Agenda

Welcome
Jerry Schulte, University of Michigan, AEC

U-M Construction Safety Update
Mike Marenghi, Project Director and Matt Kettman, Construction Safety Specialist

MIOSHA Update
Eric Allen, Construction Safety & Health Division Manager, MIOSHA

Contractor Round Table
Mike Marenghi, Moderator
The Death of Data?
Annual OSHA Recordable Incidents Rate

*OSHA Annual Recordable Incident Rate as reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Annual DART Recordable Incidents Rate
A Deeper Dive Into the Statistics

• Total number of incidents in 2017 was 43
  o 17 First Aid
  o 13 Recordable
  o 7 DART
  o 6 Lost Time

• Total number of incidents in 2016 was 37
  o 18 First Aid
  o 11 Recordable
  o 2 DART
  o 6 Lost Time
But First, Graffiti issues…
Percentage of Incidents by Body Part Affected

Body Part Affected

- Finger: 23%
- Groin/Hernia: 2%
- Hand: 5%
- Arm: 9%
- Elbow: 2%
- Shoulder: 5%
- Chest: 0%
- Neck: 0%
- Back: 7%
- Knee: 7%
- Foot/Ankle: 7%
- Other: 12%
- Face: 2%
- Head: 0%
Percentage of Incidents by Type

- Other: 25%
- Struck By: 23%
- Struck Against: 5%
- Caught in/on: 5%
- Caught between: 9%
- Same Level Fall: 12%
- Fall to Below: 2%
- Over Exertion: 19%
- Heat: 0%
- Inhalation: 0%
- Electrical: 0%
- N/A: 0%
Severity of Incidents by Body Part Affected
Severity of Incidents by Type
Reminders

• Project Safety Scope Checklist
  o Plans will start being rejected if checklist is not included

• Monthly Safety Report
  o Use Newest Version

• Electrical Demo Incidents
  o Conduit cut in slab
  o Electrical box short
  o Two cut conduits during demo
Topics for Today

1. Construction Update
3. Silica Update
Construction Safety and Health Division

Director: Lawrence Hidalgo, Jr.
Managers: Eric Allen & Mike Mason
Supervisors: Felix Acevedo, Brad Redinger, Reo Rodriguez & Tony Casaletta

Safety Officers: 15
North: Brian Paul
West: Tom Hansen, Brian Gronda, John Stewart & Mike Walters
Central: Scott Hodge & TBD
SE: Richard Kawucha, George Pushies, Baldemar Reyes, Jerry Zacharczuk, and Jim Zoccoli, Dave Engle, Adrian Bertini & Natalie Safadi

Industrial Hygienists: 7
Jon Walker, Keith Langworthy, Nikki Clark, Dan Maki, Scott Thelen & Fred Kirkland & Katherine Galen
2017 - Top 10 Serious Safety Citations

1. Rule 622(1) No Hard Hat
2. 1926.501(b)(13) No Fall Protection - Residential
3. Rule 624 (1) No Eye Protection
4. Rule 1124(5) Ladder not 3’ above upper surface
5. Rule 1937 (4) No Eye Protection (Nail Gun)
6. 1926.501(b)(1) No Fall Protection (6’ or more)
7. Rule 1213 (1) No Guardrails on Scaffold (10’)
8. 1926.503(a) No Fall Protection Training
9. Rule 1723(2) Live electrical not guarded
10. Rule 941(1) Not properly sloped excavation
2017 - Top Health Citations

- Part 602 - Asbestos in Construction
  Rule 1926.1101

- Part 603 – Lead Exposure in Construction
  Rule 1926.62

- Part 451 – Respiratory Protection
  Rule 1910.134
MIOSHA Extension Policy

MIOSHA has extended the requirement for crane operators to meet one of three certification options from November 8, 2014 to **November 10, 2017**.

+ 1 YEAR = NOVEMBER 10, 2018

Currently, Part 10 established November 8, 2014 as the deadline for crane operators to be certified. The revised edition will amend the date to November 10, 2017.

MIOSHA will continue to enforce all other rules pertaining to operator qualification and certification in Rule 1061.
Trade Release

For Immediate Release

May 18, 2018

Contact: Office of Communications
Phone: 202-693-1999

U.S. Department of Labor
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Office of Communications
Washington, D.C.
www.osha.gov

OSHA Proposes Rule to Ensure Crane Operators Are Qualified To Safely Operate Equipment

WASHINGTON, DC – The U.S. Department of Labor’s Occupational Safety and Health Administration today announced a proposed rule to increase the safety of America’s construction sites. In addition to providing long-term clarity regarding crane operator certification requirements, the proposal reinstates the employer duty to ensure that a crane operator is qualified to safely operate equipment.

Under the proposed rule, a change to the categories of certifications for crane operators would ensure more operators are able to meet the requirement. The proposal discontinues a 2010 requirement, which never went into effect, that crane operator certification must include the crane lifting capacity for which the operator is certified. The proposal would expand the type of certification programs for crane operators.

Comments on the proposed rule may be submitted electronically at http://www.regulations.gov, the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal, or by facsimile or mail. See the Federal Register notice for submission details. Comments must be submitted by June 20, 2018.

OSHA recently published a final rule extending the operator certification compliance date until November 10, 2018, in order to provide the agency with additional time to complete this rulemaking to address stakeholder concerns related to the Cranes and Derricks in Construction standard.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, employers are responsible for providing safe and healthful workplaces for their employees. OSHA’s role is to ensure these conditions for America’s working men and women by setting and enforcing standards, and providing training, education and assistance. For more information, visit www.osha.gov.
2017 Overtime Results

- Total # of inspections: 118
- Total # of inspections without citations: 61
- # of serious violations: 102
- # of repeat violations: 10
- # of willful violations: 0
- # of OTS violations: 111

### Top Five Serious Violations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Rule Description</th>
<th># of Violations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#1</td>
<td>Part 1 R408:40132(3) General Rules–Medical services and first aid</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#2</td>
<td>Part 1 R408:40114(1) General Rules–Accident prevention program</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#3</td>
<td>Part 45 R1926:501(b)(13) Fall Protection–Residential Construction–6 feet or more shall be protected</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#4</td>
<td>Part 45 R1926:501(b)(4)(ii) Fall Protection-Holes-walking/work surfaces shall be protected</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#5</td>
<td>Part 45 R1926:501(b)(10) Fall Protection-Roofing work on Low-slope roofs-shall be protected</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Electronic Submission of Data

2017 data must be submitted by July 1, 2018

Source: https://www.osha.gov/injuryreporting/
Electronic Submission Requirements

The final rule requires certain employers to electronically submit the injury and illness information they are already required to keep under existing OSHA regulations.

The requirement applies to the following:

- Establishments with 250 or more employees that are currently required to keep OSHA injury and illness records must electronically submit information from OSHA Forms 300 — *Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses*, 300A — *Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses*, and 301 — *Injury and Illness Incident Report*.

- Establishments with 20-249 employees that are classified in certain industries with historically high rates of occupational injuries and illnesses must electronically submit information from OSHA Form 300A.
Events, Activities, & Other News

- Coffee with MIOSHA Events in 2018
- Michigan Safety Conference – April 17 & 18, 2018
- Stand Down to Prevent Falls – May 7-11, 2018
- Trench Safety Stand Down – June 18-23, 2018
- Take a Stand Day – August 8, 2018
- Safe and Sound Week – August 13 -19, 2018
STOP FALLS. SAVE LIVES.

www.michigan.gov/stopfalls
ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN
I, Rick Snyder, governor of Michigan, do hereby proclaim
May 2018

WORKPLACE FALLS AWARENESS MONTH

WHEREAS, 46 percent of the workplace fatalities MIOSHA investigated in 2016 and 2017 were due to falls; and,
Join the National Safety Stand-Down
To Prevent Falls in Construction
MAY 7-11, 2018

Source: https://www.osha.gov/StopFallsStandDown/
May 7, 2018. Christman Construction Company, Associated General Contractors, and MIOSHA address workers at the State Capitol geothermal project in Lansing.

May 8, 2018. Miron Construction Company and MIOSHA held its stand-down for safety at the construction site of the new East Jordan Foundry project in Elmira.

May 9, 2018. Christman Construction crew with MIOSHA at the construction site of the new Center City District Development in East Lansing.

May 8 and 10, 2018. Walsh Construction Company employees and MIOSHA held two stand-down events at the new Flex-n-Gate Manufacturing facility project in Detroit.

May 9, 2018. Toebbe Construction Company workers and MIOSHA stand-down for safety at the I-69 reconstruction (Bullinger Hwy to Fenton Rd) Flint.

May 9, 2018. Miron Construction employees join MIOSHA in a safety stand-down at the new Foremost Farms project in Greenville.


May 10, 2018. Gundlach Champion, Inc. workers and MIOSHA at the construction site of the new One Marquette Place in Marquette.


May 11, 2018. Stand-down with Christman Construction workers at the new Stryker Instruments facility in Portage.
Silica Standards

- Construction – June 23, 2017
- General Industry – June 23, 2018

Resources:

Federal OSHA website: Silica
- Small Entity Compliance Guide
- Table 1 Fact Sheets
- Interim Enforcement for the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard for Construction
- Frequently Asked Questions

MIOSHA
- Fact Sheets
- Phone Calls
- Ask MIOSHA
Silica Table 1

- Stationary Masonry Saws
- Handheld Power Saws (Any diameter)
- Handheld Power Saws for cutting fiber cement boards (blade diameters must be 8” or less)
- Walk behind saw
- Drivable saw
- Rig Mounted core saws
- Handheld and Stand Mounted drills including impact and rotary handle drills
- Dowel drilling rigs for concrete
- Vehicle-mounted drilling rigs for rock and concrete
- Jackhammers and handheld powered chipping tools
- Handheld grinders for mortar removal (i.e., tuck-pointing)
- Handheld grinders for uses other than mortar removal
- Walk-behind milling machines and floor grinders
- Small drivable milling machines (less than half-lane)
- Large drivable milling machines (half-lane and larger)
- Crushing machines
- Heavy equipment and utility vehicles used to abrade or fracture silica-containing materials (e.g., hoe-ramming, rock ripping) or used during demolition activities involving silica-containing materials
- Heavy equipment and utility vehicles for tasks such as grading and excavating but not including: Demolishing, abrading, or fracturing silica-containing materials
### Roadmap for Meeting the Requirements of the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard

1. **Determine if the silica standard applies to your employees.**
   - Could employees be exposed to respirable crystalline silica at or above 25 μg/m³ as an 8-hour TWA under any foreseeable conditions, including the failure of engineering controls, while performing construction activities?

   **No:** No further action is required under the silica standard.
   **Yes:** Choose to comply with the standard using either the:
   - Specified exposure control methods in Table 1, or
   - The alternative methods of compliance

2. **Determine what additional requirements you must meet under the standard, based on the compliance method you are following.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Must the Employer Follow this Requirement?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If Fully and Properly Implementing Table 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEL</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposure Assessment</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods of Compliance</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory Protection</td>
<td>Yes, if respirator use is required by Table 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written Exposure Control Plan</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical surveillance</td>
<td>Yes, for employees who must wear a respirator under the silica standard for 30 or more days a year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication of Hazards</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recordkeeping</td>
<td>Yes, for any employees who are getting medical examinations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3902.pdf
Silica Standard
Using Table 1 still requires you to:

1926.1153(c)(2)
When implementing the control measures specified in Table 1, each employer shall:
1926.1153(c)(2)(i) For tasks performed indoors or in enclosed areas, provide a means of exhaust as needed to minimize the accumulation of visible airborne dust;
1926.1153(c)(2)(ii) For tasks performed using wet methods, apply water at flow rates sufficient to minimize release of visible dust;
1926.1153(c)(2)(iii) For measures implemented that include an enclosed cab or booth, ensure that the enclosed cab or booth:
1926.1153(c)(2)(iii)(A) Is maintained as free as practicable from settled dust;
1926.1153(c)(2)(iii)(B) Has door seals and closing mechanisms that work properly;
1926.1153(c)(2)(iii)(C) Has gaskets and seals that are in good condition and working properly;
1926.1153(c)(2)(iii)(D) Is under positive pressure maintained through continuous delivery of fresh air;
1926.1153(c)(2)(iii)(E) Has intake air that is filtered through a filter that is 95% efficient in the 0.3-10.0 μm range (e.g., MERV-16 or better); and
1926.1153(c)(2)(iii)(F) Has heating and cooling capabilities.

Source:
What Can MIOSHA Do For You?
- Consultative Visits
- On Site Education
- Awards and Recognition (STAR, SHARP, MVPP)
- MIOSHA Training Institute
- Classes around the State
Thank You!

Eric Allen, Manager
Construction Safety and Health Division
CSHD Division & Asbestos Program
517-284-7680
www.michigan.gov/miosha
www.michigan.gov/asbestos
Contractor Round Table – Suggested Topics

• Monthly Safety Updates
• Labor Availability and Management
• PPE Compliance & General Safety Among U-M Employees
• Other?