#### Job Safety and Health It's the law!

#### EMPLOYEES

- You have the right to notify your employer or OSHA about workplace hazards. You may ask OSHA to keep your mame confidential.
- You have the right to request on OSHA inspection if you believe that there are unaste and univestifyful conditions in your workplace. You or your representative may participate in that inspection.
- You can file a compliaint with OSHA within 30 days of rotalistics or disorienization by your employer for making selecty and health completing or for exercising your rights under the OSY Act.
- You have the right to see CSHA elastions issued to your employer. Your employer must post the citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.
- Your employer must correct workplace hazards by the data indicated on the citation and must certify that these hazards have been reduced or eliminated.
- You have the right to copies of your medical records and records of your exposures to toxic and harmful substances or conditions.
- Your employer must post this notice in your workplace.
- You must comply with all occupational salisty and health standards issued under the OSM Act that apply to your own actions and conduct on the job.

EMPLOYERS

- You must furnish your employees a place of employment free from recognized hazards.
- You must comply with the occupational safety and health standards issued under the *CSW Act*.

This free poster available from OSHA -The Best Resource for Safety and Health



Occupational Safety

Prec assistance is identifying and correcting hazards or complying with standards is available to employee, without citation or penalty, through DSHA-supported consultation programs in each state.

1-800-321-OSHA

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

# Introduction to OSHA

**Directorate of Training and Education OSHA Training Institute** 

# Lesson Overview

### Purpose:

To provide workers with introductory information about OSHA

### Topics:

- 1. Why is OSHA important to you?
- 2. What rights do you have under OSHA?
- 3. What responsibilities does your employer have under OSHA?
- 4. What are OSHA standards?
- 5. How are OSHA inspections conducted?
- 6. Where can you go for help?

# Topic 1: Why is OSHA Important to You?

- 4,405 workers were killed on the job in 2013 (3.2 per 100,000 fulltime equivalent workers)
- An average of nearly 12 workers die every day
- 797 Hispanic or Latino workers were killed from work-related injuries in 2013
- Nearly 3.0 million serious workplace injuries and illnesses were reported by private industry employers in 2012

#### OSHA Makes a Difference

•Worker deaths in America are downon average, from about 38 worker deaths a day in 1970 to 12 a day in 2013.

•Worker injuries and illnesses are downfrom 10.9 incidents per 100 workers in 1972 to 3.0 per 100 in 2012.

# **History of OSHA**

- OSHA stands for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, an agency of the U.S. Department of Labor
- OSHA's responsibility is to improve worker safety and health protection



- On December 29, 1970, President Nixon signed the OSH Act
- This Act created OSHA, the agency, which formally came into being on April 28, 1971

- The mission of OSHA is to assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women by setting and enforcing standards and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance.
- Some of the things OSHA does to carry out its mission are:
  - Developing job safety and health standards and enforcing them through worksite inspections
  - Providing training programs to increase knowledge about occupational safety and health



# Topic 2: What Rights Do You Have Under OSHA?

### • You have the right to:

- A safe and healthful workplace
- Know about hazardous chemicals
- Report injury to employer
- Complain or request hazard correction from employer
- Training
- Hazard exposure and medical records
- File a complaint with OSHA
- Participate in an OSHA inspection
- Be free from retaliation for exercising safety and health rights

# Worker Rights



### Handout #1: OSHA Poster



- Have you seen this poster at your place of work?
- Why was OSHA created?



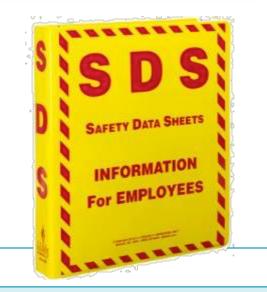


- Worker Protection is Law: The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act)
- OSHA was created to provide workers the right to a safe and healthful workplace
- It is the duty of the employers to provide workplaces that are free of known dangers that could harm their employees
- This law also gives workers important rights to participate in activities to ensure their protection from job hazards



### Your Right to... Know About Hazardous Chemicals

- Employers must have a written, complete hazard communication program that includes information on:
  - Container labeling,
  - Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), and
  - Worker training.
    - The training must include the physical and health hazards of the chemicals and how workers can protect themselves



The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires chemical manufacturers, distributors, or importers to provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly known as Material Safety Data Sheets or MSDSs) to communicate the hazards of hazardous chemical products. As of June 1, 2015, the HCS will require new SDSs to be in a uniform format.

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### Your Right to... Information About Injuries/Illnesses

- OSHA's Recordkeeping rule requires most employers with more than 10 workers to keep a log of injuries and illnesses
- Workers have the right to report an injury\* and review current log
- Workers also have the right to view the annually posted summary of the injuries and illnesses (OSHA 300A)



\*It is against the OSHA law to retaliate or discriminate against a worker for reporting an injury or illness

### Your Right to... Complain or Request Corrections

- Workers may bring up safety and health concerns in the workplace to their employers without fear of discharge or discrimination
- OSHA rules protect workers who raise concerns to their employer or OSHA about unsafe or unhealthful conditions in the workplace



### Your Right to... Training

 Workers have a right to get training from employers on a variety of health and safety hazards and standards that employers must follow



- Some required training covers topics such as, chemical hazards, equipment hazards, noise, confined spaces, fall hazards in construction, personal protective equipment, along with a variety of other subjects
- Training must be in a language and vocabulary workers can understand



#### Your Right to ...

# Examine Exposure & Medical Records

- 1910.1020: right to examine & copy records
- Examples of toxic substances and harmful physical agents are:
  - Metals and dusts, such as, lead, cadmium, and silica
  - Biological agents, such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi
  - Physical stress, such as noise, heat, cold, vibration, repetitive motion, and ionizing and non-ionizing radiation

### Your Right to... File a Complaint with OSHA

- Workers may file a confidential complaint with OSHA if they believe a violation of a safety or health standard, or an imminent danger situation, exists in the workplace
- Workers may request that their name not be revealed to the employer
- If a worker files a complaint, they have the right to find out OSHA's action on the complaint and request a review if an inspection is not made

*Note:* Often the best and fastest way to get a hazard corrected is to notify your supervisor or employer.

### Your Right to... Participate in an OSHA Inspection

- Employee representative can accompany OSHA inspector
- Workers can talk to the inspector privately
- Workers may point out hazards, describe injuries, illnesses or near misses that resulted from those hazards and describe any concern you have about a safety or health issue
- Workers can find out about inspection results, abatement measures and may object to dates set for violation to be corrected



### Your Right to... Be Free From Retaliation

- Workers have the right to be free from retaliation for exercising safety and health rights
- Workers have a right to seek safety and health on the job without fear of punishment
- This right is spelled out in Section 11(c) of the OSH Act
- Workers have 30 days to contact OSHA if they feel they have been punished for exercising their safety and health rights



# Topic 3: What Responsibilities Does Your Employer Have Under OSHA?

- Provide a workplace free from recognized hazards and comply with OSHA standards
- Provide training required by OSHA standards
- Keep records of injuries and illnesses
- Provide medical exams when required by OSHA standards and provide workers access to their exposure and medical records
- Not discriminate against workers who exercise their rights under the Act (Section 11(c))
- Post OSHA citations and hazard correction notices
- Provide and pay for most PPE



# Employer Responsibilities (cont.)

### **REPORTING AND RECORDING CHECKLIST**

### Employers must:

- ✓ Report each worker death to OSHA
- ✓ Report each work-related hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye
- ✓ Maintain injury & illness records
- ✓ Inform workers how to report an injury or illness to the employer
- ✓ Make records available to workers
- ✓ Allow OSHA access to records
- ✓ Post annual summary of injuries & illnesses



# Topic 4: What are OSHA Standards?

# OSHA standards are:

- Rules that describe the methods employers must use to protect employees from hazards
- Designed to protect workers from a wide range of hazards

Four Groups of OSHA Standards

**General Industry\*** 

Construction

Maritime

Agriculture

\*General Industry is the set that applies to the largest number of workers and worksites

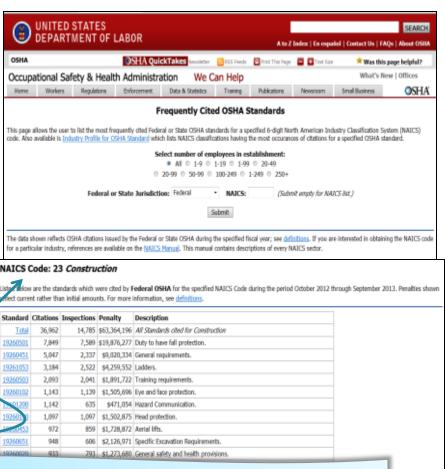
Where there are no specific standards, employers must comply with the General Duty Clause of the OSH Act.

### These standards also:

- Limit the amount of hazardous chemicals, substances, or noise that workers can be exposed to
- Require the use of certain safe work practices and equipment
- Require employers to monitor certain hazards and keep records of workplace injuries and illnesses

# Most Frequently Cited OSHA Standards

- OSHA's website provides information regarding the most frequently cited standards
- Click: <u>Frequently Cited OSHA Standards</u> to view current data
- "Select number of employees in establishment," select ALL or one of the options listed
- "Federal or State Jurisdiction," select
  Federal or, from the dropdown menu, a specific state
- "NAICS," enter ALL for all Industry groups, or enter a valid 2 to 6 digit code for a specific Industry from the NAICS Manual
- Shown are search results for: All sizes of establishments, in Federal jurisdiction, with a Construction NAICS code of "23"



Common Most Frequently Cited Standards:

Fall Protection; Hazard Communication; Scaffolding; Respiratory Protection; Electrical; Powered Industrial Trucks; Ladders

# Topic 5: How Are OSHA Inspections Conducted?

- The OSH Act authorizes OSHA compliance safety and health officers (CSHOs) to conduct workplace inspections at reasonable times
- OSHA conducts inspections without advance notice, except in rare circumstances (e.g. Imminent Danger)
- In fact, anyone who tells an employer about an OSHA inspection in advance can receive fines and a jail term

# **Different Types of OSHA Inspections**

- Imminent danger
- Fatality or hospitalizations
- Worker complaints/ referrals
- Targeted inspections— Local Emphasis Program (LEP), National Emphasis Program (NEP), particular hazards or industries
- Follow-up Inspections



# **Citations and Penalties**

VIOLATION TYPE	PENALTY
<b>WILLFUL</b> A violation that the employer intentionally and knowingly commits or a violation that the employer commits with plain indifference to the law.	OSHA may propose penalties of up to \$70,000 for each willful violation, with a minimum penalty of \$5,000 for each willful violation.
<b>SERIOUS</b> A violation where there is substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result and that the employer knew, or should have known, of the hazard.	There is a mandatory penalty for serious violations which may be up to \$7,000.
<b>OTHER-THAN-SERIOUS</b> A violation that has a direct relationship to safety and health, but probably would not cause death or serious physical harm.	OSHA may propose a penalty of up to \$7,000 for each other-than-serious violation.
<b>REPEATED</b> A violation that is the same or similar to a previous violation.	OSHA may propose penalties of up to \$70,000 for each repeated violation.



- Give an example of a reason why OSHA would conduct an inspection at your workplace
- What are the types of OSHA violations?



# Topic 6: Where Can You Go For Help?

- Sources within the workplace/worksite
- Sources outside the workplace/worksite
- How to file an OSHA complaint



# Sources Within the Workplace/Worksite

- Employer or supervisor, co-workers and union representatives
- Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for information on chemicals
- Labels and warning signs
- Employee orientation manuals or other training materials
- Work tasks and procedures instruction

# Sources Outside the Workplace/Worksite

- OSHA website: <u>http://www.osha.gov</u> and OSHA offices (you can call or write)
- Compliance Assistance Specialists in the area offices
- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) – OSHA's sister agency
- OSHA Training Institute Education Centers
- Doctors, nurses, other health care providers
- Public libraries
- Other local, community-based resources

# How to Raise a Concern



Handout #7: Identifying Safety and Health Problems in the Workplace



- Review handout to become more aware of workplace hazards
- Discuss if anyone has discovered safety and/ or health problems in the workplace/site

# Filing an OSHA Complaint

- Download the OSHA complaint form from OSHA's website
- File the complaint online
  - Workers can file a complaint
  - A worker representative can file a complaint
- Telephone or visit local regional or area offices to discuss your concerns
- Complete the form be specific and include appropriate details
- OSHA determines if an inspection is necessary
- Workers do not have to reveal their name

# Group Activity: Filing a Complaint



## Handout #8a: General Industry



- Each group reviews the handout and discusses the industry-specific scenario
- Groups need to determine what information would be important to include in their complaint
- Have the class discuss the group's results:
  - What was included in the complaint?
  - What was added to the complaint?



# Group Activity: Filing a Complaint



# Handout #8b: Construction



- Each group reviews the handout and discusses the industry-specific scenario
- Groups need to determine what information would be important to include in their complaint
- Have the class discuss the group's results:
  - What was included in the complaint?
  - What was added to the complaint?



# Group Activity: Filing a Complaint



## Handout #8c: Maritime Industry



- Each group reviews the handout and discusses the industry-specific scenario
- Groups need to determine what information would be important to include in their complaint
- Have the class discuss the group's results:
  - What was included in the complaint?
  - What was added to the complaint?





- What are some resources inside the workplace that will help you find information on safety and health issues?
- What are some resources outside the workplace that will help you find information on safety and health issues?

Session Summary

This lesson covered:

- The importance of OSHA, including the history of safety and health regulation leading to the creation of OSHA and OSHA's mission;
- Worker rights under OSHA;
- Employer responsibilities;
- OSHA standards;
- OSHA inspections; and
- Safety and health resources, including how to file a complaint.



# **Thank You!**

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