ASSE Boston Chapter
OSHA
Safety and Health 2018

February 14, 2018

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Compliance Assistance Specialist
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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 www.osha.gov.
Electronically Submitting Injury, Illness Data

December 31, 2017:
Covered employers must electronically submit their 2016 OSHA Form 300A to OSHA. Based on establishment size 20 to 249 and NAICS codes high hazard, or 250 or more.

1904.41 Electronically submitting injury, illness data
• 2016 data: Submit by: December 31, 2017
Electronically Submitting Injury, Illness Data

July 1, 2018:
Covered employers must electronically submit their 2017 OSHA Form 300A to OSHA. Based on establishment size 20 - 249 with NAICS high hazard codes, or 250 or more.

1904.41 Electronically submitting injury, illness data
• 2017 data: Submit by: July 1, 2018
• 2018 data and forward: Submit by: March 2, 2019...

https://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/finalrule/index.html
Basic requirement. At the end of each calendar year, you must:

- Review the OSHA 300 Log to verify that the entries are complete and accurate, and correct any deficiencies identified;
- Create an annual summary of injuries and illnesses recorded on the OSHA 300 Log;
- Certify the summary; and
- Post the 2017 annual summary for each establishment in a conspicuous place from February 1, 2018 to April 30, 2018.

### OSHA Penalties

Below are the penalty amounts adjusted for inflation as of Jan. 2, 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Violation</th>
<th>Penalty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serious</td>
<td>$12,934 per violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other-Than-Serious</td>
<td>$12,934 per violation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Posting Requirements</td>
<td>$12,934 per day beyond the abatement date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to Abate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willful or Repeated</td>
<td>$129,336 per violation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OSHA** Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Federal OSHA has 10 regional offices and 85 local area offices.

**OSHA budget**
FY 2016: $552,787,000
FY 2017: $551,736,000
FY 2018: $543,257,000 (requested
OSHA inspections

FY 2017 total federal inspections: 32,396
FY 2017 total State Plan inspections: 43,551
# Construction Enforcement Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reg 1</th>
<th>Reg 2</th>
<th>Reg 3</th>
<th>Reg 4</th>
<th>Reg 5</th>
<th>Reg 6</th>
<th>Reg 7</th>
<th>Reg 8</th>
<th>Reg 9</th>
<th>Reg 10</th>
<th>Nation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FY17</strong></td>
<td>1,756</td>
<td>2,628</td>
<td>1,928</td>
<td>3,812</td>
<td>3,767</td>
<td>3,389</td>
<td>1,380</td>
<td>1,189</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>20,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction</strong></td>
<td>910</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td>877</td>
<td>1,905</td>
<td>1,778</td>
<td>1,832</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>10,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% Construction</strong></td>
<td>51.8%</td>
<td>55.0%</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
<td>54.1%</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
<td>54.8%</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FY16</strong></td>
<td>2,107</td>
<td>3,144</td>
<td>2,235</td>
<td>4,261</td>
<td>3,782</td>
<td>3,721</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,116</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>22,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construction</strong></td>
<td>1,124</td>
<td>1,691</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>2,052</td>
<td>1,543</td>
<td>1,953</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>10,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>% Construction</strong></td>
<td>53.3%</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
<td>52.5%</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>53.1%</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>47.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OIS PVA week #36
National Emphasis Programs

- Trenching and Excavation
- Combustible Dust
- Hazardous Machinery (amputations)
- Hexavalent Chromium
- Isocyanates
- Lead
- Nursing and Residential Care Facilities
- Primary Metals
- Process Safety Management
- Shipbreaking
- Silica * (temporarily removed)
Local Emphasis Programs

- Noise in the Workplace
- Fall Hazards
- Mast Climbing Work Platforms (Removed)
- Crane Operation in Construction
- Powered Industrial Trucks
- Residential Construction
- Crystalline Silica Exposure (Temporarily Removed)
- Scrap, Waste and Refuse Industries
Top Ten Most Frequently Cited Construction Violations FY 2016

1. Duty to have fall protection
2. Scaffolding
3. Ladders
4. Fall protection training
5. Eye and face protection
6. General safety/health provisions: 1926.20(b)
7. Head protection
8. Aerial lifts
9. Fall protection systems criteria and practices
10. Excavations

as of Sept. 30, 2016
NAICS Code: 23 **Construction – Top 10 Citations FY 2017**

Listed below are the standards which were cited by Federal OSHA for the specified NAICS Code during the period October 2016 through September 2017. Penalties shown reflect current rather than initial amounts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Citations</th>
<th>Inspections</th>
<th>Penalty</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>28,650</td>
<td>11,669</td>
<td><strong>$85,161,645</strong></td>
<td><em>All Standards cited for Construction</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19260501</td>
<td>6,796</td>
<td>6,583</td>
<td><strong>$32,063,433</strong></td>
<td>Duty to have fall protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19260451</td>
<td>3,409</td>
<td>1,623</td>
<td><strong>$9,364,920</strong></td>
<td>General requirements. Scaffolds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19261053</td>
<td>2,527</td>
<td>2,081</td>
<td><strong>$5,769,176</strong></td>
<td>Ladders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19260503</td>
<td>1,749</td>
<td>1,694</td>
<td><strong>$2,531,255</strong></td>
<td>Training requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19260102</td>
<td>1,403</td>
<td>1,398</td>
<td><strong>$3,185,520</strong></td>
<td>Eye and face protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19101200</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>500</td>
<td><strong>$800,720</strong></td>
<td>Hazard Communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19260100</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>880</td>
<td><strong>$1,962,832</strong></td>
<td>Head protection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19260020</td>
<td>777</td>
<td>712</td>
<td><strong>$1,865,837</strong></td>
<td>General safety and health 20(b)(2) provisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19260453</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>696</td>
<td><strong>$2,166,891</strong></td>
<td>Aerial lifts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19260502</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>498</td>
<td><strong>$1,600,876</strong></td>
<td>Fall protection systems criteria and practices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Top 10 most frequently cited OSHA standards for G.I. and Construction violated in FY 2017

The following were the top 10 most frequently cited standards by Federal OSHA in fiscal year 2017 (October 1, 2016, through September 30, 2017):

1. Fall protection, construction (29 CFR 1926.501)
3. Scaffolding, general requirements, construction (29 CFR 1926.451)
5. Control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout), general industry (29 CFR 1910.147)
9. Fall Protection–Training Requirements (29 CFR 1926.503)
10. Electrical, wiring methods, components and equipment, general industry (29 CFR 1910.305)
Fatalities and Serious Injuries Yesterday and Today

• Occupational fatalities in 1970 were about 14,000 workers
  We have same hazards as 1970
    Struck by, caught in, electrical and falls
• The “goal”
  • Zero Accidents and everyone goes home safe at night
A total of 5,190 workers died from on-the-job injuries in 2016 – a 7 percent increase from 2015 and the highest number of fatalities since 5,214 workers died in 2008.

The rate of fatal workplace injuries climbed to 3.6 per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers in 2016 from 3.4 per 100,000 FTE in 2015.

Nationwide Construction Fatalities 2016

- Falls — 384 out of 991 total deaths in construction in CY 2016 (38.7%)

- Struck by Object - 93 (9.4%)

- Electrocutions - 82 (8.3%)

- Caught-in/between* - 72 (7.3%)
  (*This category includes construction workers killed when caught-in or compressed by equipment or objects, and struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material)
Fatal Falls in Residential Construction 2006 - 2015

Source of fatality data: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Fatal Accidents Construction rose 5% in 2016

- The latest annual BLS report on fatal occupational injuries and incidents, released on Dec. 19, shows that private-sector construction deaths increased in year 2016 to 991 from 937 in year 2015.
- The 2016 total was the largest number of fatalities in recent years and exceeded the 2008 level of 975.
- Construction's fatality rate in 2016 was 10.1 per 100,000 full-time-equivalent workers, the same as in 2015.
- 388 fall fatalities in 2016 = 36% of the industry's total jobsite deaths. The number of fall-related deaths is up from 367 in 2015.
## Construction Industry Fatalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Fatalities All Construction</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>899</td>
<td>937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatality Rates All Construction</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Highest incidence rates\(^1\) of total nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases, 2016 - cases per 100 FTE workers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>NAICS Code</th>
<th>Incidence Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nursing and residential care facilities (State government)</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary services (Private industry)</td>
<td>54194</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truss manufacturing (Private industry)</td>
<td>321214</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police protection (Local government)</td>
<td>92212</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire protection (Local government)</td>
<td>92216</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy and civil engineering construction (Local government)</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor home manufacturing (Private industry)</td>
<td>336213</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactured home (mobile home) manufacturing (Private industry)</td>
<td>321991</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel trailer and camper manufacturing (Private industry)</td>
<td>336214</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beet sugar manufacturing (Private industry)</td>
<td>311313</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut stock, resawing lumber, and planing (Private industry)</td>
<td>321912</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skiing facilities (Private industry)</td>
<td>71392</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Incidence rates are based on the total number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases reported by employers, not on the number of workers exposed to the risk of injury or illness. This may result in double counting or undercounting of incidents.

[https://www.bls.gov/news.release/osh.nr0.htm](https://www.bls.gov/news.release/osh.nr0.htm)
Type of Fall Fatalities Region 1

FY15 and FY16 Combined

- Ladder: 25%
- Scaffold: 15%
- Fall from height: 20%
- Equipment/machinery: 15%
- Structural failure: 10%
- Tree: 10%
- Stairs: 5%

OSHA® Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Leading Causes of Construction Accidents- Focus Four

- **Falls** from elevations
- **Electrical** Shock
- **Struck by** machinery or materials
- **Crushing injuries**, trench collapse, overturned vehicles, etc.
Massachusetts 3 Years – 2017, 2016, and 2015 Focus Four Fatalities OSHA Investigated

Falls – 26

Electrical – 2

Struck-By – 25

Crushed or Caught in-Between- 18

Total 71 Federal OSHA Fatality Investigation
Top 10 Causes and Direct Costs of the Most Disabling U.S. Workplace Injuries

Total cost of the most disabling workplace injuries: $61.88 billion
Cost of top 10 most disabling workplace injuries: $51.06 billion

2016 Liberty Mutual Workplace Safety Index (based on 2013 injury data)
The Most Serious Workplace Injuries Cost U.S. Companies $59.9 Billion Per Year, According to 2017 Liberty Mutual Workplace Safety Index

The top three causes – which collectively represent almost half of the cost of the leading accidents:

- **overexertion** ($13.8 billion, 23 percent),
- **falls on same level** ($10.6 billion, 17.7 percent)
- and **falls to lower level** ($5.5 billion, 9.2 percent)

Statistics from BOSTON--(BUSINESS WIRE)--
Winter Weather Preparedness

- Cold Stress (Frostbite, Hypothermia)
- Preventing Slips on Snow and Ice
- Shoveling Snow
- Clearing Snow from Heights
- Using Powered Equipment
- Winter Driving
- Downed Trees and Power Lines
- Stranded in a Vehicle

https://www.osha.gov/dts/weather/winter_weather/index.html
Who needs fall protection?
New Walking-Working Surfaces and PPE (Fall Protection) Rule

General Industry  29 CFR Part 1910
subparts D and I

Effective date: This final rule became effective on January 17, 2017
## Organization of Subpart D

| §1910.21 – Scope, Application and Definitions | §1910.26 – Dockboards |
| §1910.22 – General Requirements | §1910.27 – Scaffolds and Rope Descent Systems |
| §1910.23 – Ladders | §1910.28 – Duty to Have Fall Protection |
| §1910.24 – Stepbolts and Manhole Steps | §1910.29 – Fall Protection Systems Criteria and Practices |
| §1910.25 – Stairways | §1910.30 – Training Requirements |
Personal Fall Protection

Travel Restraint

Personal Fall Arrest

Work Positioning
Summary of Major Changes

• Fall Protection Flexibility
• Updated Scaffold Requirements (aligned with construction)
• Phase-in of ladder safety systems or personal fall arrest systems on fixed ladders
• Phase-out of “qualified climbers” on outdoor advertising structures
• Rope descent systems-window washers
• Adds requirements for personal fall protection equipment system performance and use requirements (final §1910.140)
• Inspection of walking-working surfaces
• Adds training requirements
• Prompt rescue of each employee in the event of a fall.
Beryllium

Dates:

• March 12, 2018: Comply with most elements
• March 11, 2019: Provide required change rooms and showers
• March 10, 2020 - to implement engineering controls. the rule

https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/beryllium/index.html
https://www.osha.gov/berylliumrule/index.html
Key Provisions

- Reduces the permissible exposure limit (PEL) for beryllium to 0.2 micrograms per cubic meter of air, averaged over 8-hours.

- Establishes a new short term exposure limit for beryllium of 2.0 micrograms per cubic meter of air, over a 15-minute sampling period.

- Requires employers to: use engineering and work practice controls (such as ventilation or enclosure) to limit worker exposure to beryllium; provide respirators when controls cannot adequately limit exposure; limit worker access to high-exposure areas; develop a written exposure control plan; and train workers on beryllium hazards.

- Requires employers to make available medical exams to monitor exposed workers and provides medical removal protection benefits to workers identified with a beryllium-related disease.
OSHA is proposing to revoke the ancillary provisions applicable to the construction and shipyard sectors, but to retain the new lower PEL of 0.2 μg/m³ and the STEL of 2.0 μg/m³ for those sectors.

OSHA will not enforce the ancillary provisions of the January 2017 construction and shipyard standards without further notice.

This proposal does not affect the general industry beryllium standard published on January 9, 2017.
June 23, 2018: Silica General Industry and Maritime Standards Compliance Date.

- Complete an inventory of silica operations
- Perform an assessment of each
- Establish controls (engineering and work procedures)
- Provide PPE
- Housekeeping
- Create a written exposure control plan
- Communicate/Train the workers, include the work plan
- Medical surveillance
- Recordkeeping
- Review

https://www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/silicacrystalline/
National Safety Stand Down - Events 2018
National Ladder Safety Month

March 2018:
• Training
• Usage
• Inspect and properly dispose of old, damaged or obsolete ladders

http://www.americanladderinstitute.org/page/laddersafetymonth
April 9 to 13, 2018:
National Work Zone Awareness Week (NWZAW) is an annual spring campaign held at the start of construction season to encourage safe driving through highway work zones. The key message is for drivers to use extra caution in work zones. Also, learn about Go Orange Day.

http://www.atssa.com/events/nationalworkzoneawarenessweek.aspx
Workers' Memorial Day

April 28, 2018:

• Workers' Memorial Day, International Workers' Memorial Day or International Commemoration Day (ICD) for Dead and Injured or Day of Mourning is an annual day of remembrance and action for workers killed, disabled, injured or made ill.

• An opportunity to highlight the preventable nature of most workplace incidents and ill health.

• Promote the need fight for improvements in workplace safety.

• Remember the dead – Fight for the living.

Also OSHA’s Birthday!
April 29 to May 5 2018:

- Proclaimed National Small Business week by the President.
- Recognizes the critical contributions of America’s entrepreneurs and small business owners.
- More than half of Americans either own or work for a small business, and they create about two out of every three new jobs in the U.S. each year.
- The SBA highlights the impact of outstanding entrepreneurs, small business owners, and others from all 50 states and U.S. territories.
- Create 21st century jobs, drive innovation, and increase America’s global competitiveness.
• A Safety Stand-Down is a voluntary event for employers to talk directly to employees about safety. Any workplace can hold a stand-down by taking a break to focus on "Fall Hazards" and reinforcing the importance of "Fall Prevention". It's an opportunity for employers to have a conversation with employees about hazards, protective methods, and the company's safety policies and goals. It can also be an opportunity for employees to talk to management about fall hazards they see.

• Certificate of Participation, Share
  https://www.osha.gov/StopFallsStandDown/index.html
FALLS

account for nearly 37% of deaths in construction.

Construction worker 3

FATA in 2015:

BLS data

Deadliest injury in construction: falls

Employees

OSHA.gov/stopfalls

BLS data 2015
How to Conduct a Safety Stand-Down and FAQ's
Companies can conduct a Safety Stand-Down by taking a break to have a toolbox talk or another safety activity such as conducting safety equipment inspections, developing rescue plans, or discussing job specific hazards. Managers are encouraged to plan a stand-down that works best for their workplace anytime May 7-11, 2018.

See Suggestions to Prepare for a Successful "Stand-Down" and Highlights from the Past Stand-Downs. OSHA also hosts an Events page with events that are free and open to the public to help employers and employees find events in your area.

If you plan to host a free event that is open to the public, see OSHA's Events page to submit the event details and to contact your Regional Stand-Down Coordinator.
Construction, Safety Week 2018

May 7-11, 2018:
The Mission of Safety Week is to collectively raise the awareness of the construction industry’s continuing commitment to eliminating worker injury, and to clearly communicate its dedication to a shared culture of care and concern and the belief that every week must be Safety Week.

http://www.constructionsafetyweek.com/events/plan-your-safety-week-activities/
Heat Illness Prevention Campaign
May 25, 2018

To prevent heat related illness and fatalities:
• Acclimate to the heat; most heat related fatalities occur on the first 3 days of exposure.
• Drink water every 15 minutes, even if you are not thirsty.
• Rest in the shade to cool down.
• Wear a hat and light-colored clothing.
• Learn the signs of heat illness and what to do in an emergency.
• Keep an eye on fellow workers.

http://www.osha.gov/heat

WATER. REST. SHADE.
OSHA's Campaign to Keep Workers Safe in the Heat
June is National Safety Month

National Safety Month focuses on reducing leading causes of injury and death at work, on the road and in our homes and communities.

• Week 1: Stand Up to Falls
• Week 2: Recharge to Be In Charge (Focusing on Fatigue)
• Week 3: Prepare for Active Shooters
• Week 4: Don't Just Sit There (Focusing on Ergonomics)
• Road Safety for Workers

National Forklift Safety Day

June 12, 2018:
Areas of concern:
• Training and Evaluation
• Maintenance
• Operation
• Handling Hazardous Material

Trench Safety Stand Down

June 18-23, 2018:

Focus on:

• Education, what are trenching & excavation hazards
• Reinforce the importance of using trench protective systems
• And protecting workers from trenching hazards.

Receive Recognition for Participating in the event.

http://www.nuca.com/tssd
Safe + Sound Week

August 13-19, 2018

A nationwide event to raise awareness and understanding of the value of safety and health programs that include:

• Management leadership,
• Worker participation,
• Systematic approach to finding and fixing hazards in workplaces.

https://www.osha.gov/safeandsoundweek/
How to Participate in Safe + Sound Week 2018

Choose Your Activities
• Use the activities sheets to choose from a variety of activities focusing on the three core elements to conduct at your workplace.

Plan and Promote Your Activities
• Use the customizable communications to plan and promote your activities to your workers, stakeholders, and the public.

Provide Feedback about Your Participation
Download materials, including a certificate of recognition and a participant web badge, following the event.
Recommended Practices for Safety and Health Programs

- Management Leadership
- Worker Participation
- Hazard Identification and Assessment
- Hazard Prevention and Control
- Education and Training
- Program Evaluation and Improvement
- Communication and Coordination for Host Employers, Contractors
OSHA Consultation Service Massachusetts

- Aimed to help employers who want help in recognizing and correcting safety and health hazards and in improving their safety and health programs.
- Free, largely funded by OSHA
- Requirement: A commitment to correcting serious safety and health hazards
- Confidential, tailored to small business
On-Site Consultation Visits: FYs 1998 - 2017

- Parameters: Private Sector, Opening Conference Date: October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017.
- Totals include 21(d) and 23(g) On-Site Consultation Project data.
On Site Massachusetts Visits FY09-FY17

Source: MA Dept. of Labor Standards
Free On-site Consultation

MA Department of Labor Standards
OSHA Consultation Program
Wall Experiment Station
37 Shattuck Street
Lawrence, MA 01843

phone: 508-616-0461
fax: 978-687-0013
email: Masscon@state.ma.us
SHARP
Safety & Health Achievement Recognition Program
Consultation: An OSHA Cooperative Program
Fall Protection in Residential Construction

Complying with OSHA Regulations

FREE Seminar Presented by;
MA Dept. of Labor Standards (DLS)/OSHA Consultation Program

Need assistance with OSHA requirements?
Want to keep your workers safe?
This is a great opportunity to find out what you need to do to provide a safe workplace and meet OSHA requirements.

DATE: March 20, 2018
TIME: 4:00 pm-6:00 pm

Must attend entire session to receive certificate

PLACE: Shepley Showcase
75 Ben Franklin Way
Hyannis, MA
(park in rear of building, use lower entrance)

Construction Supervisor License holders will receive 2 Workplace Safety continuing education credits. Registration form for credits will be distributed at the class - please bring your contractors license number.

Name: ____________________________________________ Phone: ________________________
Company Name: _________________________________________________________________
Email Address: (important!) _______________________________________________________

Is attendance at this seminar a requirement of an OSHA settlement agreement?  ○ yes  ○ no
Fall Protection in Residential Construction
  Complying with OSHA Regulations

FREE Seminar Presented by;

MA Dept. of Labor Standards (DLS)/OSHA Consultation Program

Need assistance with OSHA requirements?
Want to keep your workers safe?
This is a great opportunity to find out what you need to do to provide a safe workplace and meet OSHA requirements.

8:00 am-10:00 am
Must attend entire session to receive certificate

March 13, 2018  Technology Park 1 Federal St. Springfield, MA
(check in at security booth as you drive in.)

June 12, 2018  Cape Cod Lumber Co. 225 Groveland Street, Abington, MA

September 11, 2018  Technology Park 1 Federal St. Springfield, MA
(check in at security booth as you drive in.)
OSHA QuickTakes

- **Free** OSHA e-newsletter delivered twice monthly to more than 110,000 subscribers
- **Latest news** about OSHA initiatives and products to help employers and workers find and prevent workplace hazards
- **Sign up at** [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)
OSHA has issued a series of new and revised fact sheets to help employers comply with OSHA’s respirable crystalline silica standard for construction. The fact sheets review dust controls that can be used for equipment and tasks listed in Table 1 of the construction standard.
OSHA's redesigned training web pages provide information on training requirements and resources, outreach training (10- and 30-hour cards), OSHA Education Centers, and Susan Harwood Training Grants.

Region I
Keene State College OSHA Education Center
1050 Perimter Road, Entrance #2
Manchester, NH 03103-3308
(800) 449-6742
http://www.oshaedne.com/

Note: Completion of an OSHA 10 – and 30 hour course does not satisfy any OSHA training standard requirement.
Named after worker safety advocate Susan Harwood, OSHA awards grants on a competitive basis to nonprofit organizations to help them develop and deliver training programs to workers and employers.
## Susan Harwood Grants
### New Awards

**FY 2017 Grantees (9/30/2017-9/30/2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Funding ($)</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Projected Number of Trainees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NationalCOSH</td>
<td>150,082</td>
<td>Chemical Hazards/ Hazard Communications</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian Worker Center (Allston, MA)</td>
<td>124,200</td>
<td>Fall Prevention in Construction</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIUNA Training (Pomfret Centre, CT)</td>
<td>123,926</td>
<td>Construction Road Zones</td>
<td>2,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MassCOSH (Dorchester, MA)</td>
<td>155,000</td>
<td>Chemical Hazards/ Hazard Communications</td>
<td>1,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Care Industry Assoc. (Londonderry, NH)</td>
<td>154,233</td>
<td>Electrical hazards</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>707,441</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,985</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


MASSACHUSETTS

Contact the office nearest you.

OSHA Area Offices

These federal OSHA offices cover private sector employers and workers in Massachusetts:

- **North Boston Area Office**
  Shattuck Office Center
  138 River Road, Suite 102
  Andover, MA 01810
  (978)837-4460
  (978)837-4455 FAX

- **South Boston Area Office**
  639 Granite Street, 4th Floor
  Braintree, MA 02184
  (617)565-6924
  (617)565-6923 FAX

- **Springfield Area Office**
  1441 Main Street, Room 550
  Springfield, MA 01103-1493
  (413)785-0123
  (413)785-0136 FAX

On-Site Consultation Program

[Massachusetts On-site Consultation Program](#)