

OSHA Update

O_h **S**_{h*t} **H**_{ere} **A**_{gain}

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OSHA Mission

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) mission is to promote and to assure workplace safety and health and to reduce workplace fatalities, injuries and illnesses







What is OSHA's Top Priority?

To Reduce
Injuries, Illnesses, and Deaths
on the job in America

- Over 4,600 Americans died from workplace injuries and illnesses last year
- Over 3.3 million non-fatal workplace injuries and illnesses are reported
- On average, 13 workers die every day from job injuries

OSHA Inspection Priorities

- Imminent Danger
- Fatality/Catastrophe Investigations
- Complaints/Referrals Investigation
- Follow-up Inspections
- Programmed Inspections

How many people work for OSHA?

2105

people to make a positive impact on the
lives and safety and health of our
nation's working men and women
working in over 7.5 million workplaces!

TOP 10 Most Cited Violations 2011

Description	
1) Scaffolding	1926.451
2) Fall Protection	1926.501
3) Hazard Communication	1910.1200
4) Respiratory Protection	1910.134
5) Lockout / Tagout	1910.147
6) Electrical, Wiring	1910.305
7) Ladders	1926.1053
8) Powered Industrial Trucks	1926.178
9) Electrical, General	1910.303
10) Machine Guarding	1910.212

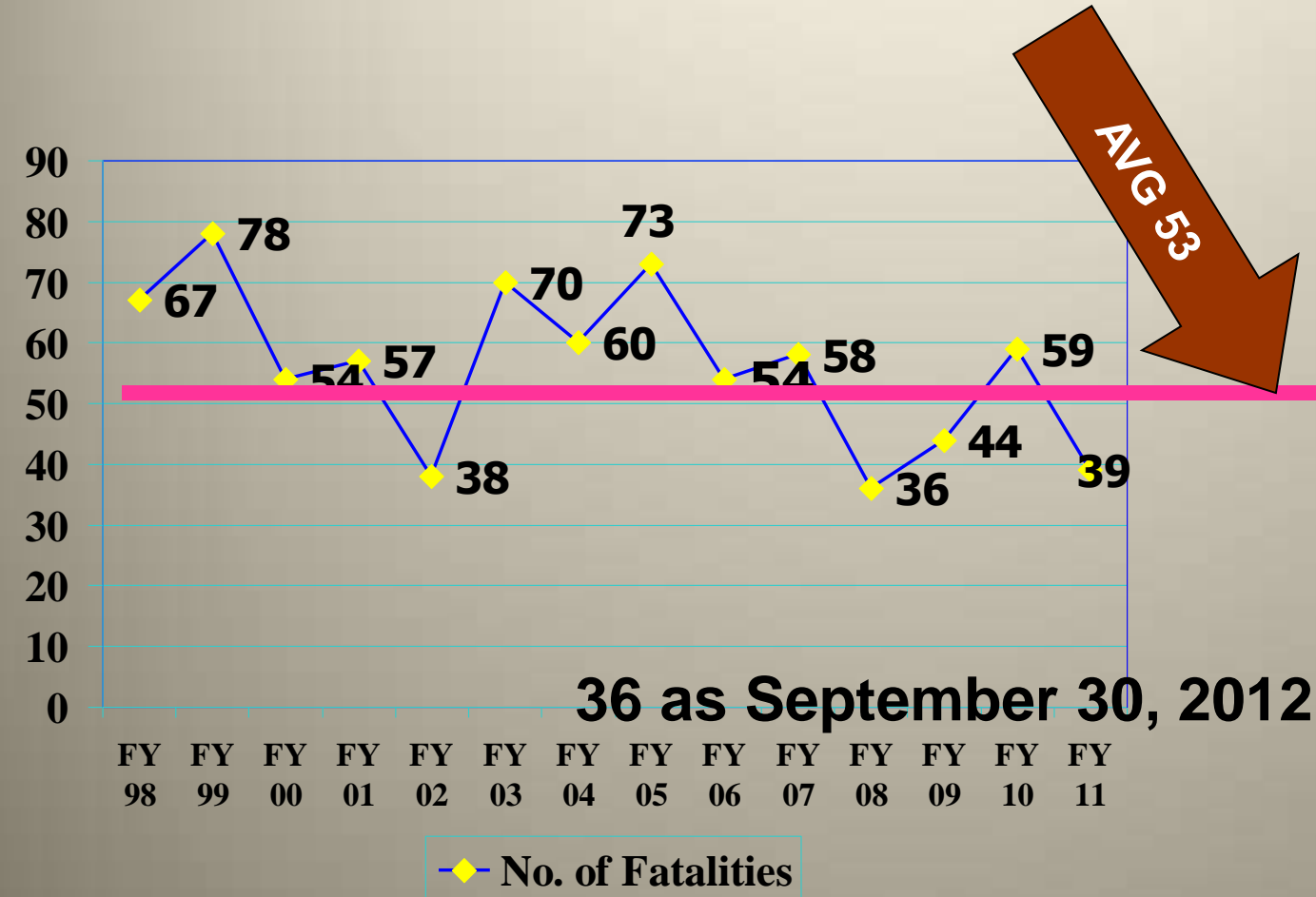
Total Inspections FY end 2011/2012

Comparison

- **2011 Massachusetts Inspections**
1,567
 - **Braintree 632**
 - 55% construction
 - **Andover 549**
 - 62% construction
 - **Springfield 452**
 - 64% construction
- **2012 Massachusetts Inspections**
1,501
 - **Braintree 579**
 - 60% construction
 - **Andover 529**
 - 63% construction
 - **Springfield 393**
 - 62% construction

Region One Fatalities

By Fiscal Year



Major Causes for Fatalities for 2011

#	<i>Cause</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
15	Falls	34%
9	Struck/Crushed	20%
7	Forklifts / Aerial Lifts / Earth Moving Equipment	15%
3	Caught in	7%
3	Electrocution	7%
2	Other	5%
2	CO / Asphyxiated	5%
2	Tree Cutting	5%
1	Burns	2%

Central/Western Mass

There have been 10 Occupational Fatalities in the Springfield Area Office jurisdiction since October 1, 2011

Crushed by :

Martin Peterson died on 10/5/11 when he fell in a well being drilled when the ground around him caved in



Struck By:

John Hanson died on 10/7/11 when he was run over by an all terrain fork truck.



Caught in between:
Russell Walker died on 11/7/11 when
he was caught around a rotating
shaft.



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FALLS:

- James Ivanov died on 1/11/12 when he fell from the 3rd floor attic area to the basement of a residence under construction.





Electrocution:

Martin Gamache died on 4/4/12 when he came in contact with live electrical parts while performing maintenance operations on a machine.



Struck By:

Jose Torres died on 7/26/12 after he was struck by a dump truck while directing traffic.



FALLS:

- Robert Parrott died on 8/29/12 when he fell from an elevated highway.







04.19.2013 10:45



04.19.2013 11:21



04.19.2013 11:05

OSHA

Strategic Plan

- Reduce the number of fatalities in 4 leading causes of death:
 - Falls
 - Electrocutions
 - Caught in/between
 - Struck by

Metro-North worker killed on
Connecticut tracks
Wall Street Journal
May 28, 2013

2 workers killed in fall from Copiah Co.
cell phone tower
Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger
May 28, 2013

OSHA investigating industrial accident
that killed 22-year old
KIII-TV Corpus Christi (Texas)
May 28, 2013

Worker killed at Home Depot
distribution center
KRGK-TV New Bloomfield (Missouri)
May 28, 2013

Three injured in Pennsylvania steel
plant explosion
HazardEx
May 28, 2013

Electric line workers injured restoring
power
Shawnee (Okla.) News-Star
May 24, 2013

OSHA

Strategic Plan

- Increase the number of targeted hazards abated
 - Noise Induced Hearing loss
 - Illnesses with emphasis on silica, lead, hexavalent chromium
 - Amputations

OSHA

Strategic Plan

- Increase Worker and Employer Awareness of OSHA Rights, Responsibilities, and Programs to improve the “worker voice in the workplace”
 - Expanded outreach and education
 - Increase in health and safety protections

Strategic Plan

Leadership Emphasizes:

- Strong Enforcement
- Worker Participation
- Setting Standards
- Compliance Assistance

Strong Enforcement

- OSHA priorities have been re-aligned
 - Eliminated Cooperative Program Quotas
 - Moved Personnel into Enforcement
 - Hired more Standard Writers and Inspectors
- Severe Violators Enforcement Program
 - Increased inspection of recalcitrant employers
 - Mandatory follow-up inspections
 - Inspection of other worksites owned by employer

“New” Standards

- Cranes and Derricks

- 80 workers die in crane accidents yearly
- Previous rule was from 1971



Revision to Hazard Communication Standard

- Aligning HazCom with United Nations' global chemical labeling system
- Estimated to prevent 43 deaths and result in ~\$475.2 million in enhanced productivity for U.S. businesses





3/23/11,
12:38 pm










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Fr 3/23/11, 12:47 pm



- Employers must train workers on the new label elements and SDS format by December 1, 2013
- Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors, and employers must comply with all modified provisions of the final rule by June 1, 2015. However, distributors may ship products labeled by manufacturers under the old system until December 1, 2015
- By June 1, 2016, employers must update alternative workplace labeling and hazard communication programs as necessary, and provide additional worker training for new identified physical and health hazards.

- Safety Data Sheets: 16 section format
- Information and training: training on new elements by 12/1/13

HCS Pictograms and Hazards		
Health Hazard  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carcinogen ■ Mutagenicity ■ Reproductive Toxicity ■ Respiratory Sensitizer ■ Target Organ Toxicity ■ Aspiration Toxicity 	Flame  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Flammables ■ Pyrophorics ■ Self-Heating ■ Emits Flammable Gas ■ Self Reactives ■ Organic Peroxides 	Exclamation Mark  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Irritant (skin and eye) ■ Skin Sensitizer ■ Acute Toxicity ■ Narcotic Effects ■ Respiratory Tract Irritant ■ Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)
Gas Cylinder  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Gases Under Pressure 	Corrosion  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Skin Corrosion/Burns ■ Eye Damage ■ Corrosive to Metals 	Exploding Bomb  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Explosives ■ Self-Reactives ■ Organic Peroxides
Flame Over Circle  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Oxidizers 	Environment (Non-Mandatory)  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Aquatic Toxicity 	Skull and Crossbones  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

“Up-Coming” Standards

- Silica
- Beryllium
- Combustible Dust
- Confined Space in Construction
- Walking/Working Surfaces
- Electrical (safe electrical work practices)

Hot Topics

- Heat stress
- Powered Industrial Trucks
- Falls and walking working surfaces
- Workplace violence
- Amputation hazards
- Distracted driving
- Tree trimming
- Cranes
- PSM
- VPP Review
- Work zone safety
- Safe Electrical Work Practices
- Victim's Family Rights
- Customer service

Future Initiatives Under David Michaels?

- A workplace injury and illness prevention program rule.
- The development of a new electronic recordkeeping and reporting system.
- A campaign to change the way the nation thinks about workplace safety.

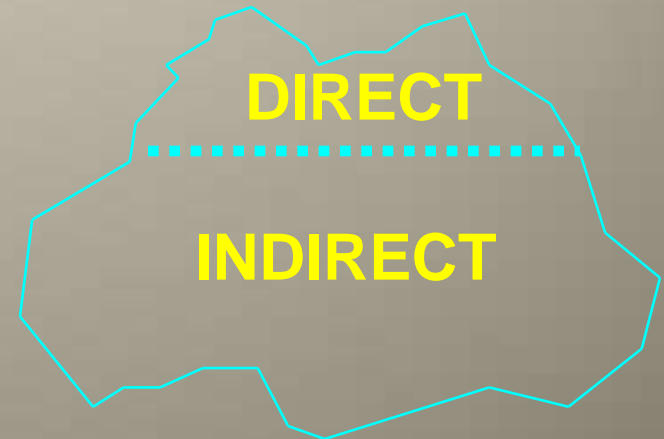
Injury and Illness Prevention Programs or I2P2

- Universal interventions that can reduce the number and severity of injuries in workplaces
- *PLAN, PREVENT, PROTECT*



Do You Know How Much Accidents Are Really Costing?

- *Accidents are more expensive than most people realize because of the hidden costs*
- *This iceberg visually demonstrates the relationship between direct and indirect costs of accidents*



Direct Costs

- Direct costs - Usually reimbursed by insurance
 - Medical treatment
 - Physician
 - Hospital
 - Ambulance
 - Physical therapy
 - Indemnity (compensation payments to injured while away from work)



Indirect Costs

- **Indirect costs aren't as obvious initially, but can add up. They include costs related to:**
 - Training and compensating replacement workers
 - Spoiled product
 - Cleaning time
 - Repair of damaged property
 - Investigation of accident
 - Legal fees
 - Schedule delays
 - Added administrative time (filing reports)
 - Lower morale
 - Increased absenteeism
 - Poorer customer relations

Fractured Leg

- Direct Costs-----37,911
- Indirect Costs----41,702
- Total Cost \$ 79,613
- Profit Margin- 5%
- Total additional Sales/Revenue needed to cover Cost of Accident---\$1,592,260

Study: OSHA Inspections Reduce Injuries with No Job Loss

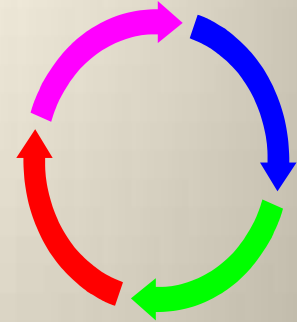
Harvard & UC Berkeley researchers found:

- **9.4%** drop in injury claims in the 4 years after inspection
- **26%** average savings on workers' compensation costs
- **\$355,000** average savings for an employer (small or large) as a result of an OSHA inspection

There was no evidence that these improvements came at the expense of employment, sales, credit ratings or firm survival.



Major Elements



- An effective occupational safety and health program will include the following four elements:
 - Management commitment and employee involvement
 - Worksite analysis
 - Hazard prevention and control
 - Safety and health training

- Hazard Assessment
- Hazard Analysis (JHA's JSA's HAZOPS SOP's)
 - Accident Investigations
 - Root Cause Analysis
 - Continuous Improvements
 - Near Misses
 - Recognition
 - Documentation
 - Safety Culture

▪ **Communication!!**

**SAY WHAT YOU DO.....DO
WHAT YOU SAY!**

Questions?