

2024 CT License
Renewal
Part II





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

**Top 10 OSHA
Violations of 2022**

OSHA's General Duty Clause requires employers to provide a work environment free from known hazards that can cause death or serious injury. Industry-specific OSHA standards — including those for general industry, shipyards, longshoring, and construction — can be found on OSHA's website.

10. Machinery & Machine Guarding (1910.212)

2021 # 10 with 1105 Violations

2022 # 10 with 1556 Violations

1910.212(a)

Machine guarding.

1910.212(a)(1)

Types of guarding. One or more methods of 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. Examples of guarding methods are-barrier guards, two-hand tripping devices, electronic safety devices, etc.

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OUCHIES

9. Personal Protective and Life Saving Equipment- Eye and Face Protection (1926.102)

[1926.102\(a\)](#)

General requirements.

[1926.102\(a\)\(1\)](#)

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.

[1926.102\(a\)\(2\)](#)

The employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses eye protection that provides side protection when there is a hazard from flying objects. Detachable side protectors (e.g. clip-on or slide-on side shields) meeting the pertinent requirements of this section are acceptable.

9. Personal Protective and Life Saving Equipment-Eye and Face Protection (1926.102)

2021 was # 8 with 1451 Violations
BUT now in 2022 decreased to 1401
Violations and moved down 1 spot!!

8. Fall Protection – Training Requirements

(1926.503)

1926.503(a)

"Training Program."

1926.503(a)(1)

The employer shall provide a training program for each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards. The program shall enable each employee to recognize the hazards of falling and shall train each employee in the procedures to be followed in order to minimize these hazards.

2021 1660 Violations

2022 1556 Violations. Decreased a spot!!!

See ANSI/ASSP Z359 Fall
Protection Standards System

In 2021 was # 7 with 1621
Violations

**However 2022 it
decreased 1 spot to
8 with 1556
Violations**

7. Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178)

[1910.178\(a\)](#)

General requirements.

[1910.178\(a\)\(1\)](#)

This section contains safety requirements relating to fire protection, design, maintenance, and use of fork trucks, tractors, platform lift trucks, motorized hand trucks, and other specialized industrial trucks powered by electric motors or internal combustion engines. This section does not apply to compressed air or nonflammable compressed gas-operated industrial trucks, nor to farm vehicles, nor to vehicles intended primarily for earth moving or over-the-road hauling.

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2021 was # 9 with
1404 Violations

2022
moved up 2
spots with
1749
Violations



6. Control of Hazardous Energy

LOCKOUT/TAGOUT (1910.147)

[1910.147\(a\)](#)

Scope, application, and purpose—

[1910.147\(a\)\(1\)](#)

Scope

[1910.147\(a\)\(1\)\(i\)](#)

This standard covers the servicing and maintenance of machines and equipment in which the unexpected energization or start up of the machines or equipment, or release of stored energy, could harm employees. This standard establishes minimum performance requirements for the control of such hazardous energy.

In 2021 was #6 with
1670 Violations

In 2022 remained # 6
although violations increased
to 1977

5. Scaffolding

(1926.451)

This section does not apply to aerial lifts, the criteria for which are set out exclusively in 1926.453.

[1926.451\(a\)](#)

"Capacity"

[1926.451\(b\)](#)

"Scaffold platform construction."

[1926.451\(c\)](#)

"Criteria for supported scaffolds."

1926.451(d)

"Criteria for suspension scaffolds."

[1926.451\(e\)](#)

"Access." This paragraph applies to scaffold access for all employees. Access requirements for employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds are specifically addressed in paragraph (e)(9) of this section.

[1926.451\(f\)](#)

"Use."

[1926.451\(g\)](#)

"Fall protection."

[1926.451\(h\)](#)

1926.451(f)(6)

The clearance between scaffolds and power lines shall be as follows: Scaffolds shall not be erected, used, dismantled, altered, or moved such that they or any conductive material handled on them might come closer to exposed and energized power lines than as follows:

*Insulated Lines

Voltage	Minimum distance	Alternatives
Less than 300 volts.	3 feet (0.9 m)	
300 volts to 50 kv.	10 feet (3.1 m)	
More than 50 kv.....	10 feet (3.1 m) plus 0.4 inches (1.0 cm) for each 1 kv over 50 kv.	2 times the length of the line insulator, but never less than 10 feet (3.1 m).

***Uninsulated lines**

Voltage	Minimum distance	Alternatives
Less than 50 kv.....	10 feet (3.1 m).	
More than 50 kv.....	10 feet (3.1 m) plus 0.4 inches (1.0 cm) for each 1 kv over 50 kv.	2 times the length of the line insulator, but never less than 10 feet (3.1 m).

Remains at # 5

In 2021 had 1943 VIOLATIONS

In 2022 increased to 2058
Violations



4. Ladders

(1926.1053)

1926.1053(a)

General. The following requirements apply to all ladders as indicated, including job-made ladders.

Went from # 3 in 2021 with 2018
Violations to # 4 in 2021 with
2,143 Violations

3. Respiratory Protection

(1910.134)

This section applies to General Industry (part 1910), Shipyards (part 1915), Marine Terminals (part 1917), Longshoring (part 1918), and Construction (part 1926).

1910.134(a)

Permissible practice.

1910.134(a)(1)

In the control of those occupational diseases caused by breathing air contaminated with harmful dusts, fogs, fumes, mists, gases, smokes, sprays, or vapors, the primary objective shall be to prevent atmospheric contamination. This shall be accomplished as far as feasible by accepted engineering control measures (for example, enclosure or confinement of the operation, general and local ventilation, and substitution of less toxic materials). When effective engineering controls are not feasible, or while they are being instituted, appropriate respirators shall be used pursuant to this section.

2021 had 2,521 Violations

Rose to # 3 in 2022

As the numbers decreased to
2,185 Violations

2. Hazard Communications

(1910.134)

[1910.1200\(a\)](#)

Purpose.

[1910.1200\(a\)\(1\)](#)

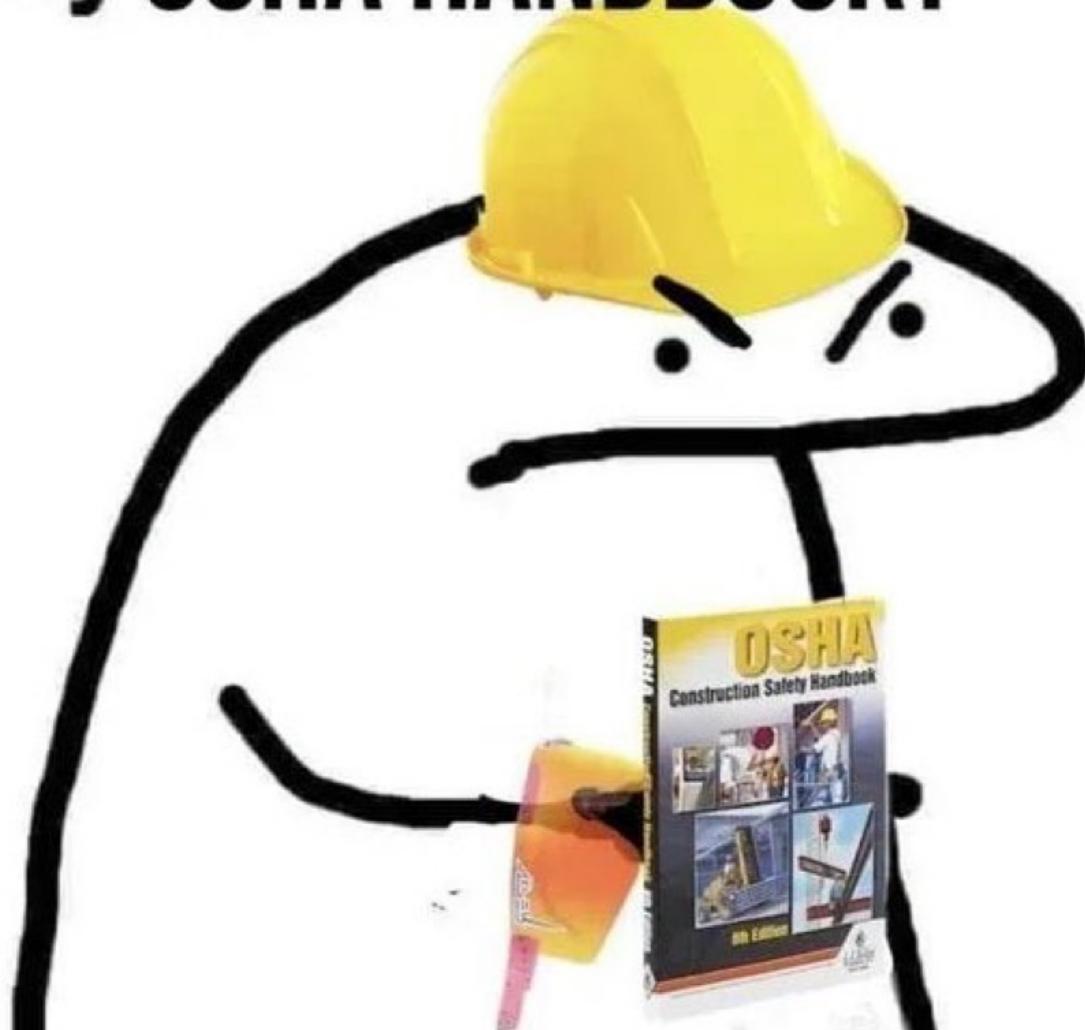
The purpose of this section is to ensure that the hazards of all chemicals produced or imported are classified, and that information concerning the classified hazards is transmitted to employers and employees. The requirements of this section are intended to be consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Revision 3. The transmittal of information is to be accomplished by means of comprehensive hazard communication programs, which are to include container labeling and other forms of warning, safety data sheets and employee training.

2021 Was # 5 with 1939 Violations

BAD

Now in 2022 moved to #2 as
there were now 2424 Violations

**Really? Right in front of
my OSHA HANDBOOK?**



1. Duty to have Fall Protection (1926.501)

1926.501(a)

"General."

1926.501(a)(1)

This section sets forth requirements for employers to provide fall protection systems. All fall protection required by this section shall conform to the criteria set forth in 1926.502 of this subpart.

2021 was Number 1 with 5,271 Violations

5,271 Violations 2022

Number 1 with 5260

Violations

Competent Person

The term "Competent Person" is used in many OSHA standards and documents. An OSHA "competent person" is defined as "one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them" [29 CFR 1926.32(f)]. By way of training and/or experience, a competent person is knowledgeable of applicable standards, is capable of identifying workplace hazards relating to the specific operation, and has the authority to correct them. Some standards add additional specific requirements which must be met by the competent person.

ANSI defines a competent person as “an individual designated by the employer to be responsible for the immediate supervision, implementation, and monitoring of the employer’s managed fall protection program who, through training and knowledge, is capable of identifying, evaluating, and addressing existing and potential fall hazards, and who has the employer’s authority to take prompt, corrective action with regards to such hazards.”

Qualified Person

[1926.32\(m\)](#)

Qualified means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

ANSI defines a qualified person as “a person with a recognized degree or professional certificate and with extensive knowledge, training, and experience in the fall protection and rescue field who is capable of designing, analyzing, evaluating, and specifying fall protection and rescue systems to the extent required by this standard.”