

The logo for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is centered on a background of the American flag. The letters 'OSHA' are rendered in a large, bold, serif font. The 'O' is a stylized circle with a blue outer ring and a white inner ring. The letters 'S', 'H', and 'A' are white with a slight shadow effect. A registered trademark symbol (®) is located to the upper right of the 'A'.

OSHA[®]

**Occupational Safety
and Health Administration**



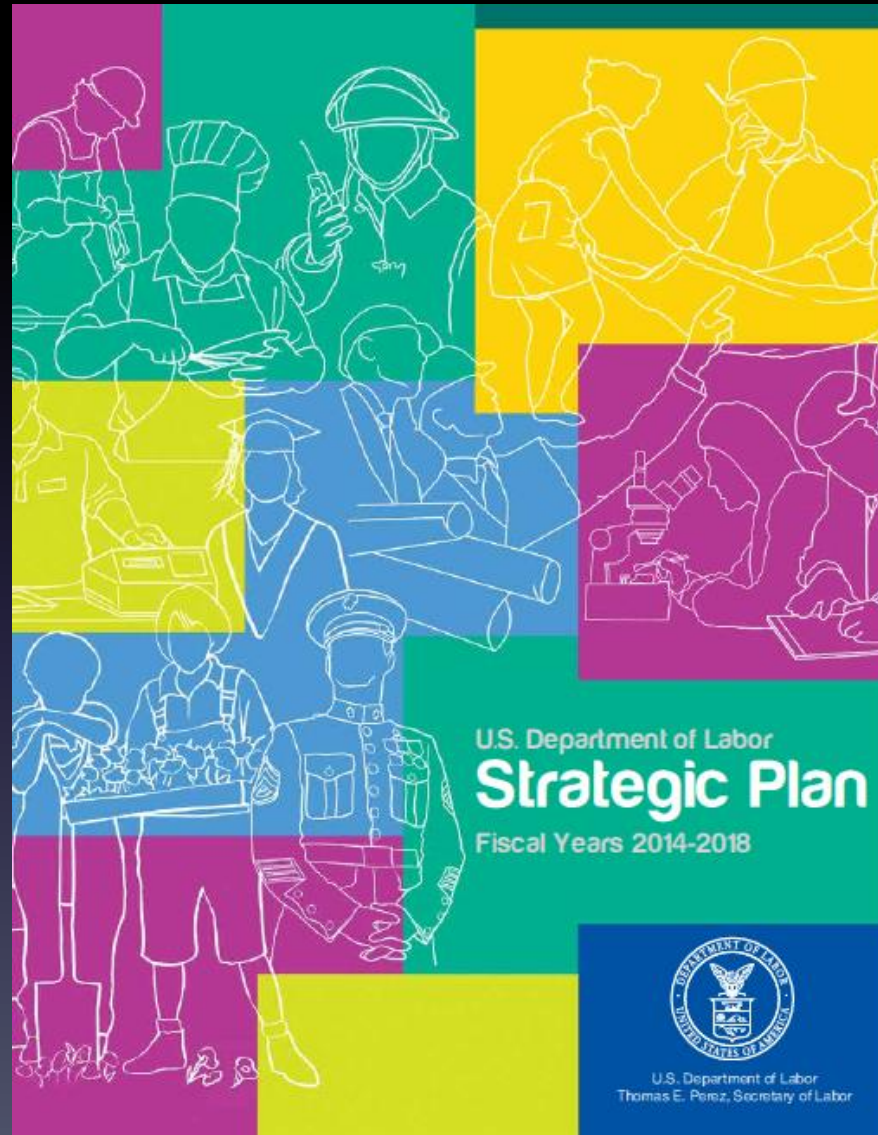
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Construction Update

*Gordon DeLeys
Compliance Assistance Specialist
Buffalo Area OSHA Office*

- OSHA Staff: 2,305 (2012)
- Workers: 130 million
- Worksites: 8 million
- Regional Offices: 10
- Local Area Offices: 90

FY 2014-2018 Strategic Operating Plan



Five Strategic Goals:

1. Prepare workers for better jobs.
2. Improve workplace safety and health.
3. Promote fair and high quality work environments.
4. Secure retirement, health, and other employee benefits and, for those not working, provide income security.
5. Produce timely and accurate data on the economic conditions of workers and their families.

Goal #1: Prepare Workers for Better Jobs

- **Advance workers' rights, acceptable work conditions, and livelihoods, particularly for the world's vulnerable populations.**

Goal #2: Improve workplace safety and health

- **Secure safe and healthy workplaces, particularly in high-risk industries.**

Goal #2: Improve workplace safety and health

– Improve workplace safety and health through the enforcement of occupational safety and health regulations and standards.

- Targeting the Worst Violators and Most Hazardous Worksites
- OSHA-Approved State Plans
- Outreach and Compliance Assistance Campaigns
- Regulatory Safeguards

Goal #3: Promote fair and high quality work environments

- Protect workers' rights.

America's 10 Deadliest Jobs:

1. Logging Workers
2. Fishers And Related Fishing Workers
3. Aircraft Pilots And Flight Engineers
4. Roofers
5. Refuse And Recyclable Material Collectors
6. Mining Machine Operators
7. Driver/Sales Workers and Truck Drivers
8. Farmers, Ranchers, And Other Agricultural Managers
9. Electrical Power-Line Installers And Repairers
10. Construction Laborers

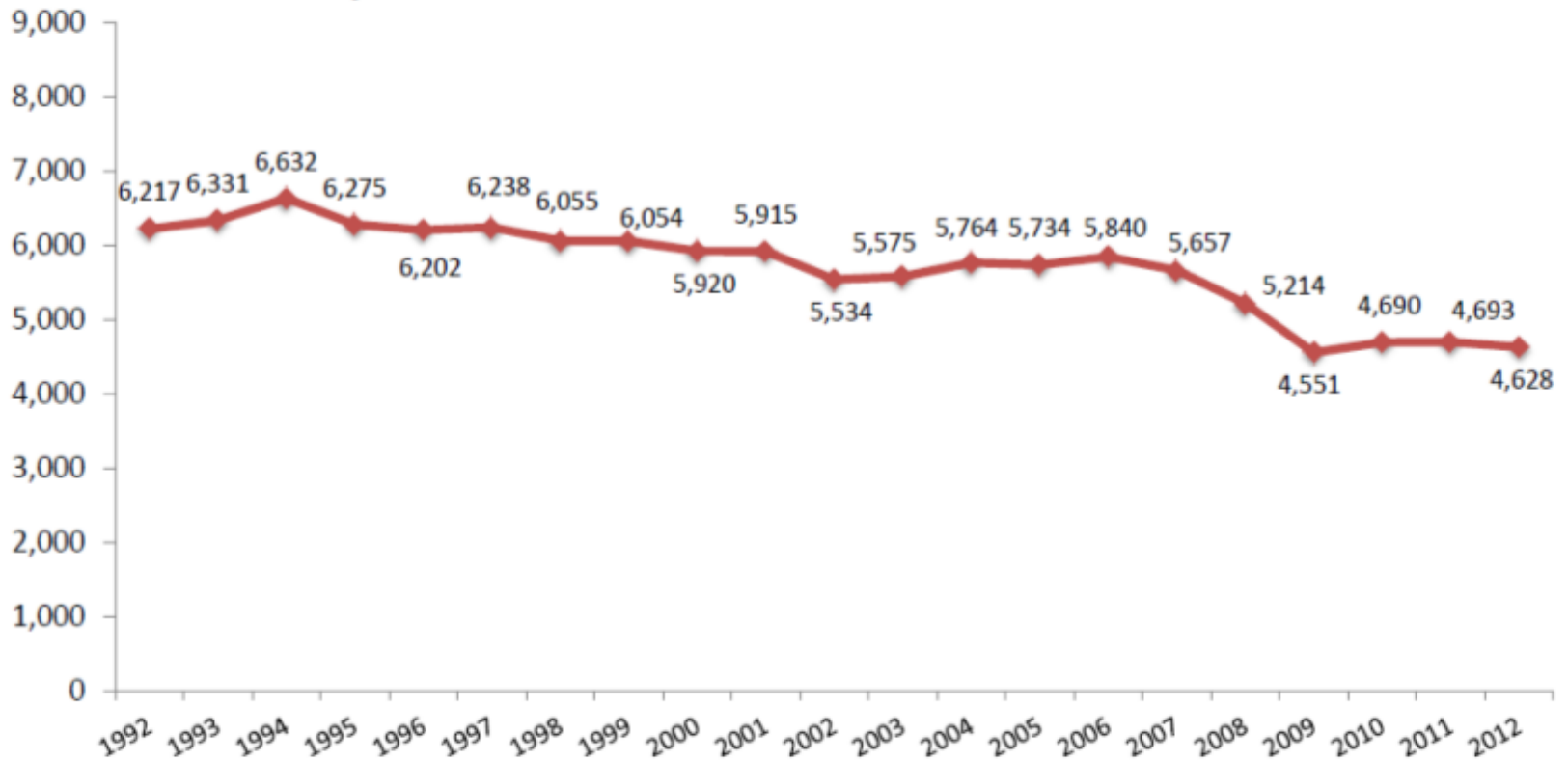


**FARMERS MAKE OUR FAVORITE
FALL MEMORIES POSSIBLE.**

OSHA wants them to be safe this harvest season.

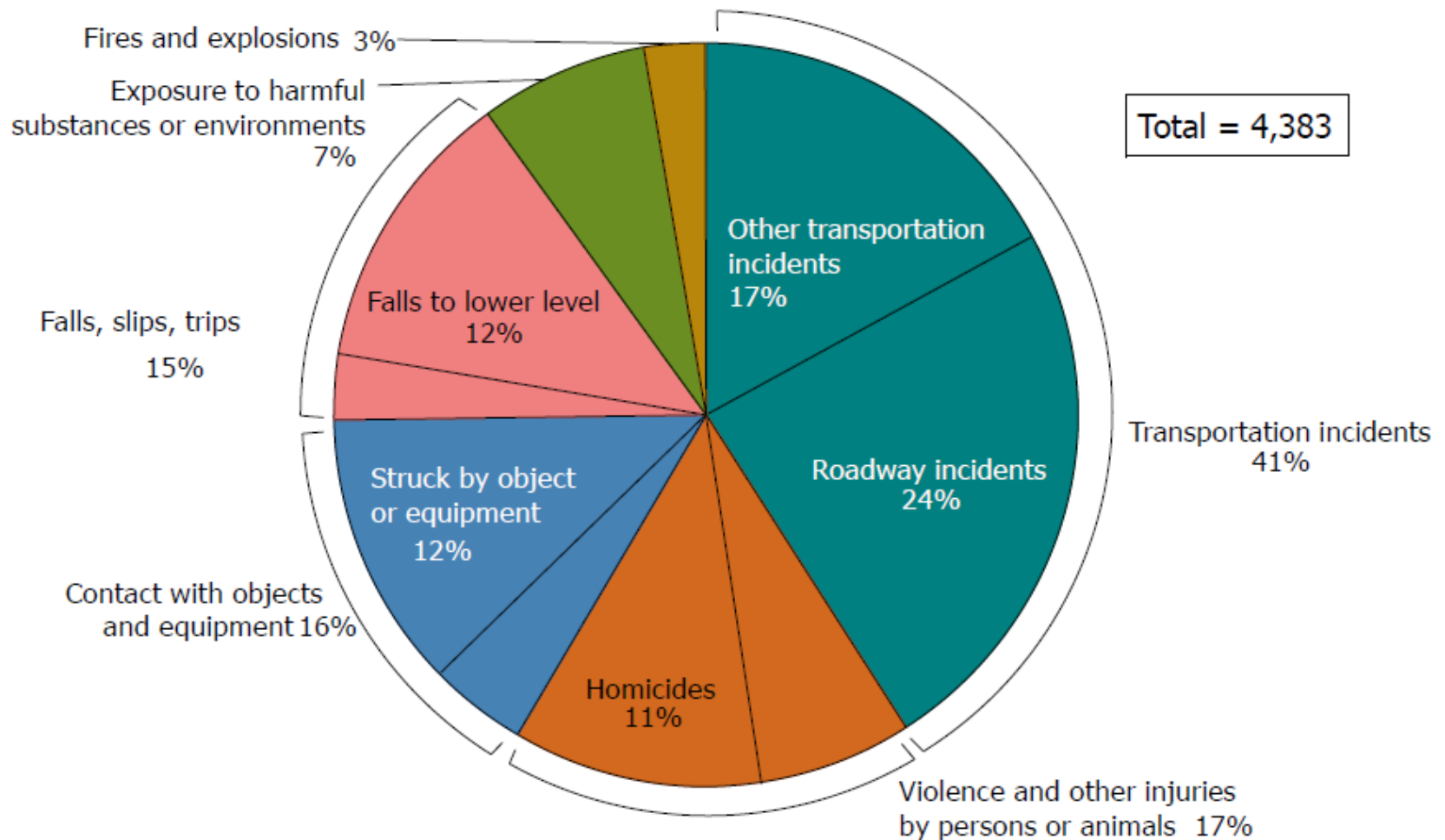
Number of fatal work injuries, 1992–2012

Number of fatal work injuries



The 2012 total of 4,628 fatal work injuries decreased slightly from the 4,693 fatal work injuries reported for 2011.

Fatal occupational injuries, by major event, 2012*



More fatal work injuries resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event in the 2012 preliminary counts. Roadway incidents alone accounted for nearly one out of every four fatal work injuries.

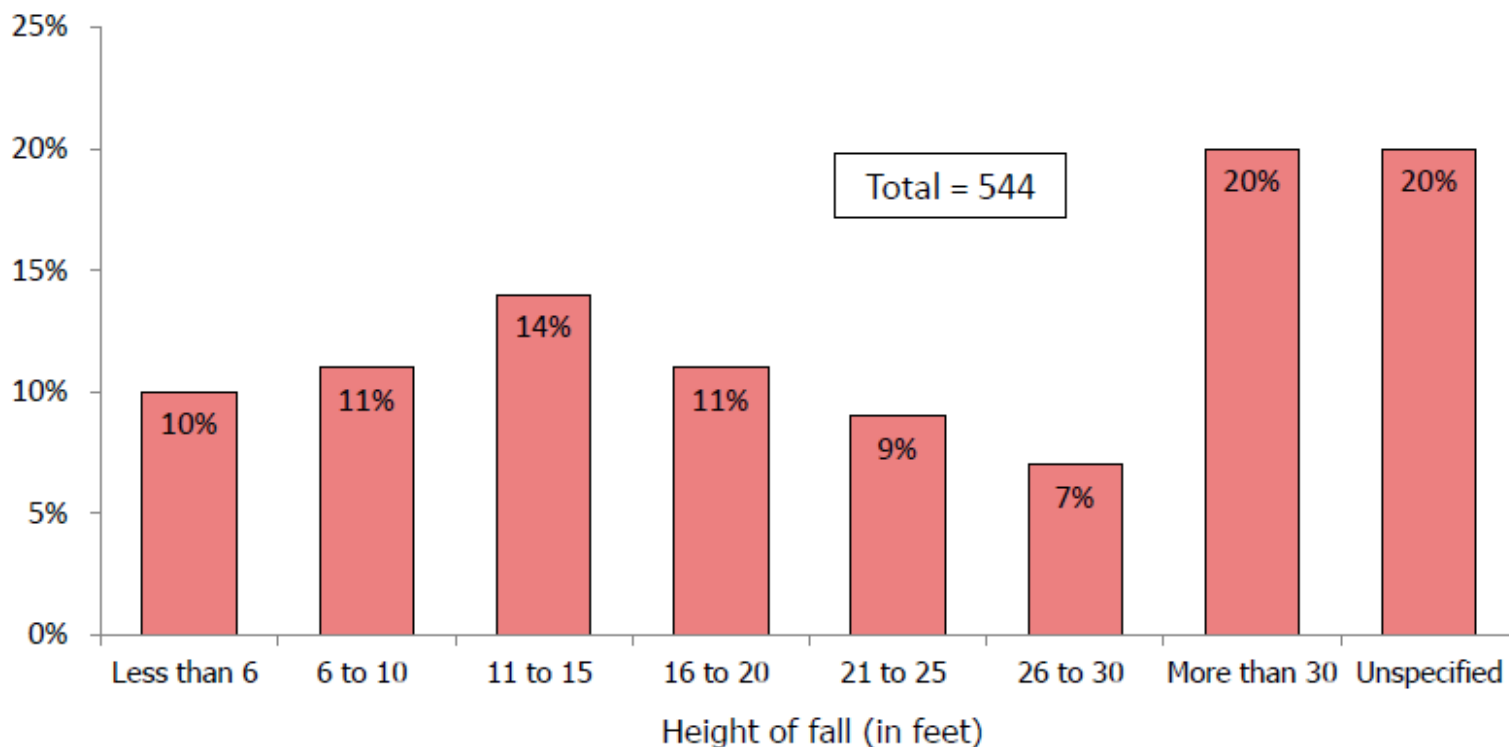
*Data for 2012 are preliminary.

NOTE: Reference year 2011 constitutes a series break from earlier years for event data. For more information, see http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice11.htm. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2012

Fatal falls to lower level by height of fall, 2012*

Percent of fatal falls to lower level



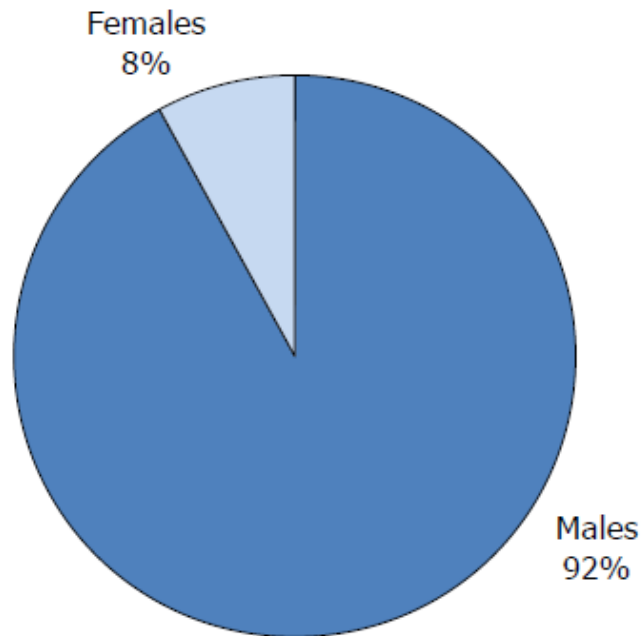
In 2012, falls to lower level accounted for 544 fatal work injuries. Forty-five percent of falls to lower level involved falls of 20 feet or less. Another 20 percent of cases involved falls from more than 30 feet.

*Data for 2012 are preliminary.

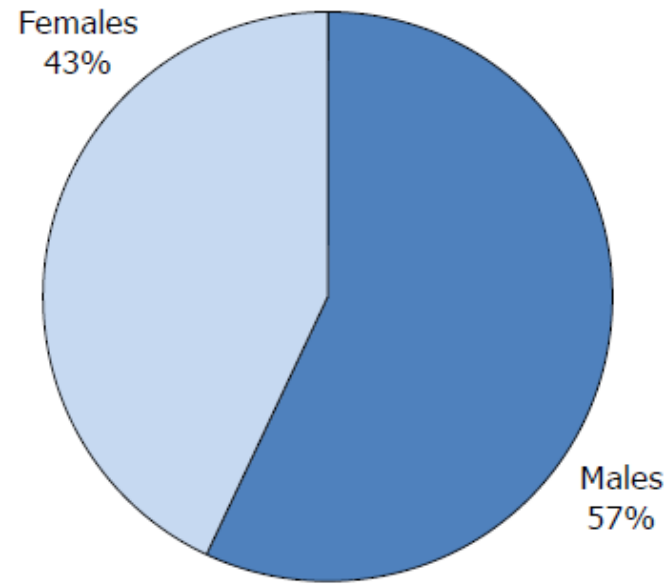
NOTE: Reference year 2011 constitutes a series break from earlier years for event data. For more information, see http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice11.htm. Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.

Fatal work injuries and hours worked, by gender of worker, 2012*



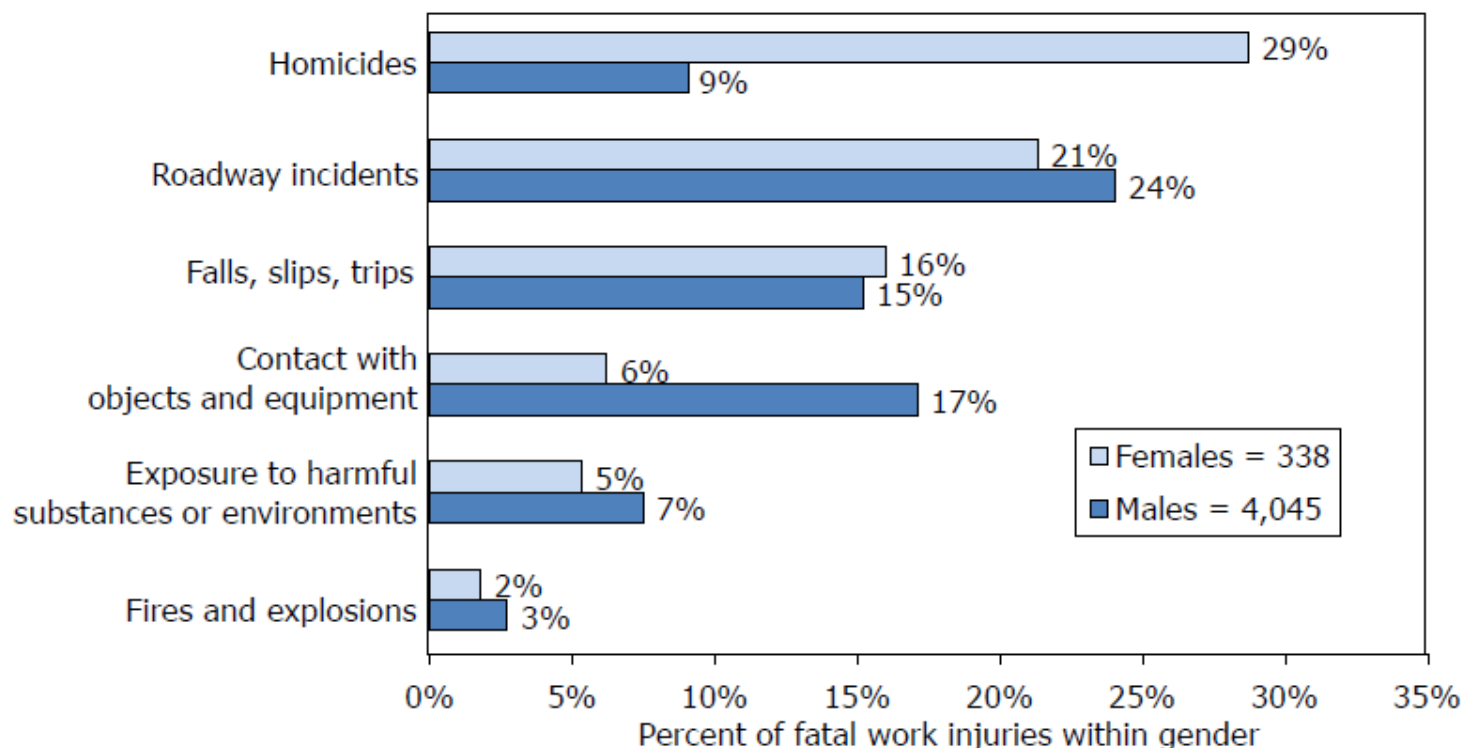
Fatal work injuries = 4,383



Hours worked = 264,373,725,000

A disproportionate share of fatal work injuries involved men relative to their hours worked in 2012.

Distribution of fatal injury events, by gender of worker, 2012*



A higher percentage of fatal work injuries involving women resulted from homicides compared to men. Men incurred a higher percentage of fatal work injuries resulting from roadway incidents and contact with objects and equipment compared to women. Men and women experienced similar proportions of fatal injuries from exposure to harmful substances or environments; falls, slips, trips; and fires and explosions.

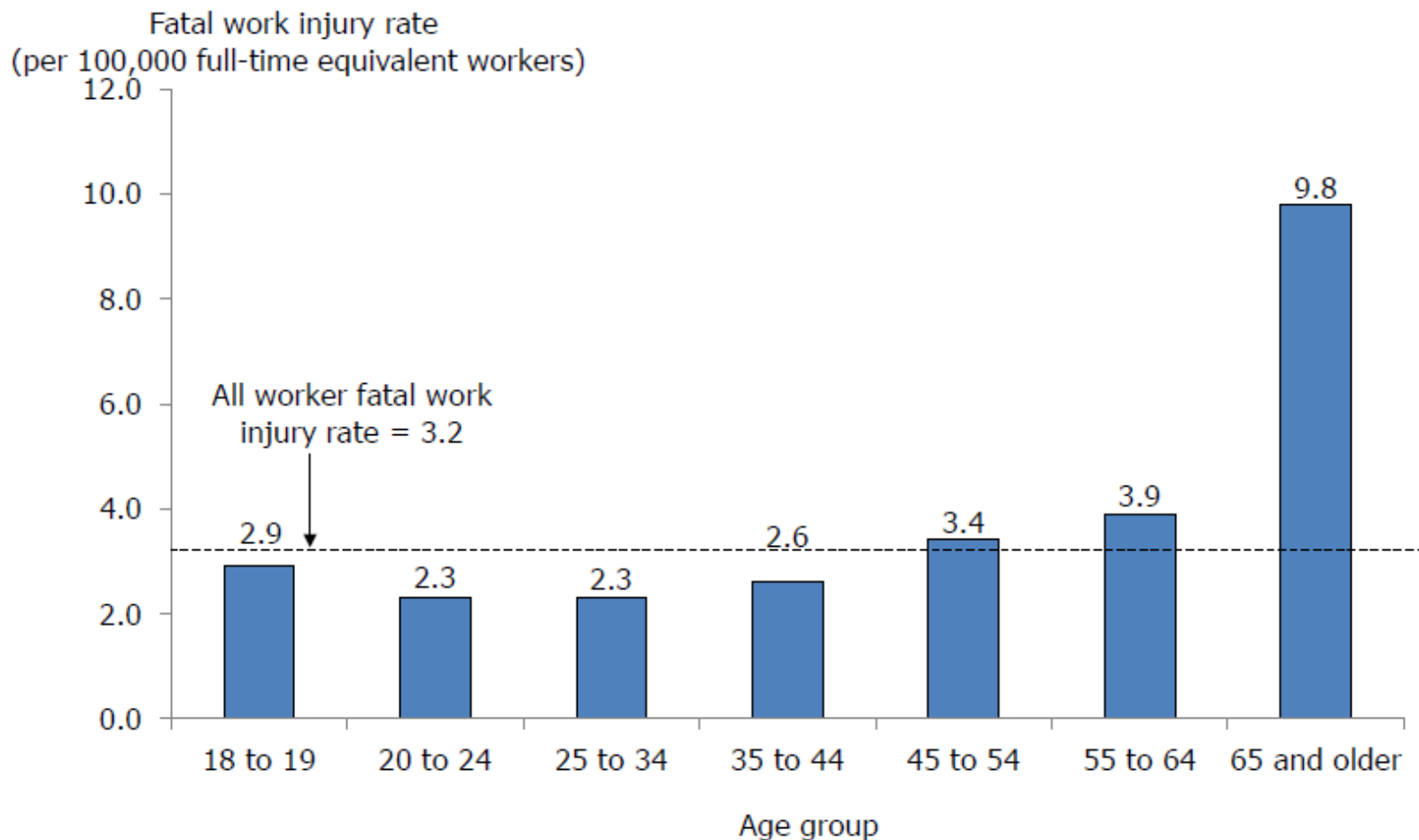
*Data for 2012 are preliminary.

NOTE: Reference year 2011 constitutes a series break from earlier years for event data. For more information, see http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_notice11.htm.

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.

Fatal work injury rates, by age group, 2012*



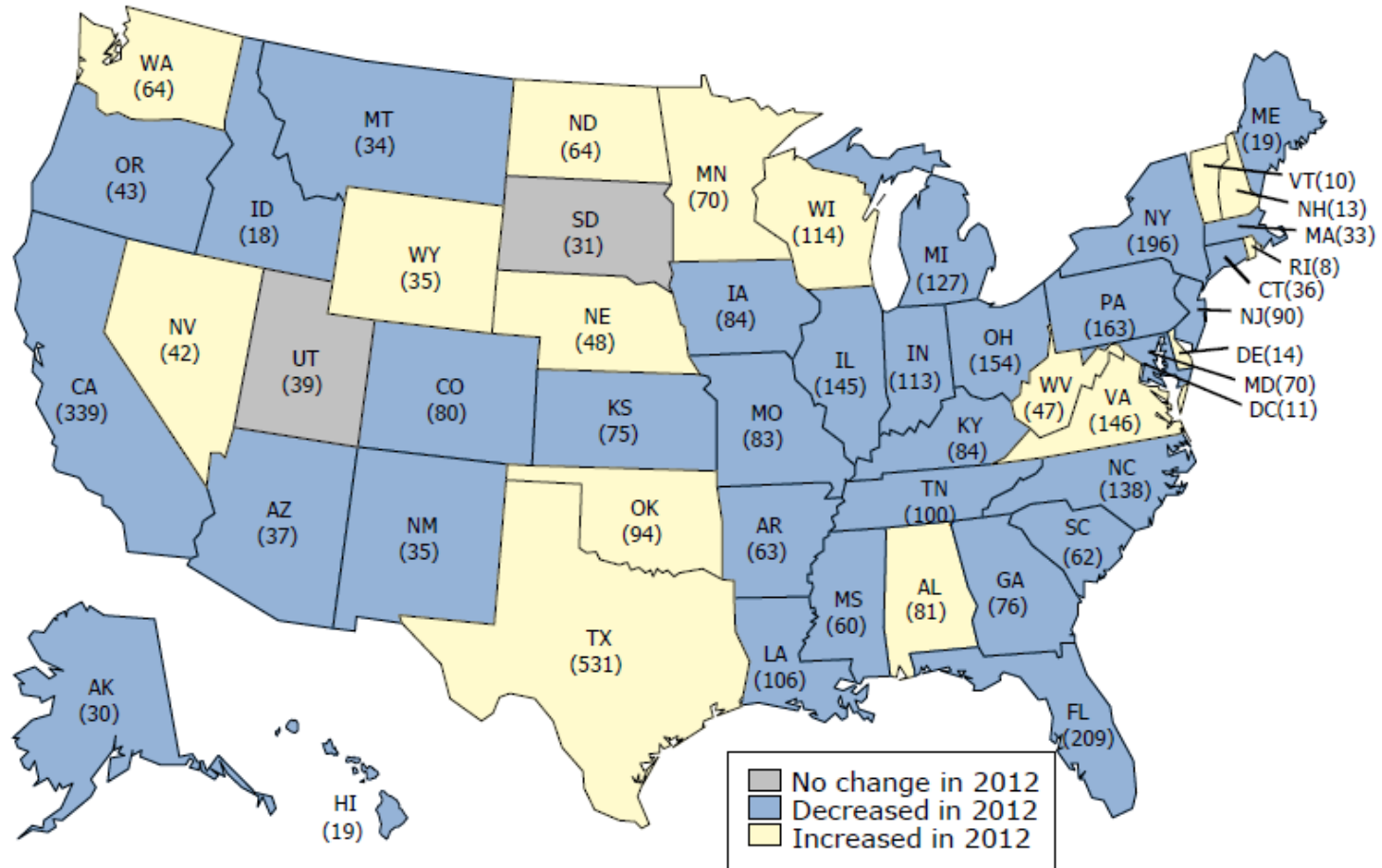
Fatal work injury rates for workers 45 years of age and older were higher than the overall U.S. rate, and the rate for workers 65 years of age and older was more than 3 times the rate for all workers.

*Data for 2012 are preliminary.

NOTE: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology, please see <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm>.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Number of fatal work injuries, by state, 2012*



Sixteen states and the District of Columbia had preliminary counts showing more fatal injuries in 2012 than in 2011. Thirty-two states had fewer fatal workplace injuries in 2012 compared to 2011. Two states saw no change between the two years.

*Data for 2012 are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 2013.

Construction Industry Fatalities & Rates

Years	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
Total Fatalities All Construction	1239	1204	975	834	774	738	806	796
Fatality Rates All Construction	11.2	10.8	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.1	9.9	9.4

Source: BLS CFOI Data
*2013 Data is Preliminary

Selected Construction Industry Recordable Incident Rates

Industry	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*
All Const.	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	
Framing Contractors	13.4	9.6	8.1	6.9	5.6	5.8	7.3	3.7	
Roofing Contractors	8.3	7.3	6.5	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.6	4.4	
Structural steel erection & precast	8.1	8.5	7.7	6.4	5.6	5.1	5.5	6.6	
Foundation, structure & building exterior contractors	7.0	7.4	6.8	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.7	

*2013 BLS Numbers are Not available

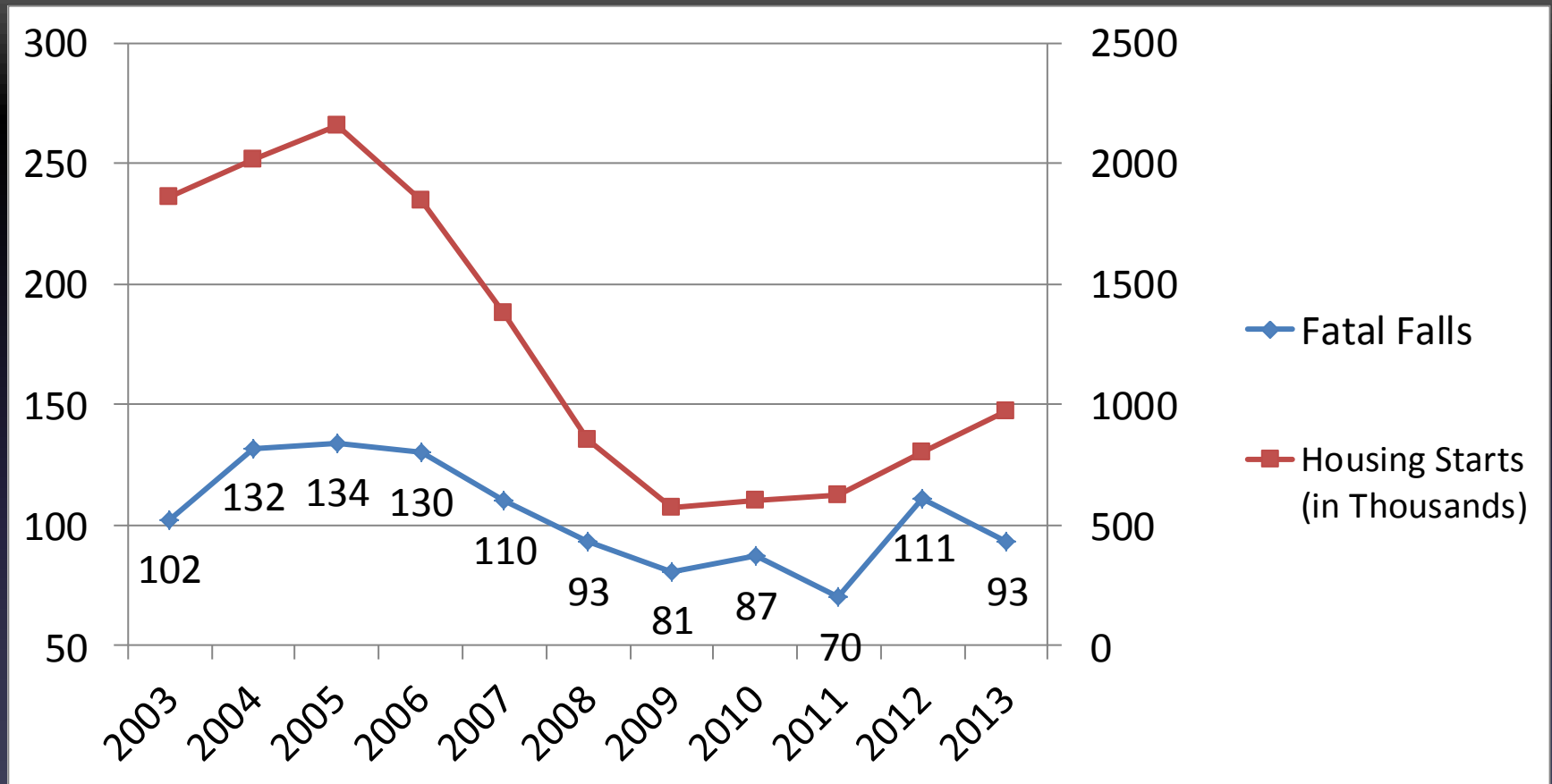
Leading Causes of Construction Fatalities

Cause	Fatalities 2011	Fatalities 2012	Fatalities 2013*
FALL TO LOWER LEVEL	255	281	284
STRUCK BY	73	79	82
ELECTROCUTION	69	66	71
CAUGHT IN/BETWEEN	18	13	21

Source: BLS Table A-9 for Each Year Shown
2013 Numbers are preliminary

Fatal Falls in Residential Construction

2003 - 2013



Source of fatality data: Bureau of Labor Statistics
2013 data are preliminary, final census numbers are expected to increase

Source of housing starts: McGraw-Hill Construction

Accident

- A sudden event that is not planned or intended and that causes damage or injury.

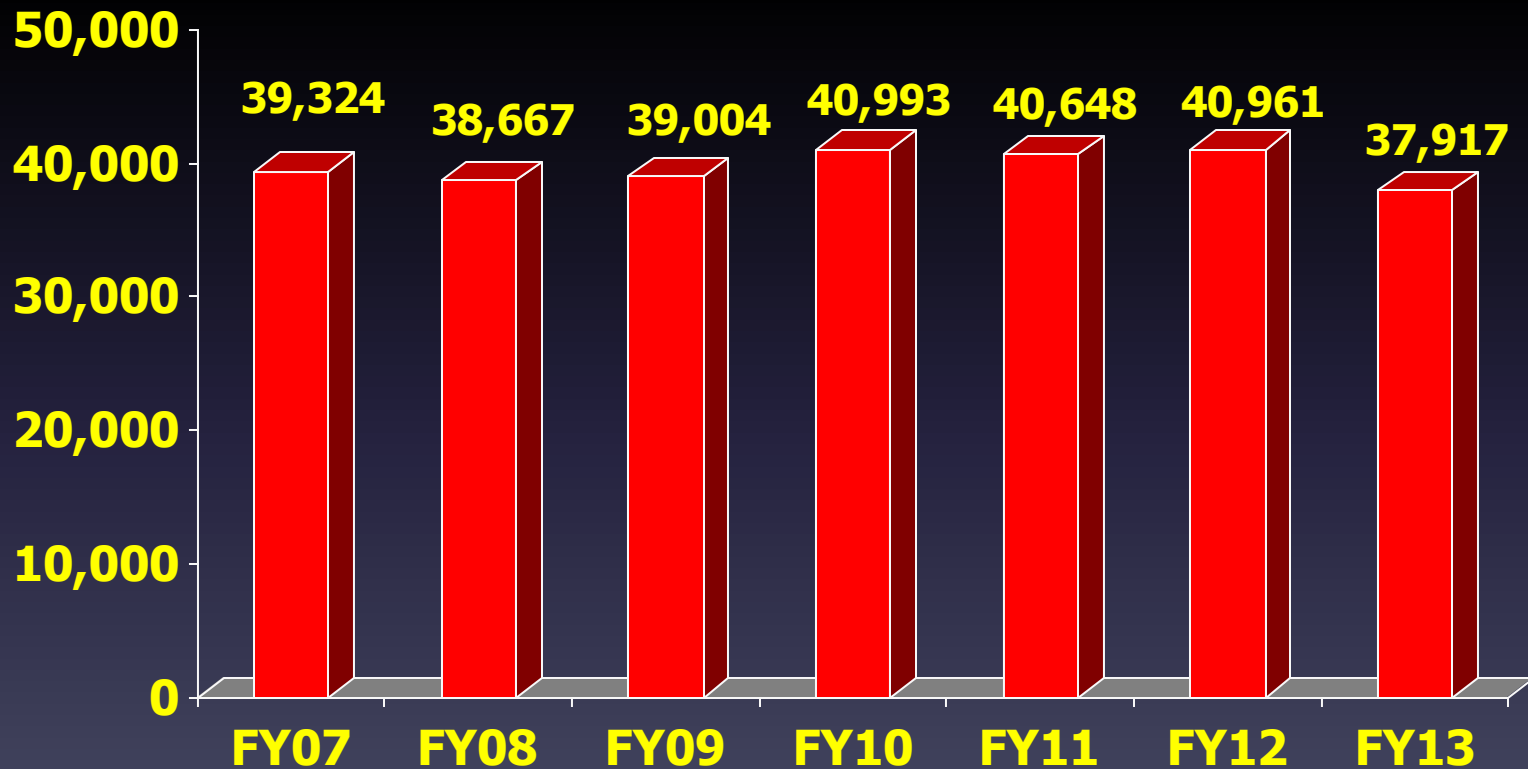
-Merriam-Webster Dictionary

Workplace “Accidents”

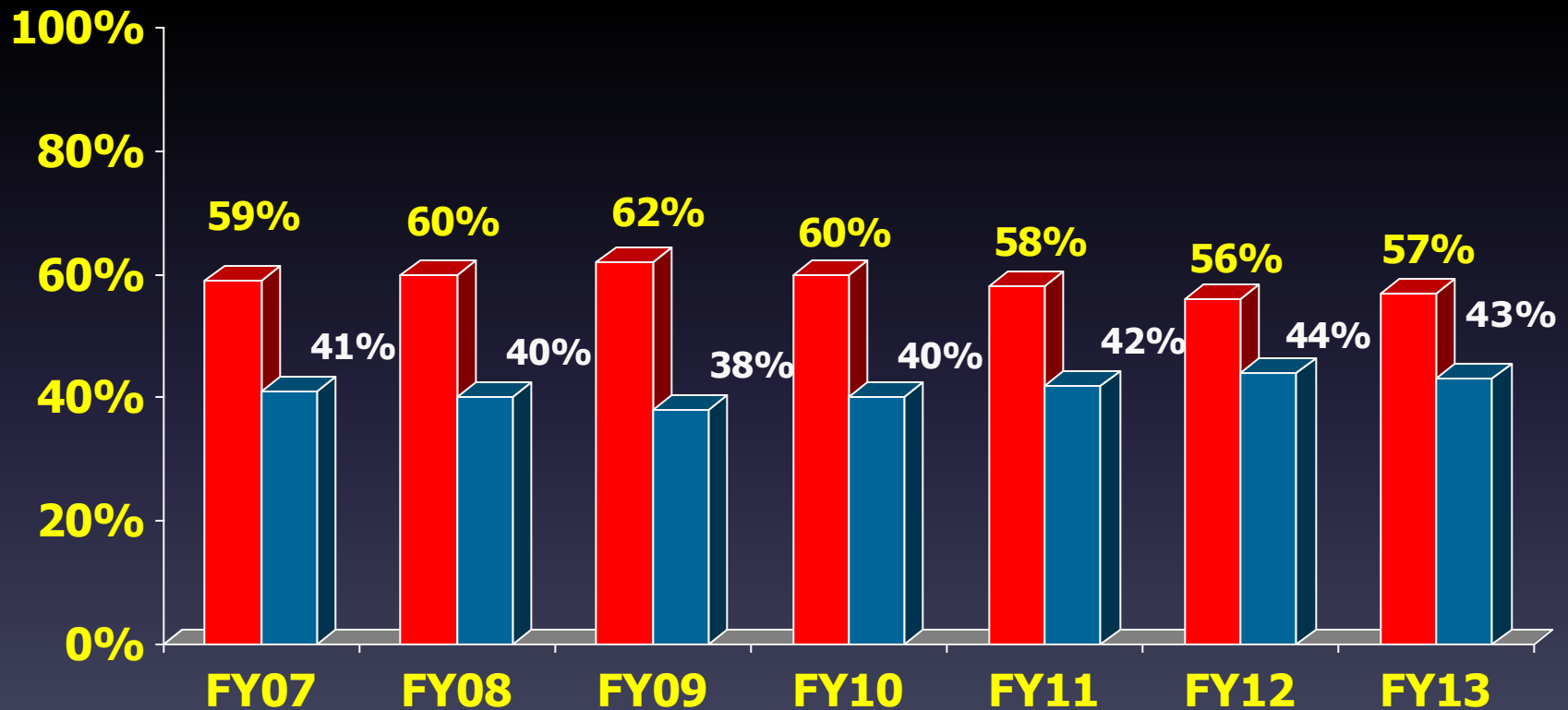
- Need to dispel the notion that workplace accidents are, indeed, accidents.
- Most workplace “accidents” are not accidents at all. Most are inevitable events that just need time to manifest themselves.

FY 2007 – FY 2013

Inspections Conducted

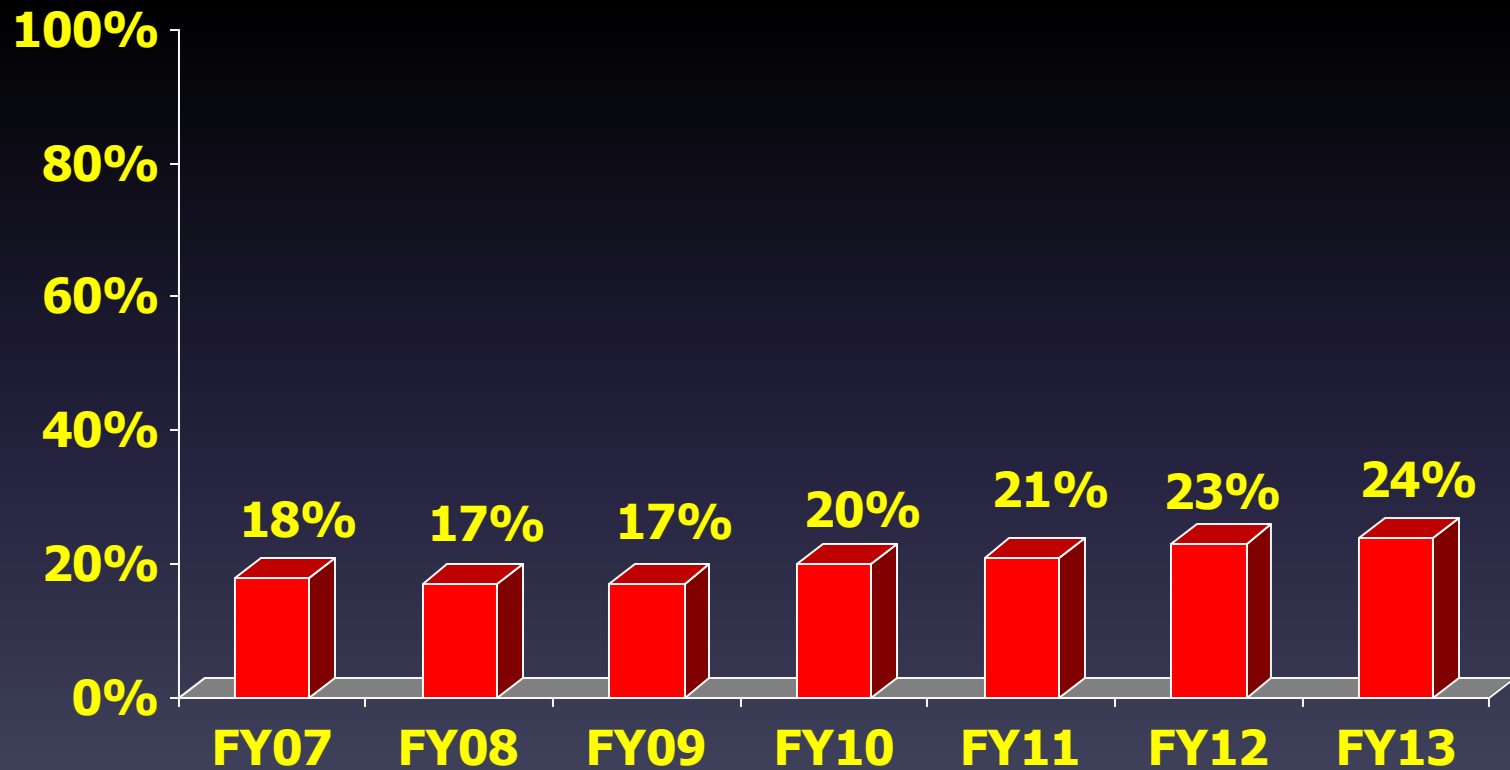


% Programmed vs. % Unprogrammed



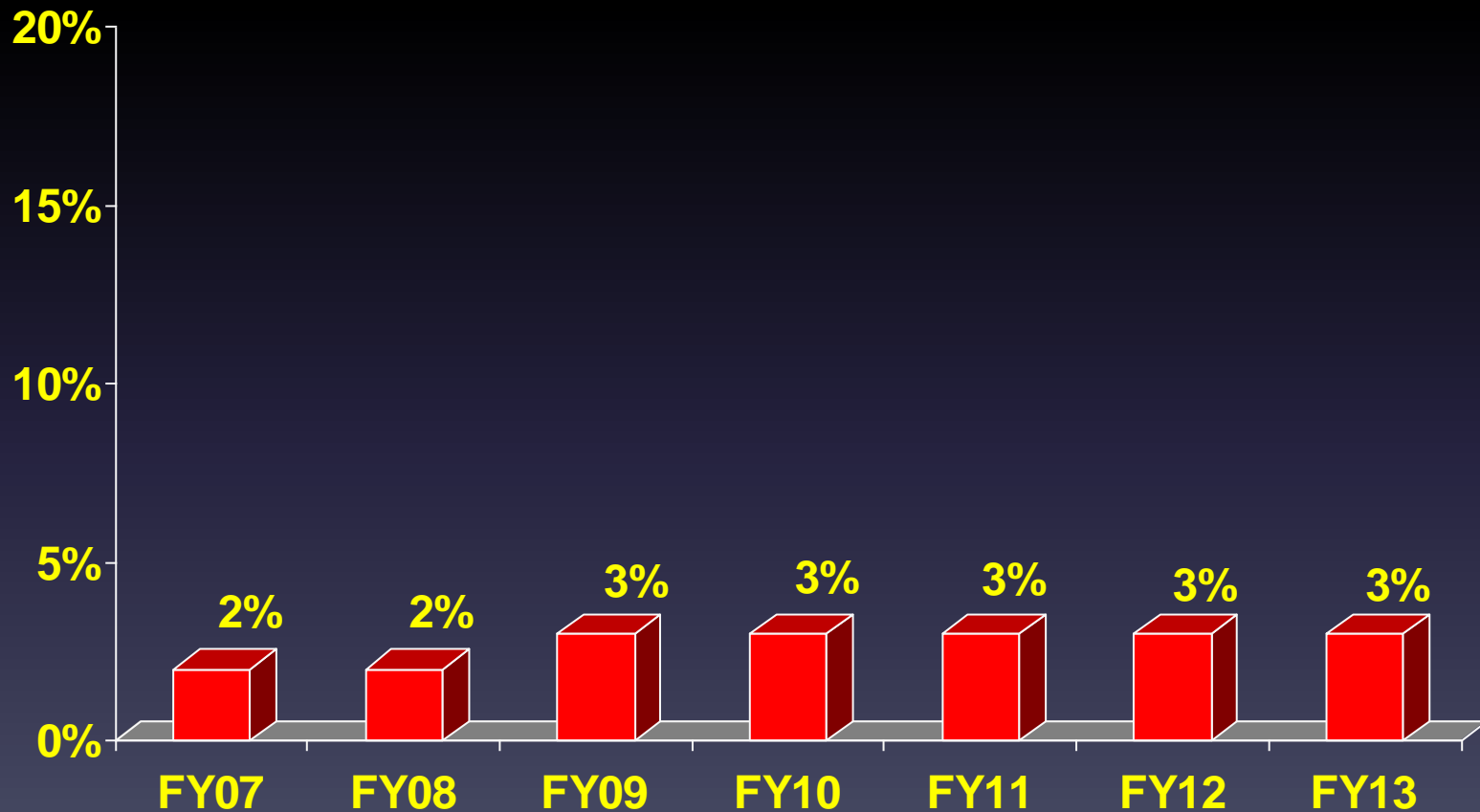
Data Source: OIS Insp. Summary Rpt. Dated 9/17/13

% Complaint Inspections



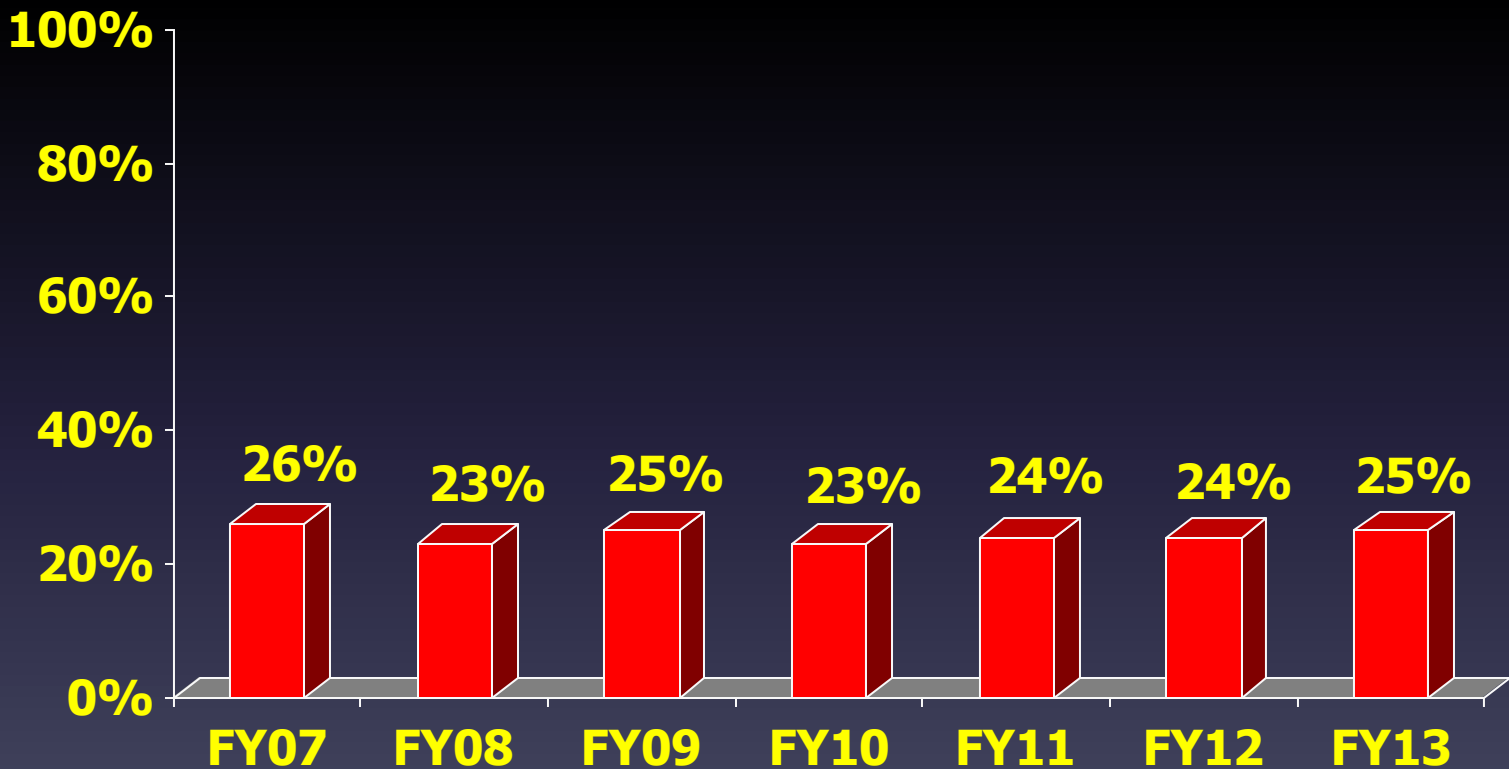
Data Source: OIS Insp. Summary Rpt. Dated 9/17/13

% Follow-Up Inspections



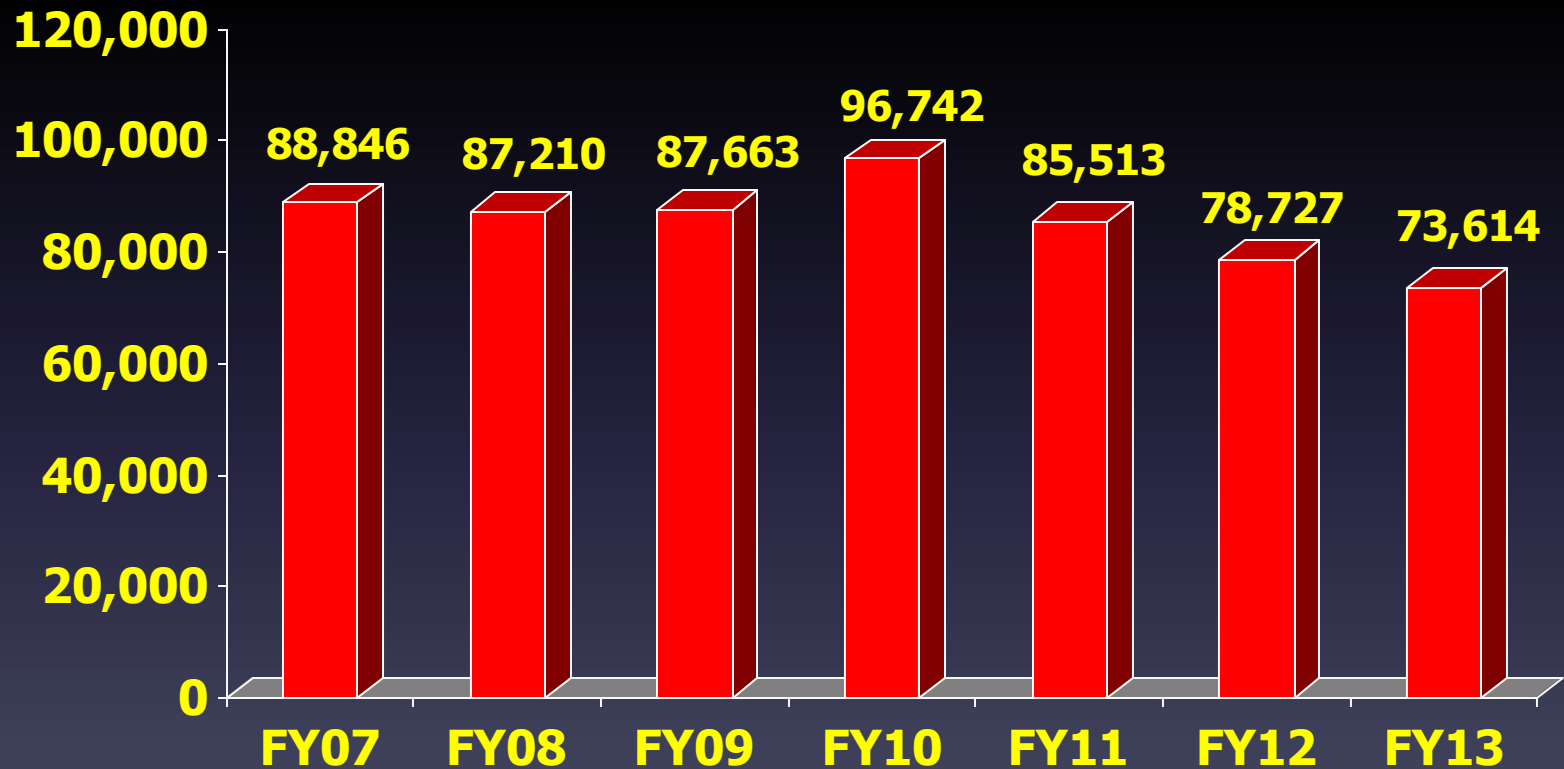
Data Source: OIS Insp. Summary Rpt. Dated 9/17/13

% Inspections In-Compliance



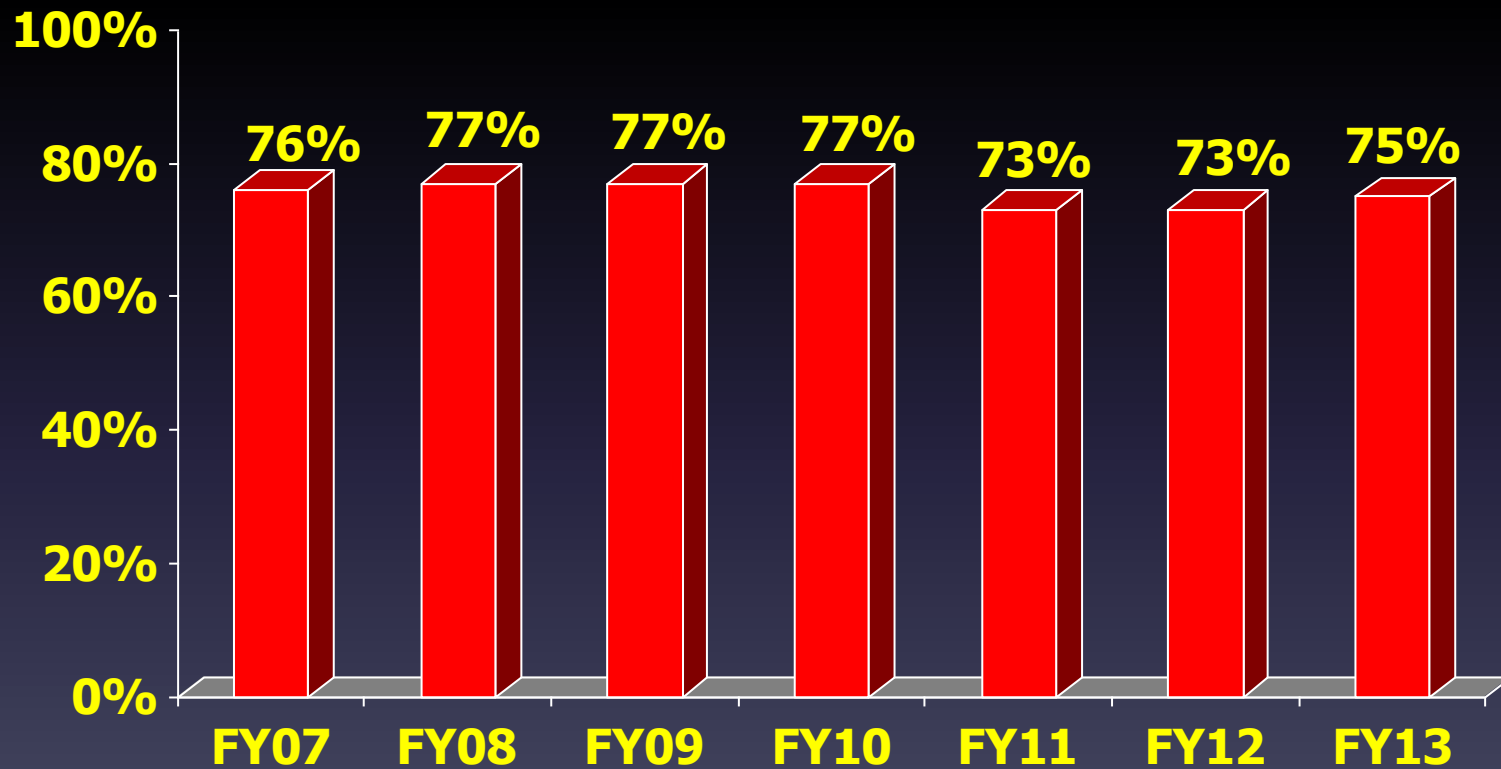
Data Source: OIS Insp. Summary Rpt. Dated 9/17/13

Total Violations Issued

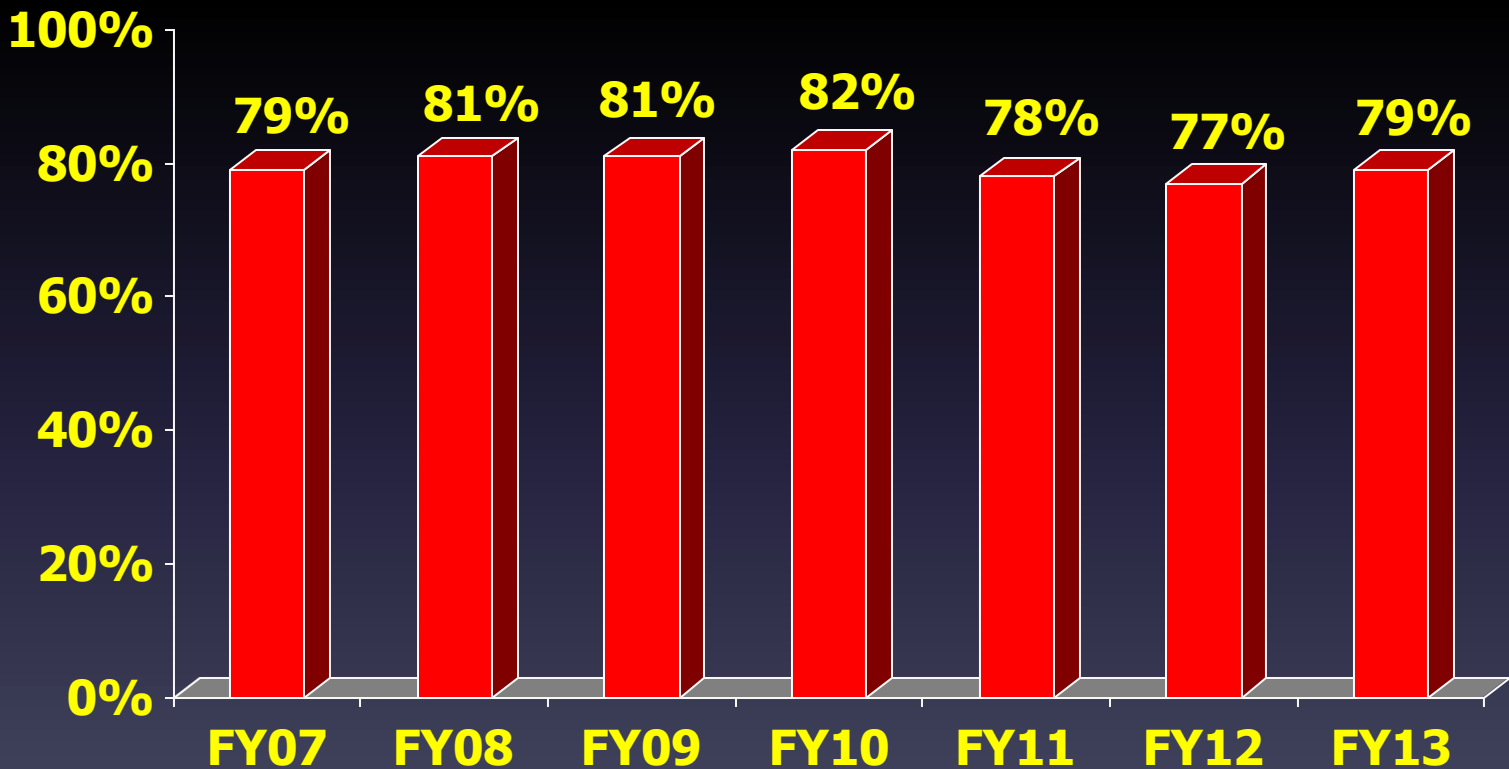


Data Source: OIS Insp. Summary Rpt. Dated 9/17/13

% Total Violations Issued As Serious

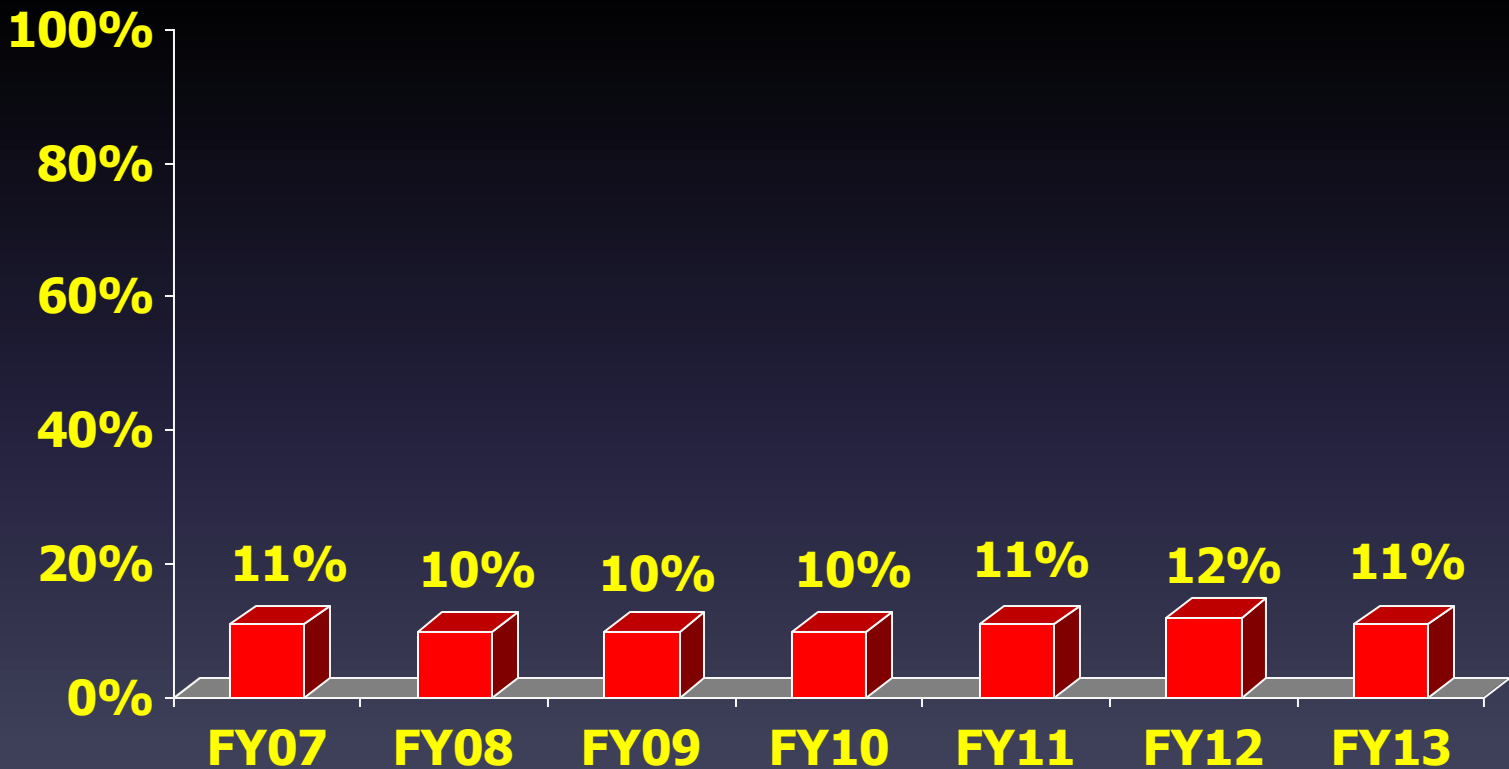


% Total Violations Issued As Serious, Willful, Repeat, & Unclass



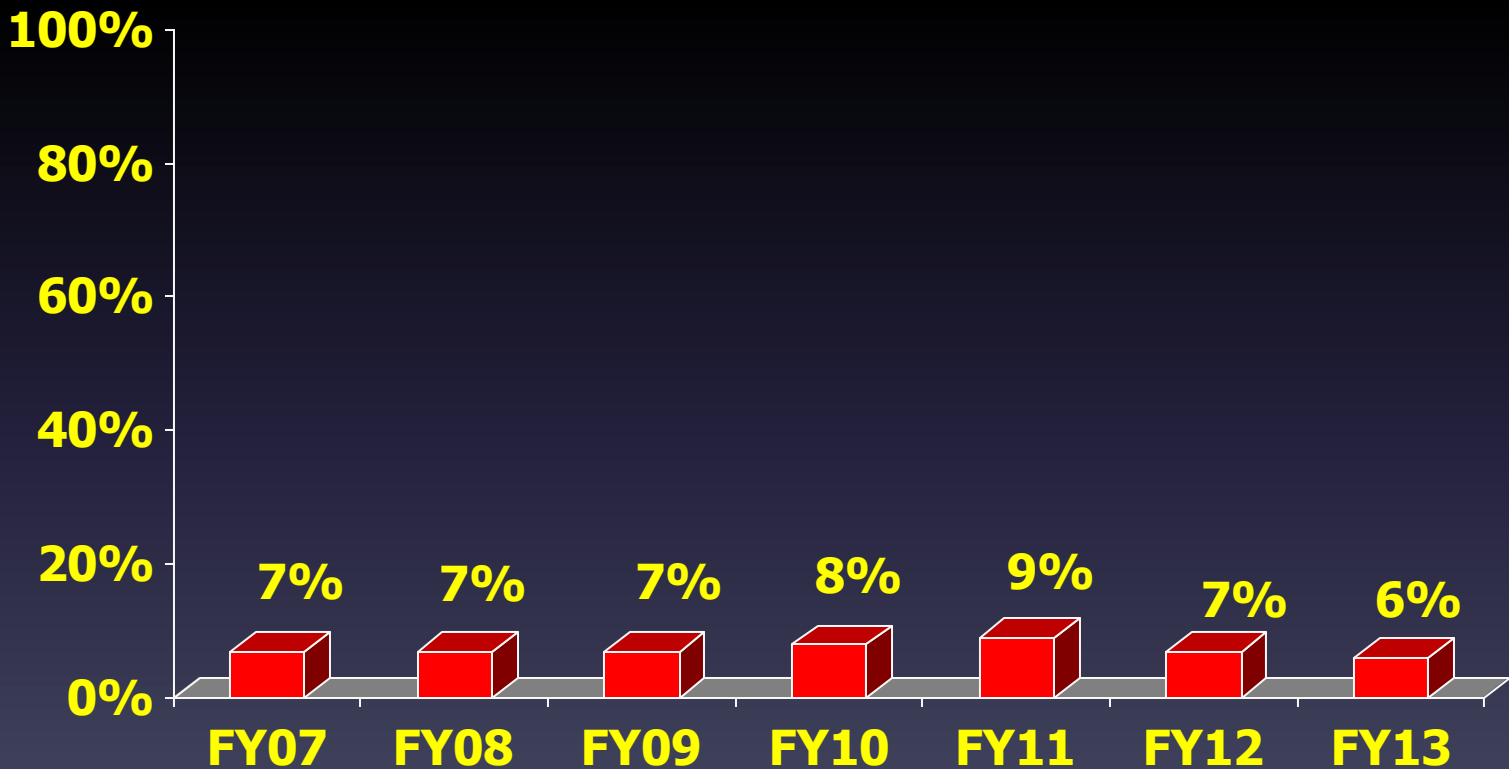
Data Source: OIS Insp. Summary Rpt. Dated 9/17/13

% NIC Inspections With Only Other-Than-Serious Violations Cited



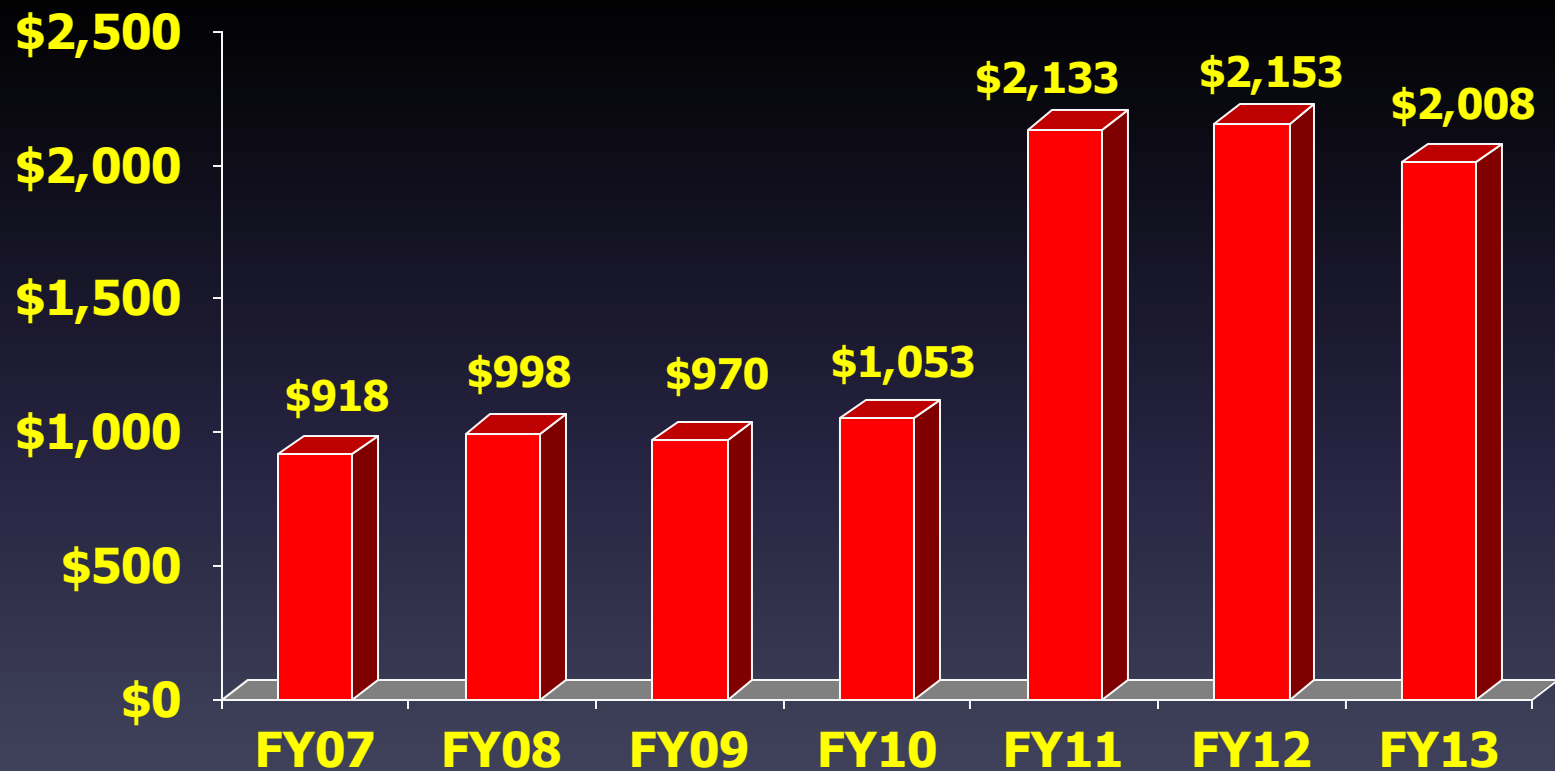
Data Source: OIS Insp. Summary Rpt. Dated 9/17/13

% Inspections With Violations Contested

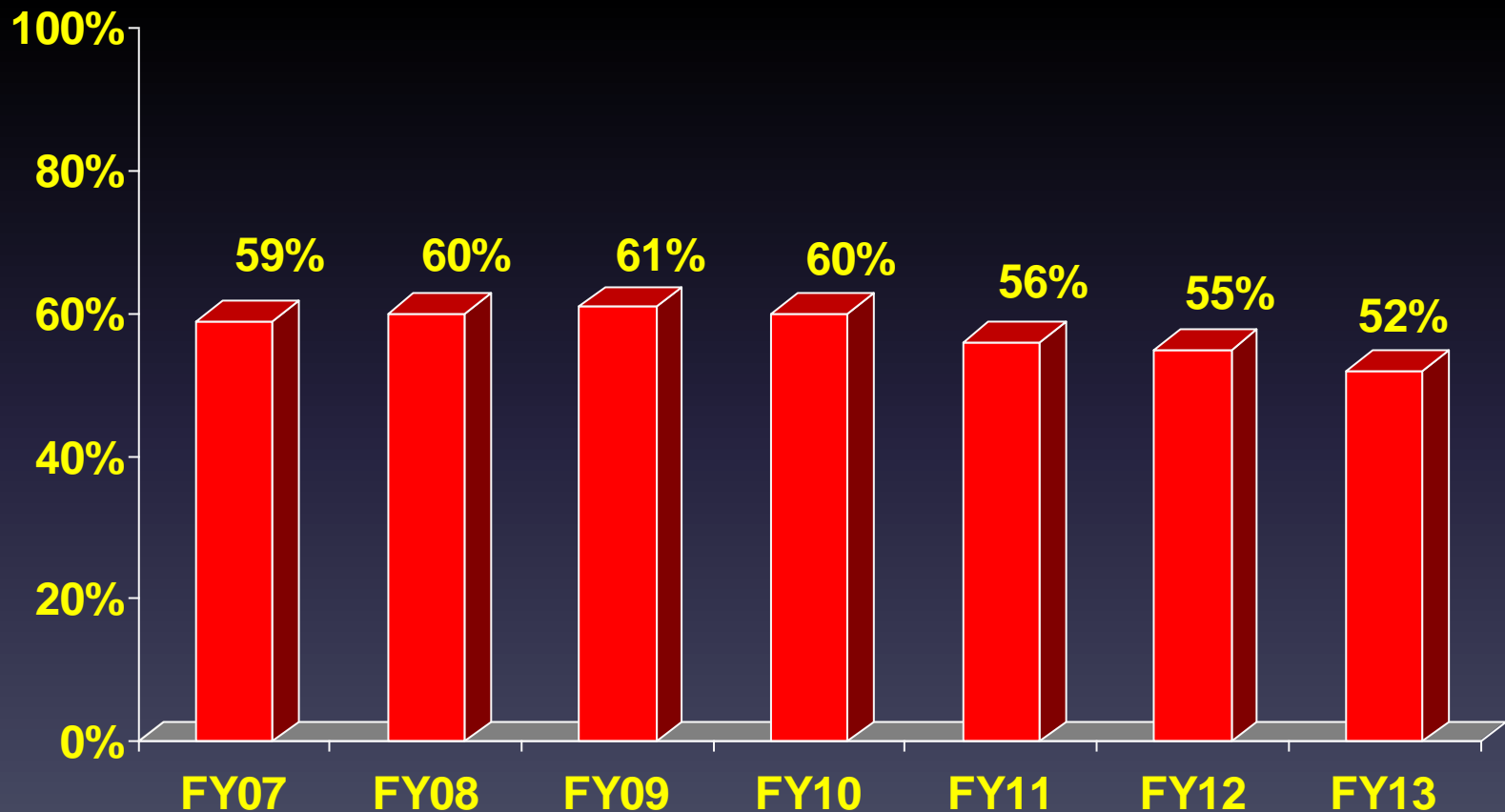


Data Source: OIS Insp. Summary Rpt. Dated 9/17/13

Average Current Penalty Per Serious Violation



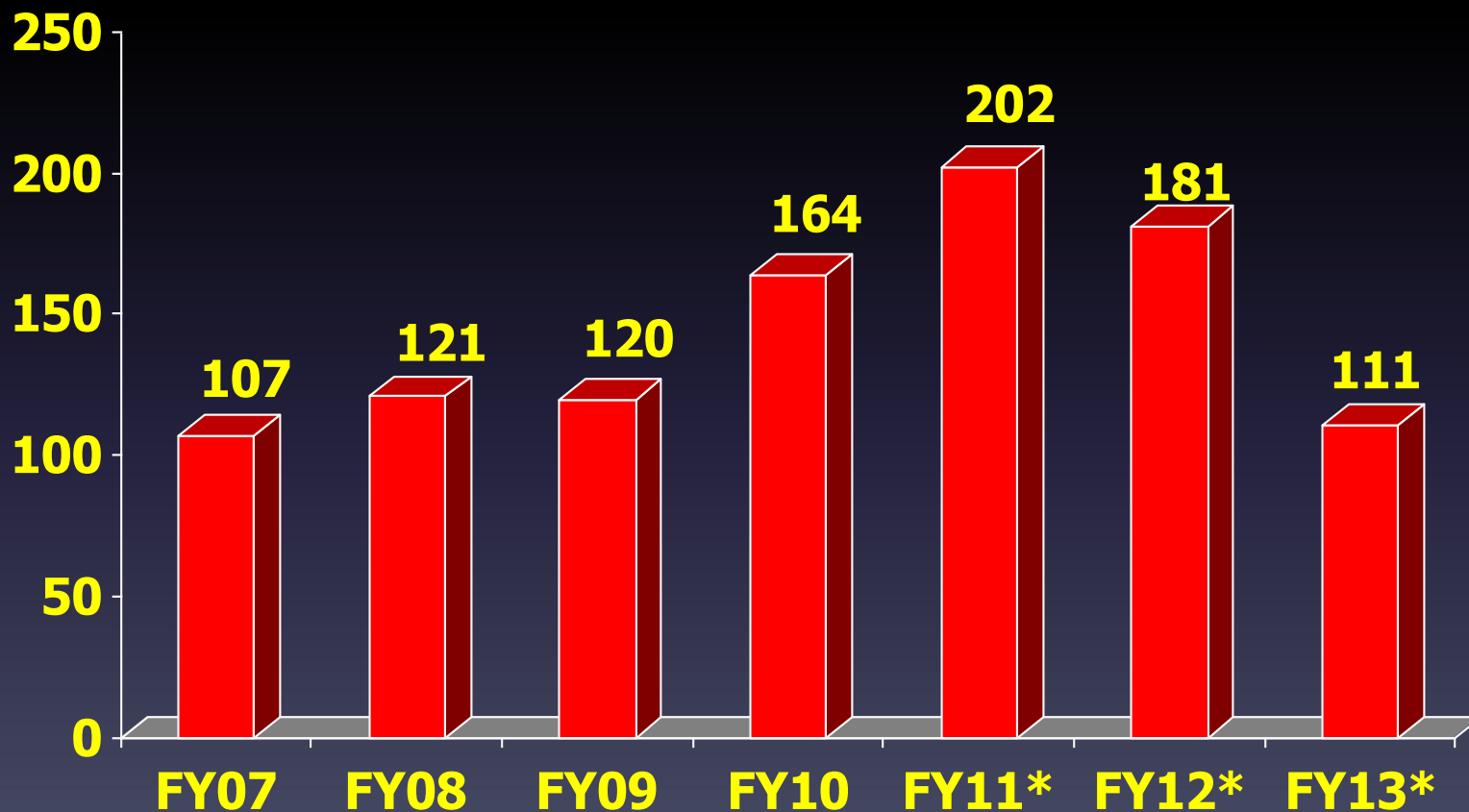
% Construction Inspections



Data Source: OIS Insp. Summary Rpt. Dated 9/17/13

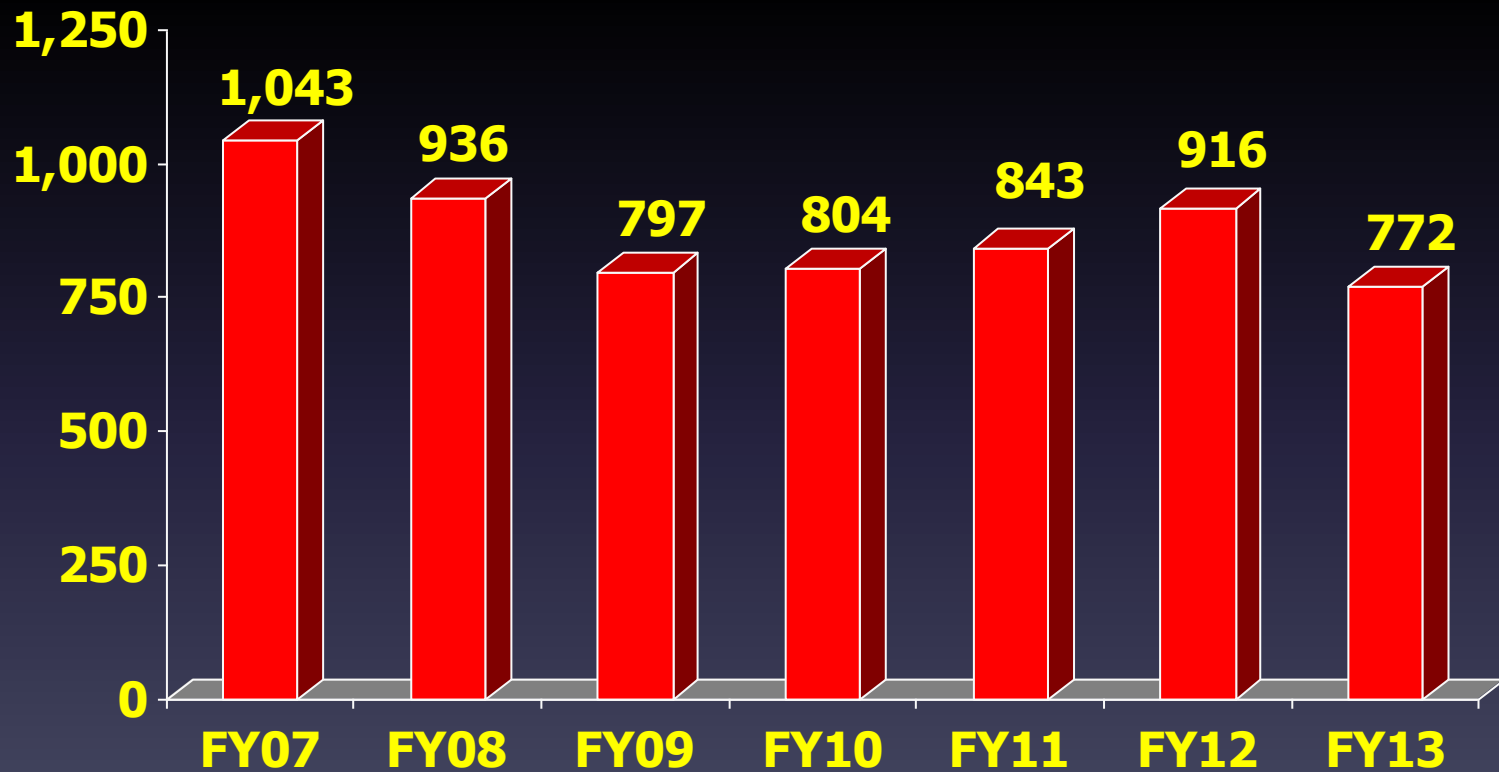
Significant Cases

(Cases With Initial Penalties of \$100,000 and Greater)



** FY'11 - FY'13 figures include cases under OSHA's revised significant case procedures and new penalty system.*

Fatality Investigations



Data Source: OIS Insp. Summary Rpt. Dated 9/17/13

Most Frequently Cited Standards

(October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013)

1. Fall protection, construction ([29 CFR 1926.501](#))
2. Hazard communication standard, general industry ([29 CFR 1910.1200](#))
3. Scaffolding, general requirements, construction ([29 CFR 1926.451](#))
4. Respiratory protection, general industry ([29 CFR 1910.134](#))
5. Electrical, wiring methods, components and equipment, general industry ([29 CFR 1910.305](#))
6. Powered industrial trucks, general industry ([29 CFR 1910.178](#))
7. Ladders, construction ([29 CFR 1926.1053](#))
8. Control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout), general industry ([29 CFR 1910.147](#))
9. Electrical systems design, general requirements, general industry ([29 CFR 1910.303](#))
10. Machines, general requirements, general industry ([29 CFR 1910.212](#))

Top 10 Violations in Construction - FY 2013

Standards Cited FY2013	Number of Citations	Number of Inspections	Current Penalty	Brief Description of Standard
<u>1926.501</u>	7,943	7,676	\$20,125,067	Duty to have fall protection.
<u>1926.451</u>	5,178	2,391	\$9,161,609	General scaffold requirements.
<u>1926.1053</u>	3,222	2,550	\$4,282,013	Ladders.
<u>1926.503</u>	2,130	2,076	\$1,931,317	Fall protection training requirements.
<u>19101.200</u>	1,177	652	\$477,447	Hazard Communication.
<u>1926.102</u>	1,160	1,156	\$1,527,388	Eye and face protection.
<u>1926.100</u>	1,119	1,119	\$1,526,919	Head protection.
<u>1926.453</u>	976	863	\$1,724,100	Aerial lifts.
<u>1926.651</u>	972	616	\$2,220,440	Specific Excavation Requirements.
<u>1926.20</u>	940	800	\$1,274,102	General safety and health provisions.

Standards in Pre-Rule Stage

- Infectious Diseases
- Reinforced Concrete in Construction and Preventing Backover Injuries and Fatalities
- Review/Lookback of OSHA Chemical Standards
- Process Safety Management and Prevention of Major Chemical Accidents

Proposed Rules

- Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica
- Occupational Exposure to Beryllium
- Combustible Dust
- Injury and Illness Prevention Program (I2P2)
- Improve Tracking of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses
- Amendments to the Cranes and Derricks in Construction Standard
- Cranes and Derricks in Construction: Operator Certification

Final Rules

- Confined Spaces in Construction
- Electric Power Transmission and Distribution; Electrical Protective Equipment
- Walking Working Surfaces and Personal Fall Protection Systems (Slips, Trips, and Fall Prevention)
- Occupational Injury and Illness Recording and Reporting Requirements--NAICS Update and Reporting Revisions

Regulatory Agenda – Pre-Rule Stage

Preventing BACKOVERS



Vehicles Causing the Most Backover Fatalities 2005-2010*

Dump Truck	67
Semi/Tractor Trailer	40
Truck	30
Forklift	21
Garbage Truck	20
Pick-up Truck	16

*OSHA Intergrated Management Information System data

Regulations



Standard Interpretations



Backing Safety Solutions



Other Resources



HIGHLIGHTS

R Related Topics

[Preventing Backovers](#). Safety Clearinghouses. Provides links to information relating to backover incidents in highway work zones.

[Motor Vehicle Safety](#). OSHA Safety and Health Topics Page.

[Prevention Video \(v-Tool\): Struck-by Accidents in Construction](#). OSHA Video.

A backover incident occurs when a backing vehicle strikes a worker who is standing, walking, or kneeling behind the vehicle. These incidents can be prevented. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, over 70 workers died from backover incidents in 2011. These kinds of incidents can occur in different ways. For example:

On [June 18, 2009](#), an employee was working inside a work zone wearing his reflective safety vest. A dump truck operating in the work zone backed up and struck the employee with the rear passenger side wheels. The employee was killed. The dump truck had an audible back up alarm and operating lights. (OSHA Inspection Number 313225377)

On [June 9, 2010](#), an employee was standing on the ground in front of a loading dock facing into the building while a tractor trailer was backing into the same dock. The trailer crushed the employee between the trailer and the dock. (OSHA Inspection Number 314460940)

Crane Final Rule Update



- Railroads and Railroad Right of Way
- Cranes and derricks amendments
- 3 -Year extension on Operator Qualification
 - FRN Published 09/26/2014
 - Employers must ensure crane operators are competent to operate the crane safely
 - If not competent....employer must ensure the operator is trained

Revised Recordkeeping Rule (Effective date 01/01/2015)

- Report all work-related fatalities and catastrophes within 8 hours (existing rule).
- Report all work-related inpatient hospitalizations, all amputations and all losses of an eye within 24 hours.
- The new list of industries that are exempt from routinely keeping OSHA injury and illness records is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and injury and illness data from BLS from 2007-2009.

Definition of an Amputation

- An amputation is the traumatic loss of a limb or other external body part. Amputations include a part, such as a limb or appendage, that has been severed, cut off, amputated (either completely or partially); fingertip amputations with or without bone loss; medical amputations resulting from irreparable damage; amputations of body parts that have since been reattached. Amputations do not include avulsions (tissue torn away from the body), enucleations (removal of the eyeball), degloving (skin torn away from the underlying tissue), scalpings (removal of the scalp), severed ears, or broken or chipped teeth.

http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/ppt1/RK1exempttable.html

The screenshot shows the OSHA website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the OSHA logo and the text "UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR". Below this is a search bar and a navigation menu with links like "A to Z Index", "En Español", "Contact Us", "FAQs", and "About OSHA". The main content area features a header "Occupational Safety & Health Administration We Can Help" and a navigation menu with links like "Home", "Workers", "Regulations", "Enforcement", "Data & Statistics", "Training", "Publications", "Newsroom", "Small Business", and "Anti-Retaliation".

The main content area contains a blue box with the text: "Starting on January 1, 2015, the following NAICS will be partially exempt from OSHA recordkeeping requirements:"

Below this is the section title "Non-Mandatory Appendix A to Subpart B -- Partially Exempt Industries".

The text below the title reads: "Employers are not required to keep OSHA injury and illness records for any establishment classified in the following [North American Industry Classification System \(NAICS\)](#), unless they are asked in writing to do so by OSHA, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), or a state agency operating under the authority of OSHA or the BLS. All employers, including those partially exempted by reason of company size or industry classification, must report to OSHA any workplace incident that results in a fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye (see [§1904.39](#))."

NAICS Code	Industry Description	NAICS Code	Industry Description
4412	Other Motor Vehicle Dealers	5411	Legal Services
4431	Electronics and Appliance Stores	5412	Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services
4461	Health and Personal Care Stores	5413	Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services
4471	Gasoline Stations	5414	Specialized Design Services
4481	Clothing Stores	5415	Computer Systems Design and Related Services
4482	Shoe Stores	5416	Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services
4483	Jewelry, Luggage, and Leather Goods Stores	5417	Scientific Research and Development Services
4511	Sporting Goods, Hobby, and Musical Instrument Stores	5418	Advertising and Related Services
4512	Book, Periodical, and Music Stores	5511	Management of Companies and Enterprises

New Recordkeeping and Reporting Webpage

The screenshot displays the OSHA website's header and main content area. The header includes the OSHA logo, the text "UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR", a search bar, and navigation links for "A to Z Index", "En Español", "Contact Us", "FAQs", and "About OSHA". Below the header is a secondary navigation bar with "OSHA", social media share buttons, "OSHA QuickTakes Newsletter", "RSS Feeds", and a "Was this page helpful?" prompt. The main navigation bar contains "Occupational Safety & Health Administration", "We Can Help", and "What's New | Offices OSHA". A secondary menu lists various topics: Home, Workers, Regulations, Enforcement, Data & Statistics, Training, Publications, Newsroom, Small Business, and Anti-Retaliation.

Updates to OSHA's Recordkeeping Rule

Home Reporting Fatalities and Severe Injuries/Illnesses Who Keeps Records **FAQs** Additional Resources

New reporting requirements starting January 1, 2015

See FAQs on the new list of industries exempt from maintaining OSHA records.

I am an employer under OSHA's jurisdiction. What severe injury and illnesses/fatalities will I have to report to OSHA as of January 1, 2015?

What if the fatality, in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye does not occur during or right after the work-related incident?

When do I have to report these work-related fatalities and severe injuries/illnesses?

How do I report these events to OSHA?

Final rule [[PDF*](#)]

[Changes to reporting requirements: What needs to be reported to OSHA?](#)

[Who is required to keep records? Who is exempt from keeping records?](#)

Overview Fact Sheet [[PDF*](#)]

Reportable Events Fact Sheet [[PDF*](#)]

Who Keeps Records Fact Sheet [[PDF*](#)]

OSHA News Release - Table of Contents

News Release

U.S. Department of Labor

Sept. 11, 2014

OSHA announces new requirements for reporting severe injuries and updates list of industries exempt from record-keeping requirements

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration today announced a *final rule* requiring employers to report to OSHA within eight hours any work-related fatality, hospitalization, amputation or loss of an eye. The rule, which also updates the list of employers partially exempt from record-keeping requirements, will take effect on Jan. 1, 2015, for workplaces under federal OSHA jurisdiction.

The announcement follows preliminary results from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' [2013 National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries](#).

"Today, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that 4,405 workers were killed on the job in 2013. We can and must do more to keep America safe," said Thomas E. Perez, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health. "Workplace injuries and fatalities are absolutely preventable, and these new requirements will help OSHA focus its resources on the most serious hazards."

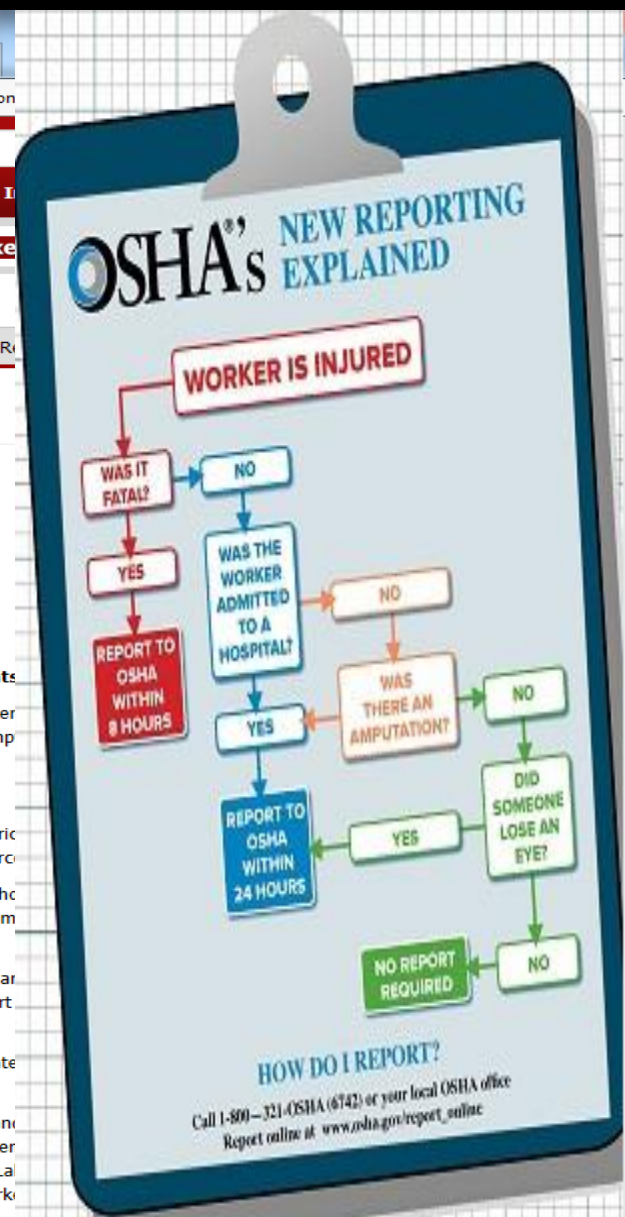
Under the revised rule, employers will be required to notify OSHA of work-related fatalities within eight hours, and work-related in-patient hospitalizations, amputations or loss of an eye within eight hours. Previously, OSHA's regulations required an employer to report only work-related fatalities and in-patient hospitalizations of three or more days. Amputations or loss of an eye was not required under the previous rule.

All employers covered by the [Occupational Safety and Health Act](#), even those who are exempt from maintaining injury and illness records, are required to report to OSHA. To assist employers in fulfilling these requirements, OSHA is developing a [Web portal](#) for employers to report to OSHA.

"Hospitalizations and amputations are sentinel events, indicating that serious hazards are likely to be present at a workplace and that an investigation is warranted," said Dr. David Michaels, assistant secretary of labor for occupational safety and health.

In addition to the new reporting requirements, OSHA has also updated the [list of industries](#) that, due to relatively low occupational injury and illness rates, are exempt from record-keeping requirements. The previous list of exempt industries was based on the old Standard Industrial Classification system. The new list is based on updated injury and illness data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' [Classification System](#) to classify establishments by industry. The new list is based on updated injury and illness data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' [Classification System](#) to classify establishments by industry. The new list is based on updated injury and illness data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' [Classification System](#) to classify establishments by industry. The new list is based on updated injury and illness data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' [Classification System](#) to classify establishments by industry.

For more information about the new rule, visit OSHA's website at <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping2014>.



HOW DO I REPORT?
Call 1-800-321-OSHA (6742) or your local OSHA office
Report online at www.osha.gov/report_online

<http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/index.html>

Sent: Tuesday, April 01, 2014 12:28 PM

Subject: OSHA announces final rule revising standards for electric power general, transmission and distribution



News Release

Connect with DOL at

<http://social.dol.gov!>



U.S. Department of Labor For Immediate Release

April 1, 2014

Office of Public Affairs

Contact: Lauren North

Washington, D.C.

Phone: 202-693-4655

Release Number: 14-547-NAT

Email: north.lauren.a@dol.gov

OSHA announces final rule revising standards for electric power generation, transmission and distribution

WASHINGTON – The Occupational Safety and Health Administration today announced that it would be issuing a [final rule](#) to improve workplace safety and health for workers performing electric power generation, transmission and distribution work.

“This long-overdue update will save nearly 20 lives and prevent 118 serious injuries annually,” said Dr. David Michaels, assistant secretary of labor for occupational safety and health. “Electric utilities, electrical contractors and labor organizations have persistently championed these much-needed measures to

http://www.osha.gov/dsg/power_generation/index.html

New and Improved Subpart V Power Transmission and Distribution





Subpart V - What's it all about?

- Covers Construction and General Industry
- New and revised requirements and Methods of Compliance
- Updates the standard to modern working conditions and procedures.
- Many organizations already follow standards in the new Subpart V.

Electric Power Generation, Transmission & Distribution (effective 4/1/15)

- Transferring information between host employers and contract employers
- Revised requirements for minimum approach distances
- Revised provisions on the use of fall protection systems
- Assess electrical arc hazards and PPE

Fall Protection Equipment for Electric Arc Protection (effective 4/1/15)

- Must conform to ASTM F887-11, Standard for Personal Climbing Equipment and ANSI Z359, Fall Protection Code.
- Harness and lanyard must self-extinguish within 5 seconds after being subjected to an arc flash of 40 cal/cm^2 and cannot melt or drip.
- Following the arc flash test, the harness must maintain its integrity after undergoing the ANSI Z359 dynamic drop test using a 282 lb. test torso.

Executive Order

Fair Pay and Safe Workplaces

- Requires government contractors to comply with labor laws such as the Occupational Safety and Health Act.
- Must ensure compliance prior to contract approval
- Pre Award
 - Contracts greater than \$500,000, requires each contractor to identify any judgments against them going back 3 years
 - Sub-Contractors included for same requirements
 - Equivalent compliance with state labor laws
 - May require documentation for steps taken in abating violations that will ensure that they are fixed before an award can be issued
 - If not fixed contractors may have to come up with a plan to ensure compliance to the satisfaction of the contracting officer in consultation with DOL or another pertinent agency
- Must report violations over the course of the contract

Communication Tower Fatalities on the Rise



Now on OSHA's Regulatory Agenda.

- **Fatal Events**

- In 2013 there were 13 fatalities. More fatalities than the previous 2 years combined
- Most fatalities were falls with various causes (lack of appropriate fall protection, non-use or misuse of provided fall protection, etc.)

- **11* fatalities so far in 2014**

- Falls still significant cause of injury & fatality, but not the leading cause of death in 2014
- Six out of 11 tower fatalities in 2014 were related to rigging failure or structural collapse

*One municipal employee and one volunteer were not covered for reporting under the OSH Act

Demolition – Webpage is Up!

29 CFR Part 1926, Subpart T - Demolition



[Standards](#)

[OSHA Resources](#)

[Additional Resources](#)

[Share With Us](#)

[Back to Construction Industry](#)

Demolition: Construction in Reverse, with Additional Hazards.

OSHA Compliance Safety and Health Officers often face a somber task as they identify and document the violation of safety and health standards which lead up to the latest worker tragedy. *Demolition worker impaled on rebar. Worker electrocuted during demolition work. Two demolition workers die of burns after flash fire at warehouse. Employee in aerial lift killed when roof collapses.* However, the **hazards of demolition work can be controlled and eliminated** with the proper **planning**, the right **personal protective equipment**, necessary **training**, and **compliance with OSHA standards**. This Safety & Health Topics page is dedicated to the demolition workers who died on the job.

What's New

- [Conn. contractor cited by US Labor Department's OSHA for wall collapse, fall hazards at construction work site.](#) OSHA News Release, (2014, May 6)
- [Recent fatalities serve as reminder to ensure](#)

NIOSH Online Buy Quiet Resources

➤ Worksite Posters

– <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/buyquiet/posters.html>

Cerca del **50%** de los trabajadores en la construcción sufren pérdida auditiva.

LA PÉRDIDA AUDITIVA ES EVITABLE
y usted puede tomar acción para evitarla...

BUY QUIET

- El compromiso a comprar equipo menos ruidoso
- Reducción del riesgo de perder la audición
- Reducción del impacto del ruido en la comunidad
- Productos que los fabricantes ofrecen para reducir el ruido

Lo que usted puede hacer

Añade con el equipo menos ruidoso importante que siga protegiéndote de los ruidos:

- Usar tapones para los oídos
- Mantener el equipo de modo correcto (operación de la línea de trabajo)
- Evitar acercarse demasiado al equipo ruidoso
- Evitar una gran cantidad de equipo ruidoso

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/buyquiet

NIOSH BUY QUIET Act No. 2015-1281p
www.cdc.gov/niosh/buyquiet

50% of construction workers suffer hearing loss

HEARING LOSS IS PREVENTABLE
and you can do something about it...

Buy Quiet

The OSHA 10-hour construction health and safety training course, *Prevention, Protection & Control of Noise and Vibration*, includes information on hearing loss prevention and control. It also includes information on how to reduce noise exposure in the workplace.

The program helps you comply with OSHA requirements, reduce the noise exposure of the community, and increase productivity. It also includes information on how to reduce noise exposure in the workplace.

What You Can Do

Look for the Buy Quiet logo on construction sites, on the equipment you purchase, and on the equipment you use.

Buy quieter equipment or equipment that is quieter than other equipment you use.

Use quieter equipment. Use quieter equipment. Use quieter equipment.

Use quieter equipment. Use quieter equipment. Use quieter equipment.

Use quieter equipment. Use quieter equipment. Use quieter equipment.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/buyquiet

NIOSH BUY QUIET Act No. 2015-1281p
www.cdc.gov/niosh/buyquiet

NIOSH Online Buy Quiet Resources

➤ NIOSH Buy Quiet website

– <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/buyquiet/>

➤ YouTube Educational

– <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MGJFQVviDeM&feature=youtu.be>



National Safety **STAND-DOWN**

TO PREVENT FALLS IN CONSTRUCTION

JUNE 2-6, 2014



Stop Falls Stand-Down

- Plan a toolbox talk or other safety activity
- Take a break to talk about how to prevent falls
- Provide training for all workers

For more information:

www.osha.gov/StopFallsStandDown

#StandDown4Safety | (800) 321-OSHA (6742)



U.S. Department of Labor



CDC

NIOSH

NIOSH

OSHA

Occupational
Safety and Health
Administration



Safety Pays. Falls Cost.

2014 Fall Prevention Campaign



*The United States Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration*

recognizes the employees and managers of

Business Name, State

for participating in the OSHA

2014 National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction

June 2014

Thomas E. Perez
Secretary of Labor



Occupational
Safety and Health
Administration

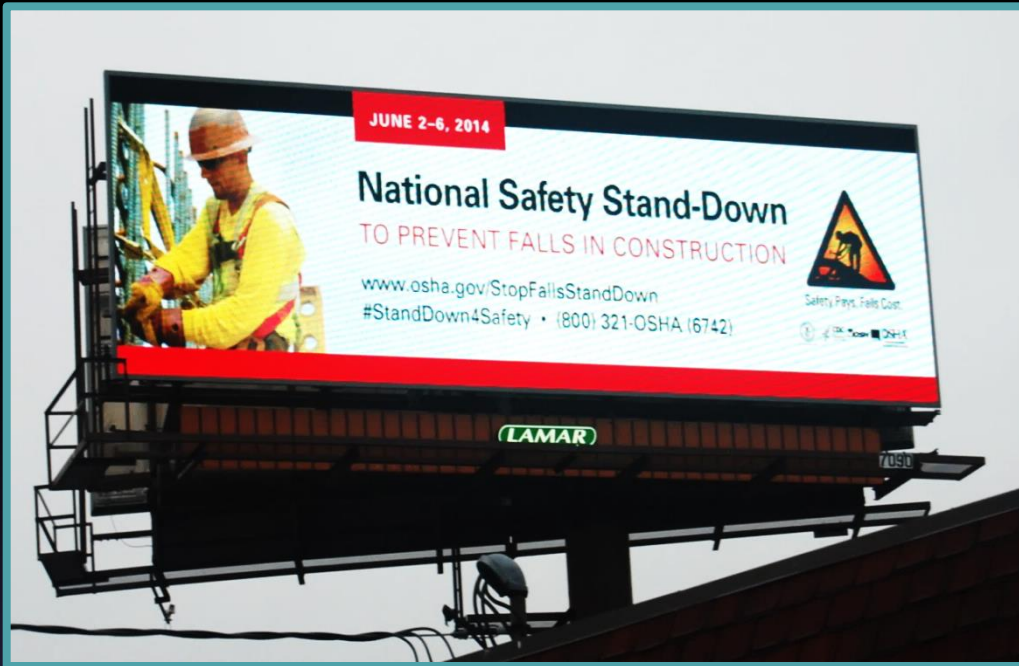


Safety Pays. Falls Cost.

CO

printing a certificate.

Stellar Stand-Down Moments



- **7000+ employers and 1.5 to 2 million workers received participation certificates!!!!**
 - 50% of the registered participants = employers with fewer than 25 employees
 - 150+ public events nationwide / 70 press articles

2014 Fall Prevention Stand-Down



PLAN
ahead to get the job done safely.

PROVIDE
the right equipment.

TRAIN
everyone to use the equipment safely.



How Does OSHA Decide Who to Inspect?

OSHA cannot inspect all workplaces it covers each year. The agency seeks to focus its inspection resources on the most hazardous workplaces.



DIRECTIVE NUMBER: CPL 02-00-148

OSHA's Field Operations Manual (FOM)



OSHA INSTRUCTION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

DIRECTIVE NUMBER: CPL 02-00-148

EFFECTIVE DATE: November 9, 2009

SUBJECT: Field Operations Manual (FOM)

ABSTRACT

- Purpose:** This Instruction implements the OSHA Field Operations Manual (FOM), and replaces the September 26, 1994 Instruction that implemented the Field Inspection Reference Manual (FIRM). The FOM is a revision of OSHA's enforcement policies and procedures manual that provides the field offices a reference document for identifying the responsibilities associated with the majority of their inspection duties.
- Scope:** OSHA-wide.
- References:** Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations §1903.6, Advance Notice of Inspections; 29 Code of Federal Regulations §1903.14, Policy Regarding Employee Rescue Activities; 29 Code of Federal Regulations §1903.19, Abatement Verification; 29 Code of Federal Regulations §1904.39, Reporting Fatalities and Multiple Hospitalizations to OSHA; and Housing for Agricultural Workers: Final Rule, Federal Register, March 4, 1980 (45 FR 14180).
- Cancellations:** OSHA Instruction ADM 01-00-002, Administrative Subpoenas, August 19, 1991; OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-045, Field Operations Manual, Chapter VI, Sections D, Handling Monies Received from Employers, and E, Debt Collection Procedures, March 3, 1995; OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-045, Field Operations Manual, Chapter XI, Migrant Labor Camps, March 3, 1995; OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-103, Field Inspection Reference Manual (FIRM), September 26, 1994; and OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-112, National Quick-Fix Program, August 2, 1996.
- State Impact:** Notice of Intent and Adoption required. See paragraph VI.
- Action Offices:** National, Regional, and Area Offices
- Originating Office:** Directorate of Enforcement Programs

http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/Directive_pdf/CPL_02-00-148.pdf



OSHA NOTICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Occupational Safety and Health Administration

DIRECTIVE NUMBER: 14-01 (CPL 02) **EFFECTIVE DATE:** 02/02/2014

SUBJECT: Site-Specific Targeting 2014 (SST-14)

ABSTRACT

- Purpose:** This Notice implements OSHA's *Site-Specific Targeting 2014 (SST-14)* inspection plan, and replaces the January 4, 2013 Notice that implemented OSHA's *Site-Specific Targeting 2012 (SST-12)* inspection plan. This program does not include construction worksites.
- Scope:** OSHA-wide.
- References:** OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-135, *Recordkeeping Policies and Procedures Manual*, December 30, 2004; OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-025, *Scheduling System for Programmed Inspections*, January 4, 1995; OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-150, *Field Operations Manual (FOM)*, April 22, 2011; OSHA Instruction CSP 01-00-002, *State Plan Policies and Procedures Manual*, March 21, 2001; and OSHA Instruction CSP 03-02-003, *OSHA Strategic Partnership Program for Worker Safety and Health*, November 6, 2013.
- Cancellations:** OSHA Notice 13-01 (CPL 02), *Site-Specific Targeting 2012 (SST-12)*, January 4, 2013.
- Expiration Date:** One year from the effective date, unless replaced earlier by a new Notice. Upon the expiration or replacement of this Notice, inspection cycles already underway must be completed as provided in section XI.B., fourth paragraph.

Abstract-1

SST-14

http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/Directive_pdf/CPL_02-14-01.pdf

OSHA INSPECTIONS (SST-14)

- Site Specific Targeting (SST)
- Comprehensive
- 3 Categories:
 - Manufacturing Establishments
 - Non-Manufacturing Establishments
 - Nursing and Personal Care Facilities
- Based upon DART and DAFWII Rates

OSHA's Active National & Special Emphasis Program Index

COMBUSTIBLE DUST

- [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-008](#) National Emphasis Program on Combustible Dust (Reissued) (Date: 03/11/2008)

FEDERAL AGENCIES

- [OSHA Notice 14-01 \(FAP 01\)](#) Federal Agency Targeting Inspection Program for 2014 (FEDTARG14) (Date: 06/25/2014) [[PDF*](#)]

HAZARDOUS MACHINERY

- [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-003](#) National Emphasis Program on Amputations (Date: 10/27/2006)

HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM

- [OSHA Instruction CPL 02-02-076](#) National Emphasis Program - Hexavalent Chromium (Date: 02/23/2010)[[PDF*](#)]

ISOCYANATES

- [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-017](#) National Emphasis Program – Occupational Exposure to Isocyanates (Date: 06/20/2013)[[PDF*](#)]

LEAD

- [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-009](#) National Emphasis Program on Lead (Date: 08/14/2008) [[PDF*](#)]

NURSING AND RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES

- [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-016](#) National Emphasis Program on Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (Date: 04/05/2012)[[PDF*](#)]

PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES

- [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-013](#) National Emphasis Program - Primary Metal Industries (Date: 05/19/2011)[[PDF*](#)]

PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT

- [CPL 03-00-014](#) - PSM Covered Chemical Facilities National Emphasis Program (Date:11/29/2011)[[PDF*](#)]
- [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-010](#) - Petroleum Refinery Process Safety Management National Emphasis Program (Date: 08/18/2009) [[PDF*](#)]. Note: This NEP is still in effect, but Federal inspections of all refineries have been completed and there are no inspections currently programmed. However, this NEP may still provide guidance for State Plan Offices which program refinery inspections within their jurisdictions.

SHIPBREAKING

- [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-012](#) National Emphasis Program on Shipbreaking (Date: 11/04/2010)

SILICA

- [OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-007](#) National Emphasis Program on Crystalline Silica (Date: 01/24/2008)

TRENCHING & EXCAVATION

- [OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-069](#) Special Emphasis Program on Trenching and Excavation (Date: 9/19/1985)

Region II Local / Regional Emphasis Programs (NY, NJ, PR, USVI)

Directive	Title
2014-01 (CPL 2)	Local Emphasis Program – Fall Hazards in Construction [PDF*]
2014-02 (CPL 2)	Local Emphasis Program – Heavy Highway and Bridge Construction and Maintenance [PDF*]
2014-03 (CPL 2)	Local Emphasis Program for Dairy Farm Operations [PDF*]
2014-04 (CPL 04)	Local Emphasis Program for Ship/Boat Building and Repair [PDF*]
2014-05 (CPL 2)	Local Emphasis Program – Gut Rehabilitation and Demolition [PDF*]
2014-06 (CPL 03-00-003)	Local Implementation of the National Emphasis Program on Amputations [PDF*]
2014-07 (CPL 2)	Local Emphasis Program – Warehousing and Refuse Handlers and Haulers (Multiple SICs) [PDF*]

Region II Local / Regional Emphasis Programs (NY, NJ, PR, USVI)

Directive	Title
2014-8 (CPL 2)	Local Emphasis Program – Construction Worksites – Local Targeting Region II [PDF*]
2014-9 (CPL 2)	Local Emphasis Program – Virgin Islands General Industry [PDF*]
2014-10 (CPL 2)	Local Emphasis Program – Health High Hazard - Top 50 [PDF*]
2014-12 (CPL 2)	Local Emphasis Program – Federal Agencies [PDF*]
2014-14 (CPL 03-00-009)	Local Implementation of National Emphasis Program – Lead [PDF*]
2014-15 (CPL 03-00-007)	Local Implementation of National Emphasis Program – Crystalline Silica [PDF*]
2014-17 (CPL 2)	Local Emphasis Program – Sandy Cleanup and Recovery [PDF*]



Occupational Safety & Health Administration

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Directives - Table of Contents

• Record Type:	Instruction
• Directive Number:	CPL 02-02-045
• Old Directive Number:	CPL 2-2.45A CH-1
• Title:	Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals -- Compliance Guidelines and Enforcement Procedures.
• Information Date:	09/13/1994
• Standard Number:	1910.119; 1910.109

OSHA Instruction CPL 2-2.45A CH-1 September 13, 1994 Directorate of Compliance Programs

Subject: 29 CFR 1910.119, Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals -- Compliance Guidelines and Enforcement Procedures

A. **Purpose.** This instruction transmits page changes to OSHA Instruction CPL2-2.45A, which established uniform policies, procedures, standard clarifications, and compliance guidance for enforcement of the standard for Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals, 29 CFR 1910.119 ("PSM standard"), and amendments to the standard for Explosives and Blasting Agents, 29 CFR 1910.109.

B. **Scope.** This instruction applies OSHA-wide.

C. **Action.**

1. Replace existing pages with the appropriate replacement pages, as follows:

Existing Pages	Replacement Pages
5 through 20	5 through 20
A-1 through A-61	A-1 through A-61
B-1 through B-8	B-1 through B-33
D-1 through D-3	D-1 through D-4
E-1 through E-2	E-1 through E-2
G-1 through G-2	G-1 through G-2

2. File a copy of this transmittal sheet with OSHA Instruction CPL 2-2.45A as a record of this change.

D. **Federal Program Change.** This instruction describes a Federal program change which affects State programs. Each Regional Administrator shall:

1. Ensure that a copy of this change is promptly forwarded to each State designee, using a format consistent with the Plan Change Two-Way Memorandum in Appendix P of OSHA Instruction STP 2.22A, CH-3.

2. Explain the technical content of this change to the State designees as requested.

3. Ensure that State designees are asked to acknowledge receipt of this Federal program change in writing to the Regional Administrator as soon as the State's intention is known, but not later than 70 calendar days after the date of issuance (10 days for mailing and 60 days for response). This acknowledgment must include the State's intention to amend the policies and procedures adopted in response to OSHA Instruction CPL 2-2.45A, in accordance with OSHA's revised policies and procedures described in this change instruction, or a description of the State's alternative policy and/or procedure which is "at least as effective" as the Federal policy and/or procedure.

https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=DIRECTIVES&p_id=1558



OSHA INSTRUCTION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

DIRECTIVE NUMBER: CPL 03-00-010

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 18, 2009

SUBJECT: Petroleum Refinery Process Safety Management National Emphasis Program

ABSTRACT

- Purpose:** This Instruction describes policies and procedures for implementing a National Emphasis Program (NEP) to reduce or eliminate the workplace hazards associated with the catastrophic release of highly hazardous chemicals at petroleum refineries.
- Scope:** This instruction applies OSHA-wide.
- References:** See paragraph III.
- Cancellations:** CPL 03-00-004 - *Petroleum Refinery Process Safety Management National Emphasis Program*
- State Plan Impact:** State adoption is not required. See paragraph VIII.
- Action Offices:** National, Regional, and Area Offices (AOs).
- Originating Office:** Directorate of Enforcement Programs (DEP).
- Contact:** Directorate of Enforcement Programs
200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room N3107
Washington, DC 20210
Phone: (202) 693-1850

By and Under the Authority of

Petroleum Refinery PSM National Emphasis Program

NAICS: 324110

[https://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/Directive_
pdf/CPL_03-00-010.pdf](https://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/Directive_pdf/CPL_03-00-010.pdf)



OSHA INSTRUCTION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR Occupational Safety and Health Administration

DIRECTIVE NUMBER: CPL 03-00-014 EFFECTIVE DATE: November 29, 2011

SUBJECT: PSM Covered Chemical Facilities National Emphasis Program

ABSTRACT

Purpose: This instruction describes policies and procedures for a National Emphasis Program (NEP) to reduce or eliminate the workplace hazards associated with the catastrophic release of highly hazardous chemicals.

Scope: This Instruction applies OSHA-wide. Both Programmed and Unprogrammed inspections will take place in all OSHA Regions.

References: See Paragraph III.

Cancellations: 10-05 (CPL 02), *PSM-Covered Chemical Facilities National Emphasis Program*.

State Impact: Notice of Intent and Adoption required. See paragraph VIII.

Action Offices: National, Regional, Area, and State Plan Offices

Originating Office: Directorate of Enforcement Programs (DEP).

Contact: Directorate of Enforcement Programs
200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room 3107
Washington, DC 20210
Phone (202) 693-1850

By and Under the Authority of

David Michaels, PhD, MPH
Assistant Secretary

ABSTRACT-1

PSM Covered Chemical Facilities National Emphasis Program

DIRECTIVE
NUMBER: CPL
03-00-014

EFFECTIVE DATE:
November 29, 2011

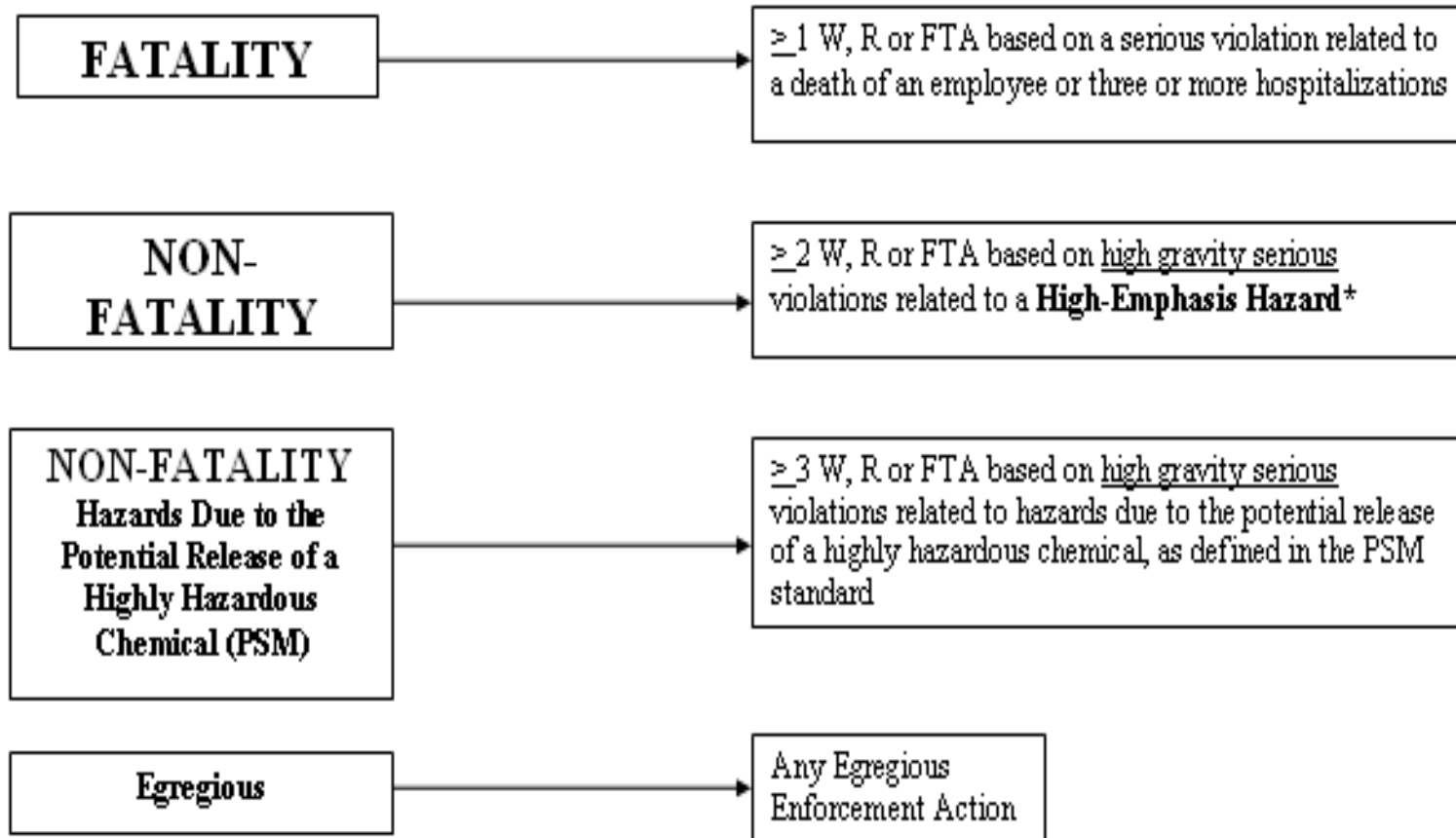
http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/Directive_pdf/CPL_03-00-014.pdf

PSM Covered Chemical Facilities National Emphasis Program

- Category 1 – NAICS Codes for facilities likely to have ammonia used for refrigeration as the only HHC;
- Category 2 – NAICS Codes for facilities likely to have ammonia used for other than refrigeration, or Highly Hazardous Chemicals (HHCs) other than ammonia.

Does the Case Qualify for SVEP?

Any inspection that meets one or more of these criteria.



*High Emphasis Hazards: High gravity serious violations of specific standards covered under falls or the National Emphasis Programs (NEPs, regardless of the type of inspection being conducted (e.g., complaint, SST, Local Emphasis Programs, National Emphasis Programs). Low and moderate gravity violations will not be considered for a SVEP case.

SVEP Procedures- General

When we identify a case as meeting the SVEP criteria...

- A follow-up inspection must be conducted after the citations become final orders even if abatement verification of the cited violations has been received.
- The purpose of the follow-up inspection is to assess **not only** whether the cited violation(s) were abated, **but also** whether the employer is committing similar violations.

SVEP – Enhanced Settlement Provisions

Possible provisions of a settlement in an SVEP case include:

- Employers shall hire a qualified safety and health consultant to develop and implement an effective and comprehensive safety and health program or, where appropriate, a program to ensure full compliance with the subpart under which the employer was cited under the SVEP;

NOTE: Employers cannot be required in a settlement agreement to use OSHA's state consultation services; such services are strictly voluntary.

- Corporate-wide Settlement Agreements

SVEP – Enhanced Settlement Provisions

- Requiring interim abatement controls if OSHA is convinced that final abatement cannot be accomplished in a short period of time;
- In construction (and, where appropriate, in general industry), using settlement agreements to obtain from the employer a list of its current jobsites, or future jobsites within a specified time period. The employer should be required to indicate to OSHA the specific protective measure to be used for each current or future jobsite;
- Requiring the employer for a specified time period to submit to the Area Director its Log of Work-related Injuries and Illnesses on a quarterly basis, and to consent to OSHA conducting an inspection based on the information;

SVEP – Enhanced Settlement Provisions

- Requiring the employer for a specified time period to notify the Area Office of any serious injury or illness requiring medical attention and to consent to an inspection; and
- Obtaining employer consent to entry of a court enforcement order under Section 11(b) of the Act

Oil & Gas Initiative

- **Developed an OSHA Upstream Oil and Gas Safety Workgroup**
 - Addresses the increasing numbers of fatalities and injuries
 - DEP is leading a staff experienced in oil and gas operations
 - Includes State Plan and Consultation program representatives
 - Examine relevant data
 - Focus on compliance assistance resources
 - Reach out to local industry associations
- **Locally, the Twin Tiers Chapter of the STEPS Network was formed to disseminate safety and health information in western and central NYS and northwest PA. Meetings held in Jamestown, NY and Warren, PA.**



Ergonomics

OSHA's current ergonomics enforcement

- OSHA continues to enforce ergonomics in all industries utilizing the general duty clause.

Overall (2001 – present) ergonomic inspection data:

- Federal OSHA has issued thirty-two 5(a)(1) citations to 26 companies, plus two Notices of Unsafe or Unhealthful Working Conditions (Federal Agency equivalent)
- Approximately 945 EHAs to employers (including USPS)

Other Worker Protection Efforts

- Heat Stress
- Vulnerable Workers
- Workplace Violence
- Whistleblower Protection



OSHA National Heat Stress Campaign

WATER. REST. SHADE.

The work can't get done without them.

- Each year, thousands of outdoor workers experience serious heat related illnesses such as heat exhaustion. If they are lucky, someone recognizes the symptoms fast enough to move them out of the heat, give them water, and help cool them down. If not, heat exhaustion can become heat stroke. For 2010, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that 4,190 workers suffered from heat illness and 40 died from heat stroke and related causes on the job.

Heat Stress Campaign

- Plan/Prepare
- Evaluate heat exposure sources, heat index
- Can they be controlled:
 - Engineering: AC, fans, reflective vests, insulation, canopy
 - Work Practices:
 - PPE
 - Drink Water
 - Work schedules
 - Job rotation
 - Buddy system
 - Monitoring workers
- Acclimatized
- Train workers: risk factors, identify symptoms, controls, drinking water, reporting symptoms, emergency services
- Re-evaluate

WATER. REST. SHADE.

The work can't get done without them.

OUTREACH TO VULNERABLE WORKERS

Temporary/contingent workers, such as:

- day laborers,
- warehouse workers,
- hotel housekeepers, and
- other workers hired on a contingent basis through temporary agencies..

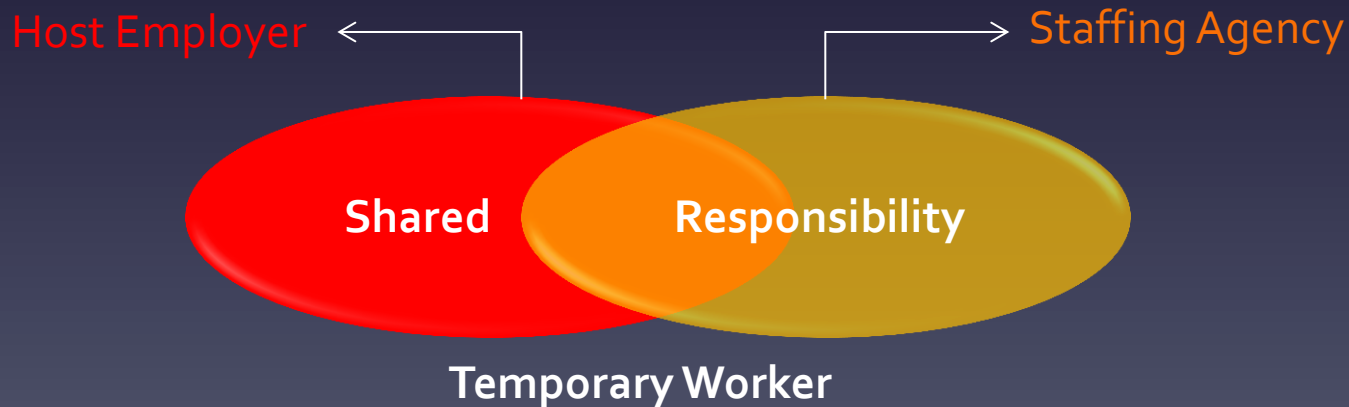


Temporary Workers Initiative

- April 29, 2013 Initiative Launch – Coding Memo
- Development of Best Practices
- ASA Webinar
- Presentations to NACOSH/ACCSH
- Additional coding memo September 6, 2013
- Enforcement Guidance – Initiating Memo followed by Compliance Directive
- Series of Advisories (Recordkeeping, Training, PPE, Shared Relationship, Bloodborne, etc)

Joint Employment Structure

- Both the host employer and the staffing agency are employers of the temporary worker
 - Share control over worker
 - Share responsibility for worker



Host Employer/ Staffing Agency Inspections: Points to Consider

- Which employer is best suited to comply with specific requirements?
- Staffing agency's **duty to inquire**
- **Joint employers:** Are respective safety & health responsibilities spelled out in the host/staffing agency contract?
- Staffing agencies **may be** best positioned for general safety training, long-term medical surveillance
- Host employers normally responsible for workplace-specific training and compliance with standards
- **Both** employers may be held responsible for violative conditions

Host Employer/ Staffing Agency Inspections: Points to Consider (cont'd)

- Who supervises workers? Day-to-day supervision occurs when "... the employer supervises the details, means, methods and processes by which the work is to be accomplished"
- Do workers know their OSHA rights?
- Each case must be evaluated on its own facts
- Online resources: Temporary Worker Initiative page
 - Interpretation letters, especially Staffmark and Moreau letters

Emerging Issues

OSHA's Distracted Driving Initiative



Distracted Driving Campaign

- More workers are killed each year in motor vehicle crashes than any other cause
- Distracted Driving publication available
- Primarily focuses on texting while driving as texting utilizes more of our cognitive senses (mind, hands and eyes)
- Enforcement component for employers that require texting while driving or organizes work that texting while driving is a practical necessity



In NYS, 5 points & automatic \$150 fine for first offense !

DISTRACTED DRIVING



Workplace Violence



- Violence by Strangers
- Violence by Customers/Clients
- Violence by Co-Workers
- Violence by Personal Relations

CPL 02-01-052 , dated: September 8, 2011

Enforcement Procedures for Investigating or Inspecting Workplace
Violence Incidents

http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/Directive_pdf/CPL_02-01-052.pdf



THE WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTION PROGRAM

Now a stand-alone Directorate

Expanded size – enhanced training of investigators

Buffalo AO Investigators – Chris Carlin & Dan
Borczynski: 716-551-3053

http://www.whistleblowers.gov/news_page.html

Unfavorable Personnel Actions

Your employer may be found to have retaliated against you if your protected activity was a contributing or motivating factor in its decision to take unfavorable personnel action against you.

Such actions may include:

- Applying or issuing a policy which provides for an unfavorable personnel action due to activity protected by a whistleblower law enforced by OSHA
- Blacklisting
- Demoting
- Denying overtime or promotion
- Disciplining
- Denying benefits
- Failing to hire or rehire
- Firing or laying off
- Intimidation
- Making threats
- Reassignment to a less desirable position, including one adversely affecting prospects for promotion
- Reducing pay or hours
- Suspension

Whistleblower Program covers 22 separate Acts (not just OSHA)

Statute	Title
15 U.S.C. §2651	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA)
42 U.S.C. §7622	Clean Air Act (CAA)
42 U.S.C. §9610	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
12 U.S.C.A. §5567	Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (CFPA), Section 1057 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010
15 U.S.C. §2087	Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA)
42 U.S.C. §5851	Energy Reorganization Act (ERA)
49 U.S.C. §20109	Federal Railroad Safety Act (FRSA)
33 U.S.C. §1367	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA)
46 U.S.C. §80507	International Safe Container Act (ISCA)
49 U.S.C. §30171	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21)
6 U.S.C. §1142	National Transit Systems Security Act (NTSSA)
29 U.S.C. §660, Section 11(c)	Occupational Safety and Health Act
49 U.S.C. §60129	Pipeline Safety Improvement Act (PSIA)
42 U.S.C. §300j-9(i)	Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)
18 U.S.C.A. §1514A	Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOX)
46 U.S.C. §2114	Seaman's Protection Act, 46 U.S.C. §2114 (SPA), as amended by Section 611 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010, P.L. 111-281
21 U.S.C. 399d	Section 402 of the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)
29 U.S.C. 218C	Section 1558 of the Affordable Care Act (ACA)
42 U.S.C. §6971	Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA)
49 U.S.C. §31105	Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA)
15 U.S.C. §2622	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
49 U.S.C. §42121	Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR21)

OSHA[®] FactSheet

Your Rights as a Whistleblower

You may file a complaint with OSHA if your employer retaliates against you by taking unfavorable personnel action because you engaged in protected activity relating to workplace safety or health, asbestos in schools, cargo containers, airline, commercial motor carrier, consumer product, environmental, financial reform, food safety, health insurance reform, motor vehicle safety, nuclear, pipeline, public transportation agency, railroad, maritime, and securities laws.

Whistleblower Laws Enforced by OSHA

Each law requires that complaints be filed within a certain number of days after the alleged retaliation.

- *Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act* (90 days)
- *Clean Air Act* (30 days)
- *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act* (30 days)
- *Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010* (180 days)
- *Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act* (180 days)
- *Energy Reorganization Act* (180 days)
- *Federal Railroad Safety Act* (180 days)
- *Federal Water Pollution Control Act* (30 days)
- *International Safe Container Act* (60 days)
- *Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act* (motor vehicle safety) (180 days)
- *National Transit Systems Security Act* (180 days)
- *Occupational Safety and Health Act* (30 days)
- *Pipeline Safety Improvement Act* (180 days)
- *Safe Drinking Water Act* (30 days)
- *Sarbanes-Oxley Act* (180 days)
- *Seaman's Protection Act* (180 days)
- *Section 402 of the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act* (180 days)
- *Section 1558 of the Affordable Care Act* (180 days)
- *Solid Waste Disposal Act* (30 days)
- *Surface Transportation Assistance Act* (180 days)
- *Toxic Substances Control Act* (30 days)
- *Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century* (90 days)

Unfavorable Personnel Actions

Your employer may be found to have retaliated

contributing or motivating factor in its decision to take unfavorable personnel action against you. Such actions may include:

- Applying or issuing a policy which provides for an unfavorable personnel action due to activity protected by a whistleblower law enforced by OSHA
- Blacklisting
- Demoting
- Denying overtime or promotion
- Disciplining
- Denying benefits
- Failing to hire or rehire
- Firing or laying off
- Intimidation
- Making threats
- Reassignment to a less desirable position, including one adversely affecting prospects for promotion
- Reducing pay or hours
- Suspension

Filing a Complaint

If you believe that your employer retaliated against you because you exercised your legal rights as an employee, contact OSHA as soon as possible because you must file your complaint within the legal time limits.

An employee can file a complaint with OSHA by visiting or calling the local OSHA office or sending a written complaint to the closest OSHA regional or area office. Written complaints may be filed by facsimile, electronic communication, hand delivery during business hours, U.S. mail (confirmation services recommended), or other third-party commercial carrier. The date of the postmark, facsimile, electronic communication, telephone call, hand delivery, delivery to a third party,

Fact Sheets

Affordable Care Act

Aviation Industry

Commercial Motor Carrier

Consumer Product Industry

Environment

General

Public Transportation Agency

Railroad Workers

Sarbanes-Oxley Act

Transportation Sector

<http://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3638.pdf>

Worker Safety in Hospitals

Caring for our Caregivers



[Worker Safety in Hospitals Home](#)

[Understanding the Problem](#)

[Safety & Health Management Systems](#)

[Safe Patient Handling](#)

[MSD Assessment](#)

[Management Support](#)

[Policy / Program Development](#)

[Facility & Patient Needs Assessment](#)

[Facilitating Change](#)

[Safe Patient Handling Equipment](#)

[Education & Training](#)

[Program Evaluation](#)

[Additional Resources](#)

Did you know that a hospital is one of the most hazardous places to work? In 2011, U.S. hospitals recorded 253,700 work-related injuries and illnesses, a rate of 6.8 work-related injuries and illnesses for every 100 full-time employees. This is almost twice the rate for private industry as a whole.

OSHA created a suite of resources to help hospitals assess workplace safety needs, implement safety and health management systems, and enhance their safe patient handling programs. Preventing worker injuries not only helps workers—it also helps patients and will save resources for hospitals. [Download the overview*](#) and explore the links below to learn more about the resources available.



Understanding the Problem

Hospitals are hazardous workplaces and face unique challenges that contribute to the risk of injury and illness.

[Learn More >](#)



Safety & Health Management Systems

A safety and health management system can help build a culture of safety, reduce injuries, and save money.

[Learn More >](#)



Safe Patient Handling

Safe patient handling programs, policies, and equipment can help cost-effectively reduce the biggest cause of workplace injuries.

[Learn More >](#)

Transitioning to Safer Chemicals



Annotated PEL Charts

OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 ^(a)

[*Go to list of all footnotes](#)

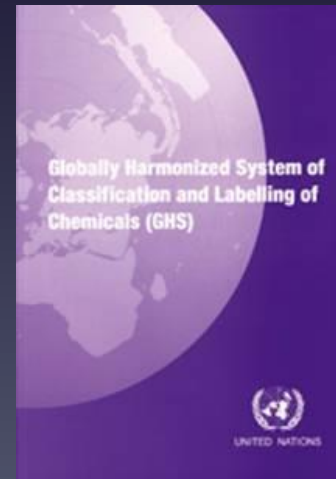
Substance	CAS No. ^(c)	Regulatory Limits			Recommended Limits	
		OSHA PEL ^(b)		Cal/OSHA PEL ^(f) <i>(as of 4/26/13)</i>	NIOSH REL ^(g) <i>(as of 4/26/13)</i>	ACGIH® 2013 TLV® ^(h)
		ppm ^(d)	mg/m ³ ^(e)	8-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling	Up to 10-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling	8-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	200	360	(C) 25 ppm	Ca See Appendix A See Appendix C	(C) 25 ppm
Acetic acid	64-19-7	10	25	10 ppm (ST) 15 ppm (C) 40 ppm	10 ppm (ST) 15 ppm	10 ppm (ST) 15 ppm
Acetic anhydride	108-24-7	5	20	(C) 5 ppm	(C) 5 ppm	1 ppm (ST) 3 ppm
Acetone	67-64-1	1000	2400	500 ppm (ST) 750 ppm (C) 3000 ppm	250 ppm	500 ppm (ST) 750 ppm
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	40	70	40 ppm (ST) 60 ppm	20 ppm	20 ppm
2-Acetylaminofluorene; see 1910.1014	53-96-3			See Section 5209	Ca See Appendix A	

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)

- 1992 United Nations mandate adopted at the “Earth Summit”
- US supported the process and actively participated
- Will result in changes to hazard communication standard



HCS 2012



Major revisions to the HCS



2012



- **Hazard classification:** Provides specific criteria for classification of health and physical hazards, as well as classification of mixtures.
- **Labels:** Chemical manufacturers and importers will be required to provide a label that includes a harmonized signal word, pictogram, and hazard statement for each hazard class and category. Precautionary statements must also be provided.
- **Safety Data Sheets:** Will now have a specified 16-section format.



HCS 2012

Effective Dates

The table below summarizes the phase-in dates required under the revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS):

Effective Completion Date	Requirement(s)	Who
December 1, 2013	Train employees on the new label elements and safety data sheet (SDS) format.	Employers
June 1, 2015* December 1, 2015	Compliance with all modified provisions of this final rule, except: The Distributor shall not ship containers labeled by the chemical manufacturer or importer unless it is a GHS label	Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers
June 1, 2016	Update alternative workplace labeling and hazard communication program as necessary, and provide additional employee training for newly identified physical or health hazards.	Employers
Transition Period to the effective completion dates noted above	May comply with either 29 CFR 1910.1200 (the final standard), or the current standard, or both	Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors, and employers



OSHA Consultation Services: NYS Department of Labor On- Site Consultation Service

- Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP)
- Contact Information:

Albany: (518) 457-2810

Binghamton: (607) 721-8211

Buffalo: (716) 847-7166

Garden City: (516) 228-3959

New York City: (212) 775-3526

Rochester: (585) 258-4570

Syracuse: (315) 479-3205

Utica: (315) 793-2319

White Plains: (914) 997-9511

www.labor.ny.gov



Atlantic OSHA Training Center (Consortium)

SUNY Buffalo Toxicology Research Center

Buffalo, NY

(716) 829-2125

www.smbs.buffalo.edu/CENTERS/trc/

Toxicology Research Center

RIT OSHA Education Center

Rochester Institute of Technology

Rochester, NY

(866) 385-7470 ext. 2919

www.rit.edu/osha



Additional Assistance

Buffalo Area Office

Duty Officer Hours
8:00 am - 4:30 pm

(716) 551-3053

Web Site: www.osha.gov

