

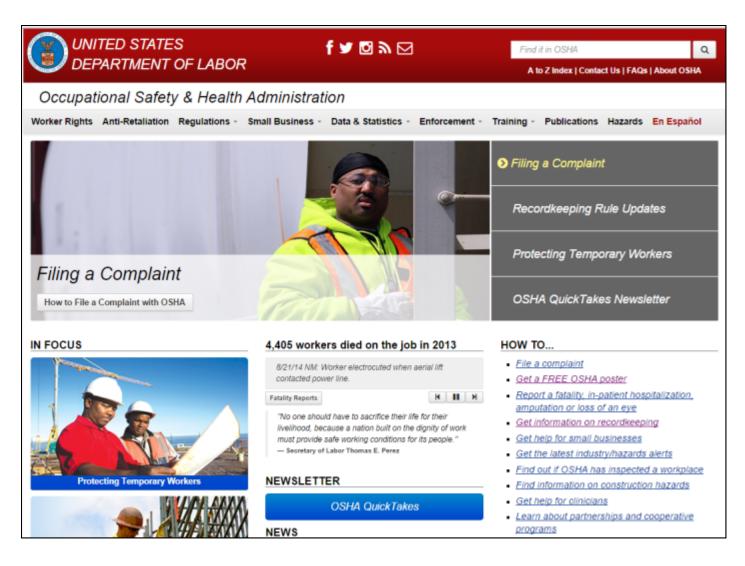


OSHA Update

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Updates to OSHA's Recordkeepingand Reporting Rule

OSHA has **expanded** the list of severe injuries & illnesses that employers must report & **updated** the list of industries who are partially exempt from routinely keeping OSHA records.

For workplaces under Federal OSHA jurisdiction

Final rule becomes effective January 1, 2015

Expanded reporting requirements

The rule expands the list of severe work-related injuries and illnesses that **all covered employers** must report to OSHA.

Starting January 1, 2015, employers **must report** the following to OSHA:

- All work-related fatalities within 8 hours (same as current requirement)
- All work-related in-patient hospitalizations of one or more employees within 24 hours
- All work-related amputations within 24 hours
- All work-related losses of an eye within 24 hours

Updates to OSHA's Recordkeeping Rule

Changes to who keeps records

- Industries classified by NAICS rather than SIC.
- Updates the list of industries exempt from the requirement to routinely keep OSHA injury and illness records due to relatively low occupational injury and illness rates.
- Firms with 10 or fewer employees in the previous year are still exempt from keeping OSHA records.
- Goes into effect 1/1/15 (in federal states).

www.osha.gov/recordkeeping2014

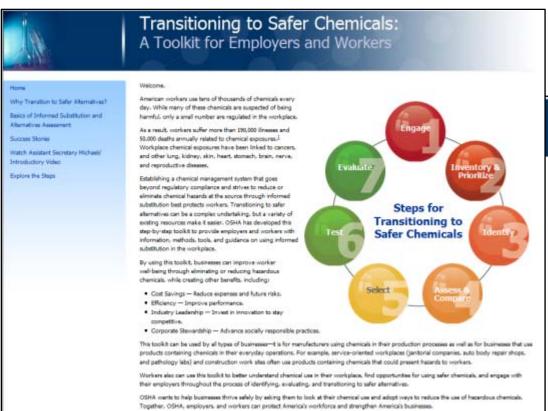
Protecting Workers from Chemical Hazards

- Each year in the U.S., many thousands of workers are made sick or die from occupational exposures to hazardous chemicals
- The number of chemicals found in workplaces today far exceeds the number regulated by OSHA
- The vast majority of existing permissible exposure limits (PELs) have not been updated since 1971
- Current scientific data suggests that the outdated
 PELs are not sufficiently protective

Recent OSHA Efforts to Improve Protection of Workers from Chemical Hazards

Transitioning to Safer Chemicals:A Toolkit for Employers and Workers

www.osha.gov SHA We Can Help





Step 2: Examine Current Chemical Use

Prioritize

To identify targets for informed substitution, you need to know how you use chemicals in your workplace and the hazards associated with each of these chemicals. This step will help you examine your current chemical use.

Key Questions

Inventory

Prioritize

While it is important to consider transitioning to safer alternatives for each of the hazardous chemicals used in your workplace, you do not have to pursue substitution activities for every chemical immediately. Instead, you should work with your team to identify priorities to maximize the use of limited resources. Chemicals can be prioritized based on various criteria, including, but not limited to: hazard, exposure, risk, regulation potential, established company policies, interests of relevant stakeholders, and substitution potential. DSHA 300 logs may also provide helpful information about what chemical uses and exposures are of greatest concern in your workplace. Setting these priorities could reflect the larger goals in your work plan for transitioning to safer chemicals or help you further refine your work plan.

Key Resource



European Commission's Prioritization Matrix

The European Commission's Guidance on Historian Chemical Eak to Workers' Health and Safety Through Substitution of provides a risk matrix tool that can be used for prioritization. The tool combines a qualitative evaluation of hazard and exposure potential to identify chemicals that could be good targets for substitution efforts. The matrix uses hazard categories found on a Safety Data Sheet to rank the hazard level of the chemical from). (low hazard) to 5 (very high hazard). The matrix uses information about where, how often, and in what way the chemical is used to rank exposure potential from 1 (lowexposure) to 5 (very high exposure) with regards to working/process conditions, physical properties affecting exposure, frequency or duration of use, quantity used, and accident potential. Combining the

qualitative hazard and exposure potential scores allows you to identify chemicals with the highest risk and greatest potential for substitution

www.osha.gov/dsg/safer_chemicals

Recent OSHA Efforts to Improve Protection of Workers from Chemical Hazards

- Transitioning to Safer Chemicals:
 A Toolkit for Employers and Workers
- Annotated PELs Tables

OSHA We Can Help www.osha.gov

	CAS No. (a1)	OSHA PEL ^(a)		(b)	(c)	(4)	Vie
		ppm ^(a2)	mg/m ^{3(a3)}	CalOSHA PEL ^(b)	NIOSH REL ^(c)	ACGIH TLV ^(d)	
	75-07-0	200	360	(C) 25 ppm	See Appendix A; see Appendix C	(C) 25 ppm	
	64-19-7	10	25	10 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	
	108-24-7	5	20	(C) 5 ppm	(C) 5 ppm	1 ppm	
	67-64-1	1000	2400	500 ppm	250 ppm	500 ppm	Impo
	75-05-8	40	70	40 ppm	20 ppm	20 ppm	
910.1014	53-96-3			See Section 5209	See Appendix A	NA	
	79-27-6	1	14	1 ppm	See Appendix D	0.1 ppm (IFV)	
	107-02-8	0.1	0.25	(C) 0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	(C) 0.1 ppm	
	79-06-1		0.3	0.03 mg/m ³	0.03 mg/m ³ ; See Appendix A	0.03 mg/m ³ (IFV)	
	107-13-1			Section 5213	1 ppm; See Appendix A	2 ppm	
	309-00-2		0.25	0.25 mg/m ³	0.25 mg/m ³	0.05 mg/m ³ (IFV)	
	107-18-6	2	5	0.5 ppm	2 ppm	0.5 ppm	
	107-05-1	1	3	1 ppm	1 ppm	1 ppm	
	106-92-3	(C)10	(C)45	0.2 ppm	5 ppm	1 ppm	
	2179-59-1	2	12	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.5 ppm	
	1344-28-1			see PNOR	See Appendix D	NA	
			15	10 mg/m ³			
			5	5 mg/m ³			
	7429-90-5						
			15	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³		
			5	5 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³	
11	92-67-1			Section 5209	See Appendix A	As low as possible	
amine							

http://www.osha.gov/dsg/annotated-pels

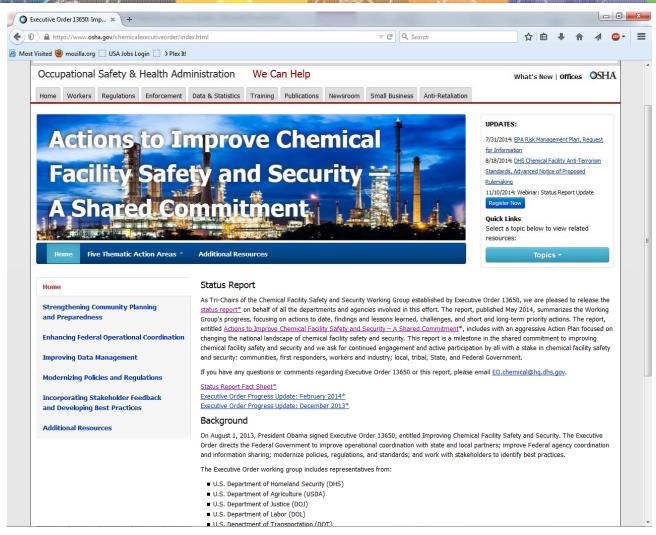
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- Publication of Request for Information on Chemical Management and Permissible Exposure Limits

What Information is OSHA Requesting Through the RFI?

- Ways to streamline PEL-setting process (risk assessment and feasibility analysis)
- Thinking outside the box New approaches for managing chemical hazards

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http://www.osha.gov/chemicalexecutiveorder/index.html

Crystalline Silica Rulemaking Issues Raised in the Proceeding

- Exposure Limit
 - -- Need to lower PEL
 - -- Technologic feasibility
 - -- Dust control specification for construction
 - -- Cost of compliance
 - -- Capabilities of sampling and analytical methods
- Medical surveillance
 - -- Privacy, Discrimination/Retaliation issues
 - -- Appropriate trigger

Other Major Initiatives

- Beryllium
- Infectious Diseases
- Fall Protection (Walking/Working Surfaces)
- Process Safety Management and Related Standards
- Emergency Response and Preparedness

