

Introduction to OSHA & Safety Stand-Down

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What is OSHA?

Occupational
Safety &
Health
Administration

Responsible for worker safety & health protection

OSHA 3092 (Rev. 6/11) 1-700 - From Engineering Education Series

Occupational Safety & Health Act 1970

Purpose...

“...to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the Nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources.”

Source: OSHA 3091-1702 - Basic Engineering Practices Series

Occupational Safety & Health Act

Established...

- OSHA
(Occupational Safety & Health Administration)
- NIOSH
(National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health)
- OSHRC
(Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission)


Source: OSHA 3091-1702 - Basic Engineering Practices Series

Is there a need for OSHA?

YES - *Since beginning in 1970, OSHA has...*

- Helped cut the work-related fatality rate by 62%
- Reduced workplace injuries & illnesses by 42%
- Virtually eliminated brown lung disease in the textile industry
- Reduced trenching & excavation fatalities by 35%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Census

Construction's "Fatal Four"

Out of 4,114 worker fatalities in private industry in calendar year 2011, 721 or 17.5% were in construction. The leading causes of worker deaths on construction sites were falls, followed by electrocution, struck by object, and caught-in/between. These "Fatal Four" were responsible for nearly three out of five (57%) construction worker deaths in 2011,

Eliminating the Fatal Four would save 410 workers' lives in America every year.

Falls – 251 out of 721 total deaths in construction in CY 2011 (35%)

Electrocutions – 67 (9%)

Struck by Object – 73 (10%)

Caught-in/between – 19 (3%)

What does OSHA do?

- Encourages employers & employees to reduce workplace hazards & implement new or improve existing safety & health programs
- Develops & enforces mandatory job safety & health standards
- Maintains a reporting & recordkeeping system to monitor job-related injuries & illnesses
- Provides assistance, training & other support programs to help employers & workers

Source: OSHA 3091-1702 - Road Reporting Program Series

Who is covered by the OSH Act?

- Most private sector employees
- Coverage is provided directly by federal OSHA or through an OSHA-approved state program
- Does not cover the self-employed or immediate members of farm families that do not employ outside workers

Source: OSHA 3091-1702 - Road Reporting Program Series

What are workers' responsibilities?

- Read the OSHA poster
- Follow the employer's safety and health rules and wear or use all required gear and equipment
- Follow safe work practices for your job, as directed by your employer
- Report hazardous conditions to a supervisor or safety committee
- Report hazardous conditions to OSHA, if employers do not fix them
- Cooperate with OSHA inspectors

(see OSHA Workers' web page for more information)

Source: OSHA 3091-1702 - Your Responsibilities as a Worker

What are workers' rights?

- Identify & correct problems in their workplaces, working with their employers whenever possible
- Complain to OSHA about workplace conditions threatening their health or safety in person
 - by telephone, by fax, by mail or electronically through OSHA's web site
- Section 11(c) of the OSH Act gives workers the right to seek safe and healthful conditions on the job without being disciplined or fired

(see OSHA Workers' web page for more information)

Source: OSHA 3091-1702 - Your Responsibilities as a Worker

Employer Rights & Responsibilities

- Employers must provide a safe & healthful workplace free of recognized hazards & follow the OSHA standards
- The OSH Act grants employers important rights, particularly during & after an OSHA inspection
- Employers must provide training, medical examinations & recordkeeping

Source: OSHA 3091-1702 - Basic Engineering Practices Series

Authorized Person in Construction

This is a person who...

- Is approved or assigned by the employer:
 - to performs a specific type of duty or duties
 - to be at a specific location or locations on a jobsite”

Source: OSHA 3091-1702 - Basic Engineering Practices Series

Competent Person in Construction

This is a person who...

- Knows the right standard,
 - Can identify hazards in the operation
 - Is designated by the employer, & has the authority to take appropriate actions
-
- "Competent Person" is found in many standards
-
- Some standards set specific requirements for the "Competent Person"

Source: ANSI Z39.5-1997, "Safety Requirements for Construction"

Qualified Person in Construction

This is a person who...

- by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or by extensive knowledge, training and experience,
- has successfully demonstrated his/her ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

Source: ANSI Z39.5-1997, "Safety Requirements for Construction"

OSHA Standards

- OSHA develops & enforces standards that employers must follow
- Where OSHA does not have standards, employers are responsible for following the OSH Act's "General Duty Clause"
- States with OSHA-approved programs must set standards at least as effective as federal standards

Source: OSHA 3091-170 - Basic Engineering Practices Series

What does OSHA Require?

- Determine which standards apply to your workplace
- Follow the OSHA standards & requirements

Source: OSHA 3091-170 - Basic Engineering Practices Series

Workplace Inspections

- Establishments covered by the OSH Act are subject to inspection by OSHA compliance safety & health officers (CSHO's)
- Most inspections are conducted without advance notice

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Hazards Covered by Standards

- OSHA standards cover a wide variety of hazards, including:
 - Electrical
 - Scaffolding
 - Cranes
 - Tools
 - Falls
 - Stairways & Ladders
 - Excavation
 - Hazardous Chemicals

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General Duty Clause

- Hazards not specifically addressed are covered by the “General Duty Clause” of Section 5(a)(1):

“Each employer shall furnish... a place of employment which is free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees.”

Source: OSHA 3091-102 - Roadway Safety Series

Inspection Process

1. Compliance officer displays official credentials
2. Opening conference
3. Walk-around inspection
4. Closing conference



Compliance Officer - Authority

- Upon presenting credentials, compliance officer is authorized to:
 - Enter without delay at reasonable times
 - Inspect and investigate during regular working hours & other reasonable times
 - Privately question employees & others



Walkaround Inspection

- CSHO & accompanying representatives (employer & employee) inspect the establishment for potentially hazardous working conditions
- CSHO discusses possible corrective actions with the employer
- CSHO may consult, at times privately, with employees

Most Frequently Cited OSHA Construction Standards – Nationwide

- 1. Fall Protection, General**
- 2. Scaffolds, General Req.**
- 3. Ladders**
- 4. Fall Protection, Training**
- 5. General Safety & Health**
- 6. Aerial Lifts**
- 7. Excavations**
- 8. Head Protection**
- 9. Hazard Communication**
- 10. Scaffolds, Training**

Most Frequently Cited OSHA Construction Standards – Guam

- 1. Personal Protective Equipment , General**
- 2. Hazard Communication**
- 3. Equipment Grounding**
- 4. Fall Protection, General**
- 5. Ground-Fault Protection**
- 6. Ladders**
- 7. Sanitation**
- 8. Fire Protection and Prevention**
- 9. Flexible cords**
- 10. Rebar impalement hazards**

Post-Inspection Process

- OSHA may or may not issue citations
- Citations inform employer & employees of regulations & standards allegedly violated & of the proposed time for abatement
- Employer must post a copy of each citation at or near place where violation occurred, for 3 days or until violation is corrected, whichever is longer

Source: 29 CFR 1903.100 - Post-Inspection Process

Citations

- Any citations issued will indicate
 - Regulations & standards alleged to have been violated
 - Proposed abatement time

Source: 29 CFR 1903.100 - Post-Inspection Process

Citations - Posting

- Employer must post copy of each citation
 - At or near place alleged violation occurred
 - Post for 3 days or until abated, whichever is longer

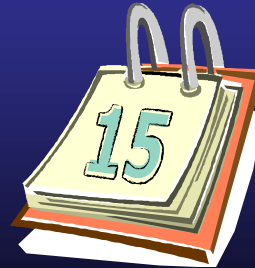


Procedures for Enforcement

- An Expedited Informal Settlement Agreement will be offered when an employer does not have multiple high gravity serious violations, repeat or willful violations.
- Employer may request an informal meeting with Area Director if citation received

Procedures for Enforcement

- If employer decides to contest citation, proposed penalty, or time allowed for abatement, Area Director must be notified in writing within 15 working days from receipt



Source: OSHA 3091-102 - Road to Safer Working Conditions Series

Judicial Review

- Notice of Contests will be forwarded by Area Director to Occupational Safety & Health Review Commission (OSHRC)
- Commission will assign case to administrative law judge



Source: OSHA 3091-102 - Road to Safer Working Conditions Series

Judicial Review

- Once administrative judge rules, further review by OSHRC may be requested
- Rulings may also be appealed to U.S. Court of Appeals

Source: OSHA 3091-170 - Basic Engineering Practices Series

Penalties

Types of violations

- Serious violation
 - \$7,000 maximum
- Other than serious violation
 - \$7,000 maximum



Source: OSHA 3091-170 - Basic Engineering Practices Series

Penalties

- Willful violations
 - \$70,000 maximum
 - Imprisonment of up to six months if caused fatality
- Repeated violations
 - \$70,000 maximum

Source: OSHA 3091-102 - Road Reporting Penalties Sheet

Penalties

- Failure to abate a previous violation
 - \$7,000 maximum for each day violation continues
- Failure to provide corrective actions can result in a new citation with a \$500 penalty

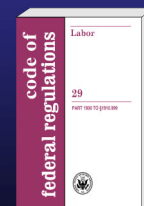
Sources of Assistance

- OSHA web site (www.osha.gov)
- Consultation assistance
- Federal and State area offices
 - Speakers, publications, a/v aids, technical advice
- Training & education
 - OSHA Training Institute (OTI) & the OTI Education Centers
 - OSHA Outreach Training Program
- OSHA Office of State Programs
- Voluntary Protection Programs

revised June 2011 1703 - OSHA Engineering Education Series

Where to Get OSHA Standards

- Federal Register in public libraries or at GPO web site
- CD-ROM subscription through U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO)
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in public libraries and through GPO
- OSHA web site - OSHA standards, interpretations, directives (www.osha.gov)



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Consultation Assistance



- Provided at no cost
- Developed for smaller employers with more hazardous operations
- Delivered by state government agencies or universities employing professional safety & health consultants
- No penalties are proposed or citations issued
- Possible violations of OSHA standards are not reported to OSHA enforcement staff unless employer fails to eliminate or control any serious hazard or imminent danger

Source: OSHA 3091-102 - Road Reporting Partners Bureau

Sources of Assistance

- OSHA web site (www.osha.gov)
- Consultation assistance
 - Guam Department of Labor
 - OSHA Onsite Consultation Program
 - GCIC Building, 8th Floor
 - 414 West Soledad Avenue
 - Hagatna, Guam 96910
 - (671) 475-7066
 - <http://www.dol.guam.gov/content/osha-site-consultation-services>
- Training & education
 - OSHA Training Institute (OTI) & the OTI Education Centers

OSHA EMERGENCY HOTLINE

1-800-321-OSHA

- Report workplace safety or health fatalities or the hospitalization of 3 or more employees
- Report a workplace hazard
- File a complaint about a workplace hazard
- Request information on OSHA
- Request an OSHA publication

Source: OSHA 3091-1702 - Your Reporting Partners Bureau

Summary

- OSHA helps save lives & prevent injuries
- OSHA balances a cooperative approach with traditional enforcement
- OSHA standards are the enforceable requirements for worker safety & health
- Inspections are OSHA's way to ensure compliance
- OSHA offers various means of assistance

Source: OSHA 3091-1702 - Your Reporting Partners Bureau



**PLAN.
PROVIDE.
TRAIN.**

www.osha.gov/stopfalls

**FALLS FROM LADDERS, SCAFFOLDS
AND ROOFS CAN BE PREVENTED!**

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Safety Stand-Down Purpose:

- Raise awareness of preventing falls.
- Falls from elevation continue to be a leading cause of death in construction.
- **269** of 775 construction fatalities in 2012.

Those deaths were preventable!



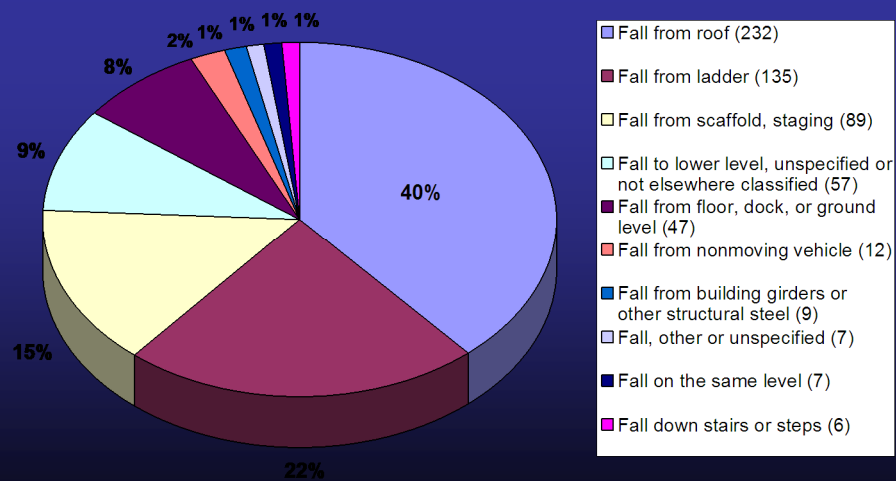
PLAN . PROVIDE . TRAIN .

Three simple steps to preventing falls.

- Started in 2012
- Over 25,000 Employers & 1 million workers

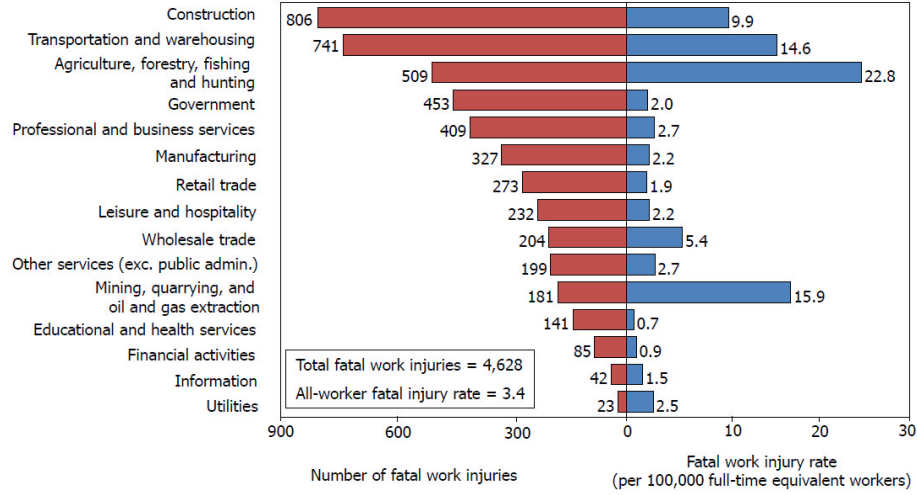
Source: BLS, Bureau of Census, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Fall Fatalities: Residential Construction



Source: NAHB Residential Construction Industry Fatalities 2003-2006
(www.nahb.org/fatalitystudy)

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries, by industry sector, 2012

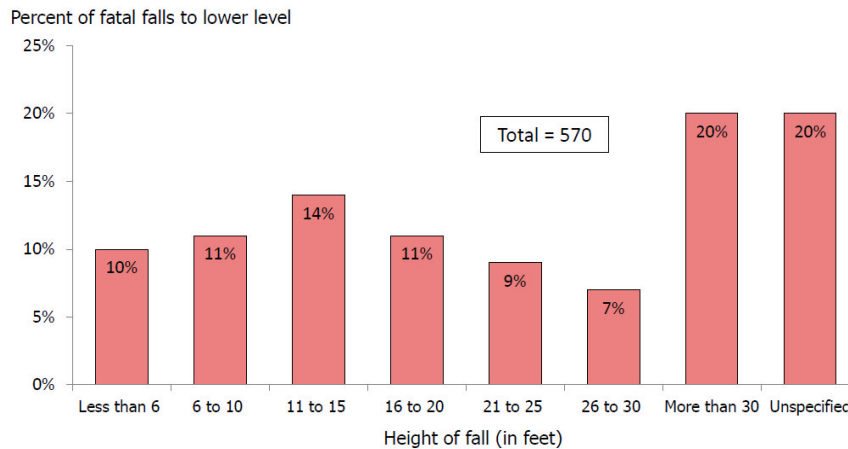


Construction had the highest count of fatal injuries in 2012, but the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector had the highest fatal work injury rate.

Note: All industries shown are private with the exception of government, which includes fatal injuries to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry. Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before the exclusions. 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, 2014.

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Fatal falls to lower level by height of fall, 2012



In 2012, falls to lower level accounted for 570 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.

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, 2014.

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Questions?