



# The Top Oregon OSHA Cited rules - 2018

ASSP Presentation March 5, 2018

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## Top 25 Standards Violated

*Standards Cited During Oregon OSHA Inspections Opened in Calendar Year 2018*  
*Industry: All Industries*  
*Category: Safety and Health*

**Questions?**

Contact  
Tracy Brown  
(503) 947-7424

[or e-mail](#)

### Oregon OSHA - ENFORCEMENT

02/27/19 09:36 AM

Rank	Standard Violated	Subject	Total Violations	Serious	Repeat	Willful	Other	Total Initial Penalties	Serious	Repeat	Willful	Other
1	29 CFR 1910.1200(e)	Written hazard communication program	477	225	0	0	252	\$39,345	\$39,345	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	OAR 437-003-1501(1)	Fall protection	461	338	122	1	0	\$933,685	\$292,190	\$563,370	\$78,125	\$0
3	OAR 437-001-0765(1)	Rules about safety committees or safety meetings	335	82	5	0	248	\$19,965	\$17,665	\$1,680	\$0	\$620
4	OAR 437-001-0765(13)	Documentation of safety committee meetings	191	4	9	0	178	\$2,280	\$480	\$1,800	\$0	\$0
5	29 CFR 1910.1200(g)	Material safety data sheets	189	27	0	0	162	\$6,780	\$6,780	\$0	\$0	\$0
6	29 CFR 1926.1053(b)	Requirements for use of ladders	146	131	11	0	4	\$109,700	\$98,450	\$11,250	\$0	\$0
7	29 CFR 1910.178(l)	Training for operators of powered industrial trucks	129	40	1	0	88	\$15,820	\$15,620	\$200	\$0	\$0
8	29 CFR 1910.1200(h)	Employee information and training	116	51	0	0	65	\$14,365	\$14,365	\$0	\$0	\$0
9	29 CFR 1910.134(c)	Respiratory protection program	96	53	0	0	43	\$11,785	\$11,785	\$0	\$0	\$0
10	OAR 437-001-0765(11)	Frequency of safety meetings dependent on type of work done	92	22	1	0	69	\$3,860	\$3,660	\$200	\$0	\$0
11	OAR 437-003-0503(2)	Certification of fall-protection training	91	2	7	0	82	\$1,770	\$220	\$1,550	\$0	\$0
12	OAR 437-001-0760(1)	Employers' responsibilities	89	79	3	0	7	\$121,045	\$113,695	\$7,350	\$0	\$0
13	29 CFR 1910.147(c)	Control of hazardous energy - general requirements	88	68	3	0	17	\$106,740	\$85,740	\$21,000	\$0	\$0
14	29 CFR 1910.305(g)	Wiring requirements for flexible cords and cables	86	10	0	0	76	\$2,235	\$2,235	\$0	\$0	\$0
15	29 CFR 1910.1030(c)	Bloodborne pathogens - exposure control requirements	82	53	2	0	27	\$18,510	\$18,110	\$400	\$0	\$0
16	29 CFR 1910.28(b)		74	74	0	0	0	\$77,785	\$77,785	\$0	\$0	\$0
17	OAR 437-002-0187(2)	Rules regarding inspection and maintenance of fire extinguishers	71	5	0	0	66	\$1,185	\$1,185	\$0	\$0	\$0
18	OAR 437-003-0503(1)	Fall protection training program	67	57	7	0	3	\$54,335	\$42,185	\$12,150	\$0	\$0
19	OAR 437-002-0161(5)	Emergency eyewash and shower facilities	62	52	0	0	10	\$9,305	\$9,305	\$0	\$0	\$0
20	29 CFR 1910.305(b)	Wiring requirements for cabinets, boxes, and fittings	56	22	0	0	34	\$6,495	\$6,495	\$0	\$0	\$0
21	29 CFR 1926.502(d)	Personal fall-arrest systems	53	48	5	0	0	\$91,710	\$53,560	\$38,150	\$0	\$0
22	OAR 437-002-0221(4)	Storage of material - location	51	7	0	0	44	\$1,400	\$1,400	\$0	\$0	\$0
23	OAR 437-001-0765(4)	Requirements for members of safety committees	45	7	0	0	38	\$4,710	\$4,710	\$0	\$0	\$0
24	OAR 437-001-0765(5)	Safety committee formation and membership	45	7	0	0	38	\$2,330	\$2,330	\$0	\$0	\$0
25	OAR 437-001-0765(5)	Safety committee meetings must be held on company time	45	7	0	0	38	\$2,330	\$2,330	\$0	\$0	\$0

**Note:** Standards violated have been summarized to the rule or first paragraph level and may therefore not reflect the complete standard cited by Oregon OSHA. This report is therefore not comparable to the published reports prior to 2008 where total counts and penalties were for the complete standard. The violation data for any calendar will not be complete until July 1 of the following year (e.g. for CY 2009 complete data will be available after 7/1/2010). Industry is classified according to the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), 2002 edition.

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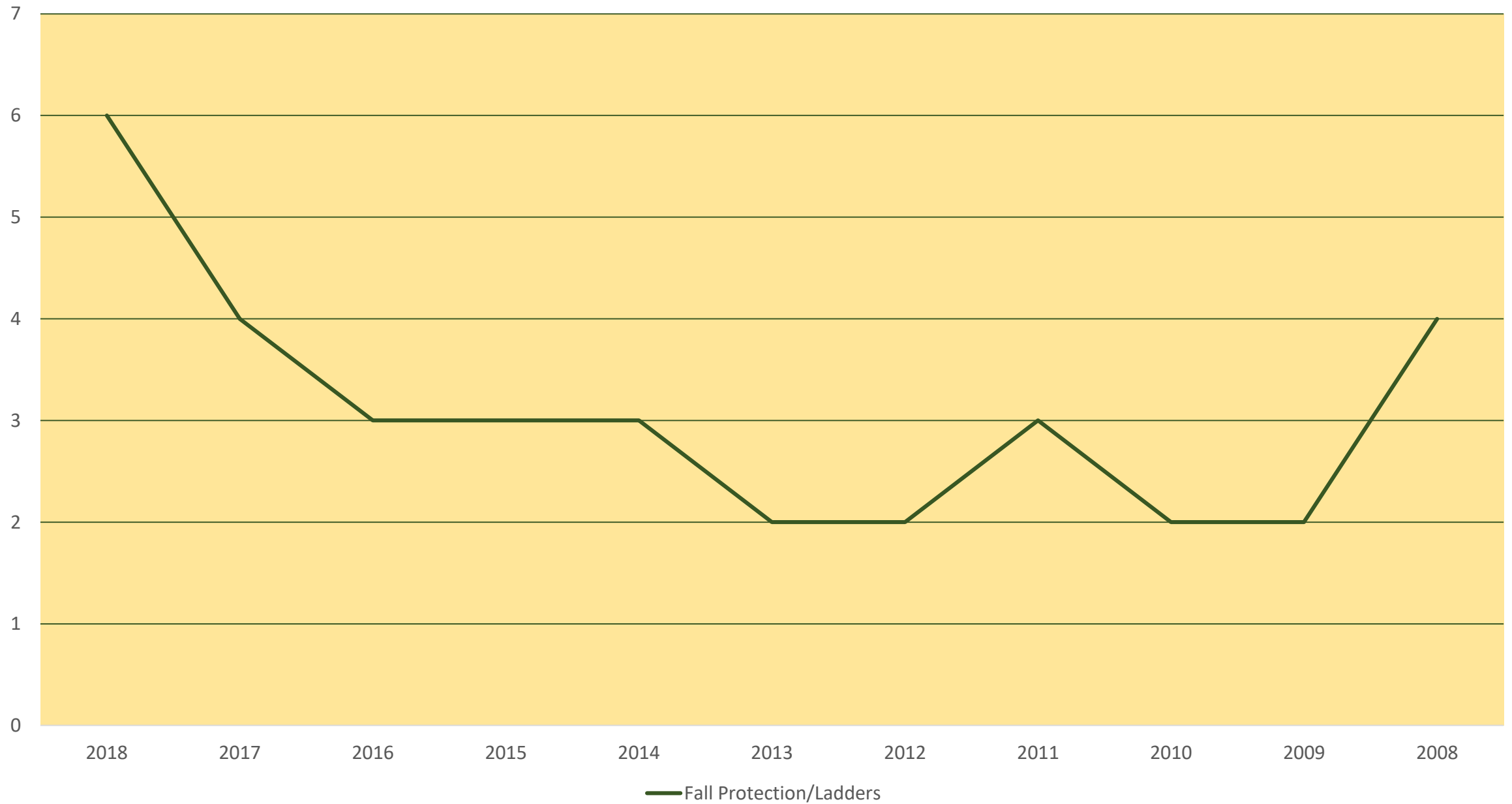
# The Top 25 Grouped - 2018

Number of Violations	Total Penalty Amount
1. Fall Protection/ladders – 6	1. Fall Protection/ladders – \$1,270,712
2. Safety Committee – 6	2. Employer Responsibilities - \$121,215
3. Hazard Communication – 3	3. Lockout – \$107,370
4. Electrical – 2	4. Hazard Communication – \$58,825
5. Respirator Program – 1	5. Safety Committee – \$ 35,475
6. Lockout – 1	6. Blood Borne Pathogens -\$18,150
7. Employer Responsibilities - 1	7. Respirator Program – \$11,610
8. Blood Borne Pathogens - 1	8. Eyewash – \$9,125
9. Fire Extinguishers – 1	9. Electrical – \$8,730
10. Eyewash – 1	10. Storage of material - \$1,400
11. Storage of material - 1	11. Fire Extinguishers – \$1,185










# The Six Fall Protection/Ladder rules - 2018

1. Div 3/M – 1501(1) – Six foot trigger height in construction
2. Div 3/X - 1926.1053(b) The rules related to the use of ladders
3. 3/M – 0503(2) Documentation of fall protection training for construction workers
4. Div 2/D 1910.28(b) Four foot trigger height in General Industry
5. Div 3/M – 0503(1) Fall protection training for construction workers
6. Div 3/M - 1926.502(d) Criteria for using fall arrest systems.







## 10 Years History of top 25 Fall Protection/ladder rule violations



# Fall Protection Trigger heights for Construction

Unprotected Walking Working surface	Any Height	Six feet	Ten feet
General Fall Protection			
Holes (Falling through)			
Holes (Tripping into)			
Skylights, wall openings, established floors, walkways, etc.			
Pits, wells, walkways over trenches			
Above or next to dangerous equipment			
Scaffolds			
Aerial Lifts & Scissor lifts			
Steel Erection	15 feet		
Steel erection – connectors and Control Decking Zone	2 stories or 30 ft.		

# Fall Protection Trigger Heights for General Industry

Unprotected Walking Working surface	Any Height	Four Feet	Ten Feet
Open sided floors, platforms, walkways			
Scaffolds			
Open sided vats & tanks			
Unguarded surfaces			
Aerial lifts & scissor lifts			
Vehicles & rolling stock			





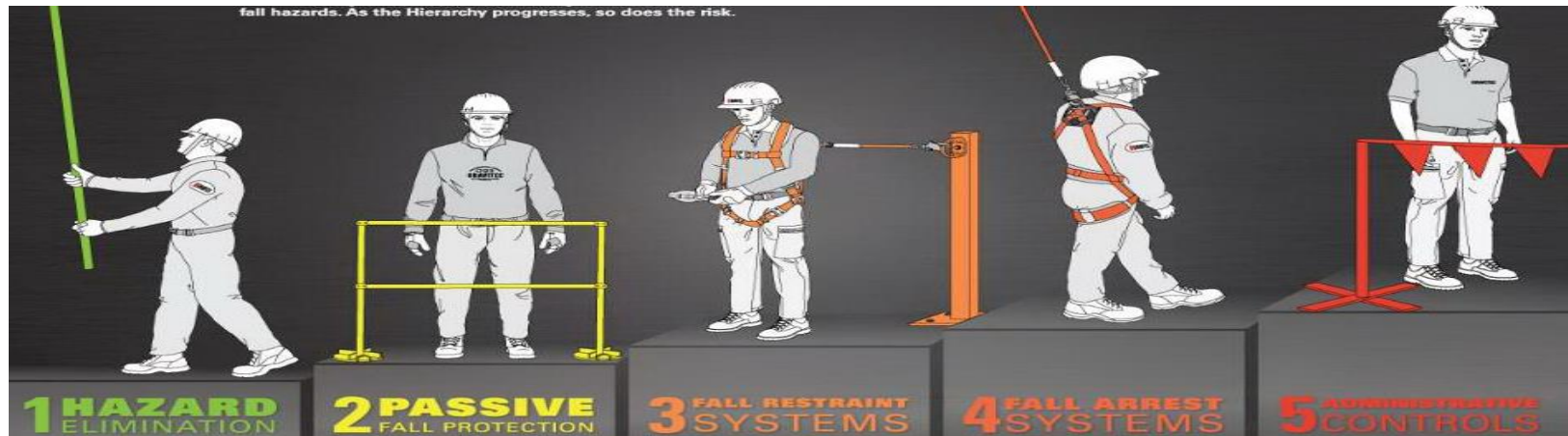
Permanent 6 ea. 3-1/4" 12d SST Nail  
Permanent 6 ea. 3" Bugle Screw 410 SST  
Permanent 6ea. 2-7/8" Hex Screw  
Temporary 6 ea. 3-1/4" Vinyl Sinkers  
Temporary 6 ea. 3-1/2" Duplex Nail



**D-Minus™** Pat-Pend  
Permanent or Temporary Anchor Point



# Hierarchy of Controls



# Lets talk about - Fall Restraint/Arrest





# LADDERS



On a yearly basis, OSHA estimated that as many as **36 fatalities and 24,882 injuries** occurred due to falls from stairways and ladders used in construction

# What to do ?

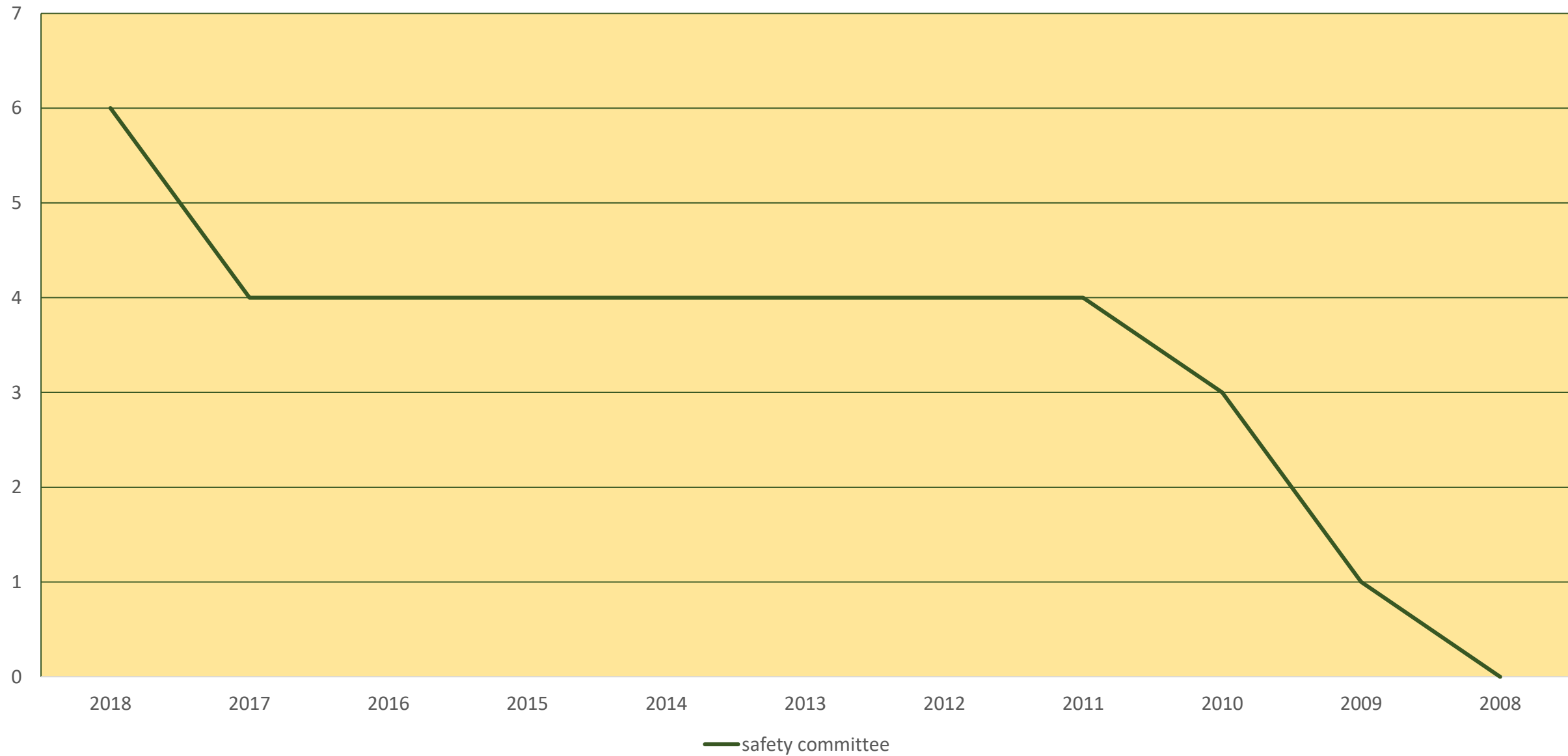
- Assess and inventory your fall and ladder risks
- Get help and get smart
- Get the right equipment
- Train on how to use it right
- Supervision
- Accountability
- Review and Revise!

# The Six Safety Committee Rule Violations - 2018

1. Div 1 – 0765(1) Having a safety committee or safety meetings
2. Div 1 – 0765(13) Documenting safety meetings
3. Div 1 – 0765(11) Frequency of safety meetings
4. Div 1 – 0765(5) Meeting on company time
5. Div 1 – 0765(3) Formation and membership of safety committee
6. Div 1 – 0765(4) Requirements of safety committee members



# 10 Year History of top 25 Safety Committee Rule Violations



# Lack of Effective Safety Committee/Meetings

Not having a safety committee or meetings

No documentation of S. Committee meetings

Sporadic frequency of safety meetings

Lack of training for safety committee members



Lack of management interest or support

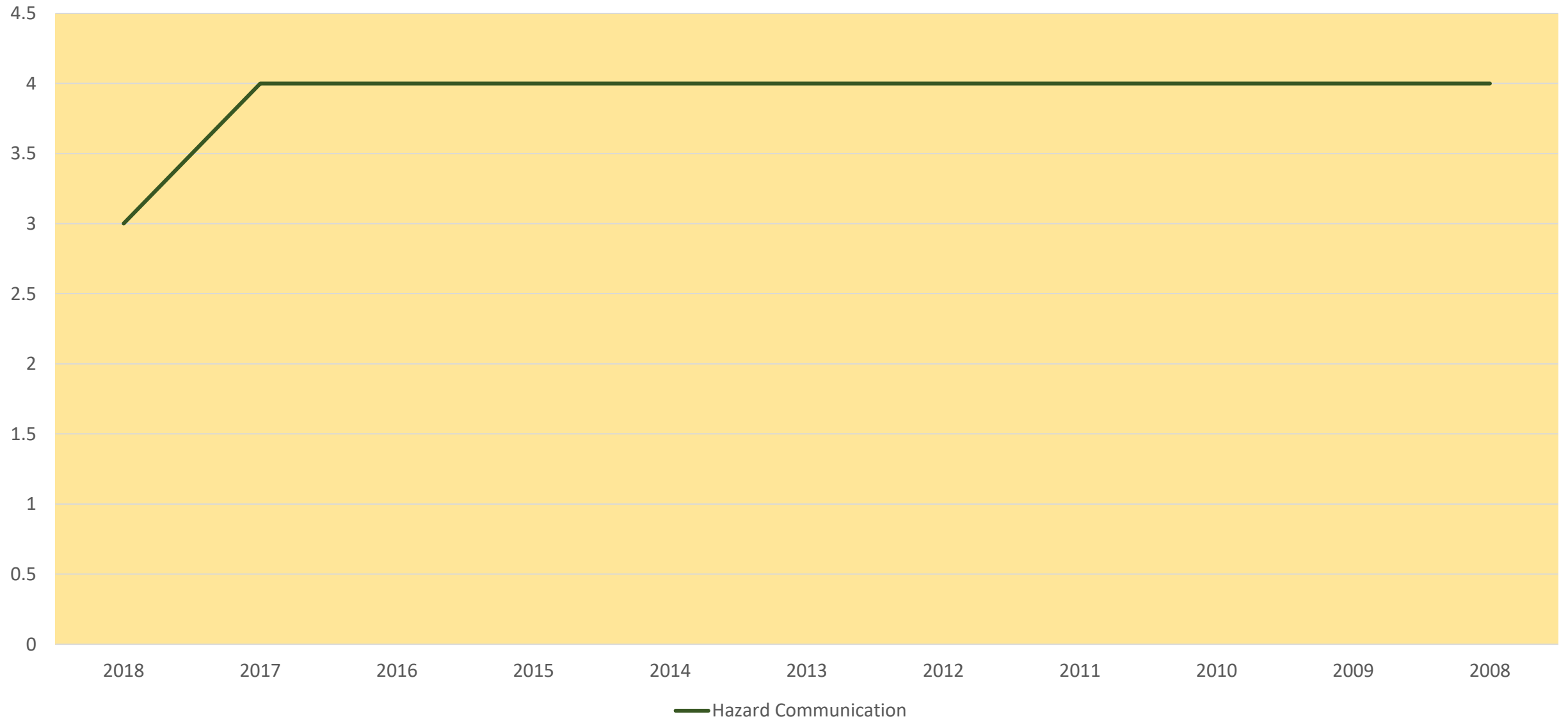
Just another regulatory requirement....low priority

Poor management/labor relations

# The 3 Hazard Communication Rule Violations - 2018

1. Div 2/Z -1910.1200(e) Written Hazard Communication Program
2. Div 2/Z – 1910.1200(g) Safety Data Sheets
3. Div 2/Z – 1910.1200(h) Employees information and training
4. Div 2/Z – 1910.1200(f) Labels and other forms of warning (Top 25 in preceding 9 years)

# 10 Year History of top 25 Hazard Communication Rule Violations









# Hazard Communication....!?

南通星辰合成材料有限公司

**BLUESTAR**

纯度:  $\geq 99.9\%$

净重量:  $180\text{Kg} \pm 0.5\text{Kg}$

批号: **1572451018**

**THF**

**四氢呋喃**

**警告**

易燃液体、对人体有害

安全措施:

- 远离火种、热源, 置于阴凉通风处
- 避免接触过氧化物
- 避光保存, 防止破损
- 用大量肥皂水或清水彻底冲洗身体接触部位, 迅速就医

灭火介质:

- 干粉、二氧化碳、泡沫、水(仅限大面积失火)

请向生产销售企业索取安全技术说明书

UN NO. 2056 CN No. 31042

应急咨询电话: (0513) 85997814

南通星辰合成材料有限公司出品

地址: 江苏省南通经济技术开发区江湾路110号  
邮编: 226017 电话: 0513-85997877

Contains  
Sulfuric Acid



?!

Methyl ethyl ketone

Tetrahydrofuran

MEK & THF !



Coffee

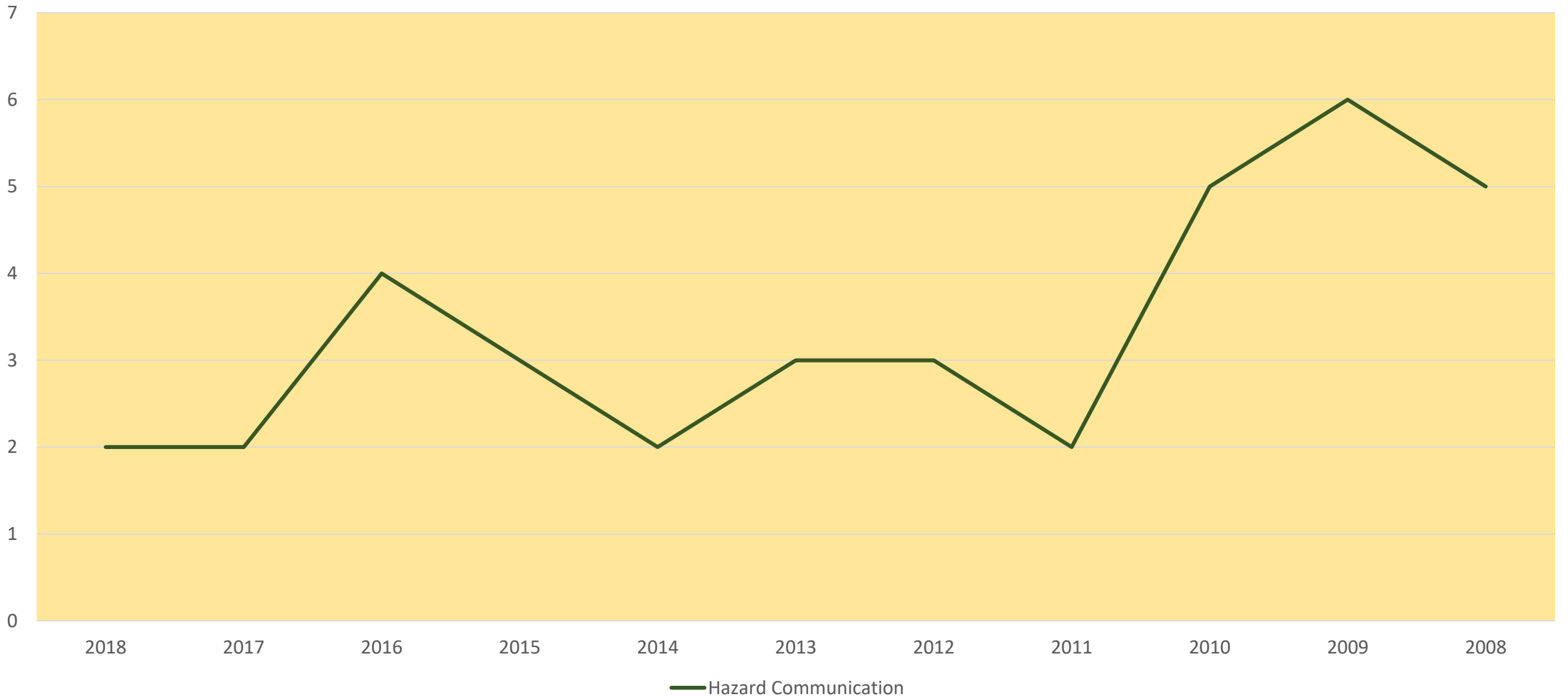
Drinking water

# The 2 electrical Top 25 Rule Violations - 2018

1. Div 2/S – 1910.305(g) Wiring requirements for flexible cords

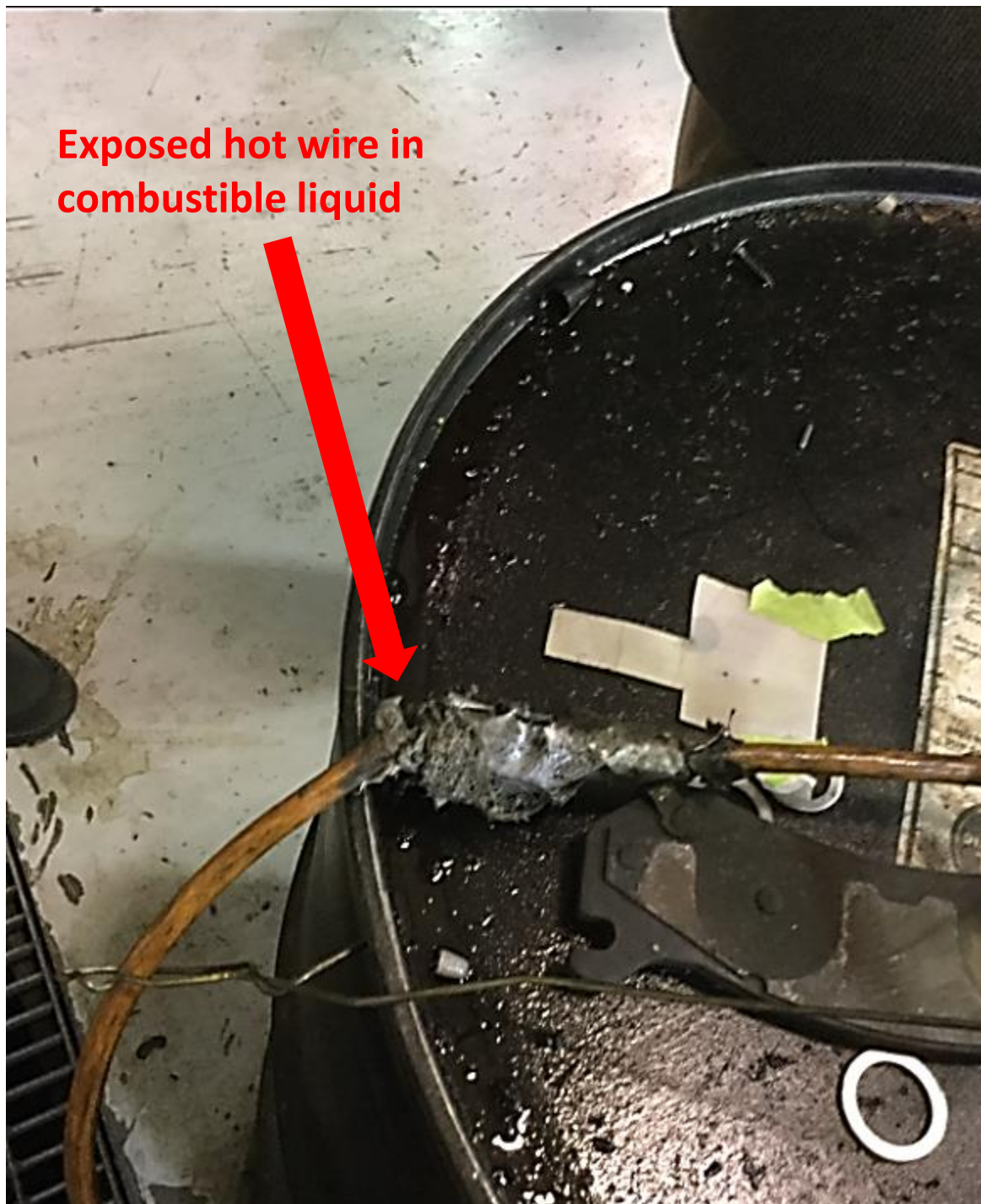
1. Div 2/S – 1910.305(b) Wiring requirements for cabinets, boxes, and fittings

# 10 Year History of top 25 Electrical Rule Violations

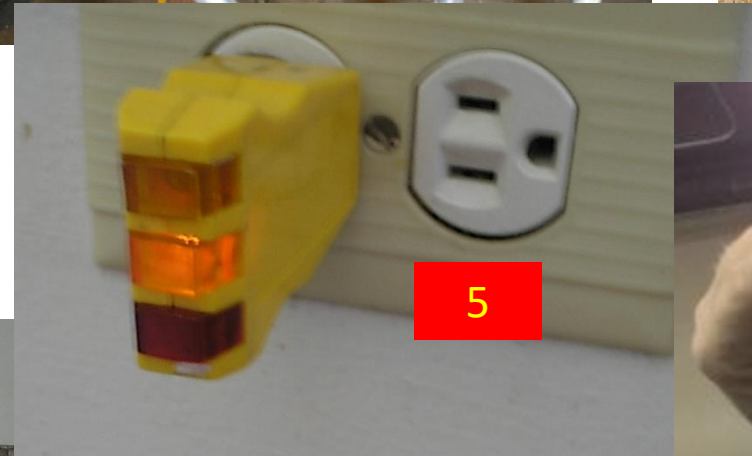
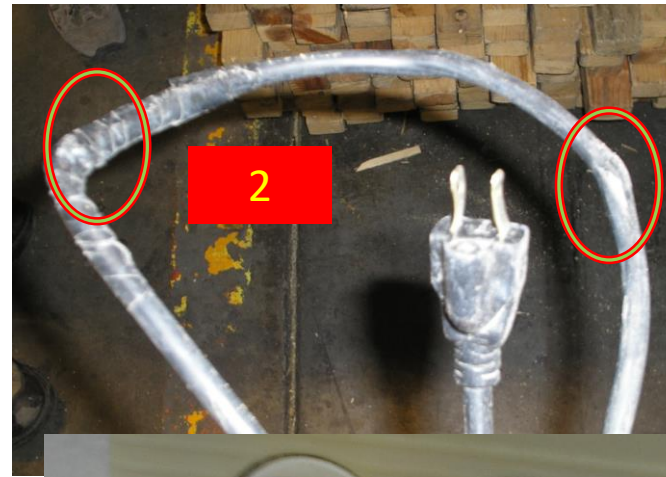




Exposed hot wire in  
combustible liquid







# Wiring for flexible cords

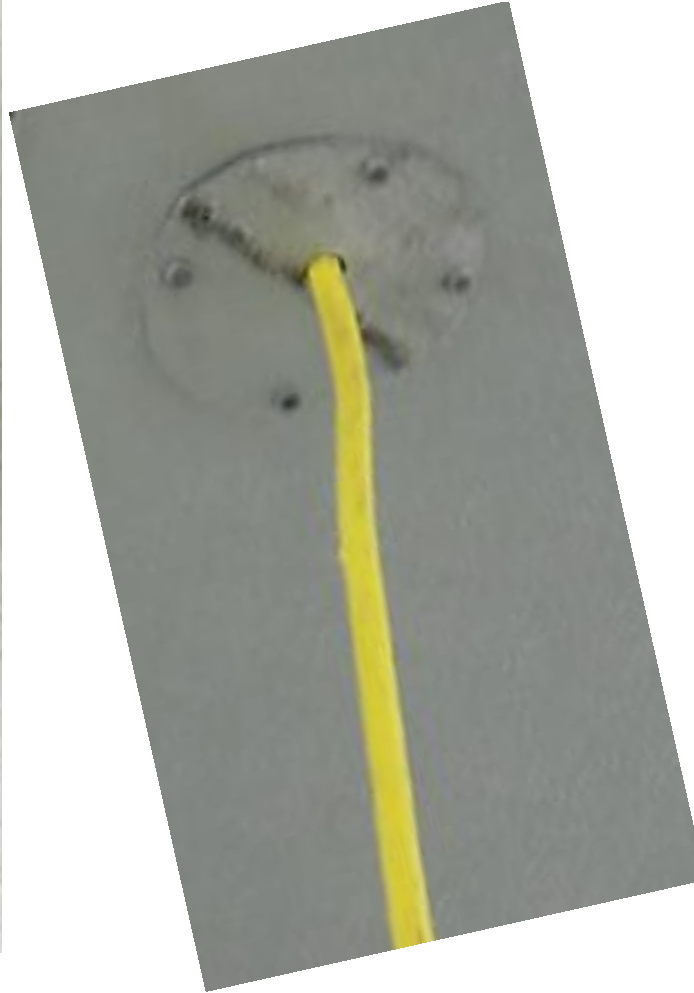
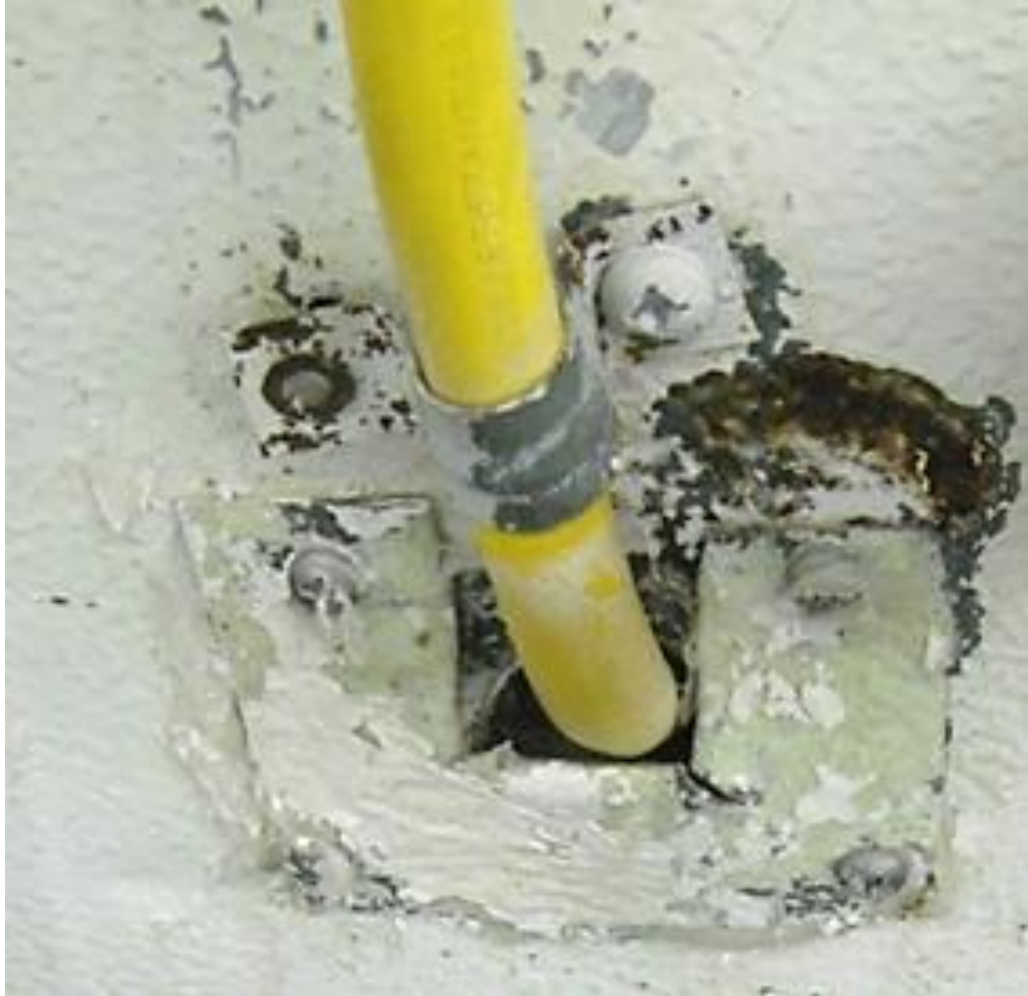
**Typically flexible cords and cables may not be used.....**

As a substitute for the fixed wiring of a structure

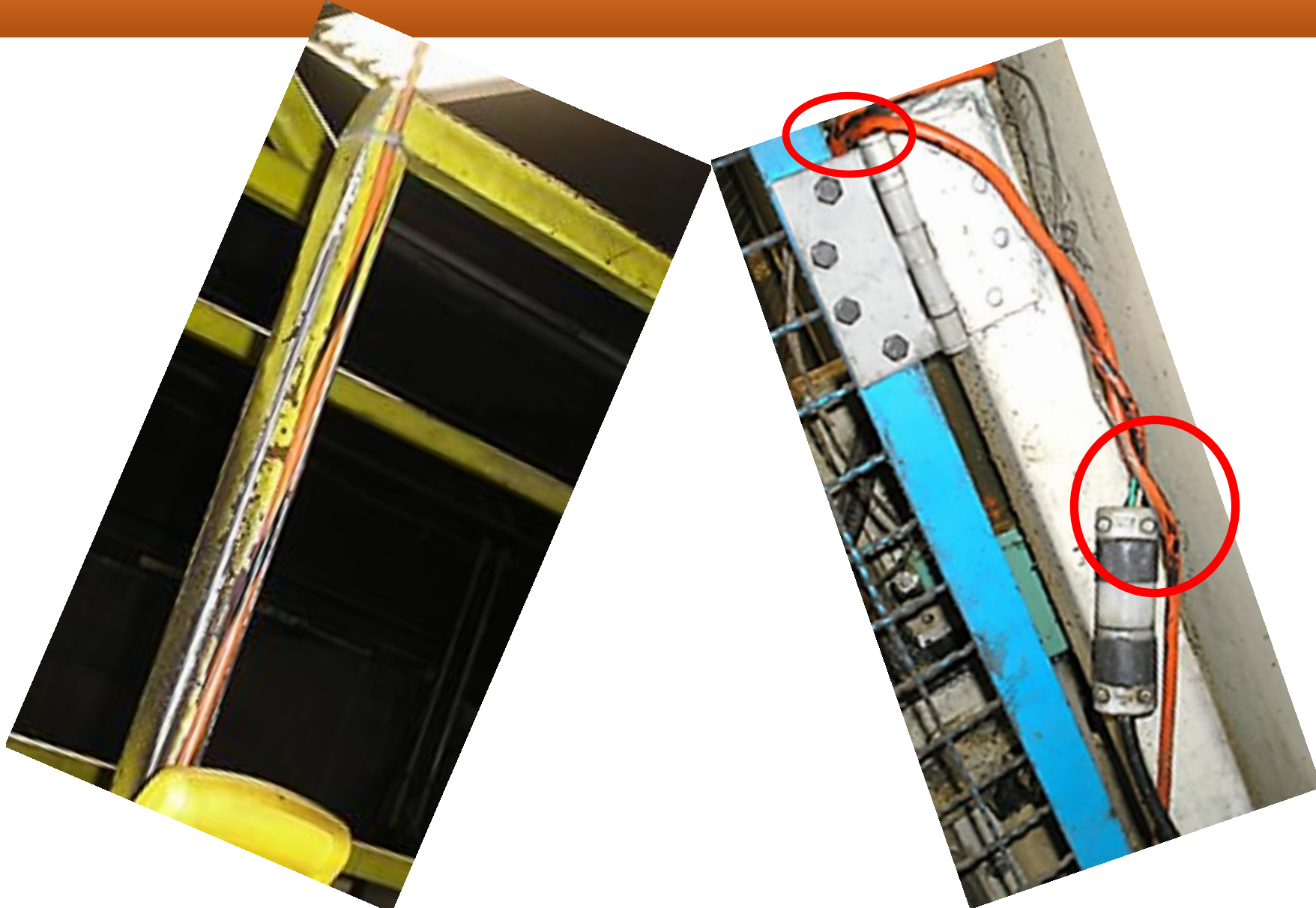




# Where run through holes in walls, ceilings, or floors



Where attached to building surfaces





Where run through doorways, windows, or similar openings



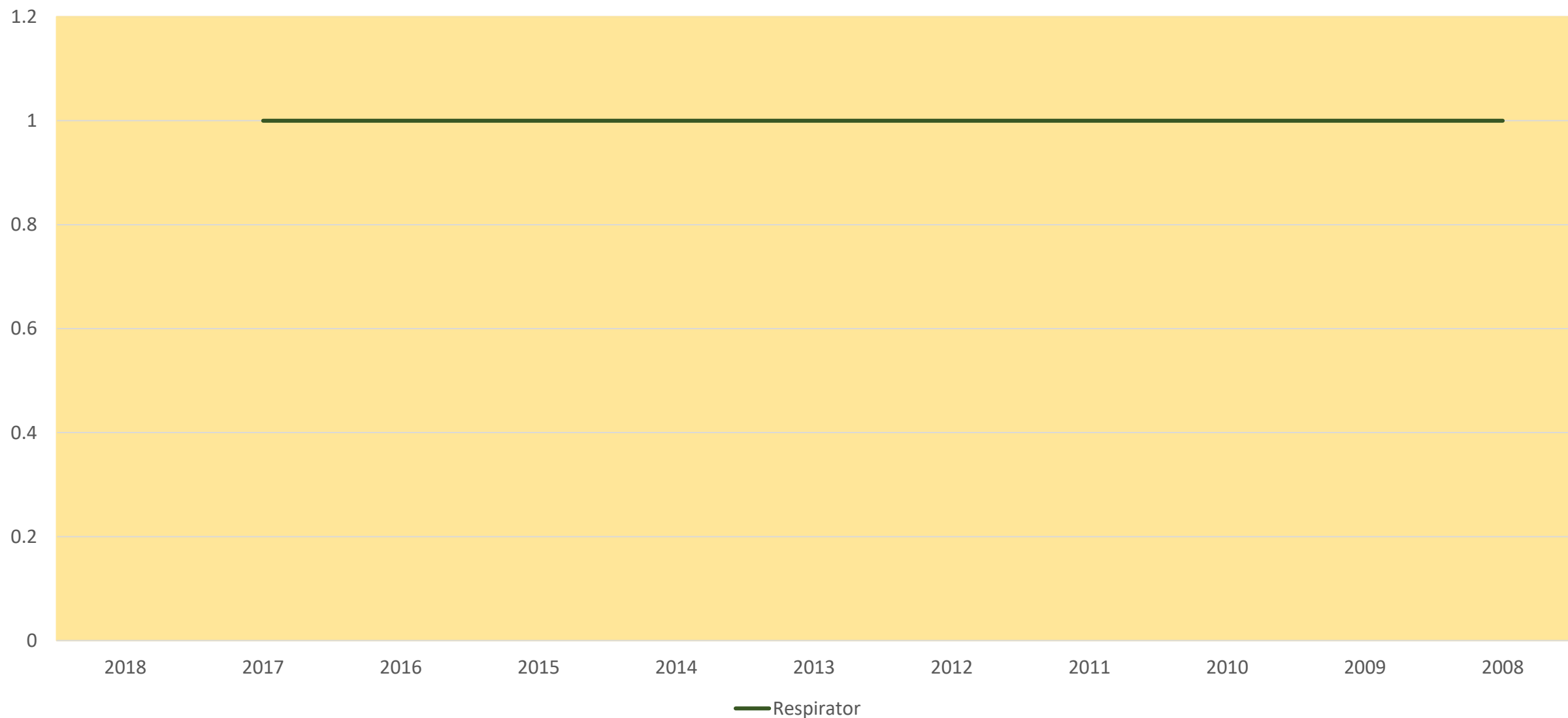
Where concealed behind building walls, ceilings, or floors;



# Respirator Top 25 Rule Violation - 2018

Div 2/I – 1910.134(c) Respiratory written program

# 10 Year History of top 25 Respirator Rule Violations





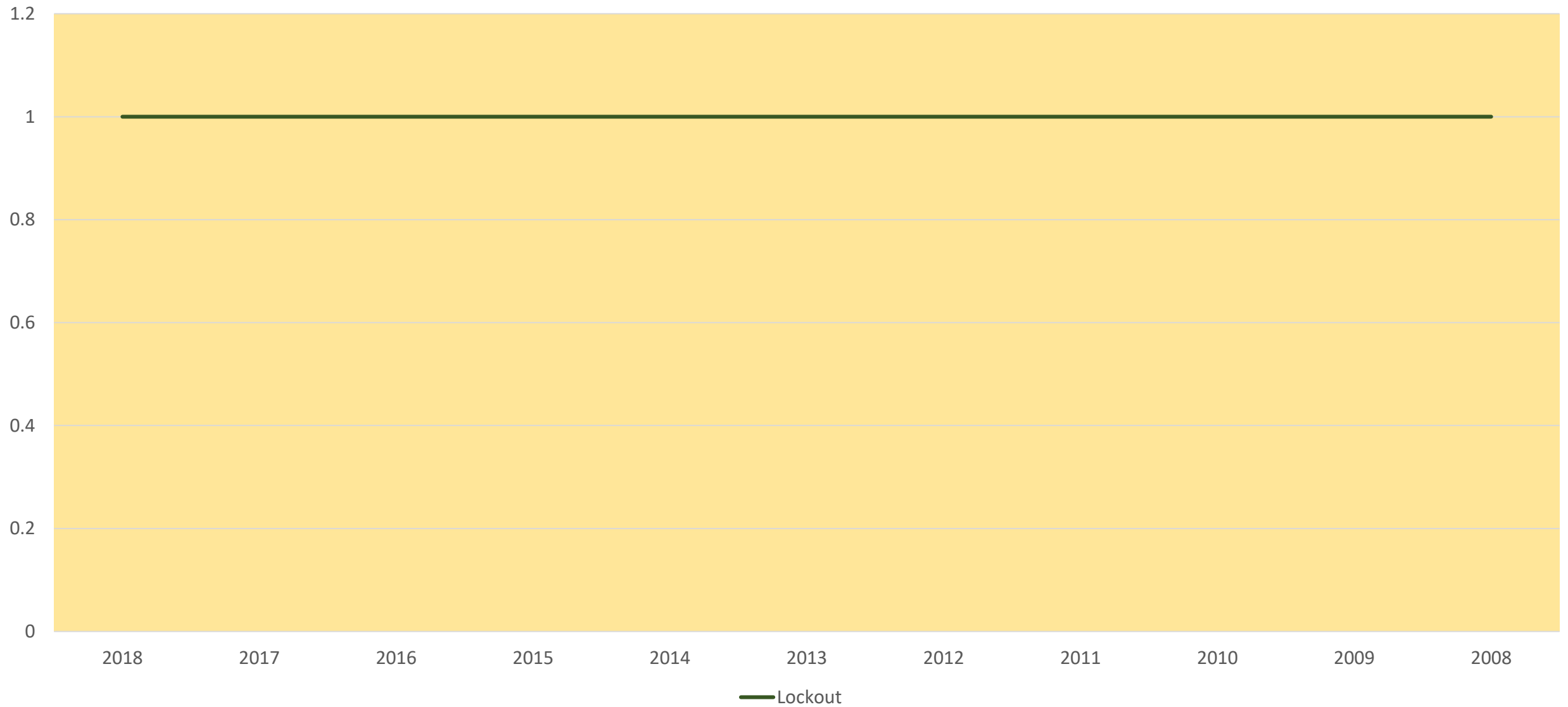
# No Respirators or Written Program



# Lockout Top 25 Rule Violation - 2018

Div 2/J 1910.147(c) General requirements of control of hazardous energy

# 10 Year History of top 25 Lockout Rule Violations



# Lockout (Energy Control Program)

When employee do servicing/maintenance on machine/ equipment where the **unexpected** energizing, start up or release of stored energy could occur and cause injury...







# Lockout (Energy Control Program)

Energy Control Procedures

Employee Training

Periodic Inspections



# Employer Responsibilities Top 25 rule violation - 2018

Div 1 – 0760(1) Employer Supervisory  
Responsibilities

# 10 Year History of top 25 Employer Responsibilities Rule Violations





# Employers' Responsibilities to...

Provide workers supervision & instruction in the safe operation of any machinery, tools, equipment, process, or practice

Require workers to work safe and follow & comply with SH rules

Use ladders, scaffolds, guardrails, guards, fall protection & etc. when exposed to hazard

Not damage, remove, destroy, etc., any safety device, guard, warning, etc.

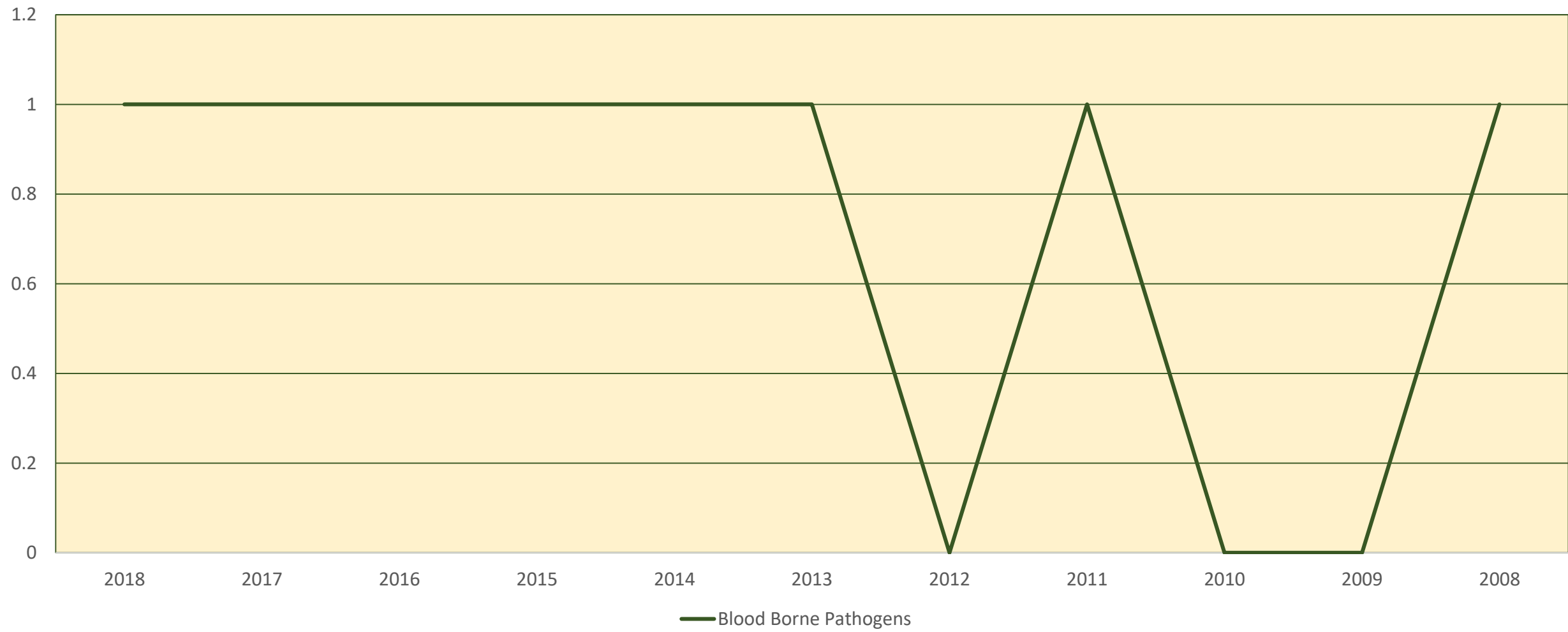
Protect against known health hazards

Every agent of the employer is responsible for the safety, safe performance & conduct of the workers under the agent's supervision or control

# Blood Borne Pathogen Rule Violation - 2018

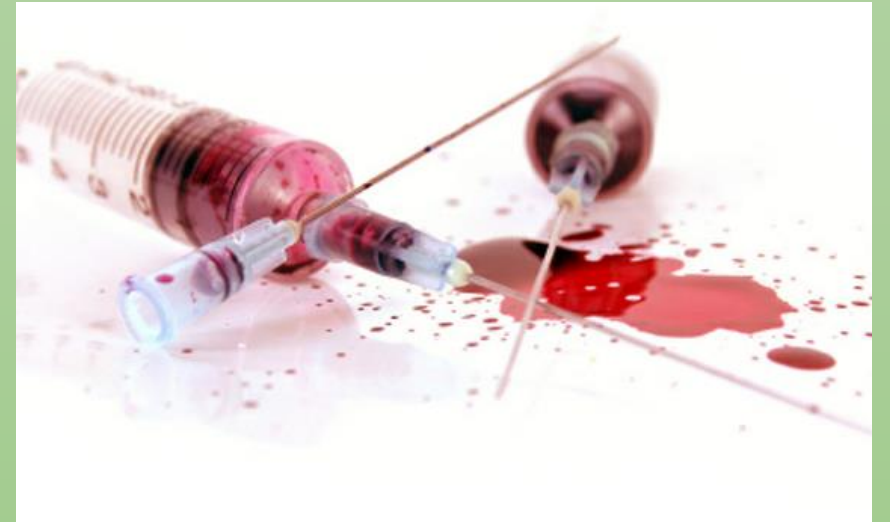
Div 2/Z 1910.1030(c) Lack of an exposure control plan

# 10 Year History of top 25 Blood Borne Rule Violations



# Blood Borne Pathogens Top 25 Rule Violation

- Lack of exposure control plan for employees exposed to blood borne pathogens

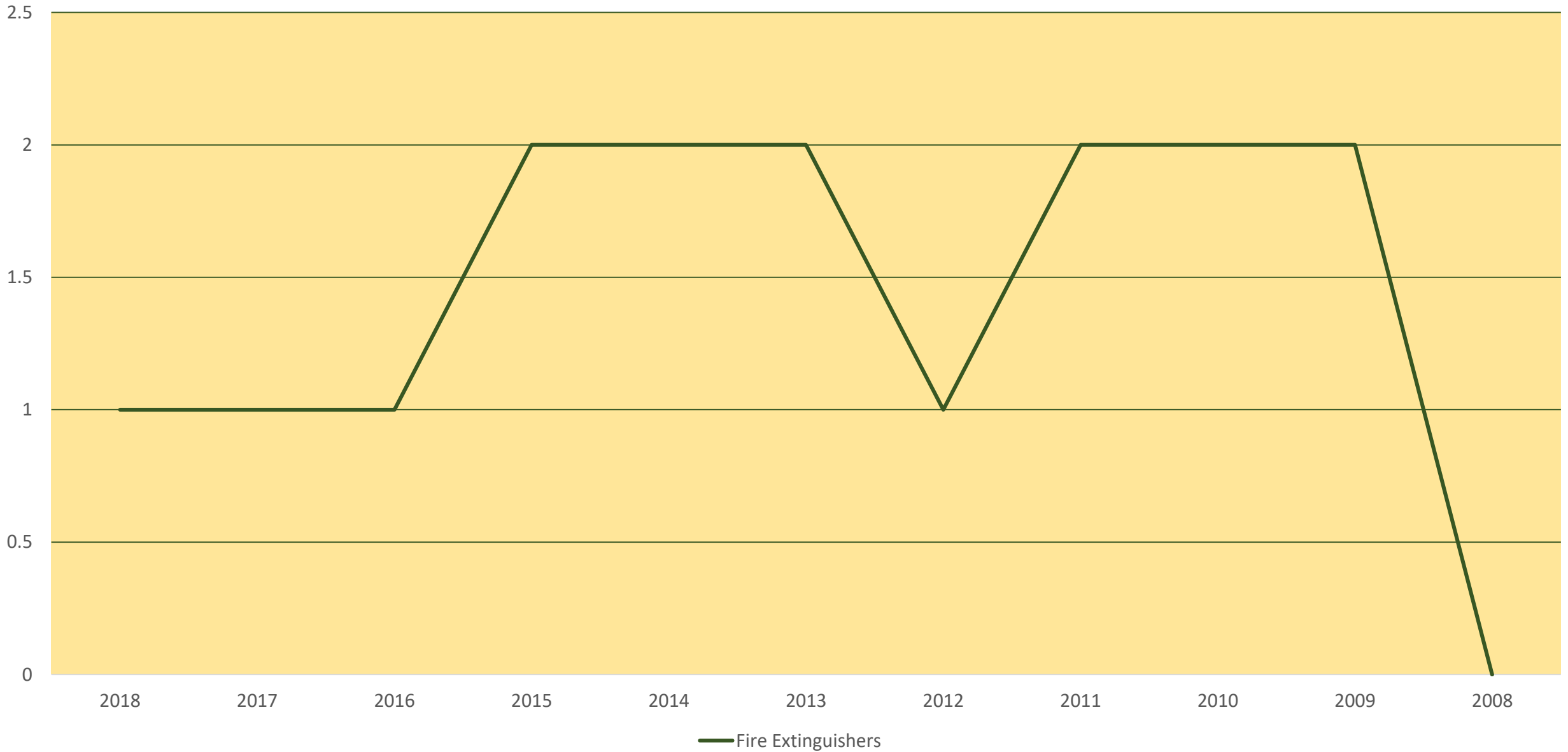




# Fire Extinguisher Top 25 rule Violation - 2018

Div 2/L – 0187(2) Inspection and maintenance of fire extinguishers

# 10 Year History of top 25 Fire Extinguishers Rule Violations



# Fire Extinguishers

# Inspecting and maintaining Fire Extinguishers (Monthly Inspections)

[illegible]

# Fire Extinguishers

## Annual fire extinguisher Inspection

Inspect This Extinguisher Carefully before Signing Inspection Record

HELP PREVENT FIRE

**FIRE EXTINGUISHER RECHARGE & INSPECTION RECORD**

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

Recharge by \_\_\_\_\_

*This fire extinguisher will operate properly in a fire emergency when given the required attention. Proper recharging, careful periodic inspections and tests, and immediate repair or replacement of defective parts are necessary to insure operating efficiency.*

**ALWAYS KEEP THIS LOCATION CLEAR SO THAT THIS EXTINGUISHER MAY BE READILY SEEN AND EASILY REACHED.**





Ring Pin Cord In Place

Ring Pin In Place & Secure

Gauge In Place &  
Fully Charged

Inspection Tag In  
Place & Updated

Hose Holder  
In Place

Hose Band  
Attached & Secure

Hose & Nozzle  
Not Damaged

Label Clean  
& Readable

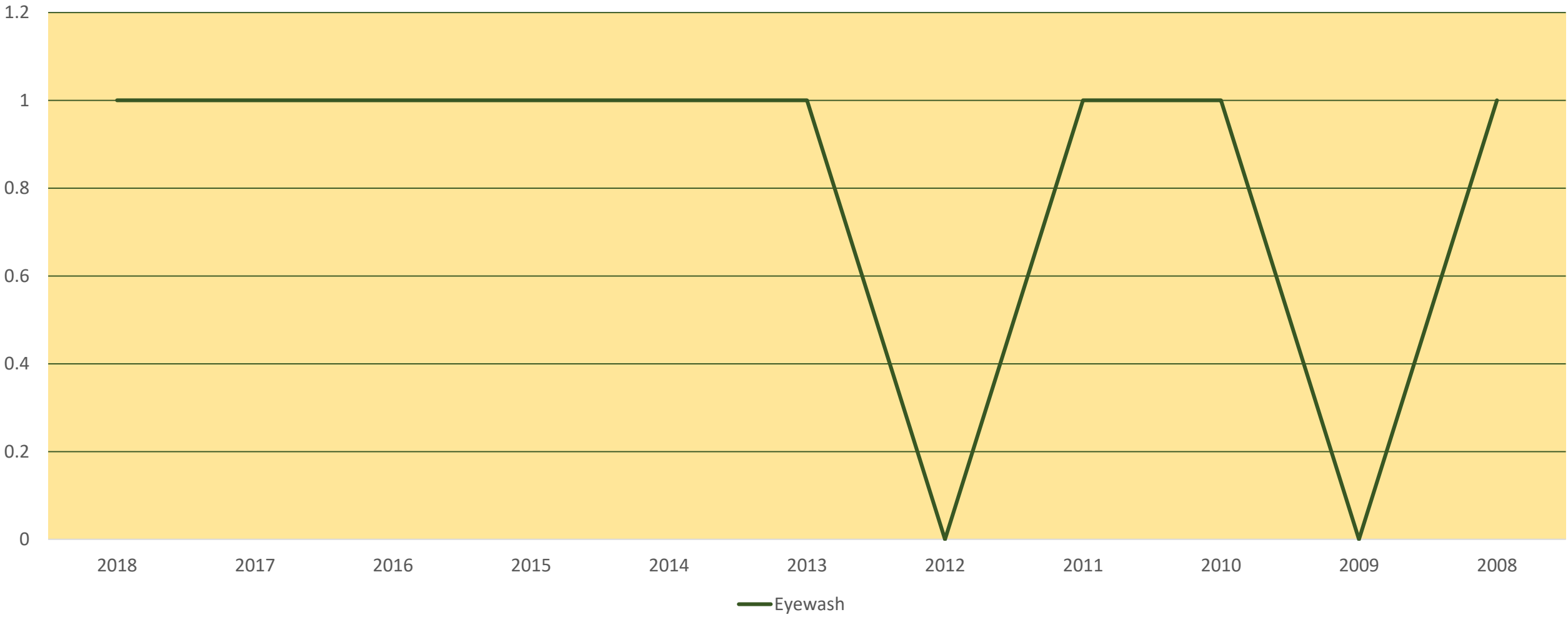
TRAINING !!!



# Eyewash top 25 rule Violation - 2018

Div 2/K – 0161(5) Emergency eyewash and shower facilities

# 10 Year History of top 25 Eyewash Rule Violations



# Eyewash and Shower Stations

*Employees handling substances that could injure them by getting into their eyes or onto their bodies need an eyewash and/or shower – based on hazard (Less than PH 2.5 and more than 11)*

*10 seconds/obstructions*

*Clean water*

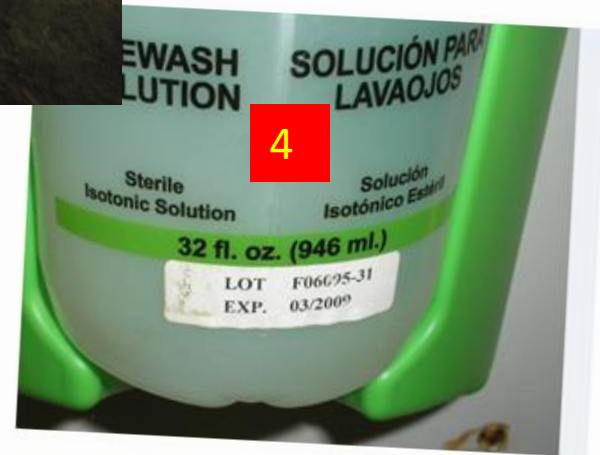
*15 minutes flush time*

*Follow mfg. instructions*

*Hands free use*







# Storage of Material Top 25 Rule Violation - 2018

Div 2/N – 0221(4) Storage of Material - Location

# 10 Year History of Top 25 Storage of Material Rule Violations





# Storage of Material

Stored material shall not obstruct lights, sprinklers and other fire extinguishing equipment, aisles, exits, or electrical switch panels





# Three Groups (2008-2018)

## **Program Related citations**

- Hazard Communication, S.Committees/Meetings, Lockout, Respirators, Blood Borne Pathogens

## **Prevention related citations**

- Fire Extinguishers, Forklift Operator Training, Eyewash Stations, Employer Responsibilities

## **Hazard related citations**

- Electrical, Falls/Ladders, Storage of Material

# Program and Prevention Related Citations



# Who Does What?...

## Hazard Communication



# Safety Program/System Components

## **PROGRAMS** *(Hardware)*

- Lockout Program
- Respirator Program
- Confined Space Program
- Fall protection rules
- Safety Committee
- Etc...

## **SYSTEMS** *(Software)*

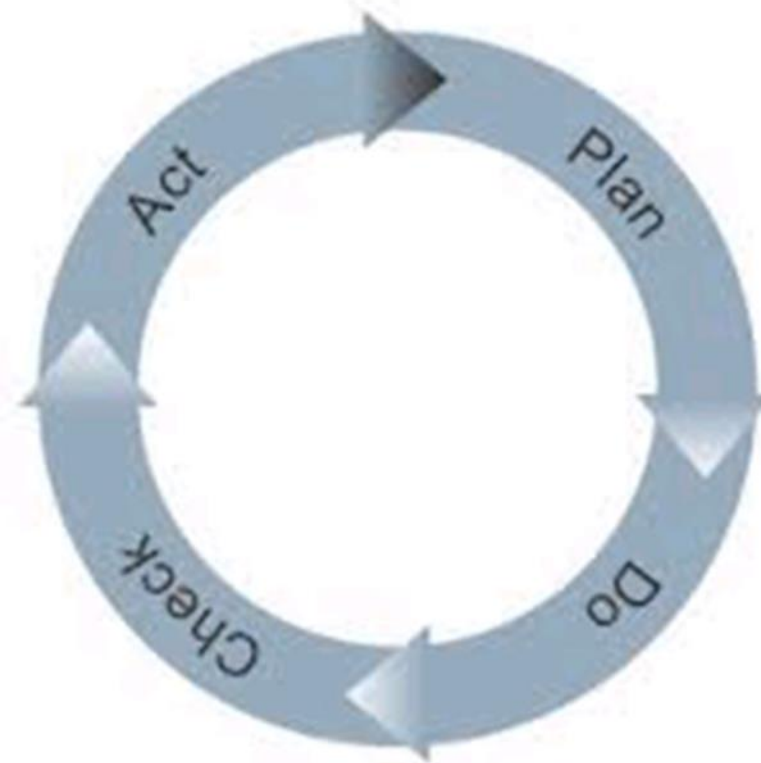
- Employee/Management behavior Personnel Behavior
- Who does what
- Accountability System
- Goals and Objectives



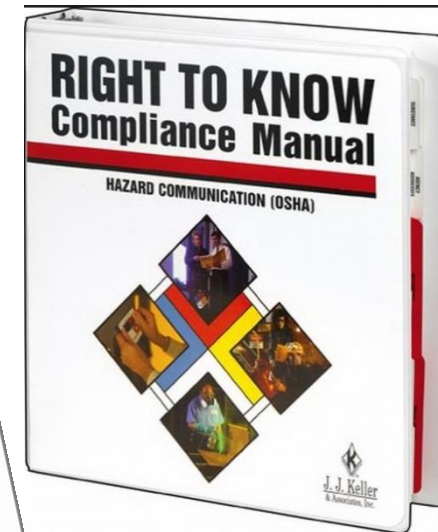
# Program Reviews

- The Plan-Do-Check-Act Cycle was promoted in the 1950s by the *quality management authority*, W. Edwards Deming.
- Management and employee participation

Figure 1: The Plan-Do-Check-Act Cycle



# How to get Started!



[WWW.OTOSHA.ORG](http://WWW.OTOSHA.ORG)



# Oregon Occupational Safety and Health

Advancing and improving workplace safety and health for all workers in Oregon

**osha.Oregon.gov**

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[Rights and responsibilities](#)

[File a complaint](#)

[Protect against retaliation](#)

[Scholarship](#)

on  
A

# Oregon Occupational Safety and Health

Advancing and improving workplace safety and health for all workers in Oregon

pic index

## Topic index

Blood Borne Pathogens  
Control of hazard energy (LO/TO)  
Hazard Communication  
Respirators

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	L	M	N	O	P	R	S	T	U	V	W	Y
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Numbered

300 Log      see [Recordkeeping and reporting](#)

### A


[Abrasive wheel machinery and tools](#)

[Accident investigation](#)

[Acetylene](#)

[Acrylonitrile](#)



<b>H</b>	
H1N1	
Hand protection	see <a href="#">Infectious disease</a>
Hand tools	
Hard hats	
Hazard alerts	see <a href="#">Head protection</a>
Hazard communication	
Hazard identification	
Hazardous chemicals and substances	see also <a href="#">Process safety management</a>
Hazardous waste operations (HAZWOPER)	
Head protection	

<a href="#">Compressed air and gases</a>
Concrete and masonry construction
Confined spaces
Conferences
Construction
Consultation services
Control of hazardous energy
Cotton dust
CPR training
Cranes and derricks

Bakery equipment
Balers
Batteries
Benzene
Blasting
Bloodborne pathogens
Butadiene

<a href="#">Reinforced plastics</a>
Report a fatality or injury
Reports and statistics
Resource center
Respiratory protection
Request a consultation
Restaurant
Retaliation
see also

# Hazard communication

◀ Topic index

## Overview

We use thousands of chemical products throughout our lives, at home and at work, but most of us would not be able to distinguish safe products from hazardous ones without information and training. That's what hazard communication is about.

OSHA's hazard communication rules - general industry, construction, and agriculture - require employers to train their employees to recognize chemical hazards and to take the necessary precautions to protect themselves.

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## **A sample written hazard communication plan**

The management of [this workplace] is committed to preventing accidents and ensuring the safety and health of our employees. We will comply with all applicable federal and state health and safety rules and provide a safe, healthful environment for all our employees. This written hazard communication plan is available at the following location for review by all employees: [Location name].

### **Identifying hazardous chemicals**

A list is attached to this plan that identifies all hazardous chemicals with a potential for employee exposure at this workplace. [Attach list]. Detailed information about the physical, health, and other hazards of each chemical is included in a Safety Data Sheet (SDS); the product identifier for each chemical on the list matches and can be easily cross-referenced with the product identifier on its label and on its Safety Data Sheet.

### **Identifying containers of hazardous chemicals**

All hazardous chemical containers used at this workplace will either have the original manufacturer's label --that includes a product identifier, an appropriate signal word, hazard statement(s), pictogram(s), precautionary statement(s) and the name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party-- OR a label with the appropriate label elements just

# Oregon OSHA's guide to the GHS-aligned **Hazard Communication Standard**



Learn about the GHS  
Safety Data Sheet  
and Label Guidelines

**START**



## GHS Safety Data Sheet and Label Guidelines

Learn about Safety Data Sheet and Label guidelines, which are part of the Hazard Communication aligned with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

If you use hazardous chemicals at your workplace, each hazardous chemical container must have a label in English that identifies the chemical and its hazards.

[Interactive app](#)



# Globally Harmonized System Pictograms



## Health Hazard

- Carcinogen
- Mutagenicity
- Reproductive Toxicity
- Respiratory Sensitizer
- Target Organ Toxicity
- Aspiration Toxicity



## Exclamation Mark

- Irritant (skin and eye)
- Skin Sensitizer
- Acute Toxicity
- Narcotic Effects
- Respiratory Tract Irritant
- Hazardous to Ozone Layer (non-mandatory)



## Flame

- Flammables
- Pyrophorics
- Self-Heating
- Emits Flammable Gas
- Self-Reactives
- Organic Peroxides



## Exploding Bomb

- Explosives
- Self-Reactives
- Organic Peroxides



## Corrosion

- Skin Corrosion/Burns
- Eye Damage
- Corrosive to Metals



## Environment

- (non-mandatory)
- Aquatic Toxicity



## Gas Cylinder

- Gases Under Pressure



## Flame Over Circle

- Oxidizers



## Skull and Crossbones

- Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

## Sample Label *(Examples have been abbreviated)*

### Product Identifier

Product Name: Acetone

Chemical Name: Dimethylketone

### Supplier Identification

Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_



**Signal Word**  
**Danger**



**Hazard Statement**  
Highly flammable. Irritating to the eyes.  
Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

### Precautionary Statements

- Protect against physical damage
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location

**In Case of Fire:** Use dry chemical, alcohol foam or carbon dioxide. Water may be ineffective.

**First Aid:** Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.

**Supplemental Information**  
(Provided by the manufacturer)

1. **Product identifier** tells how the hazardous chemical is identified. This can be the chemical name, code number, or batch number.
2. **Signal word** is used to indicate the level of severity of hazard. "Danger" is used for the more severe hazards and "Warning" is used for the less severe hazards.
3. **Pictograms** are intended to convey specific information about the hazards of a chemical. They must be in the shape of a red outlined diamond with a black hazard symbol on a white background that is clearly visible.
4. **Hazard statements** describe the nature of the chemical hazard.
5. **Precautionary statements** describe measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects from a hazardous chemical or improper storage or handling.
6. **Supplemental information** is additional information regarding the hazardous chemical and precautions for safe handling.

## Hazard communication

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### **This checklist applies to users of hazardous substances in general industry workplaces**

- ☐ Do you have a written hazard communication program that includes an inventory of all chemicals present at your facility and details about how employee training on safety data sheets (SDSs) and the labeling of hazardous products will be implemented and maintained?
- ☐ Does your chemical inventory of hazardous substances use product identifiers that cross-reference with the product labels and SDSs available in your workplace?
- ☐ Is someone designated to be responsible for obtaining and maintaining SDSs, ensuring that employees are trained and all containers, including secondary containers, are labeled?
- ☐ Is there an SDS readily available for each hazardous substance used or present in the workplace? Have you made a good-faith effort to obtain SDSs in the new standardized format described in Appendix H of 1910.1200?
- ☐ Are your employees able to find the SDSs, especially in an emergency?
- ☐ Is each container for a hazardous substance (vats, bottles, storage tanks, etc.) labeled (at a minimum) with the identity of the product and a hazard warning that communicates specific health and physical hazards?
- ☐ Do you inform other employers, or contractors, whose employees share a work area with your employees, about precautions and how to get more information on the hazardous substances they may be exposed to at your workplace? Do you have a system to train your employees about precautions necessary and how to obtain more information about the hazardous substances other employers bring into your work areas?
- ☐ Do you train employees on the hazardous substances in their work area at the time of their initial assignment and whenever a new physical or health hazard is introduced into their work area? Does this training include:
  - ☐ Your hazard communication program details, including an explanation of your labeling system, and how employees can obtain and use SDSs?
  - ☐ Information on where hazardous substances are located in work areas and where employees can review the employer's written hazard communication program?
  - ☐ A review of the contents of SDSs for each hazardous substance (or each class of

# Oregon OSHA FACT SHEET



TOXIC LIQUID, FLAMMABLE

## What are safety data sheets?

Safety data sheets (SDS) are detailed information bulletins prepared by the manufacturer or importer of a chemical that describes the physical and chemical properties, physical and health hazards, routes of exposure, precautions for safe handling and use, emergency and first-aid procedures, and control measures. Information on safety data sheets aid in the selection of safe products and helps prepare employers and employees to respond effectively to daily exposure situations as well as to emergency situations.

### Employer responsibilities

Employers must ensure that each employee has a basic knowledge of how to find information on safety data sheets and how to properly make use of that information. Employers also must ensure the following is provided:

- Complete and accurate safety data sheets during each work shift.
- Information for each hazardous chemical.
- Training on safety data sheets.

### Employee rights

- Your workplace is required to have safety data sheets available for every hazardous chemical or substance you use or encounter as a part of your job.
- Safety data sheets must be readily available for you to review at any time when you are in the workplace. In other words, they cannot be locked in an office or filing cabinet where you do not have access.
- If you request to see a safety data sheet for a product you use at work, your employer must provide it. If you do not know where the safety data sheets for your area kept – find out!

### When are safety data sheets required?

Oregon OSHA looks at the usage of materials in a workplace in two ways: consumer usage and occupational usage.



- Consumer usage is when you use a product in a similar manner to the frequency as you use the product in your garage (consumer used in a consumer).
- Occupational usage is when employees use a product frequently or in greater amounts than a consumer would use, or it is used in a manner for which it was originally designed.

### For example:

- 1) If employees use Windows on a computer monitor in the workplace, the container lasts several years and does not need a safety data sheet.
- 2) If housekeeping employees use a cleaning product or even weekly basis, the safety data sheet is on its contents.
- 3) If employees use a paint can instead of window paint, employees on the safety data sheet.

General Industry  
Subdivision 2/Z  
1910.1200

Agriculture  
Subdivision 4/Z  
437-004-9800

Oregon  
OSHA

A Division of the  
Department of Consumer  
and Business Services

[www.orosha.org](http://www.orosha.org)

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350 Winter St. NE, Rm. 430  
Salem, OR 97301-3882

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Toll-free: 800-922-2689  
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Oregon  
OSHA

# FACT SHEET *Plus* Hazard Communication Standard's label requirements

OAR 437  
Division 2/Z, and 3/D

## Hazard Communication Standard's label requirements

Website:  
[osha.oregon.gov](http://osha.oregon.gov)

Salem Central Office  
350 Winter St. NE  
Salem, OR 97301-3882  
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Fax: 503-947-7461

In 2012, Oregon OSHA revised its Hazard Communication standard to align with the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of classification and labeling hazardous chemicals. This revised standard phases in specific requirements between Dec. 1, 2013 and June 1, 2016. Employers must have already trained employees on the safety data sheet (SDS) format and the new labeling elements, before the new labels are required.

**The new labeling elements are designed to improve worker understanding of the hazards associated with the chemicals in their workplace.**

As of June 1, 2015, all labels covered by the rules will be required to have product identifier, a signal word, hazard statements, precautionary statements, supplier identification, and pictograms. All of these elements are based on the manufacturer's classification and categorization of the chemical's hazards.

<p>CODE _____</p> <p>Product Name _____</p> <p>Company Name _____</p> <p>Street Address _____</p> <p>City _____</p> <p>Postal Code _____ State _____</p> <p>Emergency Phone Number _____ Country _____</p>	<p><b>SAMPLE LABEL</b></p> <p><b>Product Identifier</b></p> <p><b>Supplier Identification</b></p>	<p><b>Hazard Pictograms</b></p> <p> </p> <p><b>Signal Word</b></p> <p><b>Danger</b></p> <p><b>Hazard Statements</b></p> <p>Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May cause liver and kidney damage.</p>
<p>Keep container tightly closed.</p> <p>Store in cool, well ventilated place that is locked.</p> <p>Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame.</p> <p>No smoking.</p> <p>Only use non-sparking tools.</p> <p>Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.</p> <p>Take precautionary measure against static discharge.</p> <p>Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.</p> <p>Do not breathe vapors.</p> <p>Wear Protective gloves.</p> <p>Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.</p> <p>Wash hands thoroughly after handling.</p> <p>Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.</p> <p>In Case of Fire: use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon dioxide (CO2) fire extinguisher to extinguish.</p> <p><b>First Aid</b></p> <p>If exposed call Poison Center.</p> <p>If on skin (on hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.</p>	<p><b>Precautionary Statements</b></p>	<p><b>Supplemental Information</b></p> <p>Directions for use _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Fill weight: _____ Lot Number: _____</p> <p>Gross weight: _____ Fill Date: _____</p> <p>Expiration Date: _____</p>

• **Product identifier** tells how the hazardous chemical is identified. This can be the chemical name, code number, or batch number. The manufacturer, importer, or distributor can decide the appropriate product identifier. The same product identifier must be on the label and in section 1 of the safety data sheet.

• **Signal words** are used to indicate the level of severity of hazard. There are only two signal words – "DANGER" and "WARNING." Within a specific hazard class, "DANGER" is used for the more severe hazards and "WARNING" for the less severe hazards. There can be only one signal word on the label.



### Take the training

# Hazard Communication 2012: Employee Awareness Training

Classification and Labeling of

Start course

## Hazard Communication aligned with GHS online course

This Hazard Communication training program covers the Oregon OSHA Hazard Communication Rule as it has been aligned with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Categorization of Chemicals.

 You need Flash player to view this training course

### Take the course



### Module content

1. Introduction
2. Chemical classification and categorization
3. Pictograms
4. Labels
5. Safety Data Sheets
6. Training
7. Written Program





## **Video Resources**

### **Borrow from the Resource Center**

Hazard Communication and GHS

[See available titles](#)

Borrow DVDs about Hazard Communication and GHS from the Resource Center

### **Watch Online**

#### [To The Point About The Hazard Communication Program, GHS \(ERI\)](#)

Various chemicals present many physical and health hazards that cause property damage or harm people. Protecting workers from exposure to hazardous chemicals can prevent injuries and illnesses.  
English *13 minutes*

#### [Al Punto Sobre Comunicación De Riesgos, GHS \(ERI\)](#)

#### [To The Point About The Hazard Communication Program, GHS \(ERI\)](#)

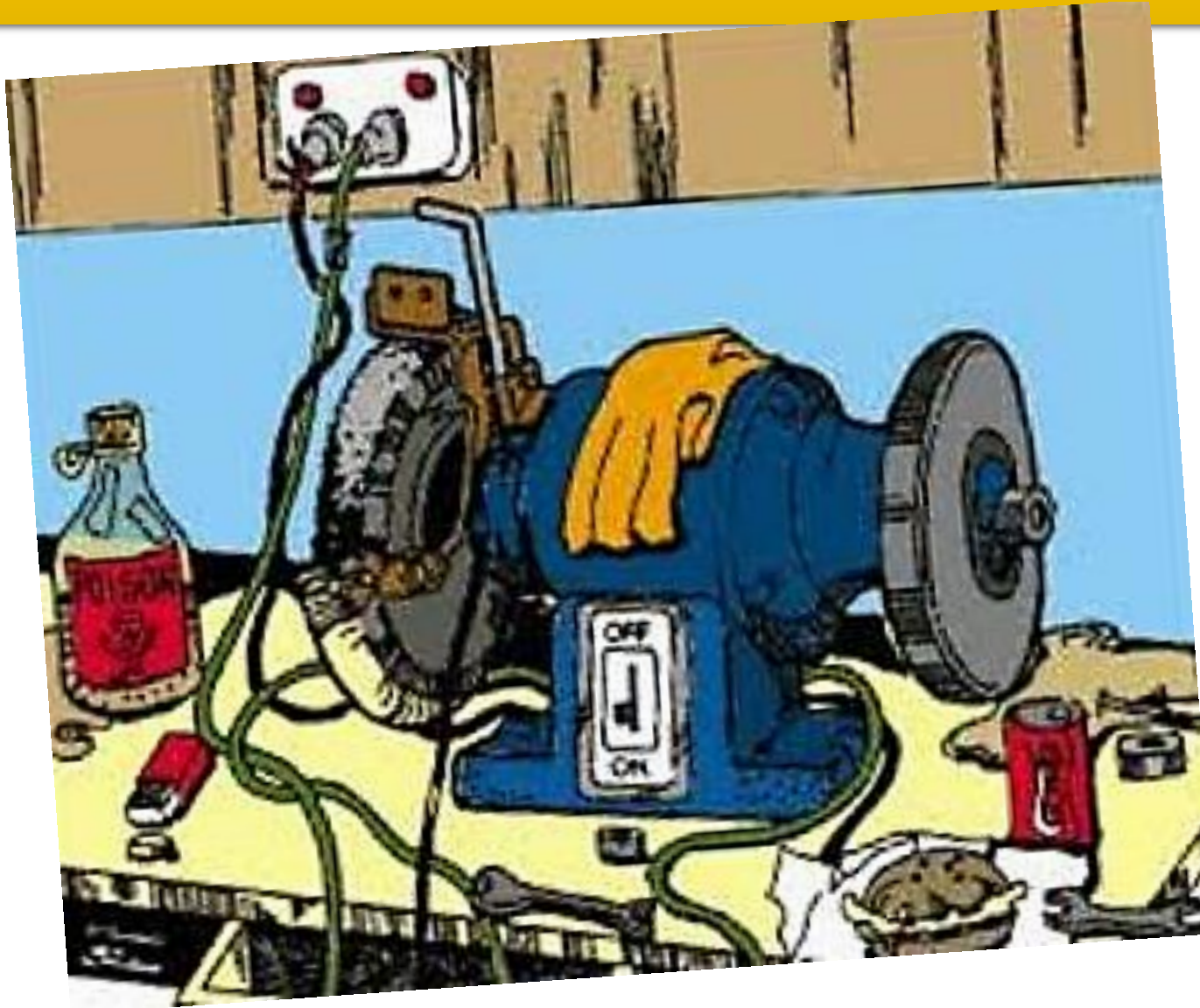
Various chemicals present many physical and health hazards that cause property damage or harm people. Protecting workers from exposure to hazardous chemicals can prevent injuries and illnesses.  
Spanish *13 minutes*



## **Additional Resources**

[Hazard Communication Aligned with the Globally Harmonized System](#) Federal OSHA

# Hazard Related Citations



# Hazards/Citations are Surface Symptoms

Hazards/code violations you see in the workplace are the visible symptoms or effects of deeper system root causes



# Site Assessment's are critical!!!

## TYPES

- Safety
- Occupational Health
- Ergonomics
- Workplace Violence
- Wellness plan
- Etc.

## ORGANIZATIONS

- In-House
- Consultants
- Compensation Carriers
- OSHA Consultants
- Police Departments
- Associations
- Vendors
- Manufacturers
- Fire Marshal

Good safety programs depend on in-depth hazard assessment baselines to ID risks!!!



# Finding Hazards...

## INSPECTIONS

- Who does them
- What gets inspected – specific or general
- How often
- Training
- Pictures
- Communication
- Tracking
- Accountability
- Analysis



# In Summary - To keep the Top 25 out of your Workplace...

1. Managers/Owner needs to provide clear and visible and consistent SH Leadership
2. Employees need to be supported and encouraged to be actively involved SH efforts
3. Everyone needs to know their safety role and be held to account for success.
4. Clear SH goals everyone knows with shared action plans to succeed and annual reviews of SH program elements
5. Training! Training! Training! For Everyone!
6. Baseline inspections, SHE inspections, ongoing hazard surveillance, hazard reporting
7. Clear and understood safety rules – Housekeeping - Engineering Controls – PPE – OR-OSHA Programs in place

The End