

## OSHA Announces It's Top 10 List of Most Frequently Violated Standards

The preliminary list of OSHA's Top 10 violations for FY 2017 remained largely unchanged from [FY 2016](#), except for one new addition: Fall Protection – Training Requirements (1926.503) entered the list at No. 9 with 1,523 violations, just ahead of Electrical – Wiring Methods (1,405 violations). The top five remained identical to the FY 2016 list, with Fall Protection – General Requirements at No. 1 by a wide margin with 6,072 violations. In a distant second was Hazard Communication with 4,176.

Patrick Kapust, deputy director of OSHA's Directorate of Enforcement Programs, presented the preliminary data of the Top 10 Most Frequently Sited Standards for FY 2017, which ended Sept. 30 at the [The 2017 National Safety Council's Congress & Expo](#).

"One thing I've said before in the past on this is, this list doesn't change too much from year to year. These things are readily fixable," Kapust said during the presentation. "I encourage folks to use this list and look at your own workplace." The full Top 10 list:

1. Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501): 6,072 violations
2. Hazard Communication (1910.1200): 4,176 violations
3. Scaffolding (1926.451): 3,288 violations
4. Respiratory Protection (1910.134): 3,097 violations
5. Lockout/Tagout (1910.147): 2,877 violations
6. Ladders (1926.1053): 2,241 violations
7. Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178): 2,162 violations
8. Machine Guarding (1910.212): 1,933 violations
9. Fall Protection – Training Requirements: 1,523 violations
10. Electrical – Wiring Methods (1910.305): 1,405 violations

Information from Safety + Health, The Official Magazine of the NSC Conference & Expo



The Top 10 List for Construction has not been provide on the OSHA website for FY 2017, but listed below are the previous Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards:

- 1) Fall Protection- General Requirements, Duty To Have Fall Protection 1926.501
- 2) Scaffold - General Requirements 1926.451
- 3) Ladders- 1926.1053
- 4) Fall Protection Training Requirements 1926.503
- 5) Hazard Communication 1910.1200
- 6) PPE and Life Saving Equipment – Eye and Face Protection 1926.100
- 7) PPE and Life Safety Equipment- Head Protection 1926.100
- 8) Scaffold- Aerial Lifts – 1926.453
- 9) Excavations – Specific Requirements 1926.651
- 10) General Safety and Health Provisions – 1926.20

Throughout 2017, the BIE Safety Advisor has been highlighting violations on the Top 10 List through BIE Article Topics and Monthly Tool Box Talks. In addition, the BIE has been highlighting new and changing OSHA Standards as they relate to the construction industry. If there is a topic or standard you would like to see highlighted in an upcoming BIE Safety Advisor, please let BIE know.

## First Aid and Medical Care

First aid supplies and other medical services must be available at your jobsite. The minimum OSHA requirements are:

- Medical personnel must be available for advice on occupational health matters.
- Prior to the start of a project, provisions must be made for prompt medical attention in case of serious injury.
- An infirmary, clinic, hospital, or physician must be nearby, or someone trained in first aid must be available at the worksite.
- First aid supplies must be easy to get to.
- Having available means to transport an injured person to a physician or hospital.
- If 911 service is not available, the posting of emergency numbers for physicians, hospitals, and ambulances.

On-site medical treatment - The construction rules for medical services and first aid say that prior to starting a project, provisions must be made for prompt medical attention in case of serious injury. This means that when an injury or illness occurs, maximum response time is fifteen minutes. OSHA currently recognizes this as appropriate for most cases.

However, conditions at each workplace must be looked at when the first aid program is developed. This is to ensure that fifteen minutes is adequate to meet all needs. Where a medical facility is near the workplace, OSHA rules require your employer to ensure the following:

- In areas where accidents resulting in suffocation, severe bleeding or other life threatening injury or illness can be expected, a three to four minute response time is required.
- In other circumstances, for instance where a life-threatening injury is an unlikely outcome of an accident, a longer response time of up to fifteen minutes is acceptable.
- If you work in areas where emergency transportation is not available, your company must provide acceptable transportation. If arrangements cannot be made to provide emergency medical service within an appropriate time frame, then a trained first aid person must be available for each shift.

Eyewash/drenching stations - Where you may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, suitable eyewash/drenching stations must be available at your jobsite. You need to review your company's Emergency Action Plan for first aid and medical services. It should outline everything you need to know to get help during a medical emergency.

