

ASSP Region VIII  
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# OSHA Compliance and Risk Management Using One Hand to Wash the Other

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# About Me



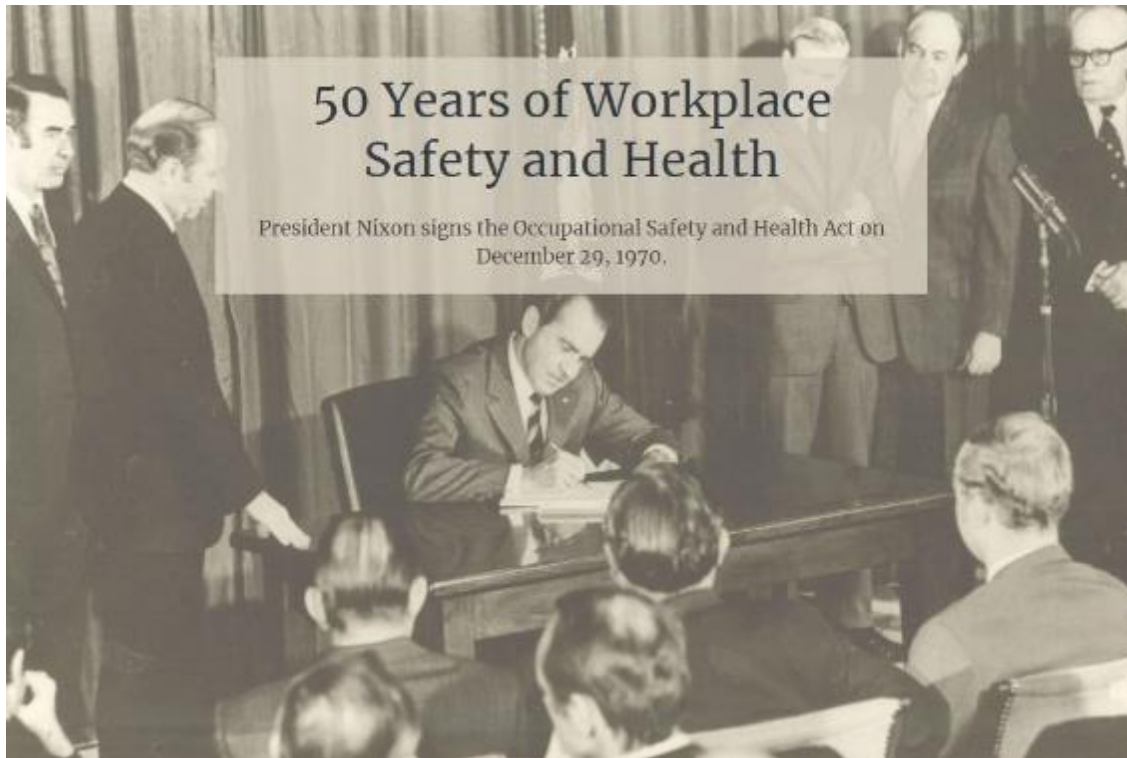
# Terminal Learning Objective

- By the end of this presentation attendees will recognize how OSHA compliance and risk management mutually support each other to facilitate safety and health management in the workplace.

# Enabling Learning Objectives

- ELO 1 – Understand the Basics of OSHA Compliance
- ELO 2 – Understand the Basics of Risk Management
- ELO 3 – Use OSHA Standards to Facilitate Risk Management
- ELO 4 – Apply Risk Management to Establish OSHA Compliance

# OSHA Compliance



“To assure safe and healthful  
working conditions for working  
men and women”





<b>OSHA's Form 300 (Rev. 01/2004)</b> <b>Log of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses</b>		<b>Instructions:</b> This form is to be completed by the employer for each employee who has a work-related injury or illness that requires medical treatment beyond first aid, results in lost work time or job transfer, or requires restricted or modified duties or activities.		<b>Total</b> <b>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</b> <b>Occupational Safety and Health Administration</b>	
Employer's name (include company, division, and department): _____ Street: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____		OSHA-O330 (Rev. 01-2004) This form is to be completed for each employee who has a work-related injury or illness that requires medical treatment beyond first aid, results in lost work time or job transfer, or requires restricted or modified duties or activities.		OSHA Form 300 (Rev. 01-2004)	
<b>Employee Information</b> Employee's name (last, first, and middle initial): _____ Job title: _____ Department: _____		<b>Case Information</b> Date of incident: _____ Date of onset: _____ Date of resolution: _____		<b>Classification</b> Injury or illness: _____ Body part affected: _____ Severity: _____	
<b>Incident Details</b> Description of incident: _____ Date of incident: _____ Time of incident: _____		<b>Medical Treatment</b> First aid only: _____ Medical treatment beyond first aid: _____ Job transfer or restriction: _____		<b>Lost Work Time</b> Number of days lost: _____ Number of hours lost: _____	
<b>Signature of Employer</b> Signature: _____ Title: _____		<b>Signature of Employee</b> Signature: _____ Title: _____		<b>OSHA Form 300 (Rev. 01-2004)</b>	



# OSHA Compliance

## ■ Prescriptive

- Duty to Have Fall Protection
- Design & Construction Requirements for Exit Routes
- Wiring Design & Protection

## ■ Performance

- Personal Protective Equipment
- The Control of Hazardous Energy
- Handling Materials – General

# OSHA Compliance

- **Standard Applies**
- **Standard Violated**
- **Employees Exposed** (Realized or Potential)
- **Employer Knowledge** (Actual or Constructive)

**SASVEEEK**



# OSHA Compliance

- Unpreventable Employee or Supervisory Misconduct or “Isolated Event”
- Impossibility/Infeasibility of Compliance
- Greater Hazard



# Risk Management

- Risk
  - “the effect of uncertainty on objectives”
- Pure Risk
  - Risk Sources that can only produce negative outcomes (R-), e.g. hazards.

# Risk Management

- Risk Management
  - “Value creation and protection for an organization in pursuit of their objectives”
- Risk Management Process
  - “Systematic application of policies, protocols, and practices of activities in an organization”

# Risk Management

- Communication and Consultation
- **Establishing Context**
- **Identifying Risk**
- Analyzing Risk
- **Evaluating Risk**
- **Treating Risk**
- **Monitoring & Reviewing**
- Reporting & Recording

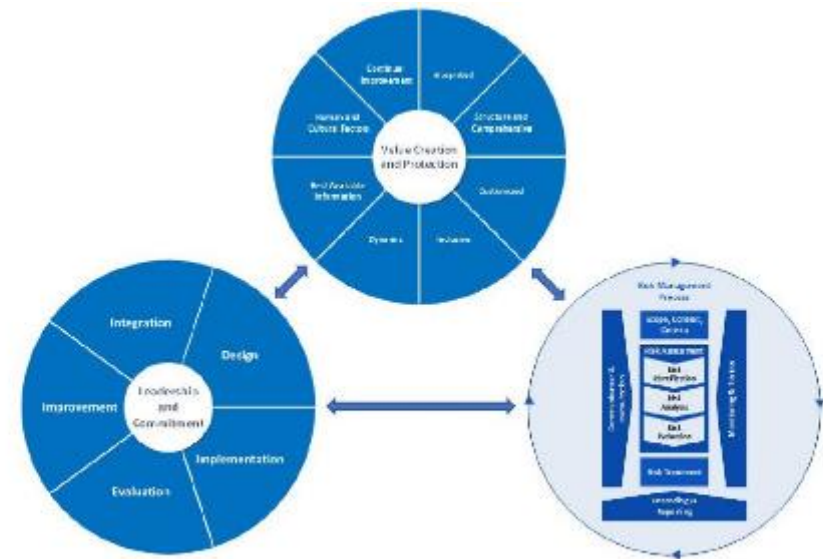


Figure 2. Risk Management Principles, Framework and Process adapted from ISO 31000

# Risk Management

## Best Practices

### Moving From Compliance to Risk-Based Systems

#### Five Tips to Help OSH Professionals Make the Big Switch

By Pam Walaski

Many OSH professionals are aware that a shift in how we practice is occurring. The genesis of this shift began about 10 years ago when many thought leaders began to notice, among other things, that the number of serious injuries and fatalities (SIFs) was no longer decreasing, even for organizations with what many would refer to as best-in-class OSH programs.

In the next 5 years, many large organizations began studying the trend and postulated that the flaws in most OSH

of where we begin to impact the necessary changes can admittedly be paralyzing.

One way to unfreeze ourselves from this paralysis is to think of the adage about how to eat an elephant—one bite at a time. In keeping with that approach, this article advocates five relatively simple starting points that any OSH professional can undertake, regardless of the size of an organization or specific level of professional experience. These five tips will not take a lot of time or deplete scarce resources, but will help OSH professionals begin to lay the groundwork for the more intensive work to follow.

als noted is a good start. They can all be found on LinkedIn, and most post regularly to various LinkedIn groups where discussions of these concepts occur almost daily: ASSE, Safety Differently and ISO 51000 Risk Management Standard. The next time you attend a major conference, take part in sessions that address risk approaches. Reach out to the speaker after the session, get some resources from him/her, exchange business cards and get connected.

#### Tip 2: Stop Saying "OSHA Says"

To reframe the discussion, OSH professionals must stop relying on

## Risk Assessment Committee

Risk assessment principles provide the opportunity for us to transform workplace safety. These proactive, preventive approaches help organizations identify risks and enable action in advance of injury, illness or loss.

### Moving Beyond Compliance

Traditional approaches to improving occupational safety and health (OSH) performance—focused primarily on injury rate reduction and/or regulatory compliance—are necessary components of OSH programs. But when used alone or in a vacuum, they force a rear-view mirror perspective that limits safety

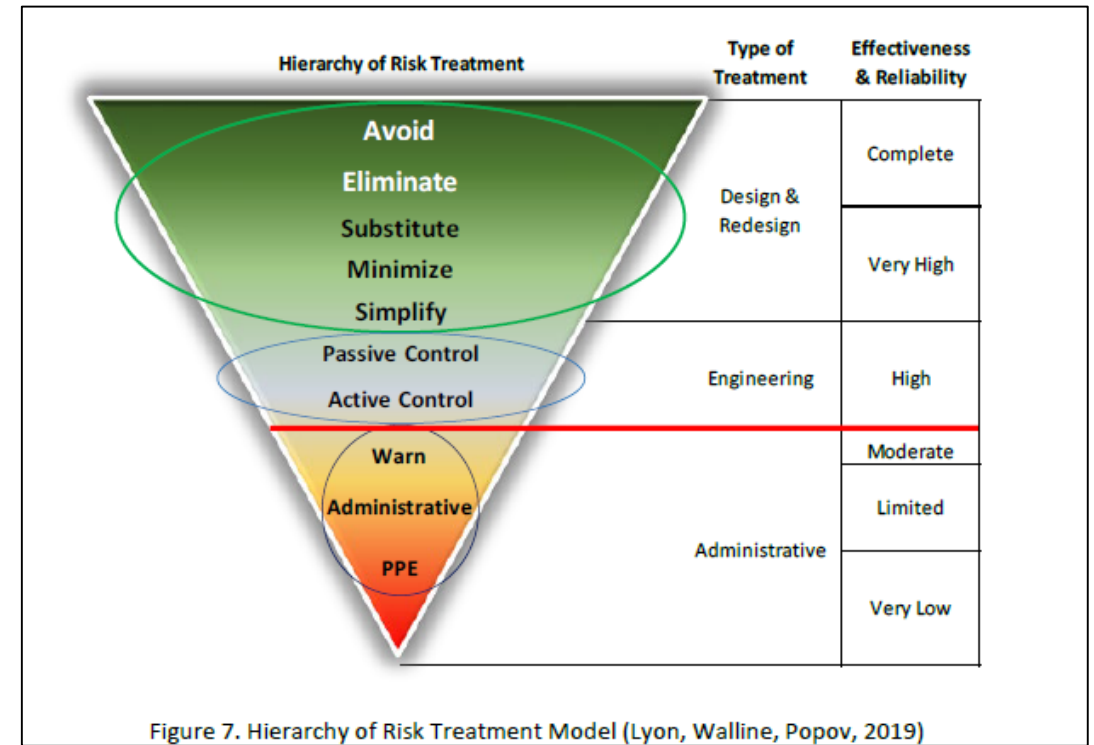
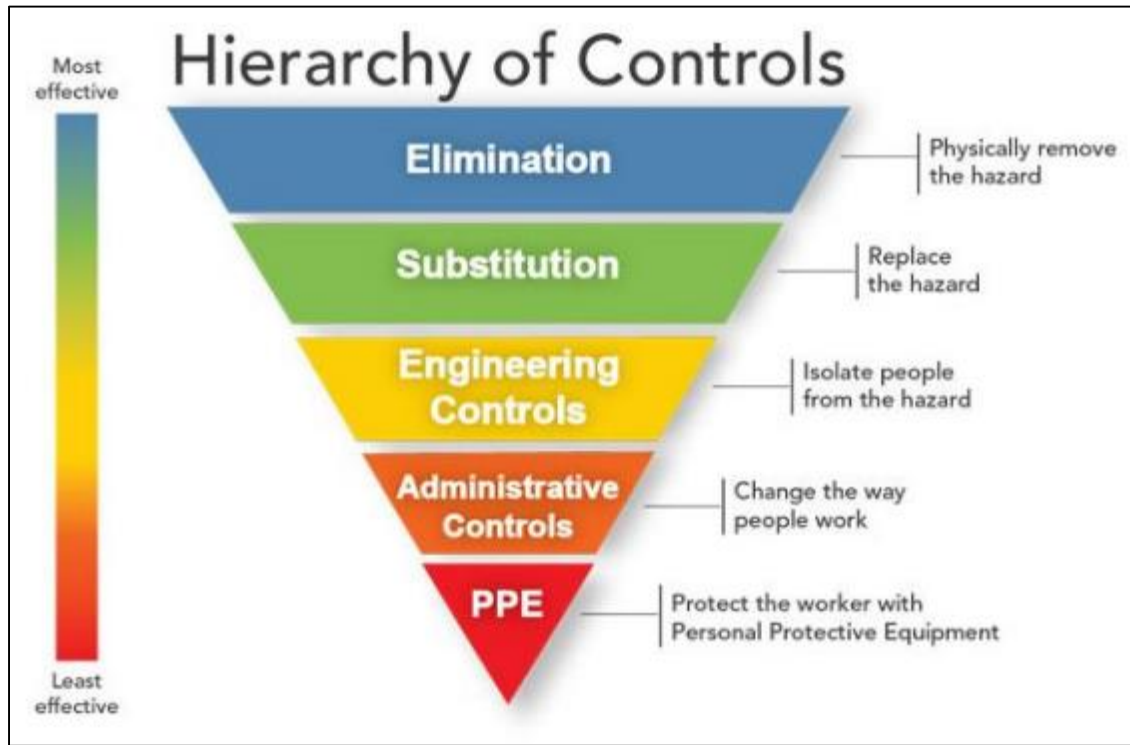


# Using OSHA Standards to Facilitate Risk Management

- Establishing Context (External and Internal)
- Risk Identification
- Risk Evaluation
- Risk Treatment
- Monitoring & Reviewing



# Using OSHA Standards to Facilitate Risk Management



# Using OSHA Standards to Facilitate Risk Management

- Summary – An employee in a general industry workplace suffers an amputation while cleaning oil from a running machine during the final steps of a setup process.
- Industry – Miscellaneous Manufacturing Relying Heavily on Textile Machinery.
- Result – Permanent Injury to Employee, OSHA Inspection Resulting In Fine, Dramatic Increase of Risk to Production.

# Apply Risk Management to Establish OSHA Compliance

- Where Specifically Required
- Performance Standards/Specification Standards
- Training Standards
- Exercising Exceptions
- Greater Hazard Defense

# Questions?

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