OSHA Construction Update

- Statistics
- Standards
- Enforcement
- Fall campaign
- Safety and health programs
Workplace Fatality Rates 2006- 2014

Fatal work injury rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)

Both the preliminary rate of fatal work injuries in 2014 and the final rate in 2013 were 3.3 fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers.
Number & rate of fatal occupational injuries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Number of Fatal Work Injuries</th>
<th>Fatal Work Injury Rate (per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and warehousing</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</td>
<td>568</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and business services</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail trade</td>
<td>267</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and hospitality</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services (exc. public admin.)</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational and health services</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial activities</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total fatal work injuries = 4,679
All-worker fatal injury rate = 3.3

*Data for 2014 are preliminary.
Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2014*

- Logging workers: 77 fatalities, 109.5 rate per 100,000 workers
- Fishers and related fishing workers: 22 fatalities, 80.8 rate
- Aircraft pilots and flight engineers: 81 fatalities, 63.2 rate
- Roofers: 81 fatalities, 46.2 rate
- Refuse and recyclable material collectors: 27 fatalities, 35.8 rate
- Farmers, ranchers, and other agricultural managers: 263 fatalities, 26.0 rate
- Structural iron and steel workers: 15 fatalities, 25.2 rate
- Driver/sales workers and truck drivers: 835 fatalities, 23.4 rate
- Electrical power-line installers and repairers: 25 fatalities, 19.2 rate
- First-line supervisors of construction trades and extraction workers: 130 fatalities, 17.9 rate

Total fatal work injuries = 4,679
All-worker fatal injury rate = 3.3
## Construction Industry Fatalities*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Fatalities All Construction</td>
<td>1204</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>834</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>874*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatality Rates All Construction</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.5*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: * Preliminary2014 BLS CFOI Data
Fatal falls to lower level by height of fall, 2014*

In 2014, the preliminary total for falls to lower level was 647 fatal work injuries, up 9 percent from the final count for 2013. Of the cases where height of fall was known (532 cases), about 2 out of every 3 were falls of 20 feet or less. One in five cases with a known height involved falls from more than 30 feet.

Data for 2014 are preliminary.
Top Ten Most Frequently Cited Construction Violations - 2014

1. Duty to have fall protection
2. Scaffolding
3. Ladders
4. Fall protection training
5. Eye and face protection
6. Head protection
7. Hazard Communication
8. General safety and health provisions
9. Aerial lifts
10. Excavations
New inspection weighting system

- Some inspections are more complex than others
- Weighting helps OSHA focus on inspections that can have the biggest impact on workers’ lives
Enforcement Unit Value (EU) vs. Inspections

• Previous system: inspection counting system as every inspection as equal

• Enforcement Weighting System:
  – More resource intensive activities are worth more EU Value
  – Recognizes area office efforts required to develop complex cases
  – Allows OSHA to quantify activity of Non-Formal Complaints & Rapid Response Investigations
New inspection weighting system

Meaningful and Impactful Inspections

- Chemical exposures
- Workplace violence
- Musculoskeletal disorders
- Healthcare
- PSM
Severe Injury Reporting Rule

• Currently, receiving between 200 and 250 reports a week
  • May result in 12,000 reports annually
  • >10,000 reports to date

• 35 - 40% of reports have resulted in inspections
  • May result in 5,000 inspections annually

• Remainder of reports resulted in RRIs or were determined NOT to be work-related
What Is An RRI

• A Rapid Response Investigation is an enhanced phone & fax type investigation.
• After a severe injury report has been filed OSHA may call the employer to discuss the incident.
• The employer is asked to perform a root cause analysis and report to OSHA the findings and response.
I’m going to need a little more for root cause than “whoda thunk?”
Confined Spaces in Construction

• Publish Date: May 4, 2015

• Effective Date: August 3, 2015*

• Closely aligned with General Industry Rule

• Find more info at

http://osha.gov/confinedspaces/index.html
Confined Spaces Outreach

- Webinars to CSHOs, AGC, ABC, NAHB, AIHA
- Fact sheets
- Web page
- Rescue fact sheet
- Outreach to fire chiefs
Enforcement Situation

• Rule is in effect for all but residential
• Current delay for residential only through January 8th
• Directive
  – Plan is to work with DEP to incorporate the construction rule into the General Industry directive.
Legal Situation

• Six Parties involved in litigation
  – Texas Builders Association
  – National Association of Home Builders
  – Building Construction Trade Division of the AFL-CIO
  – National COSH
  – Southwestern Bell
  – Verizon
Mountain Lion Trapped Under House

LOS FELIZ

APR. 13. 2015 2:00PM
Standards Improvement Project IV

• Updates 19 individual and unrelated provisions. Examples include:
  – MUTCD (construction)
  – Digital x-rays
  – Decompression table (construction)
  – LOTO “unexpected”
- Removing all SSN requirements
A backover incident occurs when a backing vehicle strikes a worker who is standing, walking, or kneeling behind the vehicle. These incidents can be prevented. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, over 70 workers died from backover incidents in 2011. These kinds of incidents can occur in different ways. For example:

On June 18, 2009, an employee was working inside a work zone wearing his reflective safety vest. A dump truck operating in the work zone backed up and struck the employee with the rear passenger side wheels. The employee was killed. The dump truck had an audible back up alarm and operating lights. (OSHA Inspection Number 313225377)

On June 9, 2010, an employee was standing on the ground in front of a loading dock facing into the building while a trailer truck backed up to load the dock. The employee was struck by the rear of the trailer and killed.
DSG Standards Work

• Eye and Face Protection to update consensus standards (general industry, construction and maritime)

• General Industry Walking Working Surfaces final rule – in OMB clearance
DSG Standards Work

• Beryllium – Published for comment

• Silica final rule – lots of work, approaching clearance process
2015 National Safety Stand-Down
2015 National Safety Stand-Down

• To recognize the often fatal hazard of falls, tens of thousands of employers and more than a million workers across the country joined OSHA in 2015 for two weeklong Fall Safety Stand-Down, the largest occupational safety event ever held.

• The Safety Stand-Down is part of OSHA’s ongoing fall prevention campaign to raise awareness of fall hazards in construction.

• More than 2 million workers reached = 1,041,307 from certificates (plus 1.5 million from the Air Force)
A Few Comments We Got

• “I believe it was better this year than last year.
• “I felt it was even better than last year. We participated in several stand downs in Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.”
• Start planning for next year's Stand Down and make it bigger and better than last year.”
OSHA Safety and Health Program Management Guidelines

November 2015 Draft for Public Comment
Format

• Update 1989 guidance
• Not an FR notice, but an OSHA publication
  – Easier to read
  – Use graphics
  – Target to small/medium size employers
  – Be more persuasive
    • Moral argument
    • Business rationale
    • Risk communication
Update Process

• Publish draft guideline on OSHA.gov
• Press
• Regulations.gov docket to take comment
• 90 day comment period
• Revise
• Issue final guideline
Safety and Health Programs: What Are They?

• Flexible, commonsense, proven tool to find and fix hazards before injuries, illnesses, or deaths occur.

• Seven core elements:
  – Management leadership
  – Worker participation
  – Hazard identification and assessment
  – Hazard prevention and control
  – Education and training
  – Program evaluation and improvement
  – Multi-employer communication and coordination
Tools

• OSHA web page
  – Safety pays
  – Hazard identification tool
  – Incident investigation tools
  – Case studies
  – Hospital tools
    • Web page
    • Business case
    • Self-assessment
Questions?