

# Laboratory Safety: Regulations, Guidance and Resources

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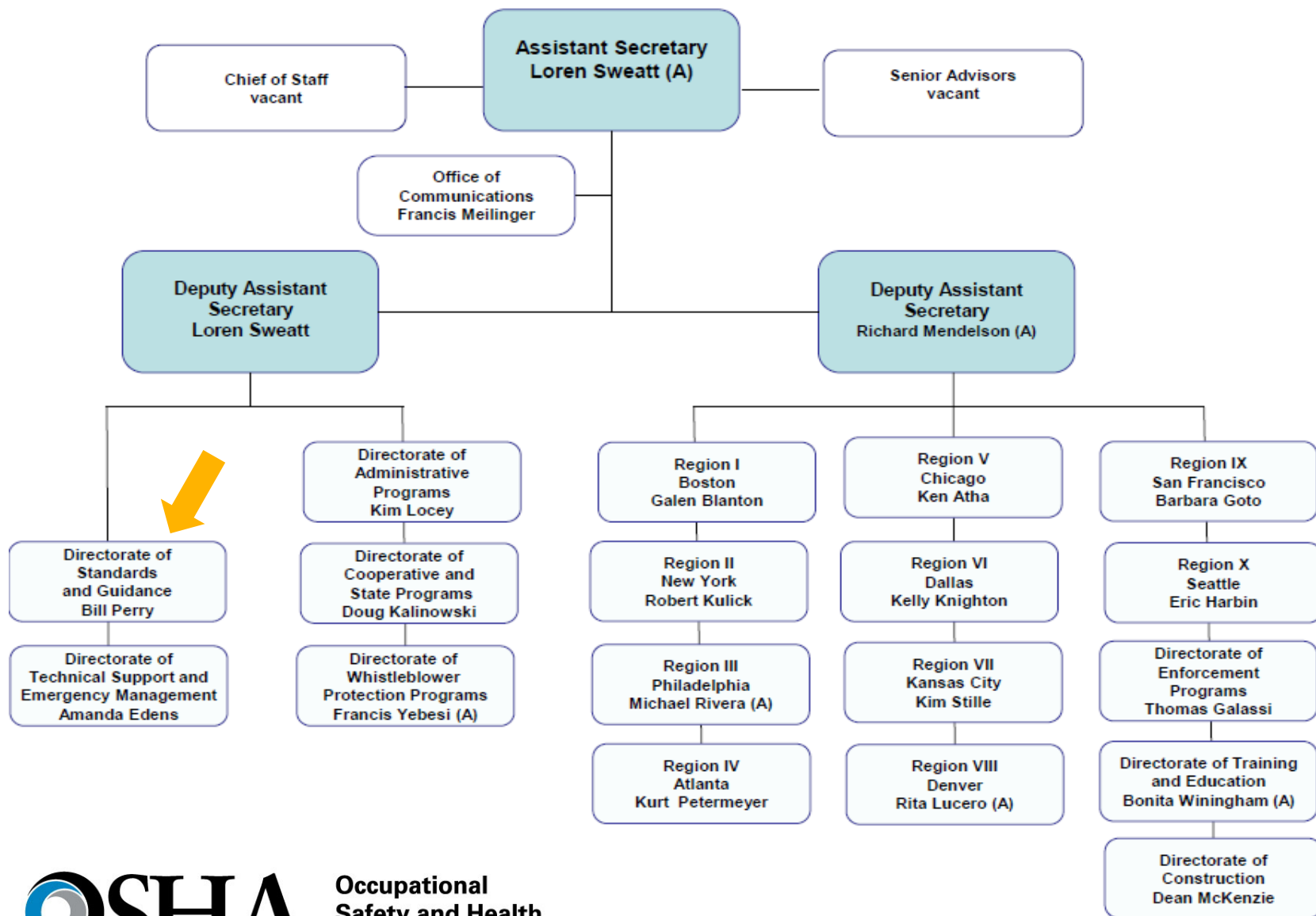
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**Federal Demonstration Partnership**

**May 10, 2018**

# OSHA Organizational Chart



# History: OSHA Regulations Applicable to Labs

- ❑ **OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens standard (1910.1030) promulgated in 1991.**
- ❑ **Needlestick Prevention Act (2000).**
- ❑ **OSHA TB proposal (1997) / withdrawal (2003).**
- ❑ **Other OSHA Standards that may apply:**
  - **1910.132 – Personal Protective Equipment**
  - **1910.133 – Eye and Face Protection**
  - **1910.134 – Respiratory Protection**
  - **1910.138 – Hand Protection**
  - **1910.145 – Accident Prevention Signs & Tags**

# History: OSHA Regulations Applicable to Labs

- **Other OSHA Standards that may apply:**
  - **1910.1200 – Hazard Communication**
  - **1910.1048 – Formaldehyde Standard**
  - **1910.1096 – Ionizing Radiation Standard**
  - **1910.1405 – Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories**
- **OSH Act – Section 5(a)(1) the General Duty Clause.**

# Definitions

- ❑ **Hazard:** A condition or a set of circumstances that present a potential for harm. Hazards are divided into two broad categories:
  - Health hazards (cause occupational illnesses)
  - Safety hazards (cause physical harm - injuries)
  
- ❑ **Occupational Exposure:** Exposure which is or should be reasonably anticipated, to a hazard (e.g., an infectious agent) during the performance of a worker's duties.

# Horizontal versus Vertical Standards

- ❑ **Horizontal Standard** – a standard that applies to any employer in any industry where workers have occupational exposure to the hazard. Examples of horizontal standards are the Bloodborne Pathogens standard; the PPE standards; the Hazard Communications standard. Most standards are horizontal.
- ❑ **Vertical Standard** - a standard that applies only to an employer in a particular industry where workers have occupational exposure to the hazard. Examples of a vertical standard would be the Infectious Diseases (ID) standard that is being developed. The ID standard rule would focus on the healthcare and associated industries. Additional examples of vertical standards would be those that apply to the Longshoring or Construction industries.

# Performance versus Specification Standards

**Performance-based standards** – Standards that give the employer the latitude to determine which specific methods to use to mitigate employee exposures to hazards. Example: The BBP standard is performance based and, as such, the employer has the latitude to determine which PPE best suits the workplace environment and the anticipated occupational exposure. Most standards are performance-based.

**Specification standards** – Standards that restrict the employer to use specific methods to mitigate employee exposures to hazards or to reduce a hazard to a specific level. Many chemical standards are specification standards; they specify a permissible exposure limit (PEL).

# OSHA Standards Most Cited for Violations in Labs 01/01/2011 – 05/01/2018

- 29 CFR 1910.1030 - Bloodborne Pathogens
- 29 CFR 1910.1200 - Hazard Communication
- 29 CFR 1910.1450 - Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories (Laboratory Standard)
- 9 CFR 1910.134 - Respiratory Protection
- 29 CFR 1910.1048 – Formaldehyde
- 29 CFR 1910.132 - PPE - General Requirements
- 29 CFR 1910.133 - PPE - Eye and Face Protection
- 29 CFR 1910.338 - PPE - Hand Protection



# Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP) Standard – 1910.1030

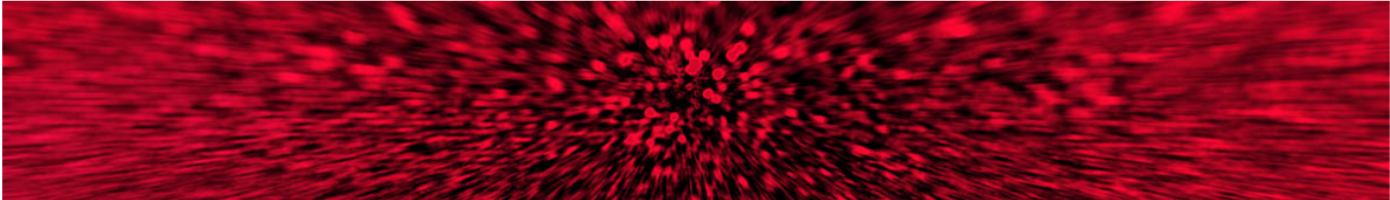
The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OSHA website. The address bar shows the URL: <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/bloodbornepathogens/index.html>. The page title is "Occupational Safety and Health Administration" with language options for English and Spanish. A navigation menu includes categories like ABOUT OSHA, WORKERS, EMPLOYERS, REGULATIONS, ENFORCEMENT, TOPICS, NEWS & PUBLICATIONS, DATA, and TRAINING. The current page is "Bloodborne Pathogens and Needlestick Prevention". A large red abstract image is at the top. A left sidebar contains a table of contents with links to General Guidance, Enforcement, Hazard Recognition, Evaluating and Controlling Exposure, Standards, and Additional Resources. The main content area has an "Overview" section with sub-headers: "What are bloodborne pathogens?", "What can be done to control exposure to bloodborne pathogens?", and "General Guidance". A "CAUTION!" box on the right contains safety instructions and a link to CDC Emergency Needlestick Information. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 1:16 PM on 7/6/2017.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration [English](#) | [Spanish](#)

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[Safety and Health Topics](#) / Bloodborne Pathogens and Needlestick Prevention

## Bloodborne Pathogens and Needlestick Prevention



General Guidance	▸
Enforcement	▸
Hazard Recognition	▸
Evaluating and Controlling Exposure	▸
Standards	▸
Additional Resources	▸

### Overview

#### What are bloodborne pathogens?

Bloodborne pathogens are infectious microorganisms in human blood that can cause disease in humans. These pathogens include, but are not limited to, hepatitis B (HBV), hepatitis C (HCV) and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Needlesticks and other sharps-related injuries may expose workers to bloodborne pathogens. Workers in many occupations, including first responders, housekeeping personnel in some industries, nurses and other healthcare personnel, all may be at risk for exposure to bloodborne pathogens.

#### What can be done to control exposure to bloodborne pathogens?

In order to reduce or eliminate the hazards of occupational exposure to bloodborne pathogens, an employer must implement an exposure control plan for the worksite with details on employee protection measures. The plan must also describe how an employer will use engineering and work practice controls, personal protective clothing and equipment, employee training, medical surveillance, hepatitis B vaccinations, and other provisions as required by OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard ([29 CFR 1910.1030](#)). Engineering controls are the primary means of eliminating or minimizing employee exposure and include the use of safer medical devices, such as needleless devices, shielded needle devices, and plastic capillary tubes.

#### General Guidance

Provides information on the revised

#### Enforcement

Highlights directives and letters of

### CAUTION!

If you are stuck by a needle or other sharp or get blood or other potentially infectious materials in your eyes, nose, mouth, or on broken skin, immediately flood the exposed area with water and clean any wound with soap and water or a skin disinfectant if available. Report this immediately to your employer and seek immediate medical attention.

[CDC: Emergency Needlestick Information](#) also provides immediate access to treatment protocols following blood exposures involving HIV, HBV and HCV, including the Clinicians' Post Exposure Prophylaxis Hotline (PEPline) at 1-888-448-4911.

# **BBP Standard 1910.1030 - Most Cited Paragraphs of Standard - 01/01/2011 – 05/01/2018**

**Paragraph of standard most cited:**

- (c) Exposure control**
- (g) Communication of hazards to employees**
- (d) Methods of compliance**
- (f) Hepatitis B vaccination and post-exposure evaluation and follow-up**
- (h) Recordkeeping**

# Hazard Communication Standard – 1910.1200

https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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## Hazard Communication

The standard that gave workers the right to know, now gives them the right to understand.

Safety Data Sheets | Labeling | Pictograms | Interpretations | Standards | Guidance | International | FAQ's | Additional Information

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) is now aligned with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). This update to the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) will provide a common and coherent approach to classifying chemicals and communicating hazard information on labels and safety data sheets. This update will also help reduce trade barriers and result in productivity improvements for American businesses that regularly handle, store, and use hazardous chemicals while providing cost savings for American businesses that periodically update safety data sheets and labels for chemicals covered under the hazard communication standard.

### Hazard Communication Standard

In order to ensure chemical safety in the workplace, information about the identities and hazards of the chemicals must be available and understandable to workers. OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires the development and dissemination of such information:

- Chemical manufacturers and importers are required to evaluate the hazards of the chemicals they produce or import, and prepare labels and safety data sheets to convey the hazard information to their downstream customers;
- All employers with hazardous chemicals in their workplaces must have labels and safety data sheets for their exposed workers,

### Highlights

- Information on the June 20, 2017 DOT/OSHA Joint Public Meeting in Preparation for the UN Sub-committee meetings in Geneva
- Health Canada and U.S. OSHA government representatives will be hosting a RCC webinar for interested stakeholders on June 28<sup>th</sup>, 2017 from 1:30-2:30 P.M. (EST). For more information, [click here](#).
- NEW** Clarifications to CPL 02-02-079, [Inspection Procedures for the Hazard Communication Standard \(HCS 2012\)](#)
- Joint PHMSA OSHA Memorandum on [Labeling of Hazardous Chemicals for Bulk Shipments \[PDF\]](#)
- [Use of concentration ranges on SDSs FAQ](#)
- [Hazard Communication: Hazard Classification Guidance for Manufacturers, Importers, and Employers](#)
- [DRAFT Guidance on Data Evaluation for Weight of Evidence Determination \[comment period closed\]](#)
- [Hazard Communication Directive \(HCS 2012\)](#)

100% 1:20 PM 7/6/2017

# Hazard Communication Standard 1910.1200 - Most Cited Paragraphs of Standard 01/01/2011 – 05/01/2018

## Paragraph of standard most cited:

- (h) Employee information and training
- (e) Written hazard communication program
- (f) Labels and other forms of warning
- (g) Safety data sheets

# Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories (Lab Standard) – 1910.1450

The screenshot shows the OSHA website page for Laboratories. The browser address bar displays <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/laboratories/index.html>. The page header includes the United States Department of Labor logo and the text "UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR". Below the header, the page title is "Occupational Safety and Health Administration". The main navigation menu includes "ABOUT OSHA", "WORKERS", "EMPLOYERS", "REGULATIONS", "ENFORCEMENT", "TOPICS", "NEWS & PUBLICATIONS", "DATA", and "TRAINING". The "Safety and Health Topics" menu is expanded to show "Laboratories".

The "Laboratories" page features a large image of a laboratory setting. Below the image, there is a sidebar with a list of links: "OSHA Standards", "Culture of Safety", "Enforcement", "Hazard Recognition and Solutions", and "Additional Resources". The main content area is titled "Overview" and contains the following text:

More than 500,000 workers are employed in laboratories in the U.S. The laboratory environment can be a hazardous place to work. Laboratory workers are exposed to numerous potential hazards including chemical, biological, physical and radioactive hazards, as well as musculoskeletal stresses. Laboratory safety is governed by numerous local, state and federal regulations. Over the years, OSHA has promulgated rules and published guidance to make laboratories increasingly safe for personnel.

OSHA has developed this webpage to provide workers and employers useful, up-to-date information on laboratory safety. For other valuable worker protection information, such as Workers' Rights, Employer Responsibilities and other services OSHA offers, read [OSHA's Workers](#) page.

In addition to information on OSHA standards and guidance that deal with laboratory hazards, other links are provided with information from other governmental and non-governmental agencies that deal with various aspects of laboratory safety.

Although the OSHA standards referenced on this web page deal specifically with laboratories within the jurisdiction of Federal OSHA, there are twenty-eight OSHA-approved state plans, operating state-wide occupational safety and health programs. State Plans are required to have standard and enforcement programs that are at least as effective as OSHA's and may have different or more stringent requirements. Contact your local or state OSHA office for further information. Additional information is on available on the [OSHA-approved state plans](#) page.

Below the text, there are three columns of content:

- OSHA Standards**: There are several specific OSHA...
- Culture of Safety**: With the promulgation of the...
- Highlights**: Revised Appendix A of 1910.1450

The bottom of the page shows a Windows taskbar with the date and time: 1:18 PM 7/6/2017.

# Lab Standard 1910.1450 - Most Cited Paragraphs of Standard 01/01/2011 – 05/01/2018

## Paragraph of standard most cited:

- (e) Chemical hygiene plan
- (f) Employee information and training
- (d) Employee exposure determination
- (g) Medical consultation and medical examination



# Respiratory Protection Standard – 1910.134



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[Safety and Health Topics](#) / Respiratory Protection

## Respiratory Protection



General Guidance	➤
<a href="#">Training Videos</a>	➤
Standards	➤
Enforcement	➤

### Overview

An estimated 5 million workers are required to wear respirators in 1.3 million workplaces throughout the United States. Respirators protect workers against insufficient oxygen environments, harmful dusts, fogs, smokes, mists, gases, vapors, and sprays. These hazards may cause cancer, lung impairment, diseases, or death. Compliance with the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard could avert



### Highlights

- NIOSH/OSHA/CDC Toolkit. [Hospital Respiratory Protection Program Toolkit: Resources for Respirator](#)

<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/respiratoryprotection/index.html>

# **Respiratory Protection Standard 1910.134 - Most Cited Paragraphs of Standard 01/01/2011 – 05/01/2018**

**Paragraph of standard most cited:**

- (c) Respiratory protection program**
- (e) Medical evaluation**
- (f) Fit testing**
- (k) Training and information**



# Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Standards – 1910.132, .133, .138

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OSHA website. The address bar shows the URL: <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/personalprotectiveequipment/index.html>. The page header includes the OSHA logo, the text "UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR", and a search bar. Below the header, the page title is "Occupational Safety and Health Administration". The main content area is titled "Personal Protective Equipment" and features a large image of various safety helmets (blue, red, yellow, and white). To the left of the main content is a sidebar with a table of contents:

OSHA Standards	>
Hazards and Solutions	>
Payment for Personal Protective Equipment	>
Construction	>

The main content area includes an "Overview" section with the following text:

### Overview

**What is personal protective equipment?**

Personal protective equipment, commonly referred to as "PPE", is equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards that cause serious workplace injuries and illnesses. These injuries and illnesses may result from contact with chemical, radiological, physical, electrical, mechanical, or other workplace hazards. Personal protective equipment may include items such as gloves, safety glasses and shoes, earplugs or muffs, hard hats, respirators, or coveralls, vests and full body suits.

**What can be done to ensure proper use of personal protective equipment?**

All personal protective equipment should be safely designed and constructed, and should be maintained in a clean and reliable fashion. It should fit comfortably, encouraging worker use. If the personal protective equipment does not fit properly, it can make the difference between being safely covered or dangerously exposed. When engineering, work practice, and administrative controls are not feasible or do not provide sufficient protection, employers must provide personal protective equipment to their workers and ensure its proper use. Employers are also required to train each worker required to use personal protective equipment to know:

- When it is necessary
- What kind is necessary

On the right side of the page, there is a section titled "In Focus: Ebola" featuring a micrograph of the Ebola virus. Below the micrograph, it states: "OSHA's Ebola webpage provides a comprehensive source of information for protecting workers from exposure to the Ebola virus."

<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/personalprotectiveequipment/index.html>

# Formaldehyde Standard – 1910.1048



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[Safety and Health Topics](#) / Formaldehyde

## Formaldehyde



OSHA Standards

### Overview

Formaldehyde is common to the chemical industry. International production was over 46 billion pounds in 2004, according to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). It is well

Highlights



Occupational  
Safety and Health  
Administration

<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/formaldehyde/index.html>

# OSHA Guidance for Laboratory Safety

## □ 2011 OSHA Guidance Document

(<https://www.osha.gov/Publications/laboratory/OSHA3404laboratory-safety-guidance.pdf>) includes information on:

- Chemical Hazards
- Biological Hazards
- Physical Hazards
- General Safety Hazards

# Recordkeeping Rule



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## OSHA's Recordkeeping Rule

[Home](#) [Reporting Fatalities and Severe Injuries/Illnesses](#) [Who Keeps Records](#) [FAQs](#) [Additional Resources](#)

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's revised recordkeeping rule includes two key changes:

First, the rule updates the list of industries that are exempt from the requirement to routinely keep OSHA injury and illness records, due to relatively low occupational injury and illness rates. The previous list of industries was based on the old Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system and injury and illness data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from 1996, 1997, and 1998. The new list of industries that are exempt from routinely keeping OSHA injury and illness records is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and injury and illness data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) from 2007, 2008, and 2009. Note: The new rule retains the exemption for any employer with ten or fewer employees, regardless of their industry classification, from the requirement to routinely keep records.

Second, the rule expands the list of severe work-related injuries that all covered employers **must report** to OSHA. The revised rule retains the current requirement to report all work-related fatalities within 8 hours and adds the requirement to report all work-related in-patient hospitalizations, amputations and loss of an eye within 24 hours to OSHA.

**Establishments located in States under Federal OSHA jurisdiction must begin to comply with the new requirements on January 1, 2015. Establishments located in states that operate their own safety and health programs (State Plan States) should check with their state plan for the implementation date of the new requirements. OSHA encourages the states to implement the new coverage provisions on 1/1/2015, but some may not be able to meet this tight deadline.**

The final rule will allow OSHA to focus its efforts more effectively to prevent fatalities and serious work-related injuries and illnesses. The final rule will also improve access by employers, employees, researchers and the public to information about workplace safety and health and increase their ability to identify and abate serious hazards.

### As of January 1, 2015, all employers must report

- All work-related fatalities within 8 hours.
- All work-related inpatient hospitalizations, all amputations and all losses of an eye within 24 hours.

You can report to OSHA by

- Calling OSHA's free and confidential number at 1-800-321-OSHA (6742).
- Calling your closest [Area Office](#) during normal business hours.
- Using the new [online form](#).

Employers under Federal OSHA's jurisdiction must begin reporting by January 1. Establishments in a state with a

# OSHA Recordkeeping Requirements

Employers with 10 or less employees and those within certain NAICS codes are not required to keep OSHA injury and illness records. Examples of NAICS codes exempted:

**NAICS 5417 - Scientific Research and Development Services**

**NAICS 6113 - Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools**

**NAICS 6215 - Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories**

As of January 1, 2015, however, all employers must report:

1. All work-related fatalities within 8 hours.
2. All work-related in-patient hospitalizations, all amputations and all losses of an eye within 24 hours.

# OSHA State Plans

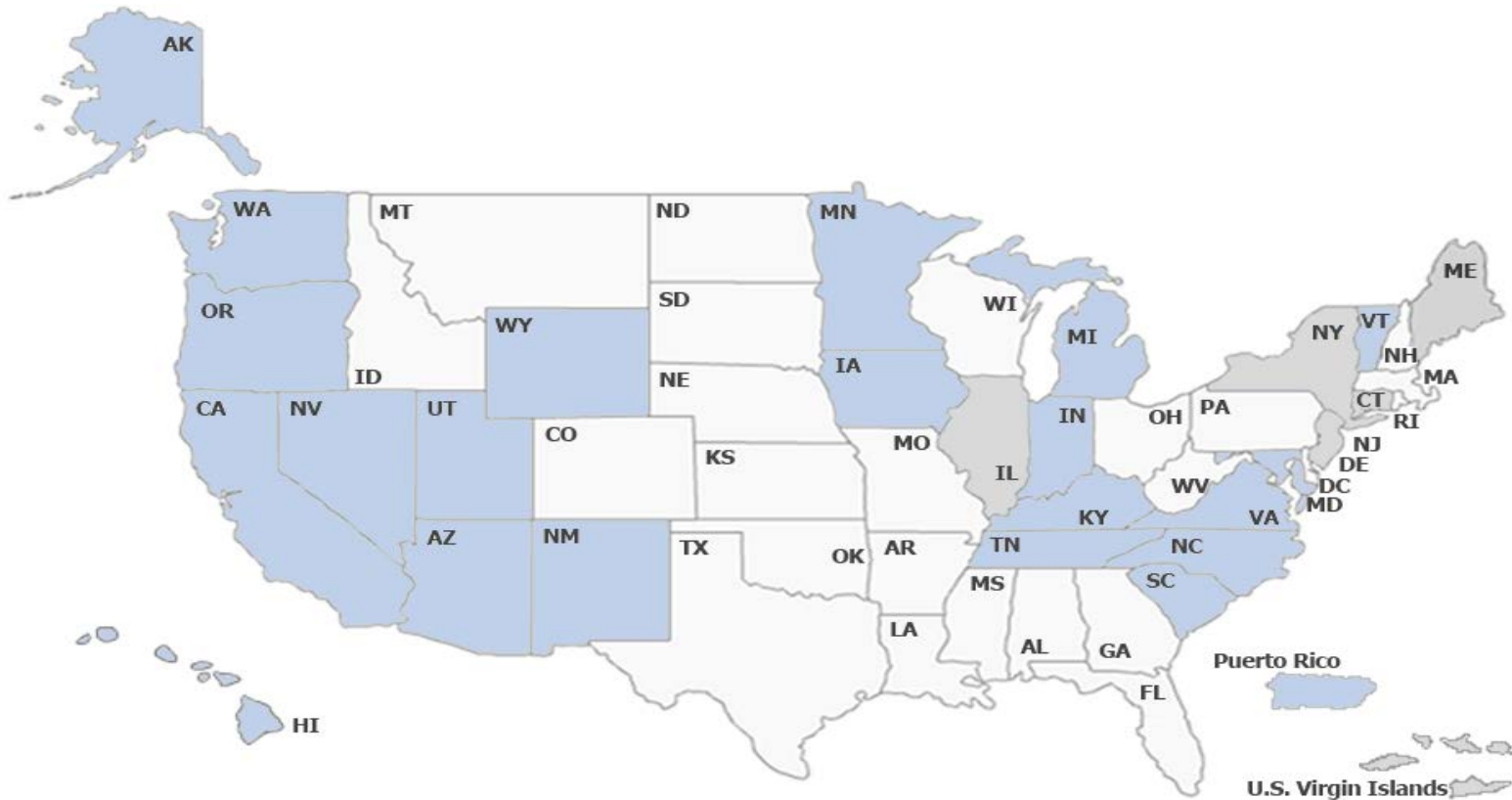
Twenty-eight states and territories operate their own occupational safety and health State Plans approved by OSHA and may have different and/or additional requirements. A list of State Plans is available at: <http://www.osha.gov/dcsp/osp/>.

Some State Plans have additional standards that may apply to laboratories, such as:

**The California OSHA Aerosol Transmissible Diseases Standard promulgated in 2009.**

Laboratories operating within State Plans are still required to follow state-specific regulations that are applicable to work within the laboratory.

# OSHA-Approved State Plans



- Twenty-six states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have OSHA-approved State Plans.
- Twenty-two State Plans (21 states and one U.S. territory) cover both private and state and local government workplaces (including laboratories). [Blue]
- The remaining six State Plans (five states and one U.S. territory) cover state and local government workplaces (including laboratories) only. [Gray]



# States That Fall Under Federal OSHA Jurisdiction

Twenty-four states operate under federal OSHA oversight.

- State and local government laboratories do not have OSH Act protections except in the state plan states.
- All state and local government laboratories must comply with state and local regulations that are applicable to laboratories.
- Private laboratories have OSH Act protections in all states and territories.



# Whistleblower Protection Programs



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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## THE WHISTLEBLOWER Protection Programs



### File a COMPLAINT

File a complaint if your employer has retaliated against you for exercising your [rights as an employee](#). In states with approved State OSHA Plans, employees may file a complaint under the OSH Act with both the [State](#) and [Federal OSHA](#). Under the other federal laws, a complaint

### Know Your RIGHTS

OSHA's whistleblower statutes protect you from retaliation. An employer cannot retaliate by taking "adverse action" against workers who report injuries, safety concerns, or other protected activity.

### Worker PROTECTIONS

Since passage of the OSH Act in 1970, Congress has expanded OSHA's whistleblower authority to protect workers from retaliation under twenty-two federal laws. Complaints must be reported to OSHA within set timeframes following the retaliatory action, as prescribed by each law.

# Safe and Sound Campaign



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# SAFE + SOUND



Safe + Sound Campaign Home

Safety and Health Program  
Components

Making the Case for Safety and  
Health Programs

Getting Started at Your Workplace

Additional Resources



Explore the Elements of Effective  
Safety and Health Programs

[Register now](#) for a free webinar on April 25th  
at 2pm EDT

Safe workplaces are sound businesses.



[Join the Safe +](#)



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

# Safe and sound week



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# SAFE + SOUND



Safe + Sound Week  
Home

Step 1: Select your  
activities

Step 2: Plan and  
promote your events

Step 3: Recognize your  
participation

Safe + Sound Campaign

## Join us for Safe + Sound Week, August 13-19, 2018

### **What Is Safe + Sound Week?**

A nationwide event to raise awareness and understanding of the value of safety and health programs that include management leadership, worker participation, and a systematic approach to finding and fixing hazards in workplaces.

### **Why Participate?**

Safe workplaces are sound businesses. Successful safety and health programs can proactively identify and manage workplace hazards before they cause injury or illness, improving sustainability and the bottom line. Participating in Safe + Sound Week can help get your program started or energize an existing one.

### **Who Is Encouraged to Participate?**

Organizations of any size or in any industry looking for an opportunity to show their commitment to safety to

## SAVE THE DATE

**SAFE +  
SOUND**   
*Week* August 13-19, 2018

**SHOW YOUR COMMITMENT TO SAFETY**



Occupational  
Safety and Health  
Administration

<https://www.osha.gov/safeandsoundweek/index.html>

# OSHA Safe & Sound Campaign

- ❑ In 2017, OSHA initiated the Safe and Sound Campaign.
- ❑ Basic premise: Making workplaces safe is sound business.
- ❑ Nationwide campaign raises awareness and understanding of the value of safety and health programs that include management, worker participation, and a systematic approach to finding and fixing hazards in workplaces.
- ❑ Successful safety and health programs can proactively identify and manage workplace hazards before they cause injury or illness, improving sustainability and the financial bottom line.

# OSHA Voluntary Protection Program



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## Voluntary Protection Programs

The Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP) recognize employers and workers in the private industry and federal agencies who have implemented effective safety and health management systems and maintain injury and illness rates below national Bureau of Labor Statistics averages for their respective industries. In VPP, management, labor, and OSHA work cooperatively and proactively to prevent fatalities, injuries, and illnesses through a system focused on: hazard prevention and control; worksite analysis; training; and management commitment and worker involvement. To participate, employers must submit an application to OSHA and undergo a rigorous onsite evaluation by a team of safety and health professionals. Union support is required for applicants represented by a bargaining unit. VPP participants are re-evaluated every three to five years to remain in the programs. VPP participants are exempt from OSHA programmed inspections while they maintain their VPP status.



- [VPP Stakeholder Meetings – Day After Reports](#)

### What's New

- **NEW** [Chambers Cogeneration, L.P., Carneys Point, NJ](#)
- **NEW** [Bartell Machinery Systems LLC, Rome, NY](#)
- **NEW** [Rocky Mountain Arsenal Sites, Denver, Co](#)
- [309th Electronics Maintenance Group, Hill Air Force Base,](#)

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<https://www.osha.gov/dcsp/vpp/index.html>

# OSHA Voluntary Protection Program

- VPP recognizes employers with effective safety and health programs
- Management, Labor and OSHA work together in cooperative, proactive development of programs
- Employer submits application to OSHA and undergoes rigorous onsite evaluation
- Re-evaluation of program every 3-5 years
- VPP participants exempt from OSHA programmed inspections while maintaining VPP status



# OSHA Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP)



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Language ▾

SHARP FAQ

Success Stories

SHARP Sites by State

SHARP Resources

Cooperative Programs

## Safety & Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP)

The program recognizes small business employers who have used OSHA's [On-Site Consultation Program](#) services and operate an exemplary safety and health programs. Acceptance of your worksite into SHARP from OSHA is an achievement of status that singles you out among your business peers as a model for worksite safety and health.



[Job Safety and Health - It's the Law!](#) (PDF).

A [Spanish version](#) (PDF) is also available.

<https://www.osha.gov/dcsp/smallbusiness/sharp.html>

# OSHA Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP)

- ❑ Recognizes excellence in small business' safety and health programs
- ❑ Recognizes small business employers who have used OSHA's On-site Consultation Program\* services and who operate an exemplary injury and illness prevention program.
  - \* OSHA's On-site Consultation Program offers free and confidential safety and occupational health advice to small and medium-sized businesses in all states across the country with priority given to high-hazard worksites.



# On-Site Consultation



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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<https://www.osha.gov/dcsp/smallbusiness/consult.html>

**Questions?**



**Occupational Safety and  
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