

## *Since 1971*

# **ASSE Badgerland**

#### January 18, 2018 Sun Prairie, Wisconsin

#### Your presenter

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#### Disclaimer

• This information has been developed by an OSHA Compliance Assistance Specialist and is intended to assist employers, workers, and others as they strive to improve workplace health and safety. While we attempt to thoroughly address specific topics [or hazards], it is not possible to include discussion of everything necessary to ensure a healthy and

safe working environment in a presentation of this nature. Thus, this information must be understood as a tool for addressing workplace hazards, rather than an exhaustive statement of an employer's legal obligations, which are defined by statute,

**regulations, and standards.** Likewise, to the extent that this information references practices or procedures that may enhance health or safety, but which are not required by a statute, regulation, or standard, it cannot, and does not, create additional legal obligations. Finally, over time, OSHA may modify rules and interpretations in light of new technology, information, or circumstances; to keep apprised of such developments, or to review information on a wide range of occupational safety and health topics, you can visit OSHA's website at <u>www.osha.gov</u>.



#### Agenda

- What is new with OSHA?
- OSHA Inspections
- Current awareness campaigns
- Answer <u>your questions!</u>

Your questions are <u>IMPORTANT!!</u>



# Alexander Acosta Secretary of Labor



#### **OSHA Leadership**



# What <u>has changed</u> since the inauguration

# **OSHA FactSheet**

**Opened** up

rulemaking

for review

#### Protecting Wor and Beryllium

#### Background

Beryllium and beryllium comp important materials used in the electronics, energy, telecomm and defense industries. However, beryllium is

a highly toxic metal and workers who inhale beryllium are at an increased risk of developing chronic beryllium disease (CBD) or lung cancer.

The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has finalized new beryllium standards for constal o Beryllium le Overview

stry, exposure to ccur in the following activities:

- Berymum Production
- Beryllium Oxide Ceramics and Composites
- Nonferrous Foundries
- Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying
- Precision Turned Products

#### **Beryllium Standard**

- Opened up rulemaking to reconsider personal protective equipment and housekeeping provisions.
- PEL and STEL will not be changed.
- Provisions of revised standard will go into effect March 12, 2018, except for PPE and housekeeping (as of this date).

## New silica in construction standard has been in effect since September 23, 2017

#### Crane Operator Certification\* due November 10, 2017



\*construction

#### **Electronic Reporting**

Submission year	E: ma <u>co</u>	Establishments with 250 or magination <b>Stay tuned for more</b> <b>information!!</b>			Submission deadline	
2017		CY 2016 300A Form	Form		July 1 <i>,</i> 2018	
2018	CY 2017 300A, 300, 301* Forms		CY 2017 300A Form		July 1, 2019	
2019 & beyond	300A, 300, 301* Forms		300A Form		March 2 of every year	
*WKC-12 is equivalent to the 301						

Revised Penalties as of January 2, 2018					
Violation Type	Penalty				
Posting Requirements	\$12,934				
Other-than-Serious	\$12,934				
Serious	\$12,934				
Failure to Abate	\$12,934/day				
Repeated	\$129,336				
Willful	\$129,336				

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### **Region V Priorities**

- Automotive Industry
- Warehousing & Trucking
- Landscaping & Tree trimming
- Grain Handling Industry
- Heat Illness
- Silica
- Communication Towers
- Construction

- Temporary Workers
- Young Workers

#### **National Emphasis Programs**

- Process Safety Mgmt
- Hazardous Machinery
- Grain
- Trenching & Excavation
- Lead
- Combustible Dust
- Federal Agencies
- Hexavalent Chromium
- Primary Metal Industries
- Shipbreaking



#### Local Emphasis Programs, Region V

- Fall hazards in construction & general industry, especially ladders
- Grain handling facilities
- Powered industrial vehicles
- Building renovation & rehabilitation
- Primary metal industries
- Federal agencies
- Wood pallet manufacturers



# What has <u>not</u> changed

#### Region V Fatalities by Event FY 2004 - FY 2016

500

449





#### OSHA Region V fatality reports show that struckbys incidents were the leading cause of fatalities:

Three calendar years in a row

- 2014 33 incidents (30% of total)
- 2015 52 incidents (39% of total)
- 2016 31 incidents (28% of total)
- 2017 29 incidents (23% of total)

Note: Wisconsin 2017 – 12 struck-bys (41% of total)

#### **Anti-Retaliation Provisions**

1904.35 (Employee Involvement) makes it a violation for an employer to **discourage employee** reporting of injuries and illnesses.

Typically done by creating a culture where employees feel intimidated into not reporting injuries and illnesses (1) drug testing programs, (2) disciplinary programs, or (3) incentive programs.

#### **Recommended Practices for Anti-Retaliation Programs**

#### How to Use These Recommended Practices

This set of recommendations is intended to assist employers in creating workplaces that are free of retaliation, including retaliation against employees who engage in activity protected under the 22 whistleblower laws that the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) enforces. This document is advisory in nature and informational in content. It is not mandatory for employers, and does not interpret or create legal obligations.

These recommendations are intended to be broadly applicable to all public and private sector employers that may be covered by any of the whistleblower protection provisions enforced by OSHA. This recommended framework can be used to create and implement a new program, or to enhance an existing program. While the concepts outlined here are adaptable to most workplaces, employers may adjust these guidelines for such variables program Oversight as employer size, the makeup of the workforce, and the type of work performed.1

This guidance is directed at employers that may be covered by the 22 whistleblower protection statutes that OSHA enforces, although the basic principles in this guidance could also be useful in circumstances where other antiretaliation protections apply. This guidance is not intended to advise employees about their rights or protections under any whistleblower protection statute enforced by OSHA or any other

Management

Henros ment Commitment

Five Key Elements to an Effective Anti-Retaliation Program

Anti-Retaliation Training





It Retallation <sup>re</sup>phone System

#### **Severe Injuries**

#### Employers <u>do not</u> have to report a case that:

- Is not work related
- Resulted from a motor vehicle accident on a public street except in a construction work zone
- Occurred on a commercial or public transportation system
- Is a death that occurred more than <u>30 days</u> after the incident
- Is a hospitalization/amputation/loss of an eye that occurred <u>24 hours</u> after the incident



## Silica in General Industry and Maritime Standard effective June 23, 2018



# Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica

#### 1926.1153 – Construction 1910.1053 – General Industry & Maritime





#### Landscape services NAICS = 561730

This industry comprises

- (1) establishments primarily engaged in providing landscape care and maintenance services and/or installing trees, shrubs, plants, lawns, or gardens; and
- establishments primarily engaged in providing these services along with the design of landscape plans and/or the construction (i.e., installation) of walkways, retaining walls, decks, fences, ponds, and similar structures.

NAICS 5617 = Services to Buildings and Dwellings





#### Ready-mix concrete mfg & dist NAICS = 327320

This industry comprises establishments, such as batch plants or mix plants, primarily engaged in manufacturing concrete delivered to a purchaser in a plastic and unhardened state.

Ready-mix concrete manufacturing establishments may mine, quarry, or purchase sand and gravel.

NAICS 3273 = Cement and Concrete Product Manufacturing

#### Debris sample was 2% silica

#### **Debris sample was 2% silica**


## Landfills NAICS = 562212?

Establishments primarily engaged in:

(1) operating landfills for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste; or,

(2) the combined activity of collecting and/or hauling nonhazardous waste materials within a local area and operating landfills for the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste. These establishments may produce byproducts, such as methane.

NAICS 562212 = Solid Waster Landfill

### NAICS 562920 = Materials Recovery Facilities???

Establishments primarily engaged in:

(1) operating facilities for separating and sorting recyclable materials from nonhazardous waste streams (i.e., garbage); and/or

(2) operating facilities where commingled recyclable materials, such as paper, plastics, used beverage cans, and metals, are sorted into distinct categories.

NAICS = 562920 – Materials Recovery Facilities

Sector	Description
<u>11</u>	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
<u>21</u>	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction
<u>22</u>	Utilities
<u>23</u>	Construction
<u>31-33</u>	Manufacturing
<u>42</u>	Wholesale Trade
44-45	Retail Trade
<u>48-49</u>	Transportation and Warehousing
<u>51</u>	Information
<u>52</u>	Finance and Insurance
<u>53</u>	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing
<u>54</u>	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
<u>55</u>	Management of Companies and Enterprises
<u>56</u>	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services
<u>61</u>	Educational Services
62 htt	os://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/
<u>71</u>	Alto, Entertainment, and Necreation
<u>72</u>	Accommodation and Food Services
<u>81</u>	Other Services (except Public Administration)
92	Public Administration



Applies to all occupational exposures to respirable crystalline silica, except:

- 1. Construction work (see 1926.1153)
- Agricultural operations covered under 1928
- Exposures that result from the processing of sorptive clays or amorphous forms of silica



General industry operations where the exposure assessment will remain below 25µg/m<sup>3</sup> as an 8-hour TWA under any foreseeable conditions (without engineering and work practice controls)

Scope

- 5. The employer is complying with 1926.1153 and:
  - The task is indistinguishable from a construction task listed on Table 1 of 1926.1153; <u>and,</u>
  - The task <u>will not</u> be performed regularly in the same environment and conditions

## Scope

This task is performed regularly in the same environment and conditions



Equipment/ Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum APF	
		≤ 4 hr/shift	> 4 hr/shift
i. Stationary masonry saws	Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade. Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	None	None

Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum APF	
	≤ 4 hr/shift	> 4 hr/shift
Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade.		
Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturers' instruction to minimize dust - When used outdoors - When used indoors or in an	None APF 10	APF 10 APF 10 45
	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade. Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturers' instruction to minimize dust - When used outdoors - When used indoors or in an	Engineering and Work Practice Control MethodsRequired Respirato Protectio Minimum≤ 4 hr/shiftUse saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade.Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturers' instruction to minimize dust - When used outdoors - When used indoors or in an APF 10None APF 10

# A General Industry Silica Inspection

Courtesy of the Madison OSHA Office



# Employee mixing dry wall compound

#### 13% Crystalline Silica



## Filling bags of drywall compound

#### 3% crystalline silica



Citations were issued, Informal conference was held Employer took the situation seriously, and then...





































#### CONC 2505µg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA 525µg/m<sup>3</sup>

**HINNIN** 

ON/OFF

personal DataRAM

EXIT

NEXT

ENTER

#### CONC 4366μg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA 515μg/m<sup>3</sup>

personal DataRAM

ON/OF

NEXT

ENTER

BATTERY OT IN USE!

#### **Healthy Lungs vs. Silicosis Disease**




Time



# **Purpose of new silica rule**

- Silica rule will curb various diseases:
  - -Lung cancer
  - Silicosis
  - Immune system effects (e.g. Scleroderma, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, and sarcoidosis.
  - Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and
  - Kidney disease



The new silica standard's question:

What levels of silica are my employees exposed to?

Employee mixing dry wall compound that was 13% crystalline silica for 470 minutes had an 8 hour TWA of 1020 ug/m<sup>3</sup>

# General Industry/Maritime For Exposures Above PEL:

- Engineering Controls Housekeeping
- Work Practices
- Respiratory
  Protection
- Regulated areas
- Written exposure control plan

- Medical surveillance
- Hazard communication
- Recordkeeping

# **Performance Option**

- Exposures assessed using any combination of air monitoring data or objective data sufficient to accurately characterize employee exposure to respirable crystalline silica
- Including but not limited to:
  - -Personal air monitoring
  - -Area air monitoring
  - Direct reading particle counters

# **Performance Option**

- Employers must assess exposures before work commences;
- Employers must ensure the assessment reflects all exposures;
- Periodic monitoring is not required;
- Employers can describe employee exposure within a range.

### **Objective Data**

- Includes air monitoring data from industry-wide surveys or calculations based on the composition of a substance;
- It demonstrates employee exposure associated with a particular product or material or a specific process, task, or activity;
- Must reflect workplace conditions closely resembling or with a higher exposure potential than the processes, types of material, control methods, work practices, and environmental conditions in the employer's current operations.

### Recordkeeping

#### **Objective Data**

- The crystalline silicacontaining material in question
- The source of the objective data
- The testing protocol and results of testing
- A description of the process, task, or activity, material, or exposures on which the objective data were based

• 1910.1020



Time

# Recordkeeping

#### **Scheduled Monitoring**

- Exposure assessments, including objective data
- Date of each sample
- Task monitored
- Number, duration and results of samples taken
- Identity of laboratory performing analysis

- PPE worn, especially respirators
- Name, SSN and job classification of all employees represented by the monitoring, indicating which employees were actually monitored
- 1910.1020



https://www.osha.gov/Publications/3384small-entity-for-respiratory-protection-standard-rev.pdf

OSHA 3384-09 2011

**OSHA®** Occupational Safety and Health Administration

www.osha.gov

#### Small Entity Compliance Guide

for the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard for Construction



https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3902.pdf

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

#### Small Entity Compliance Guide

for the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard for General Industry and Maritime

https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3911.pdf

OSHA 3911-07 20

#### Fall Protection for General Industry Standard, Effective January 18, 2017

# **OSHA** FactSheet

#### OSHA's Final Rule to Update, Align, and Provide Greater Flexibility in its General Industry Walking-Working Surfaces and Fall Protection Standards

#### Background

Falls from heights and on the same level (a working surface) are among the leading causes of serious work-related injuries and deaths. OSHA estimates that, on average, approximately 202,066 serious (lost-workday) injuries and 345 fatalities occur annually among workers directly offected by the final standard. OSHA's final rule For example, the final rule replaces the outdated general industry scaffold standards with a requirement that employers comply with OSHA's construction scaffold standards.

The rule phases out a 1993 exception for the outdoor advertising industry that allows "qualified climbers" to forego fall protection.

#### **Reorganized and greatly improved!!**

- General requirements
- Ladders
- Step bolts and manhole steps
- Stairways
- Dockboards
- Scaffolds and rope descent systems
- Duty to have fall protection
- Fall protection criteria and practices
- Training requirements
- Personal fall protection system standard added to Subpart I

#### **Other OSHA standards that change...**

- 1910.66 Powered platforms for building maintenance
- 1910.67 Vehicle-mounted elevating and rotating work platforms
- 1910.68 Manlifts
- Subpart I
  - Changes 1910.132
  - Adds 1910.140 and appendices
- Subpart N
  - 910.178 Powered industrial trucks
  - 1910.179 Overhead and gantry cranes

#### **Other OSHA standards that change...**

- Subpart R
  - 1910.261 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills
  - 1910.262 Textiles
  - 1910.265 Sawmills
  - 1910.268 Telecommunications
  - 1910.269 Electric Power Generation,
    Transmission and Distribution

# **Special workplaces**

Protection from falls – Special workplaces

- 1. Outdoor advertising (billboards)
- 2. Slaughtering facility platforms
- 3. Walking-working surfaces not otherwise addressed

Protection from falling objects

- Toeboards
- Canopy structures
- Barricading the area where objects could fall
- Prohibiting employee access





# When is fall protection required? $4^{10} 10^{0} 2^{10}$



#### The <u>three</u> most important numbers!

- §1910.21 Defines walking and working surfaces
- §1910.28 Duty to have fall protection and falling object protection tells you <u>when</u> you need fall protection
- §1910.29 Fall protection systems and falling object protection provides the <u>criteria and</u> <u>practices</u> you will need to follow to comply.

- *Defined by 1910.21*
- Dockboard means a portable or fixed device that spans a gap or compensates for a difference in elevation between a loading platform and a transport vehicle. Dockboards include, but are not limited to, bridge plates, dock plates, and dock levelers.

• 1910.26 – Dockboards

-1910.26(a) - (e)

- *Employer's duty at 1910.28(b)(1)(iii)*
- Number 1 Fall protection that is not feasible on the working side of a platform used at a loading dock, no fall protection is required if:
  - The work operation needing fall protection is in process; and
  - Access is limited to authorized persons; and
  - Authorized persons are trained per 1910.30

- Employer's duty at 1910.28(b)(4)
- Number 2 Employees on dockboards must be protected from falling four feet or more by guardrails or handrails
- Guardrails or handrails are not required when:
  - Dockboards are used only for materials handling equipment using motorized equipment; and
  - Fall hazards are not greater than ten feet; and
  - Employees have been trained per 1910.30

- Criteria and practices at 1910.29(b)
- The employer must ensure <u>guardrails</u> meet the following requirements:
  - (1) through (15)
- The employer must ensure <u>handrails</u> meet these requirements:

- (1) through (7)

• 1910.28(b)(1)(iii)(C)

The authorized employees are trained in accordance with 1910.30

#### Low-Slope Roofs – defined in 1910.21



#### For instance: Work on Low-Slope roofs

1910.28(b)(1) – Unprotected sides and edges

Each employee is protected from falling by a guardrail system, safety net system, travel restraint system, personal fall arrest system or <u>designated area</u> or work rule.

#### For instance - Designated area

- *Defined at 1910.21*
- 1910.28(b)(13) Work on low-slope roofs
- 1910.29(d) Criteria and practices
  - When the employer uses a designated area, the employer must ensure:
  - -(1) through (3)

#### Work on low-slope roofs

4:12 (vertical to horizontal)

		6 feet from roof edge	6 – 15 feet from roof edge	More than 15 feet from roof edge
Equivalent Protection	Guardrail system	Х		
	Safety net system	Х		
	Travel restraint system	Х		
	Personal fall arrest system	X		
Designated areas			X, if work is infrequent and temporary	
Work rule prohibiting access to 15 feet from edge				X, if work is infrequent and temporary

#### **Infrequent Work in Designated Areas**

The task or job is performed only on an occasional basis, or at sporadic or irregular intervals:

- Annual maintenance or servicing of equipment,
- Monthly or quarterly replacement of batteries or HVAC filters, and
- Responding to equipment outage or breakdown.

A task may be considered infrequent when it is performed once a month, once a year, or when needed.

Infrequent jobs <u>do not include</u> those that workers perform as a primary or routine part of their job or repeatedly at various locations during a workshift.

#### **Temporary Work in Designated Areas**

No specific time limit on what constitutes a temporary task.

- Short duration tasks generally are those that take less than '1-2 hours' to complete."
- Examples of such tasks include "changing a filter in a roof-top HVAC system, replacing a part on a satellite dish, caulking or resealing the flashing around a skylight, or sweeping a chimney."

#### §1910.22 – General Requirements

• Maintains housekeeping provisions



 Walking-working surfaces are maintained free of hazards such as sharp or protruding objects, loose boards, corrosion, leaks, spills, snow, and ice.






#### §1910.22 – General Requirements

 Walking-working surfaces must be designed to meet their maximum intended load, free of recognized hazards, and routinely inspected

NEWI

- Walking-working surfaces are inspected, regularly
- Repairs to be done, or overseen, by competent person

#### Inspections

- Walking-working surfaces regularly
- Ladders prior to use and frequently
- Step bolts at start of work shift
- Manhole step at start of work shift
- Rope descent system anchorages Annually and every ten years by a <u>qualified person</u>
- Rope descent system anchorages At start of work shift by <u>employee</u>

#### Dangerous equipment

 Means equipment, such as vats, tanks, electrical equipment, machinery, equipment or machinery with protruding parts, or other similar units, that, because of their function or form, may harm an employee who falls into or onto the equipment.

#### Dangerous equipment

#### More than 4 feet above lower level

- Guardrails
- Safety net systems
- Travel restraint systems
- Personal fall arrest systems

Less than 4 feet above dangerous equipment

- Covers
- Guardrails
- Travel restraint systems
- Personal fall arrest systems

#### Hole

 Hole means a gap or open space in a floor, roof, horizontal walking-working surface, or similar surface that is at least 2 inches (5 cm) in its least dimension.

- A skylight is a hole.
- A point of access, such as a ladderway, is a hole



#### More than 4 feet above lower level

- Covers
- Guardrails
- Travel restraint systems
- Personal fall arrest systems

# Less than 4 feet above a lower level

- Covers
- Guardrails

#### Opening

**Opening** means a gap or open space in a wall, partition, vertical walking working surface, or similar surface that is at least 30 inches (76 cm) high and at least 18 inches (46 cm) wide, through which an employee can fall to a lower level.



### Scaffold

- Scaffold means any temporary elevated or suspended platform and its supporting structure, including anchorage points, used to support employees, equipment, materials, and other items.
- A scaffold does not include a crane-suspended or derrick-suspended personnel platform or a rope descent system.
- A scissor lift is a temporary work platform.

#### **Rope Descent Systems**



#### A Bosun's Chairs is a Rope Descent System



### **Suspended Platform Systems**

• For buildings higher than 300 feet, a suspended platform system can be used.



#### §1910.27 – Scaffolds and Rope Descent Systems (RDS)

- Requires that employers using scaffolds follow the construction standard
- Adds provision allowing use of RDS, which codifies a 1991 OSHA memo allowing RDS
- Requires RDS have separate fall arrest system
- Consistent with ANSI I-14 standard.
- 1910.27(b)(1) Certification of anchorages by November 20, 2017

### §1910.23 – Ladders

- Consolidates and simplifies rules into general requirements, portable ladders, fixed ladders, and mobile ladder stands
- Requires inspection before use
- Updates and makes rule consistent with current national consensus standards



#### > 24' Above Lower Level Fixed Ladders

1910.28(b)(9)(i)(A) – Fixed ladders in place before **November 19, 2018** must have a cage, well, ladder safety system, or personal fall arrest system

1910.28(b)(9)(i)(B) – Replaced fixed ladder, or sections of, after **November 19, 2018** with a ladder safety system or personal fall arrest system

1910.28(b)(9)(i)(D) – All fixed ladders installed after **November 18, 2036** must be equipped with a ladder safety system or personal fall arrest system

### §1910.25 – Stairways

- Adds design and use criteria for spiral stairs, ship stairs, and alternating tread-type stairs
- Updates design criteria for stairs and landings, consistent with national consensus standards

### §1910.26 – Dockboards

- Updates requirements for dockboards
- Adds design and construction requirements to prevent equipment from going over the dockboard edge





#### **Fall Protection Near Pits**

The use of a fall protection system is not required for a repair pit, service pit, or assembly pit that is less than 10 feet (3 m) deep provided the employer:

- Limits access within 6 feet of the edge of the pit to authorized & trained employees
- Requires floor markings, warning lines & warning signs

#### §1910.28 – Duty to have fall protection and falling object protection

- Consolidates general industry fall protection requirements into one section
- Makes requirements and format consistent with construction standard
- Incorporates new technology that is consistent with national consensus standards
- Gives employers flexibility to use the system that works best to protect workers in their situation

# §1910.29 – Fall protection systems criteria

Specifies design and installation requirements of each fall protection system available to employers including:

- Guardrails
- Stair rails
- Designated areas
- Safety nets

- Covers
- Cages and wells
- Ladder safety systems
- Toeboards

### **Standard railings**

Top rail must be capable of supporting 200#'s with deflection of 2" or less



### §1910.30 – Training

- Adds training and retraining requirements addressing fall hazards and equipment hazards
- Requires employers make training understandable to workers

#### §1910.140 – Personal Protective Equipment a.k.a. Personal Fall Protection Systems (PFPS)

- Adds definitions for personal fall protection systems
- Adds new section on system and use criteria for:
  - Personal fall protection equipment (e.g., lanyards, ropes, D-rings, harnesses)
  - Personal fall arrest systems
  - Travel restraint systems
  - Work positioning systems

#### **Personal Fall Protection**



**Travel Restraint** 





#### **Work Positioning**

#### **Personal Fall Arrest**

### **Main Effective Dates**

- Rule overall: January 17, 2017
- Training: 6 months after publication
- Building anchorages for RDS: 1 year after publication
- Fixed ladder fall protection: 2 years after publication
- Installation of ladder safety system or personal fall arrest system on fixed ladders: 20 years after publication

### **Initiatives & Campaigns**

#### https://www.osha.gov/shpguidelines/index.html





#### Recommended Practices for **Safety** and **Health** Programs







#### Recommended Practices for Safety & Health Programs in Construction



### **Safety and Health Programs**

- 1. Management commitment
- 2. Employee engagement, including staffing employees and contractors
- 3. Establish ways to find safety issues
- 4. Establish ways to fix safety issues

#### March 2018 is Ladder Safety Month



#### Grain Handling Stand-down April 9-13, 2018



#### National Roadway Work Zone Awareness Week is April 9-13, 2018



#### National Small Business Week is April 29 – May 5, 2018



#### Stand-Up for Fall Prevention May 7 – 11, 2018 www.osha.gov/StopFallsStandDown/



#### Heat Illness Prevention Campaign May 25, 2018



#### The work can't get done without them.



#### Occupational Safety and Health Administration www.osha.gov

1-800-321-OSHA (6742) TTY 1-877-889-5627

### Trench Stand Down Week is June 18 – 23, 2018

www.nuca.com/tssd

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### 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Safe + Sound Week August 13 – 19, 2018

https://www.osha.gov/safeandsoundweek/index.html



## Show Your Commitment to Safety


In 2016, Wisconsin experienced 105 work related fatalities and 38 were transportation incidents.

https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/motorvehiclesafety/index.html

## **Cost of Collisions Calculator**

Three different components this calculator:

- Off-the-job crash costs
- On-the-job crash costs
- Return on Investment (ROI) Guidance Calculator
- http://trafficsafety.org/



for Traffic Safety



Puerto Rico\*



## *Since 1971*