

Region VI OSHA Update

Josh S. Flesher, CSP
Assistant Regional Administrator
Cooperative State and Programs

Cooperative and State Programs (CSP)

- Alliances
- Partnerships
- Consultation
- Compliance Assistance Specialist
- Emergency Response
- State Programs
- Harwood Grants
- SHARP
- VPP

CSP Programs



Susan Harwood
Training Grant Program



 On-site Consultation



Emergency Preparedness and Response



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OKLAHOMA CITY AREA OFFICE

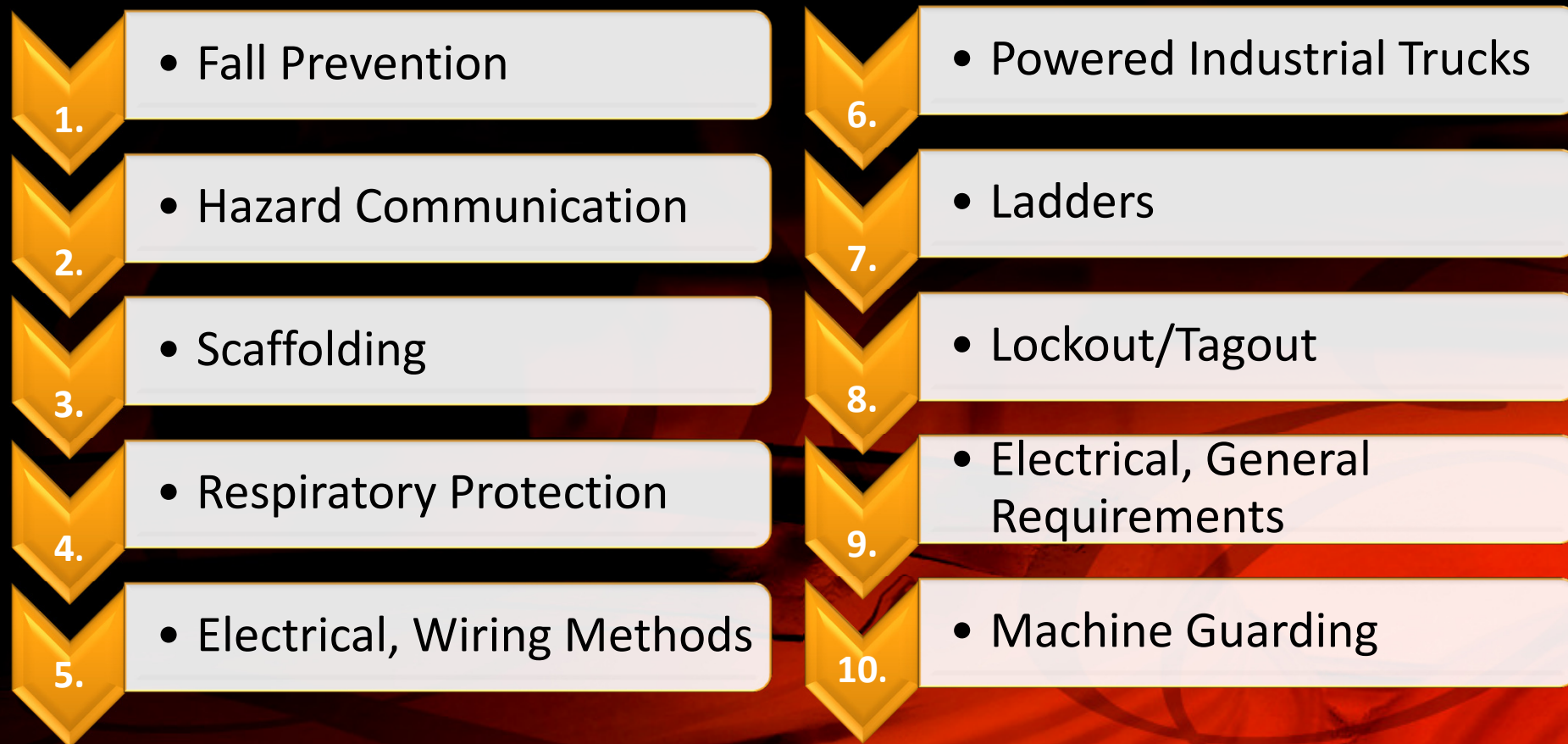
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SAN ANTONIO AREA OFFICE

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FY 2013

Top 10 Most Cited Standards

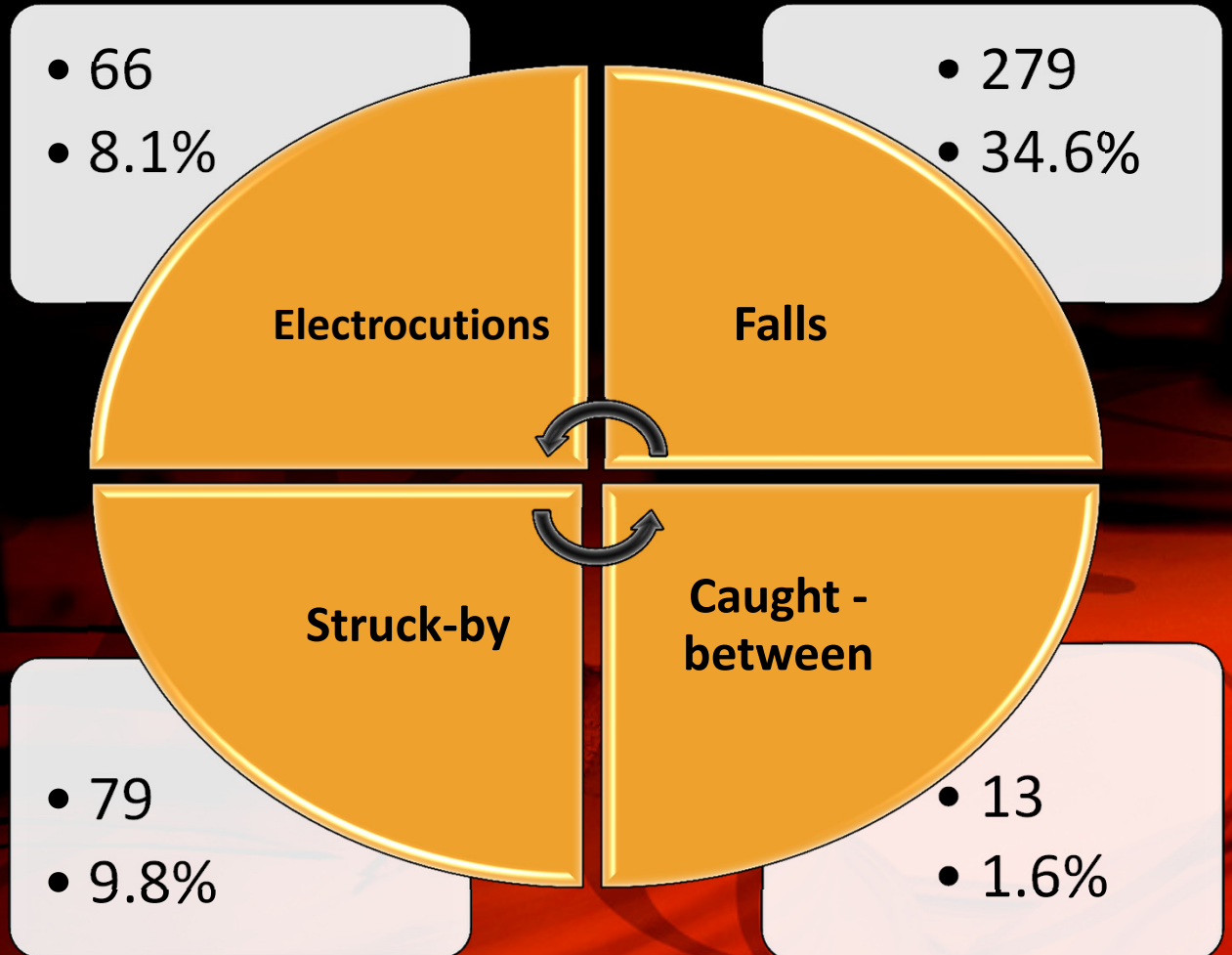


Data Source: OIS Frequently Cited Standards Report 9/17/13

Construction Fatal Four

Out of 4,175
Worker fatalities
in FY 2012, 806
were in
Construction.

Eliminating the
Fatal Four would
save 437
Workers' lives.



Compliance Assistant Specialist

The background of the slide is a dark, abstract composition. It features a gradient from deep black at the top to a vibrant, fiery red at the bottom. Overlaid on this gradient are several thick, dark, swirling lines that resemble smoke or liquid being poured. These lines create a sense of movement and depth, with some areas appearing more saturated and others more translucent.

Compliance Assistance Specialist Outreach

Industry	Total	Percent	Reached
Outreach	1,168		1,705,851
Construction	405	32%	1,273,725
Emergency Response	14	1%	3,166
General Industry	205	18%	53,369
All Industry	181	16%	195,040
Oil and Gas	173	15%	40,313

As of September 2014

Alliance

The background of the slide is an abstract composition of dark red and black swirling patterns, creating a sense of movement and depth. The word "Alliance" is centered in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

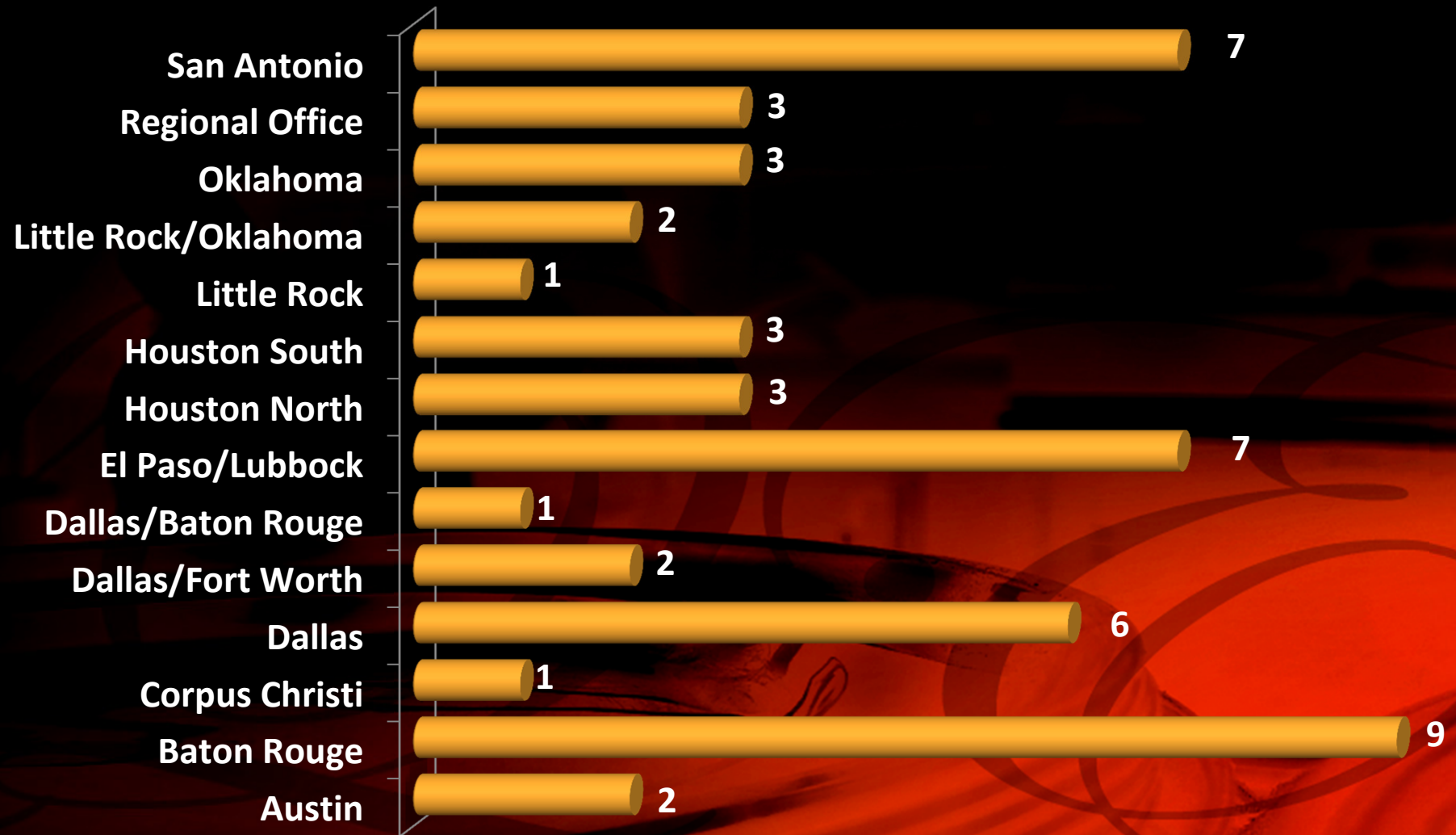
Open Alliances - FY 2014

- Greater Houston STEPS Network – Houston
- Oklahoma City & Tulsa Chapters of ASSE – Oklahoma
- Philippine's Consulate in Chicago – AR, LA, OK, and Region VI
- Philippine's Consulate in Los Angeles – Texas
- Regional Hispanic Contractors Association – Dallas
- Workers Defense Project – Dallas
- YouthBuild - Dallas

Alliance Outreach

Outreach	274
People Reached	136,838
Consulate	71
Fall Campaign	107
Heat Campaign	102
Hispanic	108
Workplace Violence	12
Temporary Workers	56
Youth	26

Alliances by Area Office



Consultation

The background of the slide is a dark, abstract composition. It features a gradient from deep black at the top to a vibrant, fiery red at the bottom. Overlaid on this gradient are several thick, dark, swirling lines that resemble smoke or liquid being poured. These lines create a sense of movement and depth, with some areas appearing more saturated and others more translucent. The overall effect is dramatic and modern.

Consultation

	Total	AR	LA	NM	OK	TX
Initial Visits						
Initial	1,912	144	204	27	264	1,273
Training and Assistance	134	4	83	10	2	35
Follow Up	135	13	63	2	9	48
Hazards						
Imminent Danger	5	-	-	-	-	5
Serious	5,773	632	765	185	631	3,560
Other than Serious	545	52	43	26	44	380
Regulatory	266	66	7	5	92	96
Workers Removed from Risk						
Imminent Danger	19	-	-	-	-	19
Serious	170,463	7,727	48,174	3,977	34,742	75,843
Other than Serious	16,390	1,667	3,580	843	2,463	7,837
Regulatory	10,205	37	438	239	5,670	3,821
Employees trained						
Initial	4,131	437	654	159	507	2,374
Training and Assistance	366	11	153	97	7	98

Contacts

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State Department of Labor - OSHA Division
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Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
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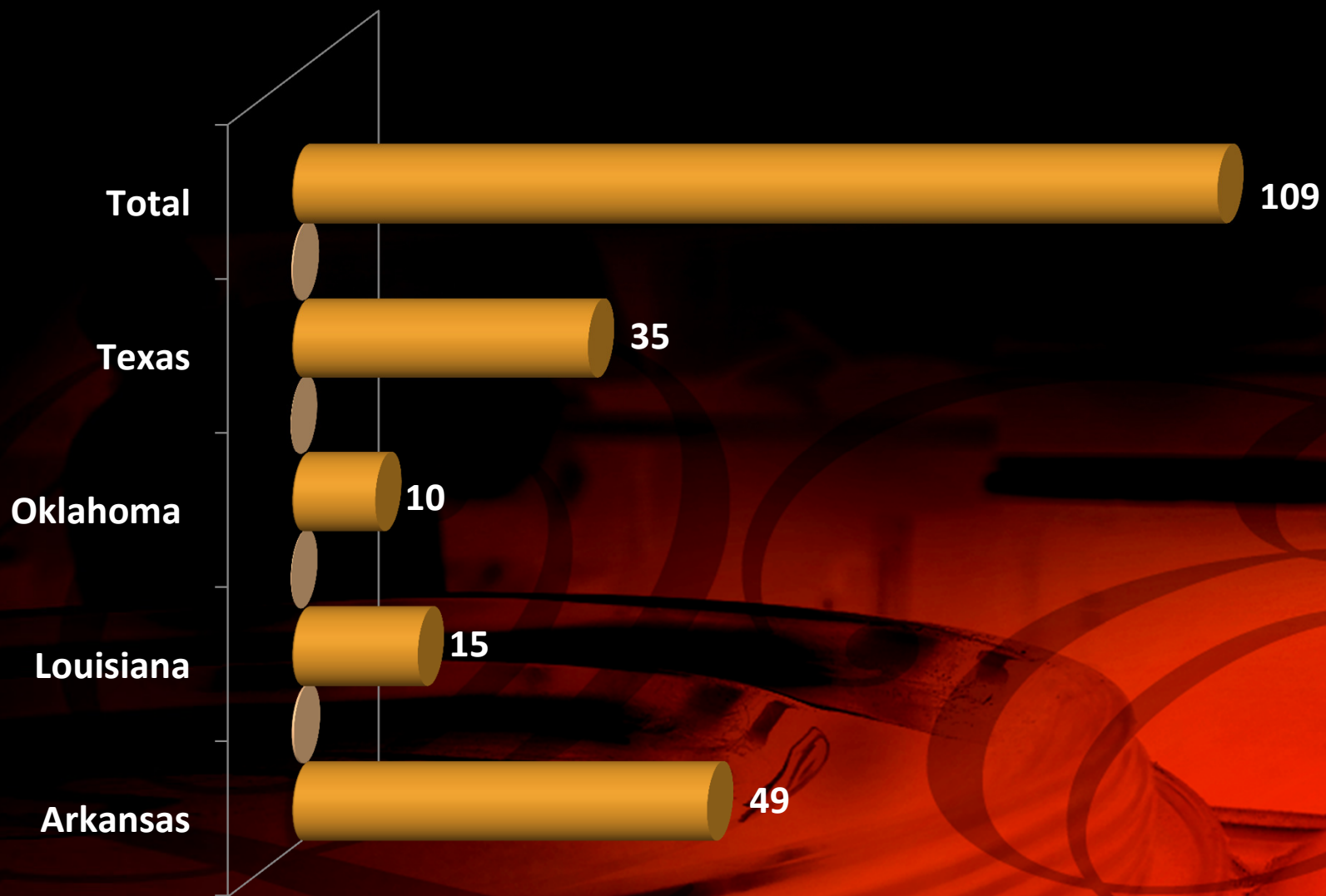
Contacts

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21(d)

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SHARPs



Education Centers

The background of the slide is a dark, abstract composition. It features a silhouette of a person, possibly a student, in the upper left quadrant. The lower half of the image is dominated by vibrant, swirling patterns in shades of red and orange, which contrast sharply with the black upper portion. The overall effect is dynamic and modern.

Education centers

- Mid-South OSHA Education Center (Consortium)
 - Two Locations in Louisiana
- Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service OSHA Southwest Education Center
- The University of Texas at Arlington OSHA Education Center

Education Center Outreach

Outreach	111
People Reached	4,976
Booths	9
Presentations	47
Meetings	28
Training	22

How they support the Region

- Labor Rights Week – Free Seminars
- Worker Memorial Day – Free Seminars
- Worker Memorial Day – Open House
- DOL Forum
- Association of Energy Service Companies
- Fall Stand Down
- Oil & Gas Conference
- Construction Safety Leadership Alliance

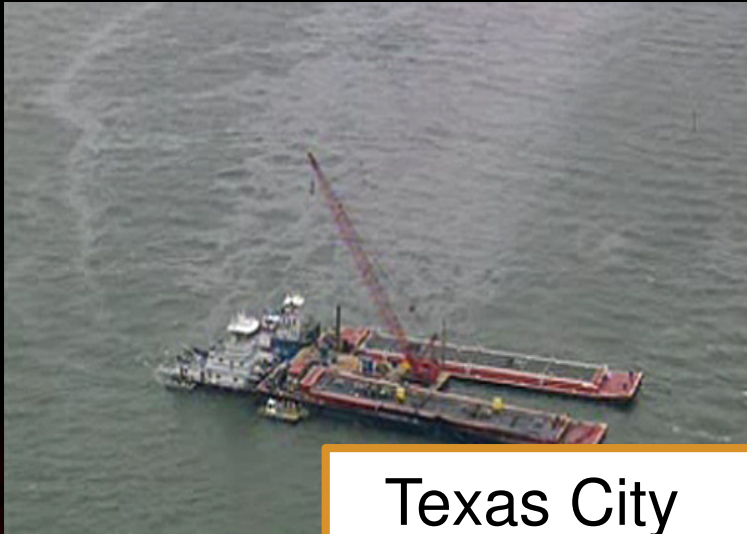
Emergency Response

The background of the slide is a dark, abstract image with a strong red and orange color palette. It features swirling, smoke-like patterns and what appears to be a blurred, high-contrast image of a person in a dark environment, possibly a firefighter or emergency responder, which adds to the sense of urgency and danger.

Responses

- Oil Spill – Houston Ship Channel in Texas City, Texas
- Tornadoes
 - Mayflower, Arkansas
 - Vilonia, Arkansas
 - Quapaw, Oklahoma
- Wildfire – Logan County Oklahoma

Responses



Texas City



Oklahoma



Logan County OK



Arkansas

Partnerships

The background of the slide is a dark, abstract composition. It features a gradient from deep black at the top to a vibrant, fiery red at the bottom. Overlaid on this gradient are several thick, dark, swirling lines that create a sense of movement and depth. The overall effect is dramatic and modern.

Partnerships - Opened FY 2014

- Balfour Beatty Construction Omni Expansion - Dallas
- AGC – El Paso Chapter
- Bellows Construction – Phillips 66 Headquarters Project - Houston
- VCC Arkansas State University – Student Activity Center – Little Rock

Partnership Outreach

Outreach	136
People Reached	25,528
Fall Campaign	76
Heat Campaign	444
Hispanic	63
Workplace Violence	13
Temporary Workers	15
Youth	14



Susan B. Harwood Grants

Susan Harwood Grants

- Compacion Foundation, Inc.
- University of Texas at Arlington
- Workers Defense Project, Inc.
- Migrant Clinicians Network, Inc.

No Cost Extensions

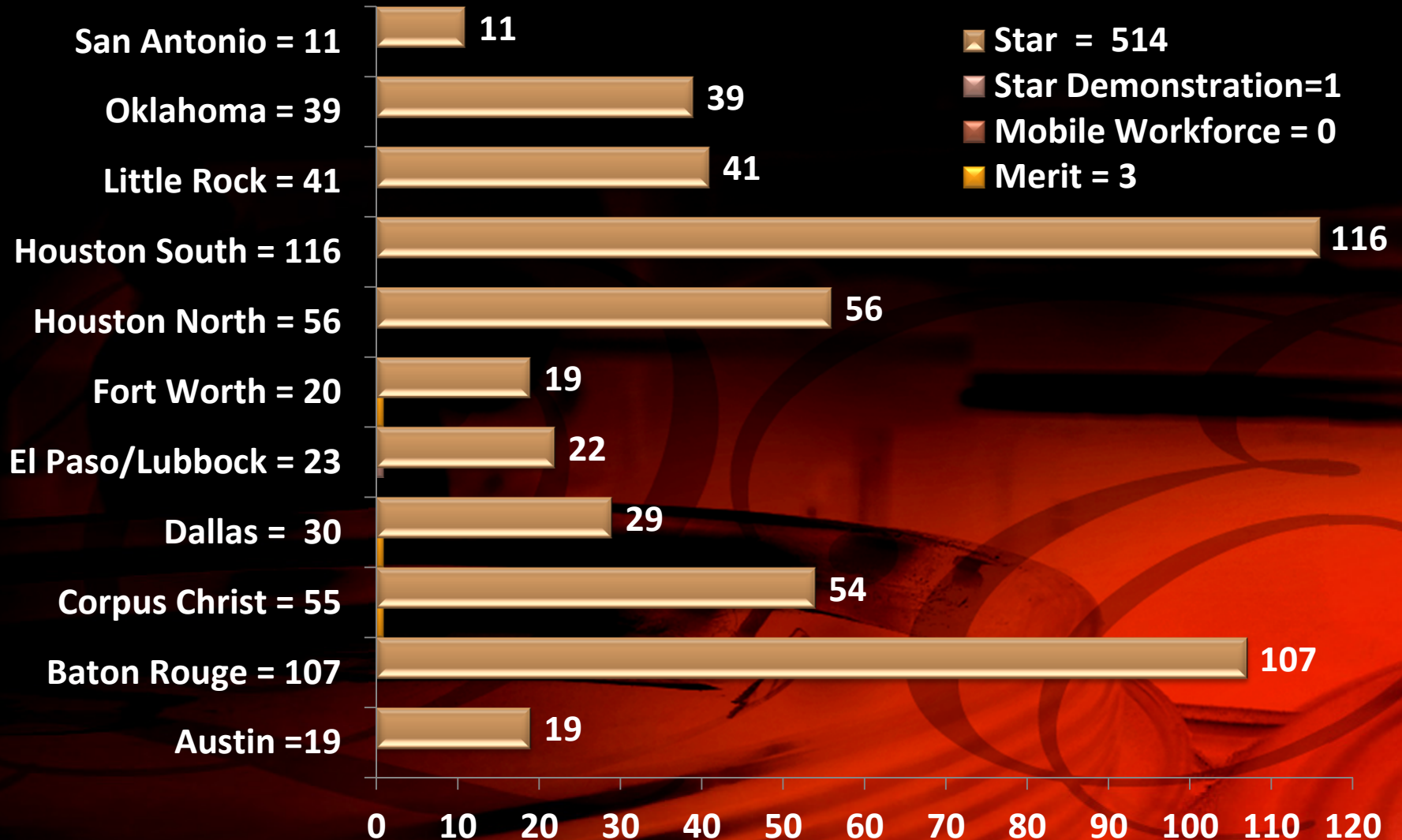
- Texas Engineering Extension Service
- Migrant Clinicians Network



Voluntary Protection Program

VPP Active Companies

Total Count = 518 (State NM - 13) (not included)

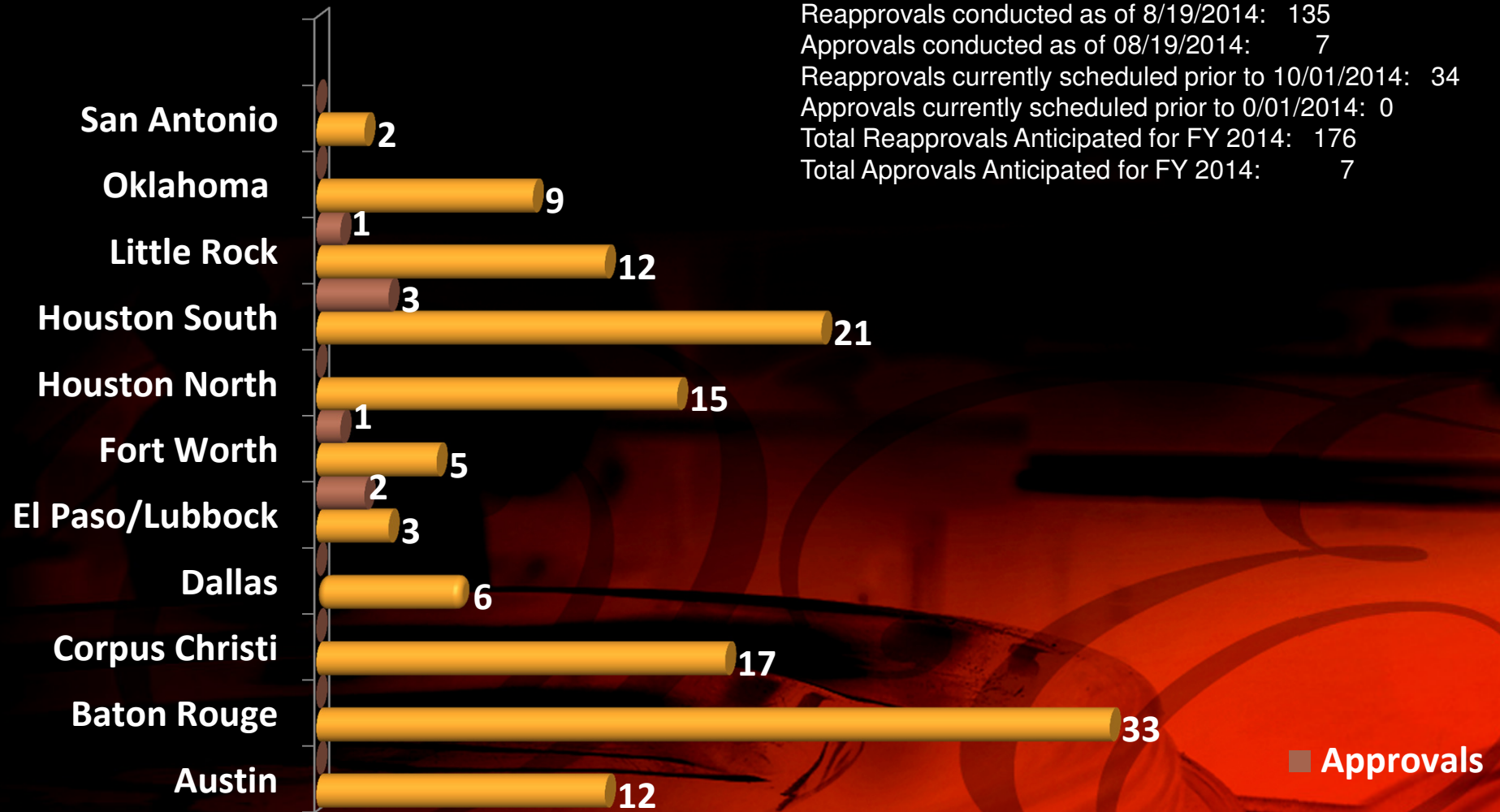


SITE SUMMARY

FY 2014	
VPP Sites (Federal)	518
VPP Sites (New Mexico)	13
Federal and State	531
New Approvals	10
Withdraws/Terminations	16
Merit	4
Demo	6

Reapprovals and Approvals

Reapprovals conducted as of 8/19/2014: 135
Approvals conducted as of 08/19/2014: 7
Reapprovals currently scheduled prior to 10/01/2014: 34
Approvals currently scheduled prior to 0/01/2014: 0
Total Reapprovals Anticipated for FY 2014: 176
Total Approvals Anticipated for FY 2014: 7



Reapprovals 135
Approvals 7

New Initiatives

The background of the slide is a dark, abstract composition. It features a gradient of deep red and black colors. Overlaid on this are several thin, dark, swirling lines that create a sense of movement and depth. The overall effect is a dramatic and modern aesthetic.

Telecommunication Towers

Hazards Include:

- Falls from great heights
- Hazards associated with hoisting
- Inclement weather
- Falling objects
- Equipment failure
- Structural collapse

Risk of Fatal Injury 25 to 30 times higher than average worker.



OSHA Resources





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Communication Towers

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[Back to Construction Industry](#)

Prior to the 1980s, communication and broadcast tower erection, servicing and maintenance was a very small and highly specialized industry. Over the past 30 years, the growing demand for wireless and broadcast communications has spurred a dramatic increase in communication tower construction and maintenance.

In order to erect or maintain communication towers, employees regularly climb towers, using fixed ladders, support structures or step bolts, from 100 feet to heights in excess of 1000 or 2000 feet. Employees climb towers throughout the year, including during inclement weather conditions.

Some of the more frequently encountered hazards include:

- Falls from great heights
- Electrical hazards
- Hazards associated with hoisting personnel and equipment with base-mounted drum hoists



David Michaels, Ph.D.
U.S. Assistant Secretary of Labor, OSHA

[Assistant Secretary Dr. David Michaels](#)

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OSHA QuickTakes
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

A twice monthly e-news product with information about workplace safety and health.

Assistant Secretary Michaels urges action

Follow us on

News Release

OSHA News Release: [02/11/2014]
Contact Name: Lauren North
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Email: north.lauren.a@dol.gov
Release Number: 14-0198-NAT

No more falling workers

OSHA focuses on protecting cell tower employees after increase in worksite fatalities

WASHINGTON — A maintenance worker fell to his death Jan. 31 from a cell tower in Cameron County, Texas. The next day, a cell phone tower collapsed in Clarkburg, W.Va. Minutes later a second tower at the same Clarkburg site also fell. The collapse of these two towers resulted in the deaths of two workers and a firefighter responding to the scene, and sent two other employees to the hospital with serious injuries.

As a result, the U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration is collaborating with the [National Association of Tower Erectors](#) and other industry stakeholders to ensure that every communication tower employer understands their responsibility to protect workers performing this high-hazard work.

[illegible]

communication," said Dr. D. D. owners and operators must

OSHA is concerned about the fatalities at communication towers occurred in this industry, no disturbing trend appears to be occurring in the first five years. OSHA is increasingly sent a [letter to communicate](#) adherence to safety standards. OSHA created a new Web page for tower work, which is available at <https://www.osha.gov/dgo>.

This outreach follows a [National and regional administrator](#) data collection on the industry.

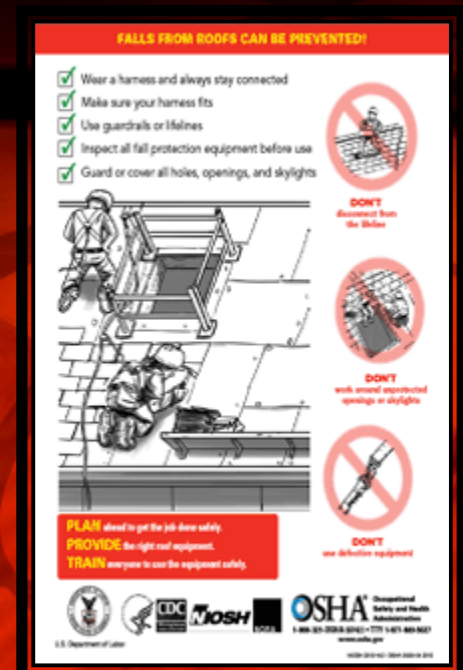
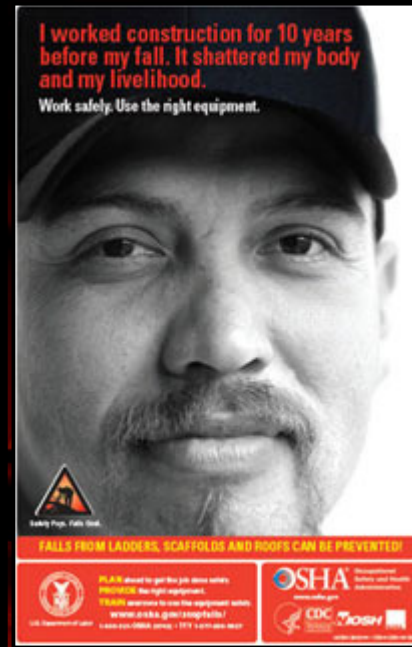
compliance

<https://www.osha.gov/doc/topics/communicationtower/index.html#Compliance>

Falls Prevention Campaign

Falls are the leading cause of death:

- FY 2010 – 264
- FY 2011 – 260
- FY 2012 – 300



Plan.Provide.Train

PLAN

ahead to get the job done safely.

PROVIDE

the right equipment.

TRAIN

everyone to use the equipment safely.

Three Simple Steps

1. Contractors and workers can Plan together, before every job, to work safely at heights.
2. Contractors must Provide the right equipment for working at heights, and workers need to use that equipment.
3. Contractors and workers need to be Trained to use the equipment and to work safely

Construction Industry OSHA Web Page



<https://www.osha.gov/doc/index.html>

www.osha.gov/stopfalls

Preventing BACKOVERS

Vehicles Causing the Most Backover Fatalities 2005-2010*

Dump Truck	67
Semi/Tractor	40
Tractor	30
Forklift	21
Garbage Truck	20
Pick-up Truck	16

*OSHA Integrated Management Information System data

HIGHLIGHTS

Related Topics

- [Stakeholder meeting \(Jan. 8-9, 2013 in Washington, D.C. and Feb. 1, 2013 in Arlington, Texas\)](#)
- [Prevention Backovers Safety Clearinghouses](#). Provides links to information relating to backover incidents in highway work zones.
- [Motor Vehicle Safety](#). OSHA Safety and Health Topics Page.
- [Prevention Video \(in Spanish\): Struck-by Accidents in Construction](#). OSHA Video.

A backover incident occurs when a backing vehicle strikes a worker who is standing, walking, or kneeling behind the vehicle. These incidents can be prevented. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, over 70 workers died from backover incidents in 2011. These kinds of incidents can occur in different ways. For example:

On **June 18, 2009**, an employee was working inside a work zone wearing his reflective safety vest. A dump truck operating in the work zone backed up and struck the employee with the rear passenger side wheels. The employee was killed. The dump truck had an audible back-up alarm and operating lights. (OSHA Inspection Number 313223377)

On **June 9, 2010**, an employee was standing on the ground in front of a loading dock loading into the building while a tractor trailer was backing into the same dock. The trailer crushed the employee between the trailer and the dock. (OSHA Inspection Number 314460940)

The purpose of this webpage is to provide information about the hazards of backovers; solutions that can reduce the risk or frequency of these incidents; articles and resources; and references to existing regulations and letters of interpretation.

How do backover incidents occur?

Backover accidents can happen for a variety of reasons. Drivers may not be able to see a worker in their [blind spot](#). Workers may not hear backup alarms because of other [noise](#), sounds or because the [alarms are not loud enough](#). A spotter assisting one truck [may not see another truck behind him](#). [Workers riding on vehicles](#) may fall off and get backed over. Drivers may assume that the area is clear and [not look in the direction of travel](#). Sometimes, it is [workers](#) why a worker was in the path of a backing vehicle. A [combination of factors](#) can also lead to backover incidents.

What can be done to prevent backover incidents?

Many solutions exist to prevent backover incidents. Drivers can use a spotter to help them back up their vehicles. Video cameras with in-vehicle display monitors can give drivers a view of what is behind them. Proximity detection devices, such as radar and sonar, can alert drivers to objects that are behind them. Tag-based systems can inform drivers when other employees are behind the vehicle and can alert employees when they walk near a vehicle equipped to communicate with the tag worn by the employee. On some work sites, employers can create internal traffic control plans, which tell the drivers where to drive and can reduce the need to back up. In some cases, internal traffic control plans can also be used to separate employees on foot from operating equipment.

Training is another tool to prevent backover incidents. Blind spots behind and around vehicles are not immediately obvious to employees on foot. By training employees on where those blind spots are and how to avoid being in them, employers can prevent some backover incidents. One component of this training can include putting employees who will be working around vehicles in the driver's seat to get a feel for where the blind spots are and what, exactly, the drivers can see. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) several [blind spot diagrams](#) that can help explain what drivers of various large trucks can see.

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CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Heat Stress Campaign



3G 7:55 PM

OSHA Heat Safety Tool

Get Current Get Today Max

Or Enter Numbers:

Temperature Humidity

89 °F 80 % Calculate

Heat Index 109.7 °F

Risk Level HIGH

Precautions

Home More Info

Water.Rest.Shade

- 35 fatality investigations FY 2012 - 2013
- 13 cases had citations issued
- Drink Water every 15 minutes
- Rest in the Shade to cool down
- Wear a hat and light-colored clothing
- Learn the signs of heat illness
- What to do in an emergency



WATER. REST. SHADE.

The work can't get done without them.

<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/heatillness/index.html>

Temporary Workers

Host employers need to treat temporary workers as they treat existing employees. Temporary staffing agencies and host employers share control over the employee, and are therefore jointly responsible for temp employee's safety and health. It is essential that *both* employers comply with all relevant OSHA requirements."

**David Michaels, PhD, MPH
Assistant Secretary of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health**

Temporary Workers

- The key is **communication** between the agency and the host to ensure that the necessary protections are provided.
- Staffing agencies have a duty to inquire into the conditions of their workers' assigned workplaces. They must ensure that they are sending workers to a safe workplace.
- **Ignorance of hazards is not an excuse.**
- Staffing agencies need not become experts on specific workplace hazards, but they should determine what conditions exist at their client (host) agencies, what hazards may be encountered, and how best to ensure protection for the temporary workers.
- The staffing agency has the duty to **inquire** and *verify* that the host has fulfilled its responsibilities for a safe workplace.
- And, just as important: **Host employers *must treat temporary workers like any other workers*** in terms of training and safety and health protections.

QuickTakes

- Free OSHA e-newsletter delivered twice monthly to more than 70,000 subscribers
- Receive latest news about OSHA initiatives and products to assist employers and workers in finding and preventing workplace hazards



OSHA QuickTakes
Newsletter - Subscribe Now!

<http://www.osha.gov/as/opa/quicktakes/qtpostcard.html>

Oil and Gas Conference

- December 2-3, 2014
- Hilton Americas, Houston, TX
- www.oshasafetyconference.org



DECEMBER 2-3, 2014

HILTON AMERICAS 1600 LAMAR STREET HOUSTON, TX 77010

Recordkeeping Announcement

On September 11, 2014, OSHA announced changes to the list of industries that are exempt from the requirement to routinely keep OSHA injury and illness records, and to the list of severe work-related injuries and illnesses that all covered employers must report to OSHA. These new requirements will go into effect on January 1, 2015 for workplaces under Federal OSHA jurisdiction. The guidance materials found on this page have been updated to reflect the new requirements.

Updated Requirement

- Exemptions from maintaining OSHA 300 logs will now be based on NAICs codes, not SIC codes
- 8 Hour reportable incidents will now include hospitalizations of 2 or more employees (as opposed to 3 or more employees)
- 24 Hour reportable incidents will now include ANY hospitalizations, ANY amputations which involve loss of bone, and a loss of an eye.
- Becomes effective **January 1, 2015**



Questions

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The best source of information on OSHA is on the web at
www.osha.gov
Or call 1-800-321-OSHA