklist covers areas that are common to a thorough safety/health and loss control program. Review the following for those activities that apply to your operations.

DPW Checklist

Safety	YES	NO
Written Management Policy		
Is this policy management driven		
Is policy communicated to employees		
Is policy reviewed annually		
Safety Committee		
Does department have a safety committee		
Does management attend		
Are accident reports reviewed		
Are minutes kept		
Are minutes distributed		
Is there follow-up on recommendations		
Is there a safety budget		
Facilities Inspection		
Are there routine inspections		
Post-Accident inspections		
Written reports and follow-up		
Hazard Communications Program (Employee Right-to-Know)		
Written Plan		
Inventory Complete		
MSDS's on File		
Portable Container Labeling		
Posters Posted		
Employees Trained Documented		
Training for new Chemicals Documented		
Annual Refresher Documented		
Lockout Program		
Written Program		
Hazardous Energy Survey		
Locks Available (one lock one employee)		
Lockout Devices Available		
Authorized Employee Training Provision		
Affected Employee Training Provided		

Lock	cout Program	YES	NO
	General Employee Training Provided		
	Annual Analysis of Effective Lock-Out for All Affected Employees		
	Training And Annual Analysis Documented		
Cran	nes and Hoists		
	Operators Trained and Authorized		
	Inspect Operating Parts Daily, Ropes Monthly		
	Controls Clearly Marked		
	Rated Load Marked (each side)		
	Scheduled Maintenance Records Maintained		
	Cables, Chains Inspected		
Abra	sive Wheels		
	Guards on nuts, flanges and spinet ends		
	Work Rests 1/8" clearance maximum		
	Upper peripheral member in place (1/4" clearance maximum)		
	Secure mounting		
Mac	hinery and Equipment		
	Published Lockout Procedure		
	Locks issued		
	Each machine and equipment provided with own means of power, disconnect, capable of being locked out		
Pow	er Transmission		
	Moving Parts, point of operation, nip pointed guarded		
	Power drive belts, chains and fans fully enclosed up		
	to 7' above floor		
	Counterweights enclosed or safety cables attached	Ц	ч
Hand	d and Power Tools	_	_
	Constant pressure switches	<u> </u>	Ц
	Saw guarding functioning		
	Special training and guards for power activated tools		
	Prohibit cleaning of clothing with compressed air		
	Compressed air for cleaning work areas limited to 30 PSI		
	Electrical power tools double insulated and grounded		

Eme	Fire Natural Chemical Employee Meeting Place Alarm System Plan Posted	YES	NO
Safe	Area designation/postings Side shields Face shields/goggles available Eye protection meets ANSI standards		
Safe	ety Shoe Plan Designated work procedures Designated employees		
Con	fined Space Entry Program Written Plan Confined Space Designated Air Monitoring Conducted Egress Plan Egress Equipment Available Respirators Required Hot Work Permits Entry Permits		
Acc	ident Investigation Written Accident Report Reviewed by Safety Committee Reports Reviewed by Management	<u> </u>	
New	Orientation Hazardous Substances Hazard Communication/Right-to-Know Law Documentation Personal Protective Equipment		

Flammable/Combustible Liquids Containers covered when not in use Safety cans for storing and dispensing Bonding cables provided when necessary Limit of one day supply outside storage area Adequate fire protection provided Open flames and smoking prohibited Labeled "Flammable Keep Fire Away"	YES	NO O
Hazardous Materials Toxic, caustic chemical identified. Proper precautionary signs Specialized first aid Specialized emergency procedures	_ _ _	
Electrical Safety Grounded circuits and systems Electrical equipment grounded Controls and switches properly identified Prohibit use of extension cords in place of fixed wiring Special equipment for hazardous locations High voltage signage where necessary Electrical panels/switches covered/enclosed		
Proper type stepladder: Industrial Type I or Commercial Type II. ANSI approved Rung spacing uniform (12" or less) Non-slip bases or safety feet Frequently inspected Damaged ladders repaired or replaced Metal ladders kept away from electrical hazards and so marked		
Fixed Ladders Cage or safety device over 20' Extension for step-through or side-step fixed ladder	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Hearing Protection Program Written Plan/Program Noise survey conducted Engineering controls adequate	_ 	<u> </u>

Hearing Protection Program (continued) Administrative controls considered Hearing protection provided Required for specific tasks	YES	NO
First Aid/CPR Training Employees on each shift trained First Aid supplies available Emergency phone numbers and procedures posted Eyewash/emergency showers		
Traffic Regulator (flagger) Training Employees have viewed training video and traffic regulator manual Employees use proper personal protective equipment		
Personal Protective Equipment PPE hazard assessment completed (see attached form) Written procedures for use of PPE Routine inspection and replacement Safety glasses with side shields Face shields Job specific goggles Foot protection Head protection Gloves Aprons Ear protection		
Fire Protection Program Proper extinguisher types, sizes and number Fire extinguishers mounted and location clearly marked Inspected monthly and annually Employees trained in use Sprinkler valves open, tagged, sealed or locked Fire Protection system tested and alarms operative Adequate sprinkler head clearances to stock (18 - 36 inches) Combustible scrap and debris removed from work areas at regular intervals		
Exits Sufficient for occupancy (not less than 2 for each fire area) Doors unlocked or have panic hardware Clearly visible or marked routes		

	Signs posted. (6" letters)		
	Doors swing out to safe discharge area		Ш
	Emergency exits kept clear of snow and ice	Ц	Ц
Hous	sekeeping		
main time requi	best housekeeping results when the organization holds each individual taining order in his or her work area. Management should allow an approp in the daily schedule for housekeeping activities. In addition, if proper ires special equipment or materials, management should provide them and ang in their purpose and use.	riate amo	ount of eeping
	Proper waste disposal available		
	Work areas designated		
	Adequate storage for material		
	Proper tools for clean up available		
Hous	sekeeping		
	Responsibility for aisles and walkways assigned		
	Cleaning schedules developed, posted, and monitored		
	Procedures for clean up of spills and leaks		
	CONCLUSIONS		
©	The areas of exposure listed in the checklist are inherent to the operation of your public works department. If you were able to answer "yes" to questions regarding these areas of exposure, you should congratulate yourself!		
8	If you were unable to answer "yes" to the above questions, you should address those areas in which you were deficient. After correcting the deficient areas, you will have a sound safety/health and loss control program on which you can build.		
If yo	u need additional assistance, contact:		
MML	igan Department of Labor, CET Division, 517/322-1809 . Risk Management Services, 800/653-2483 Control Services, 800/482-0626		
Note This	document is not intended to be legal advice or implied to identify all safety/health or lo	ss control	issues.

This document is not intended to be legal advice or implied to identify all safety/health or loss control issues. Public agencies are encouraged to contact their loss control specialist for assistance in implementing these or other changes.