

Health & Safety Industry Update

January 17, 2019

Presented By:

Frank J. Marino, CSP
Partner

SAFETY CHECK, INC.





OSHA Top 10 – FY 2018
Most Frequently Cited Standards

	<u>Total # Violations</u>
1. Fall Protection	7,216
2. Hazard Communication	4,537
3. Scaffolding	3,319
4. Respiratory protection	3,112
5. Lockout / Tagout	2,923
6. Ladders	2,780
7. Powered Industrial Trucks	2,281
8. Fall Protection Training	1,978
9. Machine Guarding	1,969
10. Eye & Face Protection	1,528



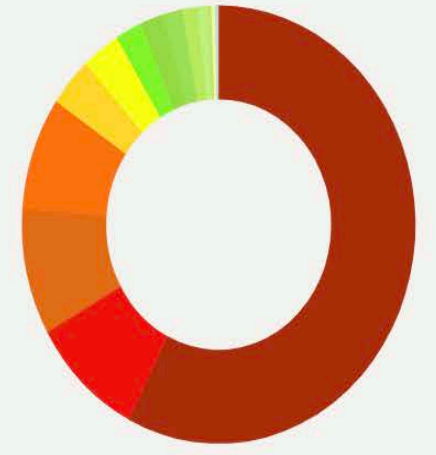
OSHA Top 10 – FY 2018
Most Frequently Cited Standards

	<u>Total # Violations</u>
1. Fall Protection	7,216
Top 5 Sections Cited:	
(b)(13)	Residential
(b)(1)	Unprotected Side/Edge
(b)(10)	Low-Slope Roofing
(b)(11)	Steep-slope roofs
(b)(4)(i)	Holes/Skylights



2018 Inspection Recommendation Categories

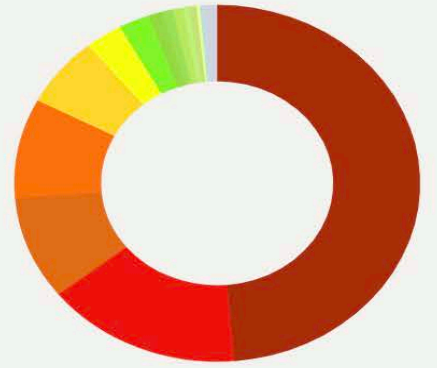
Fall protection	58%	General health and safety	2%
Access between elevations	9%	Hand and power tools	1%
Fire prevention	9%	Vehicles and equipment	1%
Electrical	8%	Miscellaneous	0%
Personal protective equipment	4%	Scaffolding	0%
Fire protection	3%	Excavations	0%
Hazard communication	2%	Material storage, handling, & disposal	0%
Material storage, handling, and disposal	2%		





Fall Protection Subcategories

Warning line deficiencies	49%	Walking-working surface deficiencies	3
Lack of fall protection	16%	Lack of f.p. - hoist / disposal areas	1%
Personal fall arrest system deficiencies	9%	Lack of f.p. - low-slope roofing	1%
Guardrail deficiencies	9%	Lack of f.p. - wall openings	0%
Falling object protection deficiencies	6%	Miscellaneous	0%
Hole cover deficiencies	3%	Pfas anchorage: strength	0%
Safety monitor deficiencies	2%	Pfas: free fall > 6 feet / contact with lower level possible	0%
Body harness: improper use	1%	Pfas: improper use of lifeline	0%
Lack of f.p. - holes / skylights	1%	Pfas:improper use of anchor system	0%





Access Subcategories

Ladder setup deficiencies **41%**

Steps or a ladder is needed **25%**

Break in elevation > 19"; no steps / ladder **7%**

Ladder is not being used properly **5%**

Ladder not extended 3 feet **5%**

Damaged ladder **3%**

Improper use of stepladder **3%**

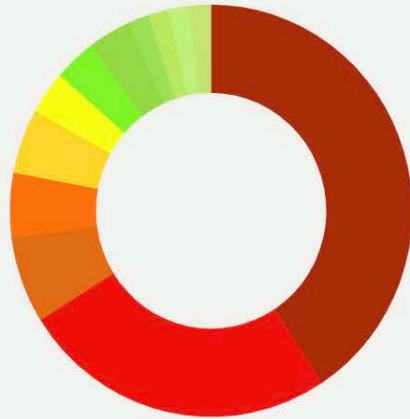
Ladder not secured **3%**

Fixed ladder deficiencies **2%**

Miscellaneous **2%**

Top / bottom of ladder not kept clear **2%**

Wrong ladder type **2%**





Fire Prevention Subcategories

Fire extinguisher deficiencies

44%

Compressed gas cylinder is not stored properly

15%

Lack of fire extinguishers

14%

Handling and storage of flammables deficiencies

12%

Safety gas can deficiencies

7%

Compressed gas cylinders not secured

3%

Flammable liquid handling & storage

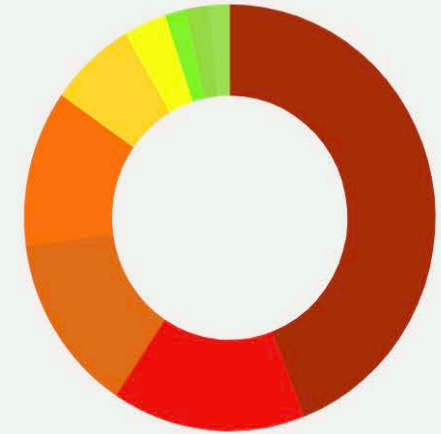
2%

Improper use of a torch

2%

Miscellaneous

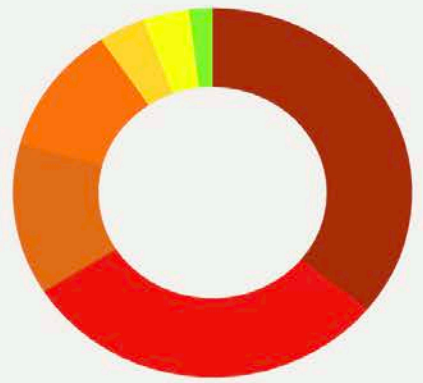
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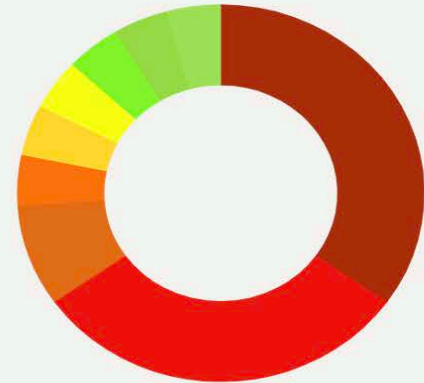
Electrical Subcategories

Gfci deficiencies	36%	Damaged electrical cords / tools	4%
Damaged electrical cords or tools	30%	Exposed wiring	4%
Cord is not protected	13%	Close proximity to electrical power circuit	2%
Close proximity to an electrical power circuit	11%		



PPE Subcategories

Hard hat deficiencies	35%	Lack of face-shield	4%
Gloves deficiencies	30%	Lack of gloves	4%
Safety glasses deficiencies	9%	Lack of hardhats	4%
Face shield deficiencies	4%	Lack of safety glasses	4%
		Protective clothing deficiencies	4%

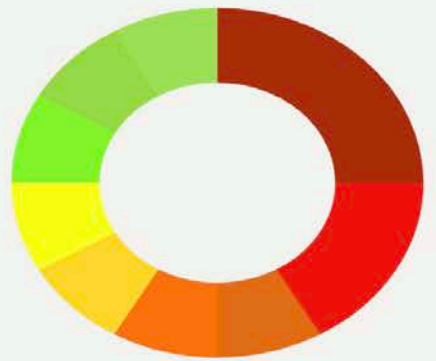




Material Handling Subcategories

- Rigging: capacity marking **25%**
- Material storage **17%**
- Crane setup and use deficiencies **8%**
- Falling object protection deficiencies **8%**
- Garbage chute required **8%**

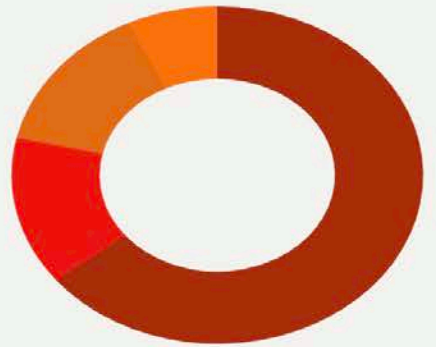
- Hooks should be equipped with safety latch **8%**
- Miscellaneous **8%**
- Rigging equipment deficiencies **8%**
- Rigging: load retention / control **8%**



Hazcom Subcategories

- Chemical container deficiencies **64%**
- Chemical containers not labelled **14%**

- Silica **14%**
- Chemical storage **7%**





OSHA Updates – Crane Operator

- 2010 operator certification requirement delayed twice, and ultimately resulted in a new final rule...

Original Certification Deadline: 11/10/2014

Delayed: 11/10/2017

Delayed: 11/10/2018

New Rule Proposed: 05/21/2018

Final Rule Published: 11/09/2018

Final Rule Effective Dates: 12/10/2018; 2/7/2019



OSHA Updates – Crane Operator

- Industry groups, testing organizations, and other stakeholders raised concerns that the “type and capacity” requirement creates regulatory burden without additional safety benefit, and artificially limits the potential for crane operators to obtain certification.
- Stakeholders also argued that the expiration of OSHA’s temporary requirement to ensure operator competency represents a step backwards in safety.
- Many stakeholders likened operator certification to a learner’s permit to drive a car. Certification programs may not evaluate an operator’s ability to:
 - Operate in proximity to power lines, perform blind picks, operate with attachments such as a clam bucket, hoisting loads of irregular size, hoisting in tight spaces, etc.

OSHA Agreed with stakeholders



OSHA Updates – Crane Operator

- Apart from modification of some terms and reorganization of the standard, the amendments include two key changes:
 1. Certification will no longer need to be based on type and capacity, rather “type and capacity”, OR “type” will be acceptable.
 2. The employer will have a duty to ensure that each operator is trained, certified/licensed, and evaluated. This is different than the original 2010 standard, which required employers to provide training and ensure operator competency until November 10, 2018, which was the deadline for operator certification. The final rule establishes the employer’s ongoing duty to train and evaluate operators, beyond the achievement of certification/licensing.



OSHA Updates – Crane Operator

- Effective Dates
 - The amendments are effective as of 12/10/2018, except employers have until 02/07/2019 to fulfill operator evaluation and related documentation requirements.



OSHA Regulatory Agenda – Fall 2018

Crystalline Silica

- Prerule Stage
 - Respirable Crystalline Silica – Revisions to Table 1
 - OSHA to explore effectiveness of control measures not currently included for tasks and tools in Table 1. For example, Table 1 specifies integrated water delivery for handheld saws; there are commercially available dust collection systems, but currently the employer would still be required to assess exposure and comply with the PEL as the control method does not comply with Table 1 specifications.
 - OSHA also to explore tasks and tools not currently listed in Table 1 as well as the effectiveness of dust control methods for those tasks/tools.



OSHA Regulatory Agenda – Fall 2018

Powered Industrial Truck

- Prerule Stage
 - Current OSHA standard based on ANSI standards from 1969
 - Current OSHA standard covers 11 truck types, whereas 19 types exist today
 - This project is in accordance with Executive Order 13777, which is intended to facilitate the review of existing regulations that may be outmoded, ineffective, insufficient, or excessively burdensome, and to modify, streamline, expand, or repeal them.



OSHA Regulatory Agenda – Fall 2018

Hazard Communication

- Proposed Rule Stage
 - United Nations - Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)
 - OSHA incorporated the 3rd Edition of GHS into its Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) in 2012
 - GHS is now in its 7th Edition
 - OSHA to harmonize the HCS to the latest edition of GHS
 - OSHA to codify enforcement policies that have been issued since 2012



OSHA Regulatory Agenda – Fall 2018

Recordkeeping

- Final Rule Stage
 - Under the current rule, establishments with 250 or more employees are required to electronically submit OSHA Forms 300, 300A, and 301
 - Due to privacy concerns, the proposed rule would only require Form 300A (summary) to be submitted electronically
 - OSHA has also proposed to add the Employer Identification Number (EIN) to the data collection
 - This is to enable the BLS to match OSHA-collected data with BLS survey data, and potentially reduce the burden on employers who have to report to both BLS and OSHA

Connecting the Dots...

to a successful safety plan

Friday, January 18

7:00 a.m.