

**Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division  
Department of Consumer and Business Services**

**FY2022 State OSHA Annual Report**

**October 1, 2021- September 30, 2022**

**December 20, 2022**



## Table of Contents

<b>I.</b>	<b>Oregon OSHA Executive Summary.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Summary of SOAR... ..</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>Summary of Results Related to Annual Performance Plan....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Progress Toward Strategic Plan Accomplishment... ..</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>V.</b>	<b>Special Accomplishments... ..</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>Adjustments and Other Issues... ..</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>VII.</b>	<b>21(d) Consultation Activities... ..</b>	<b>62</b>
	<b>Appendix.....</b>	<b>65</b>

## I. OREGON OSHA Executive Summary:

**Mission:** To advance and improve workplace safety and health for all workers in Oregon.

In 1973, the Oregon Safe Employment Act (OSEAct) was passed into law by the Oregon Legislature to ensure the occupational safety and health of workers in Oregon. The OSEAct states that “...every employer shall furnish employment and a place of employment which are safe and healthful for employees.” The Oregon Occupational Safety and Health division (Oregon OSHA) administers the OSEAct and enforces Oregon’s occupational safety and health rules. In 1987, the Oregon Legislature passed House Bill 2900, which increased worker protection and defined new areas of responsibility for employers and workers’ compensation insurance carriers. The changes also included the establishment of a coordinated program of worker and employer education, health and safety consultative services and research to assist workers and employers in the prevention of occupational injuries and illnesses. In May 1990, the Oregon Legislature passed Senate Bill 1197. This landmark legislation, which was passed during a special session of the Oregon Legislature, made workplace injury and illness prevention a major component of workers’ compensation reform. This was accomplished, in part, by requiring joint management-labor safety committees in most places of employment and by a significant increase in Oregon OSHA staff.

Oregon OSHA’s primary objective is to improve occupational safety and health in workplaces throughout the state, thus reducing on-the-job injuries, illnesses and fatalities. This is achieved through enforcement of occupational safety and health rules, consultation and training assistance for employers and workers, and by providing adequate resources to effectively address Oregon’s loss prevention issues. Strong partnerships with labor groups, trade associations, and other governmental agencies also significantly contribute to Oregon OSHA’s success.

All Oregon OSHA programs work cooperatively toward meeting the division’s mission and strategic objectives. Along with the Public Education and the Conference Section, enforcement officers, technical specialists, and consultants produce technically accurate, high quality training to employers and employees. While the Oregon OSHA professional staff are technically trained in all areas of occupational safety and health, hazard identification, and accident investigation, the division has in-house specialists focusing on specific industry needs. These specialists include staff focusing on construction, logging, and agriculture, as well as trained ergonomists. In addition, we have trained individuals to evaluate facilities that are covered under the Process Safety Management (PSM) standard.

Oregon OSHA is dedicated to assisting employers in achieving self-sufficiency in safety and health program management, including developing and implementing comprehensive safety and health programs. The elements of a successful program include top management commitment, clearly defined labor and management accountability, employee and supervisor training, employee involvement in safety and health concerns, hazard identification and methods of control, accident and incident investigation procedures, and a periodic review of the program itself.

Oregon OSHA will implement progressive occupational safety and health strategies as it strives to achieve its mission and the goals of the Strategic Plan. A comprehensive program will be used by Oregon OSHA to continue the declining trend in the rate of occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities in Oregon.

## II. Summary of the SOAR:

This SOAR is an overview of the progress towards the Annual Performance Plan, and describes how the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (Oregon OSHA) allocated its resources to conduct the activities tied to the specific goals contained in Oregon's 5-year (2021-2025) Strategic Plan.

The specific goals are:

**Goal 1:** Reduce serious workplace injuries and the risks that lead to them.

Oregon OSHA will continue the reduction in injuries and illnesses as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with the statewide DART rate being reduced to 2.0 per 100 workers (or less) and the statewide total case incidence rate being reduced to 3.5 per 100 workers (or less).

**Goal 2:** Reduce serious workplace illnesses and the risks that lead to them.

Oregon OSHA will establish a baseline measurement of severe chemical hazards identified and will increase such hazards identified (and therefore corrected) to at least 869 by the final year of the planning period.

**Goal 3:** Reduce workplace deaths and the risks that lead to them.

Oregon OSHA will accelerate the decline in Oregon workers compensation fatality rates, with the final three years of the planning period averaging 1.6 per 100,000 workers (or less), which will be a 8 percent decrease compared to the most recent three-year baseline period.

Oregon OSHA has focused its attention on nine elements to support these three goals, they include:

**Recognition Programs or Voluntary Programs for Self-Sufficiency** - Continue to promote employer self-sufficiency through consultations and by encouraging employers to attain VPP and SHARP status. Maintain outreach activities baseline as identified in Goal 2 (7), Other Outreach Activities. Oregon OSHA will promote SHARP and VPP through consultation, enforcement, technical services, and education.

**Outreach** – Maintain current efforts to educate employers and employees, particularly small employers in high hazard industries and vulnerable or hard-to-reach populations, regarding the value of occupational safety and health by providing workshops, conferences, educational venues, training, marketing, and other outreach activities.

**Partnerships** - Oregon OSHA continues to maintain the wellbeing of the existing 40+ partnerships and alliances. These effective relationships will lead to new and innovative groups for the new laws, rulemaking and policy challenges that Oregon OSHA will face in the next five years. Oregon OSHA will engage appropriate or applicable partnerships 100% of the time, in all policy and rulemaking activities.

**Safety & Health Hazards** - Reduce injuries and illnesses by reducing the DART rate from 2.2 to 2.0 (or less) per 100 workers and total case incidence rate TCIR from 3.7 to 3.5 (or less) per 100 workers by the end of year 2025 by focusing on targeted high hazard industries and safety and health hazards.

**Health Hazards** - Increase the number of severe chemical hazards identified (and therefore corrected) to at least 869 by the end of 2025.

**Fatalities** - Reduce the most recent 3-year average rate of workplace fatalities from 1.74 per 100,000 to 1.6 per 100,000 by 2025 through inspections and interventions.

**Timely Response** - Investigations/inspections will be initiated timely in 100% of all reported fatalities and 95% of hazard complaints; complainant responses will be timely in 90% of all cases; family members will be notified 100% timely.

**Customer Service** - Achieve and maintain customer satisfaction in the delivery of Oregon OSHA programs and services as evidenced by a survey rating of 90% or above on each program survey.

**Staff Development** - Ensure 90% of Safety and Health staff receives at least 48 hours of Safety and Health professional development training over two years.

### **III. Summary of Results Related to Annual Performance Plan**

**Strategic Goals #(1, 2, 3) Self-Sufficiency, Outreach, Partnerships**

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce serious workplace injuries and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 2: Reduce serious workplace illnesses and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 3: Reduce workplace deaths and the risks that lead to them.

**Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-1: Recognition Programs or Voluntary Programs or Self-Sufficiency**

Continue to promote employer self-sufficiency through consultations and by encouraging employers to attain VPP and SHARP status. Maintain outreach activities baseline as identified in Goal 2 (7), Other Outreach Activities.

**FY2022 Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-1**

Oregon OSHA will promote SHARP and VPP through consultation, enforcement, technical services, and education.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
<b>Activity Measure</b>	1. Market VPP & SHARP through a variety of methods, including but not limited to working with the SHARP Alliance, news releases, and articles in the Oregon OSHA Resource newsletter.	In FY2022 VPP and SHARP were actively marketed during 3 VPP Audits, and 2 conferences, the VPPPA Safety+ Conference on August 22-26, and the Central Oregon Safety & Health Conference September 19-20. SHARP and VPP were marketed during 1 SHARP Alliance meeting and 3 Region 1 SHARP Alliance meetings. Both programs were also promoted during 3 Public Ed Workshops. One SHARP Company was highlighted in the July 2022 Resource Newsletter, and one VPP company was highlighted in the October 2022 Resource Newsletter.	In FY2021 SHARP and VPP were promoted in the October issue of the Resource Newsletter featured best practices during the COVID-19 pandemic that were shared by 8 Oregon VPP sites. They were also promoted at all the SHARP Alliance meetings. VPP and SHARP were promoted at a VPP Manager meeting and VPP State plan managers meeting, also at Oregon OSHA Pub Ed workshops. They were also promoted to new internal Oregon OSHA staff during RIT training. Oregon SHARP Alliance meeting was in May as well as the joint VPP/SHARP Alliance BMC conference. VPP and SHARP were promoted at Safety and Health Management workshop in August which was virtually attended by 18 students. SHARP and VPP were also promoted by the Consultation Manager at the National Voluntary Protection Programs Participants Association Conference in Nashville August 31-September 3, 2021.
<b>Intermediate Outcomes</b>	2. Number of companies working toward SHARP recognition.	At the end of FY2022, there were 9 employers working toward SHARP.	At the end of FY2021, there were 20 employers working toward SHARP.
	3. Number of companies indicating an interest in VPP by requesting program information.	One Oregon company requested information about the VPP from the VPP/SHARP Program Manager.	At the end of FY2021, Eight Oregon companies requested information about the VPP from the VPP/SHARP Program Manager.

<b>Primary Outcomes</b>	4. Number of employers who receive SHARP certification.	<p>At the end of FY2022, a total of 186 Oregon companies participated in the SHARP program, this total includes: 9 working towards SHARP, 10 active employers and 167 graduates.</p> <p>There were no new SHARP employers in FY2022 and there were 177 certified SHARP employers, this total includes: 10 active employers, and 167 graduates.</p>	<p>At the end of FY2021, a total of 196 companies participated in the SHARP program, this total includes: 20 working towards SHARP, 12 active employers and 164 graduates.</p> <p>There were no new SHARP employers in FY2021 and there were 176 certified SHARP employers, this total includes: 12 active employers, and 164 graduates.</p>
	5. Number of employers who receive VPP certification.	<p>At the end of FY2022, a total of 23 Oregon companies were VPP certified. During the fiscal year, 9 existing VPP sites were recertified. There were 2 new VPP sites and no employers withdrew from the VPP program.</p> <p><b>New Sites:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lam Research, Bldg F, L and Q, Tualatin</li> <li>2. Cardinal IG – Hood River, Hood River</li> </ol> <p><b>Recertified Sites:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NuStar Energy, Shore Terminals LLC, Portland</li> <li>2. Cintas Corporation, Location #172, Eugene</li> <li>3. Owens Corning - Linnton Asphalt Plant, Portland</li> <li>4. Coca-Cola North America - Portland Syrup Plant, Portland</li> <li>5. Timber Products - Spectrum Division, White City</li> <li>6. Oldcastle Infrastructure, DBA Oldcastle Precast, Wilsonville</li> <li>7. Sherwin-Williams - Purdy Portland, Portland</li> <li>8. Thermo Fisher Scientific, LLC, Eugene</li> <li>9. Covanta Marion, Brooks</li> </ol> <p><b>Remaining 12 Active VPP Sites:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cintas Corporation #178, White City</li> <li>2. Owens Corning Foamular Insulation LLC, Portland</li> <li>3. Duro-Last Roofing, Inc., Grants Pass</li> </ol>	<p>At the end of FY2021, a total of 20 Oregon companies were VPP certified. During the fiscal year, 2 existing VPP sites were recertified: There were no new sites and 1 site withdrew from the VPP program.</p> <p><b>Recertified Sites:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cintas Corporation, FAS Location #173, Tualatin</li> <li>2. Owens Corning Foamular Insulation LLC, Portland</li> </ol> <p><b>Remaining 18 Active VPP Sites:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cintas Corporation, Location #172</li> <li>2. Duro-Last Roofing, Inc., Grants Pass</li> <li>3. NuStar Energy, Shore Terminals LLC, Portland</li> <li>4. Coca-Cola North America - Portland Syrup Plant, Portland</li> <li>5. Klamath Energy LLC, Klamath Cogeneration, Klamath Falls</li> <li>6. Phillips 66 Co. - Portland Terminal, Portland</li> <li>7. Covanta Marion, Brooks</li> <li>8. Sherwin-Williams - Purdy Portland, Portland</li> <li>9. Packaging Corp. of America, Salem Full-Line Plant, Salem</li> <li>10. Phillips 66 Co. - Portland Lubricants Plant, Portland</li> <li>11. Thermo Fisher Scientific, LLC, Eugene</li> </ol>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Cintas Corporation, FAS Location #173, Tualatin</li> <li>5. Klamath Energy LLC, Klamath Cogeneration, Klamath Falls</li> <li>6. Phillips 66 Co. - Portland Terminal, Portland</li> <li>7. Packaging Corp. of America, Salem Full-Line Plant, Salem</li> <li>8. Phillips 66 Co. - Portland Lubricants Plant, Portland</li> <li>9. Linde Gas and Equipment, Inc., White City</li> <li>10. Marvin Wood Products, Baker City</li> <li>11. Interfor - Philomath Operations (Planer/Sawmill), Philomath</li> <li>12. AmeriTies West - Tie Plant, The Dalles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Owens Corning - Linnton Asphalt Plant, Portland</li> <li>13. Oldcastle Infrastructure, DBA Oldcastle Precast, Wilsonville</li> <li>14. Linde Gas and Equipment, Inc, White City</li> <li>15. Marvin Wood Products, Baker City</li> <li>16. Timber Products - Spectrum Division, White City</li> <li>17. Interfor - Philomath Operations</li> <li>18. AmeriTies West - Tie Plant, The Dalles</li> </ul>
--	--	--	---

## Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-2: Outreach

### FY2022 Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-2

Maintain current efforts to educate employers and employees, particularly small employers in high hazard industries and vulnerable or hard-to-reach populations, regarding the value of occupational safety and health by providing workshops, conferences, educational venues, training, marketing, and other outreach activities.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Outreach Efforts	<b>Videos:</b> 1. Number of new non-English videos created or acquired.	In FY2022, 2 new non-English videos were acquired.	In FY2021, 3 new non-English videos were acquired.
	2. Number of non-English videos checked out or viewed.	In FY2022, 72 non-English video programs were checked out.	In FY2021, 84 non-English video programs were checked out
	<b>Publications, On-line APPs:</b> 3. Number of new or substantially revised <i>publications</i> or APPs developed that are targeted to small employers, high hazard industries and vulnerable or hard-to-reach worker populations.	In FY2022, There were 33 new or substantially revised <a href="#">publications</a> developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fact Sheet #92: Key Requirements: Oregon OSHA’s Permanent Rules for Protection from Wildfire Smoke</li> <li>• Fact Sheet #91: Key Requirements: Oregon OSHA’s Permanent Rules for Heat Illness Prevention</li> <li>• Fact Sheet #90: Rest Break Schedule Options for Heat Illness Prevention Rule</li> <li>• Fact Sheet #89: How does Oregon OSHA determine penalties?</li> <li>• Supported Scaffolds booklet #4904</li> <li>• Fact Sheet #66: Crystalline Silica: Specified Exposure Control Methods (Table 1)</li> <li>• Understanding Silica Table 1 Booklet #5381</li> <li>• Fighting Farmland and Rangeland Wildfires Booklet #5443</li> <li>• Fact Sheet #87: Key Requirements of the High Ambient Temperatures in Labor Housing Rule</li> <li>• Fact Sheet #16: Bloodborne Pathogens</li> </ul>	In FY2021, There were 36 new or substantially revised publications developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excavations Safe practices for business owners and contractors</li> <li>• Mejores prácticas para la conducción de un Vehículo todo terreno ATV</li> <li>• ATV Best Practices</li> <li>• Agricultural labor housing (ALH) application for registration</li> <li>• Requisitos clave: Reglas temporales de Oregon OSHA para la protección contra el humo de los incendios forestales en 2021</li> <li>• COVID-19 Workplace Rule Changes Questions &amp; Answers</li> <li>• Key requirements: Oregon OSHA’s temporary rules for protection from wildfire smoke during 2021</li> <li>• Key requirements: Oregon OSHA’s amendment to 437-004-1120, addressing high ambient temperatures in labor housing</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated Asbestos booklet #2129</li> <li>• Updated Fall Protection for setting/bracing wood</li> <li>• Spanish version Fact Sheet #92: Key Requirements: Oregon OSHA's Permanent Rules for Protection from Wildfire Smoke</li> <li>• Spanish version Fact Sheet #91: Key Requirements: Oregon OSHA's Permanent Rules for Heat Illness Prevention</li> <li>• Spanish version Fact Sheet #67: Overview of Silica Rules for General Industry &amp; Construction</li> <li>• Spanish version Fact Sheet #66: Sílice cristalina: Métodos de control de exposición especificados (Table 1)</li> <li>• Spanish version OSHA Consultation Services Booklet #3486s</li> <li>• Russian version Fact Sheet #58: Fall Protection Trigger Heights for General Industry</li> <li>• Spanish version Understanding Silica Table 1 Booklet #5381s</li> <li>• Spanish version Fact Sheet #90: Rest Break Schedule Options for Heat Illness Prevention</li> <li>• Russian version Fact Sheet #16: Bloodborne Pathogens</li> <li>• Spanish version Heat Illness Prevention Sample Plans for Rest Breaks and Acclimatization</li> <li>• Spanish version Fall Protection for setting/bracing wood booklet</li> <li>• Ergonomic Hazards in Long-Term Care #4791</li> <li>• Fact Sheet 94: Welding in Confined Spaces</li> <li>• Whistleblower Rights Card</li> <li>• Fact Sheet 05: Voluntary Respirator Use</li> <li>• Hazard Alert 05: Electrical Hazard Alert</li> <li>• Quick Facts #002 What is PPE?/ ¿Qué es EPP?- English &amp; Spanish</li> <li>• Asbestos Removal, Repair &amp; Maintenance booklet #2129</li> <li>• Fact Sheet 29: PPE: Who Pays?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of filtering facepiece respirators acceptable for use in Oregon under temporary rule protecting workers against wildfire smoke</li> <li>• Partners helping distribute respirators in light of wildfire smoke emergency requirements</li> <li>• List of filtering facepiece respirators acceptable for use in Oregon under temporary rule protecting workers against wildfire smoke</li> <li>• Riesgos del Calor en la Viviendas</li> <li>• Heat Risks in Housing</li> <li>• Requisitos clave de la regla temporal de prevención de enfermedades causadas por el calor</li> <li>• Heat Illness Prevention Temporary Rule Key Requirements</li> <li>• Supplemental Labor Housing Inspection Checklist</li> <li>• COVID-19 Infection Control Plan (Fill-in Word document)</li> <li>• COVID-19 Exposure Risk Assessment Form (Fill-in Word document)</li> <li>• COVID-19 Training Verification Form (PDF for printing)</li> <li>• COVID-19 Infection Control Plan (PDF for printing)</li> <li>• COVID-19 Exposure Risk Assessment Form (PDF for printing)</li> <li>• COVID-19 HVAC Certification (PDF for printing)</li> <li>• COVID-19 HVAC Certification (Fill-in Word document)</li> <li>• Póster de peligros COVID-19</li> <li>• COVID-19 Hazards Poster</li> <li>• Confined spaces and permit spaces</li> <li>• Lockout/Tagout</li> <li>• Pesticide Emphasis Program Annual Report, FFY 2020</li> </ul>
--	--	--	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fact Sheet 51: PPE Requirements for Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asbestos exposures - What building owners need to know</li> <li>• Safety Committees and Safety Meetings for Agriculture Employers - Quick Guide</li> <li>• Aviso de sanidad en el campo</li> <li>• Field sanitation notice</li> <li>• Example of COVID-19 Infection Control Plan</li> <li>• Example of COVID-19 Exposure Risk Assessment Form</li> <li>• Plan de control de infecciones para el COVID-19 (Fill-in Word document)</li> </ul> <p>COVID-19 Temporary rules regarding field sanitation, housing, and transportation related to agriculture</p>
	<p>4. Number of current publications evaluated for possible translation to other languages, considering cultural barriers to communication that may necessitate an alternative approach.</p>	<p>In FY2022, 33 <a href="#">publications</a> were reviewed for possible translation to another language. Oregon OSHA reviews all new or revised publications for possible translation to other languages.</p>	<p>In FY2021, 36 <a href="#">publications</a> were reviewed for possible translation to another language. Oregon OSHA reviews all new or revised publications for possible translation to other languages.</p>
	<p><b>On-Line Courses:</b></p> <p>5. Continue review and revision of on-line course offerings and expand the number of on-line courses.</p>	<p>In FY2022, 20 online classes were deployed and 16 online courses are still under revision / development.</p> <p><b>Deployed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated COVID-19 Training Req. – Eng. &amp; Spanish re: ‘Outdoor space.’</li> <li>• Deployed Spanish Bloodborne Pathogens (BBP) and Scenarios: Hospitality / Janitorial / Medical</li> <li>• Updated to new template and added audio for Hazard Identification and Control (HazID) Eng (need to do Spa)</li> <li>• Deployed Silica Safety (New)</li> <li>• Updated major fixes for ATV Safety Eng &amp; Spa</li> <li>• BBP English Scenarios – added audio/new logos/updated functionality</li> <li>• Deployed Spanish Silica Safety (New)</li> <li>• Deployed English Job Hazard Analysis (JHA)– Updated template + audio</li> </ul>	<p>In FY2021, 8 online classes were deployed and 17 online courses are still under revision / development.</p> <p><b>Deployed:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COVID-19 Training Req. Course to the public English and Spanish</li> <li>• Spanish Roofing Course to the public</li> <li>• LOTO – New content and upgraded to new platform and added new graphics</li> <li>• Spanish Construction course</li> <li>• Wildfire Smoke Training Requirements course English and Spanish</li> <li>• Updated COVID-19 Training Req. English and Spanish</li> </ul> <p><b>Under revision/development (List of on-line courses):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fall Protection Suite (1 out of 5 Courses left) Walking Working Surfaces</li> <li>• PPE Suite (New - 4 courses)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployed Spanish Job Hazard Analysis - Translated, updated template + audio</li> <li>• COVID-19 English updated based on new Addressing Workplace Risks</li> <li>• COVID-19 Spanish updated based on new Addressing Workplace Risks</li> <li>• LOTO Spanish (Newly offered; English was revised back in January 2021)</li> <li>• Whistleblower Rights English (New)</li> <li>• Whistleblower Rights Spanish (New)</li> <li>• Heat Illness Prevention (New) Eng. &amp; Spanish</li> <li>• Wildfire Smoke Training Req. v2 (New and based on perm rule) Eng. &amp; Spanish</li> <li>• Updated English: Wildfire Smoke and Heat Illness</li> <li>• Updated Spanish: Wildfire Smoke and Heat Illness</li> <li>• New template Spanish: Hazard Identification and Control</li> <li>• Modified English: Violence Prevention Program to meet 508 compliance</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Under revision/development (List of on-line courses):</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fall Protection Suite (1 out of 5 Courses left) – ON HOLD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Walking Working Surfaces</li> </ul> </li> <li>• PPE Suite (New - 4 courses) – ON HOLD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fundamentals of PPE</li> <li>General PPE</li> <li>Electrical Protective Equipment and Fall Protection</li> <li>Respiratory Protection</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ergonomics for Everyone – Developing new and will include ‘working from home,’ graphics and motion graphics.</li> <li>• Hazard ID &amp; Control (Haz ID) – Spanish course in new template.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fundamentals of PPE</li> <li>General PPE</li> <li>Electrical Protective Equipment and Fall Protection</li> <li>Respiratory Protection</li> <li>• Bloodborne Pathogen Scenarios <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hospitality</li> <li>Janitorial</li> <li>Medical</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Bloodborne Pathogens – Spanish Translation</li> <li>• Silica</li> <li>• Ergonomics for Everyone</li> <li>• Fall Protection in Construction</li> <li>• Hazard ID &amp; Control Course</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Awaiting Spanish Translation Contract (List the on-line courses):</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recordkeeping and Reporting</li> <li>• Fall Protection in Construction</li> <li>• LOTO</li> </ul>
--	--	--	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accident Investigation – overhaul and transitioning to Captivate template and adding audio</li> <li>• Whistleblower Rights (English)– overhaul and transitioning to Captivate template and adding audio</li> <li>• Whistleblower Rights (Spanish) version</li> <li>• Safety Meetings and Committees (revamping and new template)</li> <li>• COVID-19 Eng. And Spa. – updating based on 3/14/22 rule change</li> <li>• Everyday Ergonomics</li> <li>• Accident Investigation (rewrite)</li> <li>• Safety Meetings and Committees (rewrite)</li> <li>• COVID-19 Eng. And Spa. – updating based on permanent rule 9/2022.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Awaiting Spanish Translation Contract (List the on-line courses):</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recordkeeping and Reporting (on hold as of 4/2022 upcoming rule)</li> <li>• LOTO (Ricardo is finalizing Spa before deploying)</li> <li>• Whistleblower Rights</li> <li>• Accident Investigation</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Conferences:</b></p> <p>6. Coordinate with stakeholders to co-sponsor safety and health conferences throughout the state.</p>	<p>Oregon OSHA partnered with 4 stakeholders to co-sponsor conferences throughout the state in FY2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• American Society of Safety Professionals (ASSP) – Southern Oregon Chapter, October 19-21, 2021, Ashland, OR</li> <li>• *CANCELLED – Association of Western Pulp &amp; Paper Workers (AWPPW) – Oregon Safety Council, November 30 – December 3, 2021, Portland, OR</li> <li>• *CANCELLED – Central Oregon Safety &amp; Health Association (COSHA), January 24-25, 2022, Bend, OR</li> </ul>	<p>Oregon OSHA partnered with 7 stakeholders to co-sponsors conferences throughout the state in FY2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• *CANCELLED – American Society of Safety Professionals (ASSP) – Southern Oregon Chapter, October 13-15, 2020, Ashland, OR</li> <li>• *CANCELLED – Association of Western Pulp &amp; Paper Workers (AWPPW) – Oregon Safety Council, December 1-4, 2020, Portland, OR</li> <li>• *CANCELLED – Central Oregon Safety &amp; Health Association (COSHA), January 25-26, 2021, Bend, OR</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• *CANCELLED – American Society of Safety Professionals (ASSP) – Columbia-Willamette Chapter, March 7-8, 2022, Portland, OR</li> <li>• Region X Voluntary Protection Program Participants’ Association (VPPPA), May 10-12, 2022, Boise, ID</li> <li>• Oregon Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP), June 6-7, 2022, Pendleton, OR</li> <li>• Central Oregon Safety &amp; Health Association (COSHA), September 19-20, 2022, Bend, OR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• *CANCELLED – American Society of Safety Professionals (ASSP) – Columbia-Willamette Chapter, March 8-11, 2021, Portland, OR</li> <li>• *CANCELLED - Region X Voluntary Protection Program Participants’ Association (VPPPA), May 18-20, 2021, Kennewick, WA</li> <li>• *CANCELLED - Oregon Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP), June 7-8, 2021, Pendleton, OR</li> <li>• *CANCELLED - Central Oregon Safety &amp; Health Association (COSHA), September 27-28, 2021, Bend, OR</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Other Outreach Activities:</b></p> <p>7. Number and nature of outreach activities provided by technical, consultation and enforcement that include but are not limited to staffed booth at conferences, direct mail marketing, participation in stakeholder events, social media and focused outreach to high hazard industries and vulnerable and hard-to-reach workers, and voluntary programs.</p>	<p>There were 272 other outreach activities that were provided to high hazard industries and vulnerable and hard-to-reach workers during FY2022.</p> <p><b>95 Public Relations:</b>  33 Press Releases  24 Facebook Campaigns, Live Video Segments and posts  38 Newsletter Stories</p> <p><b>125 Consultation:</b> On-Site Trainings  <b>52 Public Education:</b> On-Site training requests</p>	<p>There were 286 other outreach activities that were provided to high hazard industries and vulnerable and hard-to-reach workers during FY2021.</p> <p><b>85 Public Relations:</b>  45 Press Releases  23 Facebook Campaigns, Live Video Segments and posts  17 Newsletter Stories</p> <p><b>176 Consultation:</b> On-Site Trainings  <b>25 Public Education:</b> On-Site training request</p>
<b>Primary Outcome Measures</b>	<p><b>Training Sessions:</b></p> <p>8. Number of Non English language training sessions.</p>	In FY2022 there were 29 Non English language training sessions.	In FY2021 there were 8 Non English language training sessions.
	9. Number of attendees at Non English language training sessions.	In FY2022 there were 2,681 attendees at Spanish language training sessions.	In FY2021 there were 601 attendees at Spanish language training sessions.
	10. Number and percent of participants from small businesses and high hazard industries participating in Oregon OSHA on-line training sessions.	<p>In FY2022, there were 78,824 participants from small businesses and high hazard industries attending on-line training sessions.</p> <p>There were 20,190 (26%) participants from small businesses (defined as 20 or fewer employees) and 44,231 of 78,824 (56%) participants from high hazard industries.</p>	<p>In FY2021, there were 121,211 participants from small businesses and high hazard industries attending on-line training sessions.</p> <p>There were 26,183 (23%) participants from small businesses (defined as 20 or fewer employees) and 69,534 of 121,211 (57%) participants from high hazard industries.</p>

	<p>11. Number of participants at Oregon OSHA workshop training sessions.</p>	<p>There were 779 attendees at Oregon OSHA virtual workshop training sessions in FY2022.</p>	<p>There were 627 attendees at Oregon OSHA workshop training sessions in FY2021.</p>
	<p><b>Educational Activities:</b></p> <p>12. Number of new or substantially revised <i>educational resources</i> developed that are directed to small employers, high hazard industries and vulnerable or hard-to-reach worker populations.</p>	<p>In FY2022, 20 educational resources or On-line courses have been developed or substantially revised that are directed towards small employers, high hazard industries, and vulnerable or hard-to-reach worker populations.</p> <p><b>Safety Training Materials and On-line Classes Created and Deployed to the Public Education Web Site:</b></p> <p><b>PowerPoints created for English:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silica Safety</li> <li>• Whistleblower Rights</li> <li>• Heat Illness</li> <li>• Wildfire Smoke</li> </ul> <p><b>PowerPoints created for Spanish:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bloodborne Pathogen online courses</li> <li>• Silica Safety</li> <li>• Whistleblower Rights</li> <li>• Heat Illness</li> <li>• Wildfire Smoke</li> <li>• JHA</li> <li>• LOTO</li> </ul> <p><b>Factsheets Translated into Spanish:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fs66</li> <li>• Fs67</li> <li>• Understanding Table 1</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Substantially Revised Educational Resources:</u></b></p> <p><b>PowerPoints updated for English:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heat Illness</li> <li>• Wildfire Smoke</li> </ul> <p><b>Videos updated:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• English Heat Stress</li> <li>• Spanish Heat Stress</li> <li>• English Heat Index app tutorial</li> <li>• Compressed Gas</li> </ul>	<p>In FY2021, 10 educational resources or On-line courses have been developed or substantially revised that are directed towards small employers, high hazard industries, and vulnerable or hard-to-reach worker populations.</p> <p><b>Safety Training Materials and On-line Classes Created and Deployed to the Public Education Web Site:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PESO Residential Construction safety training materials 6 phases.</li> <li>• PowerPoints created for Spanish Roofing</li> <li>• LOTO online courses</li> <li>• Fall Protection Suite online course fact sheets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fs36 – Tarping And Fall Protection information for truckers</li> <li>fs04 – Guardrails stair rails and handrails in general industry workplaces</li> <li>fs82 – Safety monitoring for roofing work</li> <li>fs81 – Steel erection in construction requirements for competent</li> <li>fs75 – Walking working surfaces designated areas</li> <li>fs74 – Walking Working Surfaces at a glance</li> <li>fs79 – Scaffolding in construction requirements for competent persons</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Heat Safety App tutorial video – English and Spanish</li> <li>• PowerPoints created for Wildfire Smoke Training Requirements</li> <li>• PowerPoints created for Spanish Construction course</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Substantially Revised Educational Resources:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated Heat Illness Prevention video – English and Spanish</li> </ul>

		<p><b>Under Development:</b></p> <p><b>PowerPoints created for English:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazard ID</li> <li>• Bloodborne Pathogen</li> <li>• Whistleblower Rights</li> <li>• COVID-19 Update</li> <li>• Accident Investigation</li> </ul> <p><b>PowerPoints created for Spanish:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazard ID</li> <li>• COVID-19 Update</li> </ul> <p><b>Videos:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respiratory Protection for Agricultural Operations (emphasis on wineries)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Under Development:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silica</li> <li>• Bloodborne Pathogens</li> </ul>
13. Other educational activities, provided by Oregon OSHA Public Education, including stats on social media, and other activities directed to small employers and to high-hazard industries.	The public education section continued to coordinate Spanish translation of online courses and educational material, participated in radio interviews to promote the proposed rules on labor housing, heat and wildfire smoke. In addition, they participated with the consultation section to speak and provide onsite training about Oregon OSHA's services, heat illness prevention, field sanitation requirements, workers' rights, and the complaint process during Labor Rights Week 2022. Additional trainings were provided for high hazard industries (virtually and in-person) and included topics such as how to get ready for an OSHA inspection, health hazards of TIG welding, and safety committee requirements in construction.	The public education section assisted, coordinated, provided translation services, participated in 2 community vaccine events, discussed Heat Illness during a live TV interview with Univision and during 2 live Spanish Radio broadcasts, and presented at the UNETE-Ag support network.	
14. Number of participants at Oregon OSHA conference sessions.	A total of 903 participants attended an Oregon OSHA conference in FY2022. Attendees at all sessions were 2,984.	0 participants attended conferences in FY2021. All conferences were cancelled due to COVID-19 concerns.	
<b>Consultations:</b> 15. Number and percentage of consultations provided to small employers.	In FY2022, 1034 out of 1747 (59.2%) consultations were provided to small employers.	In FY2021, 799 out of 1550 (51.5%) consultations were provided to small employers.	
16. Number and percentage of consultations provided to employers who have not used Oregon OSHA's consultation services during the previous five years.	In FY2022, 722 out of 1747 (41.3%) consultations were provided to employers who had not used Oregon OSHA's consultation services during the previous five years.	In FY2021, 708 out of 1550 (45.6%) consultations were provided to employers who had not used Oregon OSHA's consultation services during the previous five years.	

## Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-3: Partnerships

### FY2022 Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-3

Oregon OSHA continues to maintain the wellbeing of the existing 40+ partnerships and alliances. These effective relationships will lead to new and innovative groups for the new laws, rulemaking and policy challenges that Oregon OSHA will face in the next five years. Oregon OSHA will engage appropriate or applicable partnerships 100% of the time, in all policy and rulemaking activities.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	1. Activities undertaken in collaboration with stakeholder groups and partnerships to increase occupational safety and health awareness.	<p>Forty two stakeholder groups and partnership activities during the 4th quarter, FY2022:</p> <p>We have been working extensively with OHA, ODE, OLCC, Oregon Lottery, Local Public Health Departments on complaints/referrals related to COVID-19.</p> <p>Additionally, Governor Brown invited Oregon OSHA to participate on the agriculture labor task force along with other agencies that touch labor housing. This work further expanded the relationships with the agencies and identified regulatory overlap and gaps.</p> <p><b>Agriculture:</b>  <u>Department of Housing and Community Services (OHCS); Department of Revenue; Oregon OSHA Small Agricultural Employer Advisory Committee and the Agriculture Labor Housing Advisory Committee:</u> Nothing new to report.  <u>Farm Worker Housing Committee:</u> Nothing new to report.  <u>The Pesticide Analytical Response Center (PARC):</u> In FY2022 there were 9 PARC cases that Oregon OSHA provided guidance and assistance with, resulting in 5 inspections.</p>	<p>Information regarding Oregon OSHA partnerships, alliances and collaborations can be found at: <a href="#">Oregon Occupational Safety and Health : Working with you : Collaborations : State of Oregon</a></p>

Pacific Northwest Agriculture Safety and Health

(PNASH): Continued our partnership with PNASH but in more informal basis during the pandemic.

Deschutes County Farm Bureau: Collaborated with the OFB on training opportunities for their members. Worked extensively with OFB during the Temporary COVID-19 rules in agriculture.

Oregon Liquor Cannabis Commission (OLCC) and Oregon OSHA: This interagency agreement was developed to address the roles and responsibilities as it relates to recreational marijuana, illegal grow operations, and the unique challenges presented to law enforcement and state regulators.

**Construction:**

Construction Advisory Committee: The committee meets monthly virtually (due to the pandemic) and is attended by safety leaders in the construction industry (primarily commercial construction). Accidents, incidents and near misses are reviewed and technical issues are discussed. The committee members participate regularly as stakeholders in various rulemaking activities related to construction.

Landscape Contractors Board: Nothing new to report.

Construction Safety Summit: The meetings are being conducted in-person and virtually to include trainings on a variety of residential and commercial construction safety and health related topics. Oregon OSHA Enforcement, Consultation, Technical and Management personnel often attend the meetings to provide support such as conducting presentations.

SafeBuild Alliance: Is working on several initiatives in the Portland and SW Washington area. Two of those initiatives are related to suicide prevention and mental health wellness and race equity in construction.

Oregon & SW Washington Construction Industry Suicide Prevention Task Force: This is a new group of construction industry labor and management individuals, coordinated through Lines for Life, to address the issues of suicide and mental health in the construction industry.

Oregon Home Builders Association (OHBA): Oregon OSHA has collaborated throughout the pandemic and provided valuable tools to the regulated community. West Coast Chapter – International Association of Foundation Drilling WCC- IAFD provided Oregon OSHA with training materials for Recommend Industry Practices for Platforms.

LatinoBuilt: (New) In May 2022, Oregon OSHA became a member of Latino Built, an industry association that provides support to small construction employers with Latino ownership. This ongoing partnership allows consultation to provide occupational safety and health training for the over 110 member businesses in Latino Built.

**Health, Healthcare, and Ergonomics:**

Oregon Coalition for Healthcare Ergonomics (OCHE): OCHE meetings and webinars provide the latest information in the healthcare industry.

Oregon OSHA Emergency Preparedness: Emergency Preparedness System has been up and running since the Coronavirus was identified in Oregon in February 2020.

Center for Health Promotion and Prevention (OHA): OHA continues to work with Oregon OSHA along with other partners as we continue through the pandemic and other public health concerns such as monkeypox.

Oregon OSHA Partnership Committee: The Oregon OSHA Partnership continues to meet on a quarterly basis to discuss recent and proposed rulemaking projects.

Oregon OSHA and the Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences: Work together on many projects. During the pandemic, the interactions have been less formal but we often rely on one another to promote occupational safety and health in the workplace.

Oregon Home Care Commission: Nothing new to report.

SAIF (State Accident Insurance Fund): Several sections in Oregon OSHA have met with SAIF staff to work on various projects including outreach opportunities on and other collaboration projects.

Total Worker Health Alliance (TWH®): The committee meet once during this time period to discuss the future state of the program.

**Forestry and Firefighters:**

Forest Activities Advisory Committee: The last forest advisory committee meeting was held in person for the first time since the beginning of the pandemic. The meeting is an opportunity to discuss hazard identification and near misses. The committee also discussed the Quarterly Overnight Hospitalizations & Fatalities Report.

Fire Service Advisory Committee: The committee reconvened virtually to discuss the various rulemaking, and reinvigorate the non-entry firefighting rulemaking. Additionally, the committee worked with several members on the COVID-19 Rules for all Workplaces, heat and smoke rulemakings.

Oregon OSHA and Washington Department of Occupational Safety and Health: This ongoing effort reaches a multitude of areas in Occupational Safety and Health. We have worked closely with them regarding the pandemic response and other rules that have similar industries in the state, such as heat and smoke rules.

Wildfire Smoke Coordination Group: This group only meets during wildfire season. The group consists of Oregon OSHA, DEQ, OHA, EPA, ODA, USDOA, US Forestry, local public health departments and tribal representatives.

**Specialty Groups:**

The Oregon Fatality and Assessment Control Evaluation (FACE): Letter of agreement was updated. For the 2021-2026 grant period. The agreement will add a focus on young workers and workers new to the job, falls in construction, temporary workers, and minority workers.

Oregon Utility Safety Commission: Oregon OSHA is a partner in the Oregon Utility Safety Commission with the intent of promoting cooperative efforts between OPUC and Oregon OSHA, and effective regulation of the safety, security and reliability of utilities.

		<p><u>Oregon Public Utility Commission:</u> The Oregon Public Utilities District and Oregon OSHA have an interagency agreement for referrals of safety and health complaints, sharing of information, and training and education.</p> <p><u>Oregon Restaurant &amp; Lodging Association (ORLA):</u> The Oregon OSHA Alliance with ORLA has been instrumental as we work together during the pandemic and will continue for future rulemaking activities.</p> <p><u>Oregon Young Employee Safety, O[yes]:</u> O[yes] continues to provide outreach and education for young workers in Oregon. The O[yes] media contest opens November 1<sup>st</sup>.</p> <p><u>Mt. Hood Community College:</u> Nothing new to report.</p> <p><u>Wind Energy:</u> Nothing new to report.</p> <p><u>Oregon Wine Board:</u> Nothing to report.</p> <p><u>Oregon Wine Association:</u> Oregon OSHA continues outreach and education to the wine industry.</p> <p><u>Oregon Brewers Guild:</u> Nothing to report.</p> <p><u>Oregon Funeral Directors Association:</u> Nothing to report.</p> <p><u>Employment, Education and Outreach (EMPLEO):</u> Nothing new to report.</p> <p><u>Oregon Employment Department:</u> The H2A Interagency Committee will meet in the near future for the annual meeting and to review the interagency agreement.</p>	
	<p>2. Continue to identify partnerships and stakeholder groups in high hazard, emerging and existing industry sectors.</p>	<p>Potential partnership in target industries in FY2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is potentially a new partnership opportunity with the Elevator Industry Safety Partners (EISP).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Intermediate Outcome Measure</b></p>	<p>3. Percent of partnerships and stakeholder groups developed and maintained in relation to legislative, policy and rulemaking activities. Target 100%.</p>	<p>There were a total of 42 Oregon OSHA stakeholder collaborations and partnerships in FY2022.</p>	<p>There were a total of 44 Oregon OSHA stakeholder collaborations and partnerships in FY2021.</p>

**Strategic Goals #(1, 2)**  
**Workplace Safety and Health, Health Hazards**

**Strategic Goal #(3)**  
**Fatalities**

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce serious workplace injuries and the risks that lead to them.  
Strategic Goal 2: Reduce serious workplace illnesses and the risks that lead to them.  
Strategic Goal 3: Reduce workplace deaths and the risks that lead to them.

## Performance Goal (1, 2)-1: Safety & Health Hazards

### FY2022 Performance Goal (1, 2)-1

Reduce injuries and illnesses by reducing the DART rate from 2.2 to 2.0 (or less) per 100 workers and total case incidence rate TCIR from 3.7 to 3.5 (or less) per 100 workers by the end of year 2025 by focusing on targeted high hazard industries and safety and health hazards.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	<b>Inspections – Health:</b> 1. Total number of <i>health</i> inspections.	Total <i>health</i> inspections: 535 in FY2022. This is 15 inspections less than the FY2022 goal of 550. Onsite inspection activity was significantly curtailed due to COVID-19.	Total <i>health</i> inspections: 376 in FY2021. This is 474 inspections less than the FY2021 goal of 850. Onsite inspection activity was significantly curtailed due to COVID-19.
	2. Total number of <i>health</i> inspections in high hazard industries.	Total <i>health</i> inspections in high hazard industries: 390 in FY2022.	Total <i>health</i> inspections in high hazard industries: 210 in FY2021.
	3. Percentage of <i>health</i> inspections in high hazard industries compared to target of 60%.	In FY2022, the target was exceeded with 72.9% (390/535) of health inspections conducted in high hazard industries. (Target = 60%)	In FY2021, the target was not met with 55.8% (210/376) of health inspections conducted in high hazard industries. (Target = 60%)
	<b>Inspections - Safety:</b> 4. Total number of <u>safety</u> inspections.	Total <i>safety</i> inspections 1381 in FY2022. This is 219 inspections below the goal of 1600 in FY2022. Onsite inspection activity was significantly curtailed due to COVID-19.	There were 967 <u>safety</u> inspections. This is 1753 inspections below the goal of 2720 in FY2021. Onsite inspection activity was significantly curtailed due to COVID-19.
	5. Total number of <u>safety</u> inspections in high hazard industries.	Total <i>safety</i> inspections in high hazard industries: 1185 in FY2022.	There were 742 safety inspections in high hazard industries in FY2021.
	6. Percentage of <u>safety</u> inspections in high hazard industries compared to target of 75%.	In FY2022 the target was exceeded with 85.8% (1185/1381) of <u>safety</u> inspections in high hazard industries. (Target = 75%)	In FY2021 the target was exceeded with 76.7% (742/967) of safety inspections in high hazard industries. (Target = 75%)
	<b>Consultation – Health:</b> 7. Total number of <i>health</i> <u>consultations</u> .	682 health consultations which includes Process Safety Management and Ergonomics consultations were conducted in FY2022.	578 health consultations which includes Process Safety Management and Ergonomics consultations were conducted in FY2021.
	8. Total number of <i>health</i> <u>consultations</u> in high hazard industries.	269 Health Consultations in High Hazard industries were conducted by consultants in FY2022.	195 Health Consultations in High Hazard industries were conducted by consultants in FY2021.

9. Percent of <i>health consultations</i> in high hazard industries.	39.4%, 269 of 682 health consultations in high hazard industries in FY2022.	33.7%, 195 of 578 health consultations in high hazard industries in FY2021.
<b>Consultation – Safety:</b> 10. Total number of <i>safety consultations</i> .	1065 Safety consultations were conducted in FY2022.	972 Safety consultations were conducted in FY2021.
11. Total number of <i>safety consultations</i> in high hazard industries.	615 Safety Consultations in high hazard industries were conducted by consultation in FY2022.	564 Safety Consultations in high hazard industries were conducted by consultation in FY2021.
12. Percent of <i>safety consultations</i> in high hazard industries.	57.4%, 615 of 1065 Safety consultations were in high hazard industries in FY2022.	58%, 564 of 972 Safety consultations were in high hazard industries in FY2021
<b>High Hazard Consultations:</b> 13. The number and percentage of <i>consultation</i> visits in high-hazard industries compared to target of 50%.	50.6%, 884 of 1747, of all consultation activities were in high hazard industries in FY2022 and met the target goal. The target is 50%.	48.9%, 759 of 1550, of all consultation activities were in high hazard industries in FY2021 and met the target goal. The target is 50%.
<b>Ergonomics Consultations</b> 14. Total number of safety and health ergonomics consultations.	In FY2022 there were 57 safety and health ergonomics consultations.	In FY2021 there were 35 safety and health ergonomics consultations.
15. Total number of safety and health ergonomics consultations in industries with high MSD rates.	There were 31 safety and health ergonomics consultations in industries with high MSD rates in FY2022.	There were 47 safety and health ergonomics consultations in industries with high MSD rates in FY2021.
<b>Workplace Violence</b> 16. Number of inspections where workplace violence was addressed.	In FY2022 there were 9 inspections where workplace violence was addressed.	In FY2021 there were 4 inspections where workplace violence was addressed.
17. Number and type of workplace violence focused outreach efforts.	FY2022 there were 974 workplace violence focused outreach efforts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 96 Consultations</li> <li>• 9 Enforcement inspections</li> <li>• Public Education: 869 students completed the Violence Prevention Program on-line course</li> </ul>	FY2021 there were 1048 workplace violence focused outreach efforts. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 73 Consultations</li> <li>• 8 Enforcement inspections</li> <li>• 2 Public Relations: cover stories, steps to reduce workplace violence and links</li> <li>• Public Education: 965 students completed the Violence Prevention Program on-line course</li> </ul>
18. Number of consultations where workplace violence was addressed.	There were 96 consultations where workplace violence was addressed in FY2022.	There were 73 consultations where workplace violence was addressed in FY2021.
<p><b>NOTE:</b> High hazard industries for safety is defined by list A-G, construction, logging, and all other emphasis programs not already counted.  High hazard industries for health is defined by list A, construction, logging, and all other emphasis programs not already counted.  NOTE: The total number of consultations include: safety, health, ergonomics and process safety management consultations.</p>		

<b>Primary Outcomes Measures</b>	19. Percent change in DART rate (reported annually).	<p>DART rate history (private/private &amp; public) percent change</p> <p>CY2021: 2.5/2.5 (19.0%)</p> <p>CY2020: 2.2/2.1 (-8.7%)</p> <p>CY2019: 2.3/2.3 (4.5%)</p> <p>CY2018: 2.2/2.2 (0.0%)</p> <p>CY2017: 2.2/2.2 (-4.3%)</p> <p>CY2016: 2.4/2.3 (9.5%)</p> <p>CY2015: 2.1/2.1 (-8.7%)</p> <p>CY2014: 2.2/2.3 (4.5%)</p> <p>CY2013: 2.2/2.2 (0.0%)</p> <p>CY2012: 2.2/2.2 (4.8%)</p> <p>CY2011: 2.1/2.1 (-4.5%)</p>	<p>CY2021: This reflects 13.79% reduction in the public/private rate since CY2003.</p> <p><i>Calculation:</i>  <i>(CY 2021 all industries DART rate / CY 2003 all industries DART Rate)*100-100</i>  <i>(2.5 / 2.9)*100-100</i></p>
	20. Percent change in the statewide total case incidence rate, TCIR (reported annually).	<p>TCIR rate history (private/private &amp; public) percent change</p> <p>CY2021: 3.8/3.8 (11.8%)</p> <p>CY2020: 3.4/3.4 (-12.8%)</p> <p>CY2019: 3.9/3.9 (5.4%)</p> <p>CY2018: 3.6/3.7 (-2.6%)</p> <p>CY2017: 3.8/3.8 (-5.0%)</p> <p>CY2016: 4.0/4.0 (5.3%)</p> <p>CY2015: 3.7/3.8 (-5.0%)</p> <p>CY2014: 3.9/4.0 (-2.4%)</p> <p>CY2013: 4.1/4.1 (2.5%)</p> <p>CY2012: 3.9/4.0 (2.6%)</p> <p>CY2011: 3.8/3.9 (-2.5%)</p>	<p>CY2021: This reflects 32.14% reduction in the private &amp; public rate since CY2003</p> <p><i>Calculation:</i>  <i>(CY 2021 all industries DART rate / CY 2003 all industries DART Rate)*100-100</i>  <i>(3.8 / 5.6)*100-100</i></p>
	<b>Comments:</b>	<p>CY2021 DART and TCIR rates were updated in November 2022 by the Bureau of Labor and Statistics</p> <p>Enforcement Statistics are from IMD reports, effective FY11.</p>	

## Performance Goal (2)-1: Health Hazards

### FY2022 Performance Goal (2)-1

Increase the number of severe chemical hazards identified (and therefore corrected) to at least 869 by the end of 2025.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
<b>Activity Measures</b>	1. Severe chemical hazard is defined to mean any chemical that produces a chronic disease outcome.	The count of serious violations, totaled annually, will be averaged over a 5-year period (federal fiscal year) to establish the base indicator. The indicator will be a 5-year rolling average moving forward. The 5-year rolling average will be reported annually.	The base indicator is the FY2020, 5-year rolling average of 771.
<b>Primary Outcomes Measures</b>	2. A five percent increase in the identification and correction of serious hazards, for a 5-year total of at least 869.	The FY2022 5-year rolling average is 607, which is 21% (607/771) below the base indicator.  COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact field inspection activities from mid-March 2020 through the remainder of the FY2021 and carried over thru Q2 of FY2022.	The FY2021 5-year rolling average is 656, which is 14.3% (660/771) below the base indicator.  <i>*Correction: Base indicator was not updated to 771 in FY2021 SOAR, was incorrectly calculated against the FY2014 base indicator of 743.</i>

## Performance Goal 3-1: Fatalities

### FY2021 Performance Goal 3-1

Reduce the most recent 3-year average rate of workplace fatalities from 1.74 per 100,000 to 1.6 per 100,000 by 2025 through inspections and interventions.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	1. Total number of inspections.	There were 1916 enforcement inspections in FY2022 and this fell short of the FY2022 goal of 2150 by 11.8%. Onsite inspection activity was significantly curtailed due to COVID-19.	There were 1343 enforcement inspections in FY2021 and this fell short of the FY2021 goal of 3570 by 62.5%. Onsite inspection activity was significantly curtailed due to COVID-19. There were 2010 enforcement inspections in FY2020 and this fell short of the FY2020 goal of 4300 by 53.2%. Onsite inspection activity was significantly curtailed due to COVID-19. There were 3379 enforcement inspections in FY2019 and this fell short of the FY2019 goal of 4300 by 21.4%. There were 3294 enforcement inspections in FY2018 and this fell short of the FY2018 goal of 4300 by 23.3%. There were 3789 enforcement inspections in FY2017 and this fell short of the FY2017 goal of 4300 by 11.9%. There were 3948 enforcement inspections in FY2016 and this fell short of the FY2016 goal of 4300 by 8.2%. There were 4186 enforcement inspections in FY2015 and this fell short of the FY2015 goal of 4300 by 2.7%. There were 4243 enforcement inspections in FY2014 and this fell short of the FY2014 goal of 4300 by 1.3%. In FY2013 there were 4190 enforcement inspections.

			There were 4050 enforcement inspections in FY2012. There were 4588 enforcement inspections in FY2011. There were 5261 enforcement inspections in FY2010.
	2. Total number of <u>consultations</u> .	There were 1747 consultations in FY2022.	There were 1550 consultations in FY2021.  The total number of consultations include: safety, ergonomics and process safety management consultations.
	<b>Comprehensive Consultations-Safety and Health with identified and corrected hazards-Pilot Project</b> 3. Oregon OSHA will develop, implement and evaluate a pilot project that will allow for voluntary abatement of serious hazards identified by state funded consultative staff in exchange for one year deferral from scheduled enforcement inspection activities.	In FY2022, Oregon OSHA Consultation continued to market the Pilot Project to Oregon Employers during each SHARP Alliance meeting and at the AGC Summer Conference in Bend Oregon on August 4-5, 2022.	In FY2021, Oregon OSHA Consultation has continued to market the Pilot Project to Oregon Employers.
	4. The number of Safety and Health comprehensive consultations with identified and corrected hazards in the Pilot Project.	In FY2022, there were 15 employers with Safety and Health comprehensive consultations with identified and corrected hazards in the Pilot Project.	In FY2021, there were 2 employers with Safety and Health comprehensive consultations with identified and corrected hazards in the Pilot Project.
<b>Intermediate Outcome Measure</b>	5. The combined average penalty of violations where the standard cited suggests that the violation will normally create a meaningful increase in the risk of workplace death and where the standard was rated and cited as a “death” violation.	In FY2022, there was a combined average penalty of \$2,068 for 946 violations where the standard cited suggests that the violation will normally create a meaningful increase in the risk of workplace death and 441 where the standard was rated and cited as a “death” violation. Of these, 220 violations were in both categories.	In FY2021, there was a combined average penalty of \$2,004 for 504 violations where the standard cited suggests that the violation will normally create a meaningful increase in the risk of workplace death and 281 where the standard was rated and cited as a “death” violation. Of these, 110 violations were in both categories.
<b>Primary Outcome Measures</b>	6. Number of compensable fatalities (reported quarterly fiscal year and annual calendar year).	There were 44 accepted compensable fatalities in CY2021.	There were 33 accepted compensable fatalities in CY2020.

	<p>7. Compensable fatality rate (reported annually-calendar year).</p>	<p>The compensable fatality rate report in CY2021 is 2.31.</p> <p>Breakout of the CY2021, 44 fatalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 – Roadway accidents</li> <li>8 – Infection with COVID-19</li> <li>6 – Struck by or against object</li> <li>4 – Pedestrian accident</li> <li>3 – Fall or jump to lower level</li> <li>3 – Homicides</li> <li>3 – Exposure to harmful environment</li> <li>2 – Fires, explosions</li> <li>2 – Non-roadway accident</li> <li>2 – Exposure to harmful substances</li> <li>1 – Caught in or compressed by</li> <li>1 – Pedal cycle accident</li> </ul> <p>History:</p> <p>CY2021 rate: 2.31 (44 fatalities)  CY2020 rate: 1.83 (33 fatalities)  CY2019 rate: 2.06 (41 fatalities)  CY2018 rate: 1.84 (35 fatalities)  CY2017 rate: 1.84 (35 fatalities)  CY2016 rate: 1.56 (29 fatalities)  CY2015 rate: 1.50 (27 fatalities)  CY2014 rate: 1.78 (31 fatalities)  CY2013 rate: 1.77 (30 fatalities)  CY2012 rate: 1.80 (30 fatalities)  CY2011 rate: 1.71 (28 fatalities)</p>	<p>The compensable fatality rate report in CY2020 is 1.83.</p> <p>Breakout of the CY2020, 33 fatalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 – Roadway accidents</li> <li>7 – Struck by or against object</li> <li>4 – Non-roadway accident</li> <li>4 – Pedestrian accident</li> <li>3 – Fall or jump to lower level</li> <li>2 – Homicides</li> <li>1 – Aircraft accident</li> <li>1 – Caught in or compressed by</li> <li>1 – Contact with electric current</li> <li>1 – Exposure to harmful environment</li> <li>1 – Fires, explosions</li> </ul> <p>History:</p> <p>CY2020 rate: 1.83 (33 fatalities)  CY2019 rate: 2.06 (41 fatalities)  CY2018 rate: 1.84 (35 fatalities)  CY2017 rate: 1.84 (35 fatalities)  CY2016 rate: 1.56 (29 fatalities)  CY2015 rate: 1.50 (27 fatalities)  CY2014 rate: 1.78 (31 fatalities)  CY2013 rate: 1.77 (30 fatalities)  CY2012 rate: 1.80 (30 fatalities)  CY2011 rate: 1.71 (28 fatalities)</p>
	<p><b>Comments:</b></p>	<p>Note: CY2021 compensable fatality rate reflects most current available data. CY 2018, CY2019 and CY202 rates were amended in CY2021 report.</p>	

**Strategic Goal #1, 2, 3**

**Excellence: Timely Response, Customer Service, Staff Development**

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce serious workplace injuries and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 2: Reduce serious workplace illnesses and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 3: Reduce workplace deaths and the risks that lead to them.

## Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-5: Timely Response

### FY2022 Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-5

Investigations/inspections will be initiated timely in 100% of all reported fatalities and 95% of hazard complaints; complainant responses will be timely in 90% of all cases; family members will be notified 100% timely.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
<b>Activity Measure</b>	1. Document and follow-up on untimely openings of fatality and imminent danger complaint/referral inspections.	In FY2022 there were no untimely openings of fatality inspections and no untimely openings of an imminent danger complaint inspections.	In FY2021 there were no untimely openings of fatality inspections and no untimely openings of an imminent danger complaint inspections.
<b>Primary Outcomes</b>	<p>2. Percent of timely responses.</p> <p><u>Fatalities</u>: Attempt within 24 hours of notification. (Data reflects Oregon OSHA attempt from time of notification. Note this may not be consistent with OIS data).</p>	<p>FY2022 <b>Oregon OSHA</b> reports: Timely Response to Fatalities: 100% (36 of 36)</p> <p><b>Oregon OSHA</b> Fatality Inspections, <u>NOT</u> included in SAMM, Measure 10 total:</p> <p><del>317731851</del>-Event took place on 8/25/22, employer did not report fatality to Oregon OSHA. Referral from WCD on 12/1/22. Multiple attempts to locate employer and initiate a fatality investigation were made. On 12/22/22 CO successfully opened with employer.</p> <p><b>OSHA</b> official FY21 MAM reports (30 of 33), 90.91% inspection/investigations as timely in their FY2022MAM report, Measure 10.</p> <p>The 30 count results in 3 inspection/ investigations that are reported in the SAMM Measure 10 outlier report as untimely and those counted on the SAMM Measure 10 main report.</p>	<p>FY2021 <b>Oregon OSHA</b> reports: Timely Response to Fatalities: 100% (37 of 537)</p> <p><b>OSHA</b> official FY21 MAM reports (43 of 54), 79.6% inspection/investigations as timely in their FY21 MAM report, Measure 10.</p> <p>The 43 count results in 11 inspection/ investigations that are reported in the SAMM Measure 10 outlier report as untimely and those counted on the SAMM Measure 10 main report.</p>

	<p><u>Imminent Danger Complaint/Referral Inspections:</u> Attempt to open imminent danger complaint/referrals inspections within 24 hours of notification. (Data reflects Oregon OSHA attempt from time of notification.)</p>	<p><b>Oregon OSHA</b> has reviewed the following inspection/investigations and consider them timely as explained:</p> <p>317729762 – Initially reported as accident, evaluated as an employer investigation. Update from ME, changed to fatality inspection, opened within 24hrs of that update.</p> <p>317729946 – First reported to Oregon OSHA by Workers Compensation Division 43 calendar days after the fatality. Natural causes were strongly suspected; however, when the employer did not respond after 3 working days (6 calendar) to phone calls/emails, an investigation was opened. Investigation confirmed the fatality was not related to work.</p> <p>317731005- Initially reported as accident, evaluated as an employer investigation. Employee passed away 28days later, accident changed to inspection, opened within 24hrs.</p> <p>In FY2022, <b>Oregon OSHA</b> reported 25 of 25 (100%) Imminent Danger complaints/referrals inspections.</p> <p><b>Oregon OSHA</b> Timely Response to Imminent Danger Complaint Inspections within 24 hours is (19 of 19) 100%.</p> <p><b>Oregon OSHA</b> Imminent Danger Referral inspections attempted within 24 hours of notification were: (6 of 6) 100%.</p> <p><b>OSHA</b> reports 22 of 22 Oregon OSHA imminent danger complaint/referral inspections as timely on their FY2022 MAM report, Measure 3.</p>	<p>In FY2021, <b>Oregon OSHA</b> reported 26 of 26 (100%) Imminent Danger complaints/referrals inspections.</p> <p><b>Oregon OSHA</b> Timely Response to Imminent Danger Complaint Inspections within 24 hours is (23 of 23) 100%.</p> <p><b>Oregon OSHA</b> Imminent Danger Referral inspections attempted within 24 hours of notification were: (3 of 3) 100%.</p> <p><b>OSHA</b> reports 18 of 18 Oregon OSHA imminent danger complaint/referral inspections as timely on their FY21 MAMM report, Measure 3.</p>
--	---	---	---

	<p><b><u>Serious Complaint Inspections:</u></b> Attempt within 5 working days <b><u>Other-than-Serious Complaint Inspections:</u></b> Attempt within 30 working days <b><u>Complainant Response:</u></b> Send letter responding to complainant within 10 working days.</p> <p><b><u>Investigations:</u></b> Respond to investigations (phone/fax, letter) within 10 working days.</p> <p><b><u>Family Letter:</u></b> Send within 10 days of fatality notification.</p> <p><b><u>Alleged Discrimination Complaints:</u></b> Process through determination level within 90 calendar days.</p>	<p><b><u>Complaint Inspections:</u></b> Serious: 97.7% (602 of 616) Other-Than-Serious: 96.4% (271 of 281) Complainant Response: 98.1% (2,162 of 2,205)</p> <p><b><u>Investigation:</u></b> Investigations: 94.4% (3,114 of 3,300)</p> <p><b><u>Family Letter:</u></b> Investigated: 99% (36 of 37) see explanation below.</p> <p>All Family letters sent: 75 Investigations with Untimely letters sent: 1 317731074: Inspection was opened with NOK who was the employer and father of deceased.</p> <p>Oregon OSHA, in most cases, will send a family letter regardless of whether Oregon OSHA has jurisdiction or is conducting an investigation or not.</p> <p><b><u>Discrimination Complaints</u></b> – In FY2022, 16 out of 98 (16.3%) of the alleged discrimination complaints were processed within the statutorily required 90 calendar days.</p> <p>FY2022 cumulative, 90-day closure rate: 1st Quarter – 29% 2nd Quarter – 13% 3rd Quarter – 35% 4th Quarter – 35%</p>	<p><b><u>Complaint Inspections:</u></b> Serious: 96.8% (582 of 601) Other-Than-Serious: 97.5% (347 of 356) Complainant Response: 98.9% (6136 of 6207)</p> <p><b><u>Investigation:</u></b> Investigations: 90.5% (10,131 of 11,196)</p> <p><b><u>Family Letter:</u></b> Investigated: 99% (105 of 106) see explanation below.</p> <p>All Family letters sent: 106 Investigations with Untimely letters sent: <u>317728942</u>: Eugene field office did not notify Central office timely that accident changed to fatality.</p> <p><b><u>Discrimination Complaints</u></b> – In FY2021, 44 out of 118 (37%) of the alleged discrimination complaints were processed within the statutorily required 90 calendar days.</p> <p>FY2021 cumulative: 1st Quarter – 61% 2nd Quarter – 40% 3rd Quarter – 32% 4th Quarter – 12%</p>
	<p><b><u>Comments:</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Discrimination Complaints:</u></b> This was not included as a goal in the FY2022 grant application but is tied to a SAMM measure. In FY2022 Oregon OSHA fell well below the annual goal of 80% in processing</p>	<p><b><u>Discrimination Complaints:</u></b> Oregon OSHA fell well below the FY2021 annual goal of 80% in processing discrimination cases timely; however, merit/cause cases increased.</p>

		discrimination cases timely; however merit/cause cases increased. FY2022 percent meritorious – 19%.	
--	--	---	--

## Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-6: Customer Service

### FY2022 Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-6

Achieve and maintain customer satisfaction in the delivery of Oregon OSHA programs and services as evidenced by a survey rating of 90% or above on each program survey.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
<b>Activity Measure</b>	1. Analyze stakeholder survey results and take corrective actions as necessary to address results falling below 90%.	In FY2021, all but 2 of the survey results met the 90% minimum benchmark. Please refer to the comment section for additional information.	
<b>Primary Outcome</b>	2. Percent of positive responses on customer surveys in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conferences</li> <li>- Public Education</li> <li>- Audio-visual library</li> <li>- Consultation</li> <li>- Enforcement</li> <li>- Appeals</li> <li>- Lab</li> </ul>	FY2022 survey results – percent satisfaction: Conferences: 94% Public Education: 97% AV Library: 100% Consultation: 98% Enforcement: FYTD 2022: 90% Appeals: 53% Lab: Annual FYTD 2022: 97.2%	FY2021 survey results – percent satisfaction: Conferences: N/A Public Education: 97% AV Library: 100% Consultation: 98% Enforcement: FYTD 2021: 89.6% Appeals: 75% Lab: Annual FYTD 2021: 96%
<b>Comments:</b>		<p><u>Public Education:</u> Reporting of industry type and size of business are voluntary and will not equal total attendance. Public Education is using the number of small business and high hazard industry participation in <u>online &amp; workshop</u> training sessions as an indicator of <u>all</u> these employees training participation, since this is the only data that is available at this time</p> <p><u>Enforcement:</u> The enforcement survey results fluctuates. There was an increase from the previous year to meet the goal of 90%.</p> <p><u>Appeals:</u> Response rate is approximately 7%. A total of 169 surveys were sent resulting in 10 responses. Will continue to work on ways to improve the response rate with the employers engaged in the appeals process. The informal conference responses can be biased based on the outcome of the employer's appeal.</p>	

## Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-7: Staff Development

### FY2022 Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-7

Ensure 90% of Safety and Health staff receives 48 hours of Safety and Health professional development training over two years.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
<b>Activity Measure</b>	1. Classes offered to Safety and Health staff.	<p>During FY2022, the following 319 classes were developed and implemented:</p> <p><b>Developed and Presented by Oregon OSHA</b>                      Required Initial Training: <b>FFY2022 = 120</b>  <i>*See Appendix page 75, for listing of all trainings developed and presented to staff.</i></p> <p><b>Other Training Offered to Oregon OSHA Staff</b>  <i>*See Appendix page 76, for listing of all other trainings offered to staff. FFY2022 = 199</i></p> <p><b>Out of State Training</b>                      In FY2022 Oregon OSHA staff attend 7 trainings that were held out of State.  <i>*See Appendix page 79 for listing of out of state trainings.</i></p>	<p>During FY2021, the following 377 classes were developed and implemented.</p> <p><b>Out of State Training</b>                      (Sent to Managers for distribution as appropriate)  <b>All cancelled due to COVID-19. FFY2021 = 0</b></p>
<b>Primary Outcome Measure</b>	2. Number of Safety and Health staff members receiving 48 hours of Safety and Health professional development training over two years.	58 out of 120 Safety and Health staff members received 48 hours training during the first year of the two year period FY2021 – FY2023.	
	3. Percentage of Safety and Health staff members receiving 48 hours of Safety and Health professional development training over two years.	48.3% of Safety and Health staff received 48 hours of professional training during the first year of the two year period FY2021 – FY2023.	.

## **IV. Progress Toward Strategic Plan Accomplishment**

**Strategic Goal # (1, 2, 3)-1, -2, -3 Self-Sufficiency, Outreach, Partnerships**

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce serious workplace injuries and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 2: Reduce serious workplace illnesses and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 3: Reduce workplace deaths and the risks that lead to them.

**Goal (1, 2, 3)-1: Recognition Programs or Voluntary Programs or Self-Sufficiency**

**(1, 2, 3)-1 5-Year Performance Goal: Maintain the number of SHARP and VPP participants and continue to promote employer self-sufficiency through consultations and by encouraging employers to attain VPP and SHARP status. Oregon OSHA will promote SHARP and VPP through consultation, enforcement, technical services, and education.**

In FY2022 there were a total of 186 employers participating in the SHARP program which includes 10 active employers, 9 working towards SHARP, and 167 graduates. On-site audits of SHARP and VPP employers were resumed in full in FY2022; all employers in the SHARP/VPP programs whose on-site audit was delayed due to COVID have now been evaluated, and there is no longer any lag in audit scheduling.

In FY2022, a total of 11 VPP audits were conducted and a total of 18 SHARP evaluations were conducted. At the end of FY2022, Oregon OSHA had 23 VPP active certified sites.

As was stated last year, the continued success of these programs is somewhat dependent on the economy. We do not anticipate large increases of SHARP and VPP participants during the next 5 years. That being said, Oregon OSHA will continue to actively promote SHARP/VPP during FY2023.

## **Goal (1, 2, 3)-2: Outreach**

**(1, 2, 3)-2 5-Year Performance Goal: Educate employers and employees, particularly small employers in high hazard industries and vulnerable or hard-to-reach populations regarding the value of occupational safety and health by providing workshops, conferences, educational venues, training, marketing and other outreach activities.**

Since the December 2020, launching of the *COVID-19 Training Requirements* online course to help employers meet the training requirements found in the COVID-19 rule, the public education section has updated this course twice in FFY2022, to align with Oregon OSHA's updated and permanent rulings. The course is available in both English and Spanish.

New in June 2022, the public education team created the *Heat Illness Prevention* online course. The course is designed to satisfy 5 of the 7 training requirements found in Oregon OSHA's rules to address heat illness prevention (OAR 437-002-0156 and OAR 437-004-1151). The course discusses heat-related illnesses with their common signs, symptoms, and recommended first aid responses. The course also goes into detail about what control measures the rules require employers to provide at certain heat index temperatures, such as access to shade, drinking water, and more. The course is available in both English and Spanish.

Since the August 2021, launching of the *Wildfire Smoke Training Requirements* online course, (available in both English and Spanish) the public education team created version 2 in June 2022, to meet 5 of the 10 training requirements as outlined in the permanent rules for *Protection from Wildfire Smoke*. The course provides a variety of exposure controls, training and information, and other measures. It also includes the following topics: air quality measurements, potential health effects and symptoms, proper usage of filtering facepiece respirators, and details about the rules.

Available now in the Spanish-language, two online training courses were launched by the public education section: *Bloodborne Pathogens* and *Lockout/Tagout*. *Bloodborne Pathogens* is designed to assist an employer or manager to meet the requirements of the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard and explains the essential elements of an OSHA compliant exposure control plan. The *Lockout/Tagout* course covers the purpose and scope of the lockout/tagout standard, procedures, training criteria and periodic inspection criteria.

To meet 508 compliance, including adding audio and updating images, the public education section updated the *Job Hazard Analysis* and *Hazard Identification and Control* online courses into the current eLearning platform. The *Job Hazard Analysis* course is designed to help employees, employers, safety committee members, and management to understand their role in the Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) process and how to develop pre-work plans. And the *Hazard Identification and Control* course teaches about the types of workplace hazards, correcting hazards, conducting safety and health inspections, and writing an effective safety inspection report. These courses are available in both English and Spanish.

New in February 2022, the public education team launched the *Silica Safety* online course. This course focuses on explaining the harmful effects of airborne respirable crystalline silica dust, Oregon-OSHA's Silica requirements, and how to minimize or eliminate silica dust exposure. It is designed for employers and employees as they work toward improving their workplace safety. The course is available in both English and Spanish.

Due to the updated 1-year filing allowance, in May 2022, the public education team completely revised their *Whistleblower Rights* online course. The new course focuses on explaining the rights of a whistleblower and the complaint process. It is designed for employers and employees and describes how the Oregon Safe Employment Act ensures safe and healthful working conditions for all working Oregonians. In addition, it includes information about how to file a complaint with Oregon OSHA and the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) and explains how Oregon OSHA Compliance Officers are involved. The course is available in both English and Spanish.

*Oregon Worker Protection Rights videos:*

These videos cover a worker's Oregon OSHA safety and complaint rights, and BOLI anti-retaliation rights – as well as other key resources and contact information – in the following languages: Spanish, K'iche, Mam, Mixteco Alto, Q'anjob'al, Zapoteco. [Oregon Occupational Safety and Health : Worker rights and responsibilities : Workers : State of Oregon](#)

Oregon OSHA has had a long history of partnering with labor, business, and associations to coordinate occupational safety and health conferences throughout the state. These one day and multi-day conferences offer concurrent educational sessions and workshops designed for a region's industries and some focus on specific industries, such as the Mid-Oregon Construction Safety Summit and the Western Pulp, Paper, and Forest Products Safety & Health Conference. Conferences scheduled in FY2022, Q1 & Q2 were canceled due to the pandemic and those held in Q3 & Q4 were held in-person. The various conference planning committees are actively planning in-person conferences for 2023.

The Resource Center lends programs both in English and Spanish on DVD and in streaming video to accommodate small employers using various levels of technology. There are now just under 400 programs available in DVD. In FY2022 we have added 8 new streaming videos for a total of 32 streaming video formats, 15 English, 15 Spanish and 2 Russian, which resulted in a total of 3297 completed streams and 4045 streams that were started. We continue to add new material to the Resource Center depending on the demand. To increase the visibility, we will attend conferences (when they resume) to market our products to attendees. Our goal is to continue to provide the best resources to Oregon employers and employees.

Oregon OSHA initiated 177 focused outreach activities with high hazard industries and vulnerable and hard-to-reach workers. We issued 33 news releases to the public, published 38 newsletter stories, 23 Oregon OSHA Facebook campaigns, live video segments, and posts that reached thousands of workers and employers.

**Goal (1, 2, 3)-3: Partnerships**

**(1, 2, 3)-3 5-Year Performance Goal: Oregon OSHA continues to maintain the well being of the existing 40+ partnerships and alliances. These effective relationships will lead to new and innovative groups for the new laws, rulemaking and policy challenges that Oregon OSHA will face in the next five years. Oregon OSHA will engage appropriate or applicable partnerships 100% of the time, in all policy and rule making activities.**

Oregon OSHA continued to form collaborative relationships with industry groups in targeted industry sectors as well as making full use of advisory stakeholder groups to assist in rulemaking. Many of the partnerships have produced tangible and well-received products and developed strong working relationships with employers.

At the end of FY2022, Oregon OSHA had 42 active stakeholder collaborations and partnerships and 6 current Alliances. Thirty one partnerships were in targeted industry sectors, agriculture, construction, logging or health care. Oregon OSHA continues to have large participation from stakeholders and community participants in the areas of construction and agriculture. Oregon OSHA has a long history of working collaboratively with stakeholders and developing partnerships for all of our work.

**Strategic Goal # (1, 2)**  
**Workplace Safety and Health, Health Hazards**

**Strategic Goals #(1, 2, 3)**  
**Emphasis**

**Strategic Goal #(3)**  
**Fatalities**

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce serious workplace injuries and the risks that lead to them.  
Strategic Goal 2: Reduce serious workplace illnesses and the risks that lead to them.  
Strategic Goal 3: Reduce workplace deaths and the risks that lead to them.

**(1, 2)-1 5-Year Performance Goal: Safety and Health Hazards**

**Reduce injuries and illnesses by reducing the DART rate from 2.2 to 2.0 (or less) per 100 workers and total case incidence rate TCIR from 4.1 to 3.7 (or less) per 100 workers by the end of year 2025 by focusing on targeted high hazard industries and safety and health hazards.**

The DART rate for CY2021, the most recent year available, was 2.5 for the private sector and all industries, which is an increase from CY2020 of 2.1. The TCIR rate for CY2021, the most recent year available was 3.8 for the private sector and all industries, an increase from CY2020 of 3.4 for the private sector and all industries. Although the TCIR rate slightly increased in CY2021, overall the data shows that the TCIR rate has been slowly decreasing each year from 5.6 in CY2003, to 3.9 in CY2011, 3.8 in CY2015, and decreased again to 3.7 in CY2020, in all industries.

In FY2022 Oregon OSHA continued its focus on inspections in high hazard industries. Oregon OSHA exceeded the goal of 75% of safety inspections in high hazard industries. Safety enforcement completed 1381 inspections. There were 1185 (85.8%) safety inspections in high hazard industries.

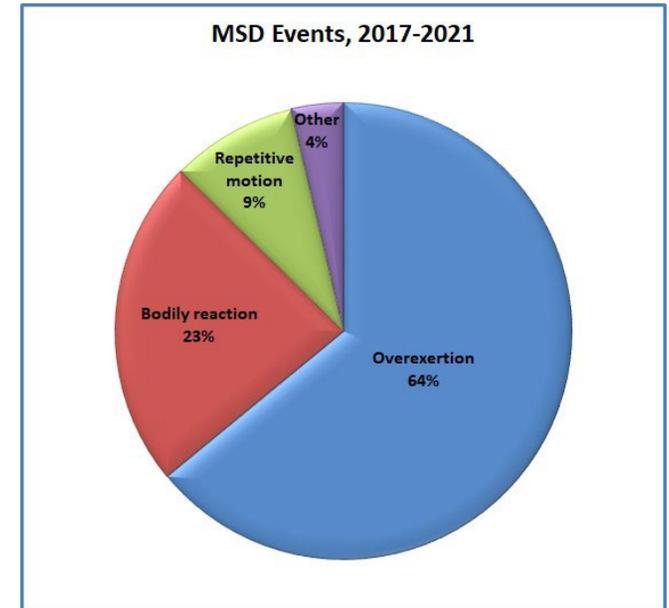
In FY2022, health enforcement completed 535 inspections. Oregon OSHA exceeded the goal of 60% of health inspections in high hazard industries. There were 390 (72.8%) health inspections conducted in high hazard industries.

In FY2022, consultation completed 884 high hazard consultations (50.6%) out of 1747 consultations. Oregon OSHA was met the goal of 50% of consultations conducted in high hazard industries.

## Ergonomics:

Workers' Compensation Claims data and Accepted Disabling Claims data between 2017 and 2021 have remained relatively stable. Events involving overexertion comprised over half of all ADC's from 2017-2021 (64%). These are events involving exertion against an outside object, such as lifting a box, pushing a cart, or pulling on a rope. Bodily reaction came in second, accounting for nearly a fourth (23%).

Oregon accepted disabling workers' compensation MSD claims by industry and event, for calendar years 2017-2021										
Industry (NAICS)	All Events	Event								
		Overexertion		Bodily reaction		Repetitive motion		Other		
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,237</b>	<b>26,413</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,617</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,687</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>100</b>	
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,253	773	2.9	322	3.3	104	2.8	54	3.6	
21 Mining	32	19	0.1	10	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.1	
22 Utilities	252	149	0.6	70	0.7	23	0.6	10	0.7	
23 Construction	3,093	1,850	7.0	911	9.5	213	5.8	119	7.8	
31-33 Manufacturing	5,585	3,345	12.7	1,121	11.7	889	24.1	230	15.1	
42 Wholesale trade	2,282	1,548	5.9	480	5.0	181	4.9	73	4.8	
44-45 Retail trade	6,061	3,922	14.8	1,292	13.4	616	16.7	231	15.2	
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	5,495	3,435	13.0	1,387	14.4	408	11.1	265	17.4	
51 Information	391	175	0.7	163	1.7	36	1.0	17	1.1	
52 Finance and insurance	109	40	0.2	33	0.3	34	0.9	2	0.1	
53 Real estate, rental, leasing	529	333	1.3	138	1.4	32	0.9	26	1.7	
54 Professional and technical services	439	267	1.0	93	1.0	60	1.6	19	1.3	
55 Management of companies	48	32	0.1	10	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.1	
56 Administrative and waste services	2,672	1,737	6.6	586	6.1	237	6.4	112	7.4	
61 Educational services	1,071	600	2.3	355	3.7	85	2.3	31	2.0	
62 Health care and social assistance	7,179	5,493	20.8	1,186	12.3	357	9.7	143	9.4	
71 Arts, entertainment, recreation	306	138	0.5	140	1.5	15	0.4	13	0.9	
72 Accommodation and food services	1,840	1,131	4.3	473	4.9	177	4.8	59	3.9	
81 Other services	904	531	2.0	231	2.4	106	2.9	36	2.4	
92-93 Public admin	1,614	839	3.2	601	6.2	101	2.7	73	4.8	
99 Industry unknown	82	56	0.2	15	0.2	8	0.2	3	0.2	



- Accepted disabling claims are occupational injuries or illness claims, accepted by insurers, that entitle workers to compensation for disability or death.
- Industry is classified according to the North American Classification System (NAICS).
- Data are based on the date the department received notification that the disabling claim was accepted, which may be different than the date of injury or illness.
- Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible.
- Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are cases resulting from overexertion, bodily motion, or vibration that result in at least one of the following conditions: pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernias; pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue disorders.
- Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, Central Services Division, Information Technology and Research, 10/21/22.

There were 8,851 accepted disabling claims (ADC's) for musculoskeletal disorders (MSD's) in 2021. Four different industries accounted for over half of those claims. Health Care and Social Assistance (17.1%), Manufacturing (13.2%), Transportation & Warehousing (16.7%), and Retail Trade (14.8%).

Accepted disabling claims for Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) and workers' compensation (WC) covered employment by industry (NAICS), Oregon CY 2017-2021

Industry (NAICS)	Acceptance year																			
	2017				2018				2019				2020				2021			
	MSD Claims	%	Employment <sup>1</sup>	MSD rate <sup>2</sup>	MSD Claims	%	Employment <sup>1</sup>	MSD rate <sup>2</sup>	MSD Claims	%	Employment <sup>1</sup>	MSD rate <sup>2</sup>	MSD Claims	%	Employment <sup>1</sup>	MSD rate <sup>2</sup>	MSD Claims	%	Employment <sup>1</sup>	MSD rate <sup>2</sup>
All MSD Claims	7,720	100.0	1,899.4	0.4	8,017	100.0	1,943.1	0.4	8,834	100.0	1,986.1	0.4	7,968	100.0	1,857.8	0.4	8,851	100.0	1,908.0	0.5
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing	279	3.6	70.1	0.4	243	3.0	76.5	0.3	256	2.9	77.8	0.3	227	2.8	77.8	0.3	248	2.8	77.7	0.3
21 Mining	8	0.1	1.8	0.4	6	0.1	1.9	0.3	4	0.0	1.8	0.2	8	0.1	1.8	0.4	6	0.1	1.8	0.3
22 Utilities	52	0.7	4.7	1.1	61	0.8	4.8	1.3	49	0.6	4.8	1.0	46	0.6	4.8	1.0	44	0.5	4.8	0.9
23 Construction	591	7.7	97.9	0.6	573	7.1	105.4	0.5	653	7.4	109.6	0.6	617	7.7	107.9	0.6	659	7.4	111.1	0.6
31-33 Manufacturing	1,023	13.3	190.0	0.5	1,085	13.5	195.2	0.6	1,186	13.4	198.1	0.6	1,120	14.1	185.4	0.6	1,171	13.2	187.3	0.6
42 Wholesale trade	448	5.8	75.0	0.6	411	5.1	75.6	0.5	486	5.5	76.6	0.6	413	5.2	74.1	0.6	525	5.9	74.9	0.7
44-45 Retail trade	1,174	15.2	210.9	0.6	1,139	14.2	211.4	0.5	1,301	14.7	210.1	0.6	1,136	14.3	200.5	0.6	1,311	14.8	210.1	0.6
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	775	10.0	55.5	1.4	915	11.4	57.9	1.6	1,125	12.7	63.0	1.8	1,203	15.1	67.2	1.8	1,479	16.7	70.0	2.1
51 Information	93	1.2	34.2	0.3	74	0.9	34.3	0.2	83	0.9	35.1	0.2	70	0.9	32.9	0.2	71	0.8	35.1	0.2
52 Finance and insurance	27	0.3	57.7	0.0	21	0.3	57.5	0.0	29	0.3	57.0	0.1	20	0.3	56.9	0.0	12	0.1	56.4	0.0
53 Real estate, rental, leasing	105	1.4	42.3	0.2	108	1.3	44.8	0.2	120	1.4	46.5	0.3	88	1.1	44.7	0.2	108	1.2	47.1	0.2
54 Professional and technical services	91	1.2	95.7	0.1	85	1.1	97.7	0.1	88	1.0	100.3	0.1	93	1.2	98.9	0.1	82	0.9	103.5	0.1
55 Management of companies	9	0.1	47.3	0.0	12	0.1	48.6	0.0	8	0.1	50.5	0.0	11	0.1	49.0	0.0	8	0.1	48.1	0.0
56 Administrative and waste services	494	6.4	101.7	0.5	573	7.1	103.4	0.6	571	6.5	103.9	0.5	497	6.2	95.0	0.5	540	6.1	98.6	0.5
61 Educational services	213	2.8	36.0	0.6	245	3.1	36.5	0.7	258	2.9	36.6	0.7	172	2.2	31.2	0.6	183	2.1	31.8	0.6
62 Health care and social assistance	1,321	17.1	236.8	0.6	1,475	18.4	258.8	0.6	1,588	18.0	275.4	0.6	1,422	17.8	264.6	0.5	1,516	17.1	267.1	0.6
71 Arts, entertainment, recreation	65	0.8	26.8	0.2	60	0.7	27.6	0.2	81	0.9	28.0	0.3	51	0.6	18.9	0.3	49	0.6	20.7	0.2
72 Accommodation and food services	424	5.5	179.6	0.2	405	5.1	183.8	0.2	390	4.4	185.9	0.2	300	3.8	142.3	0.2	321	3.6	154.8	0.2
81 Other services	188	2.4	63.5	0.3	179	2.2	64.4	0.3	209	2.4	64.8	0.3	181	2.3	57.6	0.3	147	1.7	59.0	0.2
92-93 Public administration	328	4.2	272.0	0.1	323	4.0	257.1	0.1	327	3.7	260.3	0.1	293	3.7	246.4	0.1	347	3.9	248.1	0.1
99 Industry unknown	12	0.2	0.0	0.0	24	0.3	0.0	0.0	22	0.2	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	24	0.3	0.0	0.0

<sup>1</sup> Employment counts are in thousands

<sup>2</sup> MSD rates are per 100 workers.

- Accepted disabling claims are occupational injuries or illness claims, accepted by insurers, that entitle workers to compensation for disability or death.
- Industry is classified according to the North American Classification System (NAICS).
- Data are based on the date the department received notification that the disabling claim was accepted, which may be different than the date of injury or illness.
- Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible and may vary slightly from other report counts.
- Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are cases resulting from overexertion, bodily motion, or vibration that result in at least one of the following conditions: pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernias; pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue disorders. (Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, Central Services Division, Information Technology and Research, 10/21/22.)

Oregon OSHA performs ergonomic consultations for employers to help them evaluate the work environment and develop ways to reduce common musculoskeletal type disorders such as overexertion injuries resulting in carpal tunnel syndrome and strains. In FY2022, the total number of safety and health ergonomics consultations in industries with high MSD rates Health Care and Social Assistance, Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Transportation and Warehousing were 47.6 percent, 31 out of 65. MSD ergonomics consultations in FY2022 were significantly reduced due to the pandemic.

**Ergonomic consultations opened FFY 2018-2022 by NAICS and intake date, Oregon OSHA**

PPB NAICS	Fiscal year					5 year total
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Manufacturing (31-33)	29	37	16	12	17	111
Retail trade (44-45)	5	6	4	2	7	24
Transportation (48-49)	1	2	2	0	0	5
Health care and social assistance (62)	24	40	14	8	17	103
All other industries	49	32	20	13	24	137
<b>Total consultations</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>380</b>

Source: Ed Vawter, Information Technology and Research, Central Services Division, October 2022

In CY2021, 38 percent, 502 of 1325 of all consultations were conducted in industries with high MSD claims, Health Care and Social Assistance, Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Transportation and Warehousing.

In CY2021, 27 percent, 402 of 1489 inspections were conducted in industries with high MSD claims, Health Care and Social Assistance, Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Transportation and Warehousing.

**Consultations opened CY 2017-2021 by NAICS and intake date, Oregon OSHA**

PPB NAICS	Calendar year					5 year total
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Manufacturing (31-33)	522	475	576	304	292	2,169
Retail trade (44-45)	78	118	155	145	79	575
Transportation (48-49)	47	64	49	25	16	201
Health care and social assistance (62)	177	213	208	157	115	870
All other industries	1,509	1,474	1,303	887	823	5,996
<b>Total consultations</b>	<b>2,333</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>9,811</b>

Source: Ed Vawter, Information Technology and Research, Central Services Division, October 2022

**Inspections opened CY 2017-2021 by NAICS and open date, Oregon OSHA**

Inspected NAICS	Calendar year					5 year total
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Manufacturing (31-33)	550	544	548	195	169	2,006
Retail trade (44-45)	267	224	220	131	156	998
Transportation (48-49)	142	163	135	56	51	547
Health care and social assistance (62)	352	294	350	78	26	1,100
All other industries	2,180	2,223	2,106	996	1,087	8,592
<b>Total inspections</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>3,359</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>13,243</b>

Source: Ed Vawter, Information Technology and Research, Central Services Division, October 2022

### **(2)-1 5-Year Performance Goal: Health Hazards**

**Increase the number of severe chemical hazards identified (and therefore corrected) to at least 869 by the end of 2025.**

For FY2013, a new measure focusing on severe chemical hazards was developed. This measure is intended to describe meaningful progress in reducing occupational illnesses and diseases by identifying and correcting chemical hazards, rated as serious violations, which contribute to chronic disease outcomes. The count of serious violations, totaled annually, will be averaged over a 5-year period (federal fiscal year) to establish the base indicator. The indicator will be a 5-year rolling average moving forward. This will be reported annually:

- The 5-year rolling average for FY2022 is 607, is 21% below base indicator
- The 5-year rolling average for FY2021 is 660, is 14.3% below base indicator
- The base indicator for FY 2020, 5-year rolling average is 771.

\*Correction: Base indicator was not updated to 771 in FY2021 SOAR, was incorrectly calculated against the FY2014 base indicator of 743.

COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact field inspection activities from mid-March 2020 through the remainder FY2021 and carried over thru Q2 of FY2022

### **(3-1) 5-Year Performance Goal: Fatalities**

**Reduce the most recent 3-year average rate of workplace fatalities from 1.74 per 100,000 to 1.6 per 100,000 by 2025 through inspections and interventions.**

In FY2022 there were 1916 enforcement inspections and 1747 consultations.

The compensable fatality count for CY2021 is 44. The lowest accepted compensable fatalities was 17 in CY2010.

The CY2021 compensable fatality rate of 2.31 compared to the baseline rate of 1.91 (CY2016-2018, 3 year average rate). The fatality rates for the past years are CY2020 (1.91), CY2019 (2.06), CY2018 (1.84), CY2017 (1.84), CY2016 (1.56), CY2015 (1.50), CY2014 (1.78), CY2013 (1.77), CY2012 (1.80), CY2011 (1.71), CY2010 (1.05), CY2009 (1.89), CY2008 (2.63), CY2007 (1.99), and CY2006 (2.13). The 3 year average fatality rate reduction from CY2019 - CY2021 of 2.07 compared to the baseline rate of 1.91 is 8%.

### Strategic Goal #1, 2, 3

#### Excellence: Timely Response, Customer Service, Staff Development

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce serious workplace injuries and the risks that lead to them.

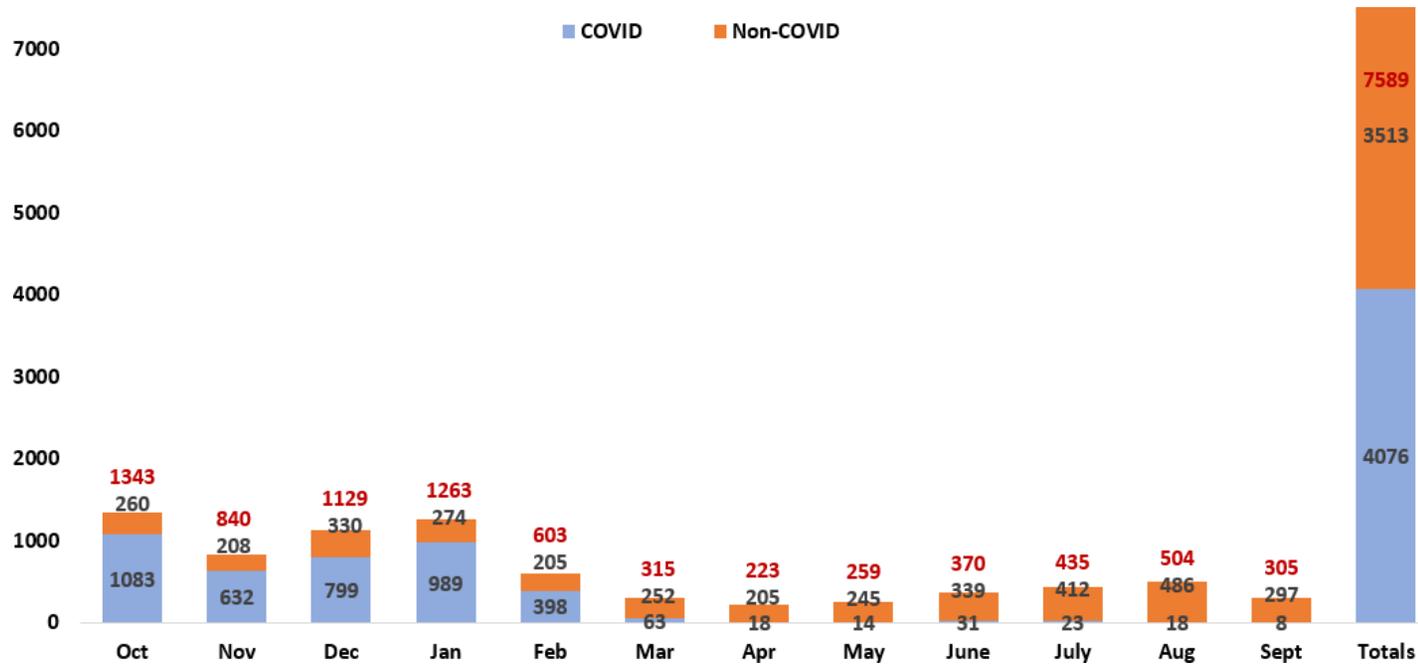
Strategic Goal 2: Reduce serious workplace illnesses and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 3: Reduce workplace deaths and the risks that lead to them.

#### (1, 2, 3)-5 5-Year Performance Goal: Timely Response

Investigations/inspections will be initiated timely in 100% of all reported fatalities and 95% of hazard complaints; complainant responses will be timely in 90% of all cases; family members will be notified 100% timely.

Timely response to imminent danger complaints, referrals, and complainant response goals were met. In Q1 and Q2 Oregon OSHA continued to experience significant COVID-19 complaint volume in FY2022, which created a challenge for field staff and offices.



Timely response to fatalities was 100% (37 of 37).

The yearly family member notification was 99 percent timely, 75 family letters out of 76 were sent out timely.

Oregon OSHA, through an interagency agreement with the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industry (BOLI) processed 98 discrimination cases during FY2022. Of the 98 cases, 16 cases were processed within 90 days, and 19% were meritorious.

**(1, 2, 3)-6 5-Year Performance Goal: Customer Service**

**Achieve and maintain customer satisfaction in the delivery of Oregon OSHA programs and services as evidenced by a survey rating of 90% or above on each program survey.**

Six of the seven different program areas in Oregon OSHA administered individual customer satisfaction surveys resulted in ratings of 90% or better.

The Enforcement survey results met the 90% survey rating in FY2022.

The Appeal customer service satisfaction survey was 53%. The survey response was approximately 7%. The informal conference responses can be biased based on the outcome of the employer's appeal. Of the 169 surveys sent out, only 10 responses were returned. Which further creates the overall percentage less valuable.

This year's lab survey was 97.2%, up from 96% in FY2021. This was the highest customer satisfaction rating the lab has ever received. The survey assesses industrial hygiene staff satisfaction with the internal lab website, timely provision of sample media, chemists' technical support and expertise, sampling and analytics, sample results, and field equipment.

Based on concerns brought forth from the Oregon OSHA Laboratory's annual customer service survey, the manager/staff plans to:

- continue to focus to improve turnaround time of equipment submitted for calibration check and/or service,
- conduct regular review of inventory in each field office to assess equipment deficiencies, and
- visit each field office to address field equipment needs.
- have the chemist lab technician spend one day a week assisting with field equipment service.

**(1, 2, 3)-7 5-Year Performance Goal: Staff Development**

**Ensure ninety percent of safety and health staff receives 48 hours of Safety and Health professional development training over two years.**

During FY2022, 48.3 percent of the Oregon OSHA “safety and health” staff completed their professional development training during the first year of the two year cycle FY2022 through FY2023.

It should be noted that Oregon OSHA has adopted a two-year cycle to include an all-staff training symposium that occurs in each even fiscal year. The first two-year cycle included fiscal years 2014 and 2015. Due to COVID-19 the April 2020 symposium was postponed to May of 2021, then cancelled. Tentatively looking to spring 2023 as the next possible opportunity to hold an all-staff training symposium.

In FY2022 Oregon OSHA presented 120 RIT (required initial training) offerings. Additionally, staff were able to choose trainings from a list of 199 webinars and outside classes, that was offered to them, totaling 319 training options throughout FY2022.

## **V. Special Accomplishments**

### **Alliance activity:**

Oregon OSHA renewed its alliance with the **Oregon Home Builders Association (OHBA)** on June 7, 2018. Their primary goal is to increase awareness of fall and motor vehicle safety hazards and, ultimately, to reduce accidents and fatalities in residential construction. OHBA continues to provide best practices to their members in the field of construction, especially to the small business owners. OHBA is incorporating health and wellness into their newsletters and working with local insurers to promote wellness.

Oregon OSHA renewed its alliance with the **Oregon Coalition for Healthcare Ergonomics (OCHE)** on August 13, 2013. In order to continue to keep these Alliances up to date, Oregon OSHA staff meets with OCHE Co-Chairs quarterly to go over the Alliance and share information. OCHE continues to provide best practices for the field of Safe Patient Handling and Mobility. OCHE is provided a comprehensive tool box titled: Workplace Violence Prevention: Implementing Strategies for Safer Healthcare Organizations. It shows health care organizations how to assess risks, review best practices, collect baseline incident/injury and cost data related to workplace violence and identify hazards and risks that need to be addressed. The focus is on violence perpetrated by patients against workers. The Joint Commission, one of the national accrediting bodies for hospitals, highlighted the toolkit on its website as a recommended source.

Oregon OSHA and the **Oregon Restaurant and Lodging Association (ORLA)** established a collaborative relationship to foster safe workplaces in Oregon by signing an alliance on January 15, 2016. This alliance seeks to increase outreach efforts to affected employers and employees in this industry. Their primary goal is to reduce illness and injury rates among employees in the restaurant industry. In order to achieve this goal, this alliance increases awareness surrounding hazard communications, electrical contacts, ergonomic issues, personal protective equipment (PPE), and slips and falls. In addition, this alliance contributes to the statewide dialogue on workplace safety and health with a focus on the young and mobile work force indigenous to the industry. Staff from the ORLA shares safety and health information from Oregon OSHA in their monthly publications. ORLA and Oregon OSHA continue to meet quarterly.

Oregon OSHA joined the **Employment, Education and Outreach (EMPLEO)** federal, state and local advocacy Alliance on September 24, 2015. The Alliance is instrumental in the outreach, education and advocacy of Hispanic workers in Oregon and also promotes the coordination and cooperation of the Alliance members to better serve the population. The EMPLEO continues to meet and share information relating to vulnerable migrant workers in Oregon and the tri-state area.

Oregon OSHA, Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences at Oregon Health & Sciences University, and SAIF formed an Alliance on February 23, 2017, to expand the knowledge and application of **Total Worker Health®** principles by leveraging the strengths of each organization. The Alliance collaboration provides expertise and guidance, along with training and education that helps protect the occupational health, safety and well-being of workers, particularly by reducing and preventing exposure to hazards and addressing issues. In addition, the collaboration provides knowledge and skills for workers to help in understanding their rights and the responsibilities of employers. Oregon OSHA, Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences, and SAIF continue to meet with Total Worker Health alliance partners. The TWH alliance is currently working on a

curriculum designed for safety and health professionals. The alliance partners presented a TWH 101 workshop for a national audience at the NIOSH 3rd TWH international conference in Maryland in October 2022.

Oregon OSHA and the **West Coast Chapter - International Association of Foundation Drilling** renewed its alliance on October 17, 2018. The alliance seeks to increase outreach efforts to affected employers and employees in this industry. The primary goals are to increase awareness surrounding drilled shaft and foundation drilling operations, and the installation of micropiles and earth retention systems, and ultimately, to reduce illness and injury rates among employers and employees in construction and demolition industries. In addition, this alliance contributes to the statewide dialogue on workplace safety and health. Oregon OSHA continues to meet with this alliance quarterly and is arranging with the alliance to provide Oregon OSHA conferences.

*Interagency Agreement:*

OHA, ODA and DCBS, Oregon OSHA, Interagency agreement for Governor’s Executive Order 20-07 and 20-12. FACE Letter of Agreement, 2021-2026, this agreement is a renewal of the past agreement with Oregon OSHA. The new agreement with FACE will add an emphasis on young workers and minority workers. OLCC and Oregon OSHA interagency agreement, this is a new agreement with the Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission (OLCC) that outlines the regulations, responsibilities and enforcement of each agency for the licensed marijuana producers and extraction processors.

*Publications:*

Oregon OSHA developed thirty three new or revised publications ten of which were in Spanish. thirty three publications were reviewed for translation into another language. These publications provide information about how to protect workers from work-related injury or illness. Additional information can be found at: [Oregon Occupational Safety and Health : Publications : Publications : State of Oregon.](#)

*Newsletters:*

Oregon OSHA publishes two newsletters: The “Resource” (a general interest publication which includes construction) is published every two months, and the “Forest Activities News” (for the logging and forest industry) is an occasional newsletter from Oregon OSHA covering topics of interest to the logging and forest activities employers. Additional details regarding these publications can be found at: [Oregon Occupational Safety and Health : Oregon OSHA Newsletters : Newsletters : State of Oregon.](#)

**Special Accomplishments:**

*Workers’ Memorial Scholarship Program:*

Three Oregon high school graduates are recipients of the 2022 Workers' Memorial Scholarship awards. The awards program helps finance higher education for family members of Oregon workers who have been fatally injured or permanently disabled on the job.

Award recommendations are made by Oregon OSHA’s Safe Employment Education and Training Advisory Committee, an advisory group with members from business, organized labor, and government. The 1991 Legislature established the Workers’ Memorial Scholarship at the request of

the Oregon AFL-CIO, with support from Associated Oregon Industries. Learn more about the Workers' Memorial Scholarship, including how to apply and how to support it, by visiting online.

*Workers Memorial Day:*

Safety and health advocates, elected officials, and union leaders gathered on Thursday, April 28, 2022, near the Fallen Workers Memorial in Salem with a central focus: to grieve and remember those who lost their lives while on the job in Oregon in 2021. During the noon observance, held every year on Workers Memorial Day, the names of more than 69 Oregon workers who lost their lives while on the job last year were read aloud. The full ceremony, including the reading of the names, is available for viewing: [2022 Workers Memorial Day Ceremony | By Oregon AFL-CIO | Facebook](#). The ceremony featured remarks by workplace health and safety advocates, including Lou Savage, former interim administrator for Oregon OSHA. Each of the workers who died “is more than a number,” he said. “Each one had a life story with more chapters to be written.”

*Oregon OSHA Safety Break:*

More than 50 employers participated in Safety Break for Oregon on May 11, 2022, promoting the value of keeping people safe and healthy while on the job. During the 19th year of the event, employers engaged in a variety of workplace health and safety activities while following the appropriate COVID-19 safety guidance.

The activities included everything from presentations on prevention of distracted driving and “spot the hazard” contests to the use of an obstacle course to increase forklift safety and fire extinguisher training for employees. Participating employers were entered to win one of three \$100 checks, to be used for a luncheon of their choice.

The Oregon SHARP Alliance sponsored the contest, which involved a random drawing. This year’s prize winners were the Oregon Department of Transportation in Salem; Anderson Poolworks in Wilsonville; and Salem Housing Authority. Oregon OSHA coordinates the one-day Safety Break event, designed to help employers renew and celebrate their commitment to on-the-job safety. The stand-down is flexible to meet an employer’s needs, and health and safety activities are determined by employers.

*Training Grant activity:*

Oregon OSHA announced in July 2022 that it was accepting grant applications for the creation of innovative on-the-job safety or health training or education projects. Applications were due by 5 p.m. Friday, Oct. 7. The division has yet to announce the recipients of grants.

Oregon OSHA prioritizes unique projects that engage workers on essential workplace safety or health topics. Such projects may include an immersive video training or an eye-catching safety publication or a package of helpful safety and health guidelines and checklists.

The training grants focus on programs that target a high-hazard Oregon industry, such as forestry, construction, or agriculture, or a specific work process to reduce or eliminate hazards. Any employer, labor group, school affiliated with a labor group, or nonprofit organization may apply.

Grants may not be used to pay for projects that are purely research in nature or for regular ongoing activities or those specifically required by law. Only new or substantially expanded activities are considered for funding. Materials produced by grant recipients become public domain. Some of the materials are housed in the Oregon OSHA Resource Center, while some materials are available online.

Some examples of past grant projects include:

- Creation of safe-design guidelines for anchoring systems used as part of logging operations
- An educational program for nurses to prevent ergonomic-related injuries
- Videos and related training aids describing the most prevalent health hazards in construction: silica, lead, noise, and asbestos.

The Oregon Legislature launched the Occupational Safety and Health Education and Training Grant Program in 1990. Award recommendations are made by Oregon OSHA's Safe Employment Education and Training Advisory Committee, a group with members from business, labor, and government.

*Oregon Young Worker Health and Safety Coalition:*

Teams of students at Parkrose, Pendleton, Grant, North Eugene, Crook County, and West Linn high schools earned top prizes in May 2022 in a media contest designed to increase awareness about workplace safety for young workers. High school students across Oregon were invited to participate in the annual contest organized by the Oregon Young Employee Safety Coalition (O[yes]). In its 14th year of putting a spotlight on the importance of young worker safety and health, the 2021-2022 competition challenged participants to create either a 30- to 90-second video or graphic design that inspires young workers to think twice about their personal health and safety in the workplace. Submissions had to include the tagline "Work. It can be more dangerous than you think." They also had to highlight the theme of young worker mental well-being. Teams of students rose to the challenge. In crisply edited videos and bold graphic designs, they called attention to everything from the stress of a young worker's first day on the job and the value of a healthy work-life balance to the need to take breaks and to place a high priority on mental health.

The sponsors of the 2021-2022 contest were: SAIF Corporation, Oregon OSHA, Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences at Oregon Health and Science University, SafeBuild Alliance, Oregon chapters of the American Society of Safety Professionals, Oregon SHARP Alliance, Construction Safety Summit, Hoffman Construction, Oregon811, and the Central Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Conference.

The winning entries are located online: [O\[yes\] Media contest for Oregon students Oregon young employee safety](#)

*Consultation activity:*

Oregon OSHA Consultation began participating in two Federal Pilot Projects in FY2022, namely the Draft Revised Form 33 Pilot (DRF33) and the Museum and Cultural Heritage Site Pilot. In FY2022, four consultations were conducted as part of the DRF33 Pilot, two in Construction and two in General Industry; consultative staff worked with the Region X representative, Pamela Cant, to submit their information to the study group. The consultation section anticipates conducting at least 3-4 more DRF33 Pilot consultations in FY2023.

Oregon OSHA Safety and Health consultants conducted three consultations for the Museum and Cultural Heritage Pilot in FY2022. All three employers had little to no relationship with OSHA and didn't have access to health or safety professionals. Some of the unique hazards identified by consultative staff during the pilot include:

- Firearms that employees could handle and were potentially loaded;
- Chemicals and toxic elements including historical preservation of objects and specimens that had no hazard assessment;
- Chemical and toxic elements on objects, and very sharp objects were being handled without using personal protective equipment such as gloves to minimize the risk;
- Radiation from objects;
- Asbestos and Lead (in the collection and in the building);
- Arsenic and Mercury from objects;
- Human food for consumption being stored with dead animals in a freezer;

Oregon OSHA Consultation will continue to participate in the Museum and Cultural Heritage Site Pilot in FY2023.

In FY2022 the consultation program contributed to the Department of Consumer and Business Services community engagement plan, conducting outreach and training activities for underserved populations. These activities were conducted in Spanish for the Latinx Community.

From March 2022 to October 2022 the Consultation program completed 29 consultations in the following counties: Washington, Multnomah, Marion, Yamhill, Umatilla, Malheur, Deschutes, Crook, Klamath and Jackson.

There were approximately 4638 Spanish speaking stakeholders that were assisted with consultation services and provided information related to heat illness prevention, wildfire smoke, field sanitation, safety committees, Agriculture Labor Housing, how to prepare for an OSHA inspection and benefits of consultation services.

To accomplish this engagement with the Latinx community, Oregon OSHA Consultation partnered with other federal and state agencies, non-profit organizations, chamber of commerce's and the Mexican Consulate.

In May 2022, Oregon OSHA became a member of Latino Built, an industry association that provides support to small construction employers with Latino ownership. This ongoing partnership allows consultation to provide occupational safety and health training for the over 110 member businesses in Latino Built.

In FY2022, Oregon OSHA promulgated permanent Heat Stress and Wildfire Smoke rules applicable to all employers in the state. As a result, Oregon OSHA Consultation addressed heat illness during 459 individual consultative activities in FY2022; additionally, consultants identified 19 wildfire smoke hazards with employers in the fourth quarter of FY2022.

Oregon OSHA Consultation collaborated with SAIF and the Washington State Department of Labor & Industries to produce resources such as a mobile app called the Brainstorm Ergonomic Solutions Tool (BEST). This tool assists the user in rethinking tasks to make lifting, carrying, pushing, and pulling safer.

In FY2022, Oregon OSHA's Consultation program conducted a total of 1745 consultative activities identifying a total of 12,447 hazards. Of the 1745 consultations that were conducted, 58.79% were conducted with small employers, and 41.32% of our consultations were provided to employers who had not used our services during the previous five years.

Oregon OSHA maintains the following response time expectations for processing service requests:

- Consultation request (intake) to approval by the manager: within 3 days
- Approved intake to assignment and attempt to schedule: within 7 days
- Assignment of consult to opening conference: within 30 days
- Open to close of consult: within 1 day
- Close of consult to report being sent to employer: within 10 days

In FY2022 for the categories where data was available, Oregon OSHA Consultation achieved the following

- Approved intake to assignment and attempt to schedule: 5.8 days
- Assignment of consult to opening conference: 18.1 days
- Close of consult to report being sent to employer: approximately 14 days

*Public Education Outreach Activities:*

As part of the marketing efforts for our online courses and services, the use of social media has proven to be an outstanding tool to expeditiously share our educational material with Oregonians (and people around the world). For our Facebook, YouTube and Vimeo platforms, between 10/1/2021 and 9/30/2022, our results are outlined below.

<b>YouTube (English) Established 3/4/2014</b>	<b>YouTube (Spanish) Established 3/4/2014</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Videos Released: 16</li> <li>• Total Videos Released since Est.: 209</li> <li>• Video Views: 1,078,795</li> <li>• Video Hours Watched: 99,888</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Videos Released: 12</li> <li>• Total Videos Released since Est.: 125</li> <li>• Video Views: 134,732</li> <li>• Video Hours Watched: 14,972</li> </ul>
<b>Facebook (English and Spanish) Est. 4/6/2010</b>	<b>Vimeo (English and Spanish) Est. 7/27/2021</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Posts: English (95), Spanish (48)</li> <li>• Videos Published: English (43), Spanish (39)</li> <li>• Video Views E+S: 31,700</li> <li>• Video Hours Watched E+S: 264</li> <li>• Video Engagements E+S: 2180</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Video Views E+S: 230,579</li> <li>• Videos Released since Est.: 1,407</li> <li>• Videos Published E+S: 219</li> <li>• Video Hours Watched E+S: 6,848</li> </ul>

*Coronavirus activities:*

Oregon OSHA continued to serve Oregonians by [phone and email](#) even though the field offices were open to the public by appointment only until September 1, 2022. Oregon OSHA provided links on their website to keep Oregonians up-to-date with [workplace guidance and resources](#) for COVID-19 in both English and in Spanish, ([en español](#)). The permanent COVID-19 rules were adopted in December of 2021 and then amended through temporary rule adopted in April of 2022 and were set to expire in October of 2022. This required the adoption of new rules through the traditional rulemaking process which were completed in effective October 7, 2022. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to evolve and has necessitated several rule adoptions throughout the pandemic with most of the requirements no primarily addressing Exceptional Risk Workplaces (healthcare and other) Oregon OSHA relayed Coronavirus updates to the public through press releases and in coordination with the [Oregon Health Authority](#) for up-to-date general information about COVID-19.

## **VI. Adjustments and Other Issues**

## **Occupational Injury and Workers' Compensation Premium-**

- In 2023, Oregon employers, on average, will pay less for workers' compensation coverage
- The decline in costs marks 10 years of average decreases in the pure premium rate – the base rate insurers use to determine how much employers must pay for medical costs and lost wages.
- Underpinning the cost decreases is the success of Oregon's workers' compensation system, which includes efforts to improve workplace safety and health, programs to control costs and maintain good worker benefits, and work to ensure employers carry insurance for their workers.
- Employers, on average, will pay 93 cents per \$100 of payroll for workers' compensation costs in 2023, down from 97 cents in 2022. That figure covers workers' compensation claims costs, assessments, and insurer profit and expenses.
- The pure premium rate will drop by an average 3.2 percent.
- Employers' total cost for workers' compensation insurance includes the pure premium and insurer profit and expenses, plus the premium assessment. Employers also pay at least half of the Workers' Benefit Fund assessment, which is a cents-per-hour-worked rate.
- Helping sustain the trend in lower costs is the stability of Oregon's workers' compensation system. The system includes Oregon OSHA; the Workers' Compensation Division; the Workers' Compensation Board; the Ombuds Office for Oregon Workers; and the Small Business Ombudsman.
- Those successful programs are funded by the premium assessment.
- The premium assessment is a percentage of the workers' compensation insurance premium employers pay. It is added to the premium. It would remain at 9.8 percent in 2023, the same as 2022. This would be the first time since 2016 that the premium assessment has not increased.
- Get more information about Oregon workers' compensation costs online.

## **FY2021 FAME Recommendations –**

### ***Oregon Report Recommendations for Fiscal Year 2021.***

There was one FY2021 finding and recommendation continued from FY2020, that prompted Oregon OSHA to adjust the SAMM 7 goal down in FY2022. There was one FY2020 observation and recommendation that is completed and closed by Federal OSHA. There are two continued observations from FY2020, that require continued monitoring quarterly and annually by Federal OSHA.

There are ten NEW FY2021 observations. All observations will be monitored by Federal OSHA during quarterly meetings, with case file review at the end of the fiscal year.

**Finding FY2021-01 continued from Observation FY 2020-OB-01 continued from Observation FY2019-OB-01 continued from Observation FY2018-OB-04:** Oregon OSHA conducted 930 of 2,720 (34%) safety and 358 of 850 (43%) health inspections (SAMM 7), both below the further review level. This is following the state reducing the goal from 4,300 inspections to 3,570 inspections.

**Recommendation:** Oregon OSHA should evaluate the level of the SAMM 7 goal and whether or not it is achievable. This goal has not been met for the past three years. If Oregon OSHA determines that the goal is achievable, then they should develop a plan to ensure that they meet this goal. OSHA will continue to evaluate Oregon OSHA's planned versus actual inspections on a quarterly basis.

**Observation FY2021-OB-01:** The average violations per inspection for both SWRU and other-than-serious were both below the FRL.

**Federal Monitoring Plan:** OSHA will conduct a limited file review and closely monitor this activity measure in FY 2022 to ensure that Oregon OSHA makes the modest improvement in this area to be within range of the FRL.

**Observation FY2021-OB-02:** Oregon OSHA's penalties are significantly below the national average and FRL for all categories of employer.

**Federal Monitoring Plan:** OSHA will monitor this over FY 2022 and will evaluate in a focused case file review at the conclusion of the FY.

**Observation FY2021-OB-03:** In FY 2021, in 14 of 15 (93%) inspections where workers were unionized, the union did not participate in the inspection, and the lack of involvement was not adequately explained in the file.

**Federal Monitoring Plan:** OSHA will conduct a limited casefile review.

**Observation FY2021-OB-04 continued from Observation FY2020-OB-03 continued from Observation FY 2019-OB-03:** The confidentiality of employees interviewed during inspections was not ensured during the appeal process.

**Federal Monitoring Plan:** OSHA will monitor the State Plan to determine Oregon OSHA's ability to protect the identities of employees who participate in enforcement activities.

**Observation FY2021-OB-05:** Oregon OSHA did not adopt federal program changes timely.

**Federal Monitoring Plan:** OSHA will continue to track Oregon OSHA's progress on adoption of federal program changes and will discuss the status during quarterly meetings.

**Observation FY2021-OB-06 continued from Observation FY2020-OB-04 continued from Observation FY 2019-OB-04:** In 100% (100 of 100) retaliation cases, there was no evidence that complainants were advised of their right to dually file with OSHA.

**Federal Monitoring Plan:** OSHA will monitor quarterly that Oregon OSHA and BOLI are providing information regarding complainant's right to file at the federal level and ensure the notification is documented in the retaliation case file.

**Observation FY2021-OB-07:** Retaliation case files lacked the required documentation in accordance with Oregon PD 288. In 72 out of the 100 (72%) case files reviewed, proper documentation was not found.

**Federal Monitoring Plan:** OSHA will work with the Oregon OSHA liaison and BOLI investigators to ensure that proper documentation is maintained in the case file.

**Observation FY2021-OB-08:** Oregon OSHA does not ensure the abatement of serious hazards in state and local government consultations.

**Federal Monitoring Plan:** OSHA will continue to discuss the status of updates to the ORCA system and state regulations.

**Observation FY2021-OB-09:** In 17 of 18 (94%) of state and local government consultation files reviewed, the written report to the employer did not have a comparison of the employer's Days Away, Restricted or Transferred (DART) and Total Recordable Case (TRC) to the national average.

**Federal Monitoring Plan:** OSHA will conduct a limited casefile review during the next comprehensive FAME.

**Observation FY2021-OB-10:** In FY 2021, the review of state and local government consultation files found concerns with file management and the written report to the employer: 11 of 21 (52%) of the written reports were missing descriptions of workplace and working conditions, and 19 of 21 (90%) files were missing at least one type of documentation: 13 did not contain field notes, and nine did not contain a discussion of the data found on the OSHA 300's for trend analysis.

**Federal Monitoring Plan:** OSHA will conduct a limited casefile review during the next comprehensive FAME.

**Observation FY 2020-OB-02 continued from Observation FY 2019-OB-02:** In FY 2019, OSHA 300 data was not in the case file nor in the database in 14% (23 of 167) of case files reviewed. In addition, OSHA 300 data is not transferring to OIS.

**Federal Monitoring Plan:** OSHA will monitor this over the next FY and will evaluate collection and retention of OSHA 300 data in a focused case file review.

**Status:** Closed in FY2021 FAME

### **State-Specific Employer Variance**

During FY2022 Oregon OSHA granted a total of 4 variances to employers:

Four companies were granted new research variances from OAR 437-0070935(1)(c) to support the use of new technology in the logging industry that reduces employee exposure to the hazards associated with hand felling by allowing the use of tethered felling machines with protective cabs for the operators. The approved research variances continue to provide a means of collecting relevant safety data to support future Division 7 (Forest Activities) rulemaking for the new mechanized logging method.

Thirty current research variances issued under OAR 437-007-0935(1) for tethered logging, was modified to address tether line inspection and replacement requirements as identified during field audits and stakeholder feedback. Emphasis was also included for base machine cab protective structure requirements if occupied during operation

There were no variances revoked in FY2022.

*Timely Response to Federal OSHA with Oregon OSHA State Initiated Changes:*

In FY2022, Oregon OSHA sent 14 State Initiated changes to Federal OSHA in a timely fashion. Additional information regarding the changes listed below can be found in the Federal OSHA SPA data base and [Oregon Occupational Safety and Health : Rules and laws : Rules : State of Oregon.](#)

Administrative Order Number:	Adoption Date:	Title:
AO 13-2021	11/1/2021	Adopted Increase of Certain Minimum and Maximum Penalties for Alleged Violations
AO 14-2021	12/21/2021	Amended Rules Addressing the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency in All Oregon Workplaces
AO 15-2021	12/21/2021	Amended Rules Addressing the COVID-19 Workplace Requirements for Employer-Provided Labor Housing
AO 1-2022	03/18/2022	Adjusted Temporary Rules Addressing the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency in All Workplaces
AO 2-2022	04/13/2022	Adjusted Temporary Rules Addressing the COVID-19 Workplace Requirements for Employer-Provided Labor Housing
AO 3-2022	05/09/2022	Employee and Labor Housing Occupant Exposure to High Ambient Temperatures
AO 4-2022	05/10/2022	Employee Exposure to Wildfire Smoke
AO 5-2022	09/9/2022	Amendments to COVID-19 Public Health Emergency in All Oregon Workplaces
AO 6-2022	10/6/2022	Adoption of Rules Addressing COVID-19 Workplace Requirements for Employer-Provided Labor Housing

## **VII. 21(d) Consultation Activities**

## **Executive Summary**

The Oregon OSHA consultation program is a large, highly successful program consisting of 43 consultation positions (30 state-funded consultants, 1 SHARP VPP coordinator, 4 managers, 4 consultation support staff, and 4 - 21(d) funded consultation positions. The staffing levels for the 21(d) program (4) were maintained throughout the year.

The agency's safety and health program assistance goal is to increase self-sufficiency among Oregon employers. The FFY2022 goal for Oregon OSHA's entire consultation program was to work with all employers to improve their understanding of a comprehensive safety and health management system during consultations.

During FY2022, 21(d) consultants opened a total of 198 consultations. Health consultants conducted 60 initial visits, 3 follow-ups, and 15 training and assistance visits, for a total of 78 consultations. Safety consultants conducted 81 initial visits, 4 follow-ups, 35 training and assistance visits, for a total of 120 consultations. Overall, the 21(d) consultative staff conducted 6% fewer consultations than the projected 210 visits, although this is an approximate 4% increase over the number of actual consultations that occurred in FFY2021 (191). The two primary contributing factors to this deficit were the lingering effects of COVID-19 on requests for service and the impact of the training and development plan for the new health consultant upon his hire into the program in August 2021.

### **Training**

Oregon OSHA is committed to providing field staff with the most up-to-date training on occupational safety and health. Training hours for the 21(d) staff during FY2022 are as follows: Dianna Gray- 120.25, Philip Grunke – 59. Sterling Cobb -13.5, Brian Hauck 102.5.

## **Other Issues or Adjustments –**

### Consultation OIS Data Base Initiative

This is a legacy issue that we took additional steps to address in FY2022 by implementing a variety of corrective measures. Mandatory fields have been implemented in ORCA to reduce the number of errors found on Metric 3 of the MARC report (public and private). There is a weekly administrative review in place of the CON8907, the report that shows any data transfer errors between ORCA and OIS; we are monitoring the CON8907 for trends and opportunities to further reduce data transfer errors.

### Oregon OSHA Consultation customer satisfaction survey

A web based survey that is linked directly to the electronic delivery of the consultation report continues to be refined. Currently the parameters used are as follows. Seven days after the electronic report is emailed to the employer an email with a link to the survey is sent to the employer. If the employer completes the survey at that time or within seven days, notification is sent to the consultant who conducted the consultation and their manager that a survey has been completed. If the employer does not respond, two more reminder emails are sent until the survey is completed or there is no response. The survey response rate in FY2022 is 37% with this survey system. Oregon OSHA consultation managers and staff have direct access to survey data, and the data will directly feed DCBS key measures.

### Quality Assurance Program

Quality Assurance is achieved through effective guidelines and policies that include a set of core competencies for all consultants, linkage of those core competencies to quarterly performance evaluations, a consultation evaluation process, mandated activity reports, and data reports that track progress toward strategic goals.

Customer satisfaction surveys offered after every consultation gather feedback from employers regarding the quality and usefulness of the consultation service. Consultation Managers meetings are held on a regular basis throughout the year, as are field office staff meetings. In addition, every 21(d) report is reviewed by the manager for technical accuracy, consistency, and quality assurance.

All Consultants were accompanied on consultation visits by their supervisor during the fiscal year. No negative or unusual situations were noted during these reviews.

## Appendix

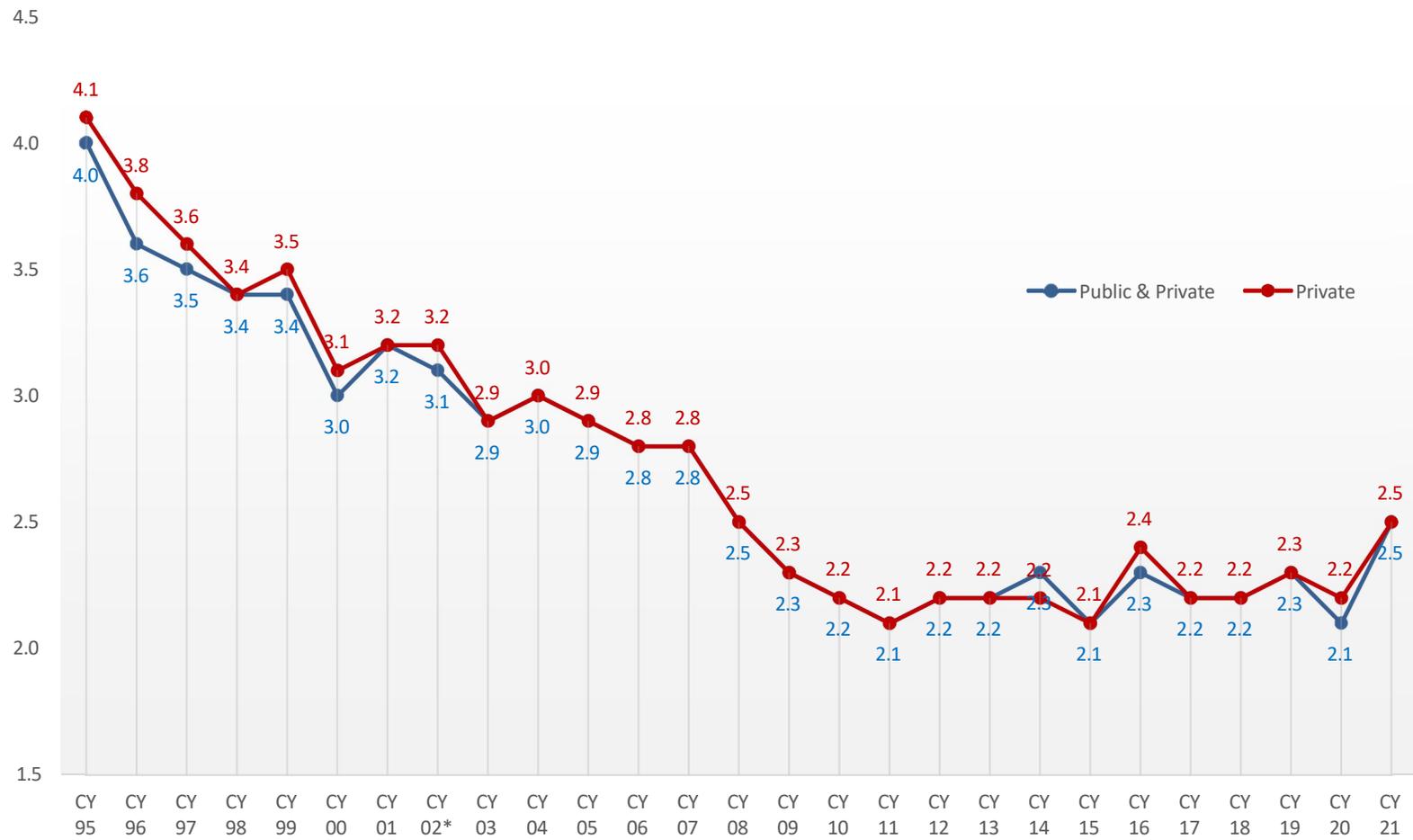
### **Charts**

*\*Note to chart readers: data now reflects corrections (if any) to prior year's data.*

**Notice of Change:** Beginning with calendar year 2003, industry data is classified according to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. The final year using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System was CY2002.

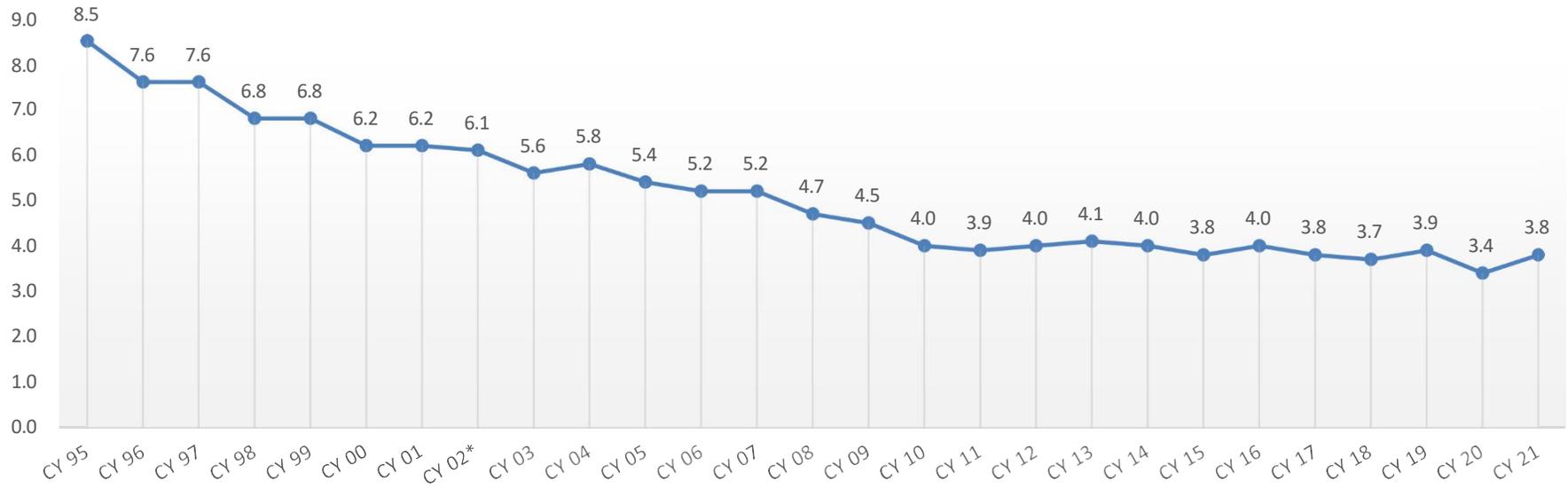
Rolled up data between 2001 and 2002 is not *strictly* comparable because of changes in the recordkeeping rules.

Oregon Lost Workday Cases Incidence Rate/DART rate (all sectors)  
 Calendar Years 1995 - 2021

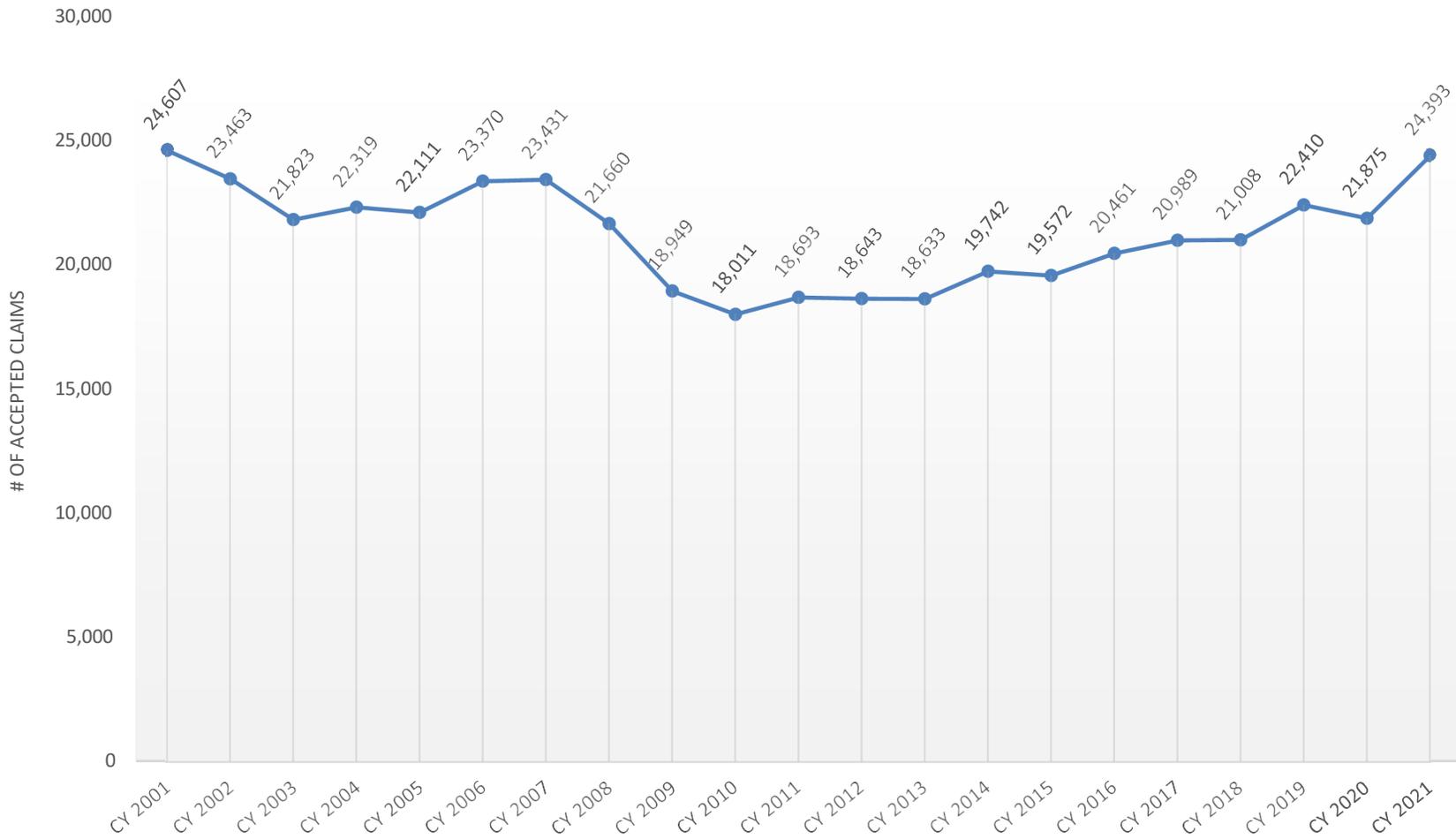


\*DATA FROM 2002 ON IS BASED ON REVISED RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS AND IS NOT COMPARABLE WITH RATES FROM EARLIER YEARS.

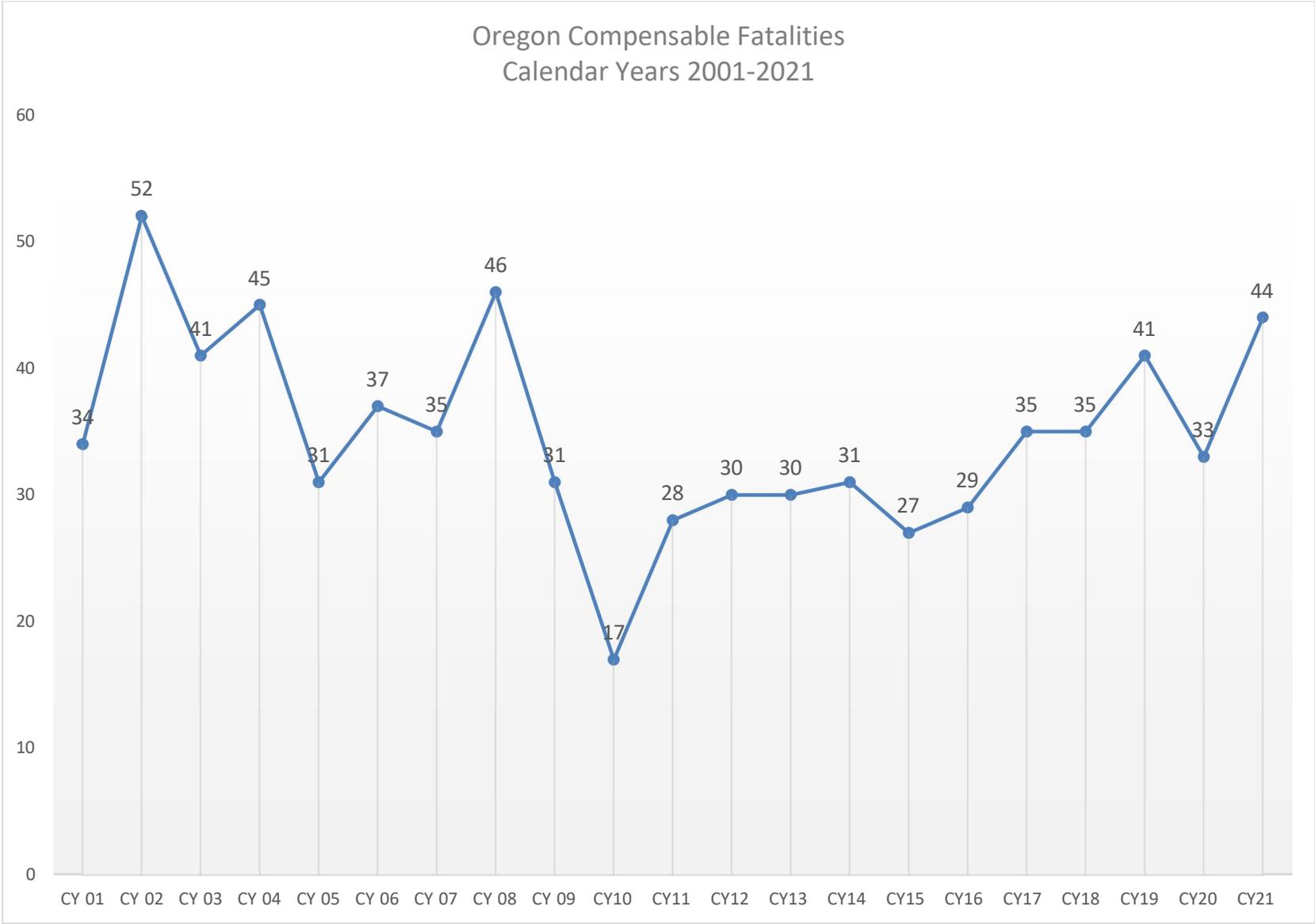
Total Case Incidence Rate (all sectors)  
Calendar Years 1995 - 2021



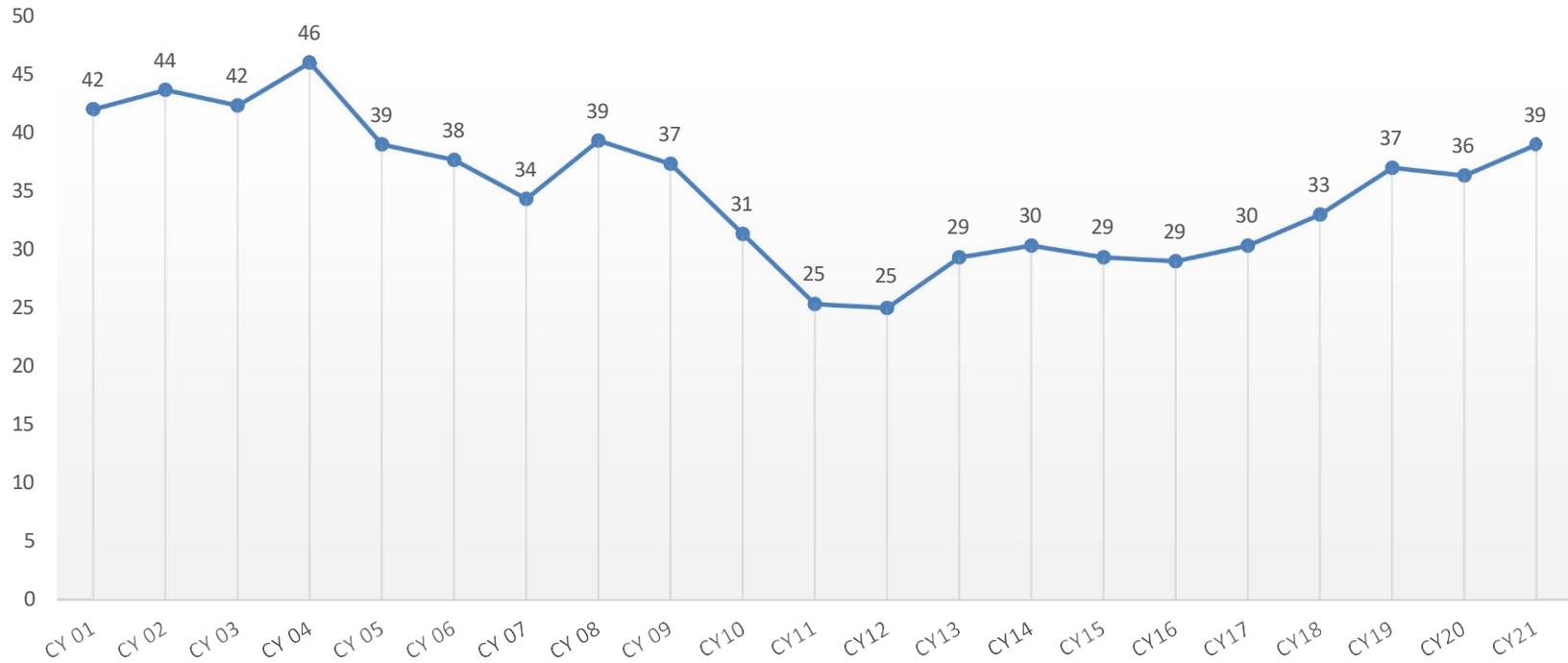
### Oregon Accepted Disabling Claims Calendar Years 2001 - 2021

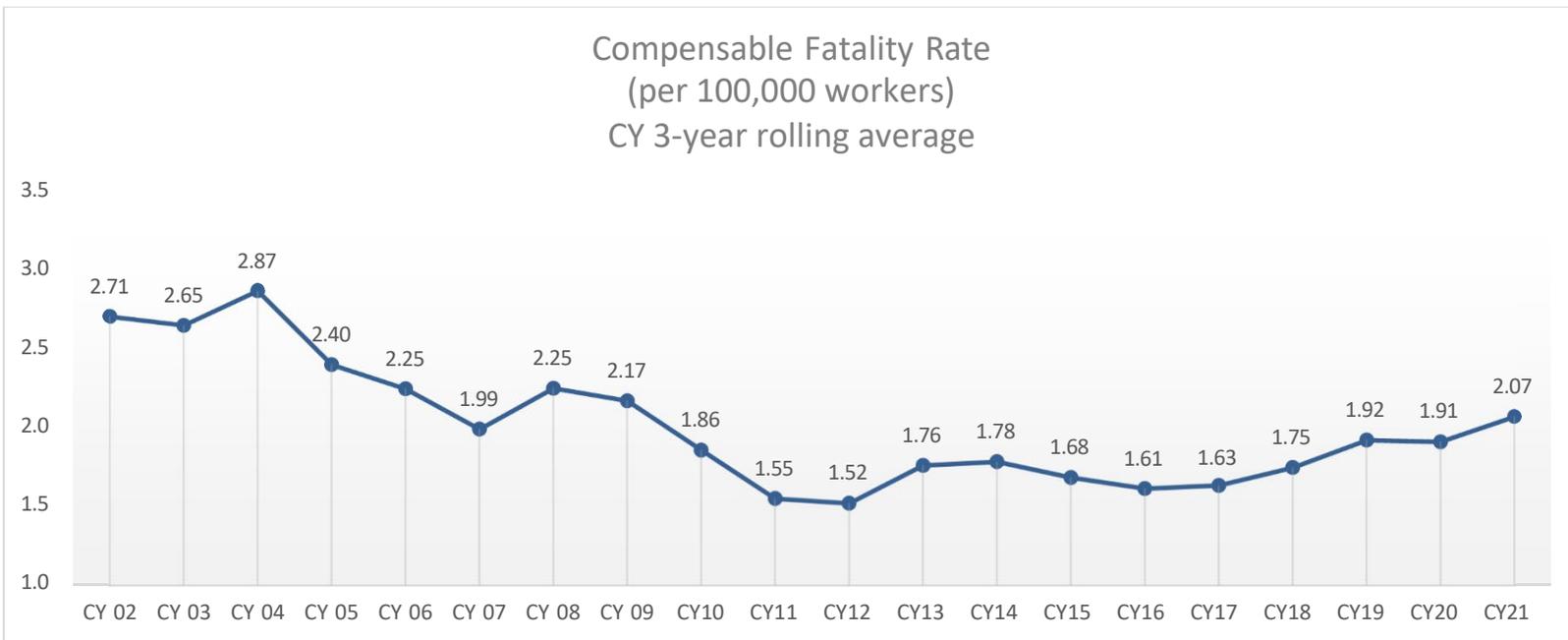


Oregon Compensable Fatalities  
Calendar Years 2001-2021

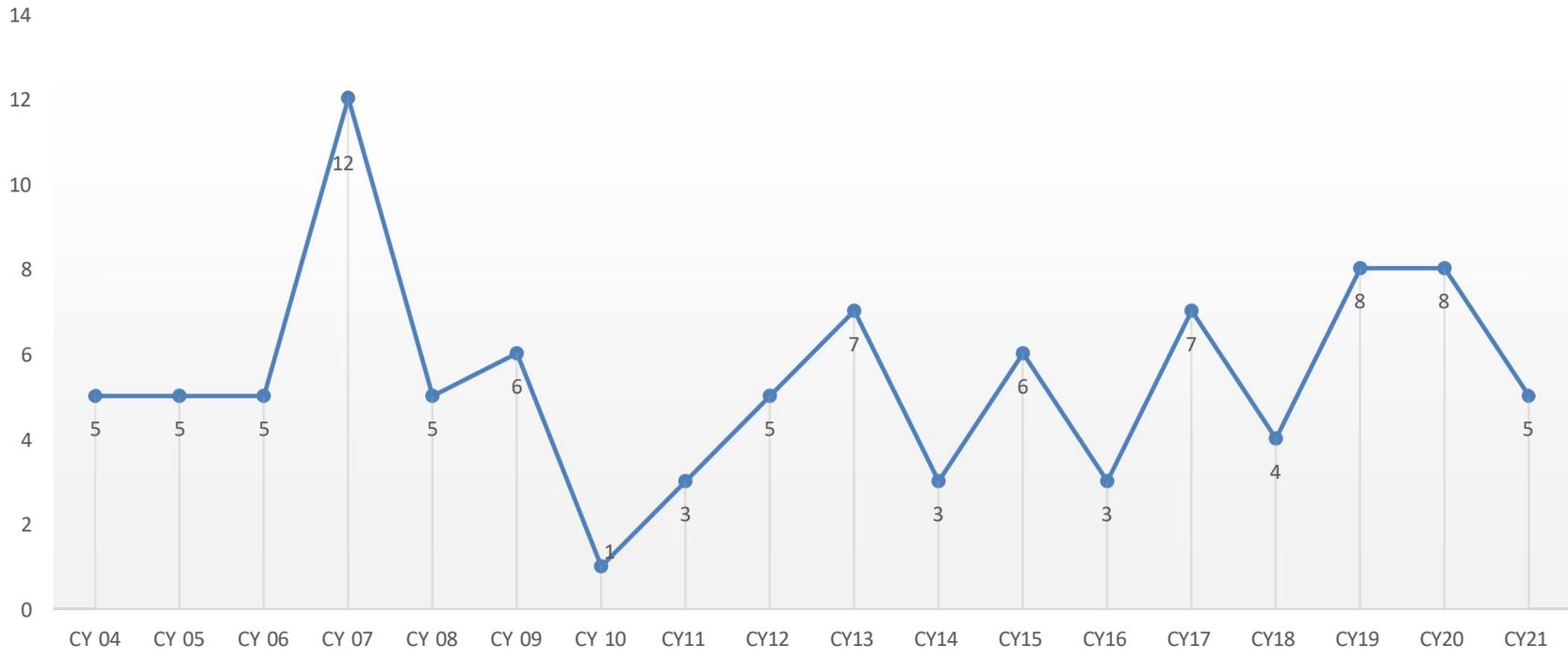


Oregon Compensable Fatalities  
Calendar Years 2001 - 2021 3-  
year rolling average

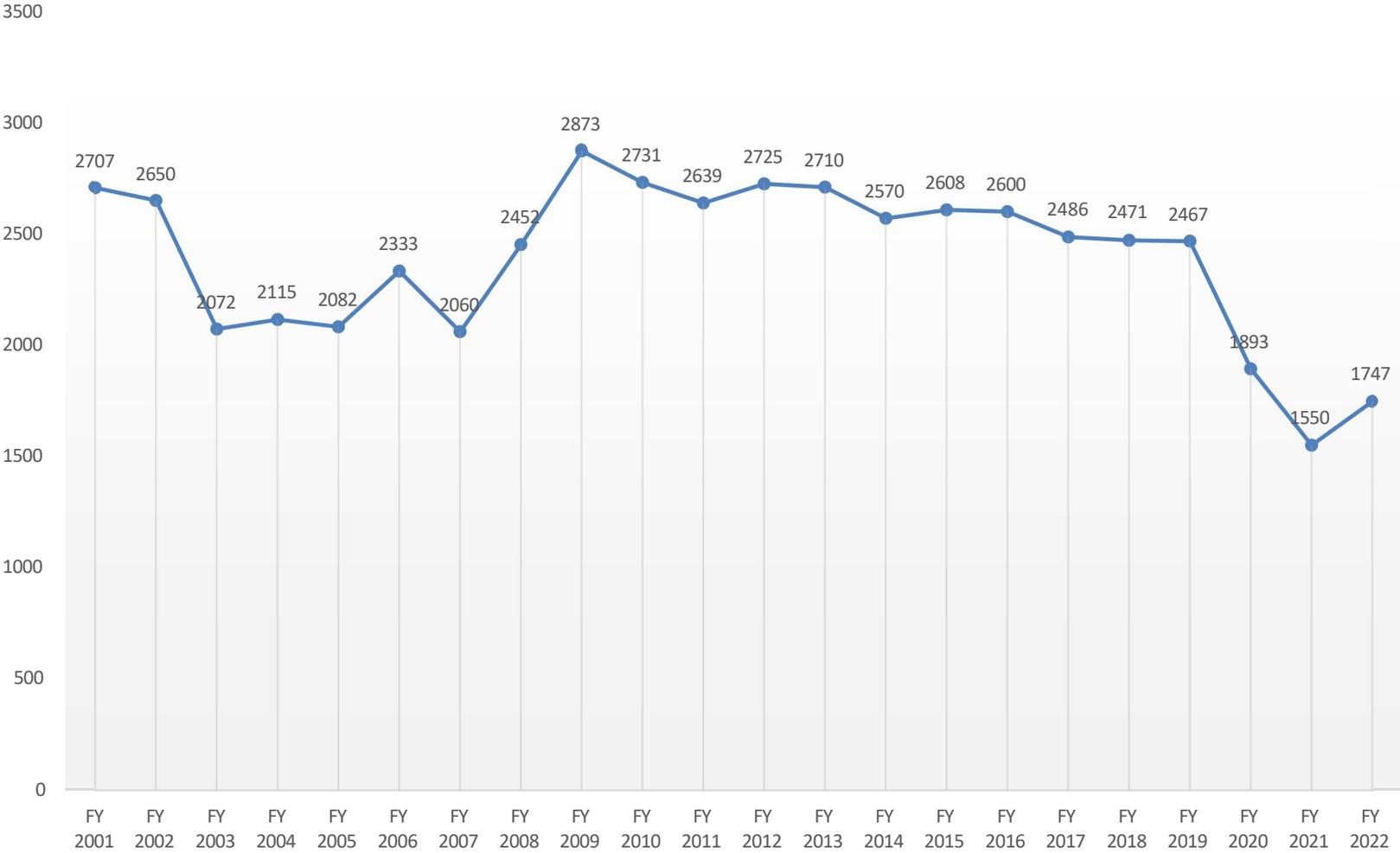




### Oregon Compensable Construction Fatalities Calendar Years 2004-2021



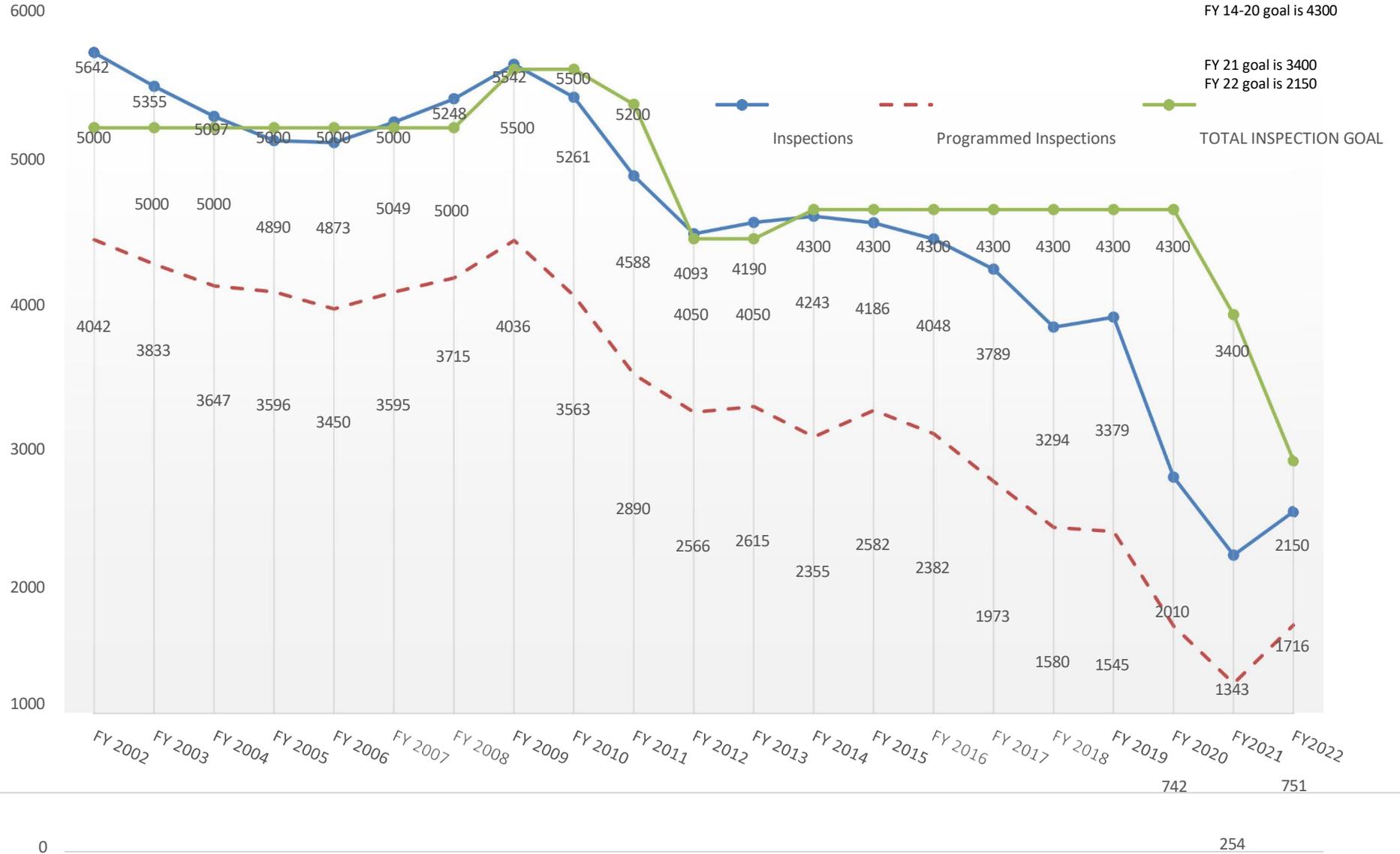
### Total OR-OSHA Consultations Federal Fiscal Years 2001 - 2022



## Total Oregon OSHA Inspections Federal Fiscal Years 2002 - 2022

Total Inspection Goals:  
 FY 02-08 goal is 5000  
 FY 09-10 goal is 5500  
 FY 11 goal is 5200  
 FY 12-13 goal is 4050  
 FY 14-20 goal is 4300

FY 21 goal is 3400  
 FY 22 goal is 2150



## FFY2022 Staff Education Data

### Developed and Presented by Oregon OSHA - Required Initial Training

<p>Workplace Violence (10/4) Machine Safeguarding (10/5) Lockout/Tagout (10/6) Confined Space Safety (10/7) Bloodborne Pathogens (10/8) Standards Overview (10/13) OSHA History/Administrator's Message (10/13) Lab Tour for Health (10/25 – 26) Jurisdiction (11/1) Inspection Process (11/2) Hazard ID &amp; Imminent Danger (11/2) Opening &amp; Closing Conferences (11/3) Interviewing Basics (11/3) Documenting Violations (11/4) Field Staff Safety (11/5) Fire Protection/Emergency Action Plan/Means of Egress (11/15) Spray Finishing (11/16) Flammable Liquids (11/16) Compressed Gases/Propane/Acetylene (11/17) Concrete Processes &amp; Silica (11/18) Safety &amp; Health Management (11/19) OTIS for New Hires (11/23) Personal Protective Equipment (12/6) Walking &amp; Working Surfaces/Ladders (12/7) Fall Protection (12/8) Excavation &amp; Trenching (12/9) Hazard Communication (12/10) Noise Exposure &amp; Hearing Conservation (12/13) Overhead Cranes &amp; Hoists (12/14) Steel Erection (12/15) Demolition (12/16) Tree Trimming (12/16) Process Safety Management Overview (12/17) Documenting Violations Part II (12/20) Penalties New Rule (11/29) Recordkeeping &amp; Reporting (1/4) Consultation Overview (1/6) Ergonomics Awareness (1/6) Safety Committees (1/6) Health Overview for Safety (1/10) Respiratory Protection (1/11) Lead &amp; Asbestos (1/12)</p>	<p>Scaffolds (2/7) Traffic Control (2/8) Forklifts &amp; Material Handling (2/9) Electrical Safety (2/10) Mobile Elevated Work Platform/Aerial Lifts (2/11) Accident Investigation (2/24-25) Workplace Violence (2/28) Machine Safeguarding (3/1) Lockout/Tagout (3/2) Confined Space Safety (3/3) Bloodborne Pathogens (3/4) Fire Protection/Emergency Action Plan/Means of Egress (3/14) Spray Finishing (3/15) Flammable Liquids (3/15) Compressed Gases/Propane/Acetylene (3/16) Concrete Processes &amp; Silica (3/17) Safety &amp; Health Management (3/18) Jurisdiction (3/28) Inspection Process (3/29) Hazard ID &amp; Imminent Danger (3/29) Opening &amp; Closing Conferences (3/30) Interviewing Basics (3/30) Documenting Violations (3/31) OTI #0182 &amp; Oregon's Excavation Standard - Program Directive A-176 (1/24) Automotive Lifts with ALI (1/27) Pesticide Symposium (3/15 &amp; 16) Field Staff Safety (4/1) Noise Exposure &amp; Hearing Conservation (4/18) Overhead Cranes &amp; Hoists (4/19) Steel Erection (4/20) Demolition (4/21) Tree Trimming (4/21) Process Safety Management Overview (4/22) Standards Overview (4/25) Recordkeeping &amp; Reporting (4/26) Consultation Overview (4/27) Ergonomics Awareness (4/27) Safety Committees (4/27) OTIS for New Hires (4/28) Health Overview for Safety (5/16) Respiratory Protection (5/17)</p>	<p>Lead &amp; Asbestos (5/18) Lab Tour for Safety (5/19) Personal Protective Equipment (5/23) Walking &amp; Working Surfaces/Ladders (5/24) Fall Protection (5/25) Excavation &amp; Trenching (5/26) Hazard Communication (5/27) Scaffolds (6/27) Traffic Control (6/28) Forklifts &amp; Material Handling (6/29) Electrical Safety (6/30) De-escalation with Lt Hunter (5/5, 5/17, 6/1, 6/29) Advanced Peer Support with ODOT (5/10-12) Heat &amp; Smoke Internal Training (6/2) Tree Climbing Demo (6/15) Manganese Internal Training (6/22) Total Worker Health (6/22) Required Initial Training A-303 Underground Utility Installations &amp; A-176 Excavation Standards Program Directives Review (7/8) Inspection Process (7/19) Hazard ID &amp; Imminent Danger (7/19) Opening &amp; Closing Conferences (7/20) Interviewing Basics (7/20) Documenting Violations (7/21) Field Staff Safety (7/22) Workplace Violence (8/8) Machine Safeguarding (8/9) Lockout/Tagout (8/10) Confined Space Safety (8/11) Bloodborne Pathogens (8/12) Ventilation Fundamentals Internal Training (8/16, 8/17-18) OTIS for New Hires (8/22) Standards Overview (8/29) Recordkeeping &amp; Reporting (8/30) Consultation Overview (8/31) Ergonomics Awareness (8/31) Travel &amp; Reimbursement for New Hires (8/31) Safety Committees (9/1)</p>
---	---	---

## Other Training Offered to Oregon OSHA Staff

BLR – Audits & Inspections in the Age of COVID-19 (10/1)  
EHS – Operationalizing COVID Vaccine Policy Mandates (10/6)  
NSC – Preventing & Addressing Sexual Harassment (10/6)  
UofW DEOHS – Full Range Leadership for Advancing Health & Safety (10/7/21 - 2/24/22)  
OTI – #0175 Investigation Postponement and Deferral (recorded)  
EHS – Let’s Build a Safety Culture...or Not! (10/13)  
OTI – #0178 Human & Organizational Performance (HOP) (10/13)  
NextGen EHS – Adapting to a Rapidly Changing Industrial Environment (10/13)  
Werner – Fall Protection Competent Person (10/13-14) in Portland  
EHS – Safety Culture Week 2021 (10/18-22)  
EHS – Health and Safety: Think Different (10/19)  
DAS – CHRO – Stakeholder Engagement & Communication (10/21)  
EHS – Embrace Errors, Don’t Hide Them (10/21)  
RAECO – Importance of a Basic IH Field Kit (10/21)  
AIHA University – The Multi-Cultural Workforce: Challenges & Solutions for Occupational & Environmental Professionals (10/21)  
BLR – Maintaining Your Respiratory Protection Program: How to Ensure Compliance as the Pandemic Evolves (10/26)  
Gravitec – Fall Protection Awareness - virtual (10/26)  
NSC – Surviving Safety: Excelling as a Safety Professional While Maintaining Individual Wellness (10/27)  
AgriSafe – Ag Community QPR (Question, Persuade, Refer) for Farmers & Farm Families (10/27)  
Health Links – Celebrating Total Worker Health (10/28)  
EHS – Taking Care of My FR (10/28)  
RMPCorp – Incident Investigation Requirements (10/28)  
OH&S – How to Effectively Identify & Control Electrostatic Sparks During Your Dust Hazards Analysis (Recorded)  
AgriSafe – Agricultural Community QPR for Farmers & Farm Families (11/3)  
NSC – Building Blocks of Effective Hazard Communication Programs (11/4)  
AgriSafe – Midwest Rural Agricultural Safety & Health Conference 2021 (11/8-12)  
EHS – Breakthrough Technologies Targeting Common Glove Complaints (11/10)  
NSC – Working Tired: The Impact of Fatigue at Your Workplace (11/10)  
EHS – Fireside Chat: Best Practices for Managing Supply Chain Systems for Better Safety & Efficiency (11/10)  
EHS – Virtual Summit (11/10-11)  
NSC – Implementing Continuous Improvement in Electrical Safety Against Electrical Shock & Arc Flash (11/11)  
EHS – Educational Session: Tips & Tricks for Improving your Hand Safety Program (11/11)  
AgriSafe – Anhydrous Ammonia Safety for Farmworkers (11/16)  
NSC – Are You Ready to Lead “Safety Differently”? (11/16)  
BLR – OSHA’s Top 10 Violations for 2021: Strategies for Avoiding Common Citations (11/18)  
Colorado School of Public Health – Ethics, Climate Change, and the Future of Work (11/22)  
NSC – The Myths & Misconceptions of FR/AR Clothing (11/23)  
EHS – Safety Leadership & Positive Engagement: You Can’t Just Phone It In (11/30)  
WFLC – Comparing Air Quality and Public Health Impacts from Prescribed Fire and Wildfire Smoke (11/30)  
NSC – Injury & Illness Recordkeeping Wrap Up: Guidance to year-end reporting (11/30)  
OH&S – Are You Ready to Lead “Safety Differently”? (12/1)  
AgriSafe – Say What? Protecting Your Hearing! (12/2)  
AgriSafe – Eliminating Workplace Violence in the Field (12/2)  
BLR – Mindful Strategy Leadership: Undistracted Safety (12/2)  
AgriSafe – Hazard Communication Standards (12/7)  
EHS – Leadership Principles for Building an Ideal Safety Culture (12/7)  
AgriSafe – Agriculture & Alcohol (12/8)  
OH&S – OSHA Safety Training: How to Make it Effective (12/8)  
NSC – Is the World a Battlefield? Identifying, Preventing and Responding to Workplace Violence at All Risk Levels (12/8)  
BLR – Navigating COVID-19 Challenges and Overcoming Today’s Toughest HR Obstacle (12/9)  
BLR – Assessing Leadership Behaviors to Improve Safety Culture (12/14)  
NSC – Incident Investigations: Finding and Eliminating Root Causes (12/14)  
BLR – OSHA Compliance & Recordkeeping Training Master Class (12/15-16)  
EHS – The State of Safety & Beyond: A Look at the Latest Research (12/16)  
BLR – Key Strategies for Creating a Successful Hazard Communication Plan (12/16)  
OH&S – Fighting the Preventable: How Safety Professionals Can Regulate Noise Exposure & Better Protect Worker Hearing (Recording)  
EHS – How Poor Workplace Housekeeping Factors into a Dozen Different OSHA Violations (1/11)  
AgriSafe – Forging Partnerships and Finding Resources to Promote Worker Health (1/12)  
UofW DEOHS – Work & Reproductive Health: What Employers Need to Know (1/13)

BLR – Workplace Violence Virtual Master Class (1/13)  
 AgriSafe – Protecting Ag Employees from Infectious Disease Including New COVID-19 Variants (1/13)  
 NSC – OSHA Training for General Industry: Reviewing the elements for select topics (1/13)  
 EHS – OSHA’s New Rules for Recordkeeping (1/19)  
 OTI #0181 Criminal Antitrust Anti-Retaliation Act (CAARA) (1/19)  
 EHS – Protecting the Workforce with Advanced Screening Solutions (1/20)  
 OH&S – Understanding OSHA 1910.134 Respiratory Protection Program Requirements (Recorded)  
 OTI & OROSHA – Excavation Standard - Program Directive A-176 (1/24)  
 EHS – Compliance Week (1/24 - 28)  
 NSC – Build a Safety Culture that Withstands Change (1/26)  
 DAS – New to Public Management Virtual Training (1/26 & 27)  
 CPWR – The Importance of a Year-Round Fall Prevention Program (1/27)  
 BLR – Workplace Violence Master Class (on-demand)  
 AgriSafe – Agricultural Organic Dust Exposure & COVID-19 Infection (2/2)  
 EHS – Hand Safety Standard: Understanding FR Hand Protection for Oil & Gas (2/9)  
 EHS – Tempered Water Solutions & Compliance (2/10)  
 NSC – Top 5 OSHA Safety Training Topics: Requirements & Best Practices for Safety & Health (2/10)  
 AgriSafe – What to Expect While Expecting: For Female Producers & Farmworkers in Ag (2/16)  
 NSC – 8 HazCom Mistakes You May be Making ... And How to Fix Them (2/17)  
 BLR – Safety Culture Leadership (On Demand)  
 UofW DEOHS – Health & Safety Programs for Temporary Workers (2/18)  
 EHS – Strategies for Establishing Better Communication for Safety Leadership (2/23)  
 AgriSafe – Anhydrous Ammonia Safety for Farmworkers (2/24)  
 EHS – Developing Frontline Leadership Skills to Improve Safety Outcomes (2/24)  
 CPWR – New SC-SMIS Strengthens Safety Culture (2/24)  
 EHS – EHS Leadership Week (2/21 - 25)  
 EHS – Data-driven Environmental Safety: Stories from the Field (2/28)  
 DAS OPM – Emerging Manager Virtual Training (Feb - Mar)  
 OTI #2721 – Whistleblower Complaint Resolution (virtual 3/1-3)  
 UofW DEOHS – Health and Safety Solutions in Agriculture Series: Heat-Related Illness Prevention (3/3)  
 NSC – Catastrophic Workplace Event: It Could Happen to You (3/3)  
 OTI #0183 COVID-19 Focused Inspection Initiative in Healthcare (3/7)  
 UofW DEOHS – COVID-19 & Other Infectious Diseases (Spanish 3/8)  
 AgriSafe – Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment for Women in Agriculture (3/10)

NSC – A Former OSHA Compliance Officer’s Perspective: What Stands Out During an Inspection? (3/10)  
 AgriSafe – Promoting Peace of Mind by Addressing Heirs’ Property & Implementing Effective Succession Planning Strategies (3/15)  
 NSC – The Ins and Outs of HazCom Training: What You Need to Know to Stay in Compliance (3/17)  
 OTI #1051 – Introduction to Safety Standards for Safety Officers (virtual 3/21-25)  
 OTI #2001 – Construction Standards (virtual 3/21-25)  
 OTI #1251 – Introduction to Health Standards for Industrial Hygienists (virtual 3/21-4/1)  
 EHS Online Summit – Emergency Responses, Simplifying EHS Processes, Reducing Injuries, & Implementing Sustainability (3/23 & 24)  
 EHS – How to Reduce Hand Injuries in Construction & Other Industries That Rely on Sub-Contractors (3/24)  
 EHS – Lockout/Tagout: Tips & Planning (3/24)  
 UofW DEOHS – Health and Safety Solutions in Agriculture Series: Injury Prevention on Dairy Farms (3/29)  
 UofW DEOHS – Emergency Safety Officer & Disaster Site Worker Training (3/29-31) Virtual  
 WA GISHAB – Construction Safety Day 2022 (3/30)  
 EHS – How Businesses Can Kick-Start Stronger Employee Engagement in EHS (3/31)  
 OTI – #2351 Expanded Health Standards (4/4-8)  
 UofW DEOHS – COVID-19 & Other Infectious Diseases (Spanish 4/5)  
 BLR – 2022 OSHA Compliance & Recordkeeping Virtual Master Class (4/5 & 6)  
 OTI #0184 – Whistleblower Protection Program Electronic Case File (ECF) Directive Procedures (4/6)  
 NSC – Fall Prevention: Best Practices for the Three Main Types of Hazards (4/7)  
 TPC Training – Electrical Safety Virtual Conference (4/8)  
 NSC – Campbell Institute Symposium (4/11-12)  
 UofW DEOHS – Health and Safety Solutions in Agriculture Series: Pesticide Safety (4/13)  
 NSC – Work to Zero Summit & Expo (4/13-14)  
 NSC – Human Error: Preventing Electrical Safety Problems Through Proper Training & Job Planning (4/14)  
 EHS – DEI in EHS: A Link Between Total Worker Health & EHS Culture (4/19)  
 AgriSafe – ATV-UTV Safety for Women (4/20)  
 NSC – What Makes a Great Leader Great (4/21)  
 NSC – Common Welding Hand & Body Hazards & the PPE Solutions that Protect (4/28)  
 BLR – Workplace Violence: Active Shooter Preparedness & Response Strategies (4/28-29)  
 AgriSafe – Suicide Prevention Training for Ag Communities (April - May)

CPWR – Fall Protection Q&A Panel (5/3)  
AgriSafe – Ag Worker Health & Avian Influenza (5/4)  
NSC – Collaborative Efforts to Manage & Destigmatize Substance Use Disorders (SUDs) & Mental Health Among the Workforce (5/5)  
EHS – Making Sense of Electrical Regulations & Standards (5/10)  
Board of Certified Safety Professionals (BCSP) – Global Learning Summit (5/10-12) Online  
NSC – Workplace Incidents: Investigations are Key to Prevention (5/12)  
VedConf – Workplace Harassment Prevention: How to Conduct an Internal Harassment & Bullying Investigation (5/16)  
UofW DEOHS – COVID-19 & Other Infectious Diseases (English 5/17)  
Health Links – What is the State of Workplace Mental Health? (5/18)  
AgriSafe – Mental Health, Stress, & Wellness (podcast)  
NSC – Process Safety Management: Do You Have a Covered Process? (5/19)  
Risk Management Professionals – Preparing for a Successful HAZOP/LOPA (5/26)  
OTI #1251 – Introduction to Health Standards for Industrial Hygienists (5/16-27)  
OTI #2001 – Construction Standards (5/23-27)  
OnlineAudioWebinar – Handling a Chaotic Work Environment How to Prioritize Work & Make Good Decisions Under Pressure (5/27)  
OnlineAudioWebinar – Coaching, Mentoring, Leadership, & Management Skills (6/3)  
UofW DEOHS – COVID-19 & Other Infectious Diseases (English 6/7)  
NSC – Workplace Violence & Bullying: 5 Keys to Addressing Threats in Today’s Work Environment (6/9)  
TIP – Emotional First Aid Seminar (6/10)  
NSC – National Safety Month (6/12-18)  
LaserSmart – Industrial & Basics of Laser Safety (Online)  
EHS – Walking-Working Surfaces & Pedestrian Safety - Improving Slip, Trip, and Fall Hazards (6/15)  
EHS Daily Advisor – EHS Summit (6/15-16)  
NSC – Protect Your Head: Trending Solutions to Keep Workers Safe (6/16)  
EHS – Best Practices for Identifying Fall Hazards in Your Workplace (6/21)  
RMP – The Effect of Control Philosophies on Operational Safety (6/21)  
UofW DEOHS – Root Cause Analysis System for Incident Investigation (6/21-24) Portland  
OSHA & NRT – 2022 Virtual Worker Safety & Health Technical Conference (6/22)  
EHS – Influence & Leadership Lessons for Safety Culture Impact (6/23)  
NSC – Paths to Safety Culture Excellence (6/23)  
AgriSafe – ATV-UTV Safety for Women (6/27)  
CSPH – Exploring Ethics & Protein Processing Workers (6/28)  
AgriSafe – Appropriate PPE for Women in Agriculture (6/28)

Safe + Sound Partner Seminar Series – Ammonia Safety & Training Institute (ASTI) (6/28)  
EHS – Focusing Your Attention on Proper Eye & Face Protection Selection (6/28)  
AgriSafe – Women and Heat Stress (6/29)  
AgriSafe – More than Milk: Strong Bones & Injury Prevention for Aging Women in Ag (6/30)  
AgriSafe – Zoonotic Disease & Pregnancy: A Deeper Dive (7/1)  
OTI #3010 – Excavation, Trenching, & Soil Mechanics with WA (7/12-14)  
EHS – Set Up Your Safety Program for Success (7/13)  
NIOSH – Respiratory Protection for Workers Without Respiratory Protection Programs (7/20)  
SICK – Unleashing the Power of Safety in Robotics & Automation: Classroom and Manufacturing Floor Edition (7/26)  
NIOSH – Respiratory Protection for the Public (7/28)  
NSC – 6 Steps to a Successful Hazard Communication Program (7/28)  
EHS – National Safety Week (8/8 -12)  
NSC – Safety ROI: Culture Eats Safety for Breakfast (8/11)  
EHS - Creating a Caring Safety Culture in Construction (8/16)  
AgriSafe – Suicide Prevention Training for Agricultural Communities (8/17)  
UofW – OSHA #7500 Introduction to Safety and Health Management (8/17 or 8/19)  
AgriSafe – Culture is Our Wellness (La Cultura Cura) (8/18)  
NSC – Safety Doesn’t Have to Be Hard: 3 Steps to Creating a Simple, Efficient Program (8/18)  
Successfully Dealing With Difficult People Remotely: the 5 Most Difficult Types of People and How to Effectively Approach Them (8/18)  
CPWR – Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) in Electrical Construction (8/25)  
NSC – Hybrid Work is Here to Stay: How to Adapt Your Office Ergonomics Program to Support Flexible Workers in 2022 and Beyond (8/25)  
OTI #0192 – Injury Reporting Protections under Whistleblower Statutes (8/31)  
NSC – Are You Meeting OSHA’s First Aid Requirements? (9/1)  
DAS – CHRO – New to Public Management (9/6-7)  
CPWR – Preventing Suicide in the Construction Industry (9/8)  
COEH – Understanding COVID-19 Among Industrial Livestock Operation Workers (9/13)  
EHS – The Role of Psychological Safety in our Approach to the Greatest Care for our Workforce (9/14)  
BLR – Workplace Violence: Addressing Violence & Handling the Aftermath (9/15)  
EHS – Rethinking Hand Safety: How to Build an Effective Hand Safety Program (9/15)  
BLR – Prepare for the Next Emergency: Strategies to Address it with Confidence (9/15)

EHS – Fireside Chat: Fall Protection FAQs: Trends, Standards, & PPE Innovations (9/15)  
NSC – How to Prevent the Most Common HazCom Violations: An In-Depth Look at OSHA Citations (9/15)  
AgriSafe – National Farm Safety and Health Week (9/18- 24)  
AgriSafe – Crashes Involving Agricultural Vehicles in the Southwest Region (9/19)  
AgriSafe – ATV/UTV Safety for Farm Women (9/19)  
EHS – Indoor Air Quality Issues & Filtration Options for Manufacturing & Processing Facilities (9/20)  
AgriSafe – Protecting & Promoting the Health of Young Agricultural Workers: The Role of Employers & Supervisor (9/21)  
AgriSafe – Confined Space: Grain Bin Entry (9/22)  
AgriSafe – More than Milk: Strong Bones and Injury Prevention for Women Working in Agriculture (9/23)  
AgriSafe – ¡Basta! Working Together to Prevent Sexual Harassment in the Agricultural Workplace (9/23)  
AgriSafe – Zoonotic Disease & Pregnancy: A Deeper Dive (9/26)

**OUT OF STATE TRAINING:**

OSHCON  
VPPPA annual National conference  
Applied Ergonomics conference  
OTI - #3010 Excavation  
ASSP annual conference  
OTI – Whistle Blower training  
AIHce conference