Roles of Health and Safety Committees

A health and safety committee can be an important way to improve conditions on the job. The committee provides a forum for employees and management to work together to solve health and safety problems. An effective committee can help prevent injury and illness on the job; increase awareness of health and safety issues among employees, supervisors, and managers; and develop strategies to make the work environment safe and healthy.

Hazard Identification, Evaluation, and Control

- Review injury data, accident reports, and workers’ compensation records.
- Conduct regular walkaround inspections to identify potential health and safety hazards.
- Conduct safety and health job analyses to identify problems.
- Design and conduct health and safety surveys.
- Collect and review Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs).
• Propose and evaluate various ways to improve safety conditions.
• Get recommendations acted upon.
• Review and evaluate corrective actions taken by management.
• Temporarily “shut down” unsafe operations until a hazard is corrected.
• Collect and review information on new chemicals, procedures, and processes before they are introduced.
• Participate in studies conducted by outside researchers or consultants.
• Establish or improve procedures for employees to report safety hazards or suggest improvements without fear of reprisal.

**Information and Education**

• Respond to concerns raised by employees and supervisors.
• Recommend training for new employees and supervisors, and refresher training on health and safety practices, procedures and emergency response.
• Plan and organize training programs.
• Establish or improve procedures for employees to report health symptoms without fear of reprisal.
• Keep employees and supervisors informed about the committee’s activities.
Making Health and Safety Committees Effective

Committee Membership and Procedures

- Make sure there is representation of both employees and supervisors.
- Have employees or their union pick their own representatives.
- Make sure there are administrators on the committee who have the authority to make decisions.
- Choose members who will be active and productive team players. Both management and employee representatives should be fully committed to the committee’s work.
- Make sure management and employee representatives share responsibility for setting agendas and goals, chairing meetings, and taking on specific tasks.
- Agree on guidelines for effective communication and mutual respect among committee members.
- Establish procedures for employees to report hazards or suggest safety improvements to the committee without fear of reprisal.
Resources Needed

- Secure support from all levels of the organization to commit adequate time and resources to make the committee successful.
- Make sure all members receive enough training to be effective on the committee.
- Provide adequate paid work time for members to attend meetings and carry out their committee responsibilities.
- Ensure that committee members have access to the worksite and to all relevant information necessary to carry out their duties.
- Use outside experts, as needed.

Planning the Meeting

- Plan the meeting with management and employee representatives, including prioritizing the topics that should be covered and when and where the meeting will be held.
- Send the agenda and other relevant committee information to committee members and other interested parties at least five days prior to the meeting.
- Review minutes from the last meeting and check on the status of any pending actions.
- Review any concerns and suggestions from employees or supervisors so they can be brought to the committee.
Running a Productive Meeting

• Start on time.
• Establish the ground rules:
  - Ensure there is agreement on process. For example, will disagreements be resolved by formal votes?
  - Maintain open and balanced discussion, and make sure everyone has an equal chance to speak.
  - Define and agree upon roles and responsibilities.
  - Keep the focus on safety and health issues. Do not allow personal attacks.
• Seek approval of the agenda by participants. Revise if needed.
• Introduce new members and guests.
• Set clear time limits for discussion of agenda items.
• Review action items from the previous meeting.
• Try to make progress on smaller steps while working toward larger objectives.
• Keep good minutes of the meeting to document decisions made.
• Establish action items and responsibilities: Who, what, and when?
• Set the date, time, and place of the next meeting, and develop a preliminary agenda.
• Evaluate the meeting. Were expectations met? Was the agenda followed? Were problems resolved? Can future meetings be improved?
• Close the meeting on time and on a positive note.

Meeting Follow-up

• Prepare the meeting minutes.
• Distribute and/or post the minutes.
• Follow up on action items and publicize your successes.