



Occupational Safety and Health Administration

www.osha.gov
800-321-OSHA (6742)

OSHA Update

- Howie Eberts, Area Director
- Construction Safety Day
- February 13, 2018

OSHA's Continuing Mission



- More than **4,000** Americans die from workplace injuries every year.
- Perhaps as many as **50,000** workers die from illnesses in which workplace exposures were a contributing factor.
- More than **3 million** workers suffer a serious non fatal injury or illness annually.

New Secretary of Labor



Alex Acosta

New Assistant Secretary of Labor – OSHA*



Scott Mungo

Vice President for Safety, Sustainability and Vehicle
Maintenance at FedEx Ground in Pittsburgh

*Pending senate confirmation

New Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor - OSHA



Loren Sweatt

Former Senior Policy Advisor for the House
Committee on Education and the Workforce

Federal OSHA

- OSHA Staff: ~~2,305~~ 1,800?
- Workers: 130 million
- Worksites: 8 million
- Regional Offices: 10
- Local Area Offices: 90

Federal OSHA Ohio Offices

- OSHA Inspectors: ~~58~~52
- Workers: 5.0 million
- Worksites: 287,865
- Local Area Offices: 4
 - Toledo
 - Columbus
 - Cleveland
 - Cincinnati

Ohio OSHA Offices

**Toledo Area
Office
(419) 259 - 7542**



**Cleveland Area
Office
(216) 447-4194**

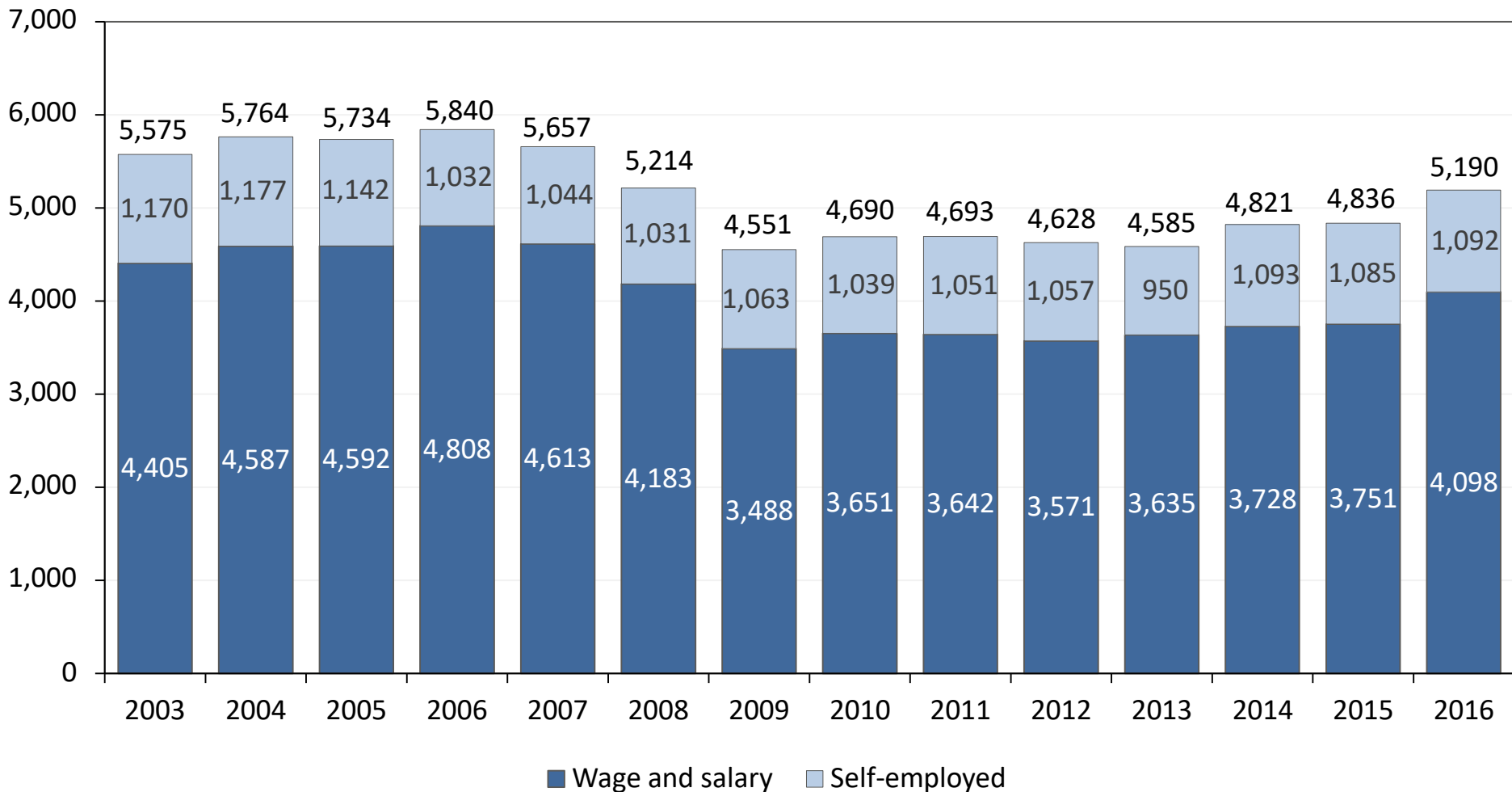
**Cincinnati Area
Office
(513) 841- 4132**

**Columbus Area
Office
(614) 469 - 5582**

Targeting High Risk Hazards

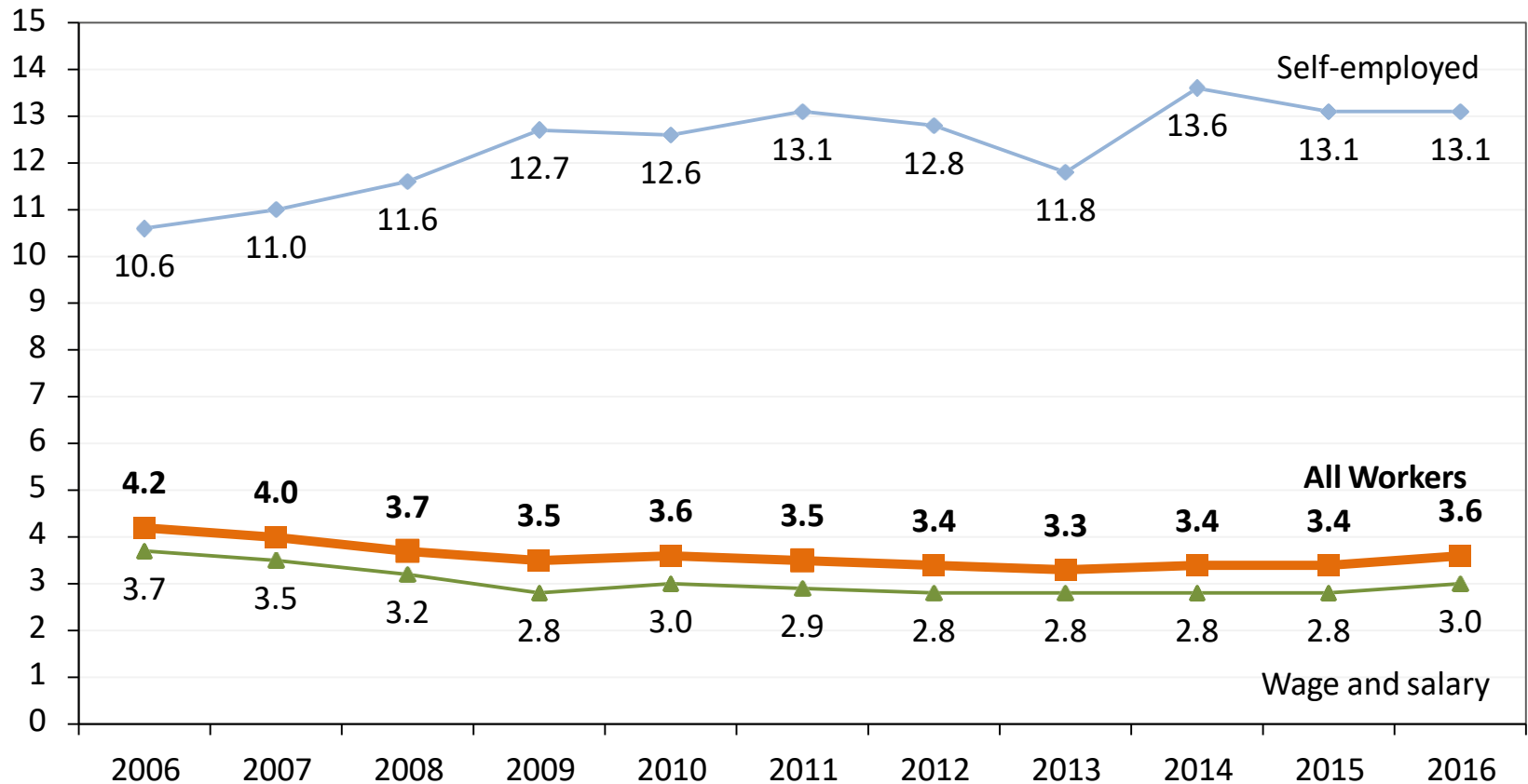
Workplace Fatality Data

Number of fatal work injuries by employee status, 2003–16



- A total of 5,190 workers died from an occupational injury in 2016.
- This number increased by 7 percent from 2015 and is the highest count since 2008.
- Self-employed workers have consistently accounted for around one-fifth of fatal work injuries.

Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by employee status, 2006–16



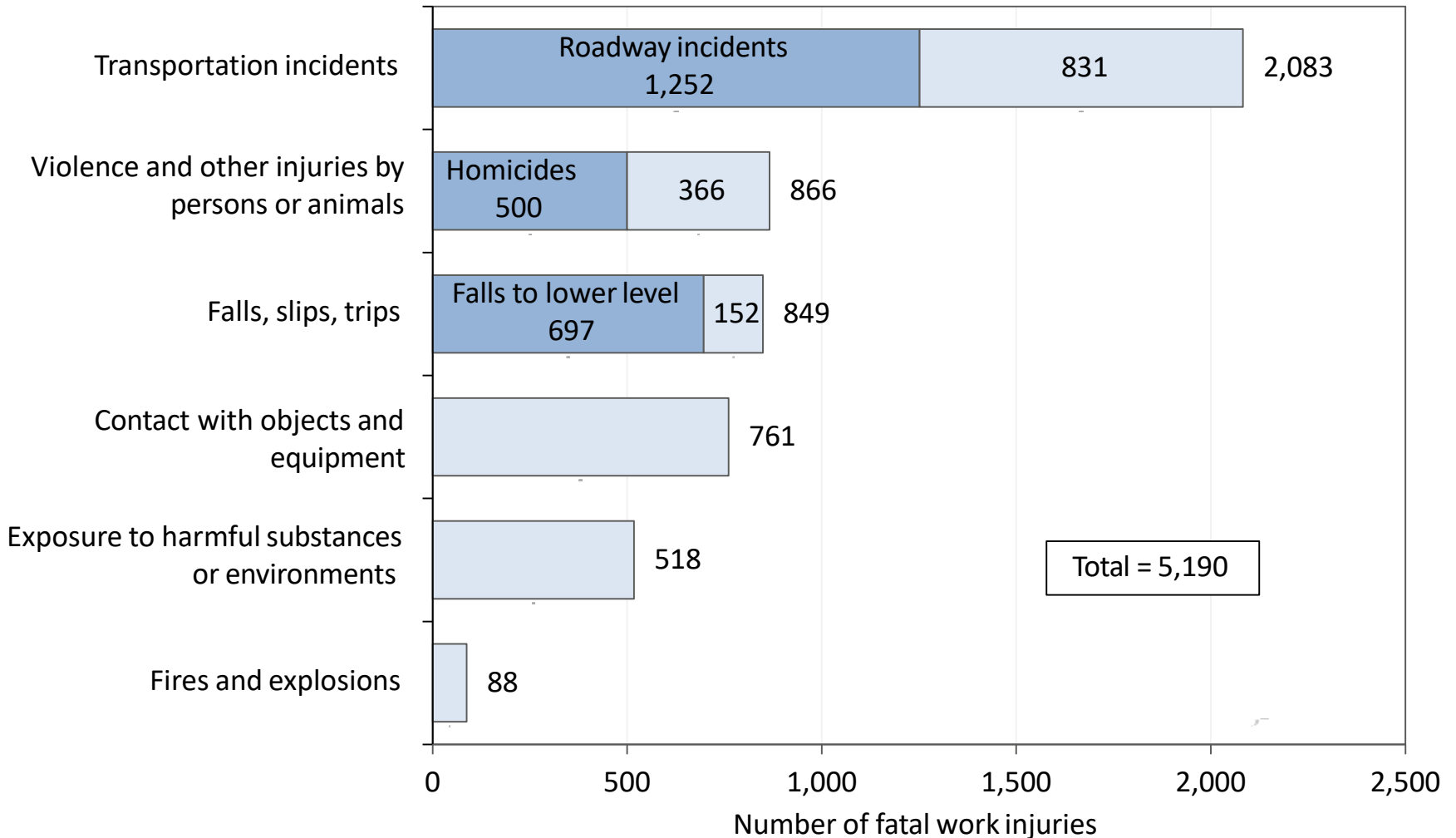
- The 2016 all-worker fatal work injury rate was 3.6 fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs).
- The rate for self-employed workers has consistently been higher than that of all workers since the adoption of hours-based rates.

Note: Rate = (Fatal work injuries/Total hours worked by all workers) x 200,000,000 where 200,000,000 = base for 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs) working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year. The total hours worked are annual average estimates from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

In 2008, CFOI implemented a new methodology, using hours worked for fatal work injury rate calculations rather than employment. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology, please see www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm.

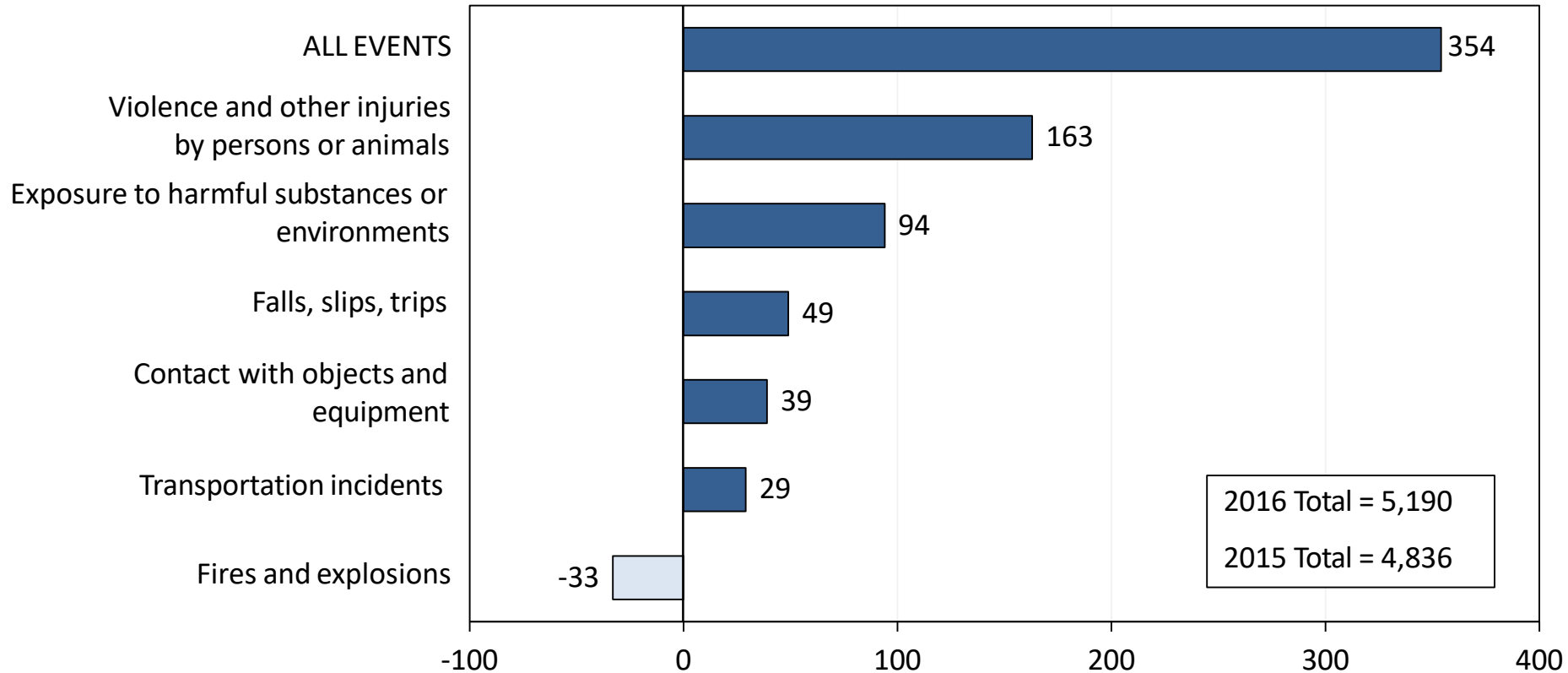
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2017.

Fatal occupational injuries by major event, 2016



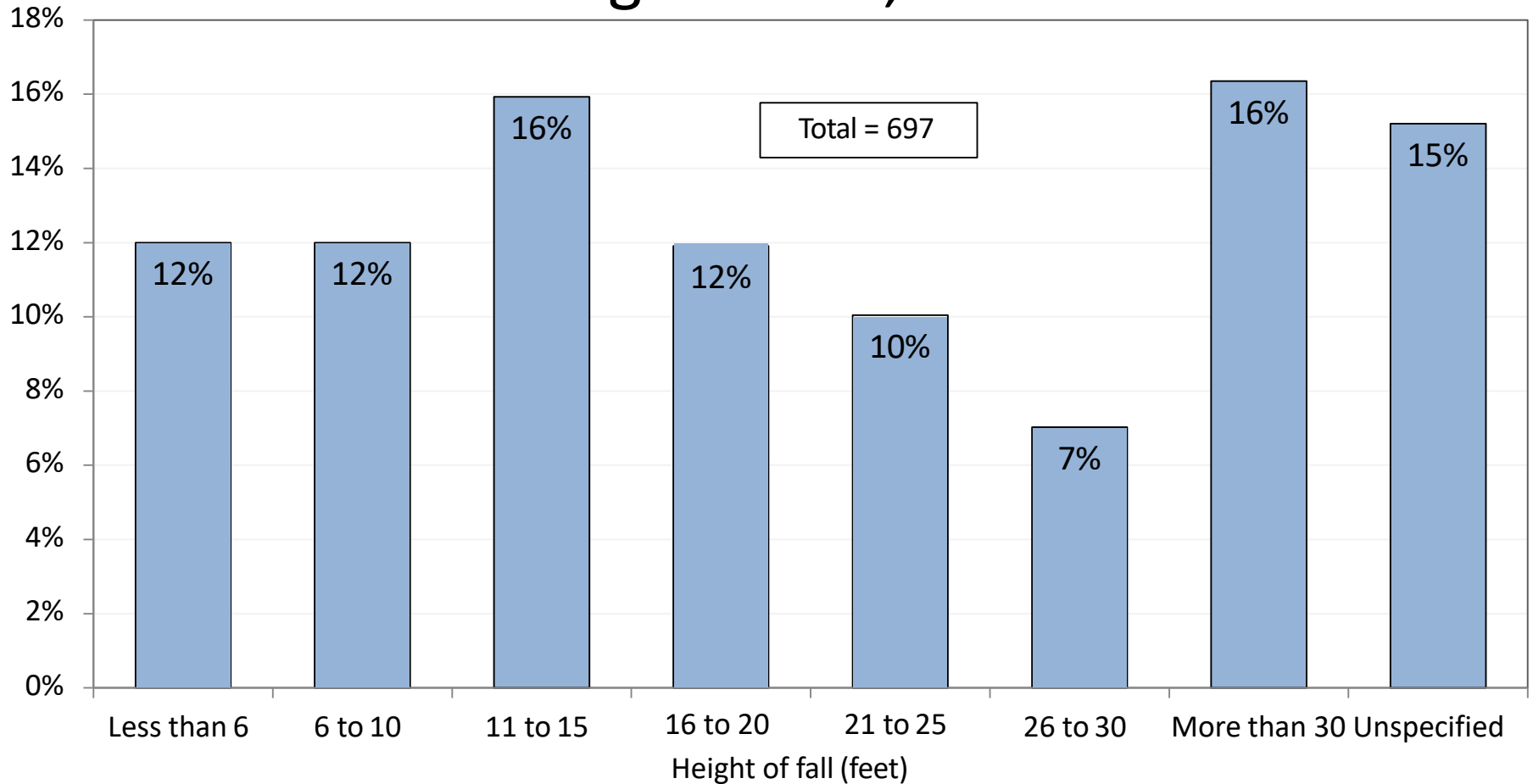
- More fatal work injuries resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event in 2016.
- Roadway incidents alone accounted for about one out of every four fatal work injuries.

Change in fatal work injury counts by event, 2015–16



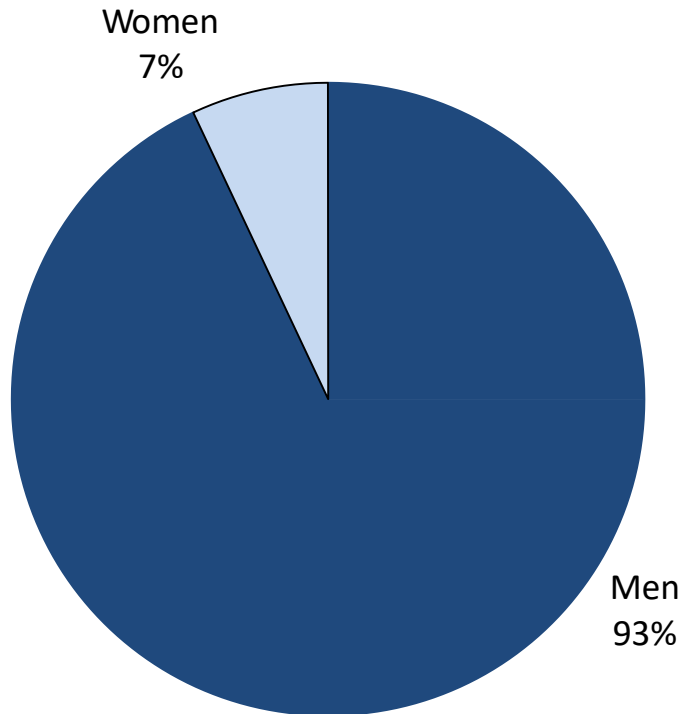
- The all-event total for 2016 was higher by 354 cases over the 2015 total.
- Violence and other injuries by persons or animals saw the greatest increase from 2015.
- All types of injuries saw increases in 2016 except for fires and explosions, which decreased by 33 fatal injuries.

Percent of fatal falls to lower level by height of fall, 2016

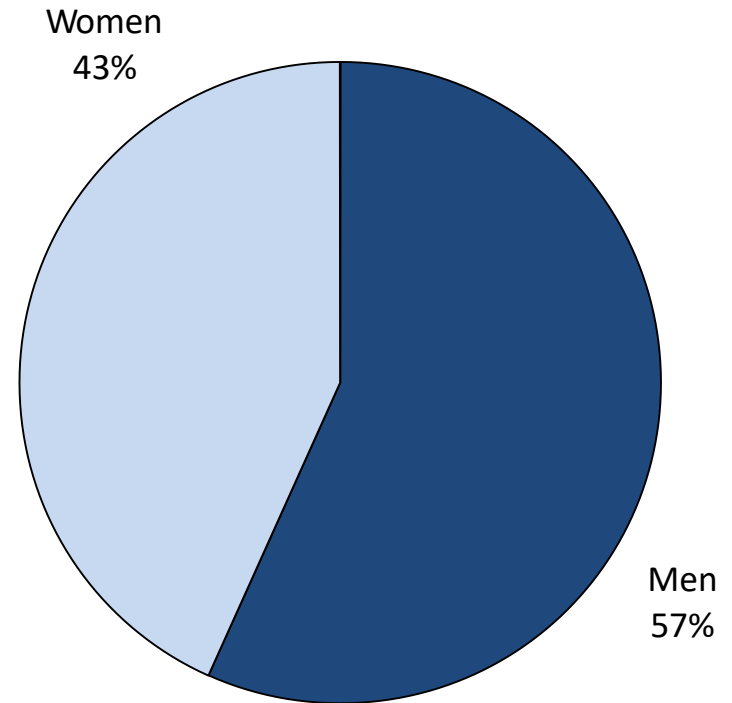


- A total of 697 work-related fatal falls to lower level were recorded in 2016, up 8 percent from 2015.
- Of the cases where height of fall was known (591 cases), 47 percent were falls of 15 feet or less.
- About one in five falls with a known height were from more than 30 feet.

Fatal work injuries and hours worked by gender of worker, 2016



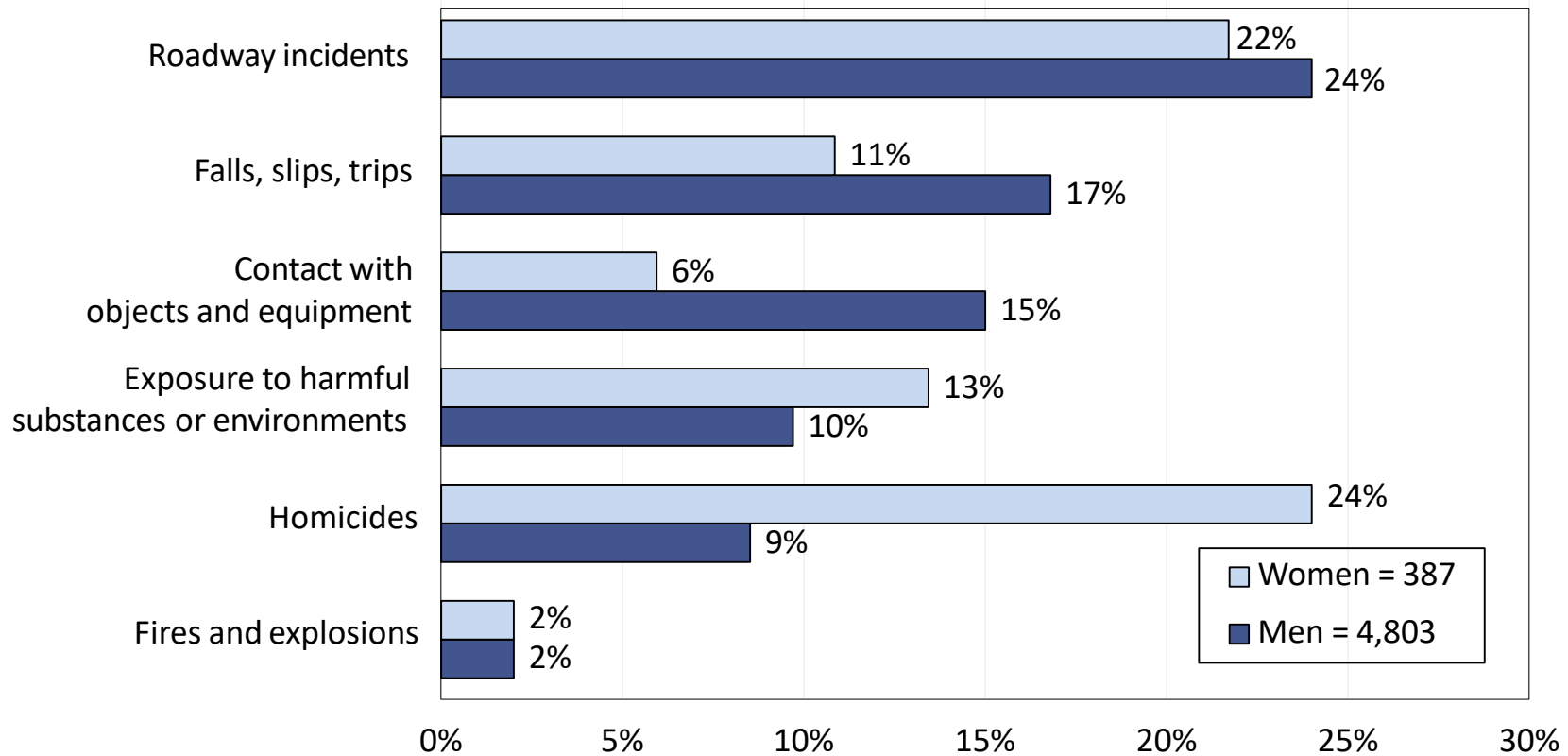
Fatal work injuries = 5,190



Hours worked = 283,100,855,820

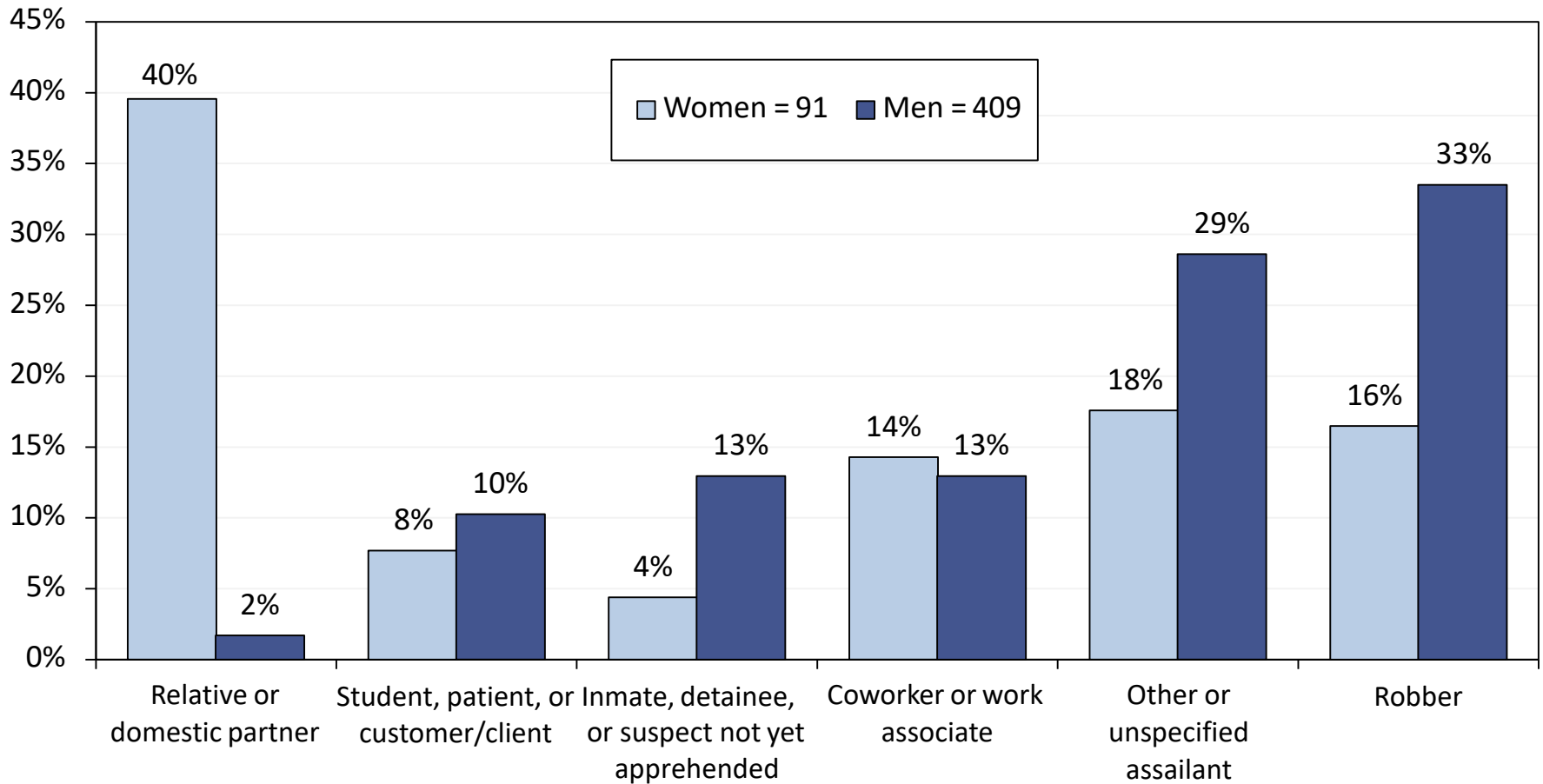
- A disproportionate share of fatal work injuries involved men relative to their hours worked in 2016.
- Men had a fatal work injury rate of 5.8 deaths per 100,000 full time equivalent workers while the rate for women was 0.6.

Distribution of fatal injury events by gender of worker, 2016



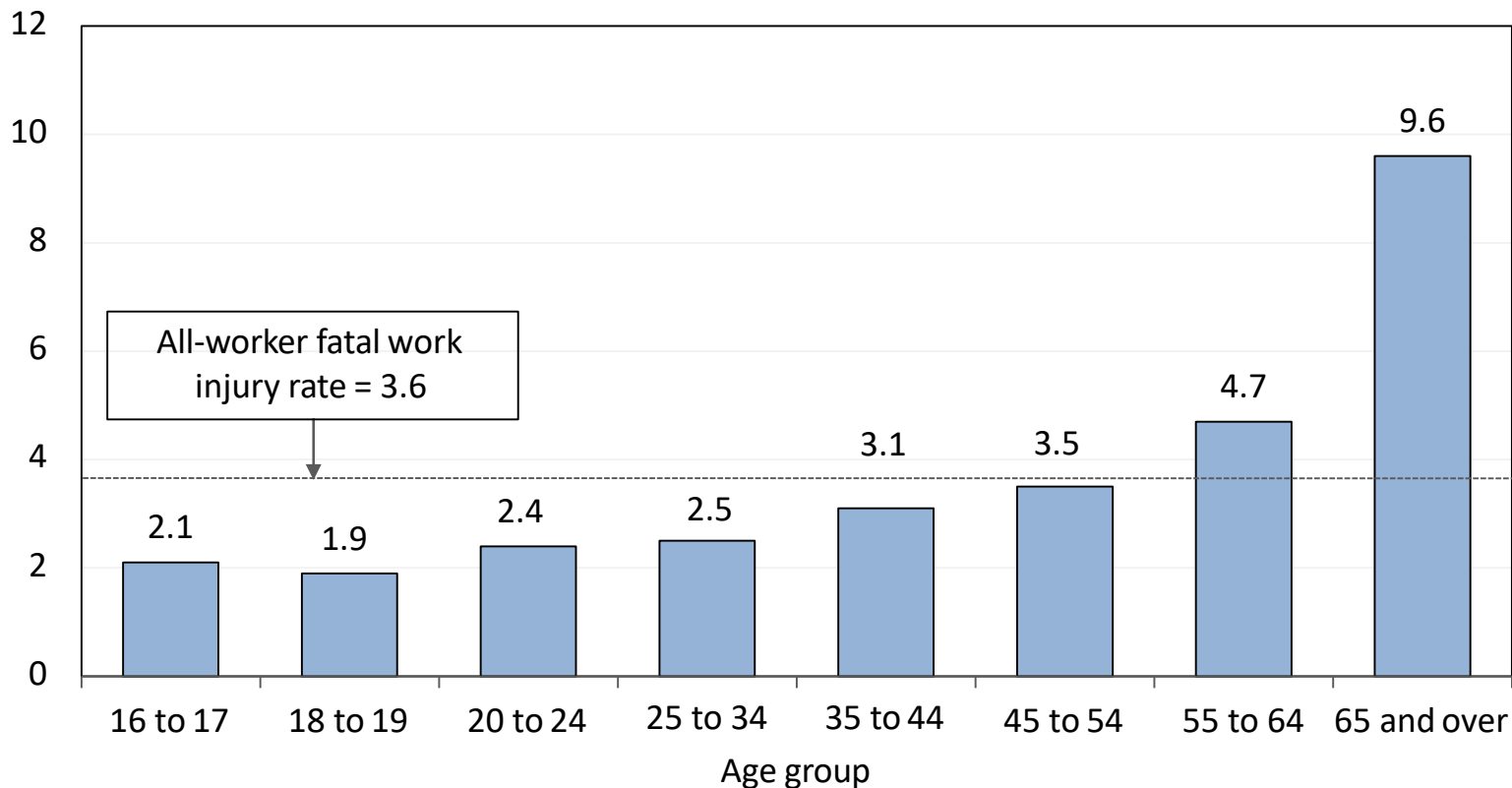
- Women experienced a higher proportion of fatal injuries due to homicides and exposure to harmful substances and environments relative to men.
- Men incurred a higher proportion of injuries from roadway incidents; falls, slips, and trips; and contact with objects and equipment.

Percent of work-related homicides by gender of decedent and assailant type, 2016



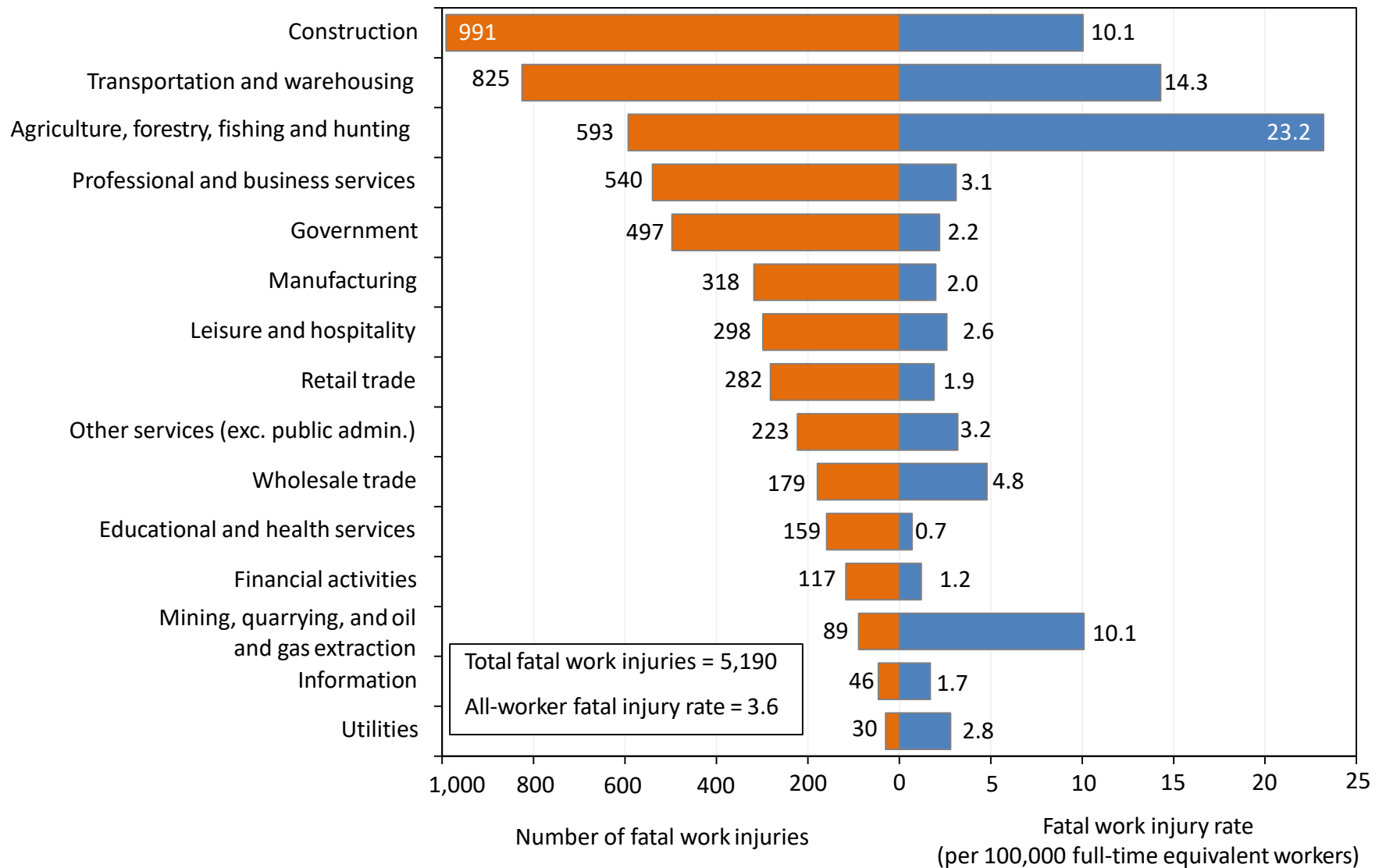
- Relatives or domestic partners were the most frequent assailant in work-related homicides involving women.
- Robbers were the most common work-related homicide assailant for men.

Rate of fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers by age group, 2016



- Workers age 65 and over had the highest fatal injury rate of all workers.
- The largest number of fatal work injuries involved workers in the 55 to 64 and 45 to 54 age groups.

Number and rate of fatal work injuries by industry sector, 2016

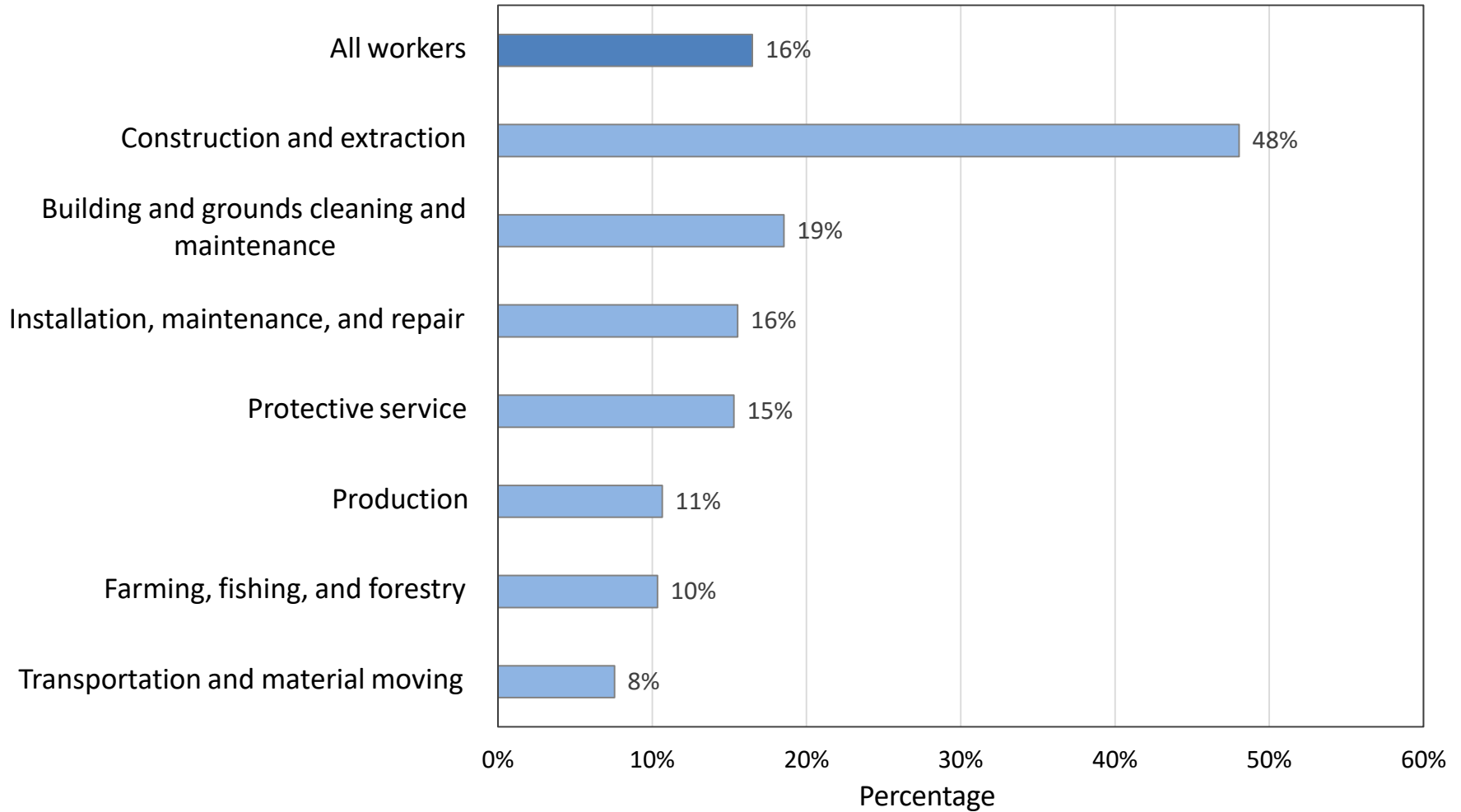


- Private construction had the highest count of fatal injuries in 2016, but the private agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector had the highest fatal work injury rate.

Note: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before the exclusions. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology, please see www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm.

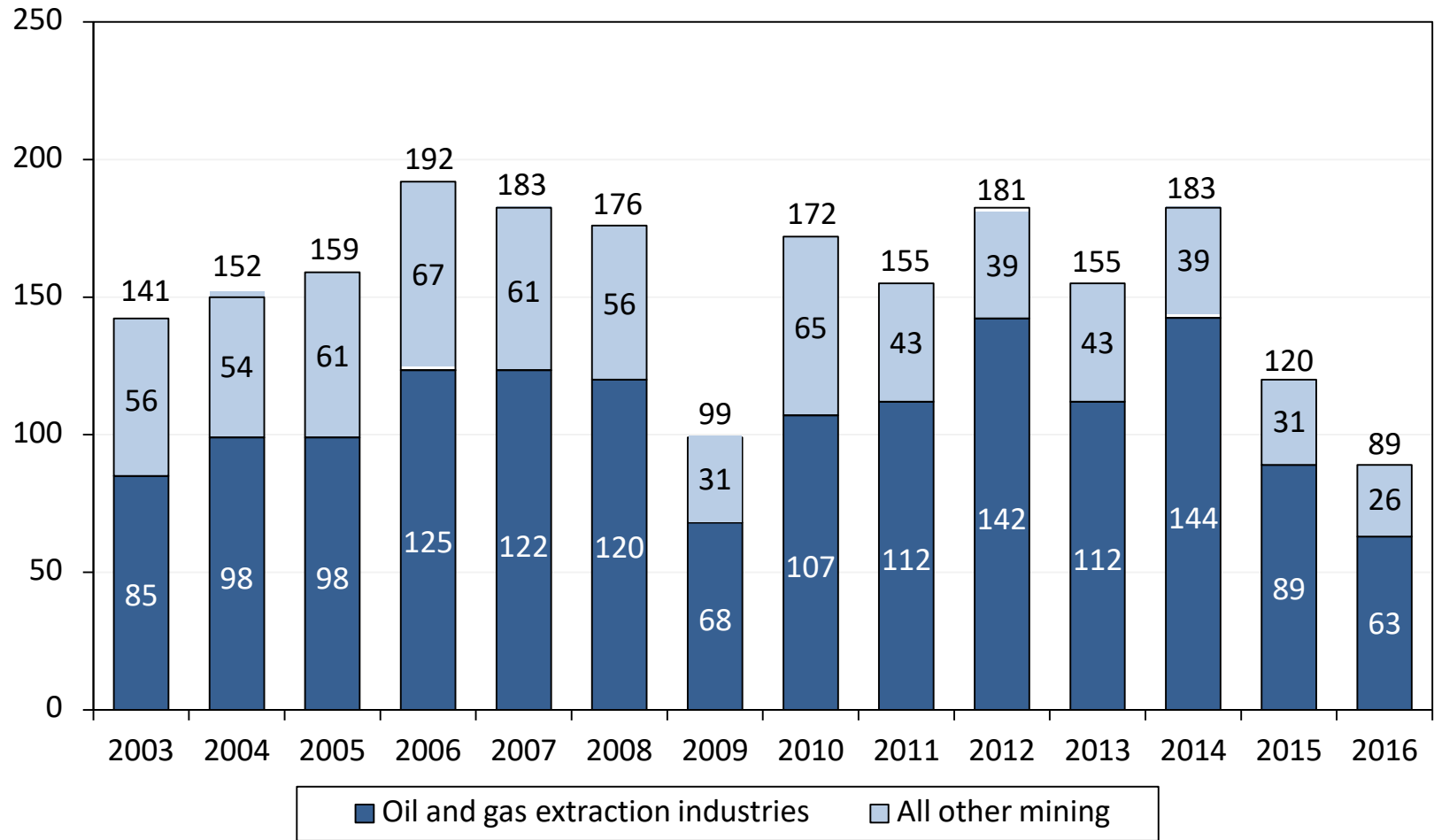
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2017.

Contracted workers as a percentage of all fatally-injured workers in selected occupation groups, 2016



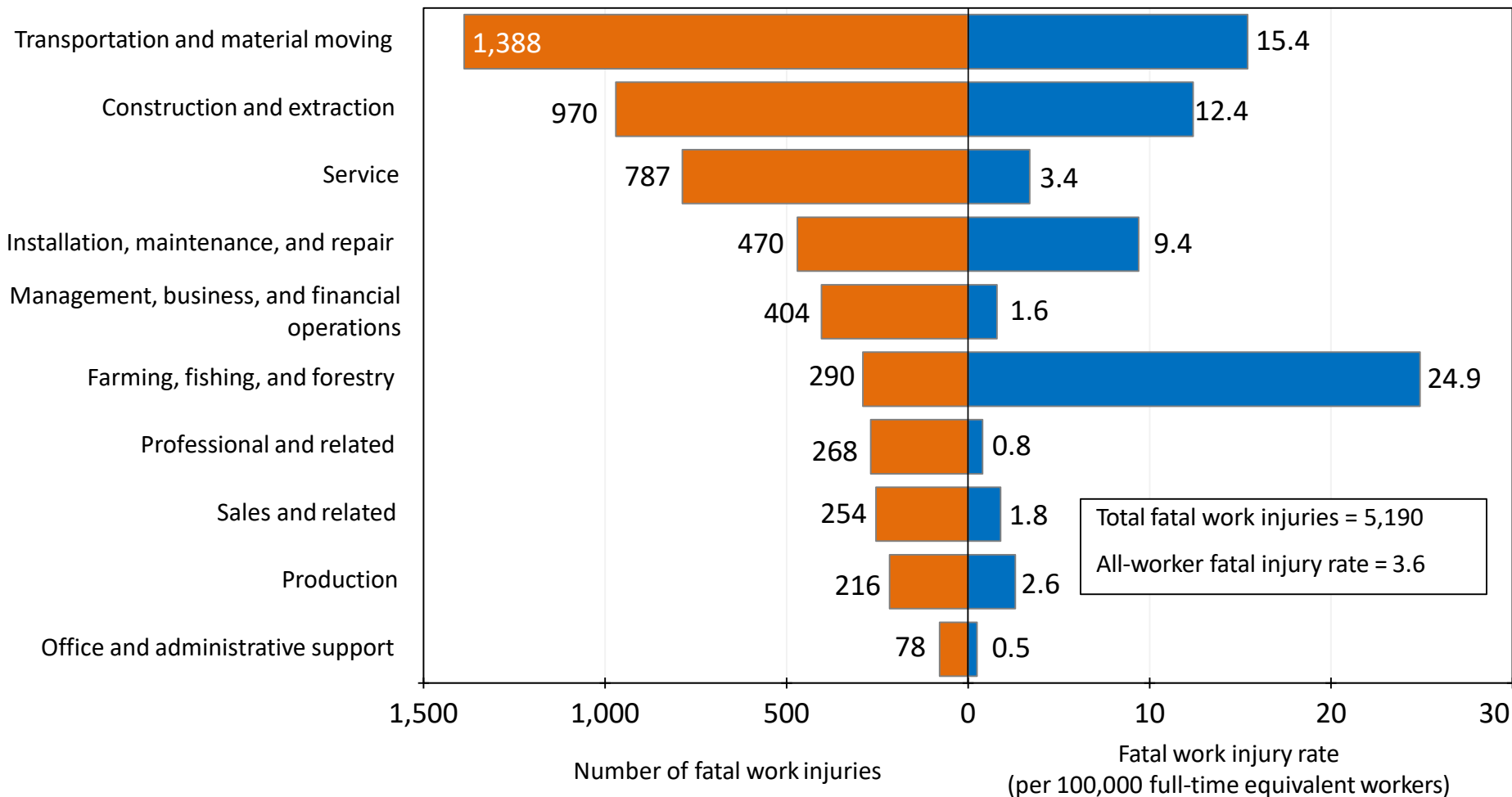
- There were 856 fatally-injured contracted workers in 2016, which accounted for 16 percent of all fatalities.
- Construction and extraction occupations had the highest percentage of fatally injured workers who were contracted at the time of the incident at 48 percent.

Fatal occupational injuries in the private sector mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry, 2003–16



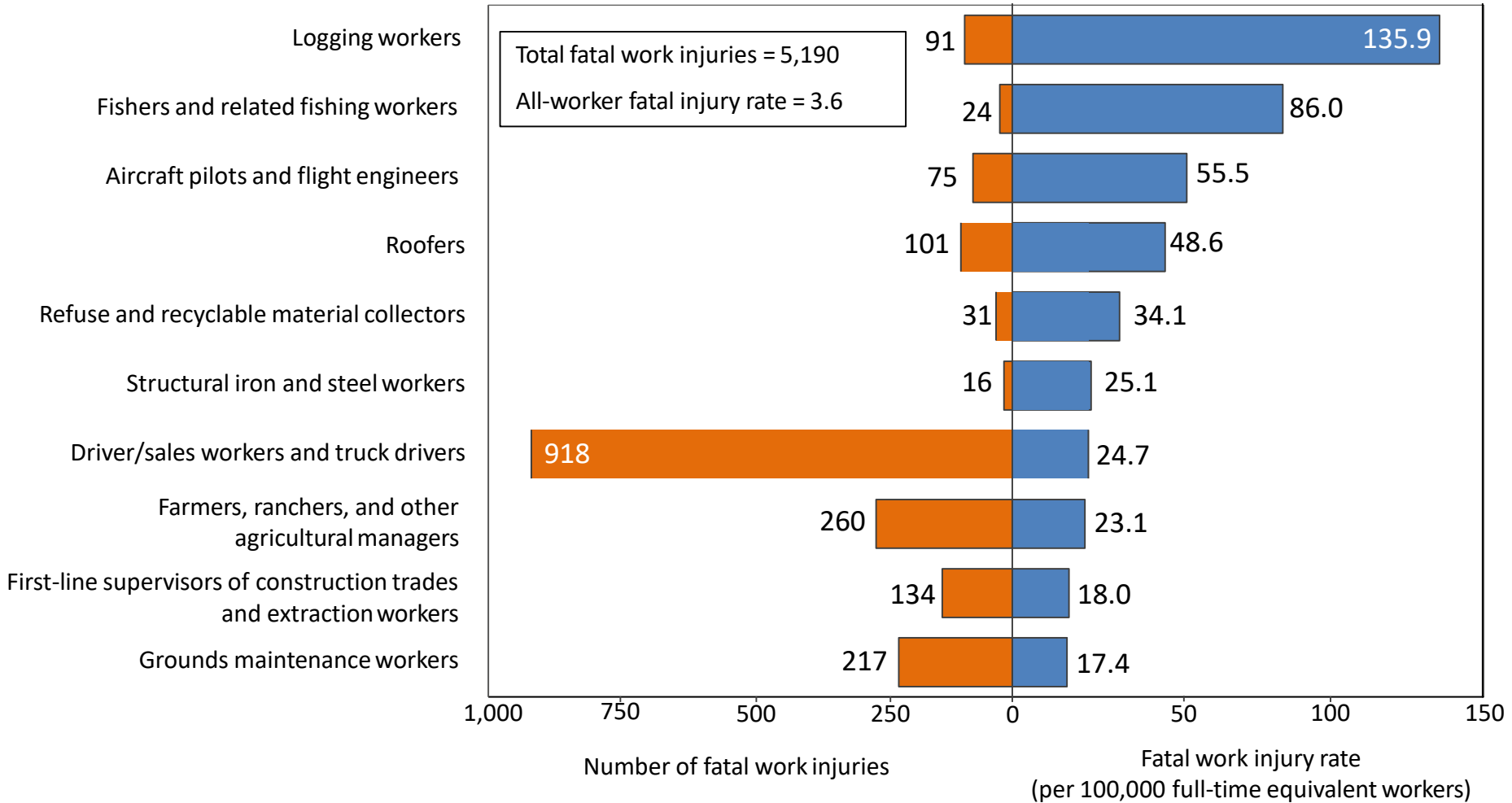
- Fatal work injuries in the private mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction industry decreased by 26 percent to 89 in 2016, a series low for the industry.
- Oil and gas extraction industries accounted for 71 percent of the fatal work injuries in this sector in 2016.

Number and rate of fatal occupational injuries to civilian workers by major occupation group, 2016



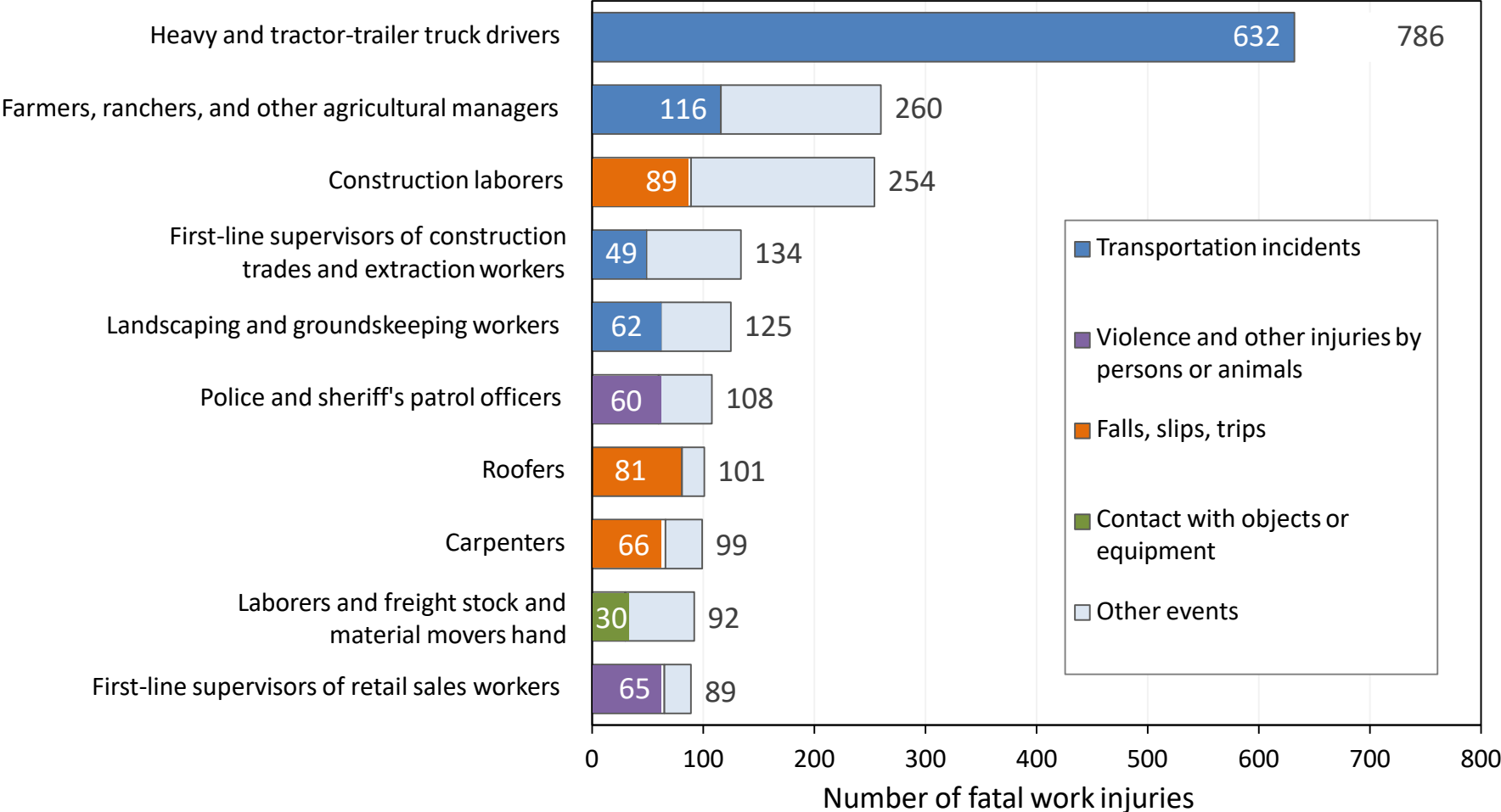
- Transportation and material moving occupations had the highest number of fatal work injuries in 2016.
- Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations had the highest fatal work injury rate in 2016.

Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2016



- In 2016, fatal work injury rates were high for logging workers and fishers and related fishing workers.
- Driver/sales workers and truck drivers incurred the greatest number of fatal injuries.

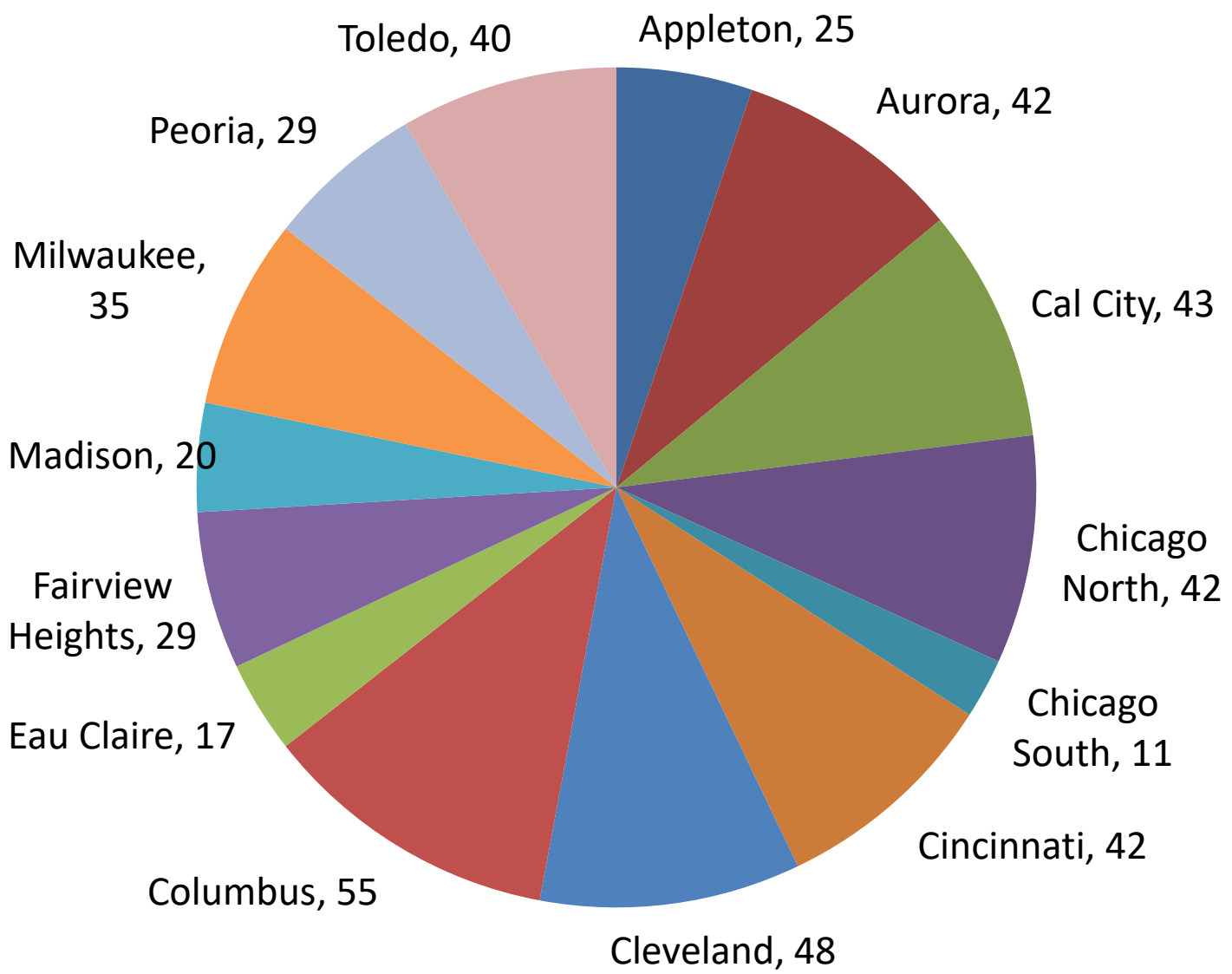
Civilian occupations with high fatal injury counts by leading event, 2016



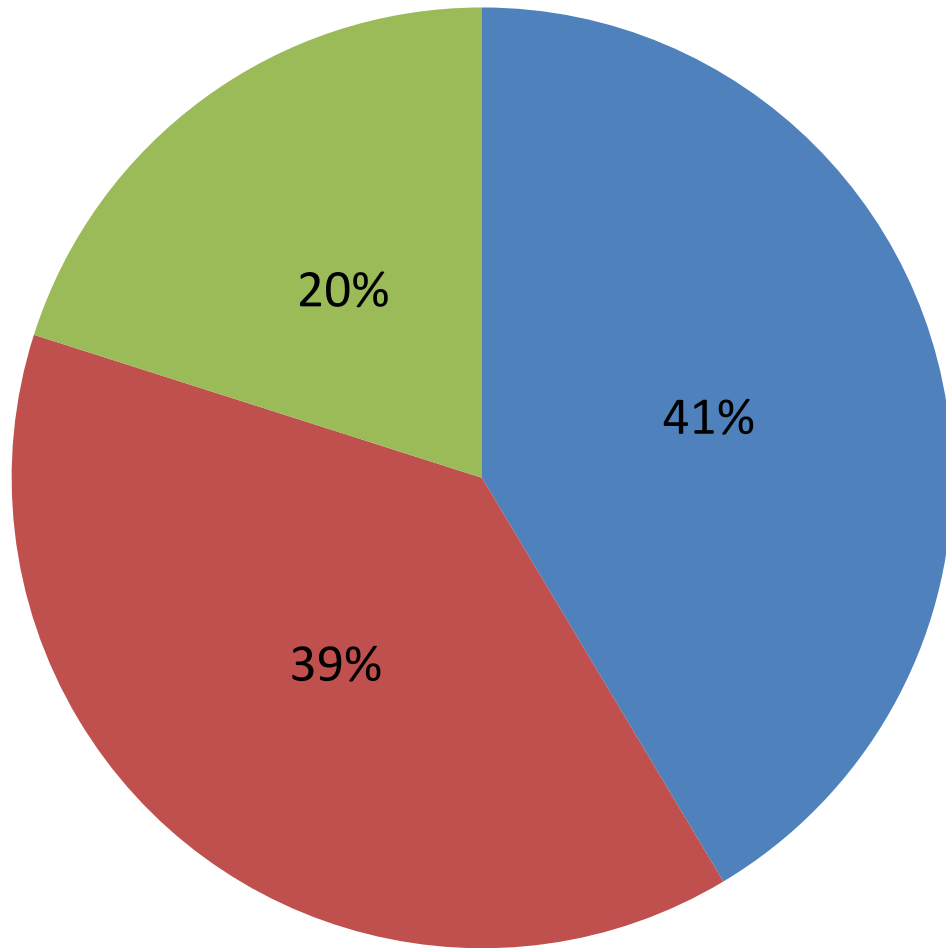
- The 10 occupations with highest fatal injury counts accounted for 39 percent of all fatal injuries in 2016.
- Transportation incidents caused the highest share of fatal injuries in four of the occupations with high fatal injury counts shown.
- Falls, slips, and trips were the leading cause of death in three of the ten, all of which were construction occupations.

Region V Fatalities

FY-2014 through FY-2017



By State

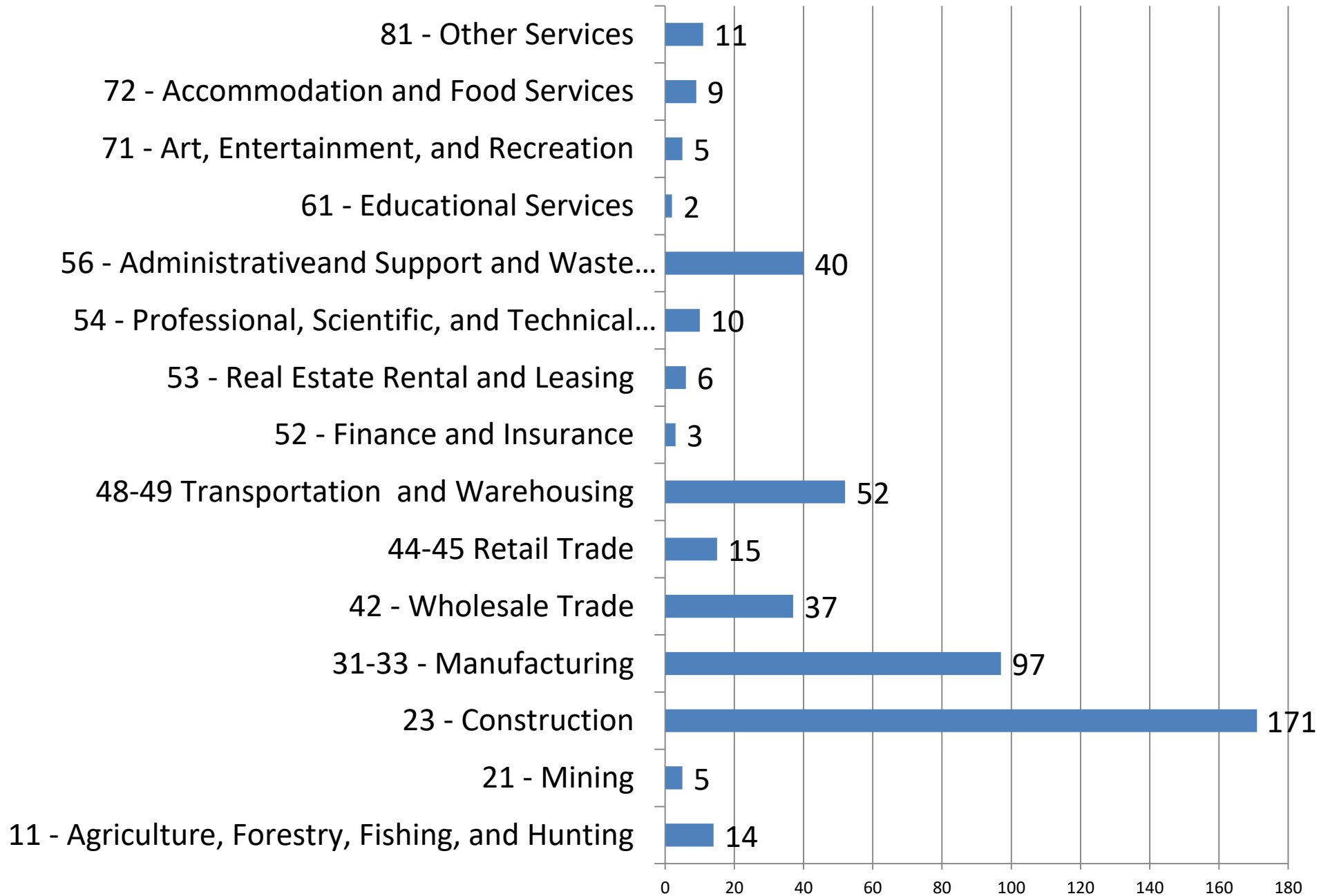


■ Illinois

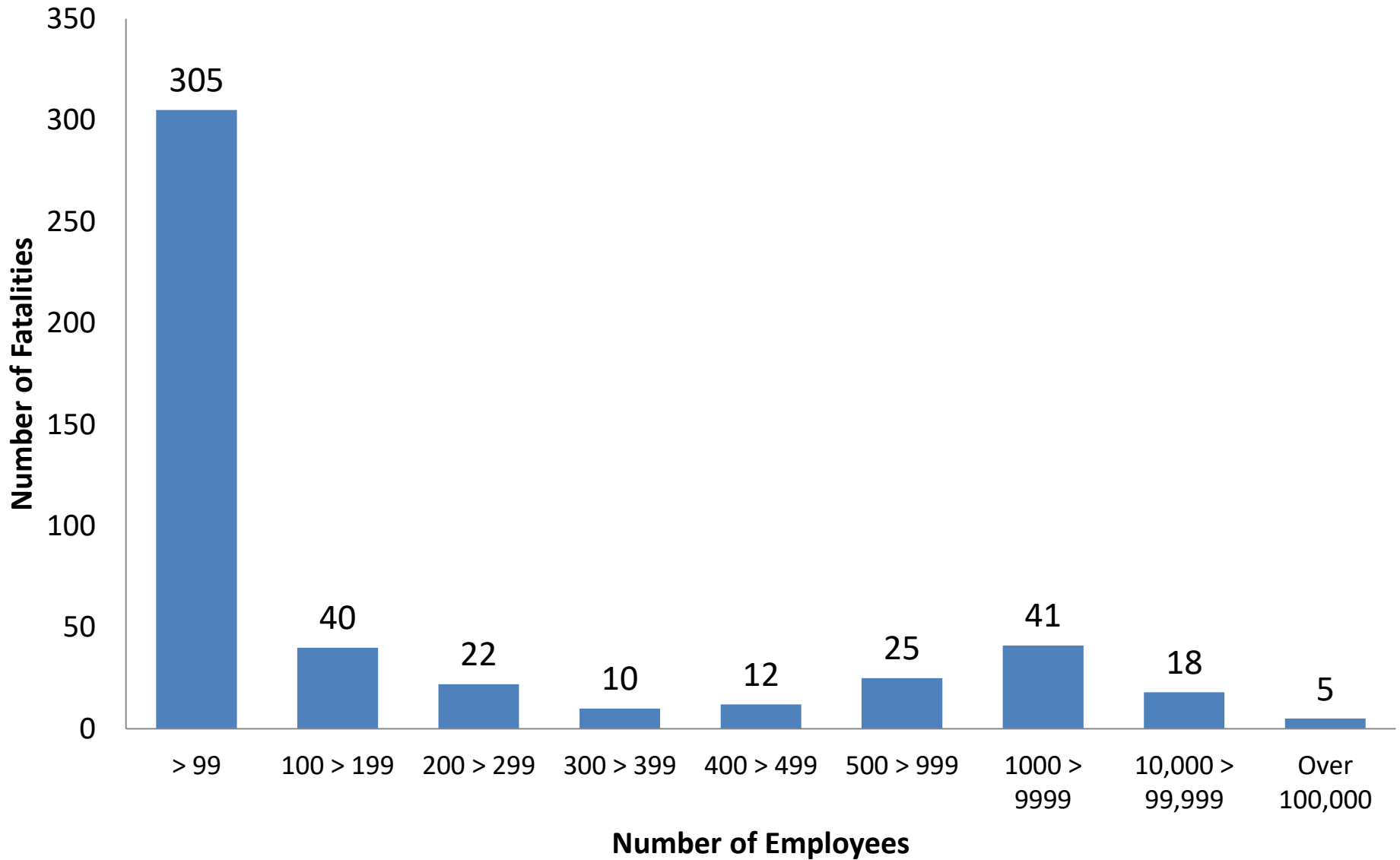
■ Ohio

■ Wisconsin

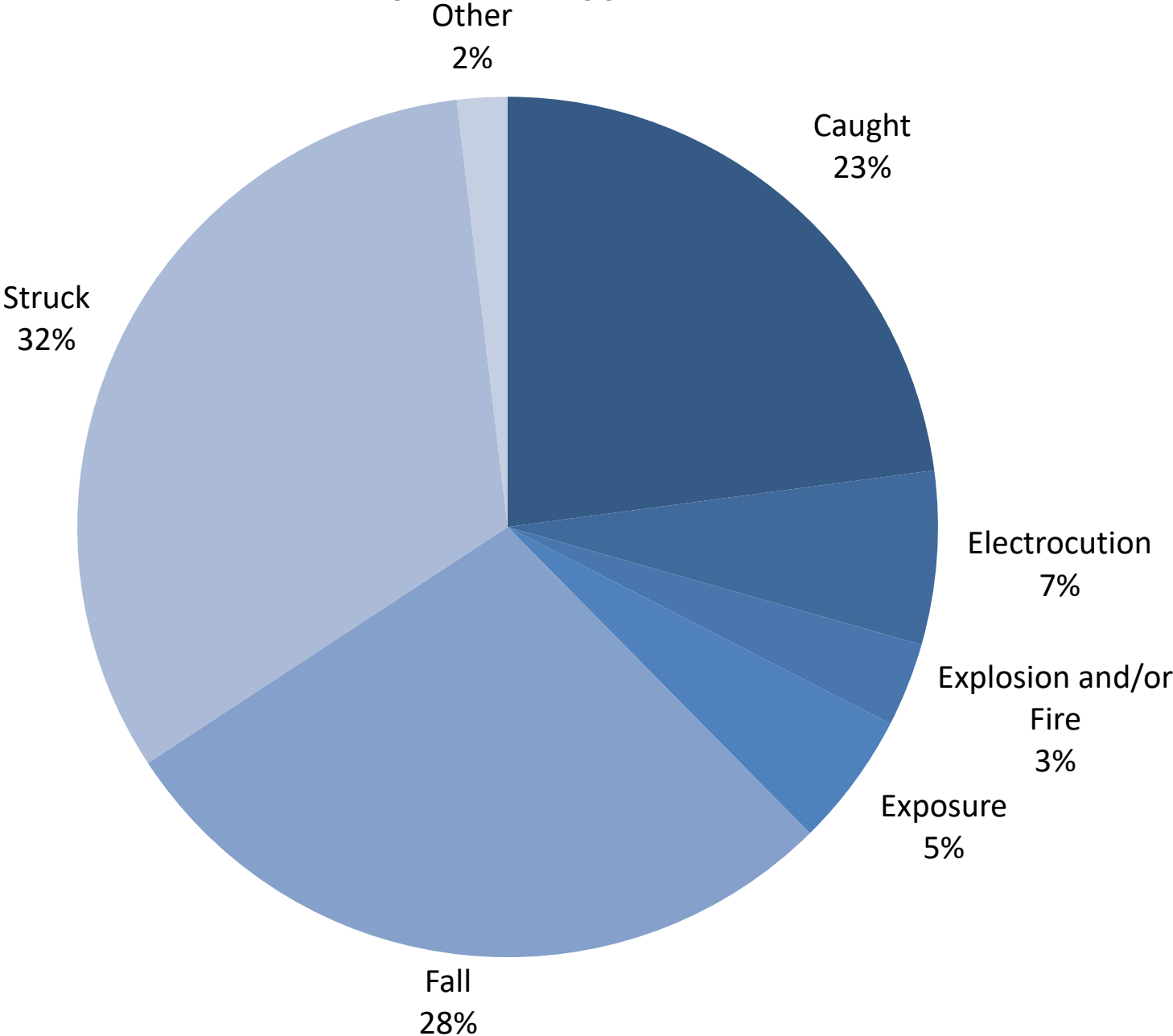
By NAICS



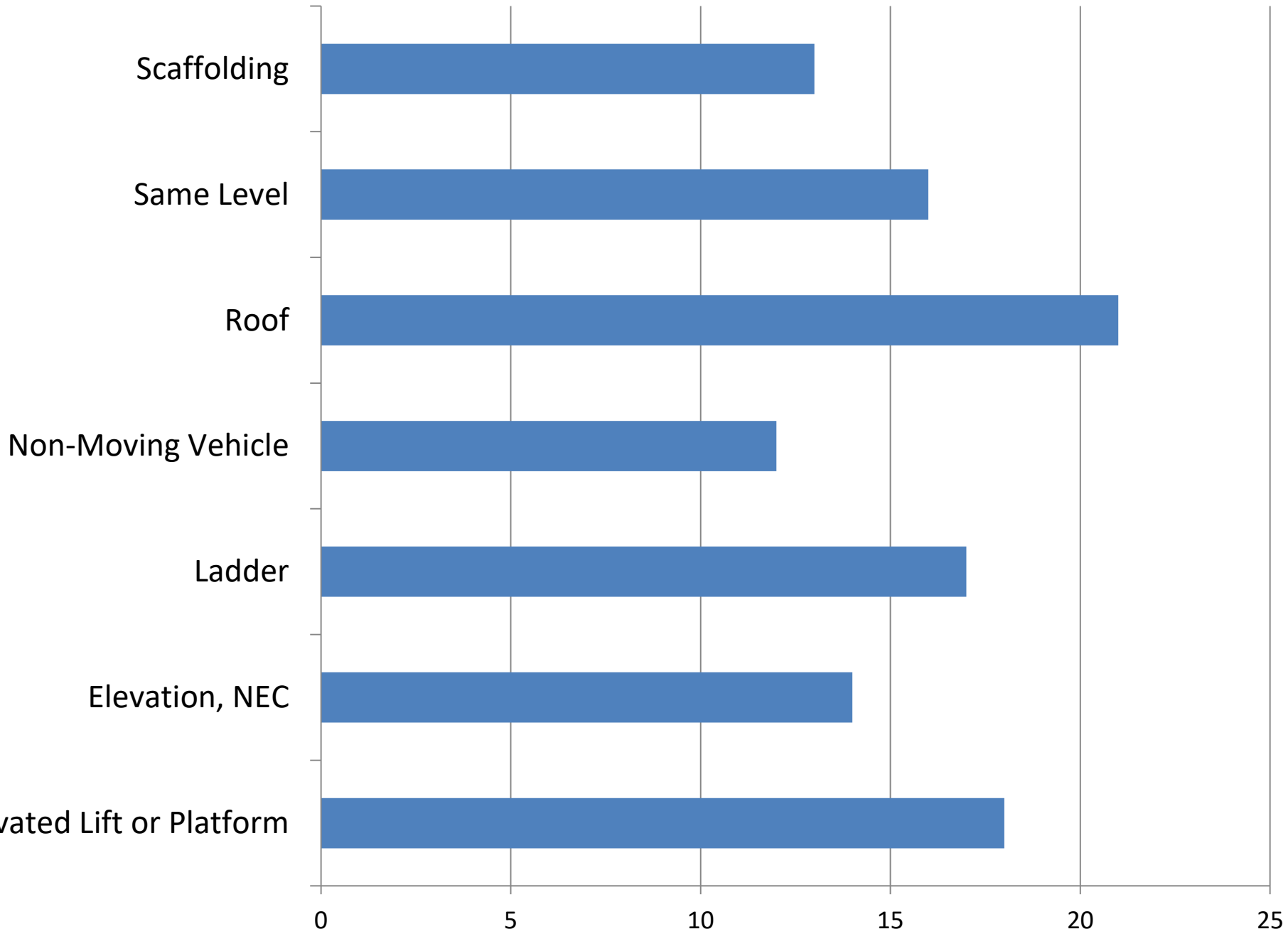
By Company Size



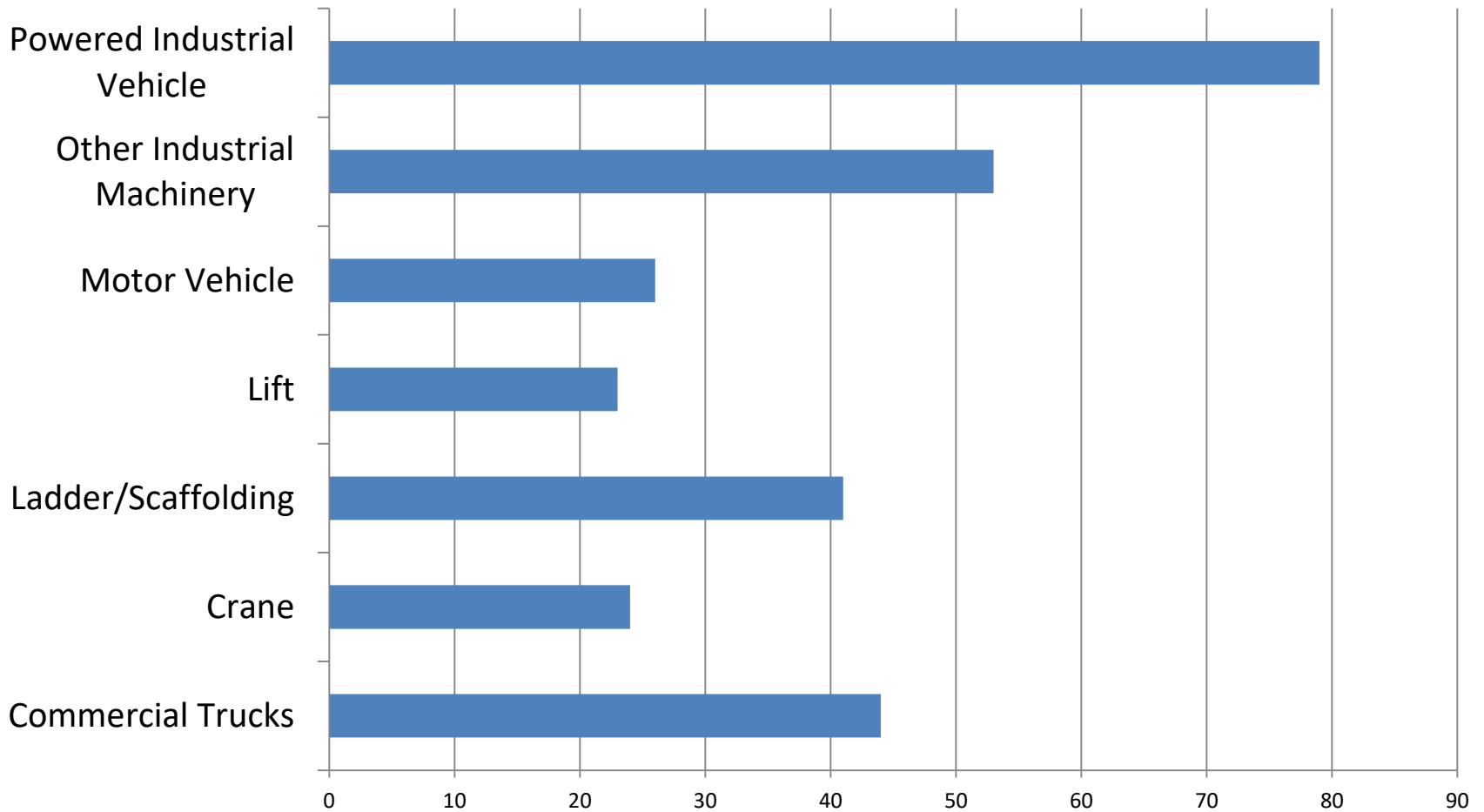
By Event Type



Fall From



By Equipment



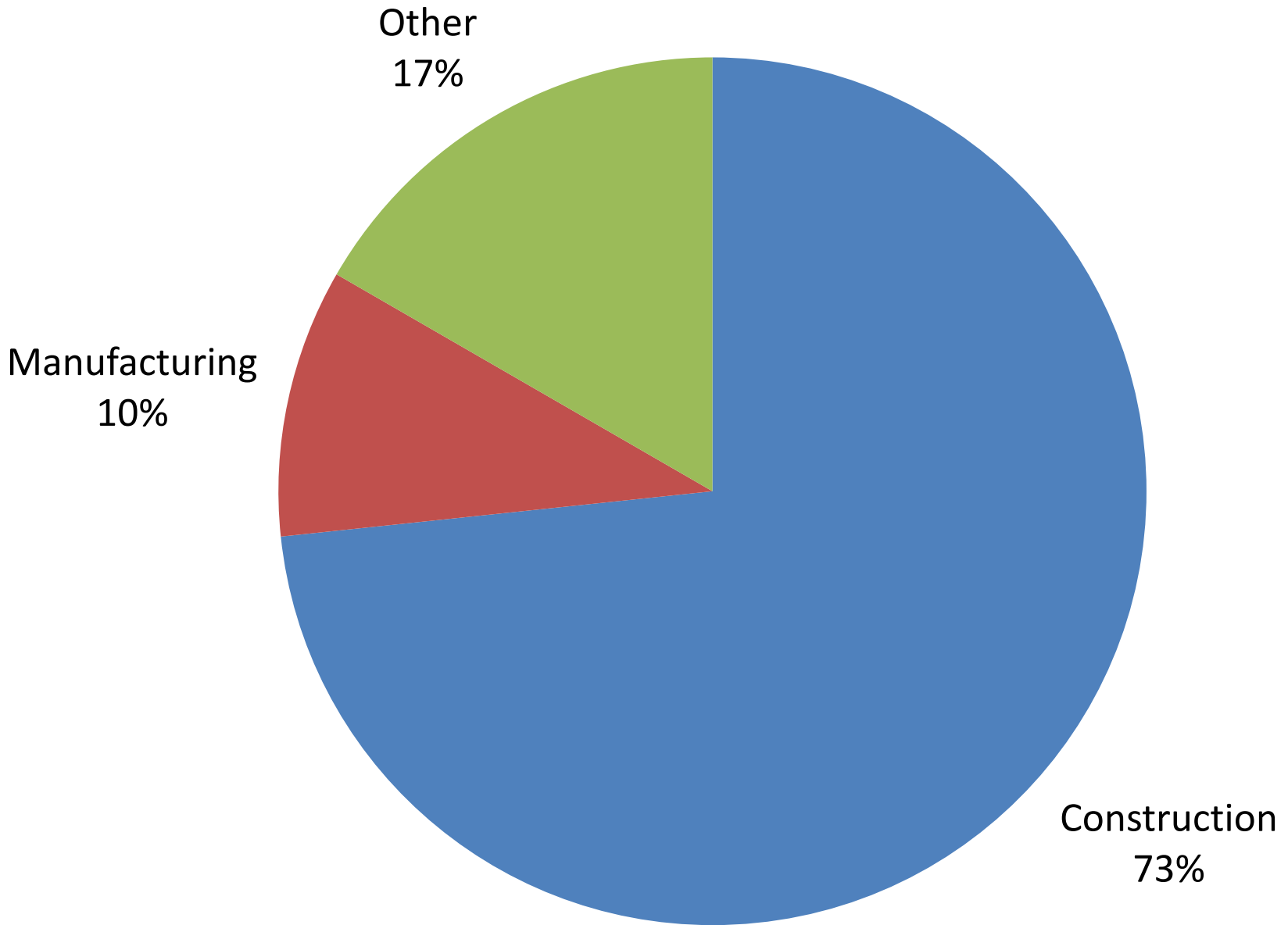
Commercial Trucks include: tow trucks, dump trucks, and semi with or without trailer

Lifts include: aerial lifts and scissor lifts

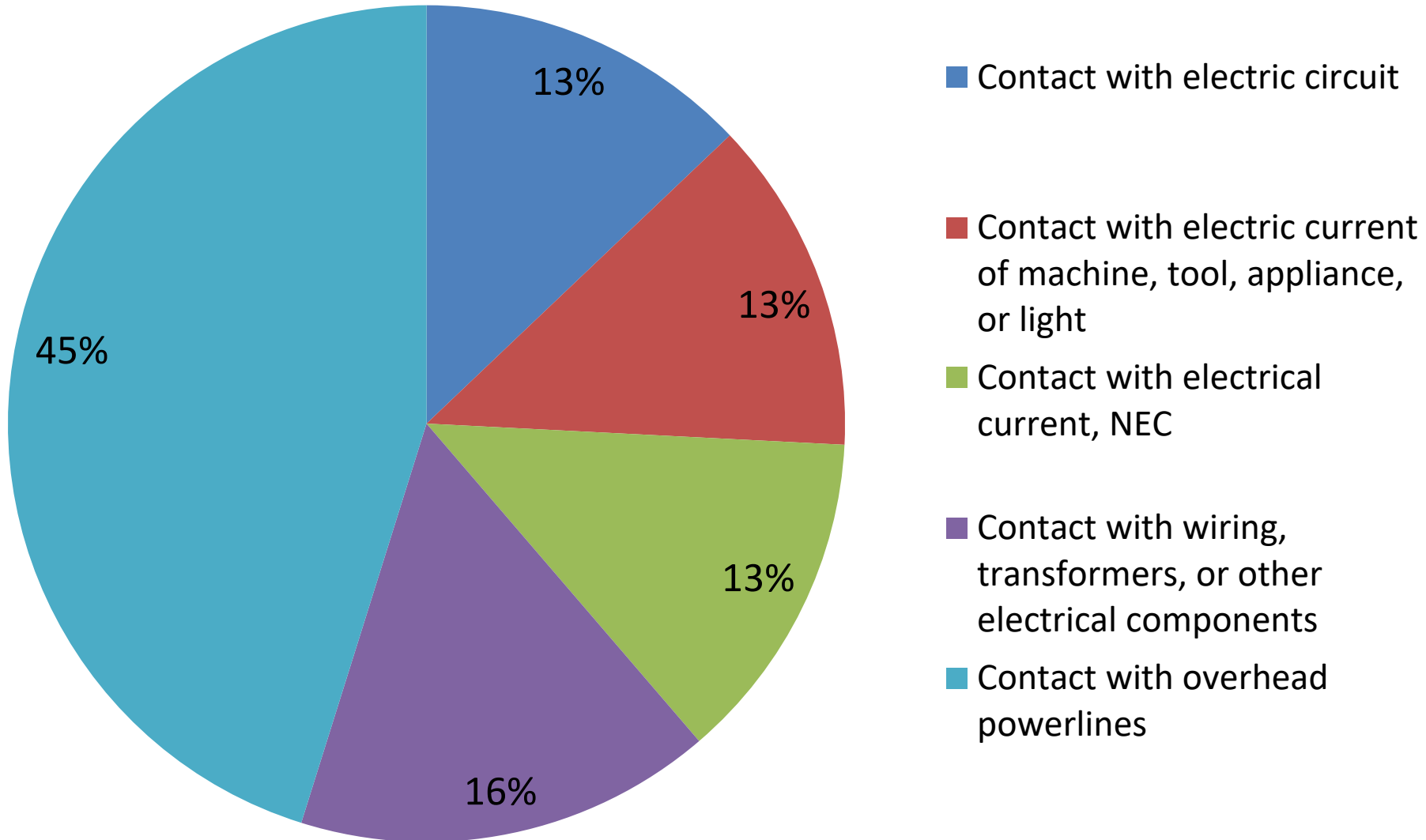
Other Industrial Equipment Includes: conveyors, manufacturing machines, presses, and lathes

Powered Industrial Vehicle: forklifts, excavators, tractors, skid steer, and front end loaders

Electrocutions by Industry

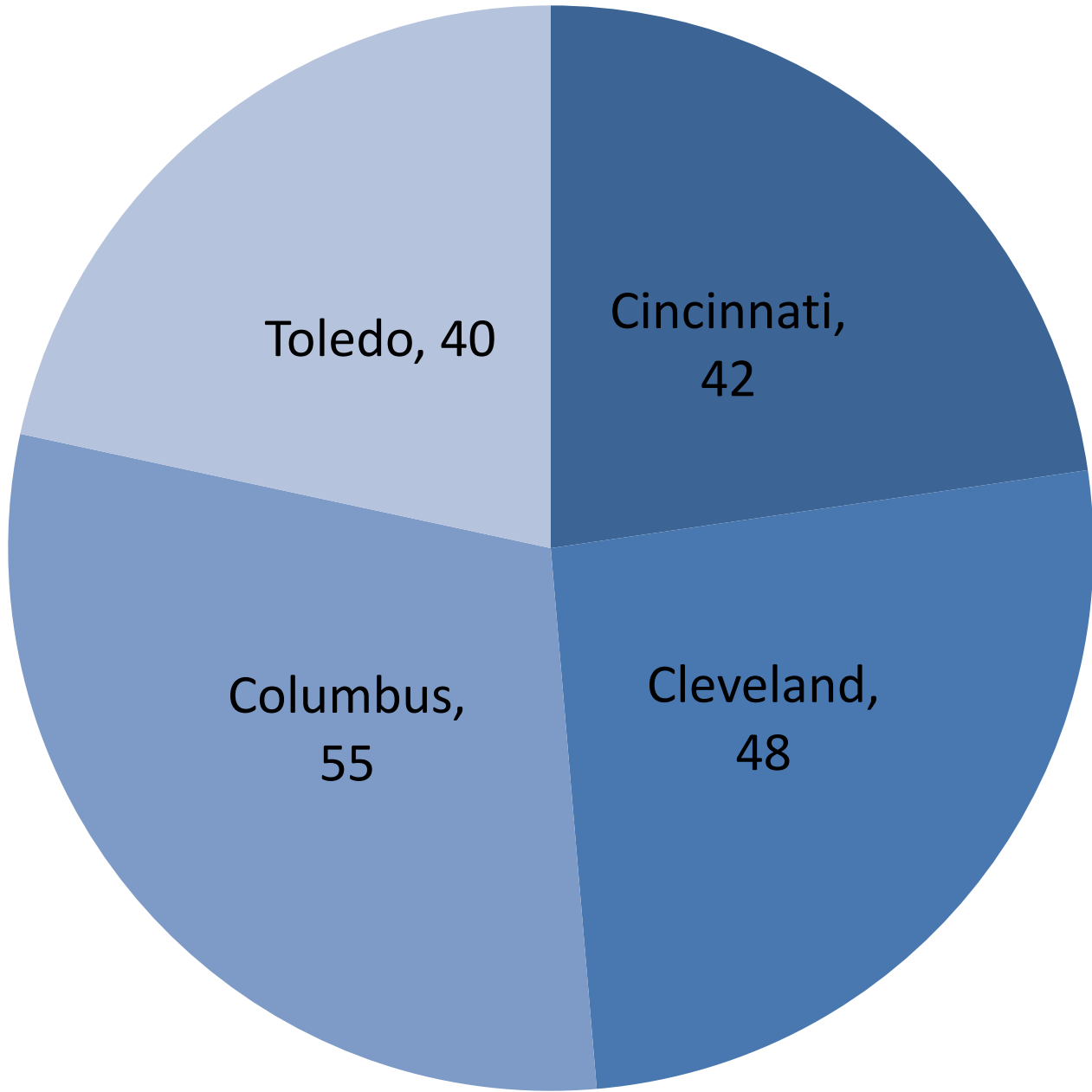


Electrocution by Event Description

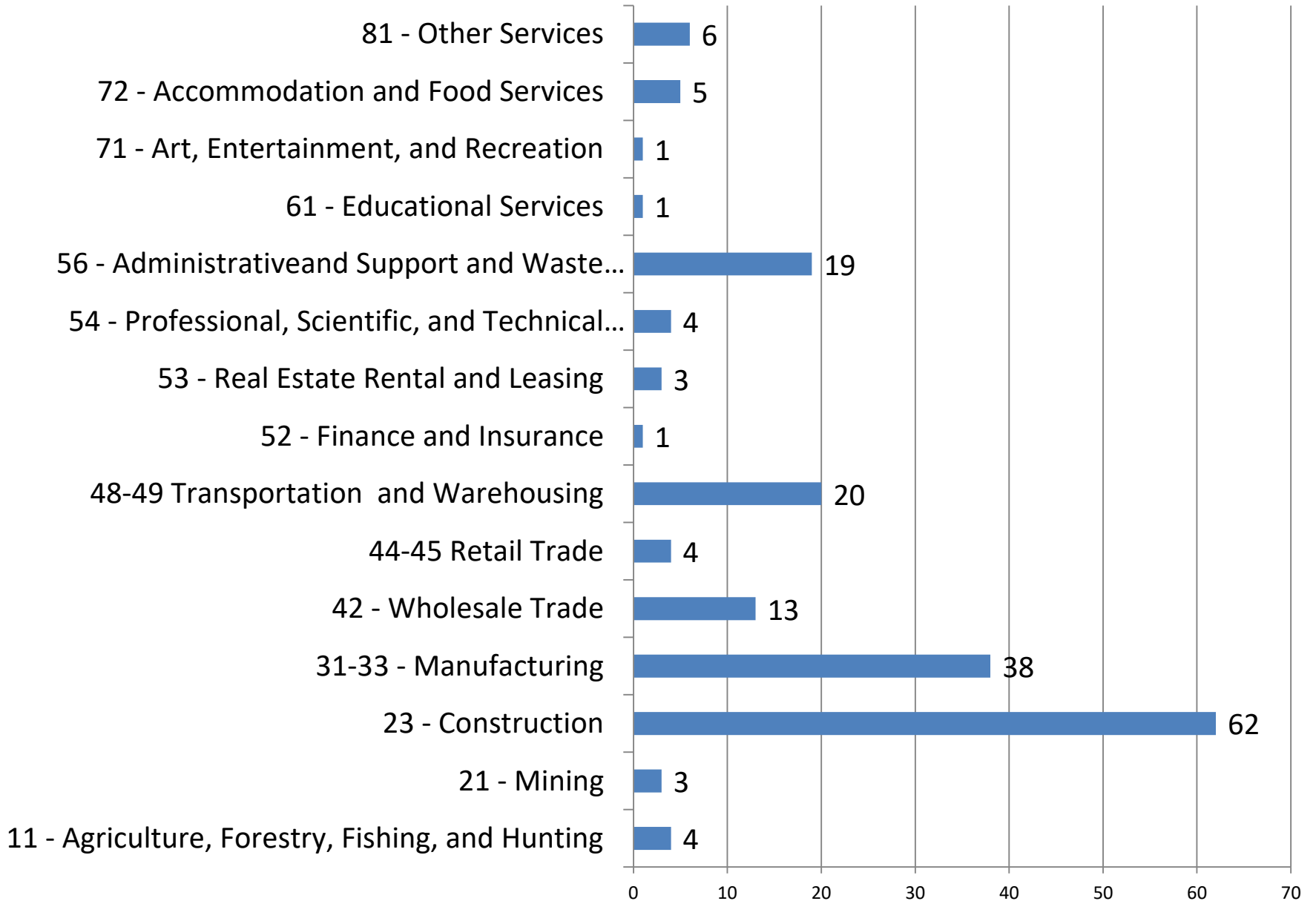


Ohio Fatalities

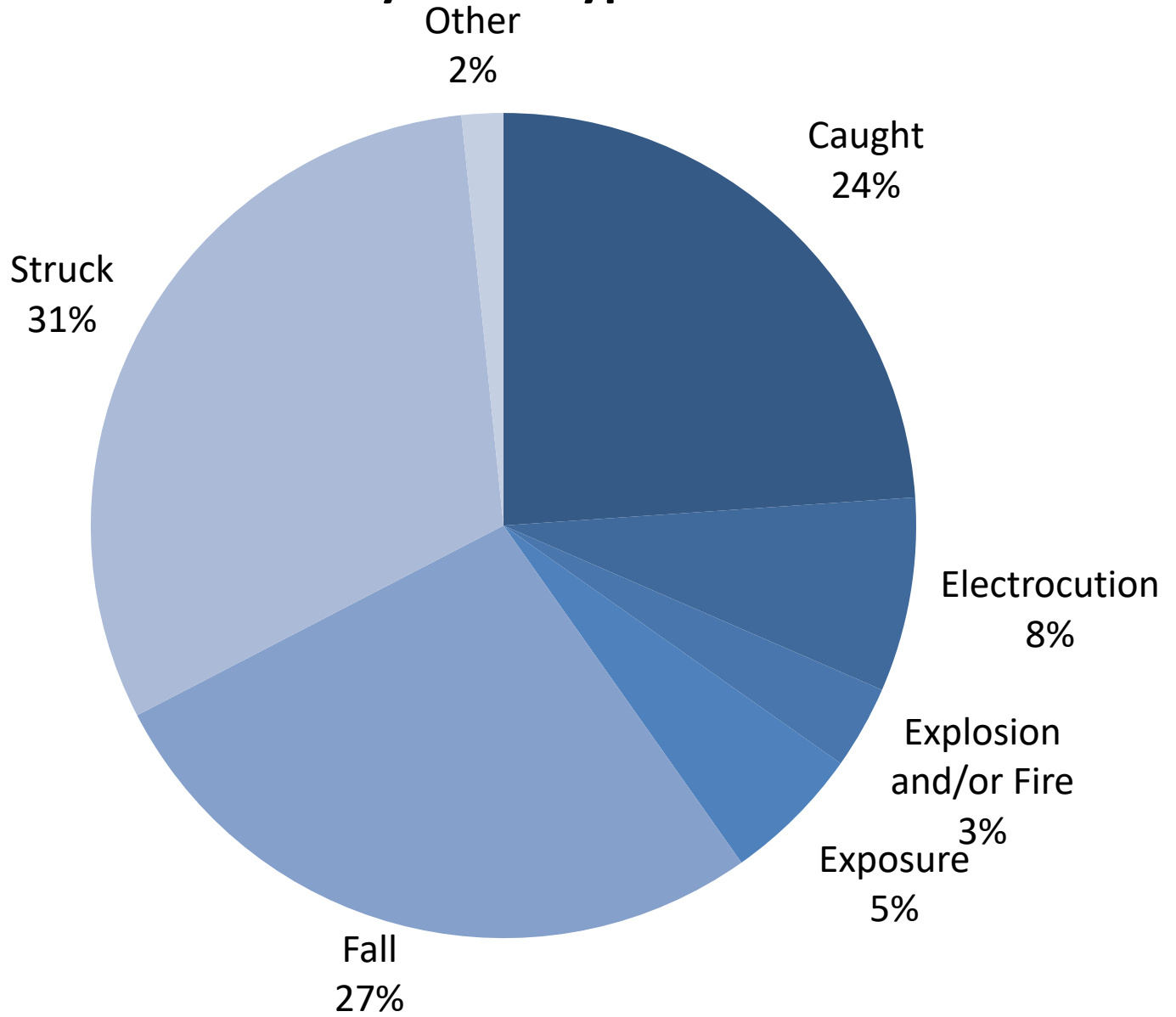
FY-2014 through FY-2017



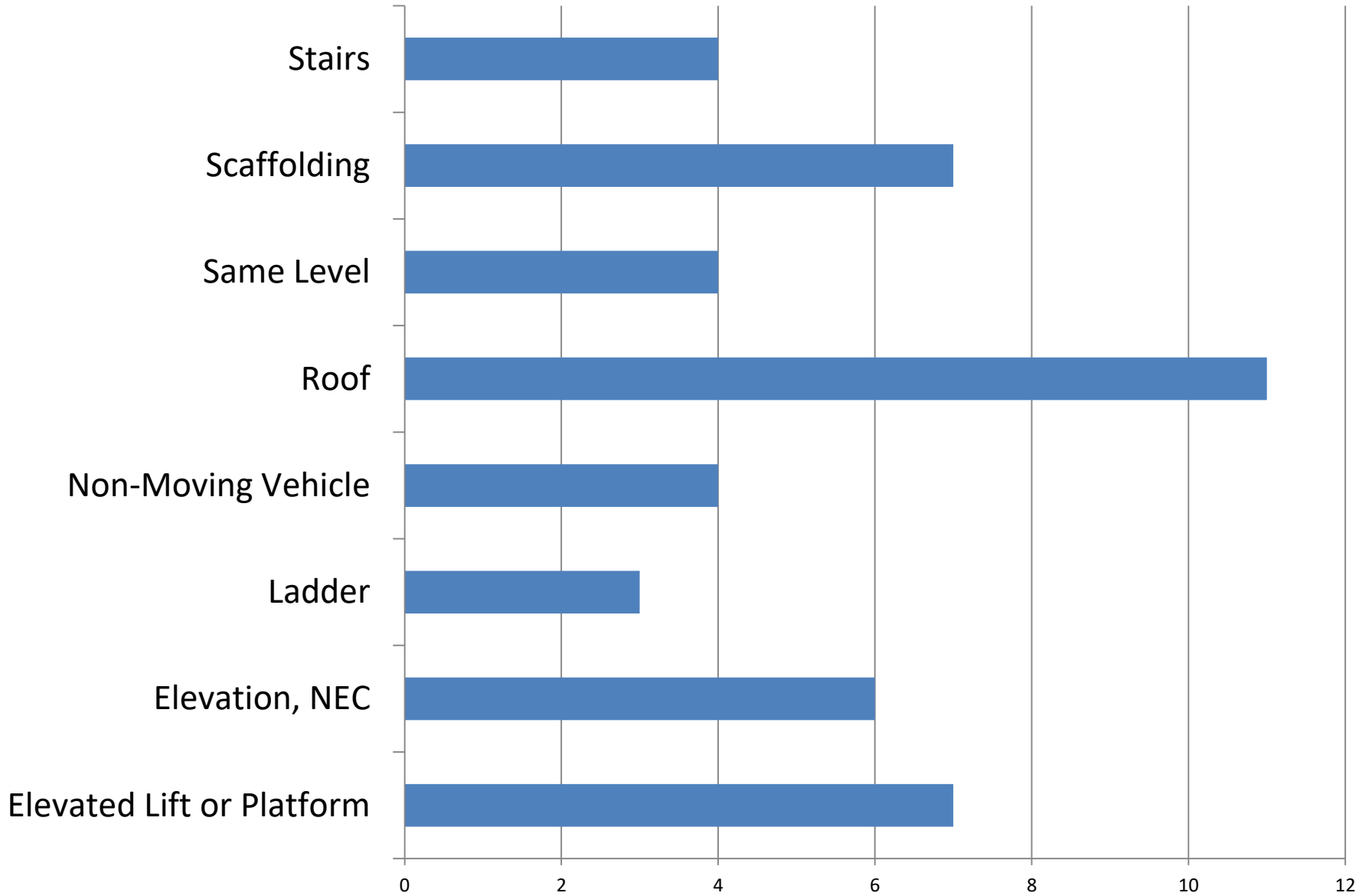
By NAICS



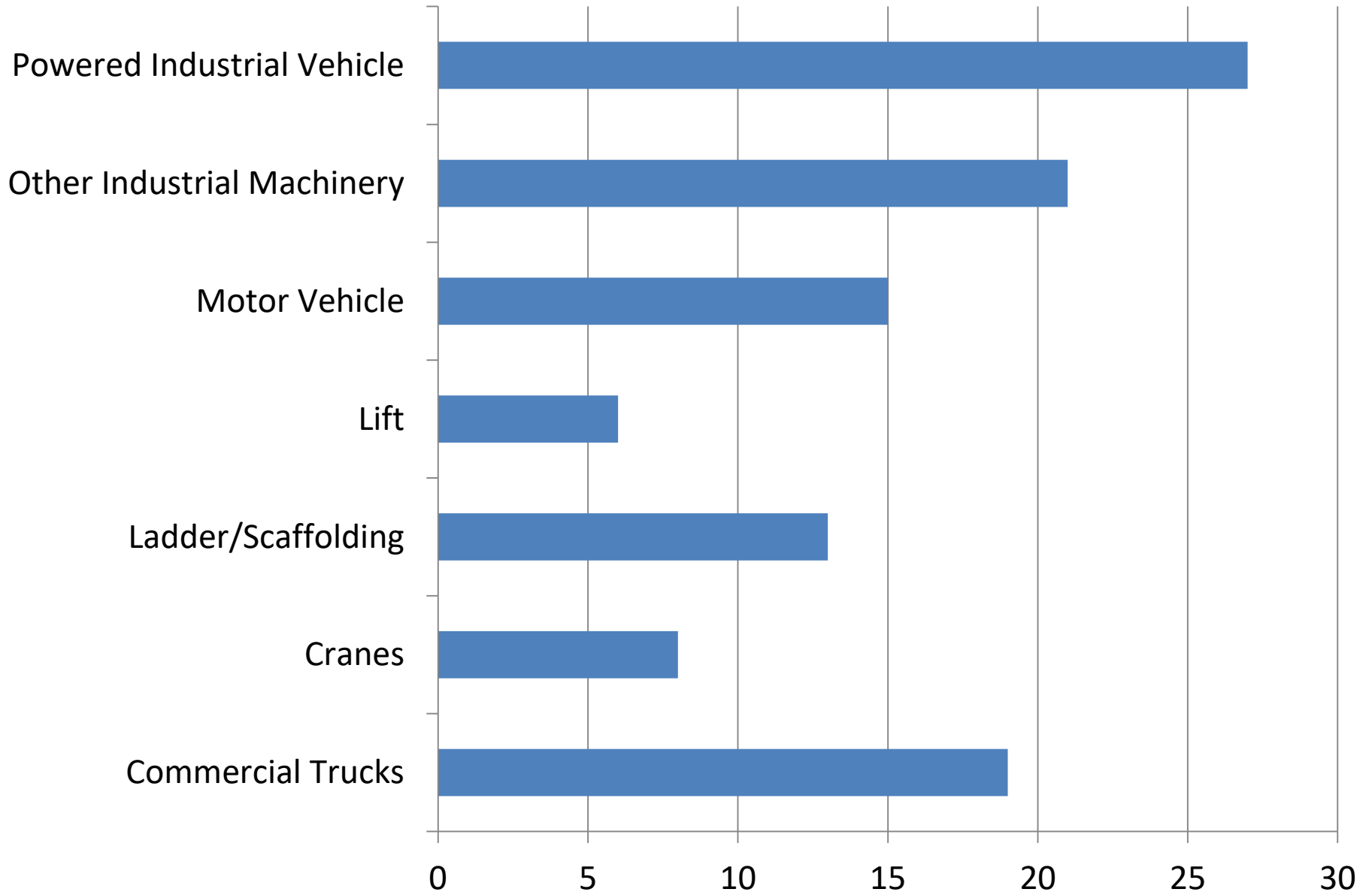
By Event Type



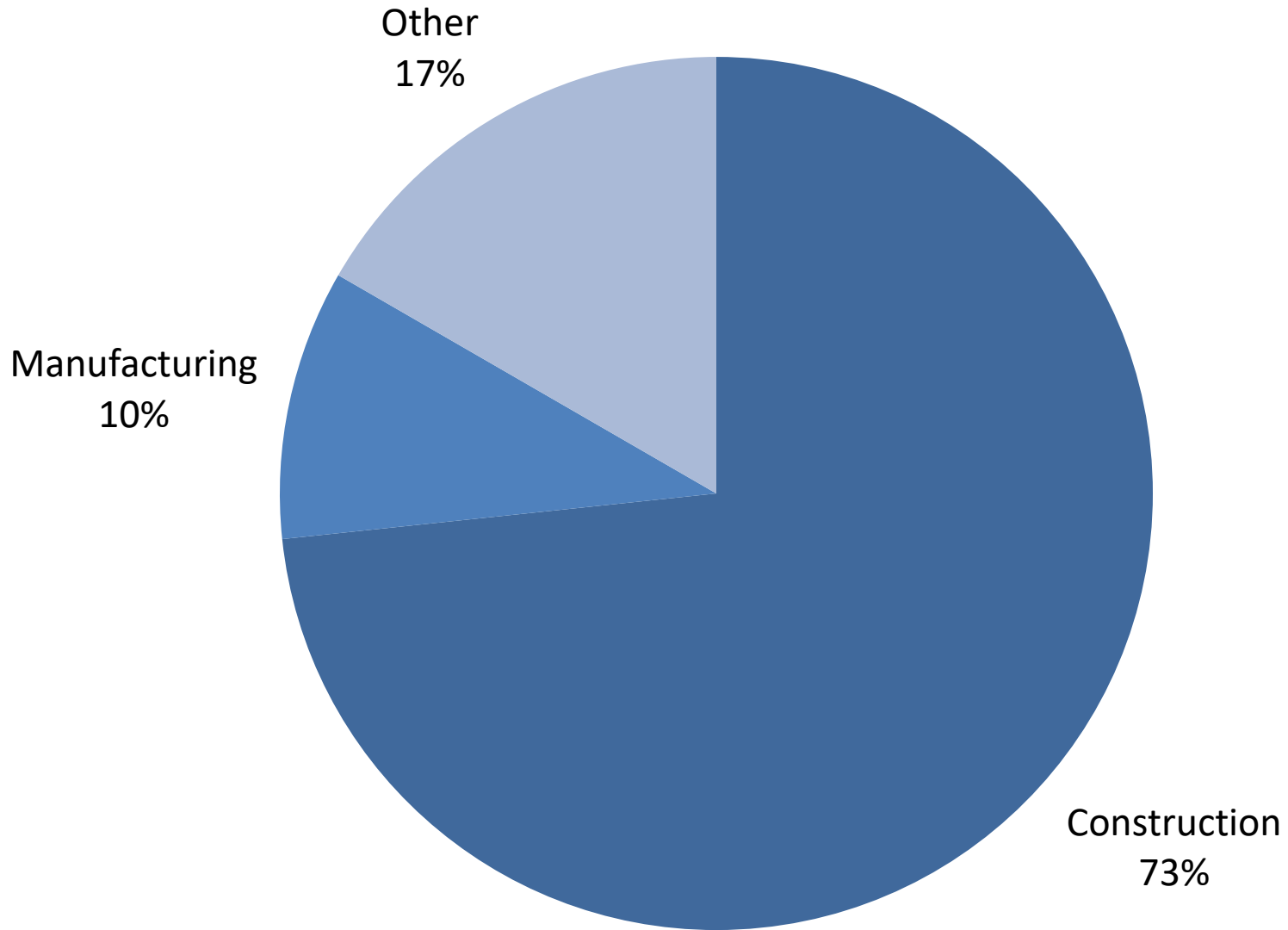
Fall From



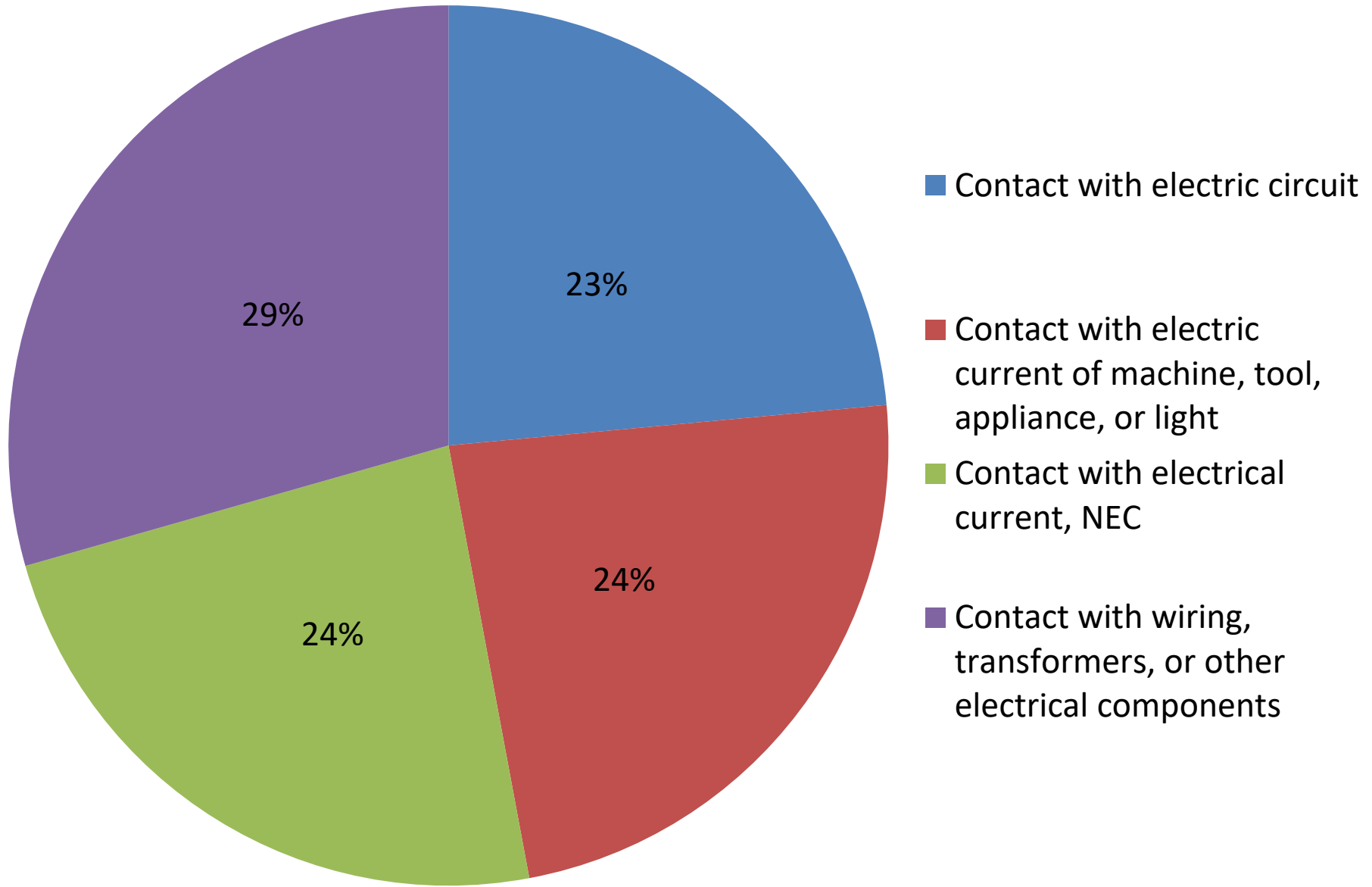
By Equipment



Electrocutions by Industry



Electrocution by Event Description



Recent Cleveland Fatalities

- Struck-by –
 - Unloading Excavator
 - Falling panel
- Falls – same level, top of wall and from roof
- Electrocution – tree trimmers



What are we doing about it?

- Alliances / Partnerships
- Safety Days / Outreach efforts
- Press Releases
- Enforcement initiatives
- Share Best Practices / Innovation

Innovation

- Pictures with Citations
- Using Technology



Text-In-Compliance

Construction Site Inspection
& Management Accountability
Enhancement

Silica Standard: Guidance

- Silica Rulemaking Webpage: www.osha.gov/silica
 - Fact sheets
 - FAQs
 - Video
- Appendix B – Medical Surveillance Guidelines
- Small Entity Compliance Guides

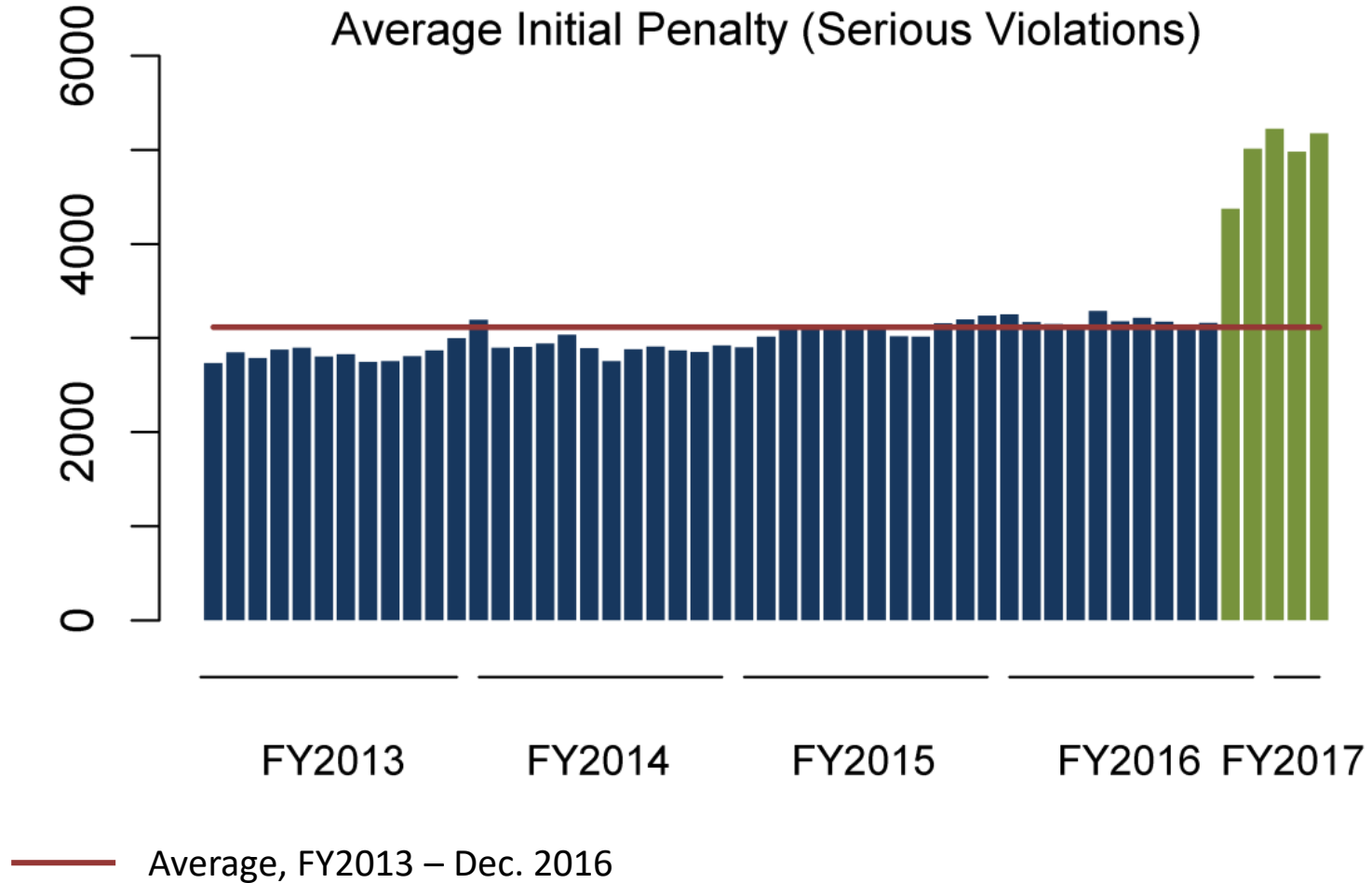
Improving Tracking Final Rule: Timeline Dec.2017

- Final Rule Federal Register Notice – May 12, 2016
- Employee Rights effective date – August 10, 2016 (enforcement delayed to Dec. 1, 2016)
- Electronic Reporting effective date – January 1, 2017
- Phase-in data submission due dates

As of August 1st, the online electronic submission applications is working. Updates will be posted to the OSHA website at www.osha.gov/recordkeeping when they are available.

Submission year	Establishments with 250 or more employees in industries covered by the recordkeeping rule	Establishments with 20-249 employees In select industries	Submission deadline
2017	CY 2016 300A Form	CY 2016 300A Form	July 1, 2017
2018	CY 2017 300A, 300, 301 Forms	CY 2017 300A Form	July 1, 2018
2019 and beyond	300A, 300, 301 Forms	300A Form	March 2

National Monthly Violation Metrics Federal OSHA



Higher OSHA Penalties

- As of Aug. 1, 2016, the penalties OSHA can impose increased. This was a one-time catch-up adjustment.
- There will also be annual adjustments based on inflation. New penalty amounts as of Jan. 13, 2018:

Type of Violation	Penalty
Serious	\$12,675 \$12,934 per violation
Failure to Abate	\$12,675 \$12,934 per day beyond the abatement date
Willful or Repeated	\$126,749 \$129,340 per violation

See www.osha.gov/penalties

SAVE THESE DATES

- April 28 – Workers Memorial Day

Join the
National Safety
Stand-Down
To Prevent Falls in Construction

MAY 7-11, 2018



Questions???

The image features a central logo for OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration). The logo consists of a stylized 'O' with a blue and grey circular design, followed by the letters 'S', 'H', and 'A' in a bold, black, serif font. A registered trademark symbol (®) is positioned to the upper right of the 'A'. The background is a grid of 24 panels, each containing a white line-art illustration of a worker in various occupational settings, such as construction, manufacturing, and maintenance. The panels are color-coded in a gradient from yellow and orange at the top to blue and green at the bottom. The text 'We Can Help' is centered below the logo in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

OSHA[®]

We Can Help