

# Topics

- OSHA inspection 100
- Safety and health program 200
- Hazard identification 300
- A few fatalities
- Your questions all along the way

# The general duty clause. Section 5(a)(1)

Each employer shall furnish a place of employment free of recognizable hazards that are likely to cause serious physical harm.

**More than one employer may be citable for a hazardous condition that violates an OSHA standard**

- **creating,**
- **exposing,**
- **correcting, or**
- **controlling employer.**

# OSHA must prove

- Exposed employee
- Serious hazard
- Employer knowledge
- Feasible method to abate hazard

# Penalty

- Severity of the hazard

- Probability

Severity	Probability	GBP
High	Greater	\$7,000
Medium	Greater	\$6,000
Low	Greater	\$5,000
High	Lesser	\$5,000
Medium	Lesser	\$4,000
Low	Lesser	\$3,000

How bad can it be...

- \$70,000

# Penalty relief...

- Size

Employees	Percent Reduction
1-25	40
26-100	30
101-250	10
251 or more	None

- Good faith

- \$500 minimum penalty

# Effective Safety & Health Programs

- Management Commitment
- Employee Involvement.
- Worksite Analysis
- Hazard Prevention and Controls
- Training and Understanding
- Continuous Improvement

# One word... **Control**

- How do you control what goes on the workplace?
  - Rules
  - Training
- People will do what you inspect, but necessarily what you expect

# Investigation of all incidents

- Is a thorough investigation completed for all accidents, first aid incidents, near misses, or similar lapses?
- *“The last time this happened, no one got hurt”.*

# Incident report form

- Who
- What
- When
- Where
- How
- At least 3 possible solutions
- Assigned responsibility

# Do you have a truly effective safety and health program?

- Do you have clear rules and expectations?
- How do you know employees understand the rules and expectations?
- Do you have an effective process to discover deviations from expectations?
- Do you have an effective enforcement program?

# Hazard assessment

- Assessment of all jobs/tasks.
- Written certification.
- Certifying official identified.
- Date of last evaluation

# Examples of PPE or items the employer does not have to pay for

- Non-specialty safety-toe protective footwear
- Non-specialty prescription safety eyewear
- Sunglasses/sunscreen
- Ordinary rain gear
- Ordinary cold weather gear
- Logging boots required under 1910.266(d)(1)(v)
- Back belts
- Long sleeve shirts
- Long pants
- Dust masks used under the voluntary use provisions in 1910.134

# Training

- When
- What
- How
  - to put on and off
  - to adjust, fit, & wear
- Its limitations
- Proper care, maintenance, useful life, & disposal

# Training records

- Written certification
  - employee name
  - dates of the training
  - subject of the certification

# Respiratory Protection Program

- Program Administrator
- Written program – selection process
  - Do you know the level of the contaminant?
- Medical evaluation
- Fit test
- Training
- Recordkeeping

# How deep is your excavation?

- **Competent person**
- **Cave-in protection**
- **Inspection**
- **Training**



# Overhead electrical lines

- Excavators need to maintain a minimum of a 10 foot clearance from power lines.
- Additional 0.4 inch for every 1 kV over 50 kV.

# Ladders -1910.25-27 & 1926.1050

- Inspect regularly
- Remove defective ladders
- Extend ladder 3 feet above access/roof
- Secured from movement
- 10 feet from electrical lines

# Hazard Communication

- Written Program
- MSDS
- Labels on containers
- Training
  - Physical & Health hazards
  - Measures to protect employees
  - Emergency

# Closed containers

- **1910.106(e)(2)(ii)**  
"Containers."  
Flammable or  
combustible liquids  
shall be stored in  
tanks or closed  
containers.

# Flammable/combustible liquid storage

- **1910.106(e)(2)(ii)(b)** The quantity of liquid that may be located outside of an inside storage room or storage cabinet in a building or in any one fire area of a building shall not exceed:
  - **1910.106(e)(2)(ii)(b)(1)** 25 gallons of Class IA liquids in containers
  - **1910.106(e)(2)(ii)(b)(2)** 120 gallons of Class IB, IC, II, or III liquids in containers
  - **1910.106(e)(2)(ii)(b)(3)** 660 gallons of Class IB, IC, II, or III liquids in a single portable tank.

# Lockout

- Program
- Machine specific procedures
- Isolation equipment
- Annual review
- Training

# Machine specific procedure

- Location
  - Switch number one on electrical panel #302
- Method
  - Attach circuit breaker locking device lock
- Verification
  - Push start button on machine, look for lights or movement, use electrical test device

# Safety-related work practices 1910.333(a)

- Hazard: arc flash, arc blast & shock
- Work performed on or near energized circuits
  - Testing, troubleshooting, measuring voltage
- Conduct a flash hazard analysis
  - Ensure use of proper electrical protective equipment in compliance with NFPA 70e
- Establish a flash protection boundary

# Citations

- 1926.20(b)(1)-Accident prevention
- 1926.20(b)(2)-Competent person
- 1926.416(a)(1)-Proximity to electric
- 1926.416(a)(3)-Contact with electrical source
- 1926.501(b)(13)-fall hazard
- 1926.503(a)(1)-fall training

What do serious deficiencies in safety management systems look like?

- Lack of leadership
- Inconsistencies
- Inadequate risk assessments
- Ineffective warning systems
- Inadequate controls
- Lack of understanding

# Clear goals and measurements

- **Do you measure the number of hazards you eliminated or controlled last year?**
- **Set goals to drive behavior**

# *Moral to the story....*

- We need **everyone** to be accountable for a workplace safety and health program to be effective.

# Questions?

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