



Washington State Department of
Labor & Industries



<https://www.lni.wa.gov/safety-health/>

Safetyfest 2026

Division of Occupational Safety and Health (DOSH)

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Adult Entertainer Safety



Effective January 1st, 2025:

- Providing training to employees other than entertainers;
- Providing “accessible” panic buttons in specified areas of the establishment;
- Recordkeeping and written policies/procedures related to block lists;
- Providing dedicated security personnel; and
- Other requirements related to cleaning supplies, secure access for dressing or locker rooms, signage, and additional written processes and procedures.

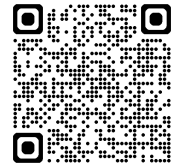
High Voltage Lines and Equipment – Automated External Defibrillators (AED)



Effective January 1st, 2025:

- If your workers handle high-voltage lines or equipment (>600 volts), or trim trees near those lines, you need to have an AED available.
- Make sure at least two people at each worksite are trained to use the AED safely.
- Perform routine maintenance and schedule annual inspections of the Automated External Defibrillator (AED) to ensure it remains fully operational and readily available.

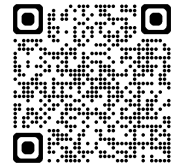
Wildfire Smoke



[Wildfire](#)

- Applies to outdoor work: Rules cover all employers with employees working outdoors where wildfire smoke (PM2.5 particles) is present.
- Air Quality Index (AQI) triggers: Employers must monitor AQI levels; protections increase as AQI rises, starting at 72 and becoming stricter as levels increase.
- Employer responsibilities: Provide training, communication, and protective measures such as relocation, schedule changes, or respirators when smoke levels are hazardous.

Wildfire Smoke continued



[Wildfire](#)

Before the 2021 emergency rule, there were no regulations to address the hazards of wildfire smoke for workers in Washington.

- Training and written plan at **20.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$** (AQI 72)
- Makes respiratory protection available at **35.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$** (AQI 101)
- Required respiratory protection program at **500.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$** (AQI 849)
- More protective respirators at **555 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$** (AQI 957)

Fire-Resistant Materials



Effective July 1st, 2025:

- When properly applied, fire-resistant materials slow the spread of flames, protect structural integrity, and give occupants more time to evacuate safely.
- Worker Certification ensures applicators understand material properties and installation techniques.
- Building types I-V according to the International Building Code (IBC), such as mixed-use, office, school, and medical buildings.
- Contractors must document compliance, reducing risks of improper application.

Sanitary Conditions for Construction Workers



Effective July 1st, 2025:

- Provides for adequate sanitary accommodations, especially for workers who menstruate or express milk.
- Employers must provide lockable restrooms, free menstrual hygiene products, and private accommodations for expressing milk.
- All construction employers must comply, regardless of workforce size or whether crews are mobile.
- More equitable workplaces, reducing health risks and improving retention of women and parents in construction

Tower Crane Permits



[Tower Crane](#)

Effective January 1st, 2026:

- **Permit required for all work:** Prime contractors must obtain an L&I-issued permit before any tower crane operation, assembly, disassembly, or reconfiguration.
- **Safety compliance enforced:** Work must follow manufacturer guidance, engineering requirements, and standards for qualified personnel to ensure safe crane use.
- **Result of 2019 collapse:** Rules stem from House Bill 2022, passed in 2024, to prevent accidents like the deadly Seattle crane collapse.

Ergonomics



- **Legal Authority:** RCW 40.17.520 allows the Department of Labor & Industries (L&I) to create rules addressing WMSDs.
- **Eligibility Threshold:** Industries must have a WMSD claim rate over 2× the state average to be considered.
- **First Industry Selected:** Scheduled Airlines – Ground Crew Operations (baggage handling).
- **Collaboration:** L&I is working with an advisory committee of business and labor representatives.
- **Current Status:** The rule for Ground Crew Operations is still in development.

Outdoor heat



Washington's Be Heat Smart rules require employers to protect workers from heat illness by ensuring water, shade, rest breaks, training, and emergency planning.

- **Access to water:** Employers must provide sufficient cool drinking water so workers can stay hydrated throughout the day.
- **Cool-down rest breaks:** Workers must be allowed preventive cool-down periods in shaded or cooler areas when temperatures reach action levels.

Outdoor heat continued



- **Training and education:** Employers need to have a written heat-illness prevention program and provide training for both workers and supervisors on recognizing symptoms, applying prevention strategies, and responding effectively in emergencies.
- **Emergency planning:** Employers must have procedures for responding to heat-related illness, including access to medical help if needed.
- **Year-round protections:** Rules apply whenever workers are exposed to outdoor heat, not just in summer, with lower temperature thresholds triggering safety measures

Multicultural Safety & Health Outreach Program (MSHOP)



- **WISHA 10 for Agriculture**
 - for Workers Certification (2-day training)
 - for Training of Trainers Certification (5-day training)
 - for Training of Teachers Certification (5-day training)
 - for Certified Trainer Refresher

 - Total # of ees and tot trained **2300**

- **High School curriculum**

Rulemaking coming up

- Indoor heat
- Lead
- Infectious disease





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