Occupational Hazard Data Report

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Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide information on industries that most commonly request consultation and to present hazard identification data collected during consultation visits made by the USF SafetyFlorida Consultation Program from October 1, 2006 through May 31, 2011. Information in this report includes the following:

- Top five types of industries which requested consultation services from USF SafetyFlorida by region.
- Top five types of industries which requested consultation services by size of business.
- Top ten occupational safety and health general industry standards referenced by USF SafetyFlorida consultants.
- Top ten general occupational safety and health construction industry standards.
- Top five occupational safety and health standards referenced by on-site consultation by region.
- Top five occupational safety and health standards referenced by on-site consultation by business size.
- Top three occupational safety and health standards referenced by on-site consultation by industry sector.

Introduction

Created in the 1970's, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 21(d) consultation programs offer customized feedback on potential hazards at worksites and recommendations to improve occupational safety and health management systems. After first being administered by the Florida Division of Safety, the Florida consultation program was assigned by the Governor to the University of South Florida in August 2000.

Consultation program services are confidential and separate from OSHA enforcement efforts. Employers using on-site consultation receive professional advice, training and assistance to correct workplace hazards and may be deferred from OSHA compliance inspections during the course of the consultation, all to help employers develop a safety and health culture within the company.

Different from OSHA's enforcement program, its consultation program services are provided only at the request of employers; no consultation visits are performed without the invitation and consent of the employer. Employers have the option to request comprehensive assessments, which include a complete evaluation of the company's safety and health programs and worksites, or limited assessment where the consultant would focus on specific workplace hazards or issues. Another difference from OSHA's enforcement is that consultation programs do not issue citations for non-compliance situations found during on-site assessments. Employers, however, are expected to correct the hazards identified during consultation visits by a date agreed to by the employer and the consultant. The on-site consultation process is divided as follows:

1. Request for services – The consultant and employer discuss the reason for the request and set a date for the initial visit that is convenient for the employer and the consultant.

2. Initial meeting – The consultant arrives at the worksite and discusses the consultant's role and employer's obligations.

3. Walkthrough – The employer and the consultant examine the conditions in the workplace, and the consultant evaluates the occupational hazards. During this stage, the consultant requests employee participation and feedback.

4. Closing conference and follow up – The employer and consultant review the findings of the assessment. At this stage the employer will learn about the steps that the company needs to take in order to mitigate the hazards found. Also at this point, completion dates for hazard mitigation are set. Once the employer makes the corrections, the employer sends verifying documentation to the consultant and/or the consultant performs a follow-up visit to verify the employer's remediation of hazards.

In the instance where the employer fails to eliminate or control serious hazards identified, the condition is referred to an OSHA enforcement office for appropriate actions.

Limitations of Data

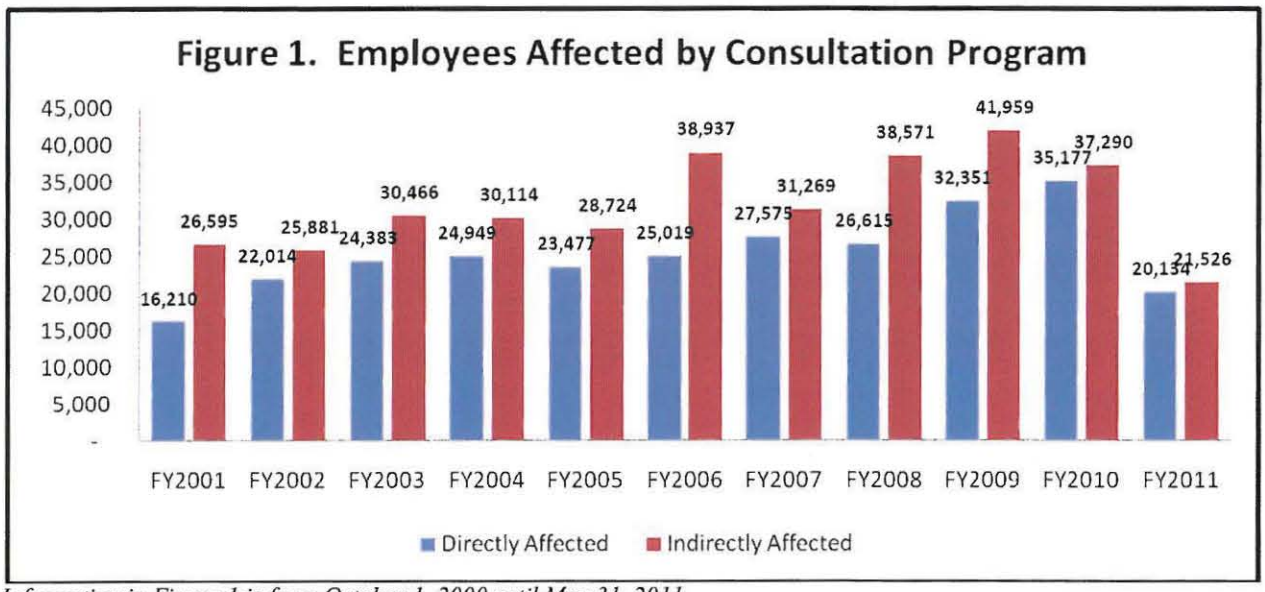
The data in this report shows the information collected by the USF SafetyFlorida Consultation Program from October 1, 2006 through May 31, 2011. USF SafetyFlorida provides safety and health services. It should be noted that the program's services include both safety and health assessments, which can be performed by the same consultant or different consultants on separate visits to the same location. Consequently, the data in this report does not make a distinction between the information obtained at the same location by different consultants. Information where consultation visits did not identify hazards is not included in this report.

Due to confidentiality requirements as per 29 CFR 1908.6, only publicly available data is included in this report.

Employees Affected by Consultation

Figure 1 shows the total number of employees directly and indirectly affected by the safety and health services of the Florida consultation program since October 2000. Directly affected employees can be defined as employees in the facility visited by consultation; they would be directly affected by the consultant's recommendations. On the other hand, indirectly affected employees can be defined as employees within the organization (either at the inspected site or another site in the case of employers with multiple sites) that are indirectly affected by the consultation services.

For example, during a hypothetical on-site consultation, a consultant identifies findings relating to the hazard communication standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) during spray painting operations. The organization may have 125 employees who are potentially -- or indirectly -- affected by the hazards identified by the consultant. However, of these 125 employees there might be 29 employees who work in the area where the hazard was identified. These employees are considered to be directly affected by the hazards.



Information in Figure 1 is from October 1, 2000 until May 31, 2011.

Data Groups

The USF SafetyFlorida Consultation Program does not use a grouping system to determine geographical regions or divisions for the State of Florida. However, for the purpose of this report, the counties of the State of Florida were grouped in eight regions following the grouping system established by Enterprise Florida, Inc. The counties were grouped as follows:

- Region I (Northwest Region) - This region includes the following counties: Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Jackson, Washington, Bay, Gulf, Calhoun, Gadsden, Leon, Jefferson, Wakulla, Liberty and Franklin.

- Region II (North Central Region) – This region includes the following counties: Hamilton, Madison, Taylor, Lafayette, Suwannee, Columbia, Union, Bradford, Dixie, Gilchrist, Levy, Marion and Alachua.

- Region III (Northeast Region) – This region includes the following counties: Nassau, Baker, Duval, Clay, St. Johns, Putnam and Flagler.

- Region IV (East Central Region) – This region includes the following counties: Sumter, Lake, Volusia, Seminole, Orange, Osceola and Brevard.

- Region V (Tampa Bay Region) – This region includes the following counties: Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Polk, Manatee and Sarasota.

- Region VI (South Central Region) – This region includes the following counties: Hardee, Highlands, Okeechobee, DeSoto, Glades and Hendry.

- Region VII (Southwest Region) – This region includes the following counties: Charlotte, Lee and Collier.

- Region VIII (Southeast Region) – This region includes the following counties: Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach, Broward, Date and Monroe.

The following figure was obtained from Enterprise Florida, Inc. and depicts the locations of the regions across the State of Florida.

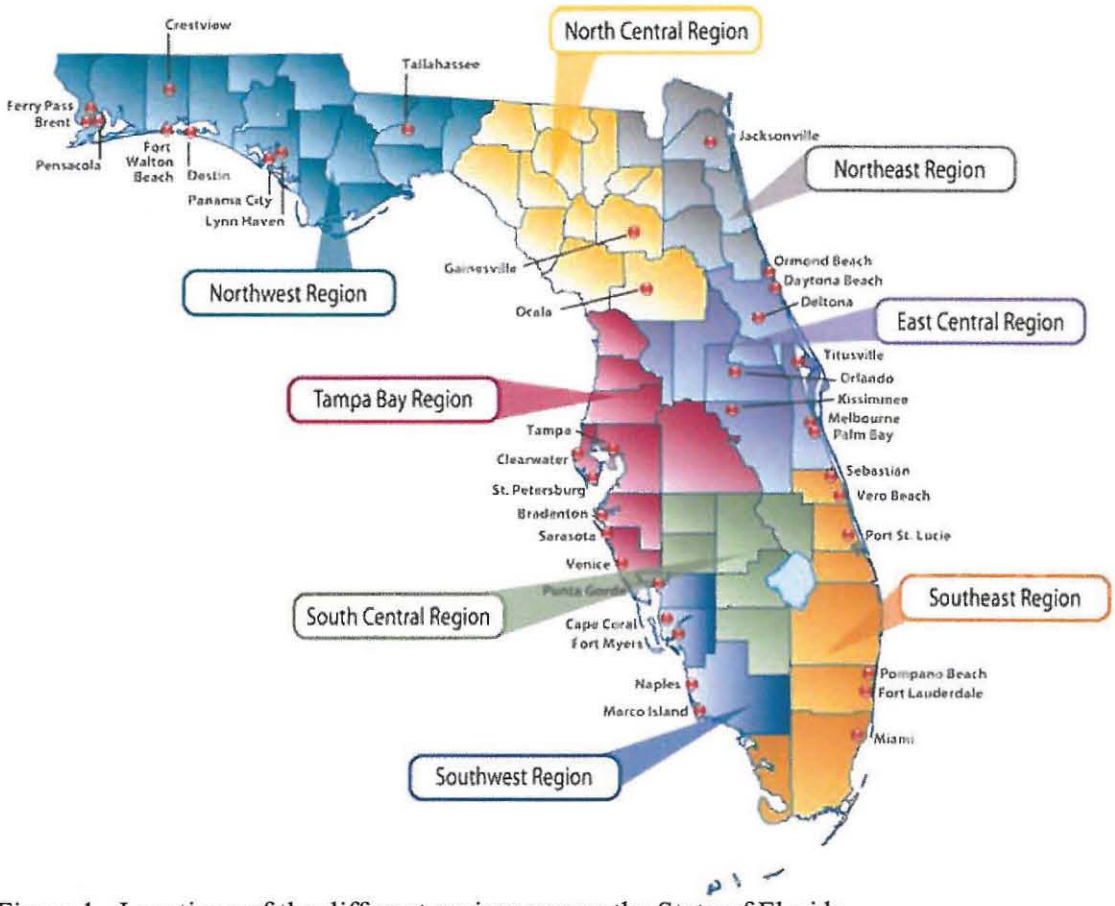


Figure 1. Locations of the different regions across the State of Florida.
Source: Enterprise Florida, Inc. (http://www.eflorida.com/FloridasRegionsSubpage.aspx?id=54)

For purposes of this report, all data regarding types of industries will be presented using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for uniformity purposes.

Types of Industries Requesting Consultation Services

Tables I – VIII show the top five types of industries that requested USF SafetyFlorida Consultation Program services where occupational hazards were identified. For classification purposes, the types of industries were based on the NAICS system (4 digits).

Table IX shows the types of industries that requested USF SafetyFlorida consultation services, based on the size of their business (number of employees).

As stated previously, data is based on information from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011.

Table I. Top 5 Types of Industries which Requested Onsite Consultation Services in Florida from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region I.

Type of Industry (Using NAICS System)	*Number of Visits*
2362 – Non Residential Building Construction	56
3363 – Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing	49
3329 – Other Metal Manufacturing Products	44
6231 – Nursing Care Facilities	43
8111 – Automotive Repair and Maintenance	37

Table II. Top 5 Types of Industries which Requested Onsite Consultation Services in Florida from October 1, 2006 through May 31, 2006 in Region II.

Type of Industry (Using NAICS System)	*Number of Visits*
3323 – Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing	42
3219 – Other Wood Products Manufacturing	33
3273 – Cement and Concrete Products Manufacturing	44
3211 – Sawmills and Wood Preservation	20
6231 – Nursing Care Facilities	18

Table III. Top 5 Types of Industries which Requested Onsite Consultation Services in Florida from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region III.

Type of Industry (Using NAICS System)	*Number of Visits*
3323 – Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing	32
2362 – Non Residential Building Construction	31
3273 – Cement and Concrete Products Manufacturing	27
4239 – Miscellaneous Durables Goods Merchant Wholesalers	26
3261 – Plastic Products Manufacturing	24

Table IV. Top 5 Types of Industries which Requested Onsite Consultation Services in Florida from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region IV.

Type of Industry (Using NAICS System)	*Number of Visits*
3323 – Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing	90
6211 – Office of Physicians	84
6231 – Nursing Care Facilities	82
3273 – Cement and Concrete Products Manufacturing	65
2362 – Non Residential Building Construction	55

Table V. Top 5 Types of Industries which Requested Onsite Consultation Services in Florida from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region V.

Type of Industry (Using NAICS System)	*Number of Visits*
2381 – Foundation, Structure and Building Exterior Contractors	145
6231 – Nursing Care Facilities	124
2362 – Non Residential Building Construction	109
3261 – Plastic Products Manufacturing	101
3323 – Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing	95

Table VI. Top 5 Types of Industries which Requested Onsite Consultation Services in Florida from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region VI.

Type of Industry (Using NAICS System)	*Number of Visits*
6243 – Vocational Rehabilitation Services	14
6231 – Nursing Care Facilities	10
5629 – Remediation and Other Waste Management Services	10
3116 – Animal Slaughtering and Processing	9
5622 – Waste Treatment and Disposal	9

Table VII. Top 5 Types of Industries which Requested Onsite Consultation Services in Florida from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region VII.

Type of Industry (Using NAICS System)	*Number of Visits*
2381 – Foundation, Structure and Building Exterior Contractors	58
4239 – Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers	35
6231 – Nursing Care Facilities	30
3323 – Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing	28
4248 – Beer, Wine, and Distilled Alcoholic Beverage Merchant Wholesalers	27

Table VIII. Top 5 Types of Industries which Requested Onsite Consultation Services in Florida from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region VIII.

Type of Industry (Using NAICS System)	*Number of Visits*
2362 – Non Residential Building Construction	241
2381– Foundation, Structure and Building Exterior Contractors	164
2361 – Residential Building Construction	126
3366 – Ship and Boat Building	80
2383 – Building Finishing Contractors	75

Table IX. Top 5 Types of Industries which Requested Onsite Consultation Services in Florida from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 Based on Size

	Number of Visits
Type of Industry (NAICS System) with less than 100 employees	
2362 – Non Residential Building Construction	118
2381– Foundation, Structure and Building Exterior Contractors	110
6211 – Office of Physicians	83
3323 – Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing	52
2382 --Building Equipment Contractors	48
Between 101-300 employees	
6231 – Nursing Care Facilities	68
2362 – Non-Residential Building Construction	31
3273 – Cement and Concrete Products Manufacturing	19
2361 – Residential Building Construction	17
3323 – Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing	15
More than 300 Employees	
3344 – Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	8
6231 – Nursing Care Facilities	7
3273 – Cement and Concrete Products Manufacturing	7
4231 – Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	7
3261 – Plastics Product Manufacturing	7

Applying OSHA Standards to Hazard Data

USF SafetyFlorida services include the identification of occupational safety and health hazards during assessments performed at different workplaces in Florida. Once the hazard is identified, the consultant will make recommendations to the employer for its mitigation and/or control. This assessment is explained at the end of the consultation visit and in a written report provided to the employer at a later date. This report includes the occupational safety and health standard that applies to the hazard which was found. Below is a brief description of OSHA standards presented in the following tables.

General Industry

- 29 CFR 1910.1200 – Hazard Communication. The purpose of this standard is to ensure that hazards of all chemicals produced or used in the workplace are evaluated and that the information concerning these hazards is transmitted by employers to employees. Elements of this standard include a written program, chemical labeling, material safety data sheets (MSDS) and employee information and training. Improper handling of chemicals could lead to chemical exposures and chemical burns.

- 29 CFR 1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment. The purpose of this standard is to ensure that employees are provided with the required personal protective equipment (PPE). Employers are required to assess the workplace and evaluate hazards that are present, or are likely to be present and which employees would need personal protection. It also covers training requirements of employees regarding the PPE.

- 29 CFR 1910.157 - Portable Fire Extinguishers. This standard covers the requirements of portable fire extinguishers including selection, use, maintenance, and inspection.

- 29 CFR 1910.303 - General Requirements –Electrical. This standard establishes the general requirements of electrical connections, arcing parts, markings and working space and access for protection against electrical hazards. These hazards could result in electrocution or severe electrical shock which may ultimately result in death or disabling injuries from fire, explosion, or even falls.

- 29 CFR 1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use. It describes the requirements for wiring, cabinets, switches, switchboards and panel boards, flexible cords, portable cables, fixture wires and electrical equipment for general use. . Electrical hazards related to this standard include electrocution or severe electrical shock which may ultimately result in death or disabling injuries from fire, explosion, or even falls.

- 29 CFR 1910.38 - Emergency Action Plans. This standard describes the requirements of an emergency action plan.

- 29 CFR 1910.147 - Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout). This standard covers the servicing and maintenance of machines and equipment in which the unexpected energization or start up of the equipment serviced, or release of stored energy, could cause an injury. Occupational hazards related to this standard may include electrical and amputations hazards, as well as fractures and crushing injuries which may result in death or disablement.

- 29 CFR 1910.178 - Powered Industrial Trucks. It contains the safety requirements relating to fire protection, design, maintenance and use of fork trucks, tractors, platforms lift trucks, motorized hand trucks and other specialized industrial trucks. Hazards related to this standard includes fall, electrical, chemical exposure, struck by and struck against hazards.

- 29 CFR 1910.22 - This standard addresses general workplace cleanliness and the prevention of tripping hazards leading to injuries related to falls.

- 29 CFR 1910.212 – Machinery and Machine Guarding. It covers the general requirements for machine guarding for all machines. Occupational hazards related to this standard include fractures, crushing injuries, amputations and cuts.

- 29 CFR 1910.215 – Abrasive Wheel Machinery. This standard covers the requirements for machine guarding of abrasive wheel machinery. Occupational hazards related to this standard include amputations and cuts.

- 29 CFR 1910.134 – Respiratory Protection. This standard establishes the requirements for the proper use of respiratory protection used for the protection of airborne contaminants. Hazards associated with this standard are respiratory hazards.

- 29 CFR 1910.1030 – Bloodborne Pathogens. The standard provides requirements for workplaces where employees have the potential to be exposed to blood or other potentially infectious material.

Construction Industry

- 29 CFR 1926.502 - Fall Protection Systems, Criteria and Practices. This standard sets the requirements for fall protection systems used in the construction industry. Occupational hazards related to this standard are mainly falls.

- 29 CFR 1926.501 – Duty to Have Fall Protection. This standard sets the requirements for employers to provide fall protection systems. Occupational hazards related to this standard are mainly falls.

- 29 CFR 1926.503 – Training Requirements for Fall Protection. This standard shows the requirements for fall protection training. Occupational hazards related to this standard are mainly falls.

- 29 CFR 1926.150 – Fire Protection standard. It involves the prevention of fires on construction sites.

- 29 CFR 1926.403 – General Requirements – Electrical. It overviews the general requirements for examination and installation of equipment, mounting and cooling of equipment, splices, arcing parts, markings and working spacing to avoid electrical hazards in the construction industry. These hazards could result in electrocution or severe electrical shock which may ultimately result in death or disabling injuries from fire, explosion, or even falls.

- 29 CFR 1926.405 – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use. This standard states the requirements for wiring methods, cabinets, boxes and fittings, switches and switchboards and panels, conductors, flexible cords and equipment in the construction industry. These hazards could result in electrocution or severe electrical shock which may ultimately result in death or disabling injuries from fire, explosion, or even falls.

- 1926.25 – Housekeeping. Tripping hazards and cuts are mainly associated with this standard.

- 29 CFR 1926.451 – General Requirements for Scaffolds. This standard establishes the requirement for the proper installation and use of scaffolds. Scaffold is defined as any temporary elevated platform (either supported or suspended) and its supporting structure used for supporting employees or materials or both. Fall hazards are associated with this standard.

- 29 CFR 1926.404 – Wiring Design and Protection. It specifies the requirements for wiring design and protection in the construction industry to avoid electrical hazards. These hazards could result in electrocution or severe electrical shock which may ultimately result in death or disabling injuries from fire, explosion, or even falls.

- 29 CFR 1926.21 – Safety Training and Education. This standard requires that employees are trained in the safety aspects in the construction industry. It requires that employees can recognize and avoid unsafe conditions, know the hazards associated with harmful substances used in the work areas, and that employees are trained how to handle flammable liquids, gases or toxic materials. It also requires that employers educate employees on the nature of the hazards when entering enclosed spaces and the necessary precautions to be followed.

- 29 CFR 1926.1053 – Ladders. It establishes the requirements for the use ladders in the construction industry. Hazards associated with this standard include falls and electrical shock.

Tables X and XI show the top 10 OSHA standards referenced by USF SafetyFlorida consultants for general industry (29 CFR 1910) and construction industry (29 CFR 1926).

Tables XII – XIX shows the top 5 OSHA General Industry standards referenced by USF SafetyFlorida consultants by region.

Table XX shows the top 5 OSHA General Industry standards referenced by USF SafetyFlorida consultants based on company size.

Table XXI shows the top 3 OSHA General Industry standards referenced by USF SafetyFlorida consultants by industry sector.

Table XXII shows the top 5 hazards identified by USF SafetyFlorida consultants in the State of Florida.

Table X. Top 10 General Industry Standards Referenced in Hazard Identification by USF SafetyFlorida On-Site Consultation Services from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011

General Industry Standard (29 CFR 1910)	*Times Referenced*
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication	836
1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical	575
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use	565
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment	472
1910.157 - Portable Fire Extinguishers	399
1910.147 - Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout)	346
1910.134 - Respiratory Protection	280
1910.212 - Machinery and Machine Guarding - General Requirements	273
1910.178 - Power Industrial Trucks	254
1910.215 - Abrasive Wheel Machinery	196

Table XI. Top 10 Construction Industry Standards Referenced in Hazard Identification by USF SafetyFlorida On-Site Consultation Services from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011

Construction Industry Standard (29 CFR 1926)	*Times Referenced*
1926.501 - Duty to have Fall Protection	85
1926.503 - Training Requirements for Fall Protection	83
1926.405 - Wiring methods, components and Equipment for General Use	79
1926.502 - Fall Protection Systems, Criteria and Practices	71
1926.1053 - Ladders	69
1926.451 - General Requirements for Scaffolds	64
1926.403 - General Requirements - Electrical	51
1926.404 - Wiring Design and Protection	47
1926.21 - Safety Training and Education	47
1926.150 - Fire Protection	37

Table XII. Top 5 OSHA Standards Referenced in Hazard Identification by USF SafetyFlorida On-Site Consultation Services from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region I.

General Industry Standard (29 CFR 1926)	*Times Referenced*
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication	72
1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical	62
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use	61
1910.157 - Portable Fire Extinguishers	47
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment	34

Table XIII. Top 5 OSHA Standards Referenced in Hazard Identification by USF SafetyFlorida On-Site Consultation Services from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region II.

General Industry Standard (29 CFR 1926)	*Times Referenced*
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication	28
1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical	28
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use	27
1910.212 - Machinery and Machine Guarding - General Requirements	23
1910.22 - Working-Walking Surfaces	20

Table XIV. Top 5 OSHA Standards Referenced in Hazard Identification by USF SafetyFlorida On-Site Consultation Services from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region III.

General Industry Standard (29 CFR 1926)	*Times Referenced*
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication	47
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use	27
1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical	21
1910.212 - Machinery and Machine Guarding - General Requirements	18
1910.157 - Portable Fire Extinguishers	17

Table XV. Top 5 OSHA Standards Referenced in Hazard Identification by USF SafetyFlorida On-Site Consultation Services from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region IV.

General Industry Standard (29 CFR 1926)	*Times Referenced*
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication	121
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment	107
1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical	86
1910.147 - Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout)	82
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use	77

Table XVI. Top 5 OSHA Standards Referenced in Hazard Identification by USF SafetyFlorida On-Site Consultation Services from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region V.

General Industry Standard (29 CFR 1926)	*Times Referenced*
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication	286
1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical	204
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use	201
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment	194
1910.157 - Portable Fire Extinguishers	160

Table XVII. Top 5 OSHA Standards Referenced in Hazard Identification by USF SafetyFlorida On-Site Consultation Services from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region VI.

General Industry Standard (29 CFR 1926)	*Times Referenced*
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use	14
1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical	11
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication	10
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment	7
1910.304 - Wiring Design and Protection	7

Table XVIII. Top 5 OSHA Standards Referenced in Hazard Identification by USF SafetyFlorida On-Site Consultation Services from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region VII.

General Industry Standard (29 CFR 1926)	*Times Referenced*
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication	47
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use	39
1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical	35
1910.157 - Portable Fire Extinguishers	31
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment	21

Table XIX. Top 5 OSHA Standards Referenced in Hazard Identification by USF SafetyFlorida On-Site Consultation Services from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 in Region VIII.

General Industry Standard (29 CFR 1926)	*Times Referenced*
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication	225
1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical	128
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use	119
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment	85
1910.178 - Power Industrial Trucks	83

Table XX. Top 5 OSHA Standards Referenced in Hazard Identification by USF SafetyFlorida On-Site Consultation Services from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 Based on Size

	Times Referenced
Standard Referenced in Type of Industries with Less than 100 employees	
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication	672
1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical	382
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use	375
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment	364
1910.157 - Portable Fire Extinguishers	320
Between 101-300 employees	
1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical	160
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use	149
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication	140
1910.147 - Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout)	97
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment	89
More than 300 Employees	
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use	41
1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical	33
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication	24
1910.147 - Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout)	22
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment	19

Table XXI. Top 3 Standards Referenced by USF SafetyFlorida On-Site Consultation Services from October 1, 2006 until May 31, 2011 by Industry Sector

11 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication
1910.151 - Medical Services and First Aid
1910.253 – Oxygen-Fuel Gas Welding and Cutting

23 Construction
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication
1926.501 - Duty to have Fall Protection
1926.405 – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

31-33 Manufacturing
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use
1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication

42 Wholesale Trade
1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use
1910.157- Portable Fire Extinguishers

44-45 Retail Trade
1910.1200 - Hazard Communication
1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use
1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment

48-49 Transportation and Warehousing

1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical

1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

1910.1200 - Hazard Communication

51 Information

1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment

1910.147 - Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout)

1926.178 – Powered Industrial Trucks

53 Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment

1910.1200 - Hazard Communication

1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical & 1904.4 – Recordkeeping Criteria

54 Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

1910.1200 - Hazard Communication

1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment

56 Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services

1910.1200 - Hazard Communication

1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment

61 Educational Services

1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical

1910.38 – Emergency Action Plans

62 Health Care and Social Assistance

1910.1200 - Hazard Communication

1910.1030 – Bloodborne Pathogens

1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical

71 Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

1910.1200 - Hazard Communication

1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

1910.157- Portable Fire Extinguishers

72 Accommodation and Food Services

1910.1200 - Hazard Communication

1910.303 - General Requirements Electrical &

1910.305 – Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment & 191.157 – Portable Fire Extinguishers

81 Other Services (except Public Administration)

1910.1200 - Hazard Communication

1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment

1910.305 - Wiring Methods, Components and Equipment for General Use

Note: Industry sectors such as mining, utilities, finance and insurance, management of companies and enterprises and public administration were not included, either because there were no employers serviced under those industry sectors or there were too few standards referenced to be able to categorize them under the industry sector.

The USF SafetyFlorida data system primarily tracks OSHA standards. It also provides the opportunity to document some potential hazards that could lead to injuries in the workplace. The following table shows the top five leading causes of employee injuries in Florida. These are the potential hazards, which have historically been the leading causes of employee injury in the state. These hazards were identified during Consultation visits.

Table XXII. Top 5 OSHA Hazards Identified by USF SafetyFlorida On-Site Consultation Services from October 1, 2011 until May 31, 2011

Hazards	Instances
Amputations Hazards	1677
Electrical Hazards	1078
Noise Hazards	840
Falls Hazards	779
Stuck By Hazards	603

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