

Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Instructor: \_\_\_\_\_ Date/Time: \_\_\_\_\_

## TOPIC C222: OSHA’S TOP TEN VIOLATIONS

**Introduction:** The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) monitors and regulates workplace safety. 22 states have implemented their own approved safety and health program for private sector as well as State and Local workers. 6 states have plans for State and local workers only. These Plans, at a minimum, conform and comply with the Federal OSHA standards (Code of Federal Regulations). The purpose of these agencies is to make sure all employers provide a safe workplace and train their employees to recognize and resolve unsafe conditions and practices in the workplace. Statistics published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics report that there are around 126 million workers in more than 28 million workplaces in America. During a typical year in the United States, more than 4,500 workers are killed on the job, and approximately 3 million are injured, and many others die from work related illnesses.

**The following are the 10 most frequently cited OSHA violations for 2018:**

- **Fall Protection 1926.501:** Failures to implement fall protection systems for workers who are working from heights or in areas where the hazard of falls to a lower level is present (7270 Citations)
- **Hazard Communication 1910.1200:** Often involving a proper training and education program, labeling, and poor SDS, or lack of them altogether (4552 Citations)
- **Scaffolding 1926.451:** Improper scaffolding construction, lack of protection systems for falls of workers of equipment to lower levels, and inaccessible or obstructed surfaces. Also using scaffolding as a ladder (3336 Citations)
- **Respiratory Protection 1910.134:** Poor processes involving selecting the right respirator, lack of written usage program, and poor use and testing procedures (3118 Citations)
- **Controlling of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout) 1910.147:** Inadequate training programs on lockout/tagout procedures, poor methods of controlling energy sources, and improper labeling/signage (2944 Citations)
- **Ladders 1926.105:** Improper use of the top step, failure to select the appropriate ladder for a given task, damaged equipment, and loads exceeding weight capacities (2812 Citations)
- **Powered Industrial Trucks 1910.178:** Common citations involved inadequate inspection and maintenance programs, and improper employee training (2294 Citations)
- **Fall Protection-Training Requirements 1926.503:** Using temporary wiring systems as permanent fixtures, improper use of extension cords, and unsuitable wiring equipment (cords/boxes/cables) (1982 Citations)
- **Machine Guarding 1910.212:** Missing or damaged guards, improper anchoring, and exposure to moving parts at points of operation (1972 Citations)
- **Personal Protective and Lifesaving Equipment- Eye and Face Protection-1926.102:** Lack of side protection; equipment that does not meet the ANSI/ISEA Z87.1-2010; ANSI Z87.1- 2003; ANSI Z87.1-1989 (1536 Citations)

**Conclusion:** Complying with OSHA Regulation is the law; however, compliance with these regulations/standards alone won’t prevent all injuries and illnesses. In fact, OSHA Regulations define the minimum acceptable levels of protection. In order to prevent injuries and illnesses in the workplace, companies are responsible for training as well as how to recognize and avoid hazards.

**Employee Attendance:** (Names or signatures of personnel who are attending this meeting)

---



---



---



---



---

These guidelines do not supersede local, state or federal regulations, and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA<sup>A</sup> regulations.