

## Occupational Safety and Health Administration: Key Facts

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) was founded in 1970 with a mission "to assure safe and healthful conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and providing training, outreach, education and compliance assistance." This SafetyConnection will summarize some key points that are important to your efforts to comply with OSHA regulations.

### Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards

(Fiscal 2018: October 2017 – September 2018)

1. 1926.501 – Fall Protection
2. 1910.1200 – Hazard Communication
3. 1926.451 – Scaffolding
4. 1910.134 – Respiratory Protection
5. 1910.147 – Lockout/Tagout
6. 1926.1053 – Ladders
7. 1910.178 – Powered Industrial Trucks
8. 1926.503 – Fall Protection Training Requirements
9. 1910.212 – Machine Guarding
10. 1926.102 – Personal Protective Equipment

Federal OSHA implemented the following changes as of January 1, 2015.

- All fatalities still must be reported to OSHA within 8 hours
- Any work-related hospitalization, amputation or loss of an eye must now be reported telephonically within 24 hours
- The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) will be used to determine the partial exemption list, in lieu of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. 25 business types previously exempt now must keep logs.

Details are available from your dedicated risk management professional, or [www.OSHA.gov](http://www.OSHA.gov).



### Helpful Websites

The following links take you to safety-related websites that provide free information available to the public.

#### OSHA

<https://www.osha.gov>

#### Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov>

#### Center for Disease Control (CDC)

<http://www.cdc.gov>

#### U.S. Navy (Good Training Pictures)

<http://www.public.navy.mil>

**North Carolina** - <http://www.nclabor.com>

**South Carolina** - <http://www.scosha.llronline.com>

**Virginia** - <http://www.doli.virginia.gov>

**Georgia** - <http://georgiaosha.com>

**Maryland** - <http://www.dllr.state.md.us>

**Pennsylvania** - <http://www.dli.state.pa.us>

**Tennessee** - <http://state.tn.us/labor>

**Alabama** - <http://www.alalabor.alabama.gov>

Federal OSHA regulations apply to everyone covered under the jurisdiction of OSHA. Twenty-two states have “State Plans” that may or may not include additional requirements above and beyond those stated in federal regulations.

Some of the key differences in State Plan states within the Key Risk geographical footprint are noted below:

State	Key Differences
North Carolina	<p>Any employer with one or more employees is covered by OSHA including public sector employees, local government, and other political subdivisions.</p> <p>Employers with an experience modification factor of 1.5 or higher must implement a written workplace safety and health program. They must also establish a functional safety committee if they have ten or more employees on the job site.</p> <p>Additional training requirements are in place for hazardous waste operations and emergency response.</p>
South Carolina	<p>SC Laws apply to all employers in both public and private sectors.</p> <p>More strict standards are in place for spray finishing areas, respiratory protection for structural fire fighting, and lifting carriages on forklifts.</p>
Virginia	<p>VA Laws apply to both public and private sector employers.</p> <p>More strict rules are in place for certain workplace safety-specific topics, including agricultural hand-labor operations.</p> <p>Some penalties for private sector violations are more strict than federal standards.</p> <p>All employers with one or more employees must establish and implement a written accident prevention program. Most employers must establish safety and health committees. Small employers must establish safety meetings.</p>
Maryland	<p>More strict rules are in place regarding hazard communication, confined spaces, and construction crane operations.</p> <p>Public sector employers, defined as any state or local governmental office or operation, quasi-public corporation of the state, school district or unit of a school district, or special unit in the state or district, may apply for an illness and injury reporting variance.</p>
Tennessee	<p>Both public and private sector employers are covered.</p> <p>More strict rules apply regarding hazard communication and permissible exposure limits (PELs).</p> <p>All public and private employers subject to the state workers compensation law whose claim experience places them in the top 25% of all covered employers must establish a safety committee at each of the employer’s primary place of employment.</p>

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