



# OSHA Top 10

Most Cited Standards  
FY 2024

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# Top 10 MFC OSHA Citations

## FY2023 = 29,590 visits

1. Fall protection 1926.501 [**7188**]
2. HazComm 1910.1200 [**3227**]
3. Ladders 1926.1053 [**2950**]
4. Scaffolding 1926.451 [**2835**]
5. PITs 1910.178 [**2550**]
6. LOTO 1910.147 [**2539**]
7. Respiratory Protection 1910.134 [**2493**]
8. Fall Protection - training 1926.503 [**2109**]
9. Eye & Face Protection 1926.102 [**2064**]
10. Machine Guarding 1910.212 [**1635**]

## FY2024 = 26,207 visits

1. Fall Protection 1926.501 [**6307**]
2. HazComm 1910.1200 [**2888**]
3. Ladders 1926.1053 [**2573**]
4. Respiratory Protection 1910.134 [**2470**]
5. LOTO 1910.147 [**2443**]
6. PITs 1910.178 [**2248**]
7. Fall Protection - training 1926.503 [**2050**]
8. Scaffolding 1926.451 [**1873**]
9. Eye & Face Protection 1926.102 [**1814**]
10. Machine Guarding 1910.212 [**1541**]

# Past 15 years

	Citation	STANDARD	FY2024	FY2023	FY2022	FY 2021	FY2020	FY2019	FY2018	FY2017		Citation	STANDARD	FY2016	FY2015	FY2014	FY2013	FY2012	FY2011	FY2010	
1	Fall protection - general	1926.501	6307	7188	5980	5271	5424	7014	7216	6887	1	Fall protection - general	1926.501	6906	7402	7516	8739	7250	7139	7559	
2	HazComm	1910.1200	2888	3227	2682	1939	3199	4170	4537	4652	2	HazComm	1910.1200	5665	5681	6148	6556	4696	6538	6633	
3	Ladders	1926.1053	2573	2950	2471	2018	2129	2766	2780	2567	3	Ladders	1926.1053	2625	2732	2967	3524	2310	3244	3820	
4	Respiratory protection	1910.134	2470	2493	2430	2521	2649	2826	3112	3381	4	Respiratory protection	1910.134	3573	3626	3843	4153	2371	3944	3932	
5	LOTO	1910.147	2443	2539	2175	1670	2065	2875	2923	3131	5	LOTO	1910.147	3406	3308	3117	3505	1572	3639	3531	
6	PITs	1910.178	2248	2550	1922	1404	1932	2347	2281	2349	6	PITs	1910.178	2855	3004	3147	3544	1993	3432	3224	
7	Fall protection - training	1926.503	2050	2109	1778	1660	1621	2059	1978	1724	7	Fall protection - training	1926.503	N/A	****	****	****	****	****	****	
8	Scaffolding	1926.451	1873	2835	2285	1943	2538	3228	3319	3697	8	Scaffolding	1926.451	3900	4681	4968	5724	3814	7069	8371	
9	Eye and face protection	1926.102	1814	2064	1582	1451	1369	1630	1528	****	9	Eye and face protection	1926.102	****	****	****	****	****	****	2556	
10	Machine guarding	1910.1541	1541	1635	1488	1105	1313	1987	1969	2109	10	Machine guarding	1910.1541	2448	2540	2520	2852	2097	2728	****	
	Electrical - wiring methods	1910.305	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****		Electrical - wiring methods	1910.305	1937	2624	2907	3709	1993	3584	3381	
	Electrical - general requirements	1910.303	****	****	****	****	****	****	****	****		Electrical - general requirements	1910.303	1704	2181	2427	2932	1332	2863	2770	
NOTE: **** = not in the top 10 that year											NOTE: **** = not in the top 10 that year										



## FALL PROTECTION – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Standard: 1926.501

Total violations: 6,307

Fiscal Year 2023 ranking: 1 (7,188 violations)

# Fall Protection- General Requirements

## 1926.501 [6307]

### TOP 5 SECTIONS CITED:

1. **1926.501(b)(13):** Each employee engaged in *residential construction activities 6 feet or more above lower levels shall be protected* by guardrail systems, safety net systems or personal fall arrest systems unless another provision in paragraph (b) of this section provides for an alternative fall protection measure. – **4,724 violations**
2. **1926.501(b)(1):** Each employee on a *walking-working surface (horizontal and vertical surface) with an unprotected side or edge that is 6 feet 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. – **702**
3. **1926.501(b)(10):** Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each employee engaged in roofing activities on *low-slope roofs with unprotected sides and edges 6 feet or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling* by guardrail systems; safety net systems; personal fall arrest systems; or a combination of warning line system and guardrail system, warning line system and safety net system, warning line system and personal fall arrest system, or warning line system and safety monitoring system. – **354**
4. **1926.501(b)(11):** Each employee on *a steep roof with unprotected sides and edges 6 feet or more above lower levels shall be protected* from falling by guardrail systems with toeboards, safety net systems or personal fall arrest systems. – **275**
5. **1926.501(b)(4):** “Holes.” – **128 (protection from tripping/stepping into around skylights, objects falling thru)**



## HAZARD COMMUNICATION

Standard: 1910.1200

Total violations: 2,888

Fiscal Year 2023 ranking: 2 (3,227 violations)

# HazCom 1910.1200 [2888]

## TOP 5 SECTIONS CITED:

1. **1910.1200(e)(1)**: Employers shall develop, implement and maintain at each workplace *a written hazard communication program* that 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. – **1,136 violations**
2. **1910.1200(h)(1)**: 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. – **843**
3. **1910.1200(g)(8)**: The employer shall *maintain* in the workplace *copies* of the *required Safety Data Sheets* for each hazardous chemical and shall ensure they are *readily accessible* during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s). – **363**
4. **1910.1200(f)(6)**: Workplace *labeling*. Except as provided in paragraphs (f)(7) and (f)(8) of this section, the employer shall ensure each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is *labeled, tagged or marked*. – **315**
5. **1910.1200(g)(1)**: Chemical manufacturers and importers shall obtain or develop a Safety Data Sheet for each hazardous chemical they produce or import. *Employers shall have a Safety Data Sheet in the workplace for each hazardous chemical which they use*. – **252**



## LADDERS

Standard: 1926.1053

Total violations: 2,573

Fiscal year 2023 ranking: 3 (2,950 violations)



# Ladders 1926.1053 [2573]

## TOP 5 SECTIONS CITED:

1. **1926.1053(b)(1)**: When *portable ladders* are *used for access to an upper landing surface, the ladder side rails shall extend at least 3 feet 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 grab rail, 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. – **1,852 violations**
2. **1926.1053(b)(4)**: Ladders shall be *used only for the purpose for which they were designed*. – **310**
3. **1926.1053(b)(13)**: The *top or top step of a stepladder shall not be used as a step*. – **286**
4. **1926.1053(b)(22)**: An *employee shall not carry any object or load that could cause the employee to lose balance and fall*. – **92**
5. **1926.1053(b)(16)**: *Portable ladders with structural defects*, such as, but not limited to, broken or missing rungs, cleats or steps; broken or split rails; corroded components; or other faulty or defective components, shall *either be immediately marked in a manner that readily identifies them as defective, or be tagged with "Do Not Use" or similar language, and shall be withdrawn from service until repaired*. – **86**



## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Standard: 1910.134

Total violations: 2,470

Fiscal year 2023 ranking: 7 (2,493 violations)

# Respiratory Protection 1910.134 [2470]

## TOP 5 SECTIONS CITED:

1. **1910.134(e)(1)**: 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. – **508 violations** (MANDATORY APP C)
2. **1910.134(c)(1)**: 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. – **366**
3. **1910.134(f)(2)**: The employer shall ensure 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*. – **312** (MANDATORY APP A)
4. **1910.134(c)(2)**: Where respirator use is not required. – **251** (MANDATORY APP D) + written RPP
5. **1910.134(k)(6)**: The basic advisory information on respirators, as presented in appendix D of this section, shall be *provided by the employer in any written or oral format, to employees who wear respirators when such use is not required by this section or by the employer*. – **144**



## LOCKOUT/TAGOUT

Standard: 1910.147

Total violations: 2,443

Fiscal year 2023 ranking: 6 (2,539 violations)

# LOTO 1910.147 [2443]

## TOP 5 SECTIONS CITED:

1. 1910.147(c)(4): Energy control *procedure*. – **738 violations**
2. 1910.147(c)(7): *Training and communication*. – **477**
3. 1910.147(c)(6): *Periodic inspection*. – **377**
4. 1910.147(c)(1): The employer shall establish a program consisting of energy control procedures, employee training and periodic inspections to ensure that *before any employee performs any servicing or maintenance on a machine or equipment where the unexpected energizing, startup or release of stored energy could occur* and cause injury, the machine or equipment shall be isolated from the energy source and rendered inoperative. – **210**
5. 1910.147(d): Application of control. The *established procedures* for the application of energy control (the lockout or tagout procedures) shall *cover the following elements and actions and shall be done in the following sequence*. – **203**



## POWERED INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS

Standard: 1910.178

Total violations: 2,248

Fiscal year 2023 ranking: 5 (2,550 violations)

# PITs 1910.178 [2248]

## TOP 5 SECTIONS CITED:

1. **1910.178(l)(1)**: Safe operation. – **531 violations**
2. **1910.178(l)(4)**: Refresher training and evaluation. – **305**
3. **1910.178(l)(6)**: The employer shall *certify* that *each operator has been trained and evaluated as required* by this paragraph (l). The certification shall include the name of the operator, the date of the training, the date of the evaluation and the identity of the person(s) performing the training or evaluation. – **286**
4. **1910.178(q)(7)**: Industrial *trucks shall be examined before being placed* in service and shall not be placed in service if the examination shows any condition adversely affecting the safety of the vehicle. Such examination shall be made *at least daily*. Where industrial trucks are used on a round-the-clock basis, they shall be examined after each shift. *Defects when found shall be immediately reported and corrected.* – **172**
5. **1910.178(p)(1)**: If at *any time* a powered industrial *truck is found to be in need* of repair, defective or in any way unsafe, the truck shall be *taken out of service until it has been restored to safe operating condition.* – **153**



## FALL PROTECTION – TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Standard: 1926.503

Total violations: 2,050

Fiscal year 2023 ranking: 8 (2,109 violations)



# Fall Protection – Training Requirements 1926.503 [2050]

## TOP 5 SECTIONS CITED:

1. **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. – **1,351 violations**
2. **1926.503(b)(1):** The *employer* shall *verify compliance* with paragraph (a) of this *section by preparing a written certification record*. The written certification record shall contain the name or other identity of the employee trained, the date(s) of the training, and the signature of the person who conducted the training or the signature of the employer. If the employer relies on training conducted by another employer or completed prior to the effective date of this section, the certification record shall indicate the date the employer determined the prior training was adequate rather than the date of actual training. – **489**
3. **1926.503(a)(2):** The employer shall ensure each *employee* has been *trained, as necessary, by a competent person*. – **109**
4. **1926.503(c)(3):** Inadequacies in an affected employee's knowledge or use of fall protection systems or equipment indicate that the employee has not retained the requisite understanding or skill. – **94 (RETRAINING REQUIRED)**
5. **1926.503(c):** "Retraining." When the employer has reason to believe that any affected employee who has already been trained does not have the understanding and skill required by paragraph (a) of this section, the employer shall retrain each such employee. – **6**



## SCAFFOLDING

Standard: 1926.451

Total violations: 1,873

Fiscal year 2023 ranking: 4 (2,835 violations)

# Scaffolding 1926.451 [1873]

## TOP 5 SECTIONS CITED:

1. **1926.451(g)(1):** Each employee *on a scaffold more than 10 feet above a lower level shall be protected from falling to that lower level.* – **528 violations**
2. **1926.451(c)(2):** Supported *scaffold poles, legs, posts, frames and uprights shall bear on base plates and mud sills or other adequate firm foundation.* – **267**
3. **1926.451(b)(1):** Each platform on *all working levels of scaffolds shall be fully planked or decked between the front uprights and the guardrail supports.* – **224**
4. **1926.451(e)(1):** When scaffold *platforms are more than 2 feet 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.* – **210**
5. **1926.451(g)(4):** Guardrail systems installed to meet the requirements of this section shall comply with the following provisions (guardrail systems built in accordance with Appendix A to this subpart will be deemed to meet the requirements of paragraphs (g)(4)(vii), (viii) and (ix) of this section). – **101**



## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE AND LIFESAVING EQUIPMENT – EYE AND FACE PROTECTION

Standard: 1926.102

Total violations: 1,814

Fiscal year 2023 ranking: 9 (2,064 violations)

# PPE & Lifesaving Equipment – Eye & Face Protection 1926.102 [1814]

## TOP 4 SECTIONS CITED:

1. **1926.102(a)(1):** The employer shall *ensure 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. – **2,034 violations**
2. **1926.102(a)(2):** The employer shall ensure 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. – **32**
3. **1926.102(b)(1):** Protective eye and face protection devices must comply with any of the following consensus standards: – **6 (Z87.1-2010, -2003, -1998)**
4. **1926.102(a)(3):** The employer shall ensure each affected *employee who wears prescription lenses* while engaged in operations that involve eye hazards wears eye protection that incorporates the prescription in its design *or wears eye protection that can be worn over the prescription lenses* without disturbing the proper position of the prescription lenses or the protective lenses. – **2**



## MACHINE GUARDING

Standard: 1910.212

Total violations: 1,541

Fiscal year 2023 ranking: 10 (1,635 violations)

# Machine Guarding 1910.212 [1541]

## TOP 5 SECTIONS CITED:

1. **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*. – **1,089 violations**
2. **1910.212(a)(3):** Point of operation guarding. – **402**
3. **1910.212(a)(2):** General requirements for machine guards. *Guards shall be affixed* to the machine where possible *and secured* elsewhere if for any reason attachment to the machine is not possible. The guard shall be such that *it does not offer an accident hazard in itself*. – **60**
4. **1910.212(b):** *Anchoring fixed machinery*. Machines designed for a fixed location shall be securely anchored to prevent walking or moving. – **57**
5. **1910.212(a)(4):** Barrels, containers and drums. *Revolving drums, barrels and containers shall be guarded by an enclosure that is interlocked with the drive mechanism*, so that the barrel, drum or container cannot revolve unless the guard enclosure is in place. – **13**

# Top 10 standards cited *“serious”* FY 2024

OSHA defines a “serious” violation as  
“one in which there is a **substantial  
probability that death or serious  
physical harm could result, and the  
employer knew or should have  
known of the hazard.**”

	STANDARD	TOTAL VIOLATIONS
1	Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)	4,932
2	Ladders (1926.1053)	2,210
3	Hazard Communication (1910.1200)	1,929
4	Lockout/Tagout (1910.147)	1,927
5	Respiratory Protection (1910.134)	1,746
6	Scaffolding (1926.451)	1,736
7	Personal Protective and Lifesaving Equipment – Eye and Face Protection (1926.102)	1,524
8	Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178)	1,488
9	Fall Protection – Training Requirements (1926.503)	1,301
10	Machine Guarding (1910.212)	1,295



1	Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)	203
2	Lockout/Tagout (1910.147)	40
3	Excavations – Requirements for Protective Systems (1926.652)	32
4	Fall Protection – Training Requirements (1926.503)	16
	Excavations – Specific Excavation Requirements (1926.651)	16
6	Personal Protective and Lifesaving Equipment – Eye and Face Protection (1926.102)	15
	Toxic and Hazardous Substances – Asbestos (1926.1101)	15
8	Ladders (1926.1053)	14
9	Scaffolding (1926.451)	12
10	Toxic and Hazardous Substances – Respirable crystalline silica (1910.1053)	11

# Top 10 standards cited *“willful”* FY 2024

OSHA defines a “willful” violation as one **“committed with an intentional disregard of or plain indifference to the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act and requirements.”**

# Top 10 list of most cited standards by OSHA region, fiscal year 2024

## OSHA REGION 10 (AK, ID, OR, WA)

### Now part of the San Francisco Region

1. Hazard Communication (1910.1200)
2. Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178)
3. Fire Protection – Portable Fire Extinguishers (1910.157)
4. Electrical – General Requirements (1910.303)
5. Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)
6. Exit Routes and Emergency Planning – Maintenance, Safeguards and Operational Features for Exit Routes (1910.37)
7. Electrical – Wiring Methods (1910.305)
8. Ladders (1926.1053)
9. Machine Guarding (1910.212)
10. Medical Services and First Aid (1910.151)

## OSHA REGION 9 (AS, AZ, CA, GU, HI, MP, NV)

### Now the San Francisco Region

1. Electrical – General Requirements (1910.303)
2. Hazard Communication (1910.1200)
3. Respiratory Protection (1910.134)
4. Fire Protection – Portable Fire Extinguishers (1910.157)
5. Electrical – Wiring Methods (1910.305)
6. Machine Guarding (1910.212)
7. Scaffolding (1926.451)
8. Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178)
9. Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)
10. Medical Services and First Aid (1910.151)

## OSHA REGION 8 (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)

### Now the Denver Region

1. Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)
2. Respiratory Protection (1910.134)
3. Ladders (1926.1053)
4. Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178)
5. Fall Protection – Training Requirements (1926.503)
6. Machine Guarding (1910.212)
7. Hazard Communication (1910.1200)
8. General Safety and Health Provisions (1926.20)
9. Excavations – Specific Excavation Requirements (1926.651)
10. Scaffolding (1926.451)

## OSHA REGION 6 (AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)

### NM, OK and TX now the Dallas Region (AR and LA now in the Birmingham Region)

1. Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)
2. Ladders (1926.1053)
3. Scaffolding (1926.451)
4. Personal Protective and Lifesaving Equipment – Eye and Face Protection (1926.102)
5. Respiratory Protection (1910.134)
6. Fall Protection – Training Requirements (1926.503)
7. Electrical – Wiring Methods (1910.305)
8. Lockout/Tagout (1910.147)
9. Hazard Communication (1910.1200)
10. Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178)

## OSHA REGION 5 (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)

### Now the Chicago Region

1. Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)
2. Lockout/Tagout (1910.147)
3. Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178)
4. Hazard Communication (1910.1200)
5. Fall Protection – Training Requirements (1926.503)
6. Ladders (1926.1053)
7. Machine Guarding (1910.212)
8. Respiratory Protection (1910.134)
9. General Safety and Health Provisions (1926.20)
10. Personal Protective and Lifesaving Equipment – Eye and Face Protection (1926.102)

## OSHA REGION 7 (IA, KS, MO, NE)

### Now the Kansas City Region

1. Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)
2. Hazard Communication (1910.1200)
3. Ladders (1926.1053)
4. Personal Protective and Lifesaving Equipment – Eye and Face Protection (1926.102)
5. Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178)
6. Lockout/Tagout (1910.147)
7. Respiratory Protection (1910.134)
8. Electrical – Wiring Methods (1910.305)
9. Machine Guarding (1910.212)
10. Scaffolding (1926.451)

## OSHA REGION 4 (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)

### Now the Birmingham and Atlanta Regions

1. Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)
2. Personal Protective and Lifesaving Equipment – Eye and Face Protection (1926.102)
3. Hazard Communication (1910.1200)
4. Fall Protection – Training Requirements (1926.503)
5. Ladders (1926.1053)
6. Respiratory Protection (1910.134)
7. Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178)
8. Lockout/Tagout (1910.147)
9. Scaffolding (1926.451)
10. Machine Guarding (1910.212)

## OSHA REGION 1 (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)

### Now the Boston Region

1. Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)
2. Respiratory Protection (1910.134)
3. Fall Protection – Training Requirements (1926.503)
4. Hazard Communication (1910.1200)
5. Ladders (1926.1053)
6. Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178)
7. Inspections, Citations and Proposed Penalties – Abatement Verification (1903.19)
8. Lockout/Tagout (1910.147)
9. Scaffolding (1926.451)
10. General Safety and Health Provisions (1926.20)

## OSHA REGION 2 (NJ, NY, PUERTO RICO, VIRGIN ISLANDS)

### Now the New York City Region

1. Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)
2. Scaffolding (1926.451)
3. Ladders (1926.1053)
4. Hazard Communication (1910.1200)
5. Respiratory Protection (1910.134)
6. Lockout/Tagout (1910.147)
7. Powered Industrial Trucks (1910.178)
8. Personal Protective and Lifesaving Equipment – Eye and Face Protection (1926.102)
9. Fall Protection – Training Requirements (1926.503)
10. Electrical – General Requirements (1910.303)

## OSHA REGION 3 (DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)

### Now the Philadelphia Region

1. Hazard Communication (1910.1200)
2. Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)
3. Respiratory Protection (1910.134)
4. Lockout/Tagout (1910.147)
5. Fall Protection – Training Requirements (1926.503)
6. Scaffolding (1926.451)
7. Machine Guarding (1910.212)
8. Ladders (1926.1053)
9. Electrical – General Requirements (1910.303)
10. General Safety and Health Provisions (1926.20)

THIS DATA IS ORGANIZED BY OSHA REGIONS as they were structured during the federal government's fiscal year 2024, which ended Sept. 30.

As of Oct. 1, OSHA has restructured its regional operations. The regions are now named for their home-office location.

Why the change? We asked Scott Ketcham, director of OSHA's Directorate of Enforcement Programs. His response:

"OSHA realigned its regional offices to enhance the agency's resiliency and ensure our resources are directed effectively. It became clear that the location of work and workers has shifted over the decades since OSHA and its regions were established. Under the new structure, OSHA can provide better customer service, as our offices will be closer to communities in need of services and there will be a stronger enforcement presence in the southeastern part of the country.

"By realigning our regions, we can further OSHA's mission and improve the effectiveness and quality of the agency's services to the public."

## **FALL PROTECTION – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (1926.501)**

238160 – Roofing Contractors  
238130 – Framing Contractors  
236220 – Commercial and Institutional Building Construction  
238170 – Siding Contractors  
236115 – New Single-Family Housing Construction

## **HAZARD COMMUNICATION (1910.1200)**

327991 – Cut Stone and Stone Product Manufacturing  
238160 – Roofing Contractors  
238140 – Masonry Contractors  
721110 – Hotels (except Casino Hotels) and Motels  
332710 – Machine Shops

## **FALL PROTECTION – TRAINING (1926.503)**

238160 – Roofing Contractors  
238130 – Framing Contractors  
238170 – Siding Contractors  
238350 – Finish Carpentry Contractors  
238140 – Masonry Contractors

## **SCAFFOLDING (1926.451)**

238140 – Masonry Contractors  
238130 – Framing Contractors  
238160 – Roofing Contractors  
238170 – Siding Contractors  
236220 – Commercial and Institutional Building Contractors

## **PERSONAL PROTECTIVE AND LIFESAVING EQUIPMENT – EYE AND FACE PROTECTION (1926.102)**

238160 – Roofing Contractors  
238130 – Framing Contractors  
238140 – Masonry Contractors  
238170 – Siding Contractors  
238350 – Finish Carpentry Contractors

## **MACHINE GUARDING (1910.212)**

332710 – Machine Shops  
332999 – All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing  
326199 – All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing  
332312 – Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing  
332322 – Sheet Metal Working Manufacturing

## **LADDERS (1926.1053)**

238160 – Roofing Contractors  
238130 – Framing Contractors  
238170 – Siding Contractors  
236220 – Commercial and Industrial Building Construction  
236115 – New Single-Family Housing Construction

## **RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (1910.134)**

327991 – Cut Stone and Stone Product Manufacturing  
337110 – Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing  
238140 – Masonry Contractors  
811121 – Automotive Body, Paint, and Interior Repair and Maintenance  
332999 – All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing

## **LOCKOUT/TAGOUT (1910.147)**

332710 – Machine Shops  
326199 – All Other Plastics Product Manufacturing  
321113 – Sawmills  
321920 – Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing  
332999 – All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing

## **POWERED INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS (1910.178)**

493110 – General Warehousing and Storage  
238130 – Framing Contractors  
327991 – Cut Stone and Stone Product Manufacturing  
332710 – Machine Shops  
332999 – All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing

**Which industries had the most citations?**

# ~\$2.5 Million

- **EMPLOYER:** MDLG Inc. (operating as Phenix Lumber Co.)
- **LOCATION:** Phenix City, **AL** (OSHA Region 4)
- **BUSINESS TYPE:** Sawmill
- **INSPECTION TRIGGER:** Fatality
- **EVENT:** A 67-year-old sawmill supervisor climbed on top of an auger to access a hard-to-reach area to unclog a woodchipper and was fatally caught in the machinery. The worker stepped onto the pan of the auger, which had been restarted, and lost his footing. A 67-year-old sawmill supervisor climbed on top of an auger to access a hard-to-reach area to unclog a woodchipper and was fatally caught in the machinery. The worker stepped onto the pan of the auger, which had been restarted, and lost his footing.
- **MAJOR CITATIONS:** The company was cited for 22 willful violations, five serious violations and one repeat violation.

- *“Phenix Lumber’s willful disregard for the well-being of their employees leaves another family to grieve the loss of their loved one. This must stop. This worksite has become all too familiar to OSHA. Phenix and its owners have a legal responsibility to follow federal safety laws that are meant to prevent the exact hazards that cost this employee’s life.”*
- Kurt Petermeyer, OSHA regional administrator in Atlanta



# \$1.4 million

- **EMPLOYER:** Florence Hardwoods LLC
- **LOCATION:** Florence, **WI** (OSHA Region 6)
- **BUSINESS TYPE:** Sawmill
- **INSPECTION TRIGGER:** Fatality
- **EVENT:** An untrained 16-year-old worker became trapped in a stick conveyor machine while attempting to address an issue. The worker sustained crushing injuries to the chest and abdomen before being rescued. He was transported to the hospital and died two days later.
- **MAJOR CITATIONS:** The company was cited for 29 serious, eight willful and six repeat violations. OSHA categorized five of the willful citations as egregious – the most serious violations the agency issues.

- *“It is incomprehensible how the owners of this company could have such disregard for the safety of these children. Their reckless and illegal behavior tragically cost a boy his life, and actions such as theirs will never be tolerated.”*
- Doug Parker, OSHA administrator

- **EMPLOYER:** Giant Construction Corp.
- **LOCATION:** Barrigada, **Guam** (OSHA Region 9)
- **BUSINESS TYPE:** Water and sewer line construction
- **INSPECTION TRIGGER:** *Planned* **EVENT:** The company neglected to provide the necessary safety equipment to employees working in trenches deeper than 5 feet.
- **MAJOR CITATIONS:** OSHA cited the company for nine willful and two serious violations. It was the sixth time since 2014 the agency has cited the company.

**\$1,038,918**

- *“Giant Construction Corp. has shown a flagrant disregard for the safety of its employees and put workers at risk of serious and potentially fatal injuries. The significant penalties assessed after this inspection send a clear signal to Giant Construction Corp. and other employers that OSHA will not tolerate such callous attitudes when employees are endangered.”*
- Roger Forstner, OSHA area office director in Honolulu

- **EMPLOYER:** Florenza Marble & Granite Corp.
- **LOCATION:** **Chicago** (OSHA Region 5)
- **BUSINESS TYPE:** Cut stone and stone product manufacturing
- **INSPECTION TRIGGER:** *Referral*
- **EVENT:** An agency inspection to conduct air sampling at the company uncovered significant dust in the workplace and improper use of respirators. OSHA found that Florenza was exposing workers to unsafe levels of silica dust – as much as six times more than permissible limits – and further learned of multiple workers, including a father and son, needing lung transplants related to silicosis, an incurable lung disease.
- **MAJOR CITATIONS:** The company was cited for 11 serious and 10 willful violations. Willful violations included those for failure to both establish a baseline of workers' medical health to monitor silica exposure and perform medical surveillance to monitor exposure.

# \$1,019,096

- *"Our compliance officers found silica dust levels nearly six times higher than permissible levels, and the owner made little or no effort to protect his employees from exposure. To make matters worse, [owner Brad] Karp was indifferent to his employees' suffering and refused to accept any responsibility for protecting them, even after two insurance carriers dropped the company for its egregious defiance of workplace safety standards."*
- Bill Donovan, OSHA regional administrator in Chicago



# \$1,017,248

- **EMPLOYER:** Adrian Construction Group LLC
- **LOCATION:** Franklin Lakes, **NJ** (OSHA Region 2)
- **BUSINESS TYPE:** Framing contractor
- **INSPECTION TRIGGER:** *Planned*
- **EVENT:** As part of an inspection conducted under an OSHA Local Emphasis Program on falls in construction, an agency inspector observed violations **for lack of fall protection**, failure to ensure the use of **eye protection**, **unsafe scaffolding** and **failure to provide hard hats** for overhead hazards.
- **MAJOR CITATIONS:** OSHA cited the company for six willful and four serious violations. The company also was placed in OSHA's Severe Violator Enforcement Program.

- *“Adrian Construction, under the ownership of Adrian Perea, continues to show a blatant disregard for the safety of their employees. Placing them on the list of severe violators will intensify our scrutiny of their operations.”*
- Doug Parker, OSHA administrator



# \$810,703

- **EMPLOYER:** Qualawash Holdings LLC (operating as Quala Services)
- **LOCATION:** La Porte, **TX** (OSHA Region 6)
- **BUSINESS TYPE:** Tank cleaning contractor
- **INSPECTION TRIGGER:** *Fatality*
- **EVENT:** A 53-year-old worker died from possible carbon monoxide poisoning and/or asphyxiation while cleaning a bulk liquid waste tank that had contained acetic acid. OSHA found that Qualawash didn't ensure atmospheric testing was completed on the tank before the worker entered. The employer received citations for the same violations in 2020 after two workers died under similar circumstances the previous year.
- **MAJOR CITATIONS:** The company was cited for eight repeat and seven serious violations. Among the serious violations were those for not providing an attendant when workers entered permit-required confined spaces and overexposing workers to carbon monoxide.

- *“Had Quala Services acted responsibly and made the safety reforms as required in 2020, another employee would not have lost their life. This employer’s complete disregard for its employees’ safety is unacceptable. Complying with safety and health standards is not optional. OSHA will use all of its tools to ensure employers follow the law.”*
- Larissa Ipsen, OSHA area director in Houston

- **EMPLOYER:** CJ TMI Manufacturing America LLC
- **LOCATION:** Robbinsville, **NJ** (OSHA Region 2)
- **BUSINESS TYPE:** Frozen food manufacturer
- **INSPECTION TRIGGER:** *Referral*
- **EVENT:** An OSHA investigation determined that a worker amputation was a result of the company exposing employees to lockout/tagout hazards.
- **MAJOR CITATIONS:** OSHA cited the employer for four willful, three serious and one repeat violation. The agency **placed** CJ TMI in its **Severe Violator Enforcement Program**.

**\$551,719**

- *“This company continues to leave its workers vulnerable to hazardous conditions that threaten their safety. These hazards must be addressed immediately to prevent another incident.”*
- Paula Dixon-Roderick, OSHA area director in Marlton, NJ

- **EMPLOYER:** Legacy Cooperative
- **LOCATION:** Hemingford, **NE** (OSHA Region 7)
- **BUSINESS TYPE:** Grain cooperative
- **INSPECTION TRIGGER:** *Complaint*
- **EVENT:** The employer allowed the buildup of more than one-eighth inch of combustible grain dust in crucial housekeeping areas, including in the bottom belt tunnel and around elevator legs. These overlooked risks for fire and explosions, as well as failure to maintain dust collection systems, resulted in multiple violations.
- **MAJOR CITATIONS:** The company was cited for 22 serious and two willful violations, including those for not regularly inspecting equipment, exposing workers to fall hazards from unguarded stairway holes, a lack of handrails, and failing to close electrical openings.

**\$536,965**

- *“Grain dust fires and explosions are a well-known industry hazard, which makes Legacy Cooperative’s failure to control dust where a belt’s friction could easily cause ignition inexcusable. Employers must develop companywide safety procedures to mitigate known grain handling dangers and ensure workers are trained to recognize hazards.”*
- Matthew Thurlby, OSHA area director in Omaha, NE

# \$536,262

- **EMPLOYER:** Jindal Tubular USA LLC
- **LOCATION:** Bay Saint Louis, **MS** (OSHA Region 4)
- **BUSINESS TYPE:** Iron and steel pipe and tube manufacturer
- **INSPECTION TRIGGER:** *Fatality*
- **EVENT:** One worker died and another sustained multiple fractures to both legs when a steel pipe rolled over them as they built a pipe stack. The stack collapsed after the workers removed the chock block.
- **MAJOR CITATIONS:** OSHA cited the company for 13 serious and three repeat violations. The employer has been cited for 32 major violations since 2019.



# QUESTIONS?

Comments?  
*Concerns?*

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## RESOURCES:

<https://www.safetyandhealthmagazine.com/articles/26129-oshas-top-10>

<https://www.osha.gov/top10citedstandards>

# RESOURCES:

- <https://www.osha.gov/news/newsreleases/national/02222024>
- <https://www.osha.gov/news/newsreleases/national/12192023>
- <https://www.osha.gov/news/newsreleases/region9/04232024>
- <https://www.osha.gov/news/newsreleases/national/20240826>
- <https://www.osha.gov/news/newsreleases/national/02122024>
- <https://www.osha.gov/news/newsreleases/region6/07082024>
- <https://www.osha.gov/news/newsreleases/region2/06152022>
- <https://www.osha.gov/news/newsreleases/kansas-city/20241003>
- <https://ohsonline.com/Articles/2024/11/27/DOL-Settles-with-Mississippi-Manufacturer-Following-Worker-Fatality.aspx>