

OSHA-CAL/OSHA OVERVIEW



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ASSOCIATE SAFETY ENGINEER

CAL/OSHA OUTREACH UNIT

CAL/OSHA

COMPLIANCE UNITS / SPECIALTIES

- **DOSH (+ Targeted Insp. Unit, HHU, PSM & LETF (Labor Enforcement Task Force-Regional Office))**
 - **Elevator /Permanent Amusement Rides**

- **Pressure Vessel**
 - **Process Safety Management PSM**

- **Crane**
 - **Mining and Tunneling...**
 - **???**

WHAT TRIGGERS A CAL/OSHA INSPECTION?

- ▣ **Complaints (includes referrals from other agencies)**
- ▣ **Drive by (Self Referrals) or Targeted (High Haz, Special emphasis, Other.....)**
- ▣ **Accidents (must report all fatalities & serious injuries within 8 hrs.)**

GOLF COURSES



We're including results for *GOLF COURSES* from *www.cdc.gov/niosh*, *blogs.cdc.gov/niosh-science-blog/* only.

Do you want to see results for *GOLF COURSES* from all sites?

Golf Course Worker Dies After Being Pinned Under an ...

www.cdc.gov/niosh/face/stateface/mi/05mi060.html

Summary. On June 13, 2005, a 19-year-old male **golf course** worker died after being pinned under an overturned tee box mower. The oval tee box was on a ...

Golf Course Mechanic Died When Struck by Falling Ash Tree

www.cdc.gov/niosh/FACE/stateface/mi/09mi082.html

SUMMARY. In the fall of 2009, a 53-year-old male **golf course** mechanic was struck by an 84-foot tall, 15-inch diameter dead ash tree he was felling.

15-Year-Old Dies in Utility **Golf** Cart Overturn

www.cdc.gov/niosh/face/stateface/ky/00KY119.html

A fifteen-year-old **golf course** worker (the victim) was killed when the utility **golf** cart he was operating overturned. The victim was employed by the g ...

[PDF] MIFACE INVESTIGATION REPORT: #09MI082 - cdc.gov

www.cdc.gov/niosh/face/pdfs/09MI082.pdf

MIFACE INVESTIGATION REPORT: #09MI082 . Subject: **Golf Course** Mechanic Died When Struck by Falling Ash Tree. Summary . In the fall of 2009, a 53-year-

NIOSHTIC-2 Publications Search - 20040555 - **Golf course** ...

www.cdc.gov/niosh/nioshtic-2/20040555.html

In the fall of 2009, a 53-year-old male **golf course** mechanic was struck by an 84-foot tall, 15-inch diameter dead ash tree he was felling. The ...

Youth Killed While Driving **Golf** Cart at Country Club ...

www.cdc.gov/niosh/face/stateface/ma/00ma050.html

Youth Killed While Driving **Golf** Cart at Country Club - Massachusetts..... and photographs were obtained during the **course** of the investigation.

Hispanic laborers drowned in pond on **golf course**.

www.cdc.gov/niosh/nioshtic-2/20028201.html

On June 5, 2002, two male Hispanic laborers drowned after a canoe capsized on a **golf-course** pond. Victim 1 was working with another laborer trying to ...

Workplace Medical Mystery: Influenza-like Illness Sickens ...

CAL/OSHA INSPECTION- ENTRY

- **Inspector will ask for highest in command**
 - **Employer may ask for a warrant**
 - **Inspector will present ID**

INSPECTION- OPENING

OPENING CONFERENCE

- Explains nature & scope



- Reviews records & programs

- Requests an employee rep. (if available/applicable)

FACILITY TOUR/ WALKAROUND

- Conduct inspection



- Interview Employees

- Takes photos, samples, etc.

EXIT / CLOSING

- Discuss any violations
 - Set Abatement dates/etc.
- Explains the right to appeal/other
 - Requests an employee rep.

***ACCESS THE COMPLETE CAL/OSHA INSPECTION P&P
@<https://www.dir.ca.gov/DOSHPOI/P&PC-1A.htm>***

POST INSPECTION / CITATIONS

INFORMAL CONFERENCE

- Employer may request a conference with the DM w/in 10 days of citations....

(Serious citations – ER will receive C-1BY (NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE SERIOUS OR WILLFUL VIOLATIONS- {CAL/OSHA –NO FED OSHA EQUIVALENT) to state argue/provide information to question serious citations issued)

- DM Requests an employee representative (where available)



Reference: [DOSH P&P C-20 - INFORMAL AND PRE-HEARING CONFERENCES](https://www.dir.ca.gov/DOSHPol/P&PC-20.htm) (<https://www.dir.ca.gov/DOSHPol/P&PC-20.htm>)

APPEALS

- Employer may file an appeal immediately following the receipt of citations
- Appeal any part of the citation, penalty, wording, timeliness, etc.
- Submit w/in 15 days of citations received

CAL/OSHA POLICY & PROCEDURE C-23 @ <https://www.dir.ca.gov/DOSHPol/P&PC-23.htm>] & THE APPEALS BOARD WEB @: [\[http://www.dir.ca.gov/oshab/oshab.html\]](http://www.dir.ca.gov/oshab/oshab.html)

CAL/OSHA – OSHA FINDINGS

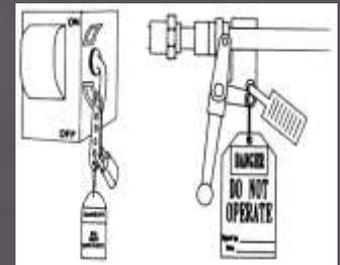


Table 48: Twenty-Five Most Frequently Cited Title 8 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Standards in CY 2013

Standard	Description	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Percent Serious
3203	Injury and Illness Prevention Program	1709	98	5.7
3395	Heat Illness Prevention	1515	103	6.8
1509	Construction Injury and Illness Prevention Program	905	29	3.2
3314	Clean, Repair, Service, Set-up and Adjust Prime Movers, Machinery and Equipment	481	180	37.4
342	Reporting Work Fatality or Serious Injury	478	3	0.6
5194	Hazard Communication	412	8	1.9
6151	Portable Fire Extinguishers	334	2	0.6
3457	Field Sanitation	299	7	2.3
5144	Respiratory Protection Equipment	293	8	2.7
461	Permits to Operate Air Tanks	249	0	0.0
1512	Construction: Emergency Medical Services	237	1	0.4
5162	Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment	217	73	33.6
3276	Portable Ladders	209	39	18.7
3650	Industrial Trucks: General Requirements	187	40	21.4
2340.16	Work Space About Electric Equipment	184	0	0.0
3668	Powered Industrial Truck Operator Training	178	11	6.2
3328	Safe Practices, Personal Protection: Machinery and Equipment	167	43	25.7
3577	Use, Care, and Protection of Abrasive Wheels: Protection Devices	120	53	44.2
341	Permit Requirements: Excavations, Trenches, Construction and Demolition and the Underground Use of Diesel Engines in Work in Mines and Tunnels	114	4	3.5
1644	Metal Scaffolds	114	46	40.4
1527	Washing Facilities, Food Handling and Temporary Sleeping Quarters	113	0	0.0
2500.08	Flexible Electrical Cords and Cables: Uses Not Permitted	113	0	0.0
4650	Compressed Gas and Air Cylinders: Storage, Handling, and Use	112	26	23.2
2340.22	Equipment Identification in Electrical Installations	107	9	8.4
3241	General Physical Conditions and Structures: Special Design Requirements, Live Loads	105	7	6.7

FED/OSHA Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards

for Fiscal 2015 (Oct. 1, 2014, to Sept. 30, 2015)

The following is a list of the top 10 most frequently cited standards* following inspections of worksites by federal OSHA. OSHA publishes this list to alert employers about these commonly cited standards so they can take steps to find and fix recognized hazards addressed in these and other standards before OSHA shows up. Far too many preventable injuries and illnesses occur in the workplace.

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. [1910.178 - Powered Industrial Trucks](#)
7. [1926.1053 - Ladders](#)
8. [1910.305 - Electrical, Wiring Methods](#)
9. [1910.212 - Machine Guarding](#)
10. [1910.303 - Electrical, General Requirements](#)

OSHA's 2015 TOP TEN Most Frequently Cited Violations

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. 1926.501 – Fall Protection (C) | 6. 1910.178 – Powered Industrial Trucks |
| 2. 1910.1200 – Hazard Communication | 7. 1926.1053 – Ladders (C) |
| 3. 1926.451 – Scaffolding (C) | 8. 1910.305 – Electrical, Wiring Methods |
| 4. 1910.134 – Respiratory Protection | 9. 1910.212 – Machine Guarding |
| 5. 1910.147 – Lockout/Tagout | 10. 1910.303 – Electrical, General Requirements |

(C) = Construction standard

NAICS Code: 713910 *Golf Courses and Country Clubs*

Listed below are the standards which were cited by **Federal OSHA** for the specified NAICS Code during the period October 2014 through September 2015. Penalties shown reflect current rather than initial amounts. For more information, see [definitions](#).

Standard	Citations	Inspections	Penalty	Description
Total	31	10	\$25,751	<i>All Standards cited for Golf Courses and Country Clubs</i>
19101200	8	4	\$5,358	Hazard Communication.
19040039	4	3	\$3,755	<i>--- No Description Found ---</i>
19100132	3	2	\$2,940	General requirements.
19100252	3	1	\$1,750	General requirements.
19100106	2	1	\$1,750	Flammable and combustible liquids.
19100147	2	2	\$6,030	The control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout).
19100254	2	1	\$0	Arc welding and cutting.
19040004	1	1	\$0	Recording criteria.
19040029	1	1	\$238	Forms.
19100134	1	1	\$0	Respiratory Protection.
19100151	1	1	\$2,250	Medical services and first aid.
19100176	1	1	\$1,680	Handling materials - general.
19100212	1	1	\$0	General requirements for all machines.
19100305	1	1	\$0	Wiring methods, components, and equipment for general use.

POTENTIAL PENALTIES-CAL/OSHA

CIVIL PENALTIES

- ▣ \$25,000- Serious
- ▣ \$7,000- General
- ▣ \$250- \$5000 Regulatory
- ▣ \$15,000- Failure to Abate/Day
- ▣ \$70,000- Willful & Repeat (Max)



CRIMINAL PENALTIES

- ▣ \$250,000
- ▣ 3 Yrs. in Jail



**RE: <http://www.dir.ca.gov/DOSHPol/P&PC-2.HTM> &
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/DOSHPol/P&PC-10.HTM>,
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/336.html>**

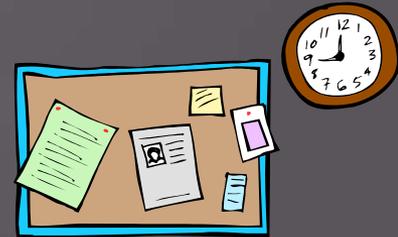
SEC. 17. Penalties

- (a) Any employer who willfully or repeatedly violates the requirements of section 5 of this Act, any standard, rule, or order promulgated pursuant to section 6 of this Act, or regulations prescribed pursuant to this Act, may be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$70,000 for each violation, but not less than \$5,000 for each willful violation. 29 USC 666
Pub. L. 101-508 increased the civil penalties in subsections (a)-(d) & (i).
See Historical notes.
- (b) Any employer who has received a citation for a serious violation of the requirements of section 5 of this Act, of any standard, rule, or order promulgated pursuant to section 6 of this Act, or of any regulations prescribed pursuant to this Act, shall be assessed a civil penalty of up to \$7,000 for each such violation.
- (c) Any employer who has received a citation for a violation of the requirements of section 5 of this Act, of any standard, rule, or order promulgated pursuant to section 6 of this Act, or of regulations prescribed pursuant to this Act, and such violation is specifically determined not to be of a serious nature, may be assessed a civil penalty of up to \$7,000 for each violation.
- (d) Any employer who fails to correct a violation for which a citation has been issued under section 9(a) within the period permitted for its correction (which period shall not begin to run until the date of the final order of the Commission in the case of any review proceeding under section 10 initiated by the employer in good faith and not solely for delay or avoidance of penalties), may be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$7,000 for each day during which such failure or violation continues.
- (e) Any employer who willfully violates any standard, rule, or order promulgated pursuant to section 6 of this Act, or of any regulations prescribed pursuant to this Act, and that violation caused death to any employee, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both; except that if the conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than \$20,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both. Pub. L. 98-473 Maximum criminal fines are increased by the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, 18
- (f) Any person who gives advance notice of any inspection to be conducted under this Act, without authority from the Secretary or his designees, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.
- (g) Whoever knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this Act shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both. et seq. *See Historical notes.*
- (h) (1) Section 1114 of title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended by striking out "designated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct investigations, or inspections under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act" and inserting in lieu thereof "or of the Department of Labor assigned to perform investigative, inspection, or law enforcement functions".
See historical notes.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 1111 and 1114 of title 18, United States Code, whoever, in violation of the provisions of section 1114 of such title, kills a person while engaged in or on account of the performance of investigative, inspection, or law enforcement functions added to such section 1114 by paragraph (1) of this subsection, and who would otherwise be subject to the penalty provisions of such section 1111, shall be punished by imprisonment for any term of years or for life.
- (i) Any employer who violates any of the posting requirements, as prescribed under the provisions of this Act, shall be assessed a civil penalty of up to \$7,000 for each violation.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF EMPLOYER

EMPLOYER SHALL:

- Develop an IIPP/Safety and Health Program to address site concerns
- Post a Cal/OSHA-OSHA poster
- Record injuries on OSHA 300 log form and maintain other related forms, i.e. Doctors 1st report, accident investigation forms, etc.....
- Comply with all applicable Cal/OSHA –OSHA regulations



- Establish, implement and maintain an Injury and Illness Prevention Program,
 - Inspect workplace(s) to identify and correct unsafe and hazardous conditions,
 - Ensure employees have and use safe tools and equipment and properly maintain equipment,
 - Provide and pay for required personal protective equipment- (Bendix Forest Products Corporation v. Division of Occupational Safety and Health (1979), 25 Cal. 3d 465);
 - Use color codes, posters, labels or signs to warn employees of potential hazards,
 - Establish/update operating procedures and inform EE'S & enforce the same,
 - Provide medical examinations and training when required by Cal/OSHA standards,
 - Immediately report any work-related death or serious injury or accident (Re: Title 8, California Code of Regulations (T8CCR) sec 342(a)),
 - Maintain the OSHA 300 (Log of Injuries and Illnesses) if req., post the summary- log 300A from February 1 through April 30 of the following year.
 - Provide employees, former employees and their representatives access to the Log 300, medical & and exposure records at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner,
 - Post the Cal/OSHA poster informing employees of their rights and responsibilities,
 - Provide the Cal/OSHA enforcement rep. names of authorized employee representatives who may accompany enforcement personnel
 - Do not retaliate/discriminate against employees who exercise their rights under the California OSH Act,
 - Post Cal/OSHA citations at or near the work area involved. Each citation must remain posted until the violation has been corrected, or for three working days, whichever is longer. Post abatement verification documents or tags,
 - Correct cited violations by the deadline set in the Cal/OSHA citation and submit required abatement verification documentation.
- Provide a workplace free from serious recognized hazards and comply with all applicable reg's
 - Perform inspections to ID S&H concerns
 - Ensure employees have and use safe tools and equipment and properly maintain equipment.
 - Use color codes, posters, labels or signs to warn employees of potential hazards.
 - Establish or update operating procedures and communicate/ enforce the same,
 - Employers must provide safety training in a language and vocabulary workers can understand.
 - Hazardous chemicals in the workplace? Develop and implement a written hazard communication program, all lements
 - Provide medical examinations and training when required by OSHA standards.
 - Post, the OSHA poster informing employees of their rights and responsibilities.
 - Report all work-related fatalities within 8 hours, and all work-related inpatient hospitalizations, amputations losses of an eye within 24 hours.
 - Keep records of work-related injuries and illnesses – OSHA 300 –logs (where required)
 - Post the OSHA 300 summary - OSHA Form 300A from Feb 1- April 30 of the following year.
 - Provide employees, former employees and their representative's access to the OSHA Form 300, medical & and exposure records at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner,
 - Provide the OSHA compliance officer the names of authorized employee representatives who may accompany the compliance officer.
 - Do not discriminate against employees who exercise their rights under the Act.
 - Post OSHA citations at or near the work area involved. Each citation must remain posted until the violation has been corrected, or for three working days, whichever is longer. Post abatement verification documents or tags.
 - Correct cited violations by the deadline set in the OSHA citation and submit required abatement verification documentation.

OTHER CAL/OSHA CONCERNS



- HAZ COM- GHS -12-1-13...INITIAL TRNG- 5194 (j), OTHER PHASE IN DATES IN T8CCR 5194
- HEAT STRESS – SHADE/ TRAINING/ H2O/OTHER –ADOPTED- 7-27-2006 RE: T8CCR 3395- UPDATES MAY 2015
- TREE FELLING/TREWORKS
- LOCK OUT/BLOCKOUT
- HIGH VOLTAGE
- RESPIRATORY PROTECTION
- MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS- MOWER SAFETY/SERVICE CENTERS, GOLF CART SERVICE...



- ✓ <https://www.osha.gov/pls/publications/publication.AthruZ?pType=Types&pID=6> (FED/OSHA QUICK CARD LINK)
- ✓ <https://www.osha.gov/dts/osta/oshasoft/index.html> (FED/OSHA E & V TOOL LINK)

CA Approved Regulations

Approved Regulation	Status	Effective
Sections 1514 and 3380 Personal Protective Devices and Safeguards	Filed with Secretary of State: Dec. 1, 2014	Apr. 1, 2015
Section 1618.1(e) Cranes and Derricks in Construction Operator Certification Effective Dates and Phase-In (Federal Time Extension) Horcher	Filed with Secretary of State: Apr. 30, 2015	Apr. 30, 2015
Section 1710 Multi-Story Skeletal Steel Construction-Metal Decking Replacement - Horcher	Filed with Secretary of State: Aug. 27, 2015	Aug. 27, 2015
Section 1903 Landing Operations-Note to Section 1903	Filed with Secretary of State: Oct. 2, 2014	Jan. 1, 2015
New Sections 1950 - 1962 Confined Spaces in Construction (Horcher)	Filed with Secretary of State: Dec. 30, 2015	Dec. 30, 2015
Sections 2540.7, 2540.8, 5530, 5568, 5572, 5574, 5575 and 5621 Electrical Equipment in Hazardous (Classified) Locations	Filed with Secretary of State: Jul. 6, 2015	Oct. 1, 2015
Section 3395 Heat Illness Prevention	Filed with Secretary of State: Apr. 3, 2015	May 1, 2015
Section 3411 Private Fire Brigades-Foot Protection	Filed with Secretary of State: Aug. 28, 2015	Oct. 1, 2015
Sections 3437, 3441 and 3664(b) Agricultural Personnel Transport Carriers	Filed with Secretary of State: Sep. 14, 2015	Jan. 1, 2016

Sections 4345, 4351, 4352, and 4354 Stationary and Mobile Compaction Equipment and Balers	Filed with Secretary of State: Apr. 30, 2015	Jul. 1, 2015
Section 5155 Airborne Contaminants, Hydrogen Chloride	Filed with Secretary of State: Nov. 26, 2014	Jan. 1, 2015
Sections 5184 and 5185 Storage Battery Systems and Changing and Charging Storage Batteries	Filed with Secretary of State: Jul. 30, 2015	Oct. 1, 2015
Section 5620, 6165, 6180, 6181, 6182, 6183, and 6184 Update of Title 8 General Industry National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Fire Protection Standards	Filed with Secretary of State: Dec. 2, 2014	Apr. 1, 2015
Section 8397.4(b) Water Supply - Access to Drinking Cups - Horcher	Filed with Secretary of State: Aug. 27, 2015	Aug. 27, 2015

Hazard Communication and the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)

Cal/OSHA revised the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) found in Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations (T8CCR), Section 5194 to align with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of classification and labeling of chemicals. The key changes in the Hazard Communication Standard affect both chemical suppliers (manufacturers, importers, distributors) and employers whose employees may be exposed to hazardous chemicals.

GHS is an international approach that standardizes chemical hazard classification, labeling and safety data sheets. For more information visit OSHA's GHS website at www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/ghs.html.



Effective Completion Date	Requirements	Responsibility
December 1, 2013	Train employees on the label elements and safety data sheet (SDS) format.	Employers
June 1, 2015	Compliance with all modified provisions of T8CCR 5194 including all GHS label requirements except:	Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers
December 1, 2015	Until December 1, distributors may ship containers with non-GHS labels if received from suppliers prior to June 1, 2015.	
June 1, 2016	Update any alternative workplace labeling used under section 5194(f)(6), update the hazard communication program required by section 5194(h)(1), and provide any additional employee training in accordance with section 5194(h)(3) for chemicals with newly identified physical or health hazards.	Employers
Transition period to the effective completion dates noted above	May comply with either section 5194 revised as of July 6, 2004, or the current version of this standard, or both during the transition period, per the above effective completion dates.	Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers

Required Product Label Elements

Suppliers must develop new product labels that include signal words, pictograms, hazard statements, and precautionary statements for chemicals based on their hazard classification and category. Employers must ensure that employees understand the meaning of each of these elements on the new labels.

SAMPLE LABEL

CODE: _____
Product Name: _____ } **Product Identifier**

Company Name: _____
Street Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____
Postal Code: _____ Country: _____
Emergency Phone Number: _____ } **Supplier Identification**

Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place that is locked.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking.
Only use non-sparking tools.
Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
Do not breathe vapors.
Wear protective gloves.
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.

In case of fire: use dry chemical (ABC) or Carbon Dioxide (CO2) fire extinguisher to extinguish.

First Aid
If exposed call Poison Center.
If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

Hazard Pictograms

Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements
Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
May cause liver and kidney damage.

Precautionary Statements

Supplemental Information
Directions for Use: _____
Net weight: _____ Lit. Number: _____
Gross weight: _____ Fill Date: _____
Expiration Date: _____

New Hazard Classification Requirements

The revision to the HCS requires suppliers to use the same classification criteria for each type of health and physical hazard as required by GHS. Detailed instructions for evaluation, classification, categorization of the hazards and use of label elements are provided in the mandatory Appendices A, B, C, D, and F of the standard (T8CCR 5194).

Safety Data Sheets Format

Safety data sheets (SDS) have replaced material safety datasheets (MSDS). Suppliers now must prepare safety data sheets for their products that follow a standardized 16-section format in conveying information about a hazardous chemical's health effects and physical and chemical characteristics.

Safety Data Sheet
1. Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier
2. Hazards identification
3. Composition/information on ingredients
4. First aid measures
5. Firefighting measures
6. Accidental release measures
7. Handling and storage
8. Exposure controls/personal protection.
9. Physical and chemical properties
10. Stability and reactivity
11. Toxicological information
12. Ecological information
13. Disposal considerations
14. Transport information
15. Regulatory information
16. Other information including information on preparation and revision of the SDS

Written Hazard Communication Program

As before, it remains the employer's responsibility to develop and implement a written hazard communication (HAZCOM)

program, which includes a list of hazardous chemicals known to be present, container labels, safety data sheets, and employee information and training. Safety data sheets must be immediately available to employees.

New Employee Training Requirements

New requirements include training on the meaning of the new label elements, the new safety data sheet format, and any newly identified physical or health hazards.

All employers must continue to provide information and training to their employees about the hazardous chemicals the employees may be exposed to in the workplace. The information and training must be provided at the time of their initial assignment and whenever a new chemical hazard is introduced.

Additional Information

- Additional Cal/OSHA standards were affected as a result of GHS adoption. For more information visit the Cal/OSHA Standards Boards website at www.dir.ca.gov/oshsb/oshsb.html
- Key resources and training materials are found at the Federal OSHA's Hazard Communication website at: www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html

Contacting Cal/OSHA Consultation Services

Publications: www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/PubOrder.asp

Consultation Programs: www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/consultation.html

Toll-free Number: 1-800-963-9424

Onsite Assistance Program Area Offices:

Central Valley: 569-454-1295
San Diego/Imperial: 619-767-2080
No. California: 916-283-0704
San Bernardino: 909-383-4567
SF/Bay Area: 510-822-2891
San Fernando Valley: 818-901-5754
La Palma/LA/Orange: 714-562-5525

We are here to help

This document is not meant to be either a substitute for or a legal interpretation of the occupational safety and health regulations. Readers shall refer directly to Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations and the Labor Code for detailed information regarding the regulation's scope, specifications, and exceptions and for other requirements that may be applicable to their operations.

OSHA HAZ COM

Effective Dates

The table below summarizes the phase-in dates required under the revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS):

Effective Completion Date	Requirement(s)	Who
December 1, 2013	Train employees on the new label elements and safety data sheet (SDS) format.	Employers
June 1, 2015* December 1, 2015	Compliance with all modified provisions of this final rule, except: The Distributor shall not ship containers labeled by the chemical manufacturer or importer unless it is a a HCS Compliant label	Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers
June 1, 2016	Update alternative workplace labeling and hazard communication program as necessary, and provide additional employee training for newly identified physical or health hazards.	Employers
Transition Period to the effective completion dates noted above	May comply with either 29 CFR 1910.1200 (the final standard), or the current standard, or both	Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors, and employers

Heat Illness Prevention Enforcement Q&A

[► en Español](#)

Updated: May 14, 2015

1. Where and when does this standard apply?

This standard applies to all outdoor places of employment. In addition, the following industries are subject to additional requirements in high heat (over 95°F or above) (see Q&A No. [8a](#) and [8b](#)):

1. Agriculture,
2. Construction,
3. Landscaping,
4. Oil and gas extraction, and
5. Transportation and delivery of agricultural products and of construction or other heavy materials (e.g. furniture, lumber, freight, cargo, cabinets, industrial or commercial materials).

Cal/OSHA interprets the standard's provisions to apply at all times when employees work outdoors. Some provisions are triggered at specific times, for instance, the shade requirement described in Q&A No. 7 and the High-Heat Procedures addressed by Q&A No. 8a.

2. What is meant by "outdoor places of employment"?

An outdoor place of employment is best thought of as one that is not an indoor workplace. A workplace with a roof and enclosed sides is generally considered an indoor workplace.

For the purposes of this standard, the distinguishing quality of indoor workplaces is that they reduce

Summary of the revisions to California's Heat Illness Prevention Standard To Take Effect on May 1, 2015

Summary & Suggested Steps

The revised heat illness standard aims to further reduce the health-related risks associated with outdoor employment. We expect Cal/OSHA to be vigilant in enforcing the revised standard as the calendar turns to the hotter summer months.

The revised standard institutes the following new or amended requirements:

- **Water** must be "fresh, pure, suitably cool" and located as close as practicable to where employees are working.
- **Shade** must be provided when temperatures reach 80 degrees (down from 85 degrees) and sufficient to accommodate all employees on recovery or rest periods, and those onsite taking meal periods.
- **Employers must observe and monitor** employees taking a "preventative cool-down rest" for symptoms of heat illness. Employers must encourage employees to remain in the shade and may not order employees back to work until symptoms are gone. Employees with symptoms must be provided appropriate first aid or emergency response.
- **Employers in certain industries must institute high-heat procedures if the temperature reaches or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit.** Such procedures must ensure effective observation and monitoring. Employers must conduct pre-shift meetings that include a review of the high-heat procedures, encourage employees to drink water, and remind employees of their right to take cool-down rest periods.
- **Emergency response procedures** must include effective communication, appropriate response to signs and symptoms of heat illness, and procedures for contacting emergency responders to help stricken workers.
- **Acclimatization procedures** include the observation of all employees during a heat wave and close observation of new employees during their first two weeks on the job.
- **In addition to previously required content, training programs must now include content regarding:** (1) the employer's responsibility to provide water, shade, cool-down rests, and access to first aid; (2) an employee's right to exercise his or her rights under the standard without retaliation; (3) acclimatization; and (4) appropriate first aid and/or emergency response.
- Heat illness prevention plans must include additional specific content.

Given the revised standard and the upcoming late spring and summer months, it is crucial that employers immediately examine and revise their heat illness prevention plans, injury and illness prevention plans, training materials, policies, and workplace procedures to ensure that they reflect the revised heat illness standard.



WATER. REST. SHADE.

The work can't get done without them.

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Photos by: CAL-OSHA

Welcome to OSHA's Campaign to Prevent Heat Illness in Outdoor Workers

HEAT ILLNESS CAN BE DEADLY. Every year, thousands of workers become sick from exposure to heat, and some even die. **Heat illnesses and deaths are preventable.** Employers are responsible for providing workplaces that are safe from excessive heat.

- [What is heat illness?](#)
- [How can heat illness be prevented?](#)

Highlights

Heat Safety Tool Smartphone App



Shows locations of outdoor worker, heat-related fatalities between 2008 and 2014.



Dr. David Michaels, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health on the [Campaign to Prevent Heat Illness](#)

June 10, 2015 - [Speech to Meteorologists on Preventing Heat-Related Illness and Fatalities Among Outdoor Workers](#)

HIPP ELEMENTS	REQUIREMENTS	WRITTEN/ IMPLEMENTED	COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS (SPECIFIC TO YOUR OPERATION)
Provision of Water	Employees shall have access to potable drinking water meeting the requirements of Sections 1524, 3363 and 3457, as applicable.		
Access to Shade	Employees suffering from heat illness or believing a preventative recovery period is needed, shall be provided access to an area with shade that is either open to the air or provided with ventilation or cooling for a period no less than five minutes.		
Monitoring of Weather	Establish Procedures to monitor the weather.		
High Heat Procedures	Establish high heat procedures when the temperature equals or exceeds 95 degrees Fahrenheit or during a heat wave.		
Acclimatization	Establish procedures to address acclimatization during a sudden spike in the temperature, heat wave, or when starting a new job to which an employee hasn't yet adjusted.		
Emergency Response Procedures	Establish procedures to ensure emergency assistance is provided without delay.		
Written Heat Illness Prevention Plan	Implement and maintain an effective written heat illness prevention plan. The plan shall be in both English and the language understood by the majority of the employees and shall be available at the worksite.		
Training	Ensure all employees and supervisors are effectively trained before working outdoors in the heat.		
Training (Supervisor)	Procedures supervisor is to follow when an employee exhibits symptoms consistent with possible heat illness, including emergency response procedures, and how to monitor weather reports and how to respond to hot weather advisories		



High Voltage Overhead Lines

Many workers in both construction and agriculture face a common safety hazard: electrical contact with high voltage overhead lines. Every year they are killed or disabled after accidentally coming in contact with the lines. What precautions can you take to avoid this type of accident? What does the law - California Code of Regulations - say about this hazard?

Safe Work Practices

Several safety orders deal with requirements for safe work practices around high voltage overhead lines. When these orders are followed, almost all accidents involving high voltage lines are prevented.

- Electrical Safety Order 2946(b)(4) prohibits storage of irrigation pipe or long metal poles near high voltage overhead lines if they are long enough to reach the lines. In one year, 80 percent of the electrocution deaths of California agricultural workers occurred when the irrigation pipes they were handling came in contact with overhead lines.
- Electrical Safety Order 2946 outlines the requirements for prevention of accidents due to nearness of overhead lines. Workers must be guarded against the danger of accidental contact with overhead lines.

With certain exceptions, work done over live (power on) overhead lines is against the law. Section 2946 also prohibits doing work within 6 feet of lines carrying between 600 and 50,000 volts. For lines carrying higher voltages, follow the clearance requirements in Table 1 of 2946.

Amusement rides or attractions shall not be located under or within 15 ft. horizontally of conductors operating in excess of 600 volts.

It is prohibited to store tools, machinery, and equipment near live high voltage overhead lines if it is possible for them to come within the minimum clearance of 6 feet as per Table 1 of 2946 when they are being moved or used.

When moving boom-type equipment with boom lowered and no load attached, keep the end of the boom at least 6 feet away from high voltage lines.

When erecting, operating, and dismantling boom-type lifting or hoisting equipment, the minimum clearance is 10 feet when the overhead line is carrying between 600 and 50,000 volts. For lines carrying higher voltages follow the clearance requirements in Table 2 of 2946.

The following warning sign must be posted on the equipment, in clear view of the operator as required by Electrical Safety Order 2947:

UNLAWFUL TO OPERATE THIS EQUIPMENT WITHIN 10 FEET OF HIGH VOLTAGE LINES OF 50,000 VOLTS OR LESS.

The following statement must be printed on the sign in smaller lettering:

FOR MINIMUM CLEARANCE OF HIGH-VOLTAGE LINES IN EXCESS OF 50,000 VOLTS, SEE ARTICLE 37, TITLE 8, HIGH-VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL SAFETY ORDERS.

If you don't know whether an overhead line is live, assume that it is until whoever owns or operates the line verifies that the power is not on. If you are working near a dead (power off) line, make sure it is clearly grounded at the worksite. A grounded line has a grounding wire clamped to it, with the other end clamped to either the structure or a grounding rod.

Orchard Hazards

Many employees are injured during pruning operations when they contact high voltage lines with pruning towers, pruning poles, or branches. Use of metal poles for fruit picking or nut harvesting is a violation of General Industry Safety Order 3455.

Discussion Questions

Is there danger on this job site of coming into contact with high voltage overhead lines?

What can be done to prevent such contact?

Are the requirements of the safety orders being followed on this site? If not, how are they being violated?

Resources

Title 8, California Code of Regulations (Safety Orders) can be reviewed at:
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/samples/search/query.htm>

Contacting Cal/OSHA Consultation Service

Services: <http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/consultation.html>
Publications: <http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/puborder.asp>
Consultation Programs: <http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/consultation.html>
Toll-free Number: 1-800-963-9424

Onsite Assistance Program Area Offices

Central Valley: 559-454-1295	San Diego/Imperial: 619-767-2060
No. California: 916-263-0704	San Bernardino: 909-383-4567
SF/Bay Area: 510-622-2891	San Fernando Valley: 818-901-5754
Santa Fe Springs/LA/Orange: 714-562-5525	

Note: The information provided is not meant to be either a substitute for or legal interpretation of the occupational safety and health regulations. Readers are cautioned to refer directly to Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations for detailed information regarding the regulation's scope, specifications, and exceptions and for other requirements that may be applicable to their operations.

Respiratory Protection

Cal/OSHA's regulation for worker use of respirators is in Title 8, California Code of Regulations (T8CCR) Section [5144](#), and its appendices.

The standard and appendices detail steps employers must take to assure safe and effective use of respirators in the workplace. T8CCR [5144](#) applies to all workplace respirator use. Many substance-specific standards (e.g., lead, asbestos, carcinogens) also have additional respiratory protection requirements. (Firefighters: see also [3409](#).)



Airborne contaminants must be controlled by engineering and administrative controls. Respirators must also be used as follows: [5144\(c\)](#)

- During the time period necessary to install or implement feasible engineering controls.
- Where feasible engineering and administrative controls fail to achieve full compliance.
- In emergencies.

The Cal/OSHA respirator regulation and guide to respiratory protection are available at the following websites:

T8CCR 5144:

<http://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5144.html>

Respiratory Protection in the Workplace:

http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh_publications/respiratory.pdf

Mandatory Elements of the Comprehensive Respirator Program Include:



Written procedures that address the following topics:

- Selection of appropriate respirators
- Medical evaluation of respirator users
- Annual face seal fit testing
- Procedures for routine and emergency use
- Procedures for respirator cleaning, disinfection, storage, inspection, maintenance and repair
- Air quality for supplied air devices (if applicable)
- Annual employee training
- Periodic program evaluation

Selected Requirements in the Cal/OSHA Regulation:

- Qualified program administrator: required to administer/oversee and evaluate the respiratory protection program [5144\(c\)\(3\)](#)
- Atmospheres immediately dangerous to life or health: detailed specification of acceptable respirators.... [5144\(d\)\(2\)](#)
- End-of-service-life indicators: required for air-purifying respirators, or the employer must have data showing acceptable change-out times [5144\(d\)\(3\)\(C\)2](#)
- Employee medical evaluations: required prior to first use of a respirator, as well as follow-up medical examinations and allowing employees to discuss their medical questionnaire results with the administering health care provider [5144\(e\)](#)
- Powered air-purifying respirators: to be provided to employees unable to wear a negative pressure respirator for medical reasons [5144\(e\)\(6\)\(B\)](#)
- Annual face seal fit testing with test atmosphere: acceptable methods of fit testing are detailed in [Appendix A](#). Fit testing is required for tight-fitting air-supplied respirators..... [5144\(f\)](#)
- Facepiece seal checks: each time tight-fitting respirators are put on, users must perform a seal check as specified in [Appendix B1](#) [5144\(g\)\(1\)\(C\)](#)
- Atmospheres that may be immediately dangerous to life or health: detailed precautions to be taken [5144\(g\)\(3\)](#)
- Annual employee training: employees must be able to demonstrate knowledge and skills specific to the hazards in their particular workplace, including emergency use of respirators [5144\(k\)](#)
- Ongoing respirator program evaluation: including periodic consultation with employees [5144\(l\)](#)
- Voluntary use of respirator where it is not required: provisions where employees use respirators and dust masks as a voluntary precaution... [5144\(c\)\(2\)](#)

Lockout / Blockout

Failure to lockout and blockout machinery before working on it is a major cause of serious injury, amputations, and death in California. Workers are electrocuted---or lose fingers, hands, arms---or suffer severe crushing injuries--- because machinery is inadvertently turned on while it is being maintained, repaired, adjusted, set-up, or cleaned. Additionally, actions related to unjamming machinery and equipment contribute to a large number of accidents. Electrocution hazards are addressed in the Electrical Safety Orders.

Summary of Safety Order [3314](#)

Hazardous Energy Control Procedures Employers must develop a hazardous energy control procedure when employees are engaged in the cleaning, repairing, servicing, setting-up or adjusting of machinery or equipment. Separate procedural steps must be developed for each piece of equipment unless like equipment is essentially the same. Employees involved in these activities must be trained on these procedures and on related hazards.

Lockout/Blockout

During machine servicing operations, the power source must be de-energized or disengaged and the moveable parts of the machine locked or blocked to prevent movement. Potential power sources might include hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, electrical, thermal, mechanical (including springs or gravity), or other hazardous energy sources.

If you have to be able to move parts of a machine in order to service it, your employer must provide you with extension tools or other means of protection, and thoroughly train you in their safe use.

If the machine you are working with has lockable controls, lock them out or seal them in the off position, tag them. If the machine doesn't have lockable controls, de-energize or disconnect it from the power source and place accident prevention signs or tags. Your employer has a supply of accident prevention signs or tags, padlocks and seals.

Also be aware that some accidents occur when control switches short out and the machine restarts. Machines

should be de-energized at the power source and not just shut off at the controls or emergency stop.

If you work on a repetitive process machine that requires power to maintain indexing, special requirements have to be met when you are servicing, setting-up or testing the machine. The operating station must be under the control of a qualified worker who is in constant communication with the servicing worker, or who keeps that person in sight at all times. When the operator has to leave the operating station to install tools, machine parts that could move rapidly must be individually locked out. When repair procedures require adjustment or replacement of parts, de-energize the machine and disconnect it from the power source.

Discussion Questions

- ◆ Do you have any questions about how to lock out or block out the machinery in this shop?
- ◆ Are there times when you aren't sure whether to lock out or block out?
- ◆ When are workers most likely to fail to lock out or block out the machinery?
- ◆ How can the requirements of safety order 3314 be enforced in this shop?

Resources

Requirements for working on energized electrical systems are prescribed in Title 8, California Code of Regulations, Sections 2320.9 or 2940.

Title 8, California Code of Regulations can be reviewed at: <http://www.dir.ca.gov/samples/search/query.htm>

Publication: *Lockout/Blockout* can be obtained from the Cal/OSHA publications website <http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/puborder.asp> or obtained from a Cal/OSHA District Office.

Note: The information provided is not meant to be either a substitute for or legal interpretation of the occupational safety and health regulations. Readers are cautioned to refer directly to Title 8 of the *California Code of Regulations* for detailed information regarding the regulation's scope, specifications, and exceptions and for other requirements that may be applicable to their operations.

AGRICULTURAL – INDUSTRIAL TRACTORS - GENERAL INDUSTRY SAFETY ORDER 3664

(b) Every employee who operates an agricultural or industrial tractor shall be instructed in the following procedures and in any other practices dictated by the work environment. Such information shall be provided at the time of initial assignment and at least annually thereafter. (Copies of these instructions, printed in a language understood by the majority of the employees, shall be conspicuously posted at a place frequented by the drivers.)

EMPLOYEE OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Securely fasten your seat belt if the tractor has a ROPS.
2. Where possible, avoid operating the tractor near ditches, embankments, and holes.
3. Reduce speed when turning, crossing slopes, and on rough, slick, or muddy surfaces.
4. Stay off slopes too steep for safe operation.
5. Watch where you are going, especially at row ends, on roads, and around trees.
6. Do not permit others to ride.
7. Operate the tractor smoothly--no jerky turns, starts, or stops.
8. Hitch only to the drawbar and hitch points recommended by tractor manufacturers.
9. When tractor is stopped, set brakes securely and use park lock if available.

(c) Every employee who operates an agricultural or industrial tractor shall be required to check the tractor prior to operation each day and if it is unsafe report the matter immediately to a foreman or mechanic and shall not use the tractor again until it has been made safe.

(d) Employees shall be prohibited from stunt driving or horseplay while operating an agricultural or industrial tractor.

(e) No repairs shall be performed on any agricultural or industrial trucks or tractors until arrangements have been made to reduce the probability of injury to repairmen or others caused by sudden movement or operation of such equipment or its parts.

“WHAT TO EXPECT WHEN CAL/OSHA COMES KNOCKING AT YOUR DOOR”



- ▣ BASIC PROGRAM
- ▣ RESPONSIBILITIES
- ▣ TOP 10+ HAZARDS & OTHER CONCERNS
- ▣ INSPECTION PROCESS
- ▣ INFORMAL CONFERENCE/APPEALS PROCESS
- ▣ PENALTIES
- ▣ OTHER RELATED INFORMATION



ANY QUESTIONS ?

