

OSHA Update

R. Casey Perkins, CSP
OSHA – Austin Area office



We Will Cover

- Top 10 for General Industry in Texas
- OSHA's local emphasis programs and hazards that will trigger an OSHA inspection
- How to recognize and control amputation hazards

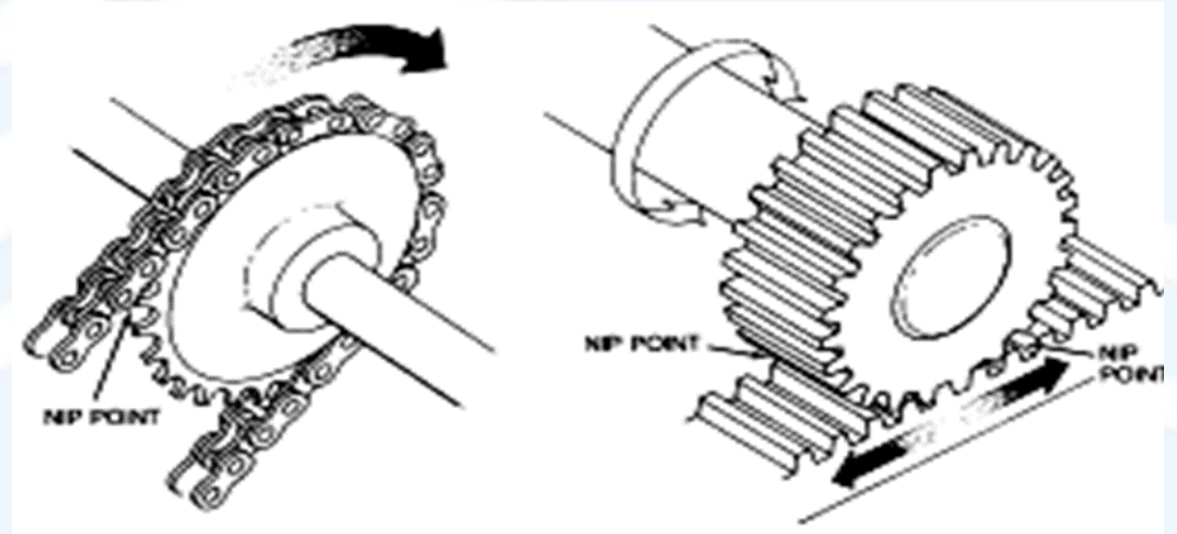


Top Ten Violations in Texas General Industry CY 2019

Standard	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Willful Violations	Repeat Violations
1910.212- Machine Guarding	174	147	4	7
1910.1200 – Hazard Communication	165	98	0	4
1910.134 – Respiratory Protection	146	113	0	3
1910.147- Lock Out/Tag Out	112	89	0	1
1910.305 – Electrical	98	69	0	3
1904.39 Severe Injury Reporting	78	1	1	3
Section 5(a)(1)	70	48	0	2
1910.178- Powered Industrial Trucks	68	51	0	1
1910.151 – Eyewash Stations	43	35	0	0
1910.22(a)(1)- Housekeeping	37	22	0	3

1. Machine Guarding

- OSHA has an initiative to reduce amputation hazards
- OSHA regulations require moving parts be guarded
- Point of operation must also be guarded
- *If it moves, guard it!*



2. Hazard Communication

- Written program describing your policy and responsibilities
- Obtain and maintain safety data sheets
- Train workers
- Objective is to allow workers to obtain and use safety info about the chemicals they use to protect themselves from the hazard



GHS01 Explosive



GHS04 Compressed Gas



GHS07 Harmful



GHS02 Flammable



GHS05 Corrosive



GHS08 Health Hazard



GHS03 Oxidizing



GHS06 Toxic



GHS09 Environmental Hazard

3. Respiratory Protection

- Written program outlining what respirators are to be used and for what chemicals
- Provide appropriate respirators
- Worker training and fit testing
- Employer provides and maintains respirators



4. Lock Out/Tag Out

- Provides for safely taking equipment out of service for repair & maintenance
- Specific written procedures for equipment with more than one energy source
- Employer is required to make documented observations of each authorized person performing lock out/tag out annually
- Worker training



5. Electrical

- Openings in boxes must be closed to prevent contact with live parts
- Strain relief on cords
- Covers on electrical boxes and panels



6. Severe Injury Reporting

- Employers are required to report in-patient hospitalizations, amputations and loss of eye cases within 24 hours of a workplace incident.
- Report can be made by phoning nearest office, 1-800-321-OSHA or
- <https://www.osha.gov/report>

Report a Fatality or Severe Injury

- All employers are required to notify OSHA when an employee is killed on the job or suffers a work-related hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye.
- A fatality must be reported within 8 hours.
- An in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or eye loss must be reported within 24 hours.



To Make a Report

- Call the nearest [OSHA office](#).
- Call the OSHA 24-hour hotline at [1-800-321-6742](tel:1-800-321-6742) (OSHA).
- [Report online](#)

Be prepared to supply: Business name; names of employees affected; location and time of the incident, brief description of the incident; contact person and phone number.



7. Section 5(a)(1)

- General duty clause requires that employers provide safe and healthy employment to prevent serious injury or death.
- Used in oil & gas where OSHA does not have specific regulations
- Used where employers are not following manufacturer's procedures for equipment



8. Powered Industrial Trucks

- Operators must be authorized and trained by the employer
- Training program includes both classroom and practical demonstration, and operator evaluation
- Defective trucks must be removed from service until repaired



9. Eyewash Stations

- Whenever corrosives are handled, an eye wash must be provided
- Eyewash must be able to supply 15 minutes of running water



10. Housekeeping

- All places of employment, passageways, storerooms, service rooms, and walking-working surfaces are kept in a clean, orderly, and sanitary condition



OSHA Emphasis Programs

- **Combustible Dust**
- **Hazardous Machinery**
- **Hexavalent Chromium**
- **Lead**
- **Primary Metal Industries**
- **Process Safety Management**
- **Shipbreaking**
- **Silica**
- **Poultry Processing**
- **Grain Handling**
- **Falls**
- **Ammonium Nitrate**
- **Noise**
- **Fabricated Metals**
- **Heat**
- **Health Hazards in Healthcare**



Combustible Dust

- Accumulations of combustible dust can cause explosions if suspended in air
- Food, metal, wood, and plastics dusts are covered
- Housekeeping is a control measure, along with ventilation controls



Hexavalent Chromium

- Hex Chrome is present in stainless steel, some carbon steels, certain paints, plating operations
- OSHA regulates Hex Chrome as a carcinogen
- OSHA PEL is $5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ – 8-hr TWA with AL: $2.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ – 8-hr TWA



Lead

- OSHA regulates lead as a systemic poison
- OSHA PEL is $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ – 8-hr TWA with AL: $30 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ – 8-hr TWA



Process Safety Management

- This law requires employers with large quantities of certain hazardous materials control the explosion potential of these materials
- Applies to refineries, chemical plants, food manufacturing facilities



Ammonium Nitrate

- Applies to employers with bulk ammonium nitrate fertilizer
- Designed to prevent incidents such as the West, Texas explosion



Noise

- OSHA regulates noise in the workplace
- OSHA PEL for noise is 90 dBA averaged over an 8 hour day, with a 85 dBA action limit
- Employers are required to provide hearing protection devices, do annual audiograms and provide training



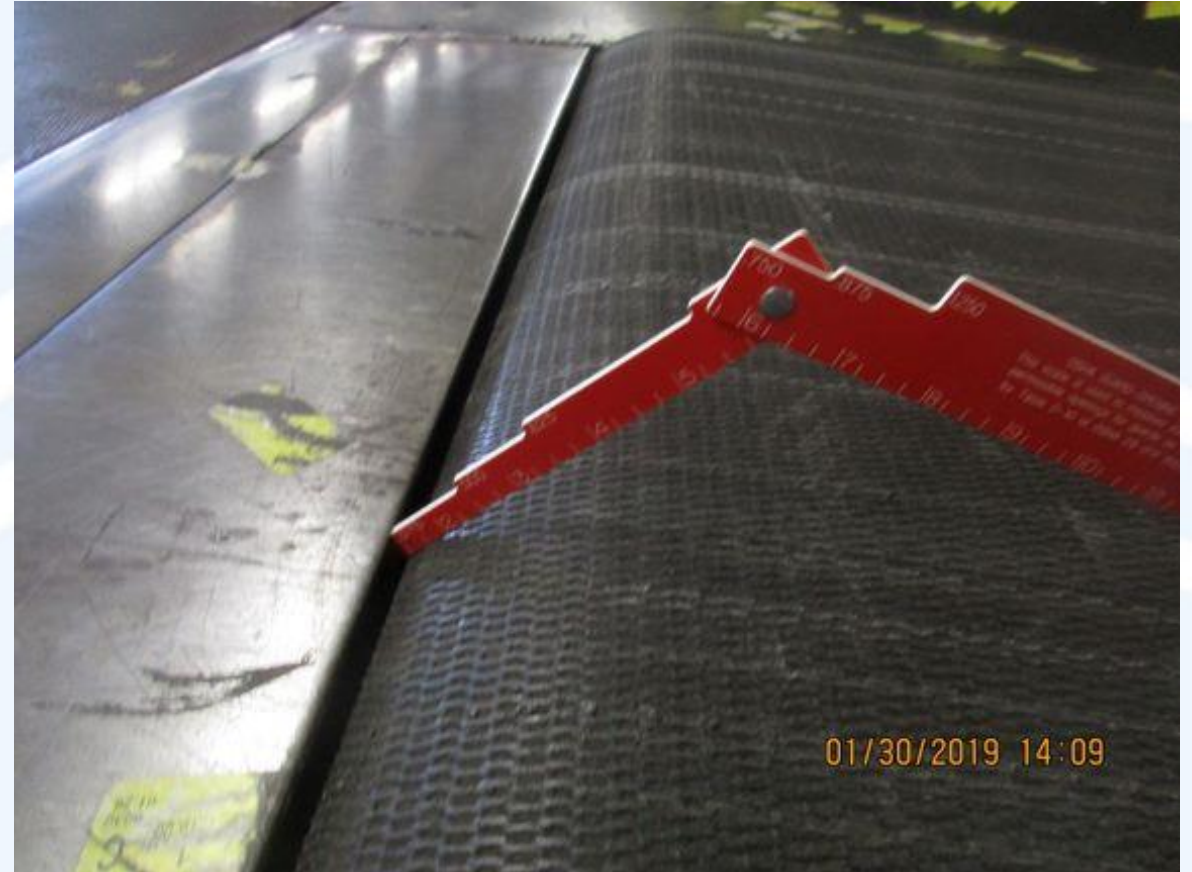
Other OSHA Triggers

- Employers are required to report in-patient hospitalizations, loss of eye cases and amputations to OSHA within 24 hours of the workplace incident.
- OSHA conducts an inspection in response to these reports approximately 50% of the time.



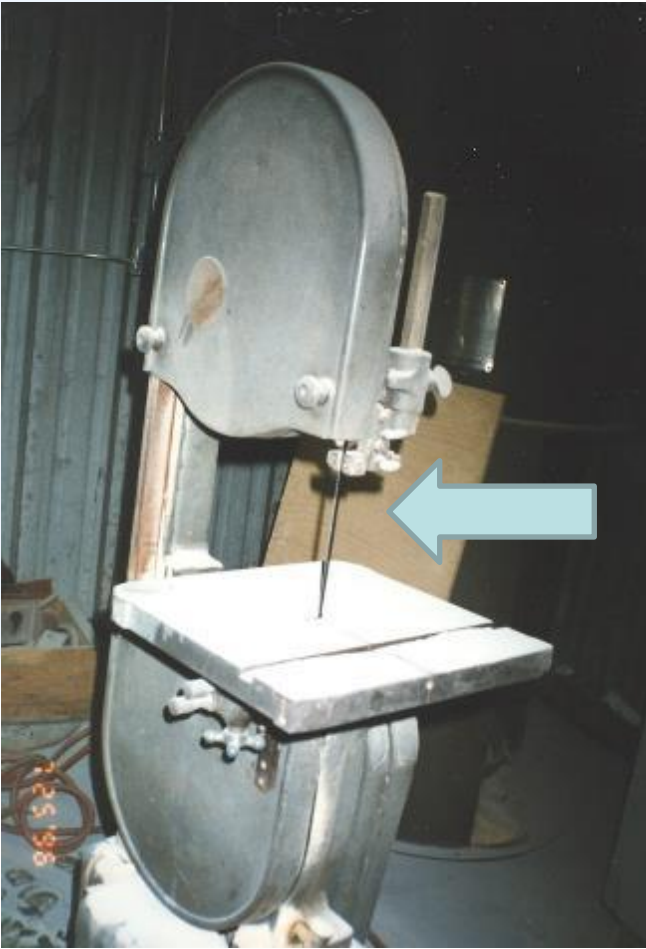
Amputations Initiative -

- OSHA responds to serious injury reports, allegations of unguarded equipment, and does programmed inspections to address amputation hazards
- OSHA urges all employers to evaluate their workplace for amputation hazards



Gotcha Stick

Machine Guarding



No blade guard

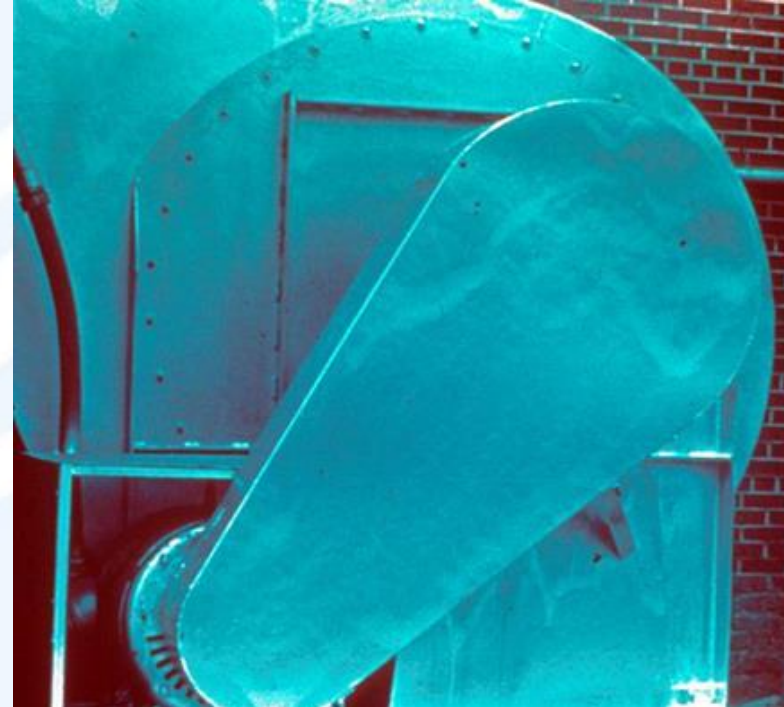
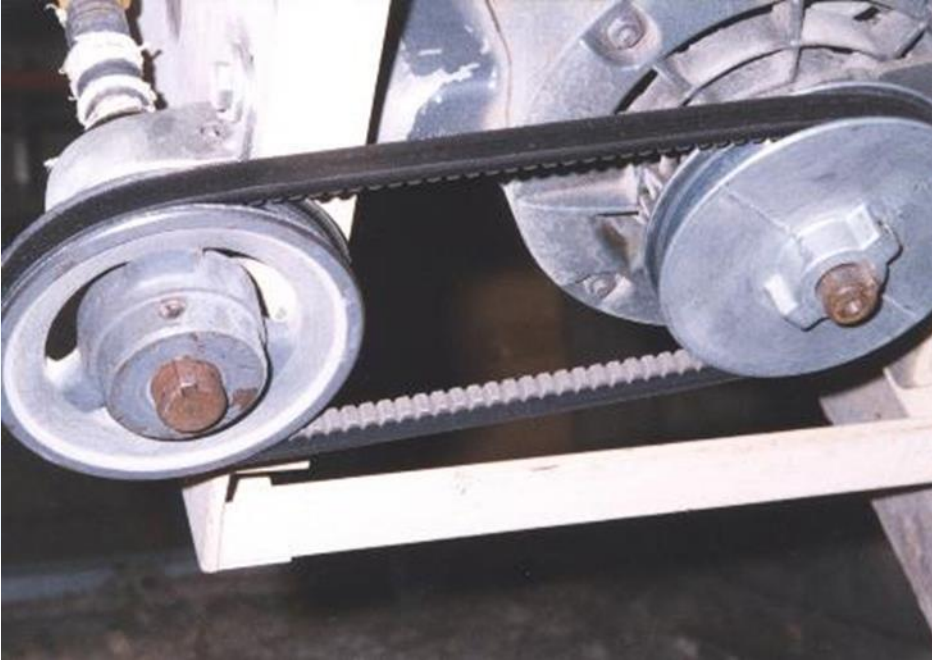


Abrasive Wheel Equipment



Spindle ends, tongue guard and work rest are required

Machine Guarding



OSHA requires belts and pulleys to be enclosed if they can be accessed by employees



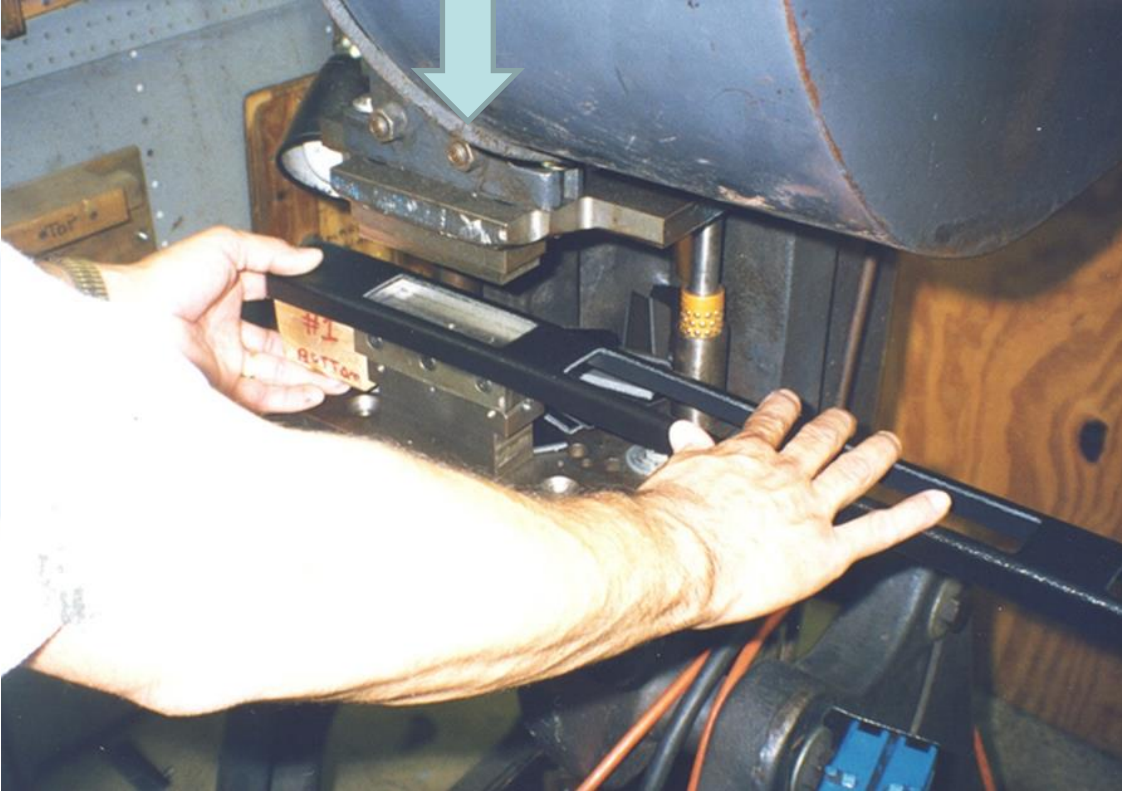
Preventing Amputations



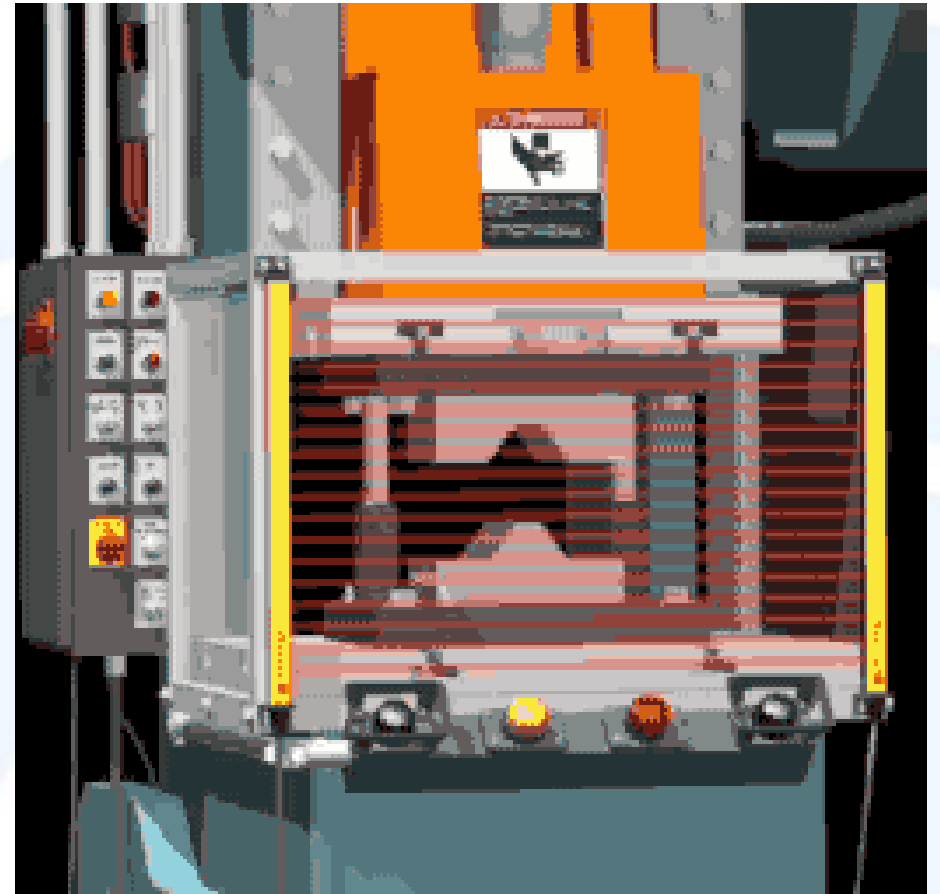
- In running nip points must be guarded to prevent contact.

Machine Guarding

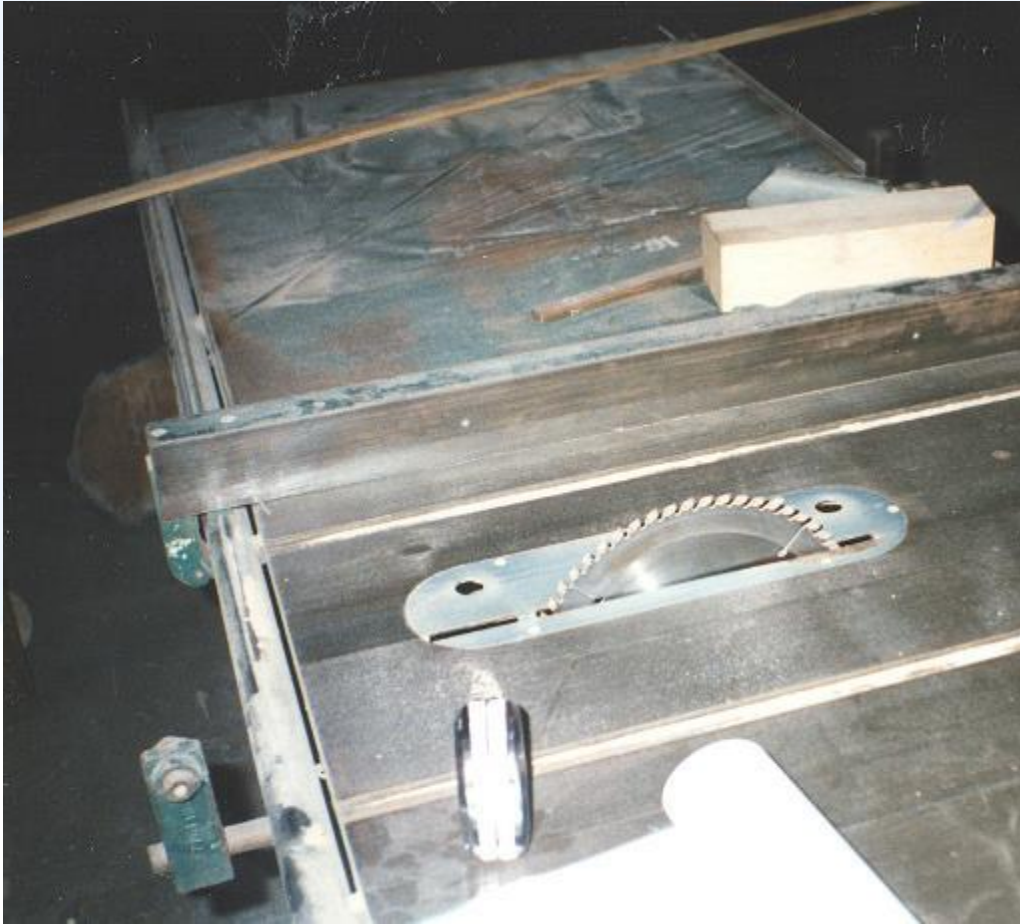
Ram on punch press



Light curtain on power press



Machine Guarding



Upper blade guard, anti-kick back fingers on table saws

Portable Fans



- Openings in fan blade guard can not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Questions?



- OSHA
- 1033 La Posada Dr., Suite 375
- Austin, TX 78752
- 512-374-0271



www.osha.gov

