

Cal/OSHA Top 25 Violations 2020 - 2021

What to Watch to Improve Safety & Avoid Violations



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What you will take away...

- Violations that are most commonly cited
- Increase your hazard identification skills
- Learn some new information
- Focus on corrective actions
- Areas to improve workers SAFETY!!!!



Top and Most Frequently Cited Violations

Use to...

- Conduct focused inspections
- Develop training calendar
- Determine exposures in your workplace



Challenge:

How Many Exposures Might Be In Your Workplace?



Cal/OSHA 2020

Top 25

Most Frequently Cited

(Released July 2021)

Standard	Description	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Percent Serious
3203	Injury and Illness Prevention Program	1458	199	13.6%
3395	Heat Illness Prevention	1287	189	14.7%
1509	Construction Injury and Illness Prevention Program	757	41	5.4%
342	Reporting Work-Connected Fatalities and Serious Injuries	471	15	3.2%
3314	Control of Hazardous Energy, Including Lockout/Tagout	444	178	40.1%
5144	Respiratory Protection	373	30	8.0%
5194	Hazard Communication	345	11	3.2%
5162	Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment	264	120	45.5%
6151	Portable Fire Extinguishers	264	1	0.4%
5204	Occupational Exposures to Respirable Crystalline Silica	259	111	42.9%
461	Permits to Operate Air Tanks	246	1	0.4%
3276	Portable Ladders	233	65	27.9%
3650	Industrial Trucks: General Requirements	210	85	40.5%
1512	Construction: Emergency Medical Services	201	4	2.0%
3328	Safe Practices, Personal Protection: Machinery and Equipment	177	70	39.5%
3668	Powered Industrial Truck Operator Training	176	25	14.2%
2340.16	Work Space About Electric Equipment	172	2	1.2%
5199	Aerosol Transmissible Diseases	133	75	56.4%
341	Permit Requirements: Excavations, Trenches, Construction and Demolition and the Underground Use of Diesel Engines in Work in Mines and Tunnels	129	10	7.8%
1670	Personal Fall Arrest Systems, Personal Fall Restraint Systems and Positioning Devices	117	77	65.8%
4650	Compressed Gas and Air Cylinders: Storage, Handling, and Use	115	18	15.7%
4002	Moving Parts of Machinery or Equipment	109	77	70.6%
2500.8	Flexible Electrical Cords and Cables: Uses Not Permitted	107	0	0.0%
3380	Personal Protective Devices	93	9	9.7%
3664	Industrial Trucks, Operating Rules	91	6	6.6%

Ca/OSHA 2021

Top 25

Most Frequently Cited

(Released March 2022)

Standard	Description	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Percent Serious
3203	Injury and Illness Prevention Program	1,804	387	20.3%
3395	Heat Illness Prevention	974	180	18.4%
5199	Aerosol Transmissible Diseases	902	527	58.4%
342	Reporting Work-Connected Fatalities and Serious Injuries	710	24	3.4%
1509	Construction Injury and Illness Prevention Program	581	34	5.9%
3205	COVID-19 Prevention	501	182	36.3%
3314	Control of Hazardous Energy, Including Lockout/Tagout	368	154	41.8%
5144	Respiratory Protection	242	28	11.6%
3278	Portable Ladders	233	73	31.3%
5162	Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment	170	82	48.2%
5194	Hazard Communication	170	9	5.3%
6151	Portable Fire Extinguishers	169	0	0.0%
1512	Construction: Emergency Medical Services	143	2	1.4%
3650	Industrial Trucks: General Requirements	132	53	40.2%
3328	Safe Practices, Personal Protection: Machinery and Equipment	127	61	48.0%
3668	Powered Industrial Truck Operator Training	120	16	13.3%
14300.29	Employer Records of Occupational Injury or Illness: Forms	109	0	0.0%
461	Permits to Operate Air Tanks	109	1	0.9%
1670	Personal Fall Arrest Systems, Personal Fall Restraint Systems and Positioning Devices	108	53	49.1%
2340.16	Work Space About Electric Equipment	103	1	1.0%
341	Permit Requirements: Excavations, Trenches, Construction and Demolition and the Underground Use of Diesel Engines in Work in Mines and Tunnels	89	4	4.5%
3421	Tree Work, Maintenance or Removal. General	88	23	26.1%
4002	Moving Parts of Machinery or Equipment	68	56	82.4%
3380	Personal Protective Devices	66	9	13.6%
1712	Requirements for Impalement Protection	64	36	56.3%

Remember...

Written + Implemented = Effective

Three Legged Stool

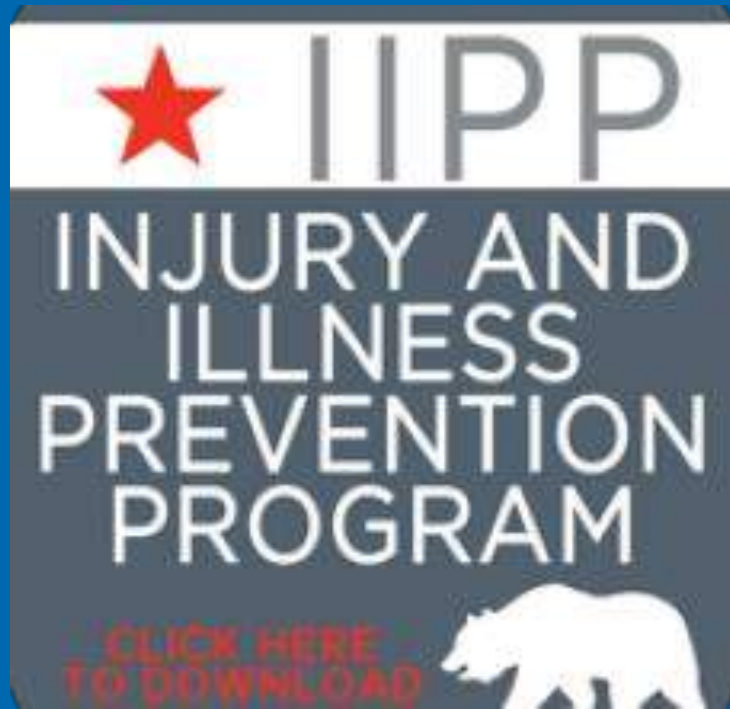
Written – Policy, Program, SOP, JHA, Instructions, Checklists, Inspections, Regulations

Training – Instruction, Authorization and Task Assignment by Employer

Supervision – By Lead, Foreperson, Competent Person, Supervisor, Manager

1. CCR 3203 Injury and Illness Prevention Program

- 1) Employer doesn't have / not recently reviewed or updated
- 2) Program Administrator not designated
- 3) Supervisor not aware of assigned tasks / responsibilities
- 4) Lack of Employee training / awareness of IIPP
- 5) No IIPP Addendum noticing employees of access to IIPP



Each IIPP must address eight elements related to employee safety including

- (1) Responsibility
- (2) Compliance
- (3) Communication
- (4) Hazard Assessment
- (5) Accident/Exposure Investigation
- (6) Hazard Correction
- (7) Training and Instruction
- (8) Recordkeeping

1. CCR 3203 Injury and Illness Prevention Program (continued)

Employers must inform employees of their right to, and means of requesting, a copy of the IIPP.

*This addendum should be attached to the employer's written IIPP to address new requirements for the Injury and Illness Prevention Standard, Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 3203(a)(8), that took effect on **July 1, 2020**.*

Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) Addendum

Name of Business: _____

Employee Access to IIPPs

Cal/OSHA requires that all employees have access to a copy of their employer's written IIPP.

All our employees have access to the written IIPP through one of the following methods:

- ☐ We provide access through our company server or website, which allows employees to review, print, or email a copy of the IIPP.

Additional information: _____

- ☐ Upon request, our business will provide employees with access to the IIPP by: (select one option below)

- ☐ Providing a printed copy of the IIPP
- ☐ Providing an electronic copy of the IIPP

Our employees can request access to a copy of the written IIPP by: (select one option below)

- ☐ Requesting a copy from their supervisor
- ☐ Requesting a copy from Human Resources
- ☐ Other: (describe below) | _____

A copy of the IIPP will be provided within five (5) business days after receiving the request.

2. CCR 3395 Heat Illness Prevention

Employers are required to take these five steps to prevent heat illness:

- 1) Have written procedures for complying with the Cal/OSHA Heat Illness Prevention Standard.
- 2) Train all supervisors and employees about heat illness prevention.
- 3) Provide enough fresh water so that each employee can drink at least 1 quart per hour of water per hour, and encourage them to do so. (80 degrees)
- 4) Provide access to shade and encourage employees to take a cool down rest in the shade for at least 5 minutes. (80 degrees)
- 5) Develop and implement emergency first aid and response procedures

3. CCR 1509 Construction Injury and Illness Prevention Program

In addition to the 8 element requirements under CCR 3202,

- 1) Adopt a Code of Safe Practices which relates to the employer's operations. (Plate A-3 in the Appendix of the Construction Safety Orders)
- 2) Post a Code of Safe Practices at a conspicuous location at the job site office, or provide a Code of Safe Practices to supervisory employees.
- 3) Conduct "toolbox" or "tailgate "safety meetings, at least every 10 working days to emphasize safety.
- 4) Conduct periodic meetings of supervisory employees by management for the discussion of safety problems and accidents that have occurred.

4. CCR 342 Reporting Work-Connected Fatalities and Serious Injuries

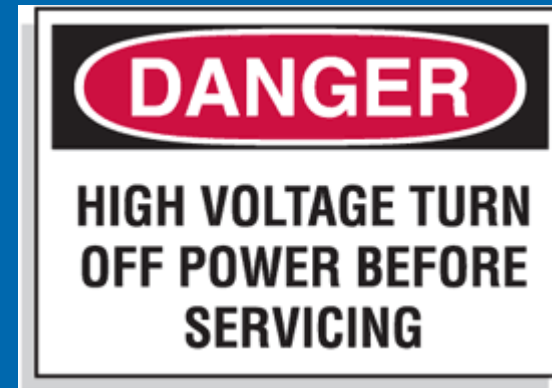
- 1) Every employer shall report immediately by to the nearest Cal/OSHA office any serious injury or illness, or death of an employee connected with or occurring in a place of employment.
- 2) Immediate means as soon as practically possible but not longer than 8 hours after the employer knows or with diligent inquiry would have known of the serious injury or illness.
- 3) Serious injury or illness means requires inpatient hospitalization for a period in excess of 24 hours for other than medical observation or in which an employee suffers a loss of any member of the body or any serious degree of permanent disfigurement
- 4) Be aware that 911 reports when an employee is transported.

5. Lockout / Tagout:



5. CCR 3314 Control of Hazardous Energy including Lockout/Tagout:

- 1) Failure to develop and document equipment-specific lockout procedures
- 2) Failure to conduct periodic (annual) inspections of energy control program Lack of a written program
- 3) Failure to train employees in LOTO procedures
- 4) Lack of a written LOTO program
- 5) Failure to properly apply LOTO device or tag



6. CCR 5144 Respiratory Protection:



6. Respiratory Protection:

- 1) Lack of a written program
- 2) Failure to perform medical evaluation before use
Initial/annual fit testing
- 3) Failure to provide Appendix D when respirator use is voluntary or requested by employee
- 4) Failure to ensure employees using a tight-fitting face piece respirator pass an initial/annual fit test
- 5) Failure to provide appropriate respirator based upon hazards / exposures

7. CCR 5194 Hazard Communication:



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- 1) Failure to develop a written program
- 2) Failure to train employees on chemical hazards and PPE
- 3) Failure to properly label each container of hazardous chemicals
- 4) Failure to have an SDS/MSDS for each hazardous chemical
- 5) Failure to maintain and update SDSs/MSDS for chemicals and substances



Don't forget about GHS

- Labels now have pictograms
- Label warnings are more specific
- MSDS became SDS
- SDS follow a 16 section format

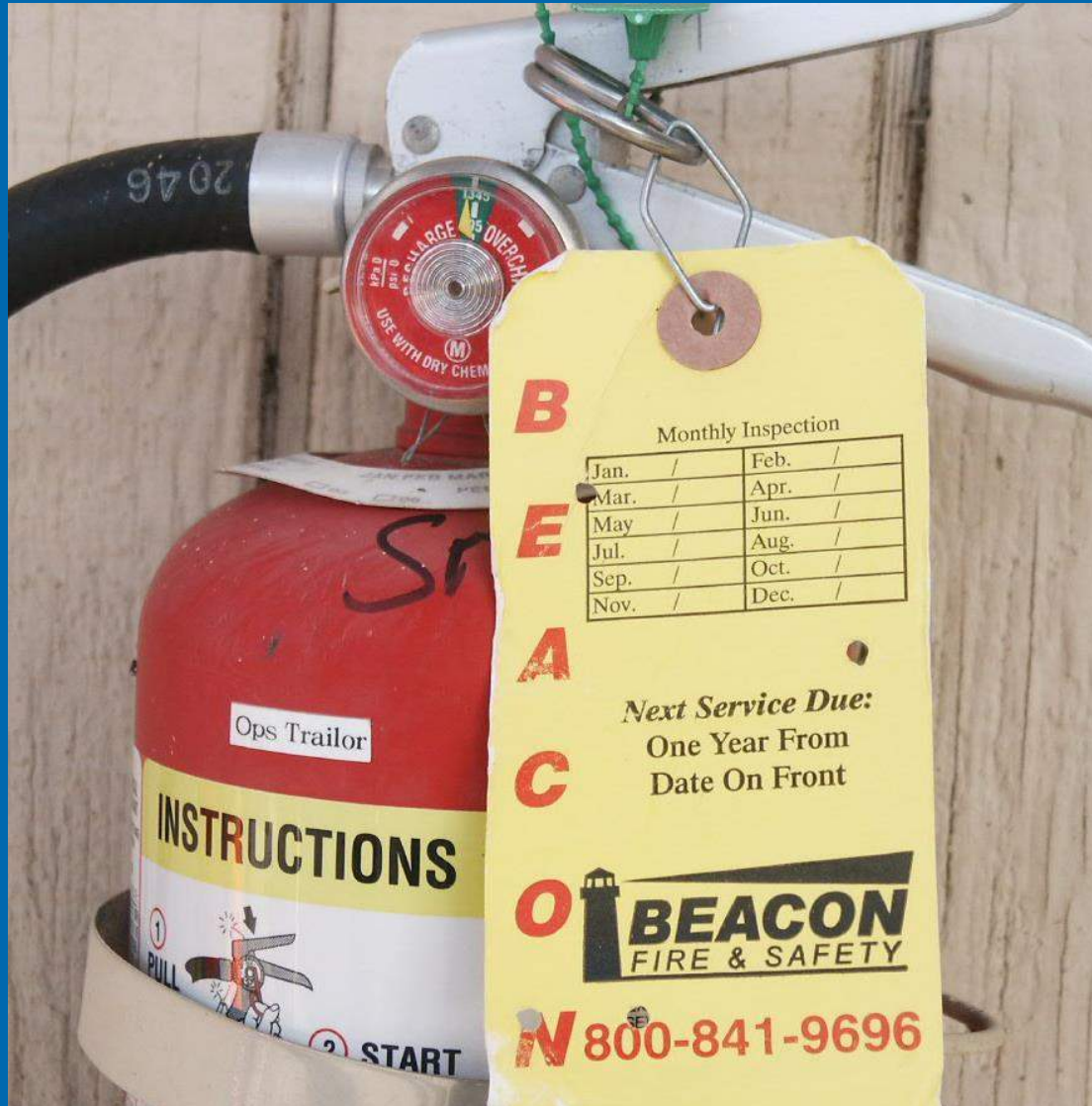




8. CCR 5162 Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment

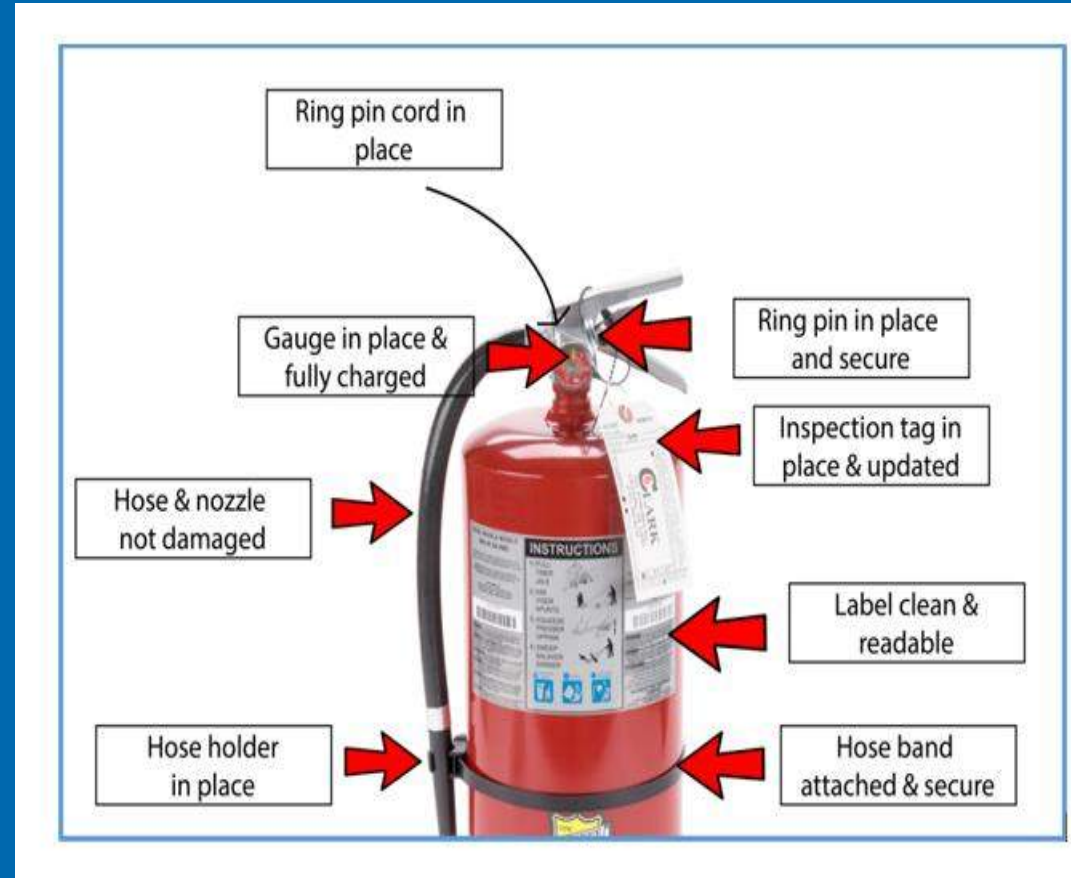
- 1) Obstructions in the path of travel to a shower and/or eyewash. Accessible within 10 seconds of hazard or approximately 55 ft.
- 2) Failure to inspect / test at least every 30 days
- 3) mproperly installed or missing dust covers
- 4) Lack of proper signage on the equipment or lack of acceptable lighting
- 5) Lack of flow control to the eye or eye/face wash including low, erratic, inconsistent or unpredictable water flow
- 6) Not providing tepid water - per ANSI all showers and eyewashes must provide tepid water in between 60-100 degrees Fahrenheit or 16-38 degrees Celsius.

9. CCR 6151 Portable Fire Extinguishers



9. CCR 6151 Portable Fire Extinguishers

- 1) Extinguishers located in their designated location, mounted/secured properly, and the proper type for the hazard area.
- 2) Access to extinguishers is not obstructed. (30" clear)
- 3) Legible operating instructions are on the extinguisher nameplate facing outward.
- 4) Pressure-gauge readings or indicators are in the operable ranges.
- 5) Inspection performed and tags be initialed/dated every 30 days



10. Occupational Exposures to Respirable Crystalline Silica (Cal/OSHA Special Emphasis)

- 1) The lack of a (or an inadequate) written exposure control plan
- 2) Failure to incorporate respirable crystalline silica into the company's hazard communication program
- 3) Failure to train or inadequate training on silica hazards
- 4) Failure to assign a Competent Person to overall silica operations / tasks.
- 5) Failure to properly implement control per the employer's written exposure control plan or Table 1



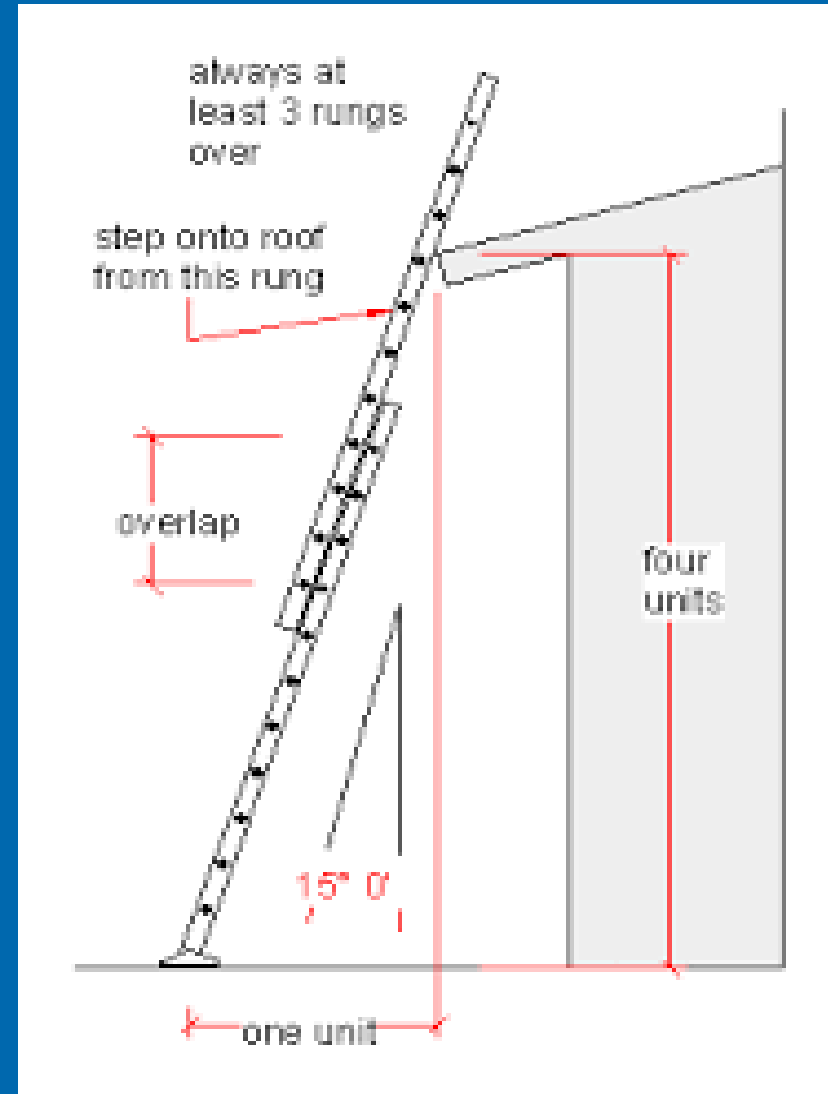
11. CCR 461 Permits to Operate Air Tanks



11. CCR 461 Permits to Operate Air Tanks

- 1) A permit is required if an air compressor tank is 1.5 cubic feet in volume or larger, or when the safety valve is set greater than 150 pounds per square inch (psi).
- 2) Air compressor tanks must have a legible nameplate with the ASME code symbol (a clover leaf with a “U” or “UM”) on the tank to indicate it is in compliance with ASME Code and meets all safety and construction regulations.
- 3) Permits are required for LPG propane storage tanks over 125 gallons, and high pressure boilers over 15 psig steam.
- 4) The permit shall be posted under glass in a conspicuous place on or near the air tank or in a weatherproof container secured to the unit, and shall be available at all times to any qualified inspector.
- 5) Each air tank be completely drained of accumulated moisture periodically.

12. CCR 3276 Portable Ladders:



12. CCR 3276 Portable Ladders:

- 1) Failure to extend ladder at least 3 feet above upper landing surface
- 2) Using ladders for the purpose other than which they were designed
- 3) Using the top or top step of a stepladder as a step
- 4) Failure to remove a damaged ladder from service
- 5) Employee carrying an object could cause a fall or them to lose balance



13, 16 & 25. Powered Industrial Trucks:



13. 3650 Industrial Trucks: General Requirements

16. 3668 Operator Training

25. 3664 Operating Rules

- 1) Failure to ensure operator certification / competency
- 2) Failure to provide refresher training (not > 3 years)
- 3) Lack of operator certification
- 4) Failure to remove defective / unsafe equipment from service
- 5) Failure to perform daily inspection before use
- 6) Failure post and enforce a set of operating rules

14. CCR 1512 Construction – Emergency Medical Services

- 1) Mobile crews and on other short duration or transient jobs shall be provided at least one first-aid kit in a weatherproof container.
- 2) Employer shall ensure the availability of a suitable number of appropriately trained persons to render first aid.
- 3) The contents of the first-aid kit shall be inspected regularly to ensure that the expended items are promptly replaced.
- 4) The minimum first-aid supplies shall be determined by an employer-authorized, licensed physician or in accordance with the Table in 1512.
- 5) Where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to injurious or corrosive materials, suitable facilities for drenching the body or flushing the eyes with clean water shall be conspicuously and readily accessible.

15. CCR 3328 Safe Practices, Personal Protection Machinery and Equipment

- 1) Machinery and equipment in service shall be inspected and maintained as recommended by the manufacturer. (refer to manuals)
- 2) Machinery and equipment with defective parts which create a hazard shall not be used.
- 3) Machinery and equipment designed for a fixed location shall be restrained so as to prevent walking or moving. (drill presses / bench grinders)
- 4) Machinery and equipment in service shall be maintained in a safe operating condition.
- 5) Only qualified and trained persons shall be permitted to operate, maintain or repair machinery and equipment.

15. CCR 3328 Safe Practices, Personal Protection Machinery and Equipment



17. CCR 2340.16 Work Space Around Electrical Equipment

- 1) The width of the workspace in front of the electric equipment shall not be less than the width of the equipment or 30 inches, whichever is greater.
- 2) Working space required by this section shall not be used for storage.
- 3) Sufficient access and working space shall be provided and maintained about all electric equipment to permit ready and safe operation and maintenance of such equipment.



18. CCR 5199 Aerosol Transmissible Diseases

1) Primary due to Federal and California respond to and reducing the spread of Coronavirus.

2) Protect employees through a written ATD exposure control plan and procedure, training, and personal protective equipment, etc.

3) Employers must establish, implement, and maintain an effective written COVID-19 Prevention

Program that includes:

- Identifying and evaluating employee exposures to COVID-19 health hazards.
- Implementing effective policies and procedures to correct unsafe and unhealthy conditions.
- Allowing adequate time for handwashing and cleaning frequently touched surfaces and objects..

4) Investigating and responding to COVID-19 cases in the workplace.

19. CCR 341 Permit Requirements

A Cal/OSHA Project and / Annual Permit may be required, along with Activity Notification:

To demolish or dismantle any building or structure more than 36 feet in height.

To build or erect a structure intended to be more than 36 feet in height when completed.

To construct a trench or an excavation 5 feet or deeper into which any person is required to descend.

To erect and place scaffolding, vertical shoring, or falsework intended to be more than 36 feet high when completed.

20. CCR 1670 Fall Protection

- 1) Approved personal fall arrest, personal fall restraint or positioning systems shall be worn by those employees whose work exposes them to falling in excess of 7 1/2 feet.
- 2) The employer shall provide for prompt rescue of employees in the event of a fall or shall assure that employees are able to rescue themselves.
- 3) Each personal fall arrest system shall be inspected not less than twice annually by a competent person in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The date of each inspection shall be documented.
- 4) Anchorages used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment shall be independent of any anchorage and capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds per employee attached

21. CCR 4650 Compressed Gas and Air Cylinders. Storage, Handling and Use.

- 1) Cylinders of compressed gas shall be stored in areas protected from external heat sources such as flame, radiant heat, electric arc, or high temperatures
- 2) Cylinders shall be stored in a well-protected, well-ventilated, dry location, at least 20 feet from highly combustible materials such as oil or excelsior.
- 3) Oxygen cylinders in storage shall be separated from fuel gas cylinders or combustible materials (especially oil or grease) a minimum distance of 20 feet or by a non-combustible barrier at least 5 feet high, or a minimum of 18 inches above the tallest cylinder and having a fire-resistance rating of at least one hour.
- 4) Compressed gas cylinders shall be stored or transported in a manner to prevent them from creating a hazard by tipping, falling or rolling.
- 5) Unless cylinders are secured on a special truck or rack, regulators shall be removed and valve-protection devices shall be put in place before cylinders are moved

22. CCR 4002 Moving Parts of Machinery or Equipment.

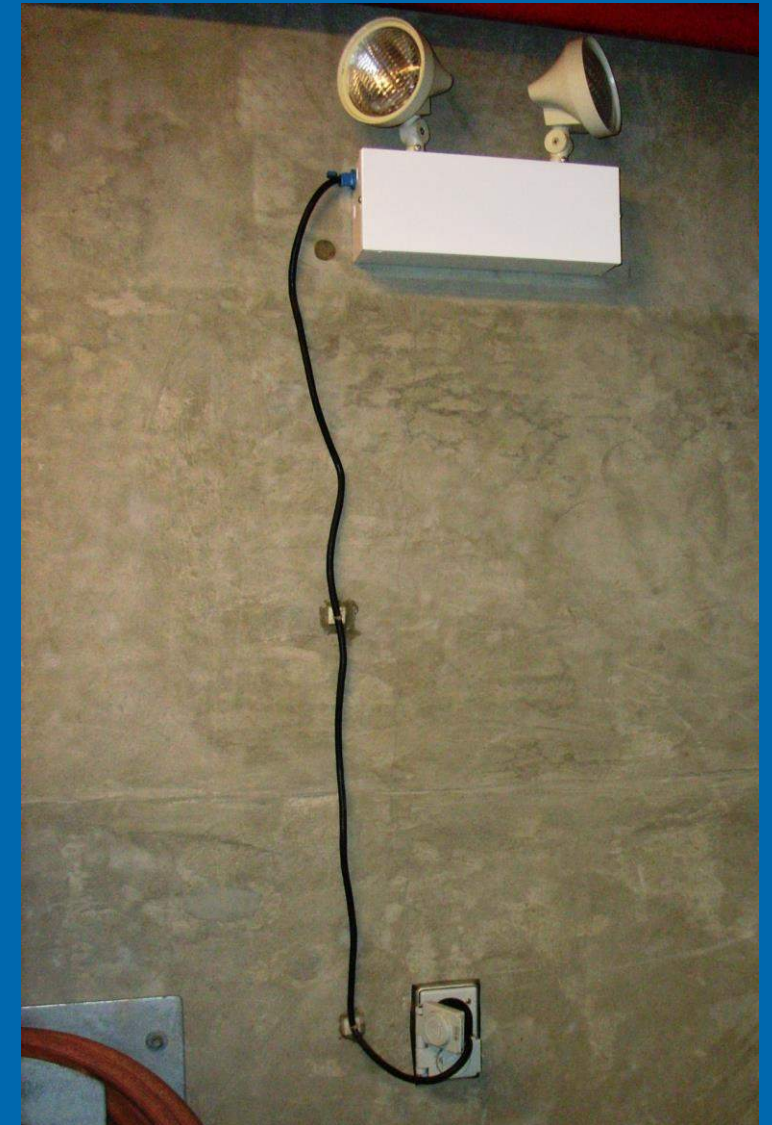
1) All machines, parts of machines, or component parts of machines which create hazardous revolving, reciprocating, running, shearing, punching, pressing, squeezing, drawing, cutting, rolling, mixing or similar action, including pinch points and shear points, not guarded by the frame of the machine(s) or by location, shall be guarded.



23. CCR 2500.8 Flexible Electrical Cords: Uses not Permitted

Flexible cords and cables shall not be used

- 1) As a substitute for the fixed wiring.
- 2) Attached to building surfaces.
- 3) Run through holes in walls, ceilings, or floors.



24. CCR 3380 Personal Protective Devices (PPE)

- 1) The employer shall assure that the employee is instructed and uses protective equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- 2) The employer shall assure that all required safety devices and safeguards are maintained in a safe, sanitary condition.
- 3) The employer shall assess the workplace to determine if hazards are present, or are likely to be present, which necessitate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).
- 4) The employer shall verify that the required hazard assessment has been performed through a written certification that identifies the workplace evaluated; the person certifying that the evaluation has been performed; the date(s) of the hazard assessment; and, which identifies the document as a certification of hazard assessment.
- 5) Defective or damaged personal protective equipment shall not be used.

Hopefully you learned ...

- Violations are most commonly cited
- Better hazard identification skills
- Some new information
- Focus on corrective actions
- Areas to improve workers SAFETY!!!!



QUESTIONS?

**Thank You and
Have a Safe Day!**