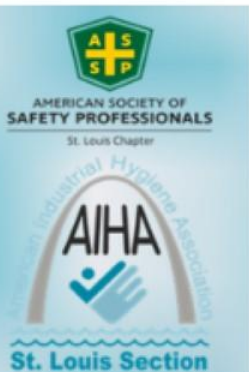


# OSHA Overview

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**Maryanne Martin, MS, CSP, CHST**  
**Compliance Assistance Specialist**  
St. Louis OSHA 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).



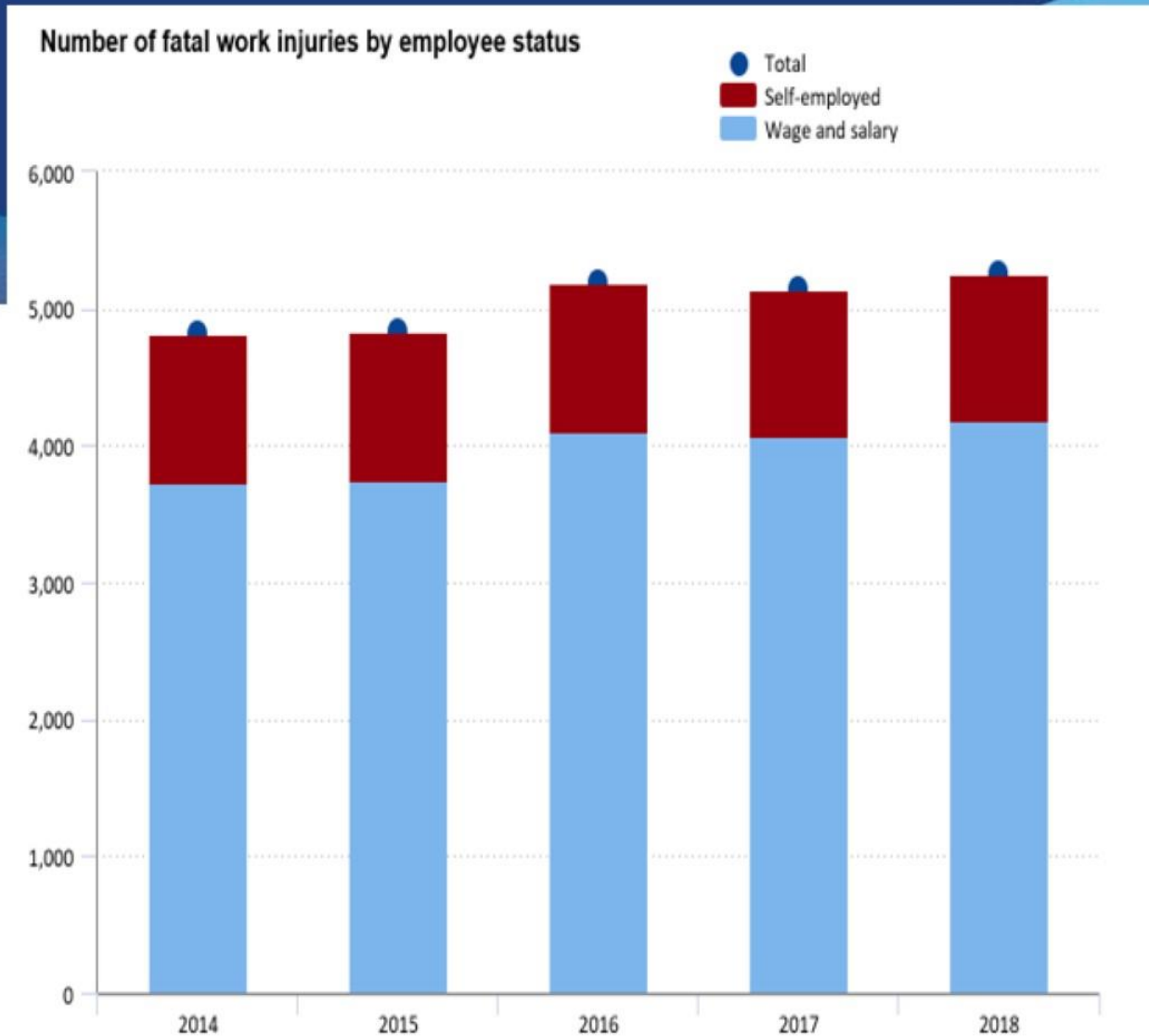
# OSHA's Mission

*To ensure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance*

- 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 **14** a day in **2018**.
- Worker injuries and illnesses are **down**—from 10.9 incidents per 100 workers in 1972 to **2.8** per 100 in **2018**.

# Number of fatal workplace injuries

Source: BLS



- **5,250** workers died from occupational injuries in **2018**.
- This number increased from **5,147** in **2017**.



# Statistics

Did You Know? Injuries and illness costs are about 1 Billion dollars a week!

## Worker Injuries, Illnesses, & Fatalities, 2018<sup>1</sup>

- **Fatal event or exposure**

- **Transportation incidents** 2,080 (40% of all work-related fatalities)
- **Contact with objects & equipment increased 13%** (from 695 to 786), driven by a 39% increase in workers caught in running equipment or machinery and a 17% increase in workers struck by falling objects or equipment
- Unintentional **overdoses** due to nonmedical use of drugs or alcohol **increased 12%** from 272 to 305 (6th consecutive annual increase)
- Violence and other injuries by persons or animals increased 3% in 2018, due to an **11% increase** in work-related suicides from 275 to 304.
- **Fatal falls, slips, and trips decreased 11%** to 791, after reaching a series high of 887 in 2017. This decline was due to a 14 % drop in falls to a lower level (713 to 615), the lowest total since 2013.

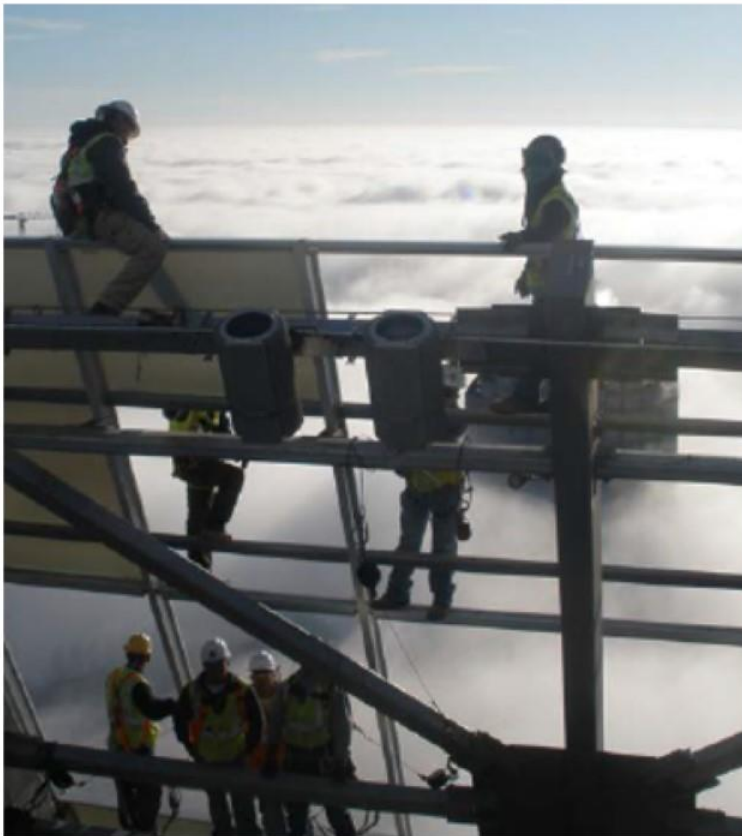
<sup>1</sup> <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/cfoi.pdf>

# Statistics

## Construction's "Fatal Four"

- **Out of 4,779 worker fatalities** in private industry during **2018**, **1,008 (21% construction)**
- Eliminating the **Fatal Four** would save **591 workers'** lives in America every year (**58.6%** of construction deaths)
- **The leading causes** of worker deaths (excluding highway collisions) in the **1,008** construction fatalities:
  - Falls – 338 (33.5%)
  - Struck by Object – 112 (11.1%)
  - Electrocutions – 86 (8.5%)
  - Caught-in/between\* – 55 (5.5%) (\* caught-in or compressed by equipment or objects, and struck, caught, or crushed in collapsing structure, equipment, or material)

# OSHA's Balanced Approach



- **Enforcement**
- **Compliance Assistance**
- **Training**



# OSHA Enforcement

## OSHA conducts inspections based on:

- Imminent danger situations
- Worker fatalities, hospitalizations, amputations, or loss of an eye
- Complaints & Referrals
- Targeted inspections
- Follow-up inspections

# FY 2019: 12 Workplace Fatalities

## St. Louis Area Office

General Industry (9)	Construction (3)
1. 11/1/18 Asst. Store Manager, <b>shot</b> during robbery (42 yrs)	1. 10/1/18 Carpenter, <b>fall</b> from trusses (28 yrs)
2. 3/16/19 Driver, <b>fall</b> from platform (57 yrs)	2. 8/13/19 Laborer, <b>electrocuted</b> (43 yrs)
3. 4/14/19 Oven Op, <b>fall</b> from roof (54 yrs)	3. 9/17/19 Crane Oiler, <b>caught-between</b> crane cab and tracks (35 yrs)
4. 4/17/19 Hairdresser, <b>struck-by</b> vehicle (39 yrs)	
5. 5/25/19 Tree Trimmer, <b>struck-by</b> chain saw (40 yrs)	
6. 7/23/19 Laborer, <b>pinned</b> by lawnmower and drowned (36 yrs)	
7. 7/23/19 Operator, <b>struck-by</b> falling load (54 yrs)	
8. 9/19/19 Laborer, <b>caught-between</b> forklift and trailer frame (36 yrs)	
9. 9/27/19 Machine Operator, <b>-struck by</b> flying part (30 yrs)	

# 10/01/17 – 09/30/19 (FY18- FY19)

## 23 Fatal Events

### (St. Louis Area Office)

Fatal Event	Quantity
Falls	7 (30.4%)
Struck-by	6 (26%)
Caught in/between	4 (17.4%)
Electrical	4 (17.4%)
Insect Bite	1 (4.3%)
Work Place Violence	1 (4.3%)



# National Emphasis Programs

- Amputations (Hazardous Machinery)
- Hexavalent Chromium
- Combustible Dust
- Lead
- Trench\*\*\*
- Federal Agencies
- Process Safety Management
- Primary Metals
- Shipbreaking
- Silica

# RCS-NEP

## Why a revised NEP?

- Even at the lowered PEL, still significant risks over work life for respiratory disease (e.g., silicosis, lung cancer, COPD) and kidney disease
- DOL 2018-2022 Strategic Plan: OSHA will target high-risk industries

## How many workers at risk? Over a million workers are exposed to RCS!!!

- 950,000 workers (850,000 construction / 100,000 general industry & maritime) exposed above new PEL of 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

# RCS-NEP

## What industries are targeted?

- Focusing on top half-million+ of highest-exposed workers ( $\geq 2 \times$  PEL)
- 500,000 workers in construction (lists 10 industry codes, 4-digit NAICS)
- 50,000 workers in general industry and maritime (top 30 of the 102 codes listed, 6-digit NAICS)
- 30,000 workers in electric power and in state and local government construction



# RCS-NEP

## **Some of the targeted construction industries (4-digit NAICS):**

- Building construction (residential and nonresidential)
- Building finishing contractors
- Utilities system construction
- Highway, street, and bridge construction
- Land subdivision

# RCS-NEP

## **Some of the targeted general industries:**

- Clay building materials and refractories manufacturing
- Concrete block and brick manufacturing
- Cut stone and stone product manufacturing
- Paint and coating manufacturing
- Foundries (iron, steel, aluminum)

## **Some of the targeted specialty industries:**

- Ship building and repairing
- Rail transportation
- Support activities for oil and gas production / Hydraulic fracturing
- Landscaping services

# RCS-NEP

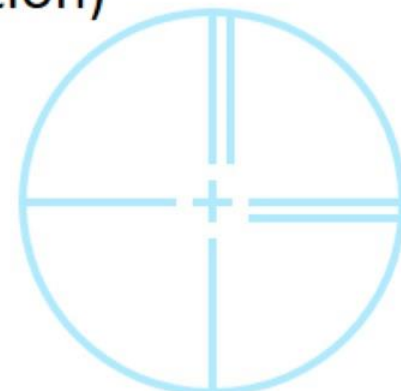
- **Targeting methods and master list generation:**
  - NEP lists NAICS codes and silica-related construction operations
  - Establishment Targeting List–Generation System (ListGen)
  - Construction Inspection Targeting Application (C-target)
  - CSHO drive-bys and local knowledge of the Area Office
  - Includes establishments with fewer than 10 workers



# Site-Specific Targeting (SST)



- Uses injury and illness information electronically submitted by employers for calendar year (CY) Targets high injury rate establishments in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing (does not include construction)
- Allows the most effective use of resources in areas with the greatest need



# Region VII Emphasis Programs

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

# Top Ten Violations

Most frequently cited OSHA standards during FY 2019 inspections

1. **Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)**
2. **Hazard Communication (1910.1200)**
3. **Scaffolding (1926.451)**
4. **Lockout/Tagout (1910.147)**
5. **Ladders (1926.1053)**
6. **Respiratory Protection (1910.134)**
7. **Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178)**
8. **Fall Protection – Training Requirements (1926.503)**
9. **Machine Guarding (1910.212)**
10. **Eye and Face Protection (1926.102)**





# **CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY**

## **Top Ten Violations in Construction FY 2019**

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

# Penalties

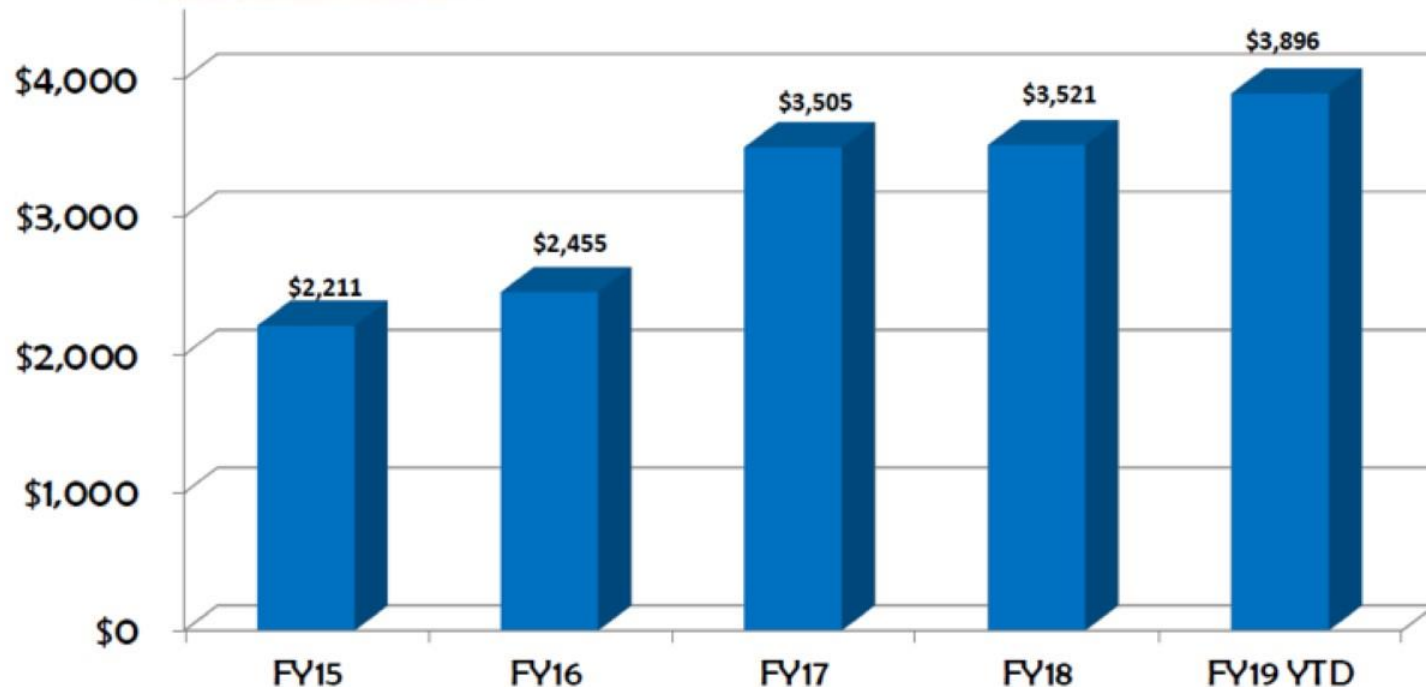
As of 01/15/2020



Type of Violation	Penalty
Serious Other-Than-Serious Posting Requirements	\$13,494 per violation
Failure to Abate	\$13,494 per day beyond the abatement date
Willful or Repeated	\$134,937 per violation

# Average Penalty per Serious Violation

## FY2015- FY 2019



**Note:** Increased **maximum** OSHA penalties went into effect August 2, 2016 in compliance with the 2015 Inflation Adjustment Act.



# Compliance Assistance

**OSHA works with employers  
to improve workplace safety  
and health**



# 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
- 26,000 visits annually to small employers



# Missouri Division of Labor Standards' On-Site Safety and Health Consultation Program

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)





# Cooperative Programs



- Alliance Program
- OSHA Strategic Partnership Program
- Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP)
- OSHA Challenge
- On-site Consultation Program & Safety and Health Recognition Program (SHARP)

# OSHA Strategic Partnership Program



- OSHA and stakeholders collaborate on ways to improve conditions for workers
- Strategic Partnerships are made at the national, regional, and area office levels
- Successfully reduce worker fatalities, injuries, and illnesses
- SLAO Partnerships:

AGCMO	Mason Contractors Assoc.
PARIC, Ballpark Villages	SITE Improvement Assoc.
Alberici, SSM-SLU Hospital	McCarthy-HITT, Project Eero

# FY 2020 Outreach Initiatives

**Grain Safety Stand-Up** (Apr. 13-17, 2020)



**National Work Zone Awareness Week** (Apr. 20-24, 2020)



**National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction** (May 4-8, 2020)



**Heat Illness Prevention** (spring/summer 2020)



**Trench Safety Stand-Down** (June 15-19, 2020)



**Safe + Sound Campaign and Week** (Aug. 10-16, 2020)





# Grain Stand-Up

(April 13-17, 2020)

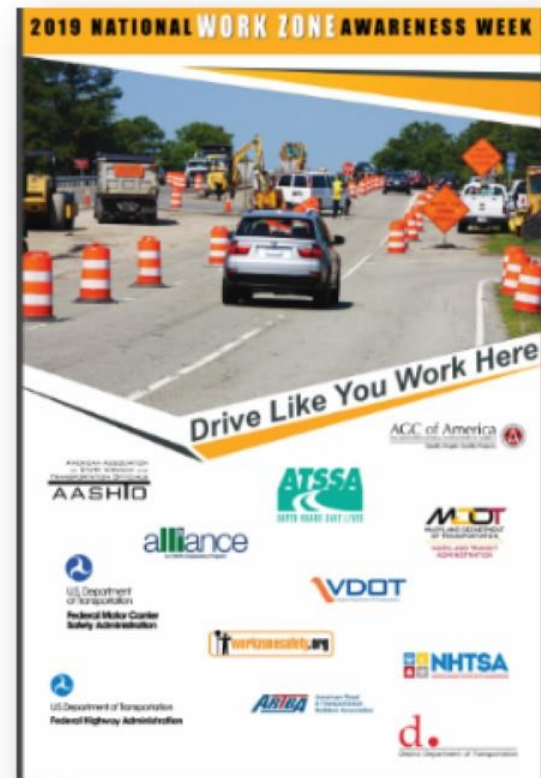


- Fourth annual “Stand-Up for Grain Engulfment Prevention Week” April 13 - 17, 2020
- Hosted by OSHA and OSHA Education Centers, National Grain and Feed Association, the American Feed Industry Association, and the Great Plains Chapter of the Grain Elevator and Processing Society

# Work Zone Awareness Week

## April 20-24, 2020

- Annual spring campaign held at the start of construction season to encourage safe driving through highway work zones
- OSHA's Roadway Work Zone Alliance supports the week and developed this poster



# Stop Falls: Fall Prevention Campaign



## PLAN. PROVIDE. TRAIN.

*Three simple steps to preventing falls.*

**Falls** are the leading cause of worker fatalities in construction. **These are preventable.**

- PLAN ahead to get the job done safely.
- PROVIDE the right equipment.
- TRAIN everyone to use equipment safely.



[5 ways to Prevent Workplace Falls](#)



# Fall Prevention Stand-Down

May 4 - 8, 2020

- OSHA's 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction
- Open to any organization in any industry

Join the  
National Safety  
**Stand-Down**  
To Prevent Falls in Construction

May 4 – 8, 2020



# Heat Illness Prevention Campaign

- Heat illness sickens thousands and results in the deaths of dozens of workers each year
- Campaign educates employers and workers on danger of working in heat, and three steps to prevention: WATER. REST. SHADE.
- Resources include OSHA-NIOSH heat safety app
- Informal launch is “No-Fry Day” – Friday before Memorial Day **May 22, 2020**



**WATER. REST. SHADE.**

OSHA Heat Illness  
Prevention Campaign



[Spanish](#)

[English](#)

# Preventing Trenching Incidents

- DOL's Strategic Plan identifies trenching hazards as an agency priority.
- OSHA's goal is to increase the number of corrected trenching hazards through enforcement and consultation.



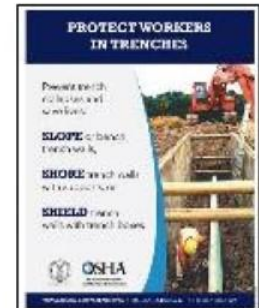
Excavations  
in Construction

[English](#)  
[Spanish](#)

5 Things You  
Should Know  
To [Stay Safe](#)  
in a Trench



sticker



poster



# OSHA Trenching Initiative



- Increase awareness of excavation hazards in construction
- Educate employers and workers on safe cave-in prevention solutions
- Decrease the number of trench collapses

# Excavation Fatalities

- 2012 through 2014 average: 17 fatalities
- 2015: 25 fatalities
- 2016: 37 fatalities
- 2017: 24 fatalities
- 2018: 17 fatalities

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

# Trench Safety Stand-Down

June 15-19, 2020





# June is National Safety Month



National Safety Month focuses on reducing leading causes of injury and death at work, on the road and in our homes and communities.

## 2020 Safety month focus TBD

Topics from 2019:

Hazard Recognition,  
Slips, Trips and Falls,  
Fatigue and Impairment

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

# National Forklift Safety Day (June 9, 2020)

Areas of concern:

- Training and Evaluation
- Maintenance
- Operation
- Handling Hazardous Material

<https://www.indtrk.org/national-forklift-safety-day>



# Safe + Sound Week

August 10-16, 2020

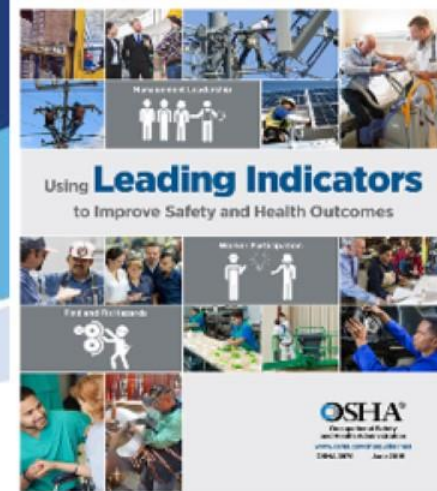
## SAFE + SOUND

- Nationwide event to raise awareness of value of safety and health programs
- Organizations of any size or in any industry can participate
- OSHA provides suggested activities

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



# Leading Indicators



- OSHA is moving away from relying on past employer safety data, or lagging indicators, to focus its enforcement efforts on what it defines as leading indicators
- Lagging indicators **measure failure**, examples:
  - Injury frequency and severity
  - OSHA recordable injuries
  - Lost workdays
  - Worker's compensation claims and Experience modification rate
  - OSHA citations
- Drawback – Does not tell how well your company is doing at preventing incidents and accidents

# What Are Leading Indicators?

- Leading indicators are **proactive**, **preventive**, and **predictive measures** that provide information about the effective performance of your safety and health activities.
- **Measure performance**
- **Drive change**

# Examples of Leading Indicators

- Leading Indicators:
  - Safety Training records & scores on post-training quizzes
  - Hazards / opportunities identified and corrected
  - Reduction of risk factors
  - Employee perception surveys
  - Safety audits
  - Behavioral observations
  - Near Misses
  - Preventative-maintenance programs



# Benefits of Using Leading Indicators

- Improved organizational performance in a variety of ways:
  - **Prevent** workplace injuries and illnesses.
  - **Reduce** costs associated with incidents.
  - **Improve** productivity and overall organizational performance.
  - **Optimize** safety and health performance.
  - **Raise** worker participation.

# Characteristics of Effective Leading Indicators

- Good leading indicators are based on **SMART** principles:

**Specific:** Does your leading indicator provide specifics for the action that you will take to minimize risk from a hazard or improve a program area?

**Measurable:** Is your leading indicator presented as a number, rate, or percentage that allows you to track and evaluate clear trends over time?

**Accountable:** Does your leading indicator track an item that is relevant to your goal?

**Reasonable:** Can you reasonably achieve the goal that you set for your leading indicator?

**Timely:** Are you tracking your leading indicator regularly enough to spot meaningful trends from your data within your desired timeframe?



# Using Leading Indicators

## THE STEPS FOR USING LEADING INDICATORS

### PLAN

#### *Choose a Leading Indicator*

Choose the leading indicator you will use. (See Sections 2.1–2.3 for examples of approaches for developing leading indicators.)

#### *Set a Goal*

After you have decided on the leading indicator, set a goal for that indicator.

### DO

#### *Communicate*

Talk with your workers about the indicator, the goal, and how you will track it. Be sure to explain why you chose that specific indicator.

#### *Start Using Your Leading Indicators*

1. Collect the data.
2. Periodically measure progress toward your goal and take action if you are not meeting it.
3. Communicate your progress with workers. For example, you may post graphs of the data in comparison to your goal over time. If you are not meeting your goal, talk to your workers about how to get on track.

### CHECK

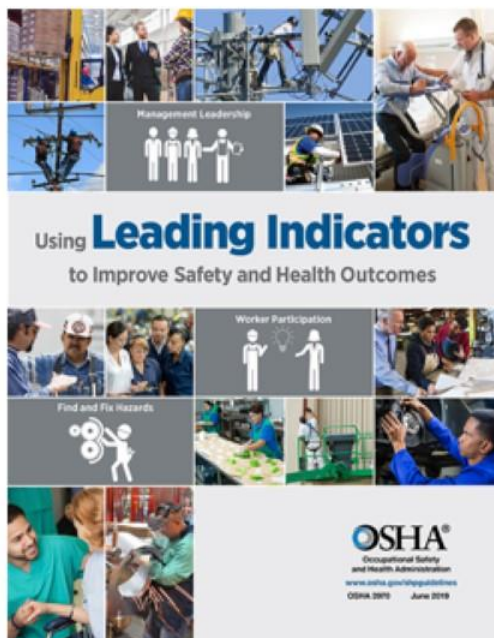
#### *Periodically Reassess Your Goal and Indicator*

After tracking your indicator for a while, evaluate progress toward your goal and assess whether you have been meeting it. For some indicators and goals, it can take longer to see progress. You should review it regularly, and consider whether you need more time to assess its effectiveness.

### ACT

#### *Respond to What You Learn*

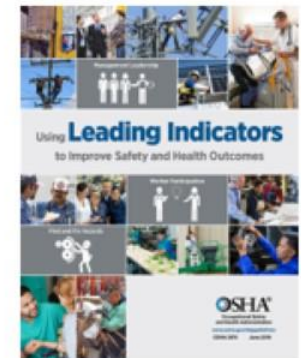
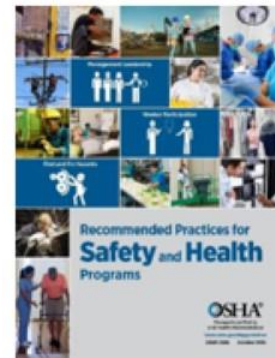
Respond to what you learn from the results of your leading indicator, share the information with relevant personnel in your organization and, when necessary, change your leading indicator based on what you learn.





# Safety and Health Programs: Recommended Practices + Leading Indicators

- Management leadership
- Worker participation
- Hazard identification and assessment
- Hazard prevention and control
- Education and training
- Program evaluation and improvement
- Coordination and Communication on Multi-Employer Worksites



# Health Issues in Construction

## ■ **Opioids in Construction**

- One of the highest injury rates when compared to other industries and opioids have commonly been prescribed to construction workers to treat the pain caused by these occupational injuries
- Overdose deaths that occurred on the job increased by over 30% between 2015 and 2016
- OSHA supports NIOS, CPWR, and NSC in sharing ideas

## ■ **Suicides in Construction on the increase**

- The rate in construction is 4 times greater than the national rate for all industries

# Suicide Prevention

## Get help now.

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

- Call 1-800-273-8255
- Para español 1-888-628-9454
- Online chat [suicidepreventionlifeline.org/chat](https://suicidepreventionlifeline.org/chat)





# Suicide Prevention



# Protecting Young Workers

Workers of all ages have rights to safe workplaces:

- to raise concerns about hazards without fear of retaliation
- to receive training and PPE
- to ask questions if something seems unsafe



[www.osha.gov/youngworkers](http://www.osha.gov/youngworkers)  
#MySafeSummerJob



[OSHA: Young  
Workers' Rights  
\(Spanish\)](#)

[OSHA: Young  
Workers' Rights  
\(English\)](#)

# Prevent Workplace Violence

## OSHA RECOMMENDS:

- Policy Statement
- Hazard/Threat/Security assessment
- Workplace controls and prevention strategies
- Training and education
- Incident reporting and investigation
- Periodic review with employee input





# Temporary Workers: Outreach & Education

- Alliance with American Staffing Association
- Temporary Worker Recommended Practices
- Series of Temporary Worker Initiative Bulletins



# Protecting Temporary Workers:

## A joint responsibility

- **Both host employers and staffing agencies** have roles in complying with workplace health and safety requirements and they share responsibility for ensuring worker safety and health.
- Legally, **both the host employer and the staffing agency** are employers of the temporary worker.

**Shared control over worker = Shared responsibility for worker**

# What is novel coronavirus?

- Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that can cause illness in people. Coronaviruses circulate among animals, including camels, cattle, cats.
- The 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV), the seventh known human coronavirus, is thought to have jumped species from animals to begin infecting humans.

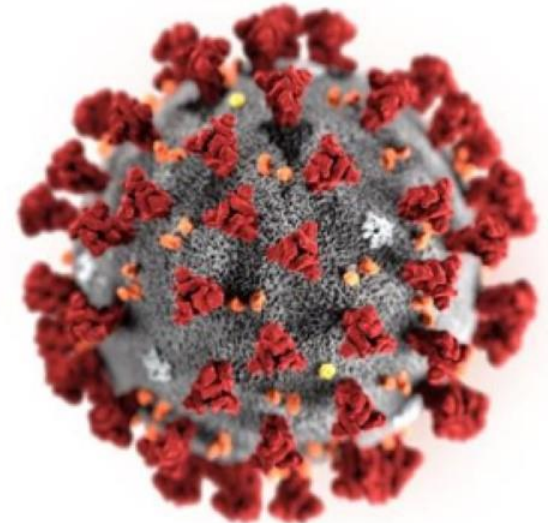


Illustration: CDC / Alissa Eckert & Dan Higgins

[www.osha.gov/2019-ncov](http://www.osha.gov/2019-ncov)



# Signs and symptoms of infection

- The 2019-nCoV typically causes mild respiratory illness, but can cause severe disease, including pneumonia-like illness (Novel Coronavirus-Infected Pneumonia or NCIP).
- Typical symptoms include fever, cough, and shortness of breath.
- Symptoms begin 2-14 days after exposure.

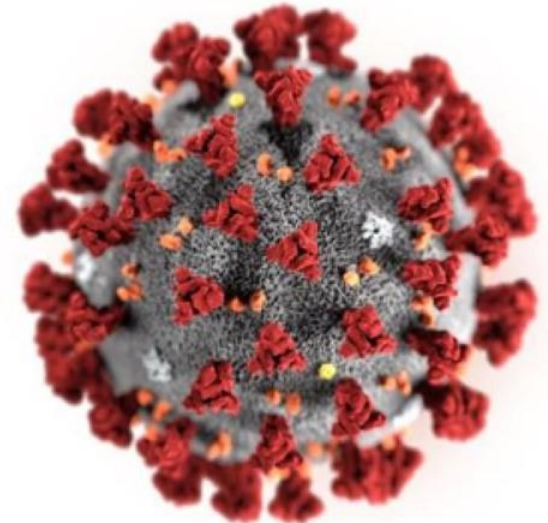


Illustration: CDC / Alissa Eckert & Dan Higgins

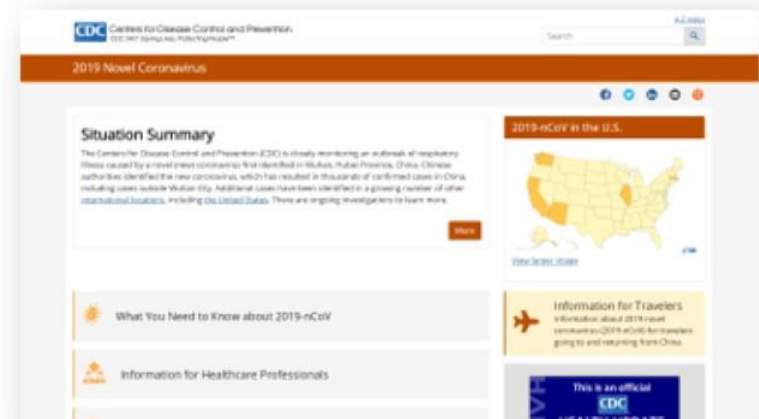
[www.osha.gov/2019-ncov](http://www.osha.gov/2019-ncov)

# Current outbreak

- Thousands of cases worldwide.
  - Most in China, but many in a growing list of other countries—including the United States.
- Some countries have reported infections among healthcare workers caring for sick patients.
- The virus can spread among close contacts.

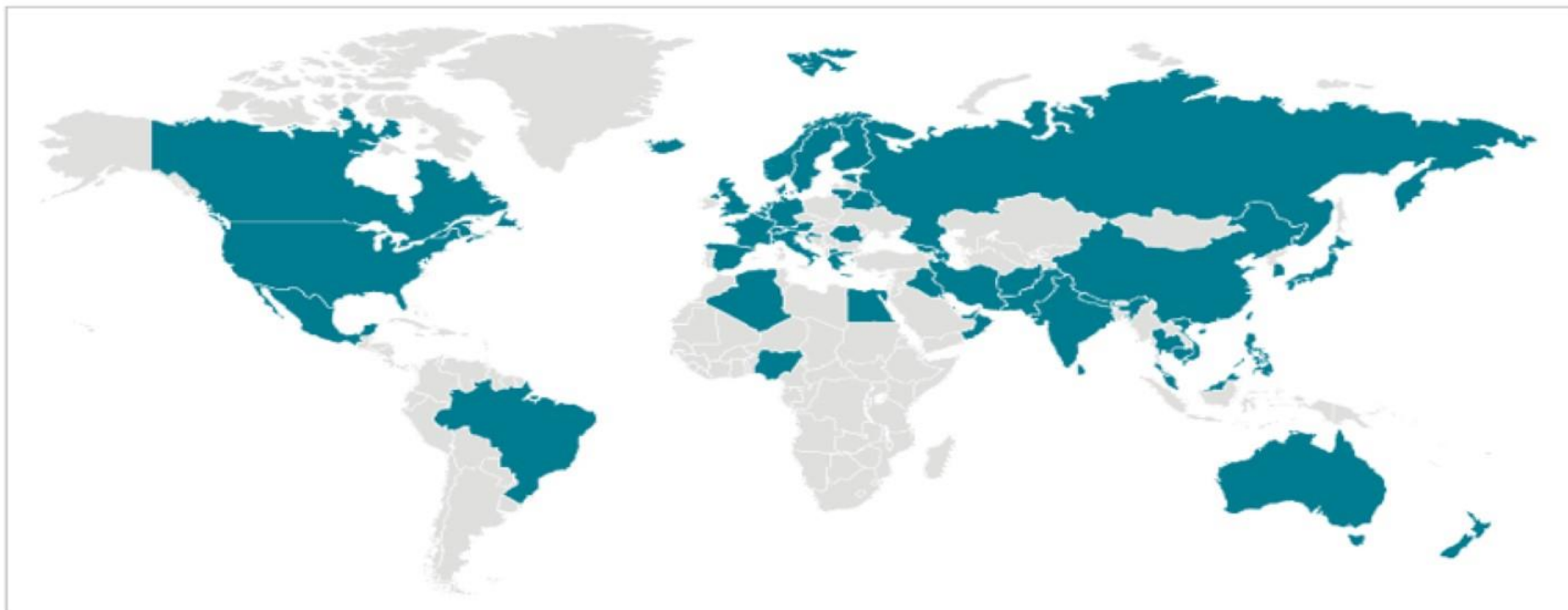
[www.osha.gov/2019-ncov](http://www.osha.gov/2019-ncov)

Latest situation summary:  
[www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/](http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/)



# Countries with 2019-nCoV cases

*As of 11:00 a.m. ET February 29, 2020*

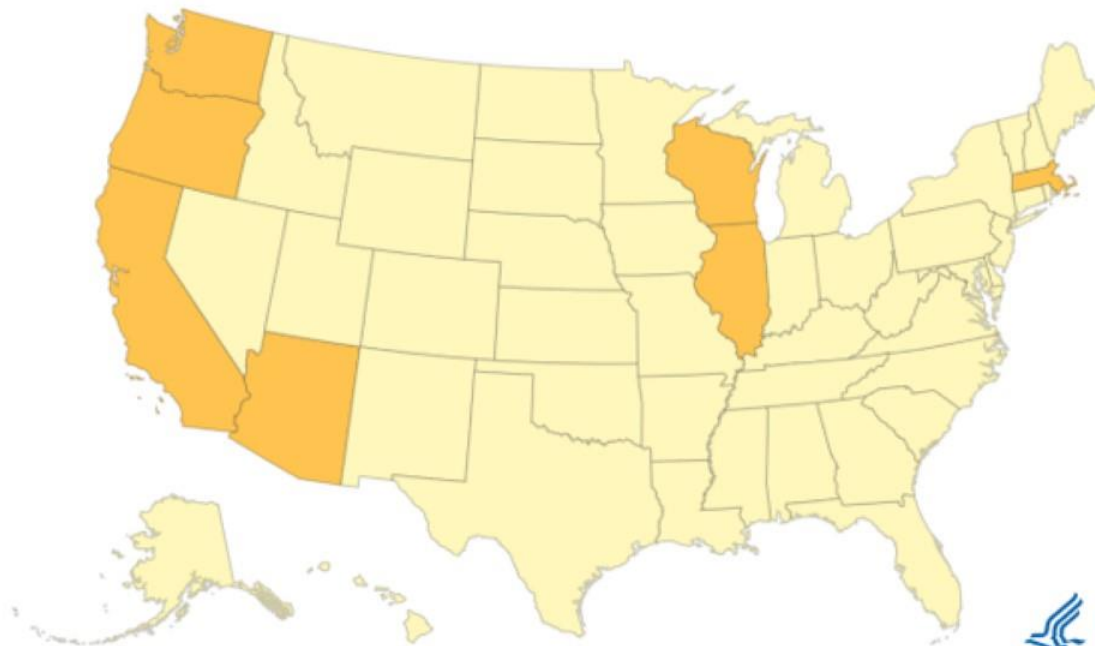


Global case numbers are reported by the World Health Organization in their [Coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) situation report](#) [\[1\]](#) . For U.S. information, visit CDC's [coronavirus disease 2019 \(COVID-19\) in the U.S.](#)



# States with 2019-nCoV cases

States with Confirmed and Presumptive Positive Cases of COVID-19\*



# If you have been exposed/infected

- Prior to seeking treatment, alert your healthcare provider or occupational health clinic if you think you may have 2019-nCoV.
- Tell your healthcare provider if you have been exposed to someone with the virus and have signs/symptoms of infection, as well as about any recent travel to areas where 2019-nCoV is spreading.



Photo: CDC / Scott Housley

# Diagnosis and treatment

- Your healthcare provider can determine if you should be tested for 2019-nCoV.
- There is no vaccine or specific treatment for 2019-nCoV.
- Some patients, especially those who become very ill, may require supportive care in a hospital.



Photo: CDC / Scott Housley



# Occupational exposure risks

- OSHA is closely coordinating with CDC, including NIOSH, and other agencies to monitor the ongoing outbreak.
- Most U.S. workers are at low risk of exposure, similar to other members of the general American public.
- OSHA does not recommend any special precautions, beyond general hygiene practices, for most workers.



Photo: U.S. Navy / Seaman Rob Aylward

# Occupational exposure risks

- **Workers in some sectors may have increased risk of occupational exposure to 2019-nCoV, including in:**
  - Healthcare, including in fixed facilities and EMS
  - Mortuary services and other deathcare
  - Laboratories
  - Airline operations
  - Border protection and passenger screening
  - Solid waste and wastewater management
  - International business travel



Photo: U.S. Customs and Border Protection / James Tourtellotte



# Existing OSHA standards protect workers from exposure

- Follow existing OSHA standards to help protect workers from exposure to and infection with 2019-nCoV.
- Employers should also remember that OSHA can use the General Duty Clause, Section 5(a)(1), of the Occupational Safety and Health Act to ensure that workers are protected from recognized safety and health hazards that may cause serious harm.

## Relevant OSHA requirements

- Personal Protective Equipment (29 CFR 1910 subpart I), including:
  - PPE General Requirements (1910.132)
  - Eye and Face Protection (1910.133)
  - Respiratory Protection (1910.134)
  - Hand Protection (29 CFR 1910.138)
- Bloodborne Pathogens (29 CFR 1910.1030)
- Hazard Communication (29 CFR 1910.1200)
- Recordkeeping (29 CFR part 1904)



# OSHA Enforcement

## OSHA:

- Typically responds to emergencies, including disease outbreaks, in a technical assistance posture.
- Provides compliance assistance to employers to help ensure workers are protected.
- Provides technical assistance and support to other federal agencies, as well as state/local partners.

## OSHA enforcement authority

- During emergency response operations, even when OSHA is operating in a technical assistance and support mode, OSHA standards remain in effect and OSHA retains its ability to enforce the OSHA standards under the OSH Act.
- Enforcement of OSHA standards follows the jurisdiction in place before the emergency, such as in states operating OSHA-approved occupational safety and health programs called State Plans.

# OSHA guidance

- OSHA has developed a website with information for workers and employers on how to stay healthy during the outbreak.
- Website includes information on implementing the hierarchy of controls when workers have specific exposure risks.



[www.osha.gov/2019-ncov](http://www.osha.gov/2019-ncov)

# OSHA guidance

- OSHA guidance helps employers comply with OSHA standards, and generally aligns with CDC recommendations for infection prevention.
- Guidance is based on anticipated hazards and risks, and incorporates standard precautions, contact and airborne precautions, and use of face/eye protection.
- Guidance should be adapted based on employer's hazard assessment and workers' tasks.

Clockwise from L: public domain; WikimediaCommons;  
CDC/Kimberly Smith & Christine Ford





# OSHA guidance

**For all workers, regardless of specific exposure risks:**

- Practice good and frequent hand hygiene.
- Follow good cough/sneeze etiquette.
- Avoid touching the eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.



Photo: U.S. Department of Defense

# OSHA guidance

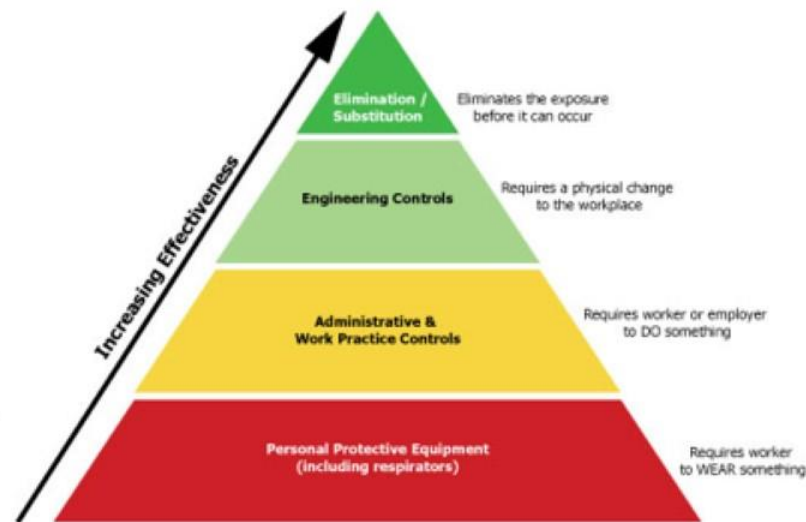
- **Train all workers about their risk of occupational exposure to 2019-nCoV, as well as on what to do if they have traveled to high-risk areas or been exposed to possible cases.**
- **For workers at particular risk of exposure (e.g., in healthcare, others), discuss:**
  - Sources of exposure to the virus and hazards associated with that exposure.
  - Appropriate ways to prevent or reduce the likelihood of exposure, including use of engineering and administrative controls, safe work practices, and PPE.
- **Some OSHA standards (e.g., BBP, PPE) require worker training.**

[www.osha.gov/2019-ncov](https://www.osha.gov/2019-ncov)

# OSHA guidance

For U.S. workers and employers of workers with potential occupational exposures to 2019-nCoV:

- Identify and isolate suspected cases.
- Implement other precautions appropriate for the worksite and job tasks, and according to the hierarchy of controls.





# OSHA guidance

- **What should standard, contact, and airborne precautions consist of in workplaces where workers may be exposed to 2019-nCoV?** OSHA guidance breaks this down by worker type.
  - Engineering controls, such as isolation rooms and other physical barriers, can limit most workers' exposures.
  - Administrative controls and safe work practices include measures such as limiting access to patient care areas, effective sharps management, and worker training.
  - PPE may include gloves, gowns, goggles or face shields, and N95 or better respirators.

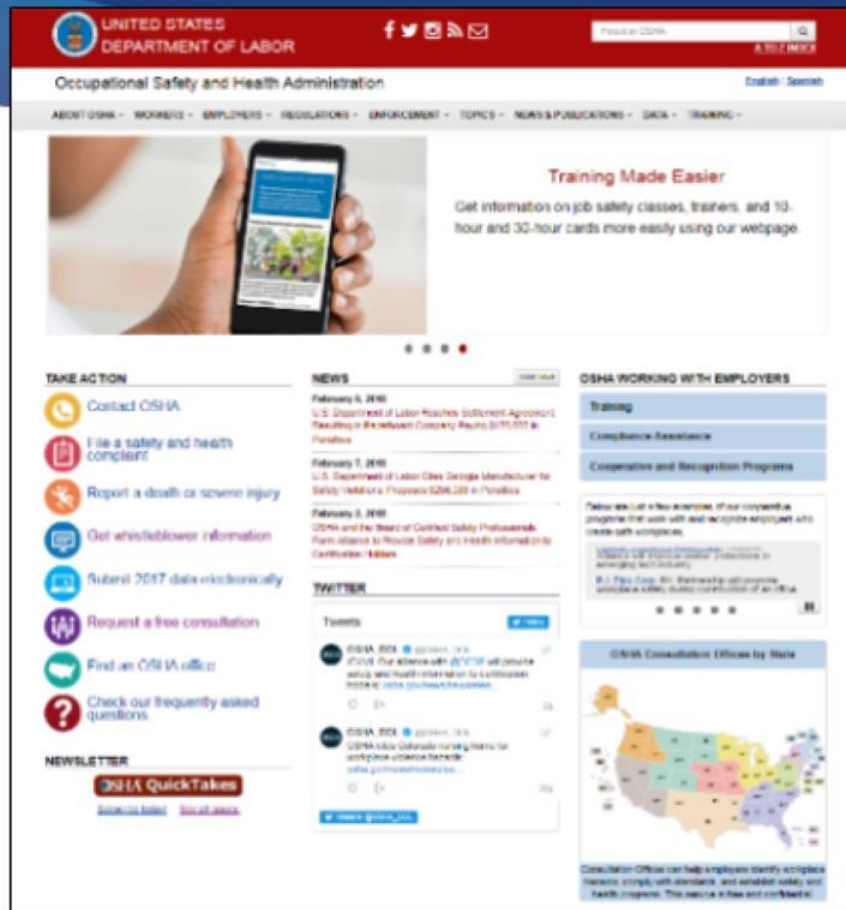
# Compliance Assistance Specialists

- St. Louis OSHA Area Office  
Maryanne Martin, CSP, CHST  
(314)425-4261 ext. 248  
martin.maryanne.t@dol.gov
- Provide general information about OSHA's standards and compliance assistance resources
- Available for seminars, workshops, and speaking events



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

# OSHA Web Resources



- Compliance Assistance
- Training
- Cooperative Programs
- Forms
- Contact OSHA



# OSHA publications for every workplace training need

## QuickTakes

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# Contact Us

- Toll-free hotline: 1-800-321-OSHA (6742)
- Submit email questions through OSHA's website at [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)
- Contact your local OSHA Area Office:
  - **St. Louis Area Office** (314)425-4249 ([OSHASTLouis@dol.gov](mailto:OSHASTLouis@dol.gov))
  - **Kansas City Area Office** (816)483-9531
  - **Fairview Heights Dist. Office** (618)632-8612

# Questions?

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