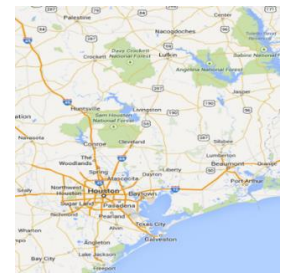


## FY 21 Top 10 Southeast Texas Construction Most Frequently Cited\* (v1 Oct 2021)

- The Houston OSHA offices issued approximately 1,307 total citations in general industry and construction with proposed penalties of about \$7,349,217 in FY 21. Violations consisted of:
  - 1,016 Serious
  - 232 Other Than Serious
  - 55 Repeat
  - 4 Willful



Standard	Cited	Narrative
1926.501(b)(13) #1 in FY 20	180	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...
1926.102(a)(1) #2 in FY 20	102	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.
1926.1053(b)(1) #3 in FY 20	82	When portable ladders are used for access to an upper landing surface, the ladder side rails shall extend at least 3 feet (.9 m) above the upper landing surface to which the ladder is used to gain access; or, when such an extension is not possible because of the ladder's length, then the ladder shall be secured at its top to a rigid support that will not deflect, and a grasping device, such as a grabrail, shall be provided to assist employees in mounting and dismounting the ladder. In no case shall the extension be such that ladder deflection under a load would, by itself, cause the ladder to slip off its support.
1926.451(g)(1)(vii) #8 in FY 20	48	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.
1926.501(b)(1) #4 in FY 20	40	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.
1926.453(b)(2)(v) #7 in FY 20	39	A body belt shall be worn and a lanyard attached to the boom or basket when working from an aerial lift...
1926.451(e)(1)	33	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. Cross braces shall not be used as a means of access.
1926.100(a)	29	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.
1926.652(a)(1) #5 in FY 20	29	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

1926.451(b)(1)	18	Each platform on all working levels of scaffolds shall be fully planked or decked between the front uprights and the guardrail supports...
1926.452(c)(2)	18	Frames and panels shall be braced by cross, horizontal, or diagonal braces, or combination thereof, which secure vertical members together laterally. The cross braces shall be of such length as will automatically square and align vertical members so that the erected scaffold is always plumb, level, and square. All brace connections shall be secured.

### SE TX FY 21 Top Recordkeeping and Other Related Standards Most Frequently Cited

Standards	Cited	Narrative
1904.39(a)(2)	22	Within twenty-four (24) hours after the in-patient hospitalization of one or more employees or an employee's amputation or an employee's loss of an eye, as a result of a work-related incident, you must report the in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye to OSHA.
1904.41(a)(2)	18	If your establishment had 20 or more employees but fewer than 250 employees at any time during the previous calendar year, and your establishment is classified in an industry listed in appendix A to subpart E of this part, then you must electronically submit information from OSHA Form 300A Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses to OSHA or OSHA's designee. You must submit the information once a year, no later than the date listed in paragraph (c) of this section of the year after the calendar year covered by the form.
1903.19(c)(1)	15	Within 10 calendar days after the abatement date, the employer must certify to OSHA (the Agency) that each cited violation has been abated, except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.
1904.4(a)	5	Each employer required by this part to keep records of fatalities, injuries, and illnesses must record each fatality, injury and illness that: Is work-related; and is a new case; and meets one or more of the general recording criteria of §1904.7 or the application to specific cases of §§1904.8 through 1904.12.
1904.39(a)(1)	5	Within eight (8) hours after the death of any employee as a result of a work-related incident, you must report the fatality to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor.
1904.40(a)	4	When an authorized government representative asks for the records you keep under part 1904, you must provide copies of the records within four (4) business hours.
1904.29(b)(3)	2	You must enter each recordable injury or illness on the OSHA 300 Log and 301 Incident Report within seven (7) calendar days of receiving information that a recordable injury or illness has occurred.

\*Bear in mind that regulations such as .1200 Hazard Communication, .178 Powered Industrial Trucks and 1904 Recordkeeping etc. could be construction or general industry since the 1910 standard is the applicable standard for both construction and general industry. Violations related to 1910 are listed under the general industry Most Frequently Cited (MFC). The (5)(a)(1) General Duty Clause applies to both and is also listed in the 1910 MFC. 1904 Recordkeeping also isn't industry specific either and is broken out as a separate list. This information is preliminary for an overall picture. However, the numbers and data will change, even daily, as citations are added, dropped, or reclassified over time.

This information has been developed by an OSHA Compliance Assistance Specialist and is intended to assist employers, workers, and others as they strive to improve workplace health and safety. Information is estimated and may change over time. While we attempt to thoroughly address specific topics [or hazards], 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](http://www.osha.gov). For questions contact Jim Shelton at the Houston North Area Office at [shelton.james@dol.gov](mailto:shelton.james@dol.gov).