

Products

**Think
Safety
First!**





Respecting People. Impacting Business.®



CAL/OSHA UPDATE – 2015

Safety Series

Speaker



- James Boretti, CSP
 - ▣ > 28 years
 - ▣ ASSE
 - Professional Member
 - ROC I Treasurer, Finance Committee, Business of Safety Committee
 - Past President OC & CVC

Who Are We?

- Boretti Inc.
 - ▣ Designs, develops and implements safety, health and environmental solutions
 - ▣ SH&E drive efficiency and productivity



Philosophy

A₂M₂

- Assess
 - ▣ Listen before we provide advice
- Action
 - ▣ Plan and partner to implement solutions
- Measure
 - ▣ Know WHY it works
- Monitor
 - ▣ Sustainability



Compliance



Improvement



Engagement

Expertise

- Risk Assessment & Analysis
- Safety Management
- Written Programs
- Training & Education
 - ▣ Certification
- On-site Inspections
- Industrial Hygiene
- Environmental
- CDP, Sustainability
- Ergonomics
- Business Continuity
- HMBP, SPCC, SWPPP
- ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001
- Social Compliance
- Expert Witnessing & Defense
- CPSC Filings
- OSHA

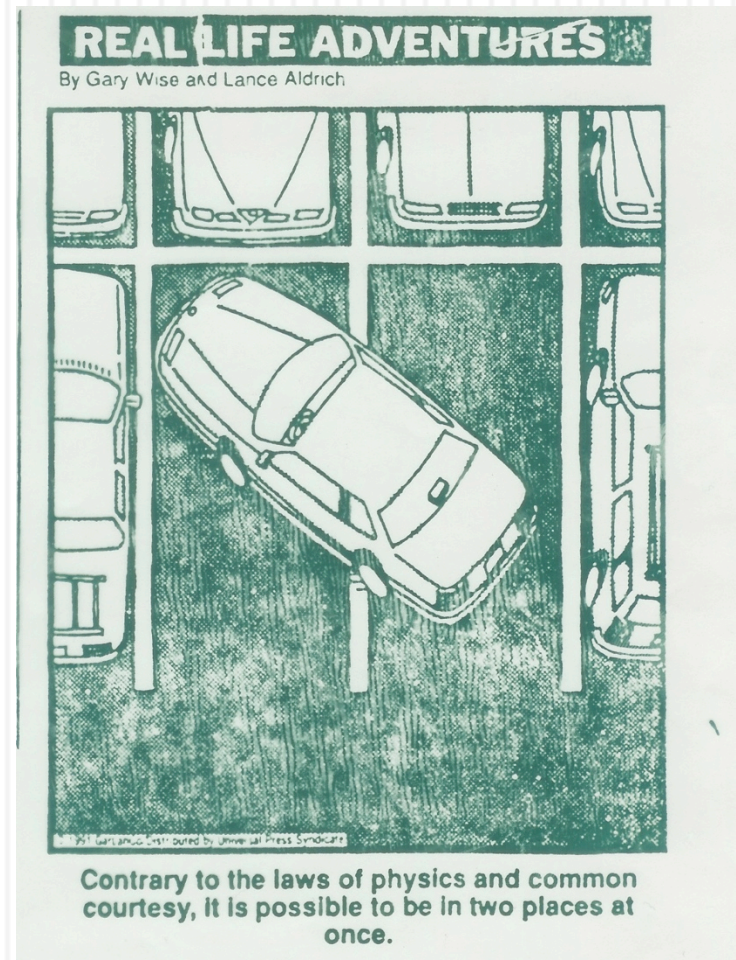
SafetyNav



www.safetynav.com

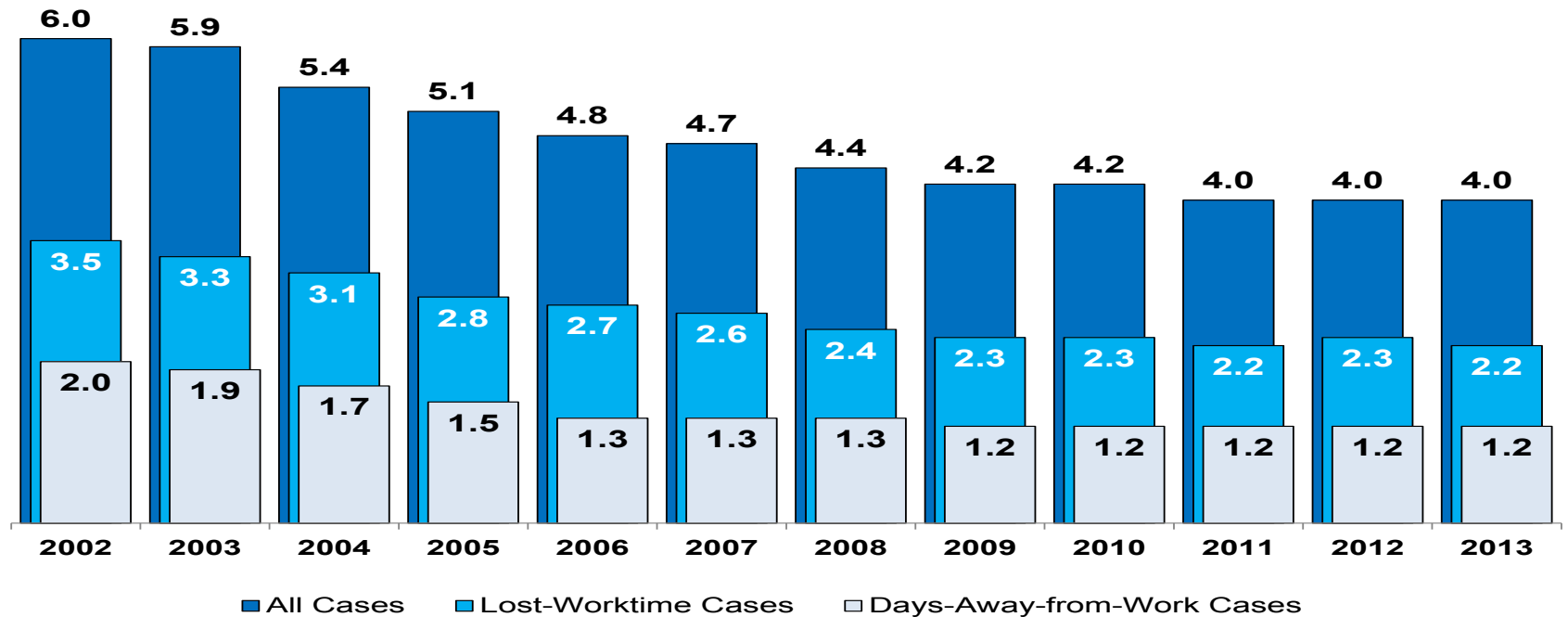
Agenda

- Cal/OSHA Performance
- Most Cited Regulations
- Brief Review of Regulations
 - ▣ Elements
 - ▣ Compliance
- Update



California Performance Data

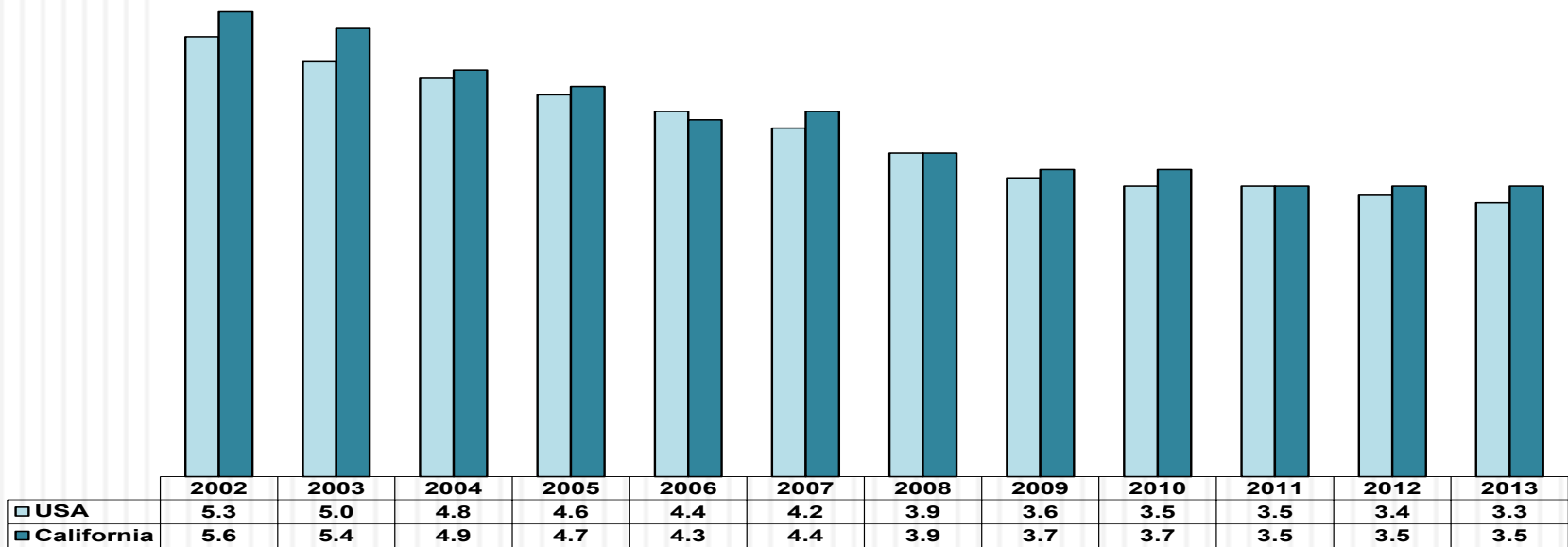
Figure 96: California Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates: Private, State and Local
(Cases per 100 Full-Time Employees)



Data Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

California Performance Data

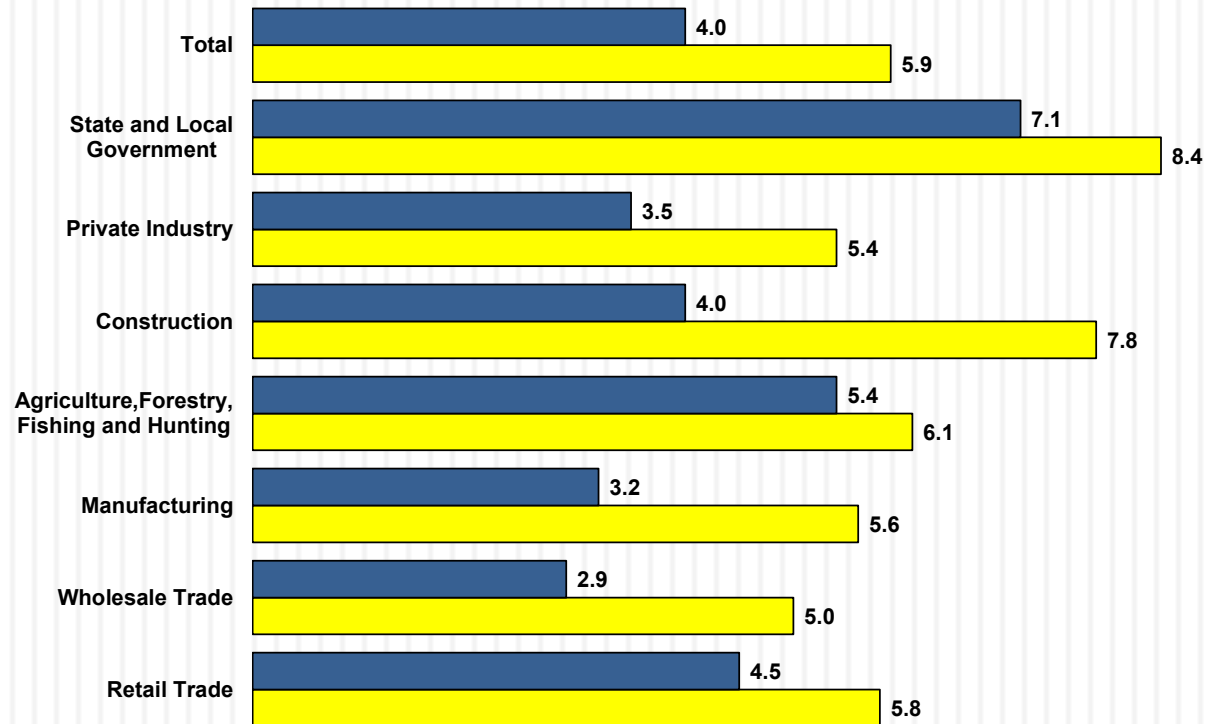
Figure 102: Injury and Illness Incidence Rate per 100 Full-Time Workers: Private Industry – Total Recordable Cases. USA and California



Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

California Performance Data

Figure 104: Injury Rates by Industry, 2013 vs. 2003



Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

■ 2013 ■ 2003

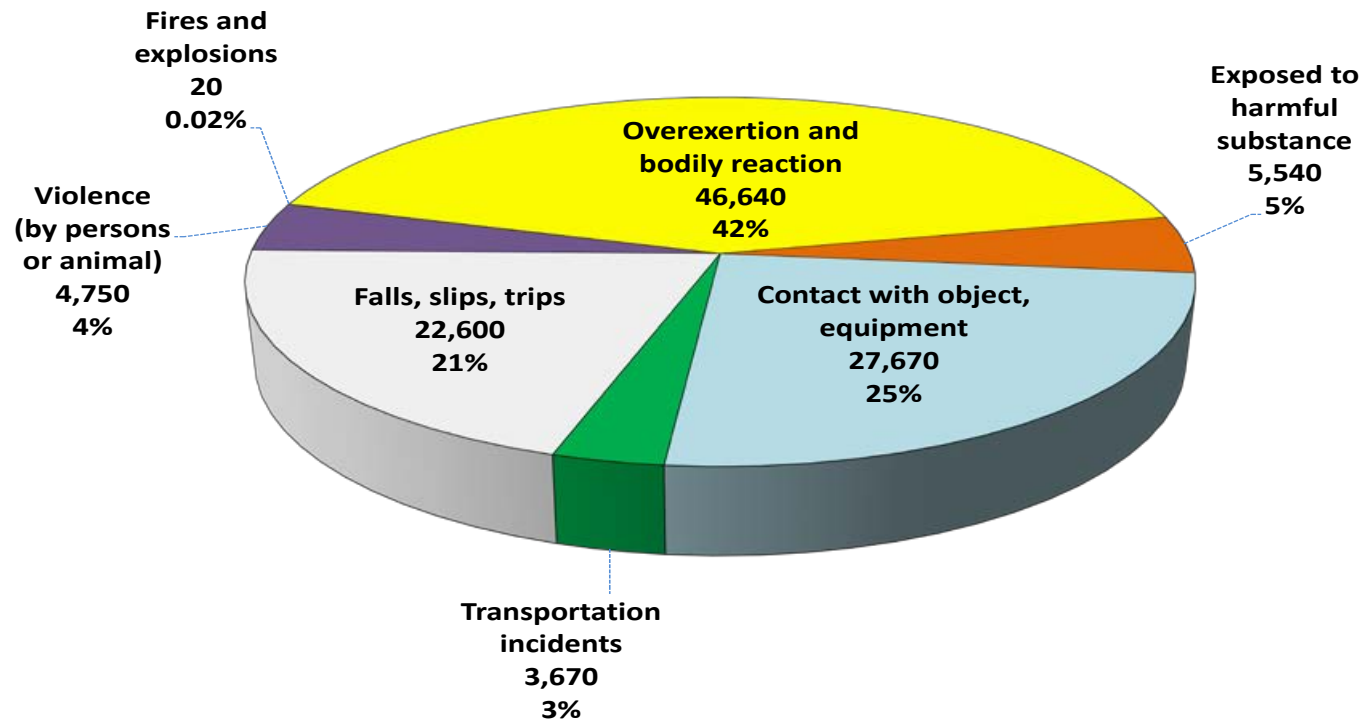
California Performance Data



**What would you say
Are the top three (3)
Injury events / exposures?**

California Performance Data

Figure 110: California Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Event and Exposure (Private)-2013



Data Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

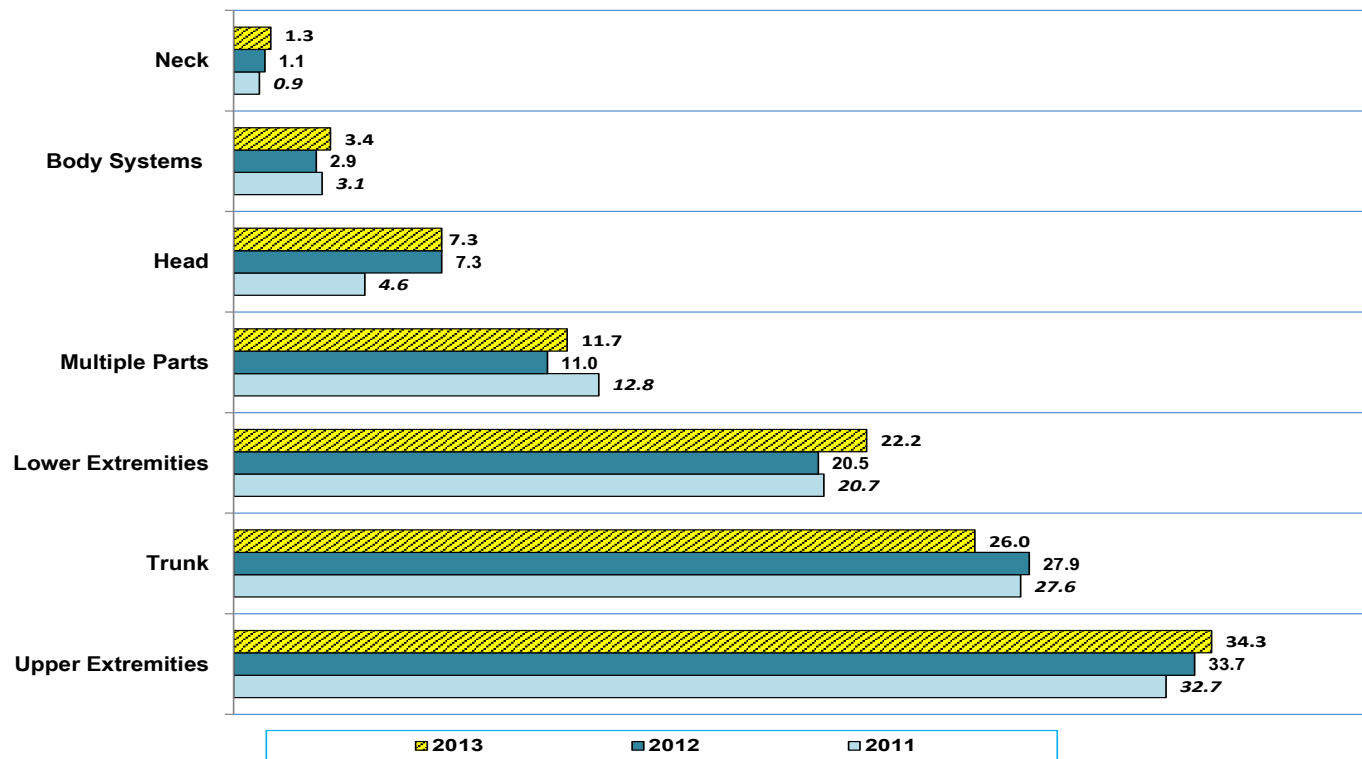
California Performance Data



What are the most frequently injured parts of the body?

California Performance Data

Figure 111: Incidence Rates for Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Major Body Parts, Private Industry, 2011, 2012, and 2013 (per 10,000 Full-Time Workers)



Data Source: BLS, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) in cooperation with participating State agencies.

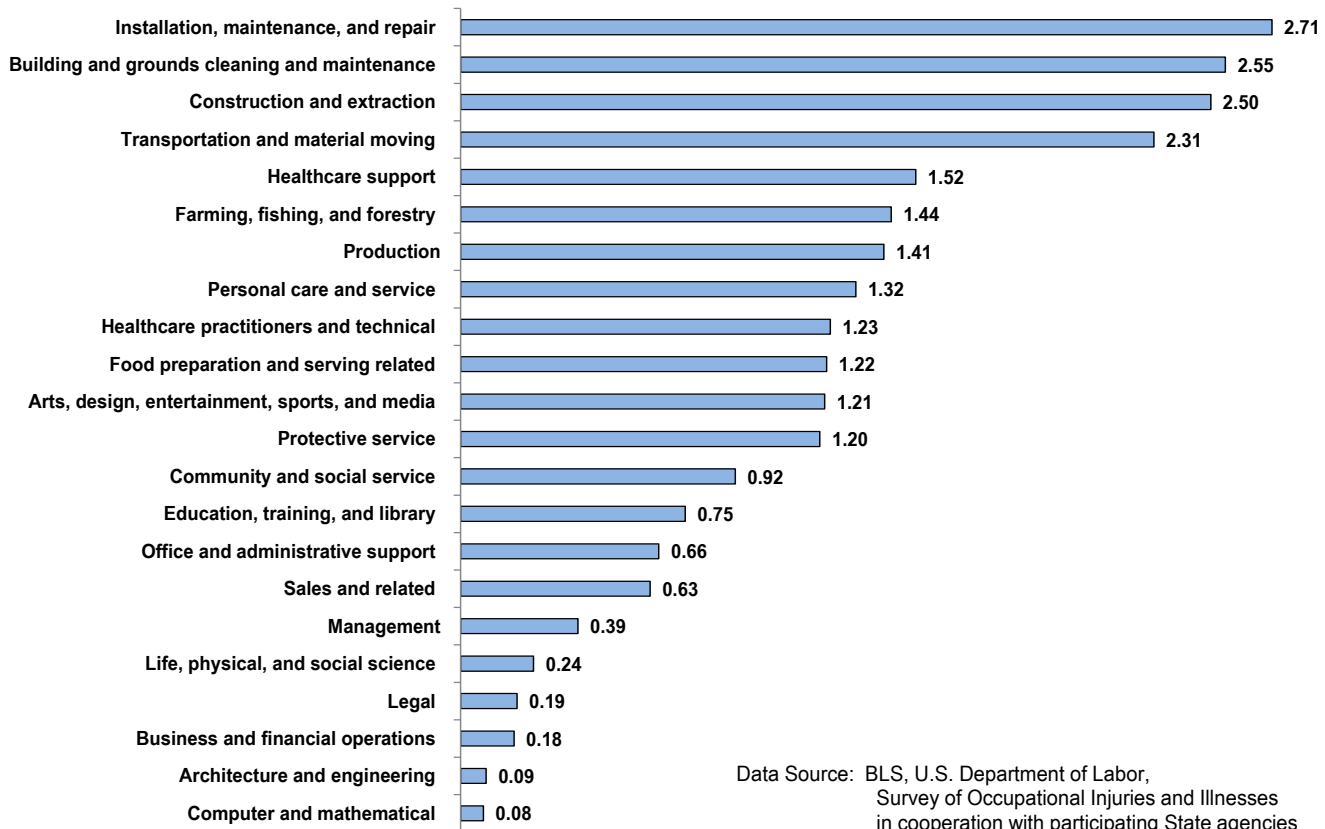
California Performance Data



**Which Occupational Group
Is most likely to have
The most days away from
work?**

California Performance Data

Figure 116: Incidence Rates by Private Sector Occupational Group (per 100 Full-Time Workers) Non-Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses with Days Away from Work, 2013



Data Source: BLS, U.S. Department of Labor,
Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
in cooperation with participating State agencies

California Performance Data



Of the Western Regional States

**(Alaska, Arizona, California,
Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon,
Washington)**

**Where does California fall in
incidence rates?**

California Performance Data

- Western region states 2013 for non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses
 - ▣ Arizona's (3.3)
 - ▣ California's (3.5)
 - ▣ Hawaii's (3.7)

Fatal Work Injuries

□ 2013: 4,405

□ 2012: 4,628

▣ Overall ↓ 6%

▣ Latino Workforce
7% ↑

□ National fatality rate

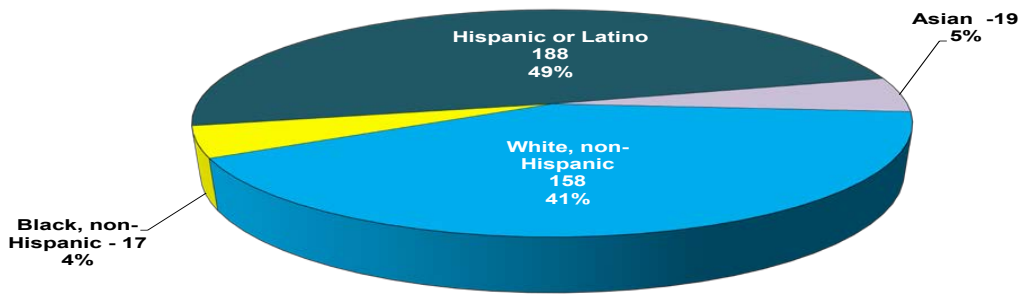
▣ ↓ 8 % 2008 – 2012

□ California's fatality rate

▣ ↓ 18% during the same period

▣ ↓ 4% since last year

Figure 121: California Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Race and Ethnic Origin - 2013

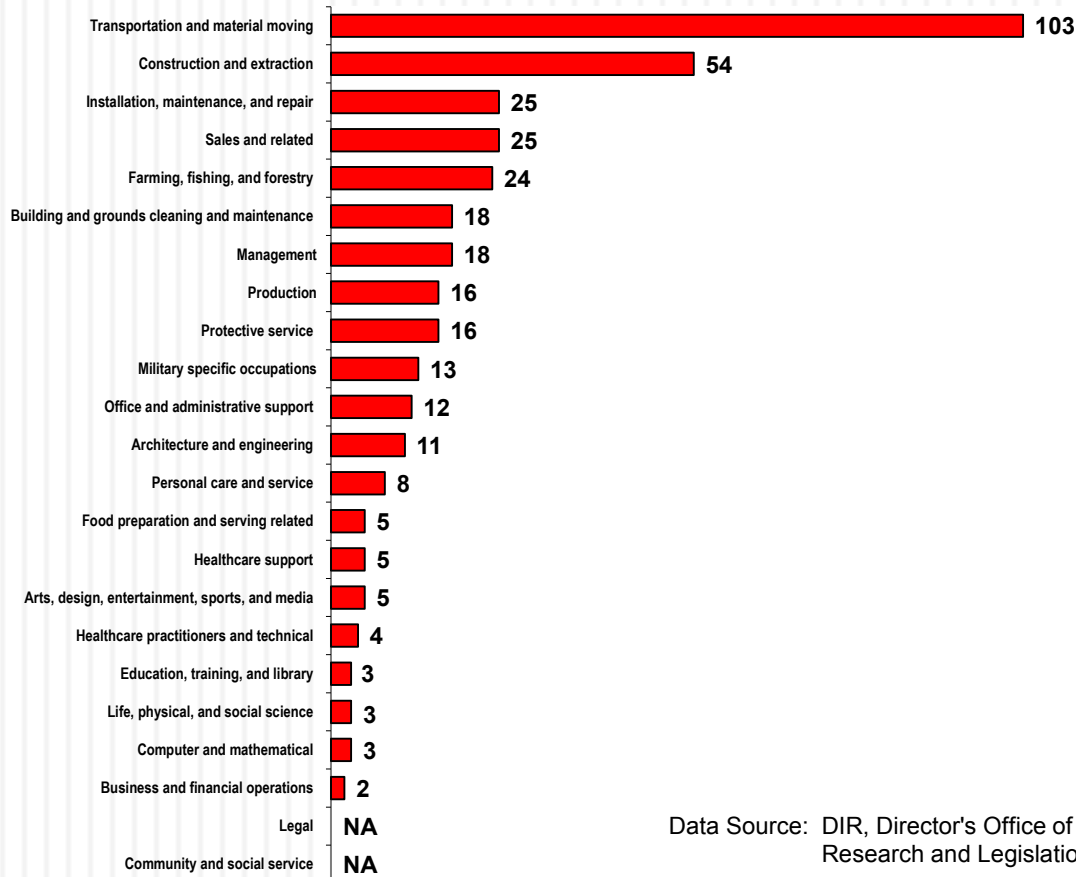


Note: Data were not available for "Multiple Races" and "Other and Not Reported"

Data Source: BLS

California Performance Data

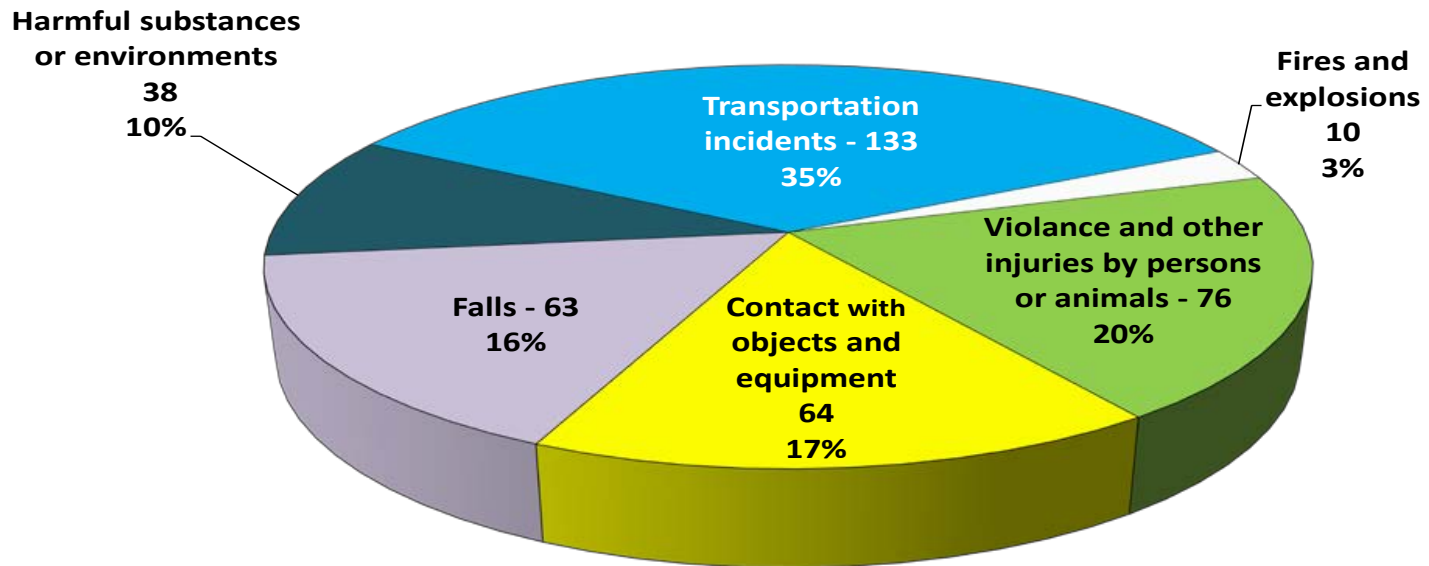
Figure 118: Fatal Occupational Injuries by Selected Occupations – All Ownerships, 2013



Data Source: DIR, Director's Office of Policy, Research and Legislation

California Performance Data

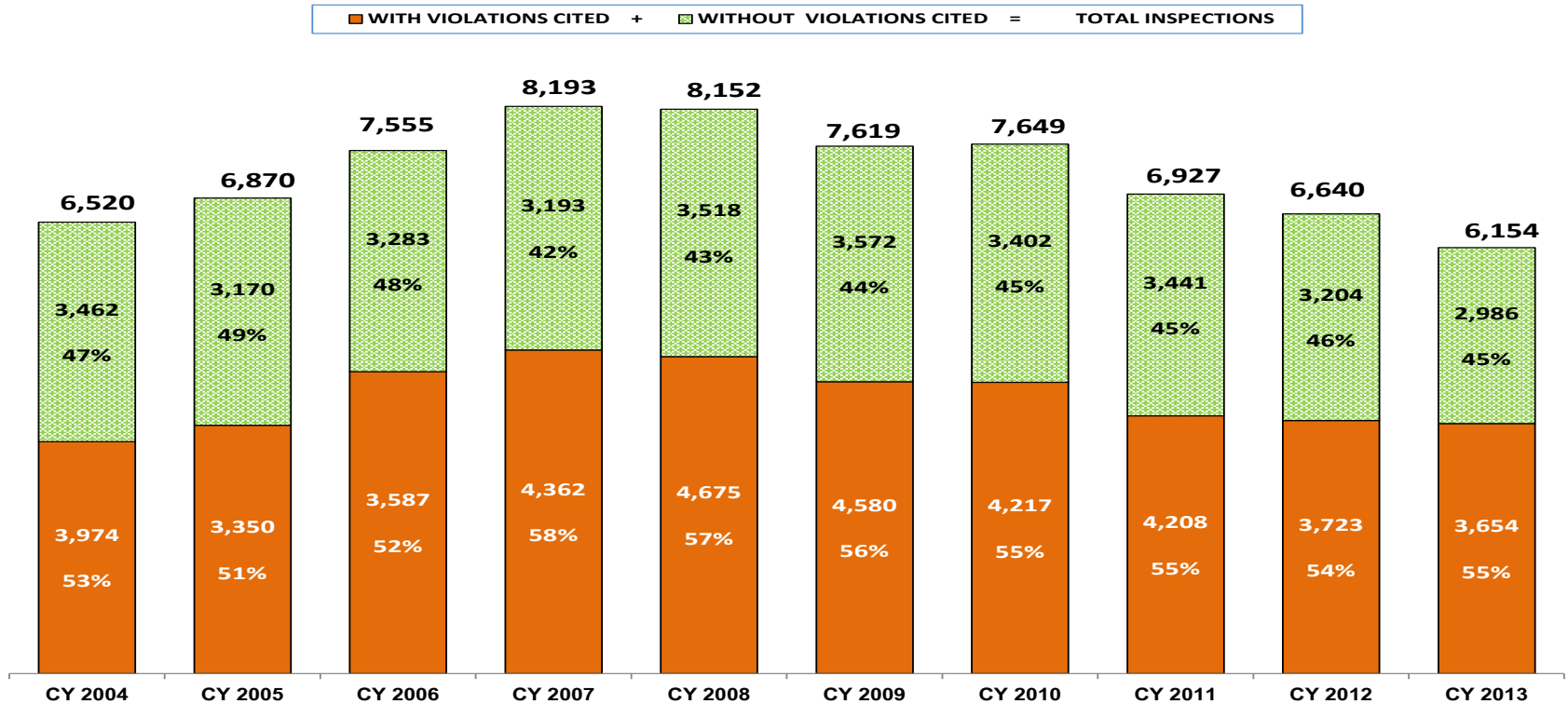
Figure 122: California Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Event and Exposure - 2013



Data Source: BLS

Cal/OSHA Data

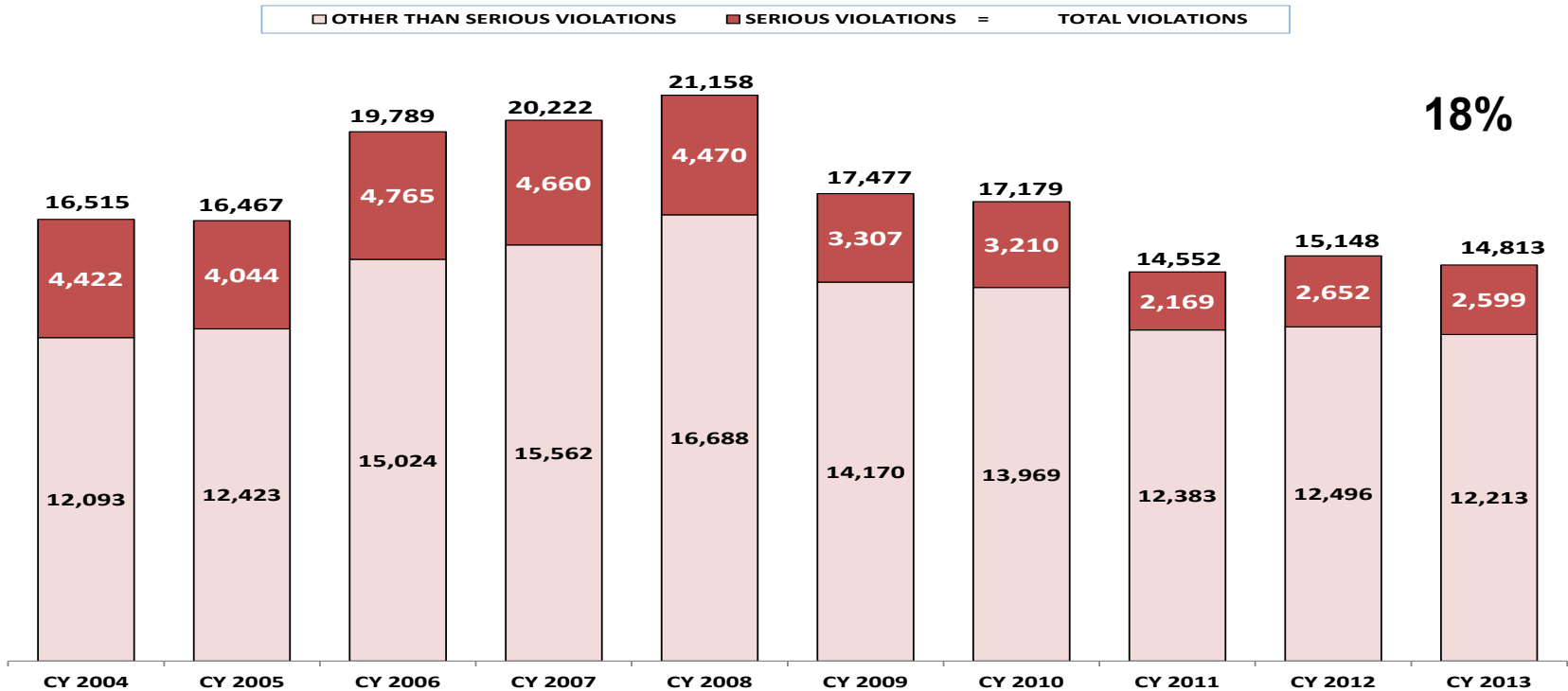
Figure 125: DOSH Inspections (With and Without Violations Cited)*, CY 2004 - CY 2013



Data Source: DOSH-IMIS

Cal/OSHA Data

Figure 126: DOSH Violations (Serious and Other Than Serious), CY 2004 – CY 2013



Data Source: DOSH

Cal/OSHA Data



**Does Cal/OSHA Operate by
Penalties Collected?**

Cal/OSHA Data

	Allocated	Spent
Enforcement	\$46,558,769.00	\$46,610,352.00
Education and Research	\$3,871,308.00	\$4,221,491.00
Administration	\$19,729,760.00	\$19,764,301.00
Total	\$70,159,837.00	\$70,596,144.00

Penalties proposed by the Division	\$30,241,354.00
Penalty reductions ²	\$3,694,915.00
Penalties on appeal ³	\$21,304,356.00
Penalties assessed and collected ⁴	\$6,037,805.00
Penalties assessed and in collection process ⁵	\$2,753,880.00
Total Appeals decided by Order or Decision in 2012 ⁶	2,004

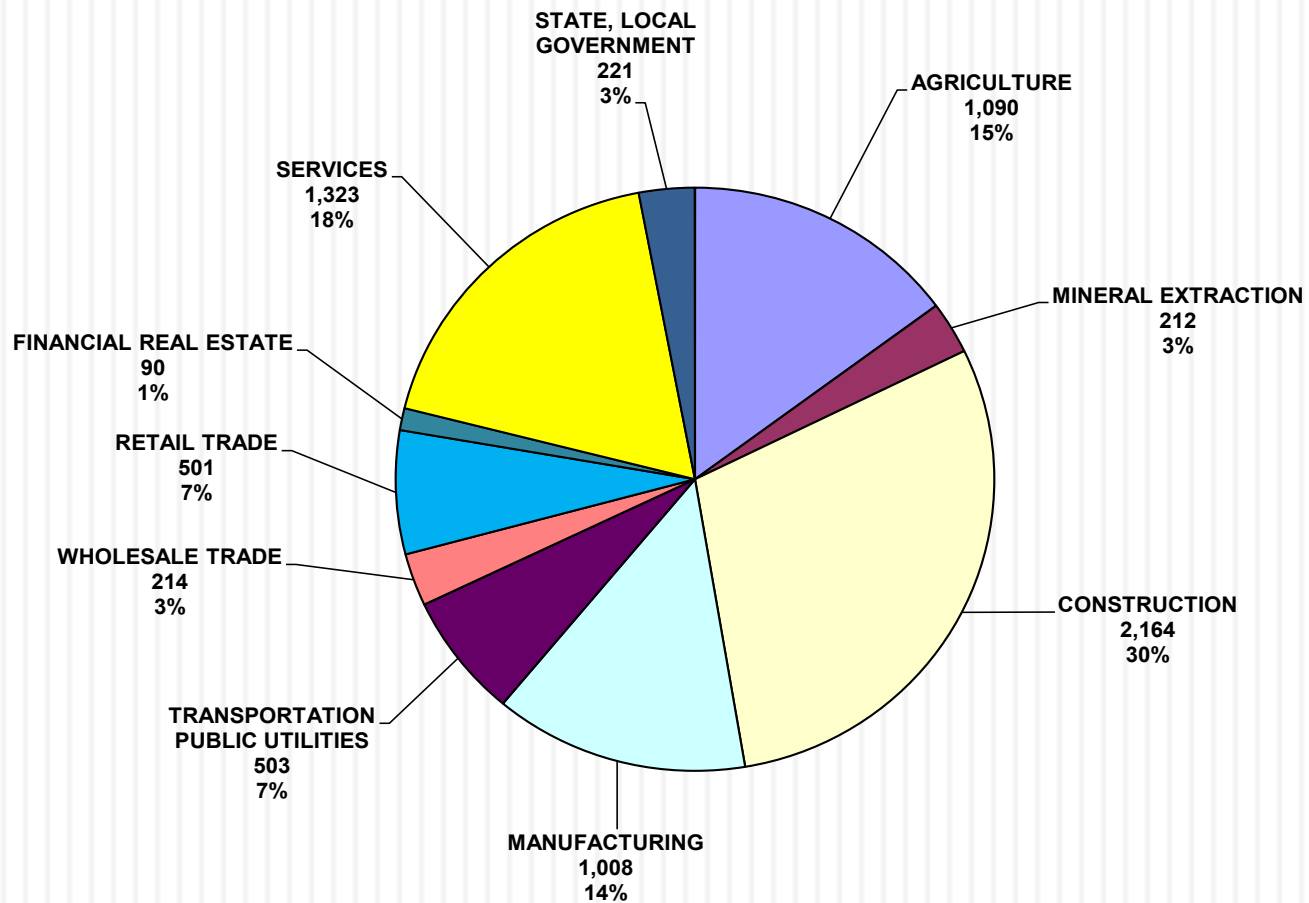
Penalties collected in FY 2012-13 regardless of penalty date	\$12,866,788.00
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Cal/OSHA Inspections: 2014 (Prelim)

	Total Inspections	Accident Related	Complaint Related	Programmed Inspections
Agriculture	788	251	211	124
Oil/Mineral Extraction	281	31	18	222
Construction	2316	529	396	600
Manufacturing	1136	409	307	294
Transportation/Public Utilities	448	194	185	18
Wholesale Trade	211	84	73	29
Retail Trade	469	122	255	51
Financial/Real Estate	75	22	35	2
Services	1216	357	460	211
State/Local Government	219	77	124	0
Totals	7159	2076	2064	1551

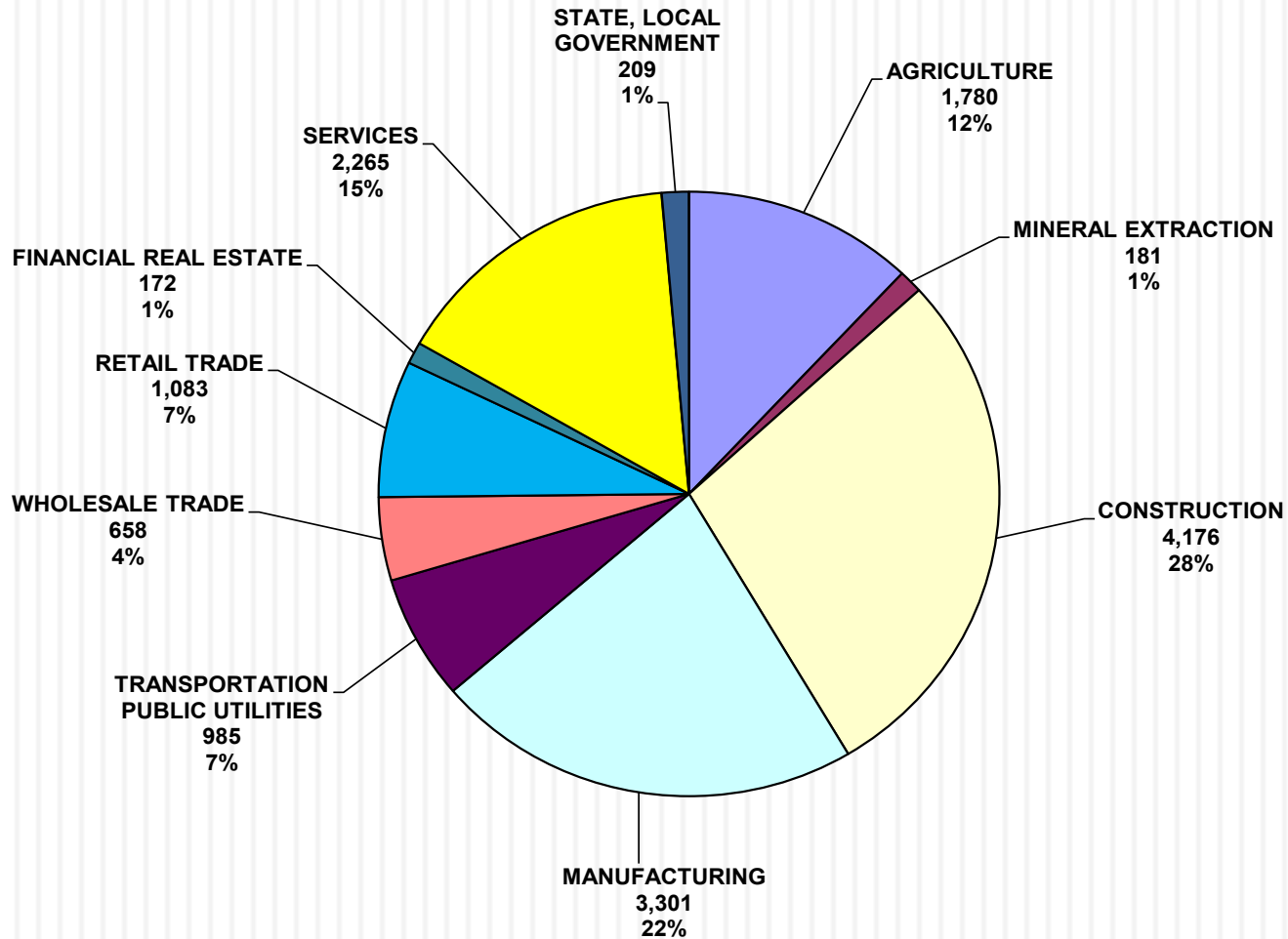
Cal/OSHA Data: Inspections

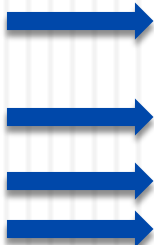
Figure 130: Distribution of Inspections by Major Industry, State CY 2013
(Total Inspections=7,326)



Cal/OSHA Data: Violations

Figure 131: Distribution of Violations by Major Industry, State CY 2013
(Total Violations=14,894)





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

Cal/OSHA Update

- ❑ Targeted Industries
- ❑ GHS
- ❑ Heat Illness
- ❑ Forklifts: Load Balance
- ❑ Hand Protection
- ❑ Compaction Equipment
- ❑ Lockout/Blockout: Group
- ❑ Mixers
- ❑ Recordkeeping



Targeting High Hazard Employers

- High Hazard by Industry
 - ▣ 2X the all private industry DART Rate
2.1 = 4.2

- High Hazard by Individual Employer
 - ▣ X-mod at or above 125%

2014 – 2015 HIGH HAZARD INDUSTRY LIST

Industry Group	NAICS	Industry Activity	DART	Establishments	Employees
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	1114	Greenhouse, nursery, and floriculture production	4.7	986	26,628
	112	Animal production	5.1	2,671	28,987
Construction	23812	Structural steel and precast concrete contractors	7.2	469	9,067
	23816	Roofing contractors	4.6	2,194	17,895
	23819	Other foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	5.7	517	3,687
Manufacturing	3113	Sugar and confectionery product manufacturing	5.4	177	6,162
	311511	Fluid milk manufacturing	4.5	76	7,627
	3116	Animal slaughtering and processing	5.1	298	20,956
	311812	Commercial bakeries	4.9	328	14,588
	312 ⁽¹⁾	Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	5.3	1,522 (254)	44,491 (16,111)
	32191	Millwork	4.6	333	6,358
	33151	Ferrous metal foundries	4.7	90	3,748
	33232 ⁽²⁾	Ornamental and architectural metal products manufacturing	4.6	836 (583)	19,442 (16,376)
3366	Ship and boat building	4.7	117	7,564	

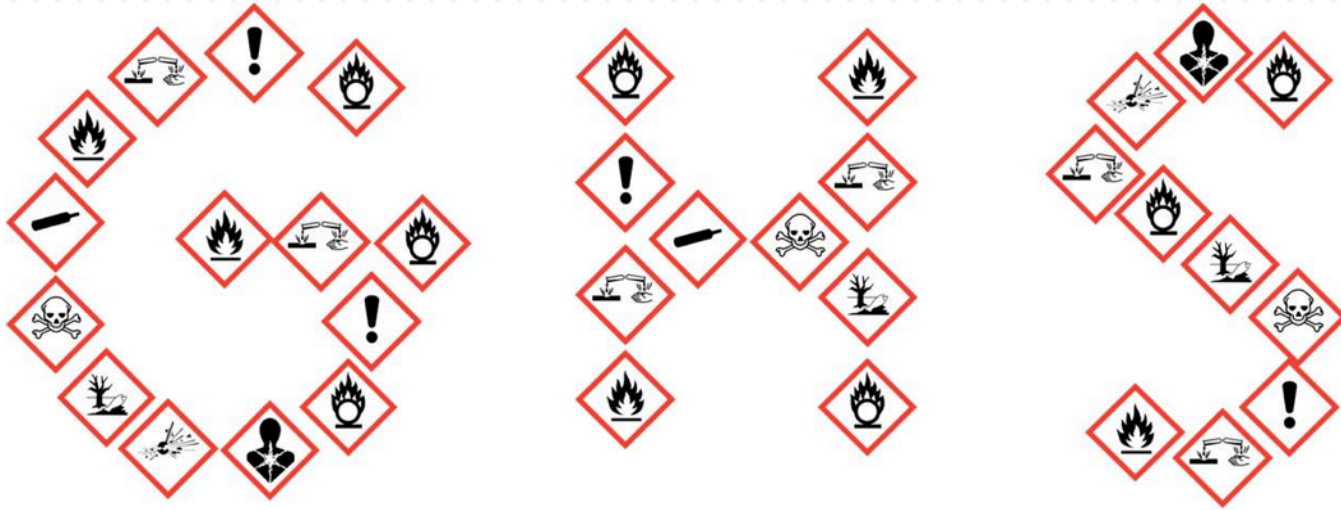
Industry Group	NAICS	Industry Activity	DART	Establishments	Employees
Retail Trade	444	Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers	4.3	6,310	114,425
Transportation and Warehousing	481	Air transportation	6.4	493	42,725
	492	Couriers and messengers	6.2	1,645	57,624
	493	Warehousing and storage	4.4	1,688	69,697
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56172	Janitorial services	4.8	5,087	99,169
Accommodation and Food Services	721	Accommodation	4.3	6,037	200,260

The average “DART” (Days Away, Restricted and Transferred) for private sector employers in 2012 was 2.1. Cal/OSHA’s High Hazard Industry threshold is >200% of the private sector average, or >4.2.

Note: The industries with the NAICS codes listed below will not be targeted because their DARTs are ≤200% of the private sector average.

(1)	31213	Wineries	3.8	1,268	28,380
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(2)	332323	Ornamental and architectural metal work manufacturing	2.8	235	3,066
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Globally Harmonized System Hazard Communication

Pictograms

WHAT DOES THIS SYMBOL MEAN?



Pictograms

GHS Pictograms and Hazard Classes



- Oxidizers



- Flammables
- Self Reactives
- Pyrophorics
- Self-Heating
- Emits Flammable Gas
- Organic Peroxides



- Explosives
- Self Reactives
- Organic Peroxides



- Acute toxicity (severe)



- Corrosives



- Gases Under Pressure



- Carcinogen
- Respiratory Sensitizer
- Reproductive Toxicity
- Target Organ Toxicity
- Mutagenicity
- Aspiration Toxicity



- Environmental Toxicity



- Irritant
- Dermal Sensitizer
- Acute toxicity (harmful)
- Narcotic Effects
- Respiratory Tract Irritation

GHS Deadlines

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 GHS 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



§3395 HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION

What you REALLY need to know

Just the Facts

- Since 1991, over 10,000 heat-related deaths have been reported in the U.S.
- Summer 2005, in California
 - 12 heat-related deaths (25 Injuries)
 - From May to September (5 months)
- Heat Illness Standard Adopted by Cal/OSHA in 2006

Scope & Application

- Applies to all Outdoor Places of Employment
 - ▣ Agriculture
 - ▣ Construction
 - ▣ Landscaping
 - ▣ Oil & Gas Extraction
 - ▣ Transportation
 - Delivery of agricultural products, construction materials or other heavy materials except for employment that consists of operating an air-conditioned vehicle **and does not include loading or unloading.**

Requirements - Water

- Quantity
 - 1 quart of water per employee, per hour, per shift
- Quality
 - “Fresh, pure, suitably cool and provided to employees free of charge.”
 - No sprinklers, fire equipment, hoses
 - Temperature greater than 90°, use ice
- Availability
 - Adequate water is required at all times and must be made available at no cost to the employee
 - Full water requirement not available at the beginning of the work shift
 - Procedures for replenishment
 - Containers should not reach 50% empty

Requirements - Water

- Distance
 - ▣ “As close as practicable to the areas where employees are working.”
 - ▣ If distance is questioned
 - Ask supervisor specific factors considered in water placement locations
- Portable Containers
 - ▣ Allowed
 - Clean and maintained
 - Refilled by Employer-compliant water source
 - Never Empty

Requirements - Shade

- Presence of shade
 - Outdoor temperature in the work areas exceeds 80°
- Quality
 - Open to the air or mechanically ventilated or cooled
 - An employees shadow is not cast
 - Blockage of Direct Sunlight
- Located
 - As close as practicable to areas where employees are working
- Amount
 - Enough to accommodate the number of employees on recovery or rest periods.

Requirements - Shade

- Designed
 - Employees can sit in a normal posture fully in the shade without having to be in physical contact with each other or the ground
- Shade Available During Meal Periods
 - At least enough to accommodate the number of employees on the meal period who will remain onsite
 - Location of shade does not deter or discourage access or use
- “Vehicular Shade”
 - The interior of a vehicle can be considered shade:
 - Working, effective air conditioning system
 - Remains on for the entire work shift



Requirements - Shade

- Availability
 - Even if the temperature does not exceed 80°, employers must provide timely access to shade when requested by an employee
- Temperature Prediction
 - Previous-Day High Temperature
 - Interval Monitoring
- Regardless of predicted temperature
 - Previous day
 - Current day
 - Employer/Employer Representative is expected to know the actual temperature at the work site

Requirements - Shade

- Access
 - ▣ “Reasonable access to shade based on the need for cooling the body in hot weather”
 - Higher temperature = more employees in the shade
 - ▣ Cal/OSHA: Time it realistically takes to get to shade is the critical consideration
- Erecting shade is problematic or creates a hazard
 - Next to ravine or ditch
 - High winds
 - Employees moving from site-to-site
 - ▣ Devise alternative solution – No Exemptions
 - Documented

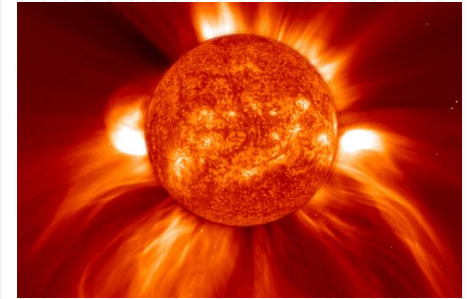
Preventative Cool-Down Rest

- No less than 5 minutes
 - ▣ Allowed at all times
 - Cannot be denied
 - ▣ Designed to protect against overheating
- Must be monitored and asked if they are experiencing symptoms of heat illness
 - ▣ Encouraged to remain in the shade
 - ▣ Not ordered back to work until symptoms subside.

Requirements – High-Heat

□ Activated

- Temperature = or $> 95^{\circ}$
- Activation process/procedures must be in writing
 - Communication
 - Observation
 - Reminder



□ Communication

- Ensure effective communication by voice, observation, or electronic means is maintained so that employees can contact a supervisor when needed
 - Electronic device (cell phone, text messaging) may be used only if reception in the area is reliable

Requirements – High-Heat

□ Observation

- Employees for alertness and signs or symptoms of heat illness
 - 1 Supervisor for every 20 employees
 - Mandatory Buddy System
 - Regular Communication with the INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEE by radio or cell phone
 - Other effective Means

□ Reminder

- Employees throughout the shift to drink plenty of water
- Pre-Shift Meetings
 - Prior to the commencement of work
 - Review High-Heat Procedures
 - Encourage Water Intake
 - Right to Take Preventative Cool-Down Rests when Needed

Requirements – High-Heat

- Agriculture
 - ▣ Mandatory 10-minute cool-down period every 2 hours



Requirements - Training

- Two types of training
 - Employee Training (Non-Supervisor)
 - Supervisor Training
- Very different in content, both are required
- Non-Supervisor
 - Environmental Risk Factors for Heat Illness
 - Heat load from exertion, clothing and PPE
 - Personal Risk Factors for Heat Illness
 - Concept and methods of acclimatization
 - Employers responsibilities
 - Water
 - Shade
 - Access to First Aid
 - Exercise Rights Without Fear or Retaliation

Requirements - Training

- Non-Supervisor (Continued)
 - ▣ The Importance of Drinking Water
 - ▣ Types of Heat Illness
 - ▣ Signs and Symptoms of Heat Illness
 - ▣ Appropriate First Aid/Emergency Response for each type of Heat Illness
 - ▣ Heat Illness may progress quickly from mild symptoms to a serious, life-threatening illness

Requirements - Training

- Supervisor
 - ▣ All Non-Supervisor Training
 - ▣ How the Supervisor implements Heat Illness Provisions
 - ▣ How to Monitor the Weather
 - ▣ Emergency Response Practices
 - What procedures to follow when an employee exhibits signs or reports symptoms of possible heat illness
- Training Effectiveness
 - ▣ Not based on correct or incorrect
 - Training was received (is it being conducted)
 - Cover required content (at a minimum)
 - Sufficient understanding of training information

Requirements – Emergency Procedures

- On-site Response
- Reacting to heat illness
 - ▣ Moving to shaded area
 - ▣ Trying to cool person down
 - ▣ What to do based upon degree of heat illness
 - Heat rash, heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat stroke
 - ▣ First Aid/CPR certified personnel
- Professional Response
 - ▣ Method of communication
 - ▣ What to communicate
- Directions to Worksite
 - ▣ Physical address
 - ▣ Street to the north, south, east, west?



Requirements – Acclimatization

- Physiological process
 - ▣ Time needed to adapt to increasing environmental heat load
- Occurs naturally every summer
 - ▣ Different for every person
 - ▣ Between 5 and 14 days when the body is exposed to heat for more than two hours

Requirements – Acclimatization

- All employees to be closely observed during a “Heat Wave.”
 - Heat Wave: Any day in which the predicted high temperature for the day will be at least 80-degrees and at least 10 degrees higher than the average high daily temperature in the preceding 5 days.
 - Newly assigned employees for the first 14 days of employment.
- NOTE: REMOVED!!
 - ~~Supervision of a new employee for the first 14 days of employment unless the employee has been doing similar outdoor work for at least 10 of the past 30 days for 4 or more hours per day~~

Requirements – Written

- Detail how your company will:
 - ▣ Provide Water
 - ▣ Provide Access to Shade
 - ▣ Institute High-Heat Procedures
 - ▣ Train both Employees and Supervisors
 - Content of Training
 - ▣ Respond to Heat Illness
 - ▣ Provide Clear and Concise Directions to the worksite to EMS
- Can be integrated into IIPP
 - ▣ Appendix
 - ▣ MUST be effective
 - ▣ Evaluated as part of IIPP
- Be at the worksite
 - ▣ Immediately available upon request
- In English and the language understood by the majority of employees

Heat Illness: Indoor

- Cal/OSHA found 49-year-old warehouse employee had become dizzy and nauseous
 - Working in 90-degree temperatures inside building
 - Employer failed to recognize the symptoms as heat-related or address conditions that led to the worker's illness
 - Required to be addressed in an effective Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP)
 - Every employer in California is required to have an IIPP
 - Addresses safety hazards associated with specific work site.
 - If heat is a hazard in an indoor workplace, then the IIPP is required to address preventive measures to protect employees from the heat

Cal/OSHA Update

- Forklifts: Effective July 1, 2014
 - (I) Loads of excessive width, length or height shall be so balanced, braced, and or secured as to prevent tipping and falling. Only stable or safely arranged loads shall be handled.



Cal/OSHA Update (continued)

- Hand Protection:
 - Effective July 1, 2014
 - (a) Employers shall select, provide and require employees to use appropriate hand protection when employee's hands are exposed to hazards such as those from skin absorption of harmful substances, cuts or lacerations, abrasions, punctures, chemical burns, thermal burns, radioactive materials, and harmful temperature extremes.
 - EXCEPTION: Hand protection for cuts, lacerations, and abrasions shall not be required when the employer's personal protective equipment hazard assessment, required by Section 3380(f) of this Article, determines that the risk of such injury to the employee's hands is infrequent and superficial.
 - (b) Hand protection, such as gloves, shall not be worn where there is a danger of the hand protection becoming entangled in moving machinery or materials.

Cal/OSHA Update (continued)

- Operating Rules for Compaction Equipment: Effective July 1, 2014
 - § 4355. Operating Rules for Compaction Equipment
 - (c) Mobile Collection/Compaction Equipment.
 - (1) The operator shall be instructed to ascertain that all individuals are clear of the point of operation or any pinch points before actuating the controls, and shall be ready to stop the packing cycle of loading operation.
 - (2) No employee shall be positioned in the path of the moving vehicle, standing on front or rear steps or on side steps, or in any other location where the employee cannot be seen by the vehicle operator and is subject to being struck by the vehicle or being thrown off the vehicle.
 - (3) No employee shall be permitted to ride on loading sills, collection bins, containers, or attachments to the equipment located in front of the vehicle operator.

Cal/OSHA Update (continued)

- Lockout / Blockout: Group
 - Effective October 1, 2014
 - (1) When servicing and/or maintenance is performed by a crew, craft, department or other group, they shall utilize a procedure which affords the employees a level of protection equivalent to that provided by the utilization of a personal lockout or tagout device.
 - (2) Group lockout or tagout devices shall be used in accordance with the procedures required by subsection (g) and also in accordance with requirements that include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

Cal/OSHA Update (continued)

- Lockout / Blockout: Group
 - (A) Primary responsibility shall be vested in an authorized employee for a set number of employees working under the protection of a group lockout or tagout device (such as an operations lock);
 - (B) Provision shall be made for the authorized employee to ascertain the exposure status of individual group members with regard to the lockout or tagout of the machine or equipment;
 - (C) When more than one crew, craft, department, etc. is involved, assignment of overall job-associated lockout or tagout control responsibility shall be given to an authorized employee designated to coordinate affected work forces and ensure continuity of protection; and

Cal/OSHA Update (continued)

□ Lockout / Blockout: Group

- (D) Each authorized employee shall affix a personal lockout or tagout device to the group lockout device, group lockbox, or comparable mechanism when he or she begins work and shall remove those devices when he or she stops working on the machine or equipment being serviced or maintained.



Cal/OSHA Update (continued)

- Lockout / Blockout: Group
 - ▣ (i) Shift or Personnel Changes.
 - ▣ Specific hazardous energy control procedures (i.e. lock-out/tag-out) shall be utilized during shift or personnel changes to ensure the continuity of lockout or tagout protection, including, but not necessarily limited to, provision for the orderly transfer of lockout or tagout device protection between off-going and oncoming employees, in order to minimize exposure to hazards from the unexpected energization or start-up of the machine or equipment, or the release of stored energy.

Cal/OSHA Update (continued)

- §4542. Mixers effective October 1, 2014
 - (e) Vertical food mixers with a bowl size of 30 quarts or larger and manufactured after January 1, 2015, shall utilize a manufacturer-supplied interlocked bowl guard, or its equivalent, and be so arranged that power cannot be applied to the agitators unless the cover/enclosure and the bowl are in place on the mixer.



Recording on Cal/OSHA Log

□ “Log 300”

Cal/OSHA Form 300 (Rev. 7/2007) Appendix A Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses

Attention: This form contains information relating to employee health and must be used in a manner that protects the confidentiality of employees to the extent possible while the information is being used for occupational safety and health purposes. See CCR Title 8 14300.29(b)(6)-(10)



You must record information about every work-related death and about every work-related injury or illness that involves loss of consciousness, restricted work activity or job transfer, days away from work, or medical treatment beyond first aid. You must also record significant work-related injuries and illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or licensed health care professional. You must also record work-related injuries and illnesses that meet any of the specific recording criteria listed in CCR Title 8 Section 14300.8 through 14300.12. Feel free to use two lines for a single case if you need to. You must complete an Injury and Illness Incident Report (Cal/OSHA Form 301) or equivalent form for each injury or illness recorded on this form. If you're not sure whether a case is recordable, call your local Cal/OSHA office for help.

Establishment name _____
City _____ State _____

Identify the person		Describe the case				Classify the case				Enter the number of days the injured or ill worker was:		Check the "Injury" column or choose one type of illness:					
(A) Case no.	(B) Employee's name	(C) Job title (e.g., Welder)	(D) Date of injury or onset of illness (e.g. month/day)	(E) Where the event occurred (e.g., Loading dock north end)	(F) Describe injury or illness, parts of body affected, and object/substance that directly injured or made person ill (e.g., Second degree burns on right forearm from acetylene torch)	Using these four categories, check ONLY the most serious result for each case:				Away from work (K)	On job transfer or restriction (L)	(M) Injury / Illness					
						Death (G)	Days away from work (H)	Job transfer or restriction (I)	Other recordable cases (J)			Injury (1)	Skin disorder (2)	Respiratory condition (3)	Poisoning (4)	Hearing loss (5)	All other illnesses (6)
_____	_____	_____	month/day	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ days	_____ days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	month/day	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ days	_____ days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	month/day	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ days	_____ days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	month/day	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ days	_____ days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	month/day	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ days	_____ days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	month/day	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ days	_____ days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	month/day	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ days	_____ days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	month/day	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ days	_____ days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	month/day	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ days	_____ days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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_____	_____	_____	month/day	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ days	_____ days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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_____	_____	_____	month/day	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ days	_____ days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	_____	month/day	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ days	_____ days	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Page totals > _____
Be sure to transfer these totals to the Summary page (Form 300A) before you post it.

Injury / Illness
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

Cal/OSHA Recording

- Recording
 - ▣ Does not mean employer or employee
 - At fault
 - A Cal/OSHA regulation has been violated
 - Employee is eligible for workers' compensation or other benefits
- (§14300)



General Recording Criteria

- Based upon “work relatedness”
 - Results in one or more of the following:
 - ▣ Death
 - ▣ Days away from work
 - ▣ Restricted work or transfer to another job
 - ▣ Medical treatment beyond first aid
 - ▣ Loss of consciousness
 - ▣ Significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional
- (§14300.7)

Exemptions

- Less than 10 employees (§14300.1)
 - ▣ Organization, year
- Industries (§14300.2)
- CHANGED January 1, 2015!!!



SIC to NAICS

SIC Code	Industry Description	SIC Code	Industry Description
525	Hardware Stores	731	Advertising Services
542	Meat and Fish Markets	732	Credit Reporting and Collection Services
544	Candy, Nut, and Confectionery Stores	733	Mailing, Reproduction and Stenographic Services
545	Dairy Products Stores		
546	Retail Bakeries	737	Computer and Data Processing Services
549	Miscellaneous Food stores	738	Miscellaneous Business Services
551	New and Used car Dealers	764	Reupholstery and Furniture Repair
552	Used Car Dealers	782	Motion Picture Distribution and Allied Services
554	Gasoline Service Stations		
557	Motorcycle Dealers 783 Motion Picture Theaters	783	Motion Pictures Theaters
56	Apparel and Accessory Stores	784	Video Tape Rental
573	Radio, Television, and Computer Stores	791	Dance Studios, Schools, and Halls
58	Eating and Drinking Places	792	Producers, Orchestras, Entertainers
591	Drug Stores and Proprietary Stores	793	Bowling Centers
592	Liquor Stores	801	Offices and Clinics of Medical Doctors
594	Miscellaneous Shopping Goods Stores	802	Offices and Clinics of Dentists
599	Retail Stores, Not Elsewhere Classified	803	Offices of Osteopathic
60	Depository Institutions (banks and savings institutions)	804	Offices of Other Health Practitioners
		807	Medical and Dental Laboratories
61	Nondepository	809	Health and Allied Services, Not Elsewhere Classified
62	Security and Commodity Brokers		
63	Insurance Carriers	81	Legal Services
64	Insurance Agents, Brokers and Services	82	Educational Services (schools, colleges, universities and libraries)
653	Real Estate Agents and Managers		
654	Title Abstract Offices	832	Individual and Family Services
67	Holding and Other Investment Offices	835	Child Day Care Services
722	Photographic Studios, Portrait	839	Social Services, Not Elsewhere Classified
723	Beauty Shops	841	Museums and Art Galleries
724	Barber Shops	86	Membership Organizations
725	Shoe Repair and Shoeshine Parlors	87	Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management, and Related Services
726	Funeral Service and Crematories		
729	Miscellaneous Personal Services	899	Services, Not Elsewhere Classified

Industries That WILL Participate

NAICS CODE	Title of NAICS Code
3118	Bakeries and tortilla manufacturing
4411	Automobile dealers
4413	Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores
4441	Building material and supplies dealers
4452	Specialty food stores
4453	Beer, wine, and liquor stores
4539	Other miscellaneous store retailers
4543	Direct selling establishments
5311	Lessors of real estate
5313	Activities related to real estate
5322	Consumer goods rental
5324	Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing
5419	Other professional, scientific, and technical services
5612	Facilities support services
5617	Services to buildings and dwellings
5619	Other support services
6219	Other ambulatory health care services
6241	Individual and family services
6242	Community food and housing, and emergency and other relief services
7111	Performing arts companies
7113	Promoters of performing arts, sports, and similar events
7121	Museums, historical sites, and similar institutions
7139	Other amusement and recreation industries
7223	Special food services
8129	Other personal services

Reporting Injuries

Changed FED-OSHA

- CCR, Title 8, Section 342:
 - ▣ Report fatality / serious injury or illness immediately
 - Loss of member of the body (amputation: NOW INCLUDES AVULSION; loss of eye)
 - Serious degree of permanent disfigurement (crushing or severe burn type injuries)
 - In-patient hospitalization in excess of 24 hours for other than observation
 - ▣ Minimum civil penalty \$5,000
- LC 6409.2
 - ▣ State, County or Local Fire / Police
 - ▣ Required to Report
 - ▣ DOSH Notify Prosecuting Authority

**All Employers
Even Those Exempt
from OSHA
Recordkeeping**

Reporting Injuries

- Do not report:
 - ▣ Highway or public street motor vehicle accidents
 - ▣ Commercial aircraft, train, or bus



Why Safety?

- a) Compliance
- b) Profit
- c) Efficiency
- d) Productivity
- e) Absenteeism
- f) Morale
- g) Right Thing to Do



SAFETY matters!



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685-6461

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