

OSHAgram

Attention OSHAgram Subscribers

Dear OSHAgram Subscribers:

This issue of OSHAgram is the last one that will be printed and mailed. The newsletter will now be available online and free of charge, which will give you and all other employers and employees in this state instant access to important safety information. We encourage you to check the Web site, www.llronline.com/OSHAgram frequently for the same information you were getting in the printed newsletter and more. We appreciate your subscriptions over the years and your continued focus on the safety of workers in our state. If you have questions, comments or ideas about the type of information you would like access to, feel free to email or call me. I look forward to hearing from you.

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Worker Deaths in South Carolina Plummet in 2008

South Carolina recorded its lowest number of on-the-job fatalities in five years according to the 2008 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries issued by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The study found that 85 workers died in the state in 2008, compared to 122 in 2007, 95 in 2006, 132 in 2005 and 113 in 2004.

The leading cause of death was highway accidents (36), followed by assaults and violent acts (14), workers coming into contact with objects and equipment (12), falls (11), and exposure to harmful substances or environments (11).

Those working in transportation and material moving occupations were the most likely to die on the job in 2008 in the state. Workers in the professions accounted for one-third of the deaths. The next most hazardous jobs were construction and extraction occupations; sales and related occupations; installation, maintenance and repair occupations; farming, fishing and forestry occupations; and protective service occupations.

Men accounted for 95 percent of the deaths (81) in the state. Workers 45 to 54 years of age were more likely to die on the job than any other group. Of the 85 who died, 57 were white (non-Hispanic), 21 were black (non-Hispanic) and 7 were Hispanic or Latino.

Nationally, the BLS study counted 5,071 fatal work injuries in 2008. That was 7.6% fewer than in 2007, and 13% less than in 2006, which marked a five-year high for workplace fatalities.

The data showed fishermen/fisherwomen and other workers in fishing-related professions were the most likely to die on the job in the U.S. in 2008.

Of 39,000 fishing workers in the nation, 50 were killed, a rate of 128.9 per 100,000 full-time workers. Rough seas, unpredictable deadly weather and isolation during emergencies make the job more unsafe than any other.

Logging workers and aircraft pilots had the second and third deadliest jobs. Eighty-two loggers died last year from work injuries, some of them caused by falling trees and malfunctioning cutting equipment. Ninety aircraft pilots died in crashes and other accidents.

Transportation incidents were the most common cause of fatalities overall. Equipment and objects-related injuries came in second.

The construction industry suffered the largest number of deaths in the U.S. in 2008.



S.C. OSHA Focusing on Accuracy of Record Keeping

The U.S. Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration announced in October that it was launching a National Emphasis Program on Recordkeeping to help verify the accuracy of injury and illness data reported by employers.

Federal OSHA announced this program after the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that injury and illness rates among private industry employers went down from a total case rate of 4.2 in 2007 to 3.9 in 2008. BLS also reported that non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses decreased from 4 million cases in 2007 to 3.7 million cases in 2008.

"While I am cautiously optimistic that these decreases in injury and illness rates represent change in the right direction, they do not lessen the need for strong enforcement to ensure that safety is a top priority in every workplace," Secretary of Labor Hilda L. Solis said.

S.C. OSHA, which is a state-plan program, also plans to do a special emphasis program in South Carolina. Administrator Dottie Ison said her office's emphasis will be on South Carolina high-hazard industries.



In November, the Government Accountability Office, the auditing arm of Congress, released a report that said many workers do not report workplace injuries and illnesses for many reasons, including fear of being fired or disciplined.

"Accurate injury and illness records are vital to protect workers' health and safety," Secretary Solis said. "They not only enable OSHA to better target its resources and determine the effectiveness of its efforts, accurate numbers are also an important tool that workers and employers can use to identify hazards in their workplaces."

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, OSHA's role is to promote safe and healthful working conditions for America's working men and women by setting and enforcing standards, and providing training, outreach and education. For more information, visit www.osha.gov.

Be Prepared This Cold and Flu Season

Dainnya Busbin
OSHA Standards Officer

An increased prevalence of influenza-like-illness is expected to peak now through February 2010 due to the recirculation of Novel H1N1-A viruses and the seasonal influenza viruses.

With seasonal influenza outbreaks typically limited, most people have some immunity to the circulating strain of the virus. A vaccine is prepared in advance of the seasonal influenza; it is designed to match the influenza viruses most likely to be circulating in the community.

The following information can assist employees and employers during this time:

- Employees living abroad and international business travelers should note that other geographic areas (for example, the Southern Hemisphere) have different influenza seasons, which may require different vaccines. Definitions for seasonal vs. pandemic influenza are found on OSHA's Web site in the "Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for an Influenza Pandemic" [OSHA Publication 3327-02N

2007] at: www.osha.gov/Publications/influenza_pandemic.html

- Ways to protect you and your co-workers during this cold and flu season can be found at www.pandemicflu.gov.

- There also are some OSHA Housekeeping standards to keep in mind during this time:

- 1910.141(a)(3)(i) All

places of employment shall be kept clean to the extent that the nature of the work allows.

- 1910.141(d)(2)(ii) Each lavatory must be provided with hot and cold running water, or tepid running water.

- 1910.141(d)(2)(iii) Hand soap or similar cleansing agents must be provided.

- 1910.141(d)(2)(iv) Individual hand towels or sections thereof, of cloth or paper, warm air blowers or clean individual sections of continuous cloth toweling, convenient to the lavatories must be provided.

- According to the Centers for Disease Control, the best way to prevent seasonal flu is to get vaccinated each year, but good health habits like covering your cough and washing your hands often can help stop the spread of germs and prevent respiratory illnesses like the flu (see www.cdc.gov/flu/protect/stopgerms.htm).

- The severity of illness during the 2009–2010 influenza season cannot be predicted with a high degree of certainty. Therefore, it is important for employers to plan ahead on how to respond to influenza. Employers who refine their pandemic influenza response plans are more likely to be able to respond effectively if a potentially more serious outbreak of influenza evolves during the fall and winter.

- Additional information and updates on the severity of illness caused by influenza are available at the Center for Disease Control's Web site at: www.cdc.gov/h1n1flu/business/guidance/ and www.flu.gov.

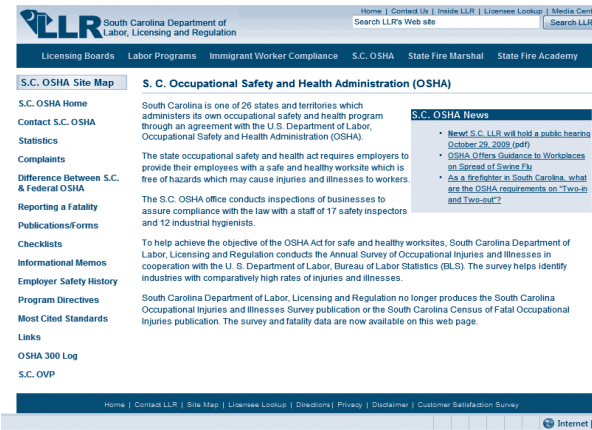


S.C. OSHA's Web Site a Valuable Resource

Whether you are starting a new business or have had your doors open for many years, S.C. OSHA's Web site is a valuable resource for helping you keep your employees safe every day on the job.

In addition to explaining S.C. OSHA's role, the site provides statistics, Program Directives, Informational Memos, safety check lists and information on the most cited standards. It also gives you information on how to report a fatality, how to file complaints, where to find forms and publications and where to go for additional information.

One key feature is Employer Safety History. This link allows you to search a database for the safety history of a business. The site will tell you if a business has been inspected and/or investigated and the results.



For employers another feature on the site is S.C. OSHA Voluntary Programs site, which explains where to find free training offered by S.C. OSHA and how to get a free consultation visit at your business.

It is important to visit the Web site office now that the "OSHagram" newsletter will no longer be printed and mailed. The information generally featured in the OSHagram will now be available on line free of charge.

We encourage you to visit the Web site often, www.llr.state.sc.us/labor/osha/

If you cannot find what you need, please contact the S.C. OSHA Office at (803) 896-5811. If you have suggestions for the Web site, please email Lesia Kudelka at kudelkal@llr.sc.gov, or call her at (803) 896-4376.

S.C. OSHA Holds Stakeholders Meeting for Construction

Gwendolyn Thomas
OSHA Technical Support Coordinator

S.C. OSHA recently held a stakeholders meeting to address a new directive for the construction industry.

The November 17, 2009, meeting in Columbia focused on steel erection construction and repair, and other areas of construction. The stakeholder meeting addressed inspection policy and procedures for OSHA's steel erection standards for construction with regard to the rescission of OSHA's de minimis policies relating to floors/nets and shear connectors; and revisions to OSHA Instruction CPL 02-01-034 (formerly CPL 2-1.34).

This was an important issue in the bridge construction industry. There were discussions as to whether requiring contractors to install shear connections in the field may create a greater hazard due to amount the of time they must be exposed to a potential hazard installing them. It was also noted that on many Department of Transportation (DOT) projects, they still specify that they must be installed in the shop, and the contractor has no option other than to install them per specifications, if they want the job.

The agency's goal was two-fold: for S.C. OSHA to better understand the experience of employers and employees who are involved in steel erection in the bridge construction industry; and for employers and employees to become more informed about the rulemaking process and the agency's intentions with regard to the OSHA directive. Participants presented their views, asked questions and discussed issues with OSHA personnel.

Participants presented several key points: 1) the safety of the employee and the time the employee is exposed to fall hazards with field installation, 2) engineering out hazards for one group of employees, while creating hazards for another group, 3) quality of installing the studs in the field,

and 4) cost of the product for field installation, factoring in several variables that may or may not be controlled by the employer.

The stakeholders' suggestions were taken under advisement and will be evaluated by the S.C. OSHA administrator.

S.C. OSHA gratefully acknowledged feedback from the stakeholders, and encouraged them to develop discussions within the groups of stakeholders.

States are required to notify federal OSHA whether they intend to adopt the change in policies and procedures identical to those contained in the directive or adopt or maintain different inspection policies and procedures for their steel erection standard for construction. If a state adopts or maintains policies and instructions that differ from federal OSHA's, the state must identify the differences in its policies and either post its different policies on its State Plan Web site and provide the link to OSHA or provide a copy to OSHA with information on how the public may obtain a copy from the state. If the state adopts identical policies and procedures, it must provide the date of adoption to federal OSHA.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, employers are responsible for providing a safe and healthful workplace for their employees. S.C. OSHA's role is to assure the safety and health of South Carolina's working men and women by setting and enforcing standards; providing training, outreach and education; establishing partnerships; and encouraging continual process improvement in workplace safety and health. For more information, visit www.llr.state.sc.us.

You Ask...OSHA Answers

Q & A

Q: For lockout/tagout, do my locks and tags have to be a particular color or can I paint the locks and use colors other than red for my tags?

A: When performing lockout/tag-out, the lockout and tag-out devices do not have to be a particular color as long as they are singularly identified as the only device(s) used for controlling energy and are not used for other purposes. Additionally, the locks and tags should be standardized within the facility in at least one of the following ways: color, shape, or size. In the case of tags, the print and format have to be standardized.

The lockout and tag-out devices have to be capable of withstanding the environment they will be exposed to for the length of time they are expected to be exposed. This includes painted locks. If you are going to paint the lock, the paint has to be capable of withstanding the environmental factors. Similarly, any tags used for tag-out have to be constructed and printed in a manner that they will not deteriorate or become illegible.

Q: Do forklift instructors/trainers have to be knowledgeable and experienced on the forklift they are training employees to operate?

A: If the forklift instructor is only conducting the classroom portion of the forklift training, then he/she has to be knowledgeable of all the forklifts they are training employees to operate. However, the classroom instructor may not have experience operating the forklift. On the other hand, if the forklift instructor is conducting the forklift evaluation for the forklift operators, then the instructor not only has to be knowledgeable of the forklift he is training and evaluating the operator on, but the instructor also has to have experience operating any forklift he/she will be evaluating during the forklift operator training.

Q: OSHA

This column answers your questions about OSHA standards and how they apply to you or your business. For more information, contact Officers Natikki Dawkins at (803) 896-7682 or Dainnya Busbin at (803) 896-7661. Dawkins can also be reached via e-mail at dawkinsd@llr.sc.gov and Busbin at busbind@llr.sc.gov.

standard 1910.178(m)(5) (iii) states that when the operator of an industrial truck is dismounted and within 25 ft. of the truck still in his view, the load engaging means shall be fully lowered, controls neutralized, and the brakes set to prevent movement. The standard says the forks have to be lowered, but is there any way we could raise them

while unloading the load to prevent back injuries?

A: Yes, the forks can be raised while the employees are either loading or unloading the forklift as long as ALL of the following conditions are met:

(a) the forklift engine must be shut off; (b) the brakes of the forklift must be set; and (c) if the forklift is on an incline, the wheels must be chocked to prevent movement of the forklift in addition to "a" and "b."

Q: Is 100% tie off required for scissor lifts?

A: When an employee is working from an elevated scissor lift, the employee only needs to be protected from falling by a properly designed and maintained guardrail system. However, if the guardrail system is less than adequate, or the worker leaves the safety of the work platform, an additional fall protection device is required. Additionally, the employee must be tied off if the manufacturer requires the employee to be tied off while operating and working in the scissor lift.

Scissor lifts fall under the mobile scaffold standard, 1926.452(w). To ensure compliance when operating and working in scissor lifts, the requirements of 1926.452(w) and the general scaffolding requirements in 1926.451 need to be met.

5. How often should hearing protection such as disposable ear plugs be changed, particularly when working in a dusty and dirty environment?

A: OSHA standard 1910.95(i)(1) states that hearing protectors shall be replaced as necessary. When working in a dusty and dirty environment, hearing protectors that cannot be cleaned with mild soap and water need to be replaced more frequently such as, every day or two. Reinsertion of dirty hearing protectors can cause ear infections.

Q: We are consulting with a veterinarian's office and were wondering to what extent the Bloodborne Pathogens standard would apply to animal blood?

A: The Bloodborne Pathogens standard only applies to occupational exposures to human blood, blood components, and other potentially infectious materials (OPIM), unless the blood is known to be infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or hepatitis B virus (HBV). [Taken from the Federal OSHA standards interpretation dated 10/15/2002]

Q: I recently had to disinfect a patient's room where BCG virus was spilled in an outpatient setting. Is this exposure covered under OSHA standards? Should I be wor-

■ see page 5

ried about subsequently exposing my family and friends to this virus?

A: Bacillus Calmette-Guérin or “BCG”, an attenuated strain of bovine tuberculosis bacterium (*Mycobacterium bovis*), is primarily used as an infant inoculation against tuberculosis meningitis infection in third world countries. It’s efficacy against pulmonary tuberculosis appears to be variable. In the United States, BCG vaccination is not routinely given to adults because it is felt that having a reliable TB skin-test (Mantoux test) and being able to accurately detect active disease is more beneficial to society than vaccinating against what is considered to be a relatively rare condition in the United States.

In healthcare settings BCG solutions are used for the treatment of bladder cancer. These solutions are administered through a patient catheter. Clinically they produce an inflammatory reaction in the cells of the bladder, which will kill any cancerous cells.

Exposure to the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (human strain) virus is currently covered under §1910.134 for respiratory protection. According to the state medical consultant for tuberculosis and infectious diseases there is no known respiratory route of exposure for attenuated BCG solutions and no known transmission via mucous membranes; as such, the respiratory standard would not apply. Using universal precautions [impermeable gloves] to clean up a spill is considered to be adequate protection for the employee and anyone who would subsequently have contact with the employee (e.g. family members).

Q: What about a TB skin-test conversion resulting from a needlestick contaminated with BCG or from the solution getting into an open wound, possibly during preparation of the solution?

A: If the employee has a TB skin test conversion (positive PPD) due to an accidental needlestick contaminated with BCG or accidentally gets the solution into an open wound, it is likely that the employee will have a positive PPD for several years that would eventually go away with time.

§ 1904.11(a) states:

Basic requirement. If any of your employees has been occupationally exposed to anyone with a known case of active tuberculosis (TB), and that employee subsequently develops a tuberculosis infection, as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional, you must record the case on the OSHA 300 Log by checking the “respiratory condition” column.

An excerpt from the Final Rule for the Recordkeeping Standard, as published in the Federal Register 66: pp. 5916-6135, on Jan. 19, 2001, pertaining to record keeping requirements for TB skin test conversions states:

As an initial matter, OSHA notes that the States are not authorized to provide employers with variances to the Part 1904 regulations, under either the rule being published

today or the former rule. The issuing of such variances is exclusively reserved to Federal OSHA, to help ensure the consistency of the data nationwide and to make the data comparable from state-to-state...However, because the final rule allows employers to rebut the presumption of work-relatedness if a medical evaluation concludes that the TB infection did not arise as a result of occupational exposure, a physician or other licensed health care professional could use the CDC Guidelines or another method to investigate the origin of the case. If such an investigation resulted in information that demonstrates that the case is not related to a workplace exposure, the employer need not record the case. {For example, such an investigation might reveal that the employee had been vaccinated in childhood with the BCG vaccine.} The employer may wish, in such cases, to keep records of the investigation and determination.

For health care professionals who are subject to a positive PPD (TB skin-test conversion) as is the case in Question A3, the conversion should be noted on the log as required by § 1904.11. Because all TB conversions are assumed to be work-related until refuted by a physician or other licensed health care professional (PLHCP) this is interpreted to mean that a doctor would have to provide a determination that the conversion was due to a passive immune response rather than exposure to an ACTIVE case of TB before the conversion could be “lined out” [removed] from the OSHA 300 log.

Q: How many first aid kits are required for employee protection at a large industry facility?

A: OSHA requires that employees be given a safe and healthy workplace that is reasonably free of occupational hazards. However, it is unrealistic to expect accidents not to happen. Therefore, employers are required to provide medical and first aid personnel and supplies commensurate with the hazards of the workplace. The standard states:

§ 1910.151 (b) In the absence of an infirmary, clinic, or hospital in near proximity to the workplace which is used for the treatment of all injured employees, a person or persons shall be adequately trained to render first aid. Adequate first aid supplies shall be readily available.

Section 1910.151 does not specifically state a required number of first aid kits, but all working shifts of employees must be adequately covered. Employers are required to have persons trained in first-aid if there is no infirmary, clinic, or hospital (e.g. fire station having EMS responders) within near proximity. Each workplace medical and first aid program will be judged on its own merit.

Since many first aid incidents may involve chemical exposures- your facility’s Hazard Communication Program (§1910.1200) is essential! Remember, it houses the material and safety data sheets (MSDS) where you can readily find first aid measures- (Section 4) for the chemical exposure in question.

South Carolina OSHA Adds, Revises Standards

On October 29, 2009, the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation held a public hearing to establish new standards and to revise existing health and safety standards for 29 CFR parts 1910 and 1917, as necessary to comply with federal laws.

Standards presented at the public hearing were published in the *South Carolina State Register* on November 27, 2009. These revisions covered a number of new and existing South Carolina Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards.

South Carolina Occupational Safety and Health Administration has revised its Acetylene Standard for general industry by updating references to standards published by standards developing organizations, i.e., SDO standards. This rulemaking is a continuation of South Carolina OSHA's ongoing effort to update references to SDO standards used throughout its rules.

The new SDO standard replaces the reference to the 1966 edition of CGA Pamphlet G-1, Acetylene, with the most recent edition of the standard, CGA G-1-2003 in 29 CFR 1910.102(a). Additionally, Chapter 7, Acetylene Piping, of NFPA 51A-2001 and Chapter 9 Acetylene Piping of NFPA 51A-2006 replace the reference to CGA Pamphlet G-1.3-1959, Acetylene Transmission for Chemical Synthesis, in 29 CFR 1910.102(b). Lastly, NFPA standards 51A-2001 and -2006, Standard for Acetylene Charging Plants, replace CGA G-1.4-1966, Standard for Acetylene Charging Plants, in CFR 1910.102(c). The revisions to the Acetylene Standard, 29 CFR 1910.102, make the requirements of the standard consistent with current industry practices, thereby eliminating confusion and clarifying employer obligations.

These revisions were published in the *Federal Register*, Volume 74, Number 153, on August 11, 2009.

The Agency also is revising the personal protective equipment (PPE) sections of its general industry and marine terminal standards regarding requirements for eye- and face-protective devices, head protection and foot protection. South Carolina OSHA is updating the references in its

regulations to recognize more recent editions of national consensus standards that PPE must meet if purchased before a specified date. Eye and face protection devices, as specified in 29 CFR 1910.133, 1910.252(b)(2)(ii)(1), and 1917.91, must comply with ANSI Z87.1-2003, ANSI Z87.1-1998 or ANSI Z87.1-1989. Head protection must comply with ANSI Z89.1-2003, ANSI Z89.1-1997, or ANSI Z89.1-1986, as specified by 29 CFR 1910.135 and 1917.93. Protective footwear must comply with ASTM F-2412-2005 and ASTM F-2413-2005, ANSI Z41-1999, or ANSI Z41-1991, as specified in 29 CFR 1910.136, 1910.94(a)(5)(v)(a), and 1917.94. An employer may use PPE not manufactured in accordance with one of the incorporated national consensus standards when the employer meets its burden to demonstrate that the PPE being used provides employee protection that is at least as effective as PPE constructed in accordance with the appropriate incorporated national consensus standard.

In addition to the aforementioned updates, Appendix B to Subpart I to 1910 – Non-Mandatory Compliance Guidelines for Hazard Assessment and Personal Protective Equipment Selection, section 9, was revised to reflect updated consensus codes in the head protection standard, 29 CFR 1910.135.

These revisions were published in the *Federal Register*, Volume 74, Number 173, on September 9, 2009.

As with all new federal OSHA standards, South Carolina, which administers its own state plan, has six months in which to promulgate standards containing identical information as the federal standard or its own version that is at least as effective as the federal one.

Standards presented at the October public hearing were published in the *South Carolina State Register* and became effective on November 27, 2009.

Workplace Poster Update

LLR S.C. Labor Law Abstract

Payment of Wages Act
The Payment of Wages Act (PWA) is a statute that governs the payment of wages to employees. It applies to all employers and employees in South Carolina. The act requires that wages be paid on time and in full. It also sets out the rules for calculating wages, including overtime pay. The act is enforced by the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation (LLR).
Right-to-Work
The Right-to-Work Act (RTWA) is a statute that prohibits employers from requiring employees to join a union as a condition of employment. It applies to all employers and employees in South Carolina. The act is enforced by the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation (LLR).
Child Labor
The Child Labor Act (CLA) is a statute that restricts the employment of children and minors. It sets out the rules for the types of work that children and minors can do, the hours they can work, and the conditions of their work. The act is enforced by the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation (LLR).
Immigrant Worker
The Immigrant Worker Act (IWA) is a statute that prohibits employers from discriminating against immigrant workers. It sets out the rules for the employment of immigrant workers, including the requirements for their employment. The act is enforced by the South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation (LLR).

The S.C. Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation online Labor Law Abstract poster has been updated to include the Immigrant Worker section. The posters you will need to download are: The Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation's OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health) and Labor Law Abstract (Payment of Wages, Child Labor, Right-to-Work and Immigrant Worker).

- The S.C. Employment Security Commission's "Workers Pay No Part of the Cost for Job Insurance" (UCI 104) and "If You Become Unemployed (UCI 105)
- The S.C. Workers' Compensation Commission's "Workers Comp Works For You"
- The S.C. Human Affairs Commission's "Equal Opportunity is the Law"

Download posters at www.llronline.com.

Preventable Accident

Electrical Shock/Accident

When: September 30, 2009

Who: Two Male Employees

The Accident: Two employees were painting at the end of a two-point suspension scaffold. The back end of an aluminum paint roller contacted the top of overhead-energized power lines.

OSHA Findings:

- SCRR 71-1926.451(f)(6) – Employees and/or equipment were not 10 feet away from energized power lines.
- SCRR 71-1926.416(a)(3) - There was no evaluation or assessment of the work area for hazards associated with energized power lines.
- SCRR 71-1926.454(a) and 1926.454(b) – There was no hazard recognition training.

Inhalation Accident

When: July 2009

Who: Three Female Employees

The Accident: The employees were working in the laundry area. One employee passed out and two others became ill.

OSHA Findings

- 1910.1000(a)(2) – Three employees were overexposed to carbon monoxide above the permissible exposure limits of 50 parts per million.

Fatality Report

May - December 2009

SIC: 1731 - Electrical Contractor

Date: May 26, 2009

What Happened: Employee was locating a wire in a chase inside a HVAC rooftop when he contacted energized parts.

Standards Cited:

- 1910.332(b)(1) – Employees were not trained and familiar with electrical safety related work practices.
- 1910.333(a) - No electrical safety related work practices.

SIC: 1731 - Electrical Contractor

Date: August 17, 2009

What Happened: Employee was troubleshooting an electrical power source to include wiring when he was electrocuted.

Standards Cited:

- 1926.21(b)(2) – Employer did not observe hazard recognition training.
- 1926.405(b)(1) - Opening in electrical panel box was exposed.
- 1926.416(a)(1) - Circuits were not de-energized while employee was working on a circuit.
- 1926.417(a) - Circuits were not tagged out.

SIC: 1799 - Lightning Rod Installation

Date: July 13, 2009

What Happened: The employee was placing thread couplers on a roof when he fell 25 feet to the ground.

Standards Cited:

- 1926.501(b)(13) - Employer did not provide fall protection.
- 1926.503(a)(1) - Employer did not provide a fall protection program.
- 1926.503(a)(2) - Employer did not provide fall protection training.
- SCRR 71.339 - The employer failed to report the fatality within 8 hours of occurrence.

SIC: 1731 - Electrical Contractor

Date: July 7, 2009

What Happened: Deceased was changing burned-out light bulbs and bad transformers at a high school football stadium.

Standard violated: There were no citations issued as the deceased was the owner of the company.



GE Aviation Airfoils Becomes Palmetto Star

Employees of GE Aviation Airfoils in Greenville were recognized recently for their facility's achievement as a S.C. OSHA Palmetto Star Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) worksite during a celebration luncheon.

GE Aviation Airfoils manufactures aircraft engine parts, specifically turbine blades. The facility has 148 full-time employees and operates two shifts.

The Palmetto Star Program recognizes qualified employers who exceed the requirements of the

Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 in providing its workers a safe and healthy worksite. Any employer in North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes 31-33 may apply.

Currently there are 44 active approved Palmetto Star sites in South Carolina. For more information, contact Harvey Jessup in the Office of OSHA Voluntary Programs at (803) 896-7744.



South Carolina Department of Labor,
Licensing and Regulation

South Carolina

OSHAgam

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The S.C. OSHAgam is a quarterly newsletter designed to keep the South Carolina business, firefighter and legal community informed of the activities of the S.C. Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation's Office of Occupational Safety and Health, as well as the activities of federal OSHA which affect this state. Comments on this publication are welcome and should be sent to James E. Knight, Office of Communications, S.C. Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, PO Box 11329, Columbia, S.C. 29211.

The S.C. OSHAgam is part of the S.C. OSHA Subscription Service, which provides Program Directives and other interpretive bulletins issued on an irregular basis. The price for a subscription is \$25 per calendar year or \$40 for two years. Subscription requests should be sent to the above address or subscribe online at www.llronline.com/oshagram/.

2010 Free OVP Regional Training Classes

The South Carolina Office of OSHA Voluntary Programs provides a variety of free training programs and presentations designed to reduce or eliminate safety and health hazards in the workplace. Training is available to employers and employees of both the public and private sector upon request and may be presented on-site (requiring participation of 12 or more employees) or as a result of participating in one of the regional training programs coordinated by the training staff.



A tentative list of classes in 2010 is provided below. Dates and locations are subject to change. Please check back for updates. For more information, call the office at (803) 896-7788 or email scovp@llr.sc.gov.

TENTATIVE 2010 REGIONAL TRAINING SCHEDULE

- Jan. 13 OSHA Recordkeeping Columbia, S.C. Fire Academy
- March 3-4 OSHA 10-hour general industry course Columbia, S.C. Fire Academy
- May 5-6, Trenching and Excavation, Fall Protection, Accident Investigation and Lock Out Tag Out Greenville/Anderson area TBD
- July 14-15, Blood borne Pathogens, Hazard Communication, Confined Space, Trenching and Fall Protection Charleston area TBD
- Sept. 15-16, OSHA 10-Hour General Industry Course Columbia, S.C. Fire Academy
- Nov. 17-18 SHA 10-Hour Construction Course Columbia, S.C. Fire Academy

Register online at:

www.llronline.com/Labor/OVP/Training/

Request training:

www.llronline.com/Labor/scovp/index.asp?file=progs.htm

South Carolina
OSHAgam

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