



Indiana

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2006 Frequently Cited OSHA Standards

Data Compiled by Deputy Commissioner—Quality Metrics & Statistics, Elizabeth Friend

IOSHA Citation Totals

	Construction	Safety	Hygiene	IOSHA Total
Serious	630	752	369	1,751
Willful	0	0	6	6
Repeat	9	2	10	21
Unclassified/Other	229	589	171	989
<i>Total</i>	868	1,343	556	2,767

Construction Division

- The 10 most frequently cited standard comprise 27% of all construction division standards cited (241 of 868).
- Total initial penalties for top 10 are \$194,475.

Construction—1926 Top 10

- 451 G01 VII - **Scaffolds: Fall Protection** - For all scaffolds not otherwise specified in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) through (g)(1)(vi) of this section, each employee shall be protected by the use of personal fall arrest systems or guardrail systems meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(4) of this section.
- 501 B13 – **Fall Protection Residential Construction** - Each employee engaged in residential construction activities 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels shall be protected by guardrail systems, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system unless another provision in paragraph (b) of this section provides for an alternative fall protection measure. Exception: When the employer can demonstrate that it is infeasible or creates a greater hazard to use these systems, the employer shall develop and implement a fall protection plan which meets the requirements of paragraph (k) of 1926.502.
- 100 A – **Head Protection** - Employees working in areas where there is a possible danger of head injury from impact, or from falling or flying objects, or from electrical shock and burns, shall be protected by protective helmets.

Construction—1926 Top 10 (cont.)

- 501 B01 – **Fall Protection Unprotected Sides and Edges** - Each employee on a walking/working surface (horizontal and vertical surface) with an unprotected side or edge which is 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above a lower level shall be protected from falling by the use of guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.
- 451 E01 – **Scaffold Access** - When scaffold platforms are more than 2 feet (0.6 m) above or below a point of access, portable ladders, hook-on ladders, attachable ladders, stair towers (scaffold stairways/towers), stairway-type ladders (such as ladder stands), ramps, walkways, integral prefabricated scaffold access, or direct access from another scaffold, structure, personnel hoist, or similar surface shall be used. Crossbraces shall not be used as a means of access.
- 652 A01 – **Excavations** - Each employee in an excavation shall be protected from cave-ins by an adequate protective system designed in accordance with paragraph (b) or (c) of this section.

Construction—1926 Top 10 (cont.)

- 451 B01 – **Scaffold Platform Construction** - Each platform on all working levels of scaffolds shall be fully planked or decked between the front uprights and the guardrail supports.
- 454 A – **Scaffold Training Requirements** - The employer shall have each employee who performs work while on a scaffold trained by a person qualified in the subject matter to recognize the hazards associated with the type of scaffold being used and to understand the procedures to control or minimize those hazards.
- 503 A02 – **Fall Protection Training Requirements** - The employer shall assure that each employee has been trained, as necessary, by a competent person.
- 404 F06 – **Electrical Wiring Design & Protections Grounding Path** - The path to ground from circuits, equipment, and enclosures shall be permanent and continuous.

Safety Division

- The 10 most frequently cited standard comprise 37% of all safety standards cited (504 of 1,343).
- Total initial penalties for top 10 are \$398,425.

Safety—1910 Top 10

- 303(g)(2)(i) - **Electrical: 600 Volts, Nominal, or Less Guarding of Live Parts** - Except as required or permitted elsewhere in this subpart, live parts of electric equipment operating at 50 volts or more shall be guarded against accidental contact by approved cabinets or other forms of approved enclosures.
- 212(A)(1) – **Machine Guarding** - Types of guarding. One or more methods of machine guarding shall be provided to protect the operator and other employees in the machine area from hazards such as those created by point of operation, ingoing nip points, rotating parts, flying chips and sparks. Examples of guarding methods are-barrier guards, two-hand tripping devices, electronic safety devices, etc.
- 215(b)(9) – **Abrasive Wheel Machinery: Exposure Adjustment** - Safety guards of the types described in Subparagraphs (3) and (4) of this paragraph, where the operator stands in front of the opening, shall be constructed so that the peripheral protecting member can be adjusted to the constantly decreasing diameter of the wheel. The maximum angular exposure above the horizontal plane of the wheel spindle as specified in paragraphs (b)(3) and (4) of this section shall never be exceeded, and the distance between the wheel periphery and the adjustable tongue or the end of the peripheral member at the top shall never exceed one-fourth inch.

Safety—1910 Top 10 (cont.)

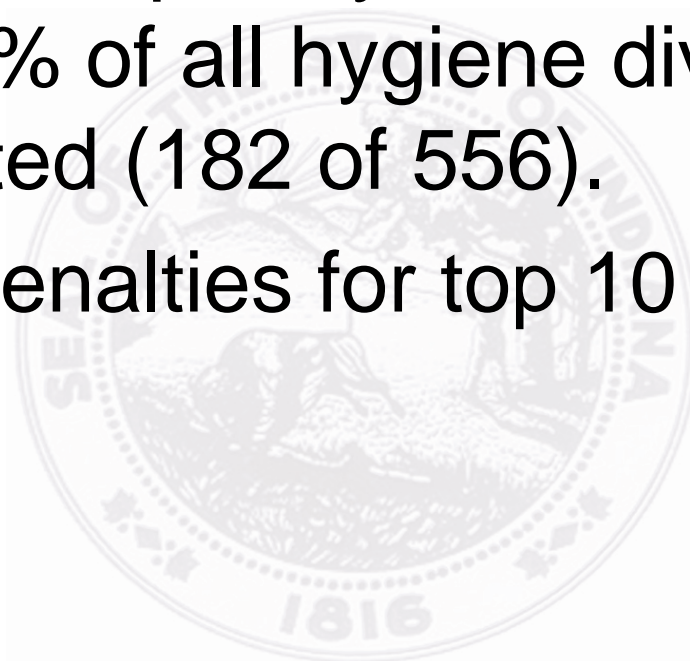
- 23(c)(1) – **Guarding floor and wall openings and holes: Protection of open-sided floors, platforms, and runways** - Every open-sided floor or platform 4 feet or more above adjacent floor or ground level shall be guarded by a standard railing (or the equivalent as specified in paragraph (e)(3) of this section) on all open sides except where there is entrance to a ramp, stairway, or fixed ladder. The railing shall be provided with a toeboard.
- 304(f)(4) – **Electrical Wiring Design a& Protection: Grounding Path** - The path to ground from circuits, equipment, and enclosures shall be permanent and continuous.
- 304(f)(5) – **Electrical Wiring Design a& Protection: Grounding Path** - Supports, enclosures, and equipment to be grounded.
- 1200(e)(1) – **Toxic & Hazardous Substances: Written Hazard Communication Program** - Employers shall develop, implement, and maintain at each workplace, a written hazard communication program which at least describes how the criteria specified in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section for labels and other forms of warning, material safety data sheets, and employee information and training will be met.

Safety 1910 Top 10 (cont.)

- 219(d)(1) – **Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus: Pulleys, Guarding** - Pulleys, any parts of which are seven (7) feet or less from the floor or working platform, shall be guarded in accordance with the standards specified in paragraphs (m) and (o) of this section. Pulleys serving as balance wheels (e.g., punch presses) on which the point of contact between belt and pulley is more than six feet six inches (6 ft. 6 in.) from the floor or platform may be guarded with a disk covering the spokes.
- 242(b) – **Hand and Portable Powered Tools and Other Hand-Held Equipment** - Compressed air used for cleaning. Compressed air shall not be used for cleaning purposes except where reduced to less than 30 p.s.i. and then only with effective chip guarding and personal protective equipment.
- 1200(f)(5)(i) – **Toxic & Hazardous Substances** - The employer shall ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked with the following information: Identity of the hazardous chemical(s) contained therein.

Hygiene Division

- The 11 most frequently cited standard comprise 33% of all hygiene division standards cited (182 of 556).
- Total initial penalties for top 10 are \$123,200.



Hygiene—1910 Top 10

- 1200(e)(1) – **Toxic & Hazardous Substances: Written Hazard Communication Program** - Employers shall develop, implement, and maintain at each workplace, a written hazard communication program which at least describes how the criteria specified in paragraphs (f), (g), and (h) of this section for labels and other forms of warning, material safety data sheets, and employee information and training will be met.
- 1200(h)(1) – **Toxic & Hazardous Substances: Employee Information & Training** - Employers shall provide employees with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, and whenever a new physical or health hazard the employees have not previously been trained about is introduced into their work area. Information and training may be designed to cover categories of hazards (e.g., flammability, carcinogenicity) or specific chemicals. Chemical-specific information must always be available through labels and material safety data sheets.
- 1200(f)(5)(i) – **Toxic & Hazardous Substances** - The employer shall ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked with the following information: Identity of the hazardous chemical(s) contained therein.

Hygiene—1910 Top 10 (cont.)

- 1200(f)(5)(ii) – **Toxic & Hazardous Substances** - Appropriate hazard warnings, or alternatively, words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof, which provide at least general information regarding the hazards of the chemicals, and which, in conjunction with the other information immediately available to employees under the hazard communication program, will provide employees with the specific information regarding the physical and health hazards of the hazardous chemical.
- 1200(g)(8) – **Toxic & Hazardous Substances: Material safety data sheets** - The employer shall maintain in the workplace copies of the required material safety data sheets for each hazardous chemical, and shall ensure that they are readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s). (Electronic access, microfiche, and other alternatives to maintaining paper copies of the material safety data sheets are permitted as long as no barriers to immediate employee access in each workplace are created by such options).
- 134(c)(1) – **Respiratory Protection** - In any workplace where respirators are necessary to protect the health of the employee or whenever respirators are required by the employer, the employer shall establish and implement a written respiratory protection program with worksite-specific procedures. The program shall be updated as necessary to reflect those changes in workplace conditions that affect respirator use. The employer shall include in the program the following provisions of this section, as applicable.

Hygiene—1910 Top 10 (cont.)

- 151(c) – **Medical & First Aid** - Where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use.
- 133(a)(1) – **Eye & Face Protection** - The employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses appropriate eye or face protection when exposed to eye or face hazards from flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors, or potentially injurious light radiation.
- 134(c)(2)(i) – **Respiratory Protection** - An employer may provide respirators at the request of employees or permit employees to use their own respirators, if the employer determines that such respirator use will not in itself create a hazard. If the employer determines that any voluntary respirator use is permissible, the employer shall provide the respirator users with the information contained in Appendix D to this section.
- 134(e)(1) – **Respiratory Protection: Medical Evaluation** - The employer shall provide a medical evaluation to determine the employee's ability to use a respirator, before the employee is fit tested or required to use the respirator in the workplace. The employer may discontinue an employee's medical evaluations when the employee is no longer required to use a respirator.
- 138(a) – **Hand Protection** - Employers shall select and require employees to use appropriate hand protection when employees' hands are exposed to hazards such as those from skin absorption of harmful substances; severe cuts or lacerations; severe abrasions; punctures; chemical burns; thermal burns; and harmful temperature extremes.