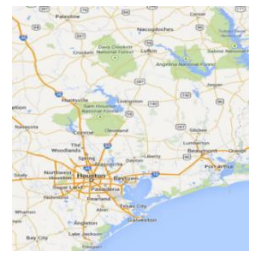


FY 21 Top 10 Southeast Texas General Industry Most Frequently Cited* (v1 Oct 2021)

- 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 include:
- 1,016 Serious
 - 232 Other Than Serious
 - 55 Repeat
 - 4 Willful



1910	Cited	Narrative
.212(a)(1) #2 in FY 20	32	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
OSHA Act 5(a)(1) #5 in FY 20	23	Each employer shall furnish to each of his employee's employment and a place of employment which are free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to his employees
.1200(e)(1) #1 in FY 20	21	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, safety data sheets, and employee information and training will be met, and which also includes the following...
.1200(h)(1) #3 in FY 20	15	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 chemical 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 safety data sheets
.134(e)(1) #6 in FY 20	15	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.
.134(f)(2) #9 in FY 20	14	The employer shall ensure that an employee using a tight-fitting facepiece respirator is fit tested prior to initial use of the respirator, whenever a different respirator facepiece (size, style, model or make) is used, and at least annually thereafter.
.212(a)(3)(ii) #7 in FY 20	13	The point of operation of machines whose operation exposes an employee to injury, shall be guarded. The guarding device shall be in conformity with any appropriate standards therefor, or, in the absence of applicable specific standards, shall be so designed and constructed as to prevent the operator from having any part of his body in the danger zone during the operating cycle
.147(c)(4)(i) #8 in FY 20	13	Procedures shall be developed, documented and utilized for the control of potentially hazardous energy when employees are engaged in the activities covered by this section
.305(b)(1)(ii)	10	Unused openings in cabinets, boxes, and fittings shall be effectively closed.
.134(c)(1) #10 in FY 20	9	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.

.178(l)(2)(ii)	9	Training shall consist of a combination of formal instruction (e.g., lecture, discussion, interactive computer learning, video tape, written material), practical training (demonstrations performed by the trainer and practical exercises performed by the trainee), and evaluation of the operator's performance in the workplace.
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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. For questions contact Jim Shelton at the Houston North Area Office at shelton.james@dol.gov.