

# OSHA Overview

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**Bill McDonald, CSP**

Area Director

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

St. Louis Area Office

# Disclaimer

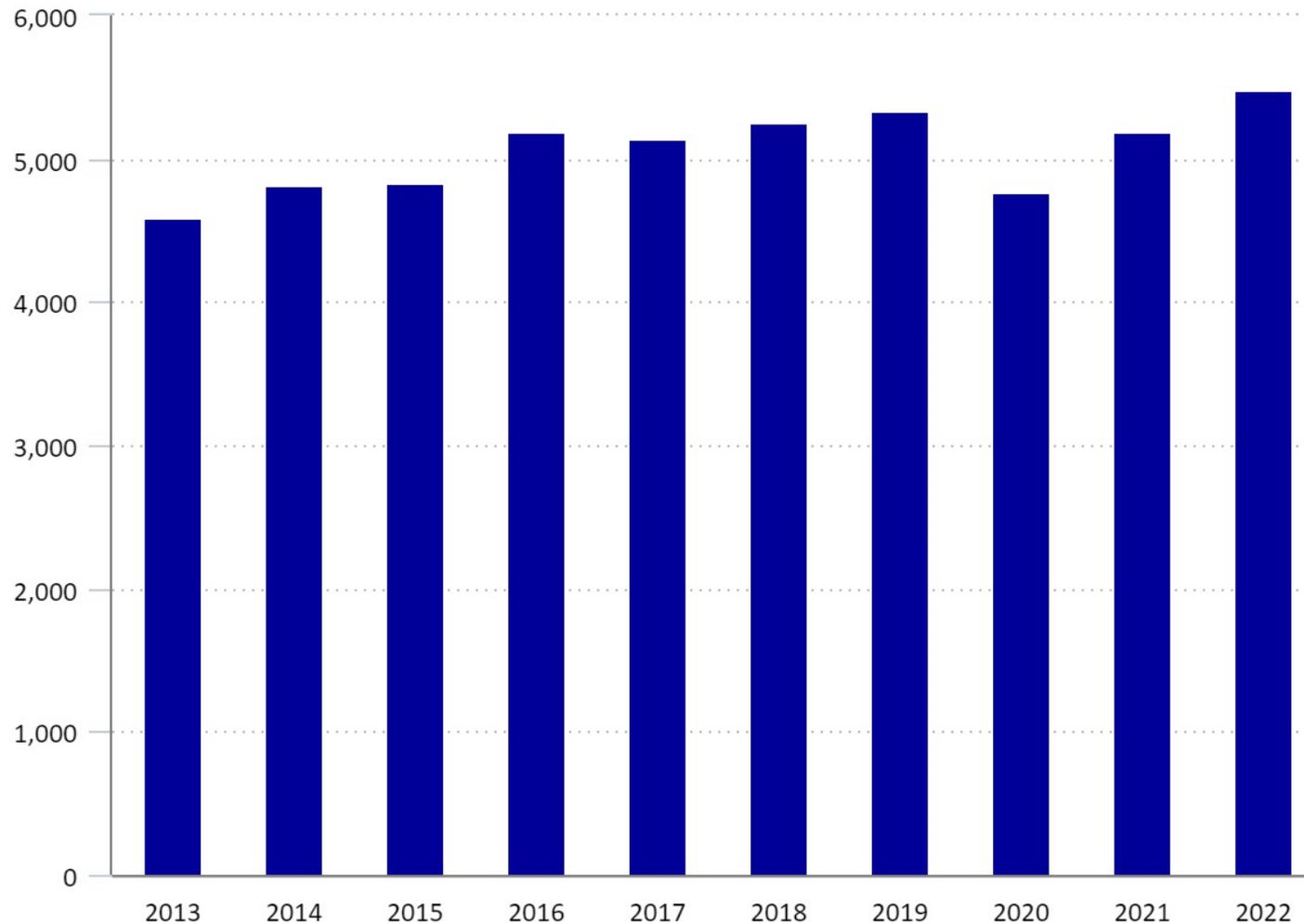
- This information has been developed by an OSHA Compliance Assistance Specialist and is intended to assist employers, workers, and others as they strive to improve workplace health and safety. While we attempt to thoroughly address specific topics, it is not possible to include discussion of everything 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](http://www.osha.gov).

# OSHA's Continuing Mission

- OSHA and its state partners, coupled with efforts of employers, safety & health professionals, unions and advocates, have helped **dramatically reduce** workplace injuries and illnesses.
- Worker fatalities in America are **down**— on average, from 38 workers a day in 1970 to **15** a day in **2022**.
- Worker injuries and illnesses are **down**— from 10.9 incidents per 100 workers in 1972 to **2.7** per 100 in **2022**.

# Fatal Work Injuries

Number of fatal work injuries, 2013–22



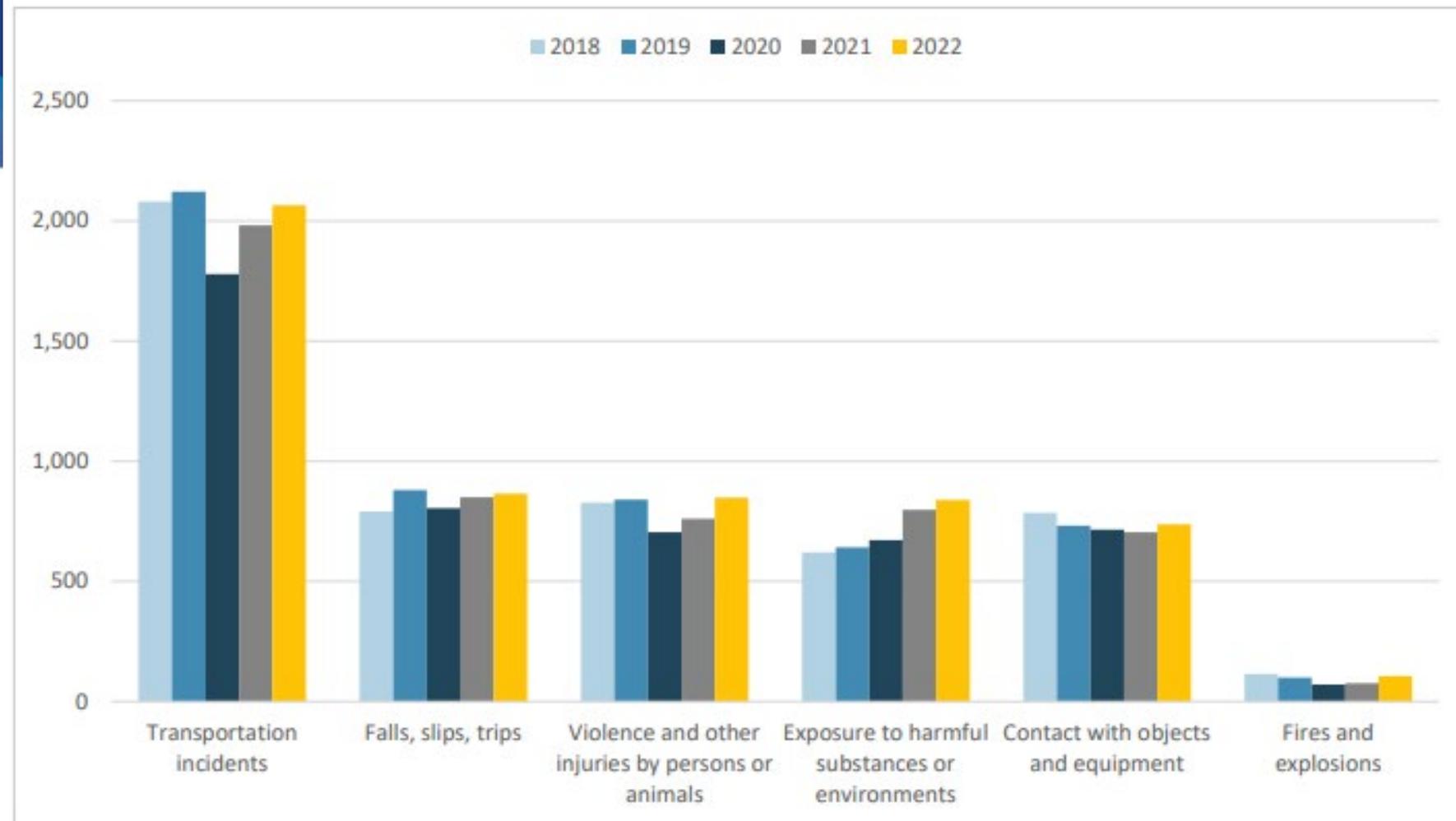
**5,486** workers died from occupational injuries in 2022

Hover over chart to view data.  
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



# Fatal work injuries by event

Chart 3. Fatal work injuries by major event or exposure, 2018-22



Source: BLS National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries 2022

# Key findings from the 2022 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

- The fatal work injury rate was **3.7** fatalities per 100,000 FTE
- A worker died every **96** minutes
- Black or African American fatalities accounted for **13.4% (734) of all fatalities** in 2022 but represented 33.4% (175) fatalities from homicides.
- Suicides: **267** (13.1% increase)
- Workers in transportation and material moving occupations experienced a series high of **1,523** fatal injuries
- Transportation incidents remained the most frequent type of fatal event in 2022 with **2,066** fatal injuries (**37.7 %** of all fatalities)

# Construction Focus Four

968 Construction workers died in 2021  
1,008 Construction workers died in 2020  
1,061 Construction workers died in 2019

**1,069** construction-related fatalities 2022:

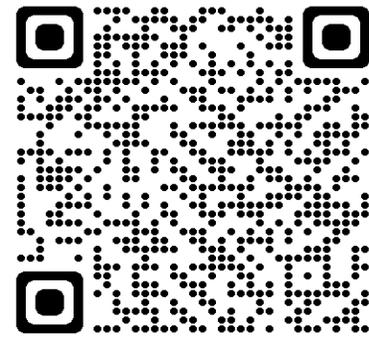
- Falls to lower level: **395** (36.9%)
- Struck-by object: **149** (13.9%)
- Electrocutions: **62** (5.7%)
- Caught-in/between: **40** (5%)



[Construction Focus Four Training | Occupational Safety and Health Administration \(osha.gov\)](https://www.osha.gov)



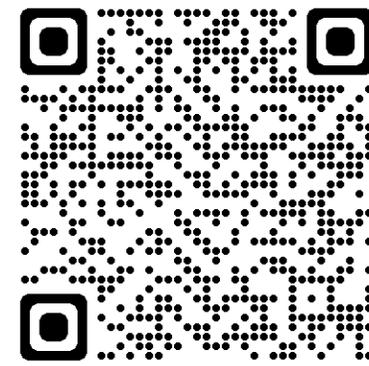
# Employer Responsibilities



- Provide a workplace free of known safety and health hazards.
- Train workers in a language they understand.
- Prominently display the OSHA poster, “Job Safety and Health: It’s the Law.”
- Many employers with more than 10 workers are required to keep a record of serious work-related injuries and illnesses.



# Reporting Fatalities and Severe Injuries



- All employers are required to notify OSHA when an employee is **killed** on the job or suffers a work-related **hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye**.
- A fatality must be reported **within 8 hours**.
- An in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or eye loss must be reported **within 24 hours**.



## How to Report:

- (800) 321-OSHA
- [osha.gov/report](https://www.osha.gov/report)
- SLAO (314) 425-4249

[www.osha.gov/report.html](https://www.osha.gov/report.html)

# Enforcement (Types of Inspections)

## Programmed Inspections

- High-hazard workplaces and recalcitrant owners and employers
- Based on neutral criteria
- Local, regional and national special emphasis programs

## Unprogrammed Inspections

- Initiated in response to:
  - Imminent danger situations
  - Fatalities and catastrophes
  - Worker complaints
  - Referrals

# Top 10 Most Cited Standards

FY 2022



1

**Fall Protection:  
General Requirements**  
1926.501  
5,915 violations



2

**Hazard Communication**  
1910.1200  
2,639 violations



3

**Ladders**  
1926.1053  
2,449 violations



4

**Respiratory Protection**  
1910.134  
2,412 violations



5

**Scaffolding**  
1926.451  
2,251 violations



6

**Control of Hazardous  
Energy (Lockout/Tagout)**  
1910.147  
2,139 violations



7

**Powered  
Industrial Trucks**  
1910.178  
1,896 violations



8

**Fall Protection:  
Training Requirements**  
1926.503  
1,762 violations



9

**Personal Protective and  
Lifesaving Equipment:  
Eye and Face Protection**  
1926.102  
1,572 violations



10

**Machine  
Guarding**  
1910.212  
1,469 violations

# Top 10 Violations in Construction FY 2023



## Most frequently cited OSHA standards during FY 2023 construction inspections:

1. Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)
2. Ladders (1926.1053)
3. Scaffolding (1926.451)
4. Fall Protection – Training (1926.503)
5. Eye and Face Protection (1926.102)
6. Head Protection (1926.100)
7. General Safety and Health Provisions (1926.20)
8. Specific Excavation Requirements (1926.651)
9. Aerial lifts (1926.453)
10. Fall Protection – Systems Criteria and Practices (1926.502)

<https://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/citedstandard.html>

# OSHA Penalty Levels: 2024

| Type of Violation   | New Maximum  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Serious and</li><li>• Other-Than-Serious</li><li>• Posting Requirements</li></ul> | <b>\$16,131 per violation</b>                        |
| Willful or Repeated   | <b>\$161,323 per violation</b>                       |
| Failure to Abate  | <b>\$16,131 per day</b><br>beyond the abatement date |

[www.osha.gov/penalties](https://www.osha.gov/penalties)

# Criminal Referrals

- Criminal sanctions are outlined in the OSH Act
- To obtain a conviction, a prosecutor must establish certain conditions beyond a reasonable doubt



# Enforcement (Current Actions )

- Updated Severe Violator Enforcement Program
  - Strengthens enforcement, improves compliance, reduces injuries and illnesses
  - Includes all hazards and OSHA standards, focuses on repeat offenders in all industries
- Trenching
  - 39 fatalities in 2022, compared to 15 in 2021
  - Implemented enhanced enforcement initiative in July 2022
  - Will issue criminal referrals when and where appropriate

# Enforcement (Current Actions continued)

- Heat NEP

- Launched Heat NEP in April 2022.
- Allows inspectors to preemptively inspect in more than 70 industries.
- More than 2,100 federal heat NEP inspections since launch.

- Falls NEP

- Prevent falls for people working at heights in all industries – including tree trimming, utility line work and window cleaning.
- Allows inspections whenever they observe someone working at heights.

# Heat Rulemaking

- Potential standard addresses indoor and outdoor work environments.
- Applies to general industry, construction, maritime and agriculture.
- OSHA will hold SBREFA panels in 2023 to gather views on potential effects on small businesses.

# Improved Tracking of Workplace Injuries and Illnesses (1)



- What's new:
  - Establishments with 100 or more employees in specific high-hazard industries must submit more detailed information from Form 300 – Log of Work-related Injuries and Illnesses Incident Report.
  - Establishments must include their legal company name when making electronic submissions.
  - More injury data publicly available – personally identifiable information will not be published.

# Personal Protective Equipment Fit Rulemaking

- Issued NPRM on July 17, 2023, to revise PPE standard in construction that requires PPE must fit workers properly.
- Improperly fitting PPE is particularly important for construction workers of various sizes, including some women.
- Revision would make construction standard consistent with general industry and maritime standards.

# National Emphasis Programs

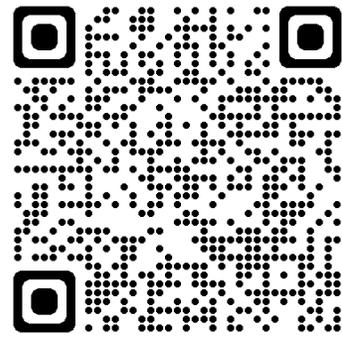
[www.osha.gov/enforcement/directives/nep](http://www.osha.gov/enforcement/directives/nep)



- Amputations (Hazardous Machinery)
- Hexavalent Chromium
- Combustible Dust
- Lead
- Trench
- Process Safety Management
- Primary Metals
- Shipbreaking
- Silica
- Heat
- Falls
- Warehousing

# Region VII Emphasis Programs

[www.osha.gov/enforcement/directives/lep](http://www.osha.gov/enforcement/directives/lep)



- **Top 50 Workplace – Health Hazard** (All Offices)
- **Workplaces with Noise Hazards** (All Offices)
- **Falls, Scaffolds, and Electrocutions from Overhead Power Lines in Construction** (All Offices)
- **Powered Industrial Trucks and Other Material or Personnel Handling Motorized Equipment** (All Offices)
- **Fertilizer Grade Ammonium Nitrate (FGAN) and Agricultural Anhydrous Ammonia Facilities** (All Offices)
- **Electrical Hazards in General Industry** (St. Louis)
- **Grain Handling** (Kansas and Nebraska)
- **Meat Processing in General Industry** (Nebraska)
- **Oil & Gas industry** (Kansas)
- **Commercial and Residential Construction Following a Severe Weather Event** (Kansas & Nebraska)
- **Federal Agencies** (Iowa)

# Continued Focus

- Construction
- Grain Handling
- Healthcare
- Oil & Gas Industry
- Package and Parcel delivery
- Small Business
- Temporary Workers
- Warehousing
- Young and Teen Workers

# Worker Rights



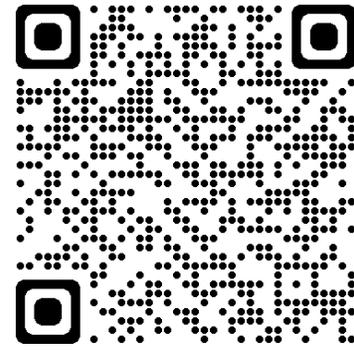
Employees have the right to:

- Report **unsafe conditions and injuries** to management or OSHA
- Assist an **OSHA investigation**
- Request **Training**
- Request **PPE**



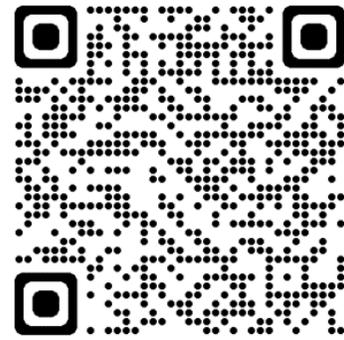
[www.osha.gov/workers](http://www.osha.gov/workers)

# Training



- Many OSHA standards require training.
- Employers must train workers in a language they understand.
- Outreach Training 10- and 30-hour courses – basic hazard awareness classes delivered by OSHA-authorized trainers.
- OSHA Training Institute Education Centers – deliver training to public and private sectors in all industries. [www.osha.gov/otiec](http://www.osha.gov/otiec)
- Susan Harwood Training Grants – awarded to non-profit organizations to develop training programs. [www.osha.gov/harwoodgrants](http://www.osha.gov/harwoodgrants)

# On-Site Consultation Program



- No cost to employers
- Separate from enforcement and confidential
- Identifies workplace hazards
- Advice on compliance with OSHA standards
- Helps employers establish safety and health programs
- More than 670,000 workers removed from hazards in FY 2021



3315 W. Truman Boulevard, Room 205  
P.O. Box 449

Jefferson City, MO 65102-0449

Phone: 573-522-SAFE(7233)

Fax: 573-751-3721

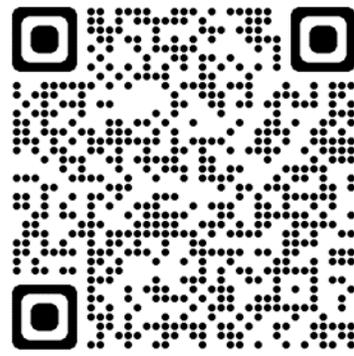
[laborstandards@labor.mo.gov](mailto:laborstandards@labor.mo.gov)

[www.labor.mo.gov/onsite](http://www.labor.mo.gov/onsite)



# Compliance Assistance Specialists

## OSHA Helping Employers

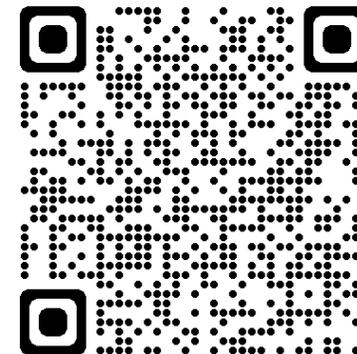


- Provide general information about OSHA's standards and compliance assistance resources
- Available for seminars, workshops, and speaking events
- **St. Louis Area Office**  
Maryanne Heuer, CSP, CHST  
(314) 410-2413 / (314) 296-1387  
heuer.maryanne.t@dol.gov
- **Kansas City Area Office**  
Elizabeth Morales  
(816) 502-0311  
morales.elizabeth@dol.gov



[www.osha.gov/dcsp/compliance\\_assistance/cas.html](http://www.osha.gov/dcsp/compliance_assistance/cas.html)

# Infrastructure Safety and Health



## Safely Building a Better America

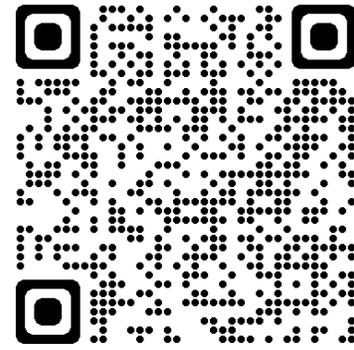
This construction infrastructure safety and health webpage is intended to be a resource for contractors and other employers working on improving and building our nation's infrastructure. It is also intended to be a resource for workers, their families, and their representatives. At OSHA our mission is to ensure that workplaces are safe and healthy, and we believe that mission requires all workplaces to make safety and health a core value. This is especially important for the critical work being undertaken through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).

# FY 2024 Outreach Events

- Stand-Up 4 Grain Safety Week – [March 25-29, 2024](#)
- National Work Zone Awareness Week – [April 15-19, 2024](#)
- Heat Illness Prevention – [May 24, 2024](#)
- Fall Prevention Campaign – [May 6-10, 2024](#)
- Trench Safety Stand Down – [June 17-24, 2024](#)
- Safe + Sound Campaign – [August TBD, 2024](#)
- Suicide Prevention Awareness Week – [September 8-12, 2024](#)



# Mental Health



- Mental health, workplace stress and suicide are real, work-related hazards.
- Suicide is among the leading causes of death among working-age adults in the U.S.
- Suicide rate among construction workers is 3 ½ times higher than the general population.



## Get help now.

If you're having trouble coping with work-related stress, talk with someone who can help.

- Call the new three-digit dialing code 988 or find online chat at [988lifeline.org/chat](https://988lifeline.org/chat)
- Para obtener información en español, llame al 1-888-628-9454 o [visite el sitio web](#)



# OSHA and Mental Health

- Published a suicide awareness publication in English and Spanish on what to do if a co-worker may be at risk of suicide.
- Mental health was the focus of this year's Safe + Sound Campaign.
- Developed partnerships and alliances to help workers and employers prevent suicides.
- Training, guidance, other resources available on OSHA's page on workplace stress [osha.gov/workplace-stress](https://www.osha.gov/workplace-stress).



## Suicide Prevention 5 Things You Should Know

Suicide is a leading cause of death among working-age adults in the United States. It deeply impacts workers, families, and communities. Fortunately, like other workplace fatalities, suicides can be prevented. Below are 5 things to know about preventing suicide.

- 1 BE AWARE**

**Everyone can help prevent suicide.** Mental health and suicide can be difficult to talk about—especially with work colleagues—but your actions can make a difference. When you work closely with others, you may sense when something is wrong.


- 2 PAY ATTENTION**

**Know the warning signs of suicide.** There is no single cause for suicide but there are warning signs. Changes in behavior, mood, or even what they say may signal someone is at risk. Take these signs seriously. It could save a life.


- 3 REACH OUT**

**Ask "Are you okay?"** If you are concerned about a coworker, talk with them privately, and listen without judgment. Encourage them to reach out to your Employee Assistance Program (EAP), the human resources (HR) department, or a mental health professional.


- 4 TAKE ACTION**

**If someone is in crisis, stay with them and get help.** If you believe a coworker is at immediate risk of suicide, stay with them until you can get further help. Contact emergency services or the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline.


- 5 LEARN MORE**

**Suicide prevention resources are available.**

  - Call the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline at 1-800-273-TALK (8255), or text "TALK" to 741741.
  - Visit the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention ([www.afsp.org](https://www.afsp.org)) to learn more about suicide risk factors, warning signs, and what you can do to help prevent suicide.

 **OSHA**® Occupational Safety and Health Administration

**1-800-321-OSHA (6742)**  
TTY 1-877-889-5627  
[osha.gov/preventingsuicides](https://osha.gov/preventingsuicides)



OSHA-4118-04-2022

# Follow Us!



# Questions?

For more information, contact:



**Maryanne Heuer, CSP**  
*Compliance Assistance Specialist*

1222 Spruce St., Rm. 9.104  
St. Louis, MO 63103  
[heuer.maryanne.t@dol.gov](mailto:heuer.maryanne.t@dol.gov)  
Website: [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

Phone: (314) 425 - 4249  
Cell: (314) 296 - 1387  
**Emergency 24-hrs:**  
**(800) 321 - OSHA**