

DISCLAIMER

This information has been developed by the Fort Lauderdale Area Office and is intended to assist employers, workers, and others as they strive to 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 a presentation of this nature. Thus, this information must be understood as a tool for addressing workplace hazards, rather than an exhaustive statement of an employer's legal obligations, which are defined by statute, regulations, and standards. Likewise, to the extent that this information references practices or procedures that may enhance health or safety, but which are not required by a statute, regulation, or standard, it cannot, and does not, create additional legal obligations. Finally, over time, OSHA may modify rules and 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.

American Society of Safety Professionals - OSHA Update

Condell Eastmond

Sept 10, 2019

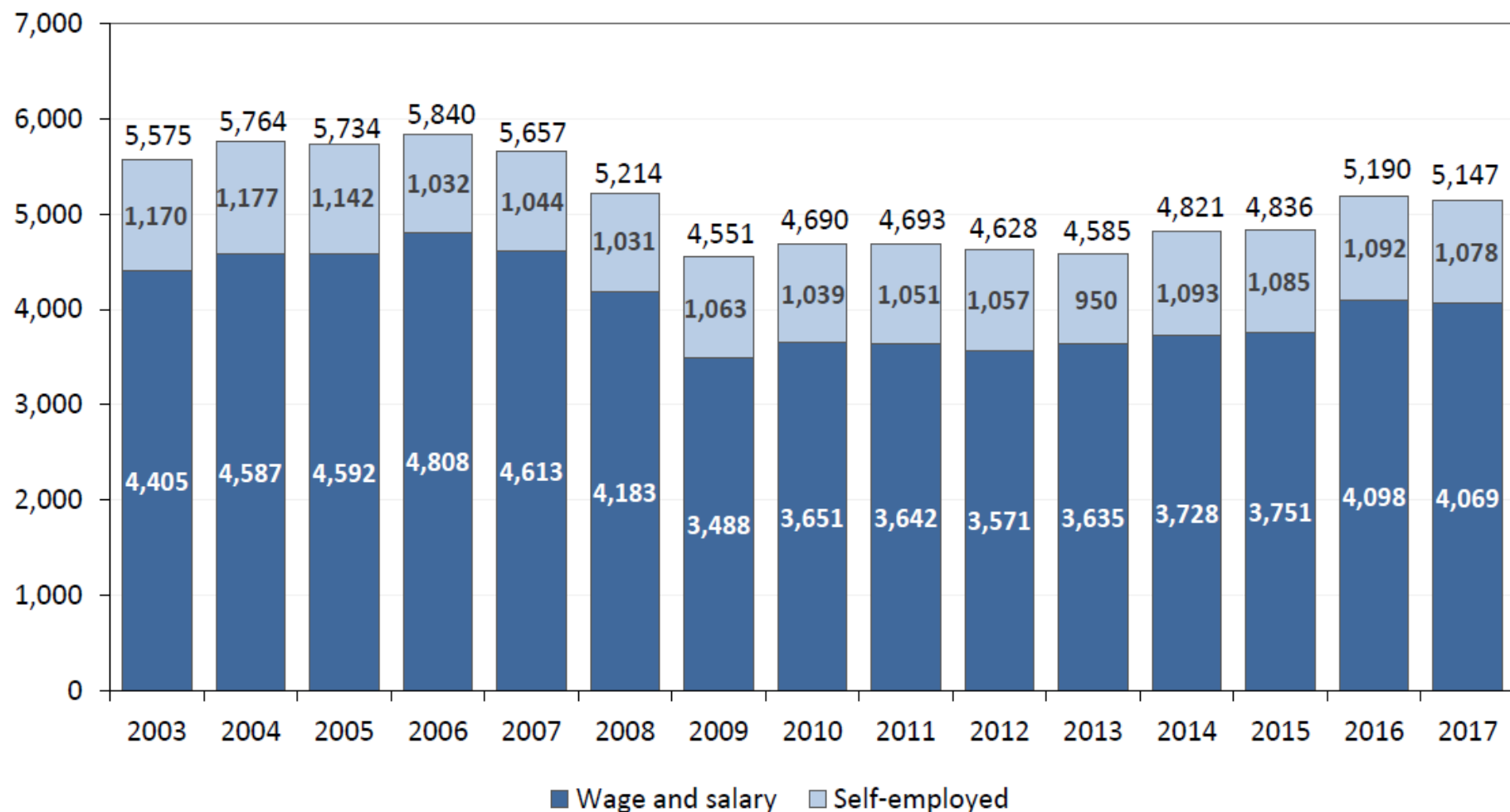
Area Director

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Eastmond.condell@dol.gov

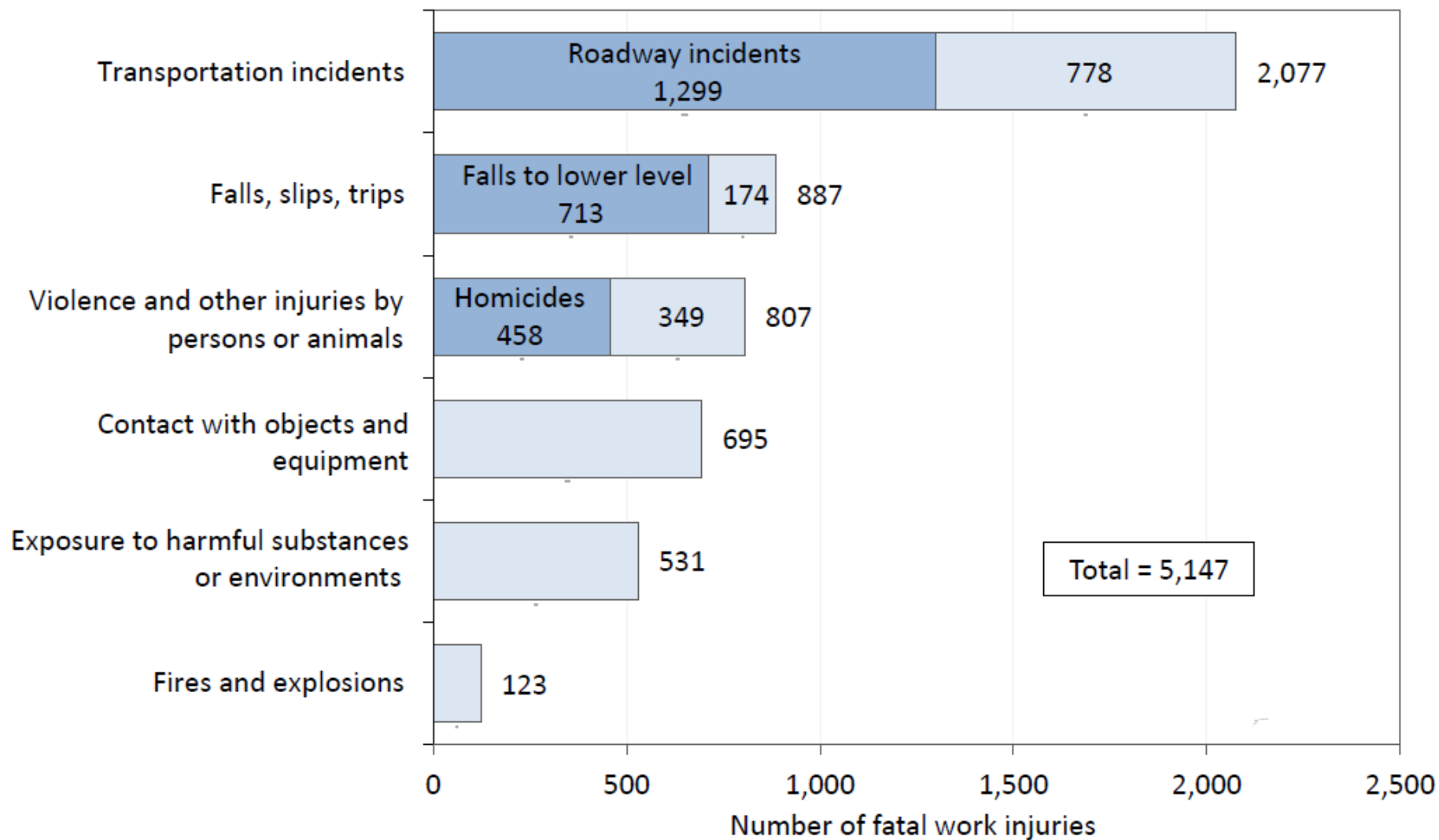
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Number of fatal work injuries by employee status, 2003–17



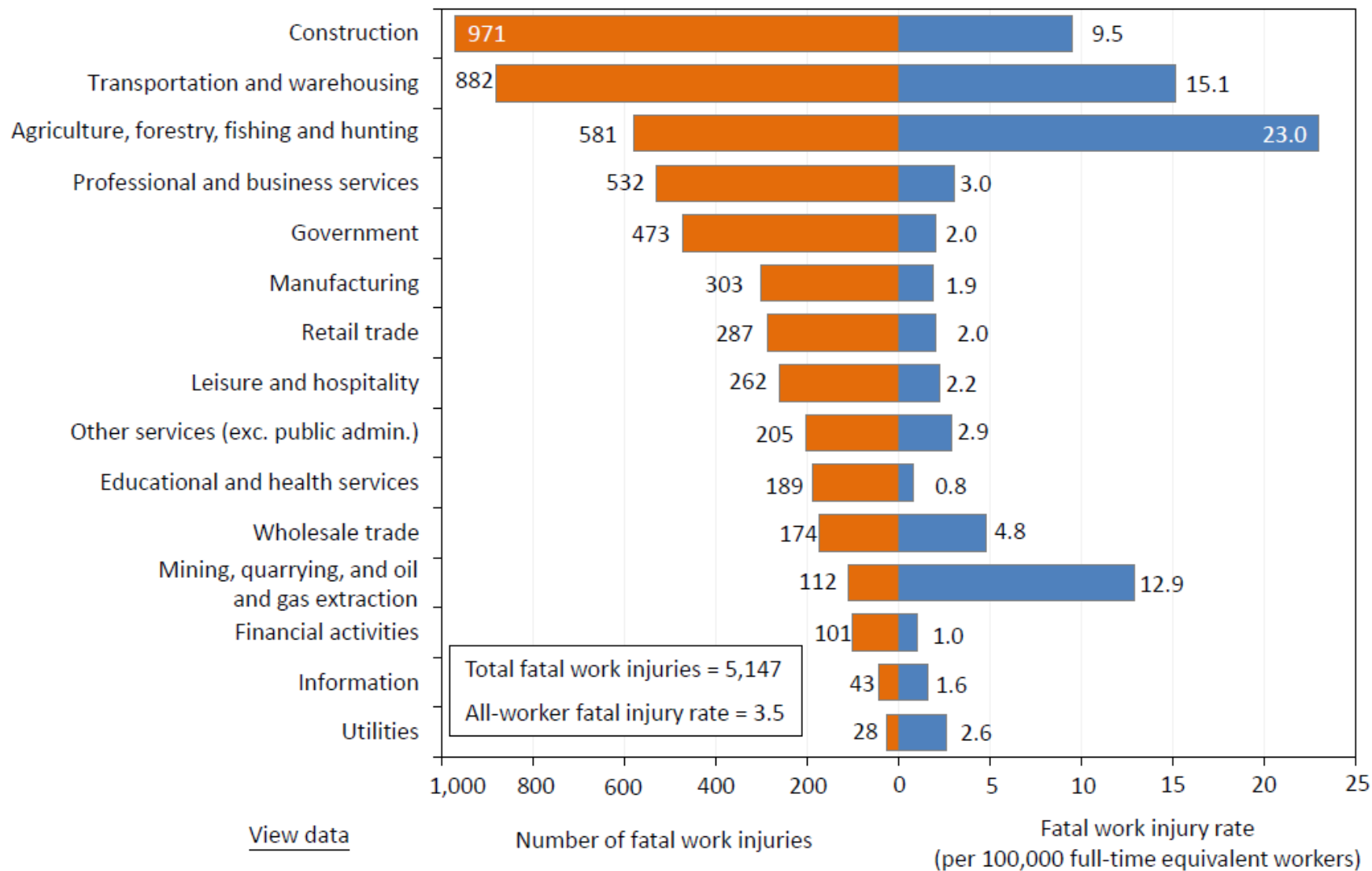
- A total of 5,147 workers died from an occupational injury in 2017.
- This number decreased by 1 percent from 2016.
- Self-employed workers have consistently accounted for around one-fifth of fatal work injuries.

Fatal occupational injuries by major event, 2017



- More fatal work injuries resulted from transportation incidents than from any other event in 2017.
- Roadway incidents alone accounted for about one out of every four fatal work injuries.

Number and rate of fatal work injuries by industry sector, 2017



- Private construction had the highest count of fatal injuries in 2017, but the private agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector had the highest fatal work injury rate.

Note: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before the exclusions. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology, please see www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2018.

Civilian occupations with high fatal work injury rates, 2017



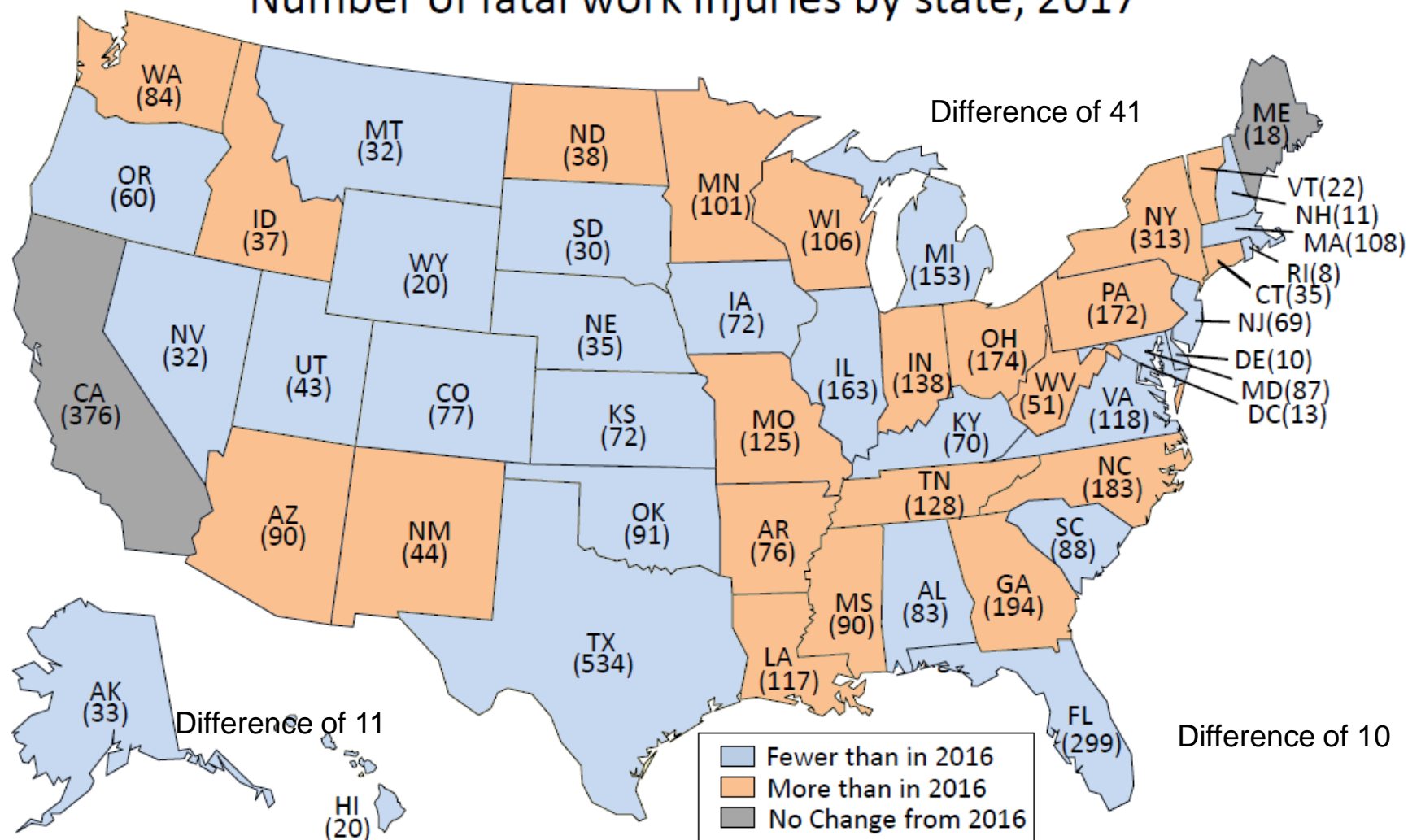
- Fishers and related fishing workers and logging workers had the highest published rates of fatal injury in 2017.
- Driver/sales workers and truck drivers incurred the greatest number of fatal injuries.

[View data](#)

Note: Fatal injury rates exclude workers under the age of 16 years, volunteers, and resident military. The number of fatal work injuries represents total published fatal injuries before exclusions. For additional information on the fatal work injury rate methodology, please see www.bls.gov/iif/oshnotice10.htm.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2018.

Number of fatal work injuries by state, 2017



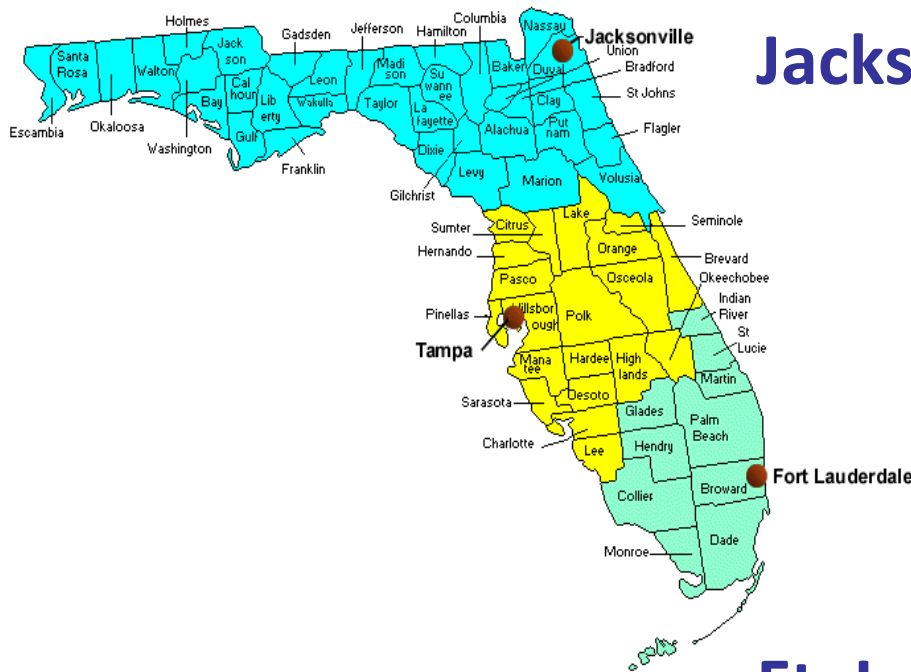
- Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia had more fatal injuries in 2017 than in 2016; twenty-seven states had fewer. California and Maine had the same total for both years.

OSHA's Mission

- To Assure So Far as Possible Every Working Man and Woman in the Nation Safe and Healthful Working Conditions...

Florida Offices - CY 18 Fatalities

Tampa - 48



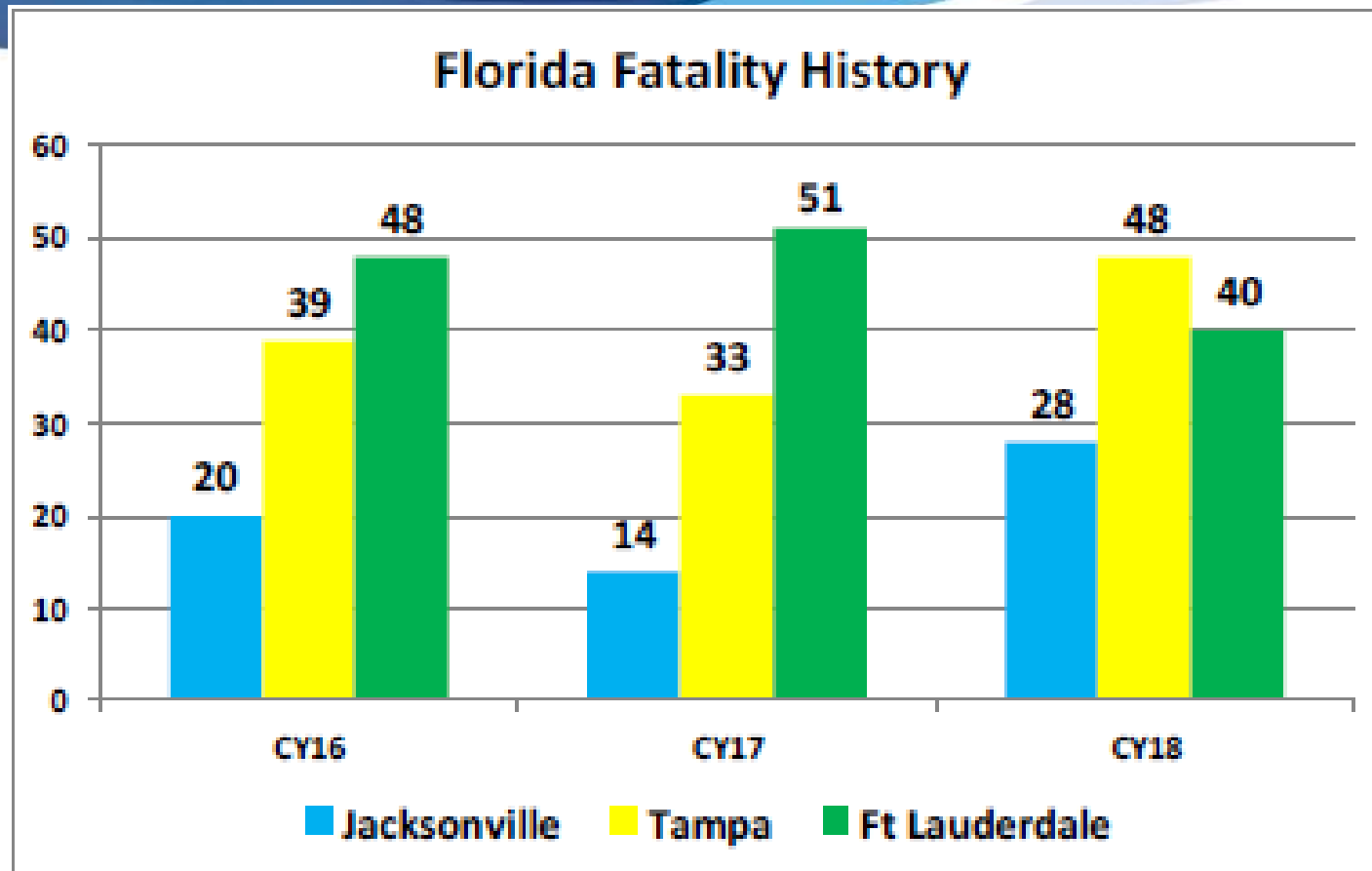
Jacksonville - 28

Ft. Lauderdale – 40

(32 –CY19)

01/01/2018 thru 12/30/2018

Florida Offices - CY 18 Fatalities



Florida Offices - CY 18 Fatalities (cont.)

FATALITIES BY INDUSTRY SECTORS

CONSTRUCTION (236115–238990)

Majority occurred in the Specialty Trade Contractors

50%

GENERAL INDUSTRY (423220–811310)

NON MANUFACTURING

23%

GENERAL INDUSTRY (321911–336611)

MANUFACTURING

12%

LAWN AND GARDEN CARE (561730)

9%

AGRICULTURE (111219–115115)

Agricultural Production Crops

3%

LANDSCAPE/WASTE DISPOSAL (541320–562111)

3%

Florida Offices - CY 18 Fatalities (cont.)

	CON- STRUCT ION	LAWN AND GARDEN CARE	LANDSCAP- ING AND WASTE COLLECT	AGRIC- ULTURE	GENERAL INDUSTRY MFG	GENERAL INDUSTRY NON MFG
FALLS	19	2	3	0	3	12
STRUCK-BY	15	4	0	1	4	8
ELECTRICAL SHOCK	8	3	0	2	1	1
CAUGHT-IN	5	0	1	0	0	1
DROWNINGS	2	1	0	0	2	2
EXPLOSIONS	3	0	0	0	2	0
ASPHYXIATION	3	0	0	0	0	0
HEAT EXHAUSTION	1	0	0	0	1	0
WORKPLACE VIO-	0	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER	2	0	0	0	1	2

You can search OSHA's accident database on-line at:

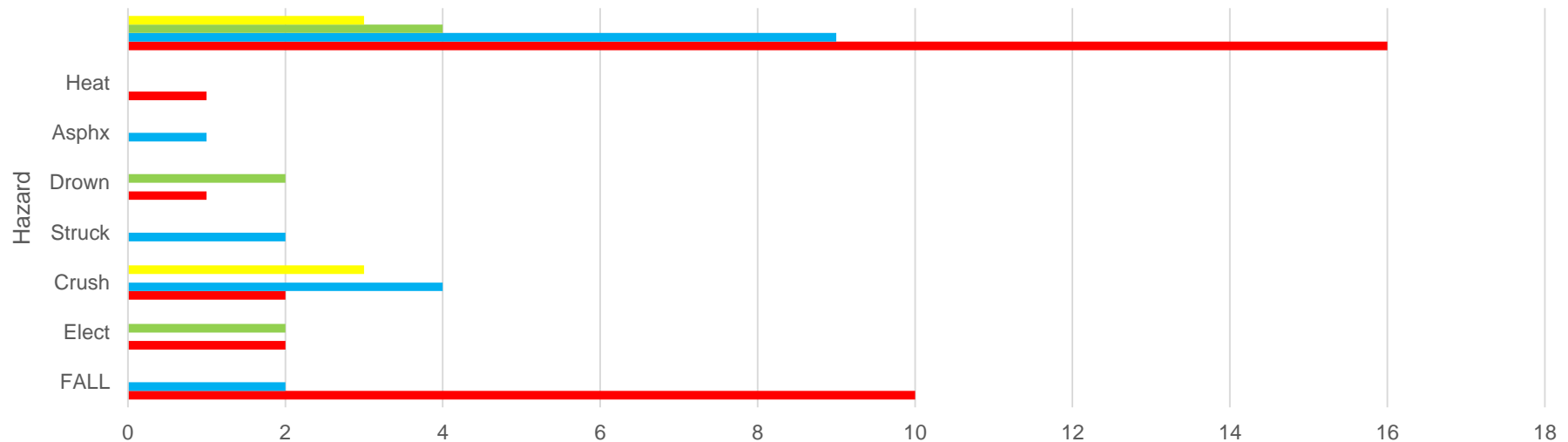
www.osha.gov/pls/imis/accidentsearch.html. Don't know your industry code?

Search here: www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sicsearch.html OR

<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>

Fatalities: 1/1/19 – 9/9/ 2019

Fatality by Industry/Hazard



	FALL	Elect	Crush	Struck	Drown	Asphx	Heat	
Agr	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Land/Tree	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4
G.I.	2	0	4	2	0	1	0	9
Const	10	2	2	0	1	0	1	16

Total (32)

Agr Land/Tree G.I. Const

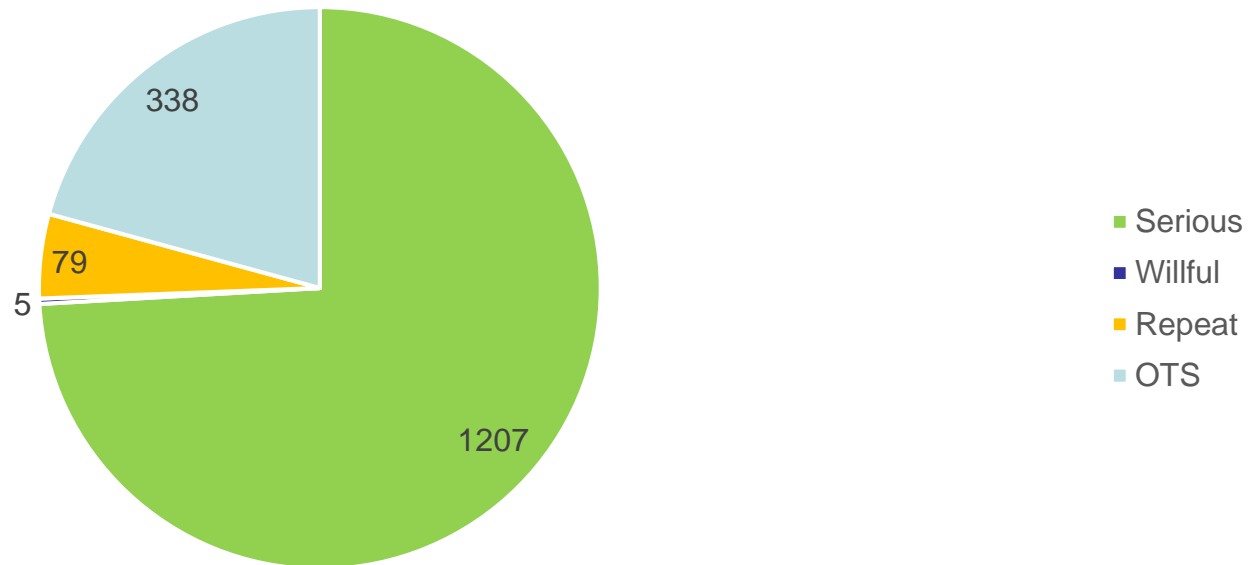
Penalties

Department of Labor Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Annual Adjustments for 2019

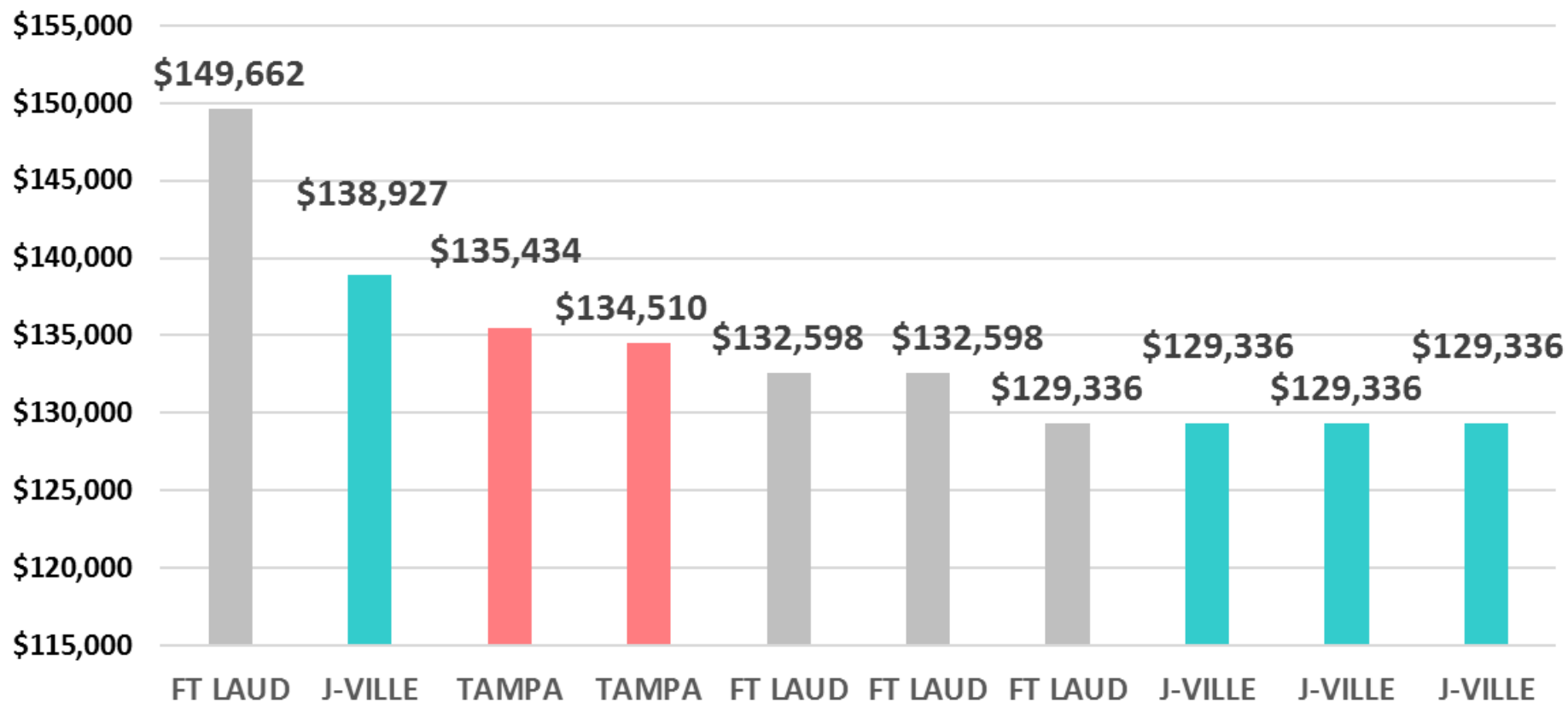
Type of Violation	New Maximum Penalty
Serious Other-Than-Serious Posting Requirements	\$13,260 per violation
Failure to Abate	\$13,260 per day beyond the abatement date
Willful or Repeated	\$132,598 per violation

Violations Issued - FY 19 (YTD)

Violations By Classification



CY 2018 - TOP 10 PENALTIES ISSUED IN CONSTRUCTION IN FLORIDA - BY AREA OFFICES



ALL SECTORS CY 2018

TOP 10
CITS

FLORIDA	JACKSONVILLE	TAMPA	FT LAUDERDALE
1926.501(b)(13)	1926.501(b)(13)	1926.501(b)(13)	1926.501(b)(13)
1910.1200(e)(1)	1926.102(a)(1)	OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)	1926.501(b)(1)
1926.501(b)(1)	1926.1053(b)(1)	1926.503(b)(1)	1926.453(b)(2)(v)
OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)	1926.453(b)(2)(v)	1910.1200(e)(1)	1910.1200(e)(1)
1926.453(b)(2)(v)	1910.1200(e)(1)	1904.39(a)(2)	1926.503(a)(1)
1926.1053(b)(1)	OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)	1910.212(a)(1)	1910.1200(h)(1)
1926.503(a)(1)	1926.503(a)(1)	1926.1053(b)(1)	1926.451(b)(1)
1926.102(a)(1)	1926.20(b)(1)	1910.1200(h)(1)	1926.1053(b)(1)
1910.1200(h)(1)	1926.100(a)	1926.503(a)(1)	1910.1200(g)(8)
1904.39(a)(2)	1926.501(b)(10)	1910.157(c)(1)	OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)

AGRICULTURE SECTOR - CY 2018

TOP 10
CITS

FLORIDA	JACKSONVILLE	TAMPA	FT LAUDERDALE
OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)	1926.100(a)	OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)	1903.19(d)(1)
1910.147(c)(1)	1926.102(a)(1)	1904.39(a)(2)	1910.1200(e)(1)
1904.32(b)(3)	1926.453(b)(2)(v)	1904.32(b)(3)	1910.132(d)(1)
1904.39(a)(2)		1910.132(a)	1910.133(a)(2)
1910.132(a)		1910.147(c)(1)	1910.147(c)(1)
1910.132(d)(1)		1910.147(c)(4)(i)	1928.51(c)(4)
1910.133(a)(2)		1910.147(c)(4)(ii)(D)	
1910.147(c)(4)(i)		1910.147(c)(6)(ii)	
1910.147(c)(4)(ii)(D)		1910.147(c)(7)(i)(A)	
1910.147(c)(6)(ii)		1910.147(d)(3)	

CONSTRUCTION - CY 2018

TOP 10
CITS

FLORIDA	JACKSONVILLE	TAMPA	FT LAUDERDALE
1926.501(b)(13)	1926.501(b)(13)	1926.501(b)(13)	1926.501(b)(13)
1926.501(b)(1)	1926.102(a)(1)	OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)	1926.501(b)(1)
1926.1053(b)(1)	1926.1053(b)(1)	1926.503(b)(1)	1926.453(b)(2)(v)
1926.453(b)(2)(v)	1910.1200(e)(1)	1910.1200(e)(1)	1910.1200(e)(1)
1926.503(a)(1)	1926.453(b)(2)(v)	1904.39(a)(2)	1926.503(a)(1)
1926.102(a)(1)	OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)	1910.212(a)(1)	1910.1200(h)(1)
1926.451(b)(1)	1926.503(a)(1)	1926.1053(b)(1)	1926.451(b)(1)
1926.501(b)(10)	1926.20(b)(1)	1910.1200(h)(1)	1926.1053(b)(1)
1926.20(b)(1)	1926.501(b)(10)	1926.503(a)(1)	1910.1200(g)(8)
1910.1200(e)(1)	1910.178(l)(1)(i)	1910.157(c)(1)	OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)

GENERAL INDUSTRY - CY 2018

TOP 10
CITS

FLORIDA	JACKSONVILLE	TAMPA	FT LAUDERDALE
1910.1200(e)(1)	1910.1200(e)(1)	OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)	1910.1200(e)(1)
OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)	OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)	1910.212(a)(1)	1910.1200(h)(1)
1910.212(a)(1)	1910.178(l)(1)(i)	1910.1200(e)(1)	OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)
1910.1200(h)(1)	1910.134(c)(1)	1904.39(a)(2)	1910.134(k)(6)
1904.39(a)(2)	1910.212(a)(1)	1910.157(c)(1)	1910.67(c)(2)(v)
1910.178(l)(1)(i)	1910.28(b)(1)(i)	1910.1200(h)(1)	1910.212(a)(1)
1910.1200(g)(1)	1910.1200(h)(1)	1910.134(c)(2)(i)	1910.134(c)(2)(ii)
1910.151(c)	1910.133(a)(1)	1910.132(d)(2)	1910.151(c)
1910.67(c)(2)(v)	1910.147(c)(1)	1910.178(l)(4)(iii)	1910.1200(g)(8)
1910.134(c)(1)	1904.39(a)(2)	1910.215(a)(4)	1910.132(a)

MARITIME - CY 2018

TOP 10
CITS

FLORIDA	JACKSONVILLE	TAMPA	FT LAUDERDALE
OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)	1910.212(a)(1)	OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)	1910.1200(e)(1)
1910.1200(f)(6)(ii)	1910.303(b)(2)	1910.1200(f)(6)(ii)	1910.1200(f)(6)(ii)
1910.212(a)(1)	1915.56(e)	1910.178(l)	1910.1200(h)(1)
1910.212(b)	OSH ACT of 1970 Section (5)(a)(1)	1910.212(b)	1910.1200(g)(8)
1910.213(d)(1)	1910.133(a)(1)	1910.213(m)(1)	1910.132(a)
1910.215(b)(9)	1910.133(a)(5)	1910.22(a)(2)	1910.132(d)(1)(i)
1910.303(b)(2)	1910.134(l)(1)	1910.303(g)(1)	1910.134(c)(1)
1910.303(g)(1)	1910.178(l)(1)(ii)	1910.36(d)(1)	1910.134(c)(2)(ii)
1915.56(e)	1910.179(g)(1)(v)		1910.134(e)(1)
1904.39(a)(1)	1910.212(b)		1910.134(f)(2)

FLAO Enforcement Activity

- 4 Significant Cases (Penalties > \$180K)
- Press Releases – Approximately 24
- SVEP – four Employers
- Follow-up Inspections – 13*

FLAO Activity – Compliance Assistance

- Alliance with NUCA
- 3 Strategic Partnerships (looking for more)
- VPPs – Odebrecht, FPL (2 sites) & 1 more
- Outreach Activities – Labor Rights Week, Fall Stand-down, Heat Injury & Illness, Safe & Sound, Worker Memorial Day, Training, OSHA updates, and many others.

Criteria for SVEP

- Fatality with 1 or more W/R/F related-citation
- Two or more W/R/F based on high Emphasis hazards
- Three or more W/R/F related to PSM
- All Egregious cases
 - High Emphasis – Falls, Excavations, Amputation, Combustible Dust, Silica, lead, Shipbreaking, PSM

National Emphasis Programs

- Combustible Dust
- Amputations
- Hexavalent Chromium
- Lead
- Primary Metals
- PSM
- Trenching and Excavation
- SST

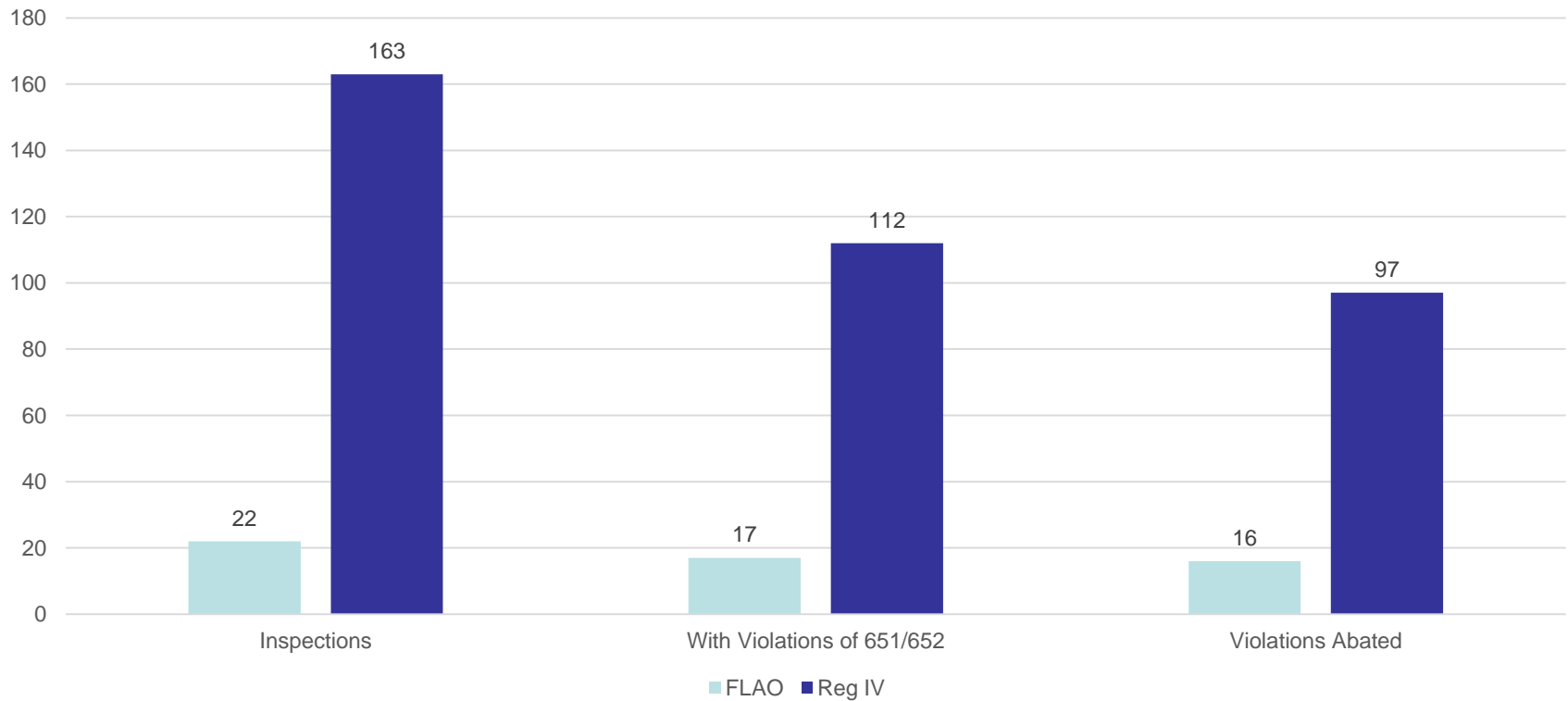
Regional Emphasis Programs

- Falls
- Maritime
- Sanitation
- Overhead Powerline
- Noise
- Landscape
- Powered Industrial Trucks
- Lead

Area Office Focus

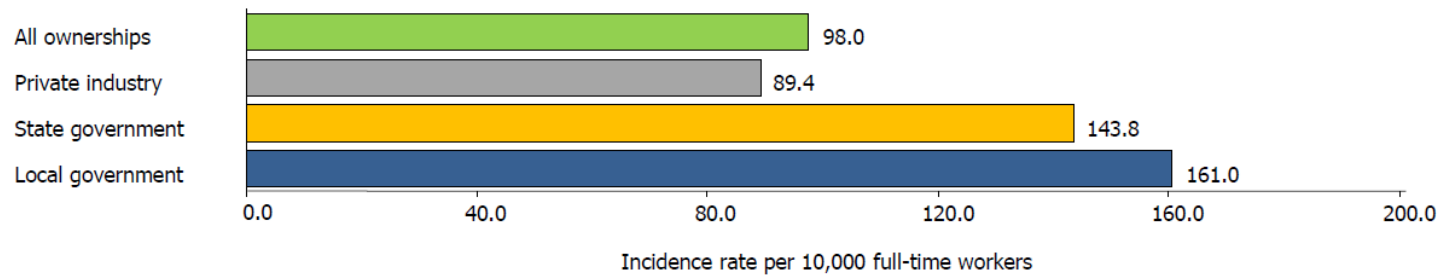
- Falls /Construction
- Heat Stress
- Landscape – Electrocution
- Excavation

Trenching & Excavation – Insp. (YTD)

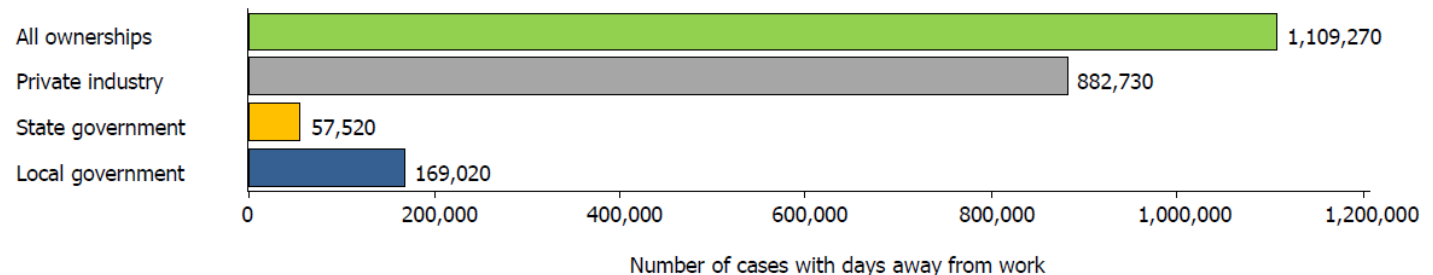


Non-Fatal Injury & Illness - Ownership

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates for cases with days away from work by ownership, 2017



Number of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work by ownership, 2017

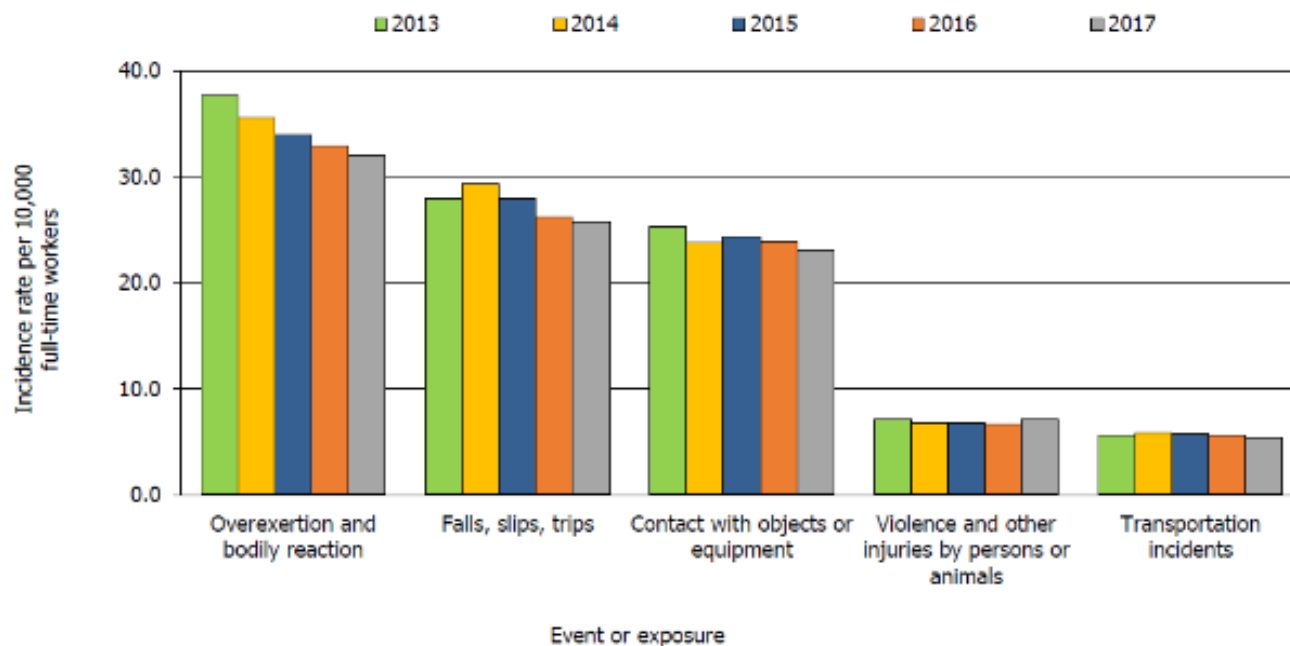


The incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work for "All ownerships" have decreased each year since 2011.

[View data](#)

Non-Fatal Injury & Illness - Event

Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates for cases with days away from work by selected event or exposure, all ownership, 2013-17

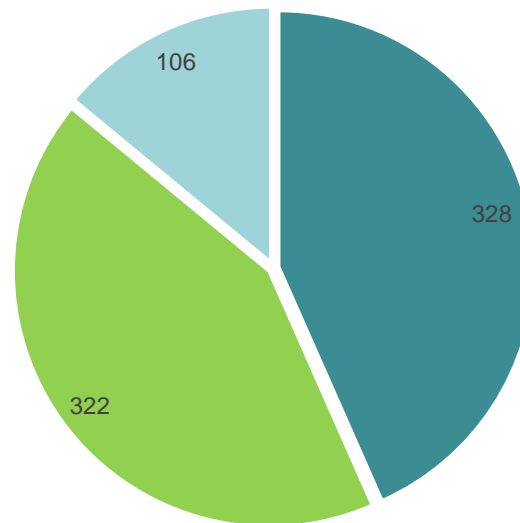


Across the five-year period from 2013 to 2017, the rate of occupational injuries and illnesses resulting from overexertion and bodily reaction decreased from 37.7 cases per 10,000 full-time workers in 2013 to 32.0 cases in 2017.

[View data](#)

Employer Reported Incidents FY 19 (YTD)

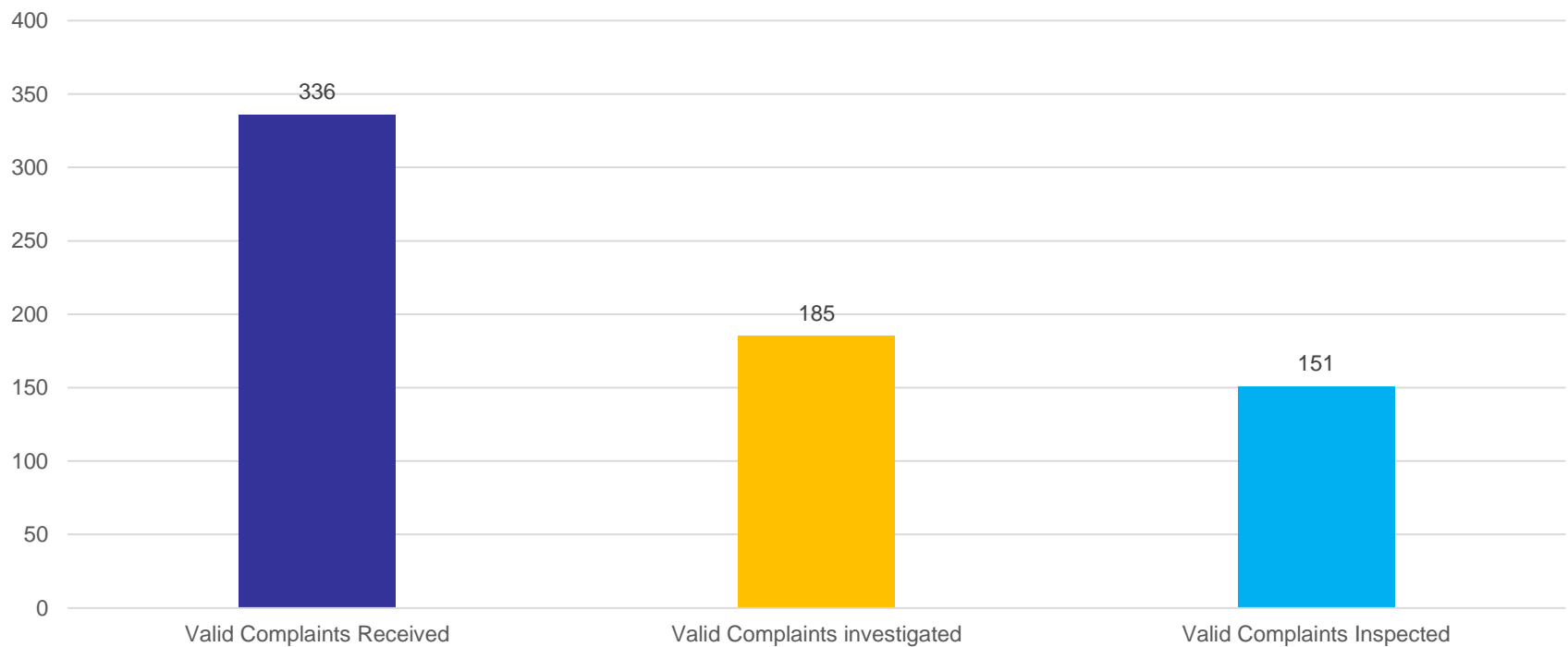
Employer Reported Incidents



■ Received ■ Valid ■ Inspected

Complaints Received – FY 19 (YTD)

Complaints Received FY 19 (YTD)



OSHA's Mission

- Some of the things OSHA does to carry out its mission are:
 - developing job safety and health standards and enforcing them through worksite inspections,
 - maintaining a reporting and recordkeeping system to keep track of job-related injuries and illnesses, and
 - providing training programs to increase knowledge about occupational safety and health.

Safety and Health Program

- Every workplace should have a safety and health program that includes:
 - management leadership
 - worker participation
 - a systematic approach to finding and fixing hazards.

Why?

- Injuries and illnesses cost the worker and their family pain and suffering.
- Injuries and illnesses cost the worker and their family money.
- Injuries and illnesses prevent the worker and their family from saving and planning for the future.
- Injuries and illnesses cost the company money.
- Mistakes cost money.
- Low productivity cost money.
- Employee turn-over cost money.

What's the Problem?

- **Safety Program** not the problem
- The **Problem** is the management system that drives the process and the behavior of the organization

Safety Culture

- Advisory Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations (ACSNI)
 - "The safety culture of an organization is the product of individual and group values, attitudes, perceptions, competencies and patterns of behavior that determine the commitment to, and the style and proficiency of, an organization's health and safety management."

What is your definition?

- It's the way we do things around here!
- Employees should be more careful!
- Safety is a cost, and our number one priority is to avoid extra costs!

Does Your Safety Culture Definition Include

- The extent to which individuals and groups will commit to:
 - personal responsibility for safety
 - act to preserve safety
 - enhance and communicate safety concerns
 - strive to actively learn
 - adapt and modify behavior based on lessons learned from mistakes
 - be rewarded in a manner consistent with these values.

Why Is It So Difficult To Change The Safety Culture?

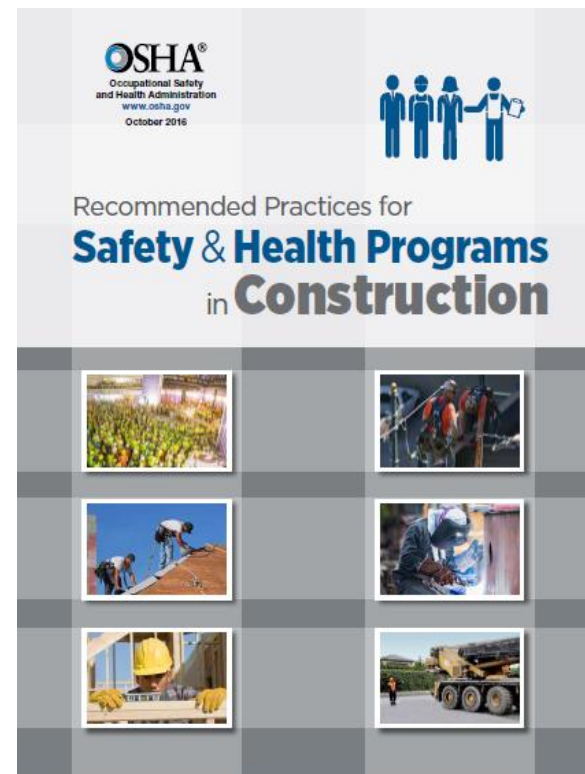
- Habits
- Self-interest
- Misunderstanding
- Different perception of the situation
- Low tolerance to change
- Low capacity for change
- Can you make the change in one day?

For Change To Occur

- Driving forces must exceed the restraining forces
- Take advantage of company and outside news
- Make small changes not to trigger opposite reaction
- If one is not motivated, change will not occur
- What motivates or doesn't motivate you?

Updated OSHA Safety and Health Program Management Guidelines

- <https://www.osha.gov/shpmguidelines>



Seven Core Elements

- Management leadership
- Worker participation
- Hazard identification and assessment
- Hazard prevention and control
- Education and training
- Program evaluation and improvement
- Multi-employer communication and coordination



Management Leadership

- Establish a written policy signed by top management.
- Communicate the policy to all workers and others such as subcontractors, temporary workers, labor unions, suppliers and vendors.
- Define attainable, realistic program goals and expectations.
- Plans to obtain goals.



Worker Participation

- Encourage workers to report safety and health concerns.
- Encourage workers to participate to
 - Develop the program.
 - Report hazards and develop solutions.
 - Analyze hazards in each step of routine and non-routine jobs, tasks, and processes.
 - Define/document safe work practices.
 - Conduct site inspections.
 - Develop and revising safety procedures.
 - Participate in incident and close call/near miss investigations.
 - Serve as trainers for current coworkers and new hires.
 - Develop, implement, and evaluate training programs.



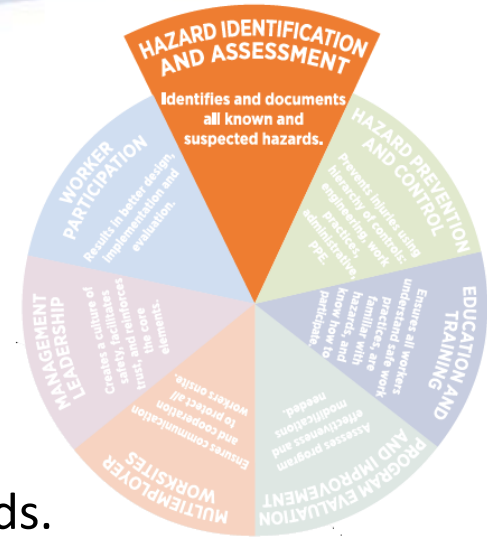
Worker Participation

- Give workers information they may need to understand
 - Safety Data Sheets.
 - Injury and illness data
 - Results of environmental exposure monitoring conducted in the workplace.
 - Chemical and equipment manufacturer safety recommendations.
 - Workplace inspection reports.
 - Incident investigation reports.
 - Workplace job hazard analyses.



Hazard ID and Assessment

- Collect and review information about the hazards likely to be present in the workplace.
- Periodically inspect the workplace to identify new or recurring hazards.
- Investigate injuries, illnesses, incidents, and close calls/near misses to identify the underlying hazards.
- Identify and address any trends in injuries, illnesses, and hazard reports.
- Consider hazards associated with emergency or non-routine situations.
- Determine the severity and likelihood of incidents that could result from each hazard identified and use this information to prioritize corrective actions.



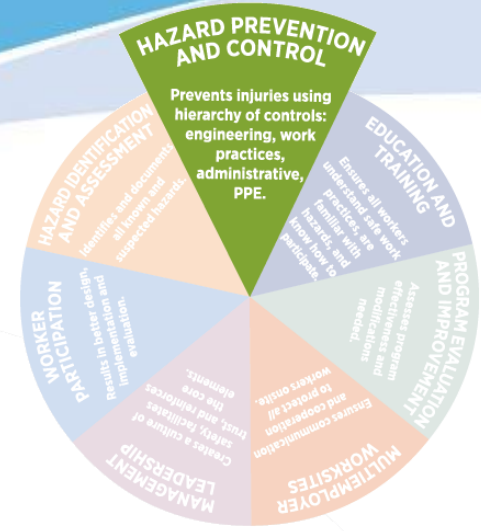
Hazard ID and Assessment

- Inspect the workplace for hazards
- Routine, before changing workflows, making major organizational changes, or introducing new equipment, materials, or processes and other planned changes.
- Use checklists that highlight things to look for.
 - Chemical agents
 - Physical agents
 - Equipment operation
 - Fire protection
 - Work and process flow
 - Lack of emergency procedures - Ergonomic issues
 - Biological agents
 - General housekeeping
 - Equipment maintenance
 - Fall protection
 - Work practices



Hazard Prevention and Control

- Identify and evaluate options for controlling hazards.
- Use a hazard control plan to guide the selection and implementation of controls.
- Develop plans with measures to protect workers during emergencies.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of controls to determine whether additional or different controls may be more effective. New technologies may be more protective, reliable, or less costly to operate.



Make Safety Personal

- Bulletin boards
- Wallet cards
- Station frames
- Let me help you with that, I don't want anyone to get hurt
- At the end of the day, we want you to go home to see your family, to do the things that you enjoy

So How Do You Get Started?



Safe & Sound Campaign



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR



Find it in OSHA



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Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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SAFE + SOUND



Safe + Sound is a year-round campaign to encourage every workplace to have a safety and health program.

[HOME](#)

[DEVELOP YOUR PROGRAM](#)

[CELEBRATE SAFE + SOUND WEEK](#)

[MEET OUR SUPPORTERS](#)

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Join us for Safe + Sound Week, August 12-18, 2019

Safe + Sound Week is a nationwide event to celebrate the successes of businesses that have implemented safety and health programs in the workplace. Throughout the year, businesses show their commitment to safety by focusing on management leadership, worker participation, and a systematic approach to finding and fixing hazards in workplaces. Each August we invite them to celebrate their safety successes and efforts to be #SafeAndSoundAtWork.

Why Participate?

Safe workplaces are sound businesses. Successful safety and health programs can proactively identify and manage workplace hazards before they cause injury or illness, improving sustainability and the bottom line. Participating in Safe + Sound Week can help get your program started or energize an existing one.

Who Participates?

SAVE THE DATE

SAFE + SOUND
Week August 12-18, 2019



OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA's Cooperative Services

- Alliance Program
- Strategic Partnership Program
- Compliance Assistance
- Consultation Services
- SHARP
- Voluntary Protection Program (VPP)
- OTI & and OTI-Education Centers
- Publications, Posters, etc.

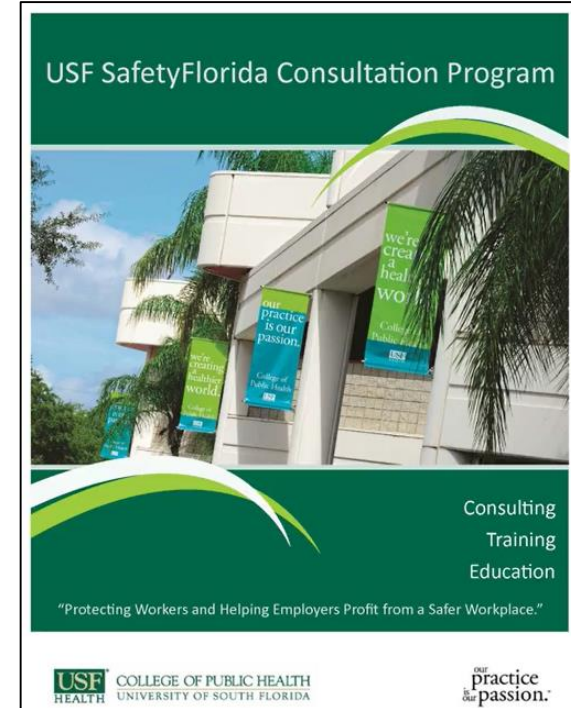


On-Site Consultation Program

- Free, confidential advice to small sized businesses
- Priority to high-hazard worksites
- Separate from enforcement
- No penalties or citations
- Employers may qualify for a one-year exemption from routine inspections

Safety Florida Consultation Program
University of South Florida
13201 Bruce B. Downs Boulevard, MDC 56
Tampa, Florida 33612
1-866-273-1105

www.usfsafetyflorida.com



Visit our home page at www.osha.gov



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Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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Water. Rest. Shade.

Recognize the signs of heat-related illness and learn how to stay safe.



TAKE ACTION



Contact OSHA



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NEWS

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June 3, 2019

U.S. Department of Labor Cites South Florida Farm After Employee Becomes Ill from Exposure to Ammonia Vapor

May 29, 2019

U.S. Department of Labor Cites Georgia Tire Manufacturer and Contractors for 22 Safety and Health Violations



Never block workplace exit

QuickTakes



TOP STORIES

OSHA Updates National Emphasis Program on Trenching and Excavation

OSHA has updated its National Emphasis Program (NEP) on preventing trenching and excavation collapses in response to a recent spike in trenching fatalities. Under the NEP, OSHA will increase its education and enforcement efforts; inspectors will record trenching and excavation inspections in a national reporting system; and each area office will develop outreach programs. The NEP began Oct. 1, with a three-month period of education and prevention outreach. For more information, read the [news release](#).



Photo Credit: NAXSA

Susan Harwood Training Grant Program



OSHA Awards \$9.3 Million in Safety and Health Training Grants

OSHA has awarded \$9.3 million in grants to 74 nonprofit organizations through the agency's Susan Harwood Training Grants Program. The grants will provide educational and training programs to help workers and employers recognize workplace hazards, implement injury prevention measures, and understand their rights and responsibilities. Six organizations were awarded \$1.2 million in direct grants to train and protect workers involved in hurricane recovery activities. For more information, read the [news release](#).

Regional Emphasis Program Focuses on Reducing Employee Exposure to Ammonium

OSHA launched a Regional Emphasis Program to address fertilizer-grade ammonium nitrate and agricultural anhydrous ammonium



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Latest news about OSHA initiatives and products to help employers and workers find and prevent workplace hazards

Sign up at www.osha.gov

www.osha.gov

1-800-321-OSHA (6742)



Job Safety and Health IT'S THE LAW!

All workers have the right to:

- A safe workplace.
- Raise a safety or health concern with your employer or OSHA, or report a work-related injury or illness, without being retaliated against.
- Receive information and training on job hazards, including all hazardous substances in your workplace.
- Request an OSHA inspection of your workplace if you believe there are unsafe or unhealthy conditions. OSHA will keep your name confidential. You have the right to have a representative contact OSHA on your behalf.
- Participate (or have your representative participate) in an OSHA inspection and speak in private to the inspector.
- File a complaint with OSHA within 30 days (by phone, online or by mail) if you have been retaliated against for using your rights.
- See any OSHA citations issued to your employer.
- Request copies of your medical records, tests that measure hazards in the workplace, and the workplace injury and illness log.

This poster is available free from OSHA.

Contact OSHA. We can help.

Employers must:

- Provide employees a workplace free from recognized hazards. It is illegal to retaliate against an employee for using any of their rights under the law, including raising a health and safety concern with you or with OSHA, or reporting a work-related injury or illness.
- Comply with all applicable OSHA standards.
- Report to OSHA all work-related fatalities within 8 hours, and all inpatient hospitalizations, amputations and losses of an eye within 24 hours.
- Provide required training to all workers in a language and vocabulary they can understand.
- Prominently display this poster in the workplace.
- Post OSHA citations at or near the place of the alleged violations.

FREE ASSISTANCE to identify and correct hazards is available to small and medium-sized employers, without citation or penalty, through OSHA-supported consultation programs in every state.



1-800-321-OSHA (6742) • TTY 1-877-889-5627 • www.osha.gov



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DISCLAIMER

This information has been developed by the Fort Lauderdale Area Office and is intended to assist employers, workers, and others as they strive to 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 a presentation of this nature. Thus, this information must be understood as a tool for addressing workplace hazards, rather than an exhaustive statement of an employer's legal obligations, which are defined by statute, regulations, and standards. Likewise, to the extent that this information references practices or procedures that may enhance health or safety, but which are not required by a statute, regulation, or standard, it cannot, and does not, create additional legal obligations. Finally, over time, OSHA may modify rules and 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.