OSHA Update



John Olaechea, CIH, CSP Compliance Assistance Specialist OSHA Region VIII 1244 Speer Blvd Suite 551 Denver, CO 80204 720-264-6586 olaechea.john@dol.gov

Denver AO - 303-844-5285



Englewood AO 303-843-4500



What Can We Expect?

- Emphasis Program Overview
- New Silica Standard and Emphasis Program
- Select Chemical Hazard Emphasis Programs
- COVID-19/Respirator Protection
- Questions



National and Regional Emphasis Programs



FY 20 NEPs

- Amputations in Manufacturing (Extended)
- Lead Exposures (GI and Construction)
- Federal Agency Targeting Inspection Program
- Hexavalent Chromium Exposures
- Process Safety Management
- Combustible Dust
- Trenching and Excavation (Updated)
- Primary Metals Industries (Foundries)
- Shipbreaking
- Respirable Crystalline Silica (NEW)
- Site Specific Targeting (SST) 2016
 - <u>https://www.osha.gov/dep/neps/nep-programs.html</u>





FY 20 Regional and Local EPs (Region VIII)

- Regional Emphasis Programs
 - Fall Hazards in Construction
 - Roadway Work Zone Activities
 - Oil and Gas Industry
 - Grain Handling Facilities
 - Workplace Violence in Residential Intellectual and Developmental Disability Facilities
 - Beverage Manufacturing
 - Hazards in Automotive Services
- Local Emphasis Programs
 - Asbestos Abatement (Englewood)
 - Scrap & Recycling (Englewood)
 - Wood Manufacturing and Processing (Billings)
 - Aircraft Support and Maintenance Facilities (Englewood)



OSHA's Respirable Crystalline Silica Rule





Final Rule Published on March 25, 2016

FEDERAL REGISTER

March 25, 2016

a Silica; Final Rule

No. 58

BOOK 2 OF 3 BOOKS

Pages 16285-16890



Reasons for the Rule

Prior permissible exposure limits (PELs) are formulas that many find hard to understand

- Prior general industry formula PEL was about equal to 100 µg/m³; construction/shipyard formulas were about 250 µg/m³
- Previous PELs do not adequately protect workers

Extensive epidemiologic evidence that lung cancer and silicosis occur at exposure levels below 100 µg/m³



Exposure and Health Risks

Exposure to respirable crystalline silica has been linked to:

- Silicosis;
- Lung cancer;
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
- Kidney disease







10

Health Benefits

OSHA estimates that once the effects of the rule are fully realized, it will prevent:

More than 600 deaths per year

- Lung cancer: 124
- Silicosis and other non-cancer lung diseases: 325
- End-stage kidney disease: 193
- More than 900 new silicosis cases per year



Scope of Coverage

- Three forms of silica: quartz, cristobalite and tridymite
- Exposures from chipping, cutting, sawing, drilling, grinding, sanding, and crushing of concrete, brick, block, rock, and stone products (such as in construction operations)
- Exposures from using sand products (such as glass manufacturing, foundries, and sand blasting)



Industries and Operations with Exposures

- Construction
- Glass manufacturing
- Pottery products
- Structural clay products
- Concrete products
- Foundries
- Dental laboratories
- Paintings and coatings
- Jewelry production
- Refractory products
- Asphalt products

- Landscaping
- Ready-mix concrete
- Cut stone and stone products
- Abrasive blasting in:
 - Maritime work
 - Construction
 - General industry
- Refractory furnace installation and repair
- Railroads
- Hydraulic fracturing for gas and oil



Workers and Industries Affected

2.3 million workers:

- Construction: 2 million
- GI/Maritime: 300,000
- 676,000 establishments
 - Construction: 600,000
 - GI/Maritime: 76,000



Construction

- (a) Scope (b) Definitions (c) Specified exposure control methods OR (d) Alternative exposure control methods • PEL Exposure Assessment Methods of Compliance (e) Respiratory protection (f) Housekeeping (g) Written exposure control plan (h) Medical surveillance (i) Communication of silica hazards (j) Recordkeeping
- (k) Dates

Example of Table 1 Entry

Equipment / Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum APF		
		≤ 4 > 4 hr/shift hr/shif		
Handheld power saws (any blade diameter)	Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade.			
	Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturers' instruction to minimize dust			
	 When used outdoors When used indoors or in an enclosed area 	None APF 10	APF 10 APF 10	

National Emphasis Program for Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS)

- NEP for Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS-NEP)
 - Published on February 5, 2020
 - To enforce the 2016 Silica standards
 - And target industries with the <u>greatest number of</u> <u>exposed workers</u>

Goals

- Reduce or eliminate worker exposures to respirable crystalline silica (RCS) in general industry, construction, and maritime
- Annually do 2% of federal inspections (600 700)



National Emphasis Program for Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS)

NEP for RCS:

- Inspections to start May 5, 2020
- 90 day outreach period contact John Olaechea (<u>olaechea.john@dol.gov</u>) for more information



	NAICS	Industry
	Code	
	213112	Support Activities for Oil and Gas Operations ¹
	221100	Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution ¹
		221111 Hydroelectric Power Generation
		221112 Fossil Fuel Electric Power Generation
		221113 Nuclear Electric Power Generation
		221114 Solar Electric Power Generation
		221115 Wind Electric Power Generation
		221110 Geoinermal Electric Power Generation
		221117 Biomass Electric Tower Generation
		221121 Electric Bulk Power Transmission and Control
		221122 Electric Power Distribution
	324122	Asphalt Shingle and Coating Materials Manufacturing
	325510	Paint and Coating Manufacturing
	327110	Pottery, Ceramics, and Plumbing Fixture Manufacturing
	327120	Clay Building Material and Refractories Manufacturing
	327212	Other Pressed and Blown Glass and Glassware Manufacturing
	327213	Glass Container Manufacturing
	327320	Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing
	327331	Concrete Block and Brick Manufacturing
	327332	Concrete Pipe Manufacturing
	327390	Other Concrete Product Manufacturing
	327991	Cut Stone and Stone Product Manufacturing
	327992	Ground or Treated Mineral and Earth Manufacturing
	327993	Mineral Wool Manufacturing
	327999	All Other Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing
	331511	Iron Foundries
	331512	Steel Investment Foundries
	331513	Steel Foundries (except Investment)
	331524	Aluminum Foundries (except Die-Casting)
	331529	Other Nonferrous Metal Foundries (except Die-Casting)
	332710	Machine Shops
	332812	Metal Coating, Engraving (except Jewelry and Silverware), and Allied Services to
	336611	Shin Building and Renairing
	336612	Boat Building ¹
	339114	Dental Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing
	339910	Jewelry and Silverware Manufacturing
	339950	Sign Manufacturing
	423840	Industrial Supplies Merchant Wholesalers
ľ	482110	Rail transportation
		482111 Line-Haul Railroads
┟	561720	482112 Short Line Railroads
┟	999200	State governments ^{1,2}
┟	999300	Local governments ^{1,2}
- L		



Table 2. Targeted Industries in Construction by 2017 NAICS

NAICS Code	Industry
	Residential Building Construction
236100	230115 New Single-Family Housing Construction (except For-Sale Builders) 236116 New Multifamily Housing Construction (except For Sale Builders)
250100	236117 New Housing For-Sale Builders
	236118 Residential Remodelers
	Nonresidential Building Construction
236200	236210 Industrial Building Construction
	236220 Commercial and Institutional Building Construction
	Utility System Construction
237100	237110 Water and Sewer Line and Related Structures Construction
257100	237120 Oil and Gas Pipeline and Related Structures Construction
	237130 Power and Communication Line and Related Structures Construction
237200	Land Subdivision
	237210 Land Subdivision
237300	Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction
	23/310 Highway, Street, and Bridge Construction
237900	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
	23/990 Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
	228110 Powerd Coverete Foundation and Structure Contractors
	238120 Structural Steel and Precast Concrete Contractors
	238130 Framing Contractors
238100	238140 Masonry Contractors
	238150 Glass and Glazing Contractors
	238160 Roofing Contractors
	238170 Siding Contractors
	238190 Other Foundation, Structure, and Building Exterior Contractors
	Building Equipment Contractors
238200	238210 Electrical Contractors and Other Wiring Installation Contractors
250200	238220 Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Contractors
	238290 Other Building Equipment Contractors
	Building Finishing Contractors
	238310 Drywall and Insulation Contractors
228200	238320 Painting and Wall Covering Contractors
258500	230350 Flooring Contractors
	238350 Finish Carpontry Contractors
	238390 Other Building Finishing Contractors
	Other Specialty Trade Contractors
238900	238910 Site Preparation Contractors
	238990 All Other Specialty Trade Contractors



Silica Directive Summary

- ✓ Identify tasks where anticipated exposures can exceed AL
- ✓ Conduct employee exposure assessments

or follow Table 1 (for Construction)

✓ Establish written exposure control plan

and designate competent person (Construction)

- ✓ Implement feasible dust controls to reduce exposures
- ✓ Require use of respiratory protection if exposures exceed PEL
- ✓ Prohibit use of compressed air and dry sweeping for cleaning
- Offer medical surveillance as required to employees that wear respiratory protection
- ✓ Train employees on hazards and control methods
- ✓ Maintain records



Silica: Table 1 Request for Information



- RFI published in the Federal Register on August 15, 2019
- Agency requested information and comment on:
 - Additional controls for tasks currently on Table 1
 - Additional tasks to add
 - Allowing employers covered by GI standard to follow construction standard in additional circumstances



Small Entity Compliance Guides



Small Entity Compliance Guide

for the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard for General Industry and Maritime

 Available for both construction
 www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3902.pdf and general industry/ maritime
 www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3911.pdf

 Explain the provisions of the standards Small Entity Compliance Guide for the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard for Construction

Occupational Safety and Healt

Administration



Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Outreach and Guidance Materials OSHA Safety and Health Topics Page



Safety and Health Topics / Silica

Silica



Health Effects	>
Construction	>
General Industry and Maritime	>
Sampling and Analysis	>
FAOs	>

Overview

Crystalline silica is a common mineral found in the earth's crust. Materials like sand, stone, concrete, and mortar contain crystalline silica. It is also used to make products such as glass, pottery, ceramics, bricks, and artificial stone.

Respirable crystalline silica – very small particles at least 100 times smaller than ordinary sand you might find on beaches and playgrounds – is created when cutting, sawing, grinding, drilling, and crushing stone, rock, concrete, brick, block, and mortar. Activities such as abrasive blasting with sand; sawing brick or concrete; sanding or drilling into concrete walls; grinding mortar; manufacturing brick, concrete blocks, stone countertops, or ceramic products; and cutting or crushing stone result in worker exposures to respirable crystalline silica dust. Industrial sand used in certain operations, such as foundry work and hydraulic fracturing (fracking), is also a source of respirable crystalline silica exposure. About 2.3 million people in the U.S. are exposed to silica at work.

Workers who inhale these very small crystalline silica particles are at increased risk of developing serious silica-related diseases, including:

https://www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/silicacrystalline/index.html

Highlights

- Small Entity Compliance Guides
 - <u>Construction</u>
 - General Industry and Maritime
- <u>Table 1 Task Fact Sheets for</u> <u>Construction</u>
- Interim Enforcement for the Respirable Crystalline Silica in Construction Standard
- FAQs
- Silica Rule Updates
- Submit a question



Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Frequently Asked Questions

- Available for both construction and general industry/ maritime
- Provide responses to some of the most common stakeholder questions



Occupational Safety and Health Administration

requirements. This uscanten is organized by topic. A short introductory paragraph is included for each group of questions and answers to provide background information about the underlying conductors. regulatory requirements. The following actonym

AL - action level (25 µk HEPA filter - high-effic PEL - permissible experi PLHCP - physician or a SAE - sampling and and TWA-time-weighted

haderds likely to cause death or serious physical harm.

This document is adultory in nature and informational in contern. It is not a standard or regulation, and it wether The document is someony in mature and incommational in contexts. It is not a standard or negulation, and it extra realistics are liquid oblightions for afters exciting oblightions created by OSAA standards or the Occupations Safety and standards for the Accuracy some operations are standards or the Occupations Safety creates new report datapations now alters existing datapations created by GanA standards or the Occupation and Health Act. Personant to the OSH Act, employers much complexity and health standards and enclosed and enclosed and enclosed advances. Advances in an exception and data have a water of a standard and enclosed.

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Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica 29 C.F.R. § 1910.1053

Frequently Asked Questions for General Industry On March 25, 2016, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published a on materi 45, 4916, are occupational marcy and recann Automativation (ASITA) portraited final rule regulating occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica (ulaca) in general unat rate regulating occupational exposure to respirative crystalline status (unica) in general industry (the standard). 81 Fed. Reg. 16286. OSHA developed these Frequently Asked moustry (the standard). 51 Feb. Reg. (1928). USERA developed under Frequency Asked Questions (FAQs) about the standard in consultation with industry and union stakeholders. These FAQs provide guidance to employees and employees regarding the standard's these raves province guidance to employees and employees regarding the standard's requirements. This document is organized by topic. A short introductory paragraph is included

OSHA's silica standard crystalline silica, with th apply to construction w in construction are cove does not apply to agricu industry standard does a clays. And finally, the objective data demonstr upim' measured as an § 1910.1053(a)(1), (2). an 8-hour TWA arc exp exposures. The except that exposures will be b does not apply to emply Under the general indu

standard at 29 C.F.R.

Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica Frequently Asked Questions ("FAQs") for the Construction Industry On March 25, 2016, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) published a final rule regulating occupational exposure to respirable crystalline silica (silica) in the construction industry (the standard). 81 Fed. Reg. 16286. OSHA developed these Frequently Adval Outprime (FACb) should be advalated as a standard). Asked Questions (FAQs) about the standard in consultation with industry and union These FAQs provide guidance to employers and employees regarding the standard's requirements. This document is organized by topic. A short introductory paragraph is included requirements. This accument is organized by topic. A short introducery paragraph is included for each group of questions and answers to provide background information about the underlying exclusion. regulatory requirements. The following acronyms are used throughout this document: ΔL = action level (25 µg/m³ as an 8-hour time-weighted average) PEL – permissible exposure limit (50 µg/m³ as an 8-hour time-weighted average) PLHCP - physician or other licensed health care professional TWA - time-weighted average Scope (29 C.F.R. \$ 1926,1153(a)) OSHA's silica standard for construction applies to all occupational exposures to respirable

This document is advisory in nature and informational in content. It is not a standard or regulation, and it neither This occument is advisory in nation and informational in content. It is not a standard or regulation, and it denter creates new legal obligations nor alters existing obligations created by OSHA standards or the Occupational Safety of Analysis A. a. Research in the new least of the optimized standards of the Occupational Safety

Creates new legal congations for arters existing congations created by USAA standards or the UCECOMPARIA Starty and Health Act. Pursuant to the OOA Act, employers must comply with solety and health standards and regulations issued and enforced either by OSHA or by an OSHA-approved State Plan. In addition, the Act's General

hazards likely to cause death or serious physical harm.

regulations insured and enforced entries by using or by an using-approved state main. In addition, the Act's General Duty Clause, Section 5(a)(1), requires employers to provide their employees with a workplace free from recognized

contract a minor manager are construction approximate an acceptational exposures to response or crystalline silica in construction work, except where employee exposures will remain below the defendence of the construction of the crystal and the cry AL of 25 µg/m², calculated as an 8-hour TWA, under any foreseeable conditions. 29 C.F.R. AL or 42 pg/ml, convenies as an errorat a wA, since any recessence constraints. 29 C.1.X. § 1926.1153(a). The exception applies only where exposures below 25 µg/m² as an 8-hour TWA 9 15200 1122000. The exception applies only where exposures enough 20 µg/m as an n-nour 1 w/x are expected or achieved without using engineering or other controls. The exception is intended in the exception is intended. The exception is intended. the expression management was a standard does not apply to employees whose work results in only minimal silica exposures. See 81 Fed. Reg. at 16706. Has OSHA identified specific tasks that are likely to be outside the scope of the

1. THIS USUAL MENTALICS SPECIFIC LISING THAT HE INSULT IN THE ANALYSIS IN A SUBJECT OF THE STATEMENT OF A SUBJECT OF A

Yes. When the following tasks are performed in isolation from other silica-generating tasks, (c). Writes the timowing tasks are performed in solution room ones sinca-generating tasks, they typically do not generate silica at or above the AL of 25 µg/m² as an 8-hour TWA under any incy syneany using generate since a or above use AL or 42 pigm as an oraque i vez unant foreseeable conditions: mixing small amounts of mortar, mixing small amounts of concrete, mixing benerat utility that deviation of concrete, torescence conditions: mixing smart amounts or mortar, mixing smart amounts or eccencie mixing bagged, silica-free drywall compound; mixing bagged exterior insulation finishing

OSHA[®]

Controlling Respirable Crystalline Silica in Construction: **Jackhammers and Handheld Powered Chipping Tools**

👔 Protecting Workers from Silica Hazards in the Workplace Video

Protecting workers From Silica Hazards in the Workplace

Videos

Respirable Crystalline Silica in Construction Workplaces



Training PowerPoint Template

OSHA FactSheet

CONTROL OF SILICA DUST IN CONSTRUCTION Handheld and Stand-Mounted Drills

The use of handhold and stand-mounted drills, impact and rotary has drills, and similar tools used to drill holes in concrete, masonry, or other slicacontaining materials can generate respirable crystalline affice dust. When inhaled over time, the small particles of silica can interestibly damage the lange. This fact sheet describes dust controls that can be used to minimize the amount of althouse dust when using handheld and stand-mounted drills as listed in Table 1 of the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard for Construction, 29 CFR 1926.1153.

Engineering Control Method: Vacuum Dust Collection System Keep the vacuum hose dear and free of

um Dust Collection System (VDCS) When using handhald or stand mounted drills to drill into concrete or other materials that contain crystalline silice, reduce exposure to silice dust by enclosing the drill in a commercially available shroud or cowing with a vacuum attached to capture the silica dust as it is generated around

Activate any non-automatic filter-cleaning reachanism as needed to reduce dust builds · Change vacuum-collection bags as needed Set a schedule for filter cleaning and

debris, kinks and tight bends.

A VDCS is commercially available in a variety of designs that include a dust collection device a decigent role instanting a cost consister revise tahroad or cowling), vecuum, heat, filter, and filter-cleaning mechanism. These systems are

typically available integrated into the tools or as add-on systems. The VDCS must be equipped with a:

the shill bit.

- Shroud or cowing sized to fit around the drill bit that is compatible with the manufacturer's Vacuum that is noted to provide the sirflow recommended by the tool manufacturer or

and a filter cleaning mechanism.

tissions. Focus on the following areas:

Avoid exposure to dust when changing vacuum bags and cleaning or replacing air fibers. When necessary to clean the dust and debris from the drilled holes, a HEPA, littered vacuum system must be used to capture the dust.

CONTROL BLICA DUST

greater to remove dust at the drilling point; and Air fitter with a 99 percent or greater efficiency

The drill and VOCS must be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust



Fact Sheets



Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Other Guidance Materials

- NIOSH Silica Safety and Health Topics
 - https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/silica/
- CPWR Silica Safe Website
 - http://www.silica-safe.org/
- Tool Manufacturers
 - Instructional Videos
 - Operator Manual



Guidance and Outreach

Center for Construction Research and Training (CPWR)

– E-tool to:

- Assess silica hazards
- Select controls
- Create a plan

Control the Dust \blacksquare

There are ways **contractors** can reduce the dust and reduce the hazard. This easy to use planning tool takes you step-by-step through conducting a **job hazard analysis for silica**, selecting appropriate controls, and creating a job-specific plan to eliminate or reduce silica hazards. You can save as a pdf, print and/or email your plan.

CREATE-A-PLAN



PSM Covered Chemical Facilities NEP

- Released 2017
- Updated to include refineries
 - Refinery inspections distributed based on total number per region
- Four targeting categories
 - Ammonia refrigeration 25 percent
 - Refineries based on total per region
 - Chemical facilities (NAICS 325) 45 percent
 - Other 30 percent



What is covered by PSM?

- Processes including:
 - 10,000 pounds of flammable liquids or gasses
 - Threshold quantity (TQ)of a highly hazardous chemical (HHC)
 - 130+ chemicals listed in Appendix A
 - Toxic and/or reactive chemicals

CHEMICAL NAME		CAS*	T T	TQ**	
	1		I		
Acetaldehyde	1	75-07-0	I	2500	
Acrolein (2-Popenal)	1	107-02-8	I.	150	
Acrylyl Chlorde	1	814-68-6	I	250	
Allyl Chlorid	T	107-05-1	T	1000	
Allylamine	1	107-11-9	I	1000	
Alkylaluminum	1	Varies	l	5000	
Ammonia, Anhydrous	1	7664-41-7	L	10000	
Ammonia solutions (greater	1		T		
than 44% ammonia by weight)	1	7664-41-7	I.	15000	
Ammonium Perchlorate	1	7790-98-9	I	7500	
Ammonium Permanganate	1	7787-36-2	i.	7500	

ChemNEP Citations by PSM Element

Element	Description	% of PSM Citations	Cum %
j	Mechanical Integrity	26.9	26.9
d	Process Safety Information	19.6	49.2
е	Process Hazard Analysis	15.3	64.5
f	Operating Procedures	10.5	74.9
	Management of Change	5.2	80.1
h	Contractors	4.7	84.9
0	Compliance Audits	3.6	88.5
n	Emergency Response and Planning	3.4	91.9
g	Training	3.2	95.1
С	Employee Participation	2.1	97.2
m	Incident Investigation	1.3	
i	Pre-startup Review	1.1 31	
k	Hot Work	0.4	100

Combustible Dust NEP

- Hazards created when:
 - Dust is combustible
 - Dust is dispersed in air and concentration is above MEC (min explosible conc)
 - Ignition source exists
 - Confinement



Combustible Dust NEP

- Combustible dusts include:
 - Metal, wood, coal/carbon, plastics, organic dusts

- Industries include:
 - Agriculture, food, chemicals, textiles, metals, tires, pharmaceuticals, paper, recycling, coal



Combustible Dust NEP

- National Emphasis Program
- Citable under:
 - 1910.176 (housekeeping)
 - 1910.94 (ventilation)
 - General Duty Clause (Section 5a1)
- General Duty Clause:
 - NFPA 654 (prevention of fire)
 - NFPA 484 (combustible metals)
 - Operator's manual
 - Industry practices
 - Other consensus standards

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DIRECTIVE NUMB SUBJECT: Comment standard, minor These	SHAA INSTRUCTION occupational Safety and Health Administration ER: CPL 03-00-008 EFFECTIVE DATE: 3/11/08 pustible Dust National Emphasis Program (Reissued) Null of the March 26, 2012, revision to OSHA's Hazard Communication changes (in brackets) were made to this directive on October 1, 2015. change do not impact this directive's enforcement policy.
	ABSTRACT
Purpose:	 This instruction contains policies and procedures for inspecting workplaces that create or handle combustible dusts. In some circumstances these dusts may cause a deflagration, other fires, or an explosion. These dusts include, but are not limited to: Metal dust such as aluminum and magnesium. Wood dust Coal and other carbon dusts. Plastic dust and additives Biosolids Other organic dust such as sugar, flour, paper, soap, and dried blood. Certain textile materials
Scope:	This instruction applies OSHA-wide.
References:	See paragraph III.
Cancellations:	This directive cancels OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-006 Combustible Dust National Emphasis Program, October 18, 2007.
State Plan Impact:	Notice of Intent required. See paragraph VI.
Action Offices:	National, Regional, and Area Offices.
Originating Office:	Directorate of Enforcement Programs.

ABSTRACT-1



Combustible Dust

	Appendix A NFPA Publications Relevant to Combustible Dust Hazard Controls	
NFPA	Title	Current
Number		Edition
61	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural	2008
	and Food Processing Facilities	
68	Guide for Venting of Deflagrations	2007
69	Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems	2008
70	National Electrical Code	2008
77	Recommended Practice on Static Electricity	2007
85	Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code	2007
86	Standard for Ovens and Furnaces	2007
91	Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases,	2004
	Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids	
484	Standard for Combustible Metals	2006
499	Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and	2008
	of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas	
654	Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the	2006
	Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate	
	Solids	
655	Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions	2007
664	Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities	2007

HA

Protecting the Safety and Health of Workers Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)



OSHA enforcement

OSHA:

- Typically responds to emergencies, including disease outbreaks, in a technical assistance posture.
- Provides compliance assistance to employers to help ensure workers are protected.
- Provides technical assistance and support to other federal agencies, as well as state/local partners.
- Implemented interim enforcement plan for investigating COVID complaints, while ensuring the safety of workers, employers, and inspectors.

www.osha.gov/coronavirus

OSHA enforcement authority

- During emergency response operations, even when OSHA is operating in a technical assistance and support mode, OSHA standards remain in effect and OSHA retains its ability to enforce the OSHA standards under the OSH Act.
- Enforcement of OSHA standards follows the jurisdiction in place before the emergency, such as in states operating OSHA-approved occupational safety and health programs called State Plans.



Existing OSHA standards protect workers from exposure

- Follow existing OSHA standards to help protect workers from exposure to SARS-CoV-2 and infection with COVID-19.
- Employers should also remember that OSHA can use the General Duty Clause, Section 5(a)(1), of the Occupational Safety and Health Act to ensure that workers are protected from recognized safety and health hazards that may cause serious harm.

Relevant OSHA requirements

- Personal Protective Equipment (29 CFR 1910 subpart I), including:
 - PPE General Requirements (1910.132)
 - Eye and Face Protection (1910.133)
 - Respiratory Protection (1910.134)
 - Hand Protection (29 CFR 1910.138)
- Bloodborne Pathogens (29 CFR 1910.1030)
- Hazard Communication (29 CFR 1910.1200)
- Recordkeeping (29 CFR part 1904)



www.osha.gov/coronavirus

OSHA enforcement discretion

OSHA has provided enforcement discretion for some of its requirements, including:

- Respiratory Protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134)
- Other health standards with respirator requirements
- Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illness (29 CFR Part 1904)

Memorandum	Effective
Healthcare Respiratory Protection Annual Fit-Testing for N95 Filtering Facepieces During the COVID-19 Outbreak	March 14, 2020 - present
Enforcement Guidance for Respiratory Protection and the N95 Shortage Due to the 2019 Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic	April 3, 2020 – present
Enforcement Guidance for Use of Respiratory Protection Equipment Certified Under Standards of Other Countries or Jurisdictions During the COVID-19 Pandemic	April 3, 2020 - present
Expanded Temporary Enforcement Guidance on Respiratory Protection Fit-Testing for N95 Filtering Facepieces in All Industries During the COVID-19 Pandemic	April 8, 2020 - present
Enforcement Guidance for Recording Cases of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)	April 10, 2020 – present
Enforcement Guidance on Decontamination of Filtering Facepiece Respirators in Healthcare During the COVID-19 Pandemic	April 24, 2020 – present





Dccupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA Guidance: Recording Work-Related COVID-19 Cases

- COVID-19 can be a recordable illness, and employers are responsible for recording cases of COVID-19 if all of the following are met:
 - The case is a confirmed case of COVID-19 (see CDC information on persons under investigation and presumptive positive and laboratory-confirmed cases of COVID-19);
 - The case is work-related, as defined by 29 CFR 1904.5; and
 - The case involves one or more of the general recording criteria set forth in 29 CFR 1904.7 (e.g., medical treatment beyond first aid, days away from work).
- OSHA is exercising enforcement discretion around recording COVID-19 cases.





OSHA guidance

- OSHA has developed a variety of guidance materials for workers and employers on how to stay healthy during the pandemic.
- OSHA.gov/coronavirus includes information on implementing the hierarchy of controls when workers have specific exposure risks.

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OSHA guidance

OSHA Alerts

- COVID-19 Guidance for the Construction Workforce
- COVID-19 Guidance for the Manufacturing Industry Workforce
- COVID-19 Guidance for the Package Delivery Workforce
- COVID-19 Guidance for Retail Workers
- Prevent Worker Exposure to Coronavirus (COVID-19)

www.osha.gov/coronavirus



Prevent Worker Exposure to Coronavirus (COVID-19)

The novel coronavirus (officially called COVID-19) is believed to spread from person-to-person, primarily through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. The virus is also believed to spread by people touching a surface or object and then touching one's mouth, now, or possibly the eyes.

Employers and workers should follow these general practices to help prevent exposure to coronavirus

- Frequently wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
- If soap and running water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand rub that contains at least 60% alcohol.
- · Avoid touching your eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.

Employers of workers with potential occupational exposures to coronavirus should follow these practices:

- · Assess the hazards to which workers may be exposed
- Evaluate the risk of exposure.
- Select, implement, and ensure workers use controls to prevent exposure, including physical barriers to control the spread of the virus; social distancing; and appropriate personal protective equipment, hygiene, and cleaning supplies.

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For the latest information on the symptoms, prevention, and treatment of coronavirus, visit the 
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention coronavirus webpage.
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 • @OSHA_DOL Y



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Spring 2016	Top Stories/National News		Volume 1, Issue 3
SHA's On-site Con-	OSHA Issues Final Rule f	or Respirable Cry	stalline Silica
USANS ON-STRE CON- URATION Program (Hers free and confi- iential safety and one competitional health dvice to small and needium-sized busi- eases. To find a pro- ram office near you, lick on the map.	The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (05HAI has issued in final rule to curb lung cancer, silicosis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and kido rey disease in America's workers by lung cancer, sworkers by lung cancer, exposure to respirable is comprised of two stand- and one for <u>Construction</u> and one for <u>Construction</u> dustry and <u>Martime</u> . The rew rule requires that employers use engineer- ing controls - such as ventilation and wet meth- dos for curting and sawing containing materials - to relace workers' exposure silica dust. OSHA issued this rule be- cause the previous permis- sible exposure imits (PEL) for silica were outdated, inconsistent and did not adequeally protect worker	SHA determined capational exposure ratale crystalline slip- tor reprevious PEIs in significant risk of in significant risk of is, lung eancer, other s, lung eancer, other s, lung eancer, other state state DistA estimates that the will save over 600 do prevent more than we cases of silicosis y realized.	statines silice their work ces, including 2 million struction workers who instruction workers who natalining materials such as create and stores, and 0,000 workers in general dustry operations such at rick manufacturing, oundries, and hydraulic racturing, also known as iracking. The Final Rule is racturing, also known as iracking. The Final Rule is racturing, also known as iracking. The Final Rule is racturing also known as iracking of the sub- rest of the sub- enerstice of about \$7.7 bil- on, annually. The construction standard rovides for flexible alter- tives; san elither us a con- imethod employed in Ta or they can measure rkers' exposure and inde- idently determine which at control methods work it to limit exposures in ir workplaces.
ppropriate dust con- trols and creating a written plan to mini- mitten silica dust haz- ards. mtrol the Dust has a state of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silication of the silicatio	Reduces the permissible exposur pirable crystalline silica to 50 min meter of air (50ug/m3) as an 8-h Requires employers to use engine limit exposure Requires employers to provide rei neering controls cannot adequate Requires employers to develop ai Requires employers to offer medi	e limit (PEL) for res- rograms per cubic our average <u>Ge</u> eering controls to <u>Hy</u> spirators when engi- and the sposures <u>sing</u> written control plan cal exams to highly <u>23</u>	nstruction: ne 23, 2017 netral Industru/ wittime: June 23, 2018 draulic Fracturing: ne 23, 2018 for all pro- ions except Engineer- (Controls, which have a mpliance duste of June , 2021



Questions?

John Olaechea, CIH, CSP **Compliance Assistance Specialist OSHA** Region VIII 1244 Speer Blvd Suite 551 **Denver, CO 80204** 720-264-6586 olaechea.john@dol.gov



DISCLAIMER

This information has been developed by an OSHA Compliance Assistance Specialist and is intended to assist employers, workers, and others improve workplace health and safety. While we attempt to thoroughly address specific topics, it is not possible to include discussion of everything necessary to ensure a healthy and safe working environment in this presentation. This information is a tool for addressing workplace hazards, and is not an exhaustive statement of an employer's legal obligations, which are defined by statute, regulations, and standards. This document does not have the force and effect of law and is not meant to bind the public in any way. This document is intended only to provide clarity to the public regarding existing requirements under the law or agency policies. It does not create (or diminish) legal obligations under the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Finally, OSHA may modify rules and related interpretations in light of new technology, information, or circumstances; to keep apprised of such developments, or to review information on a wide range of occupational safety and health topics, you can visit OSHA's website at www.osha.gov.





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