

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

FY 2010 State OSHA Annual Report

October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010

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I. Summary of Results Related to Annual Performance Plan

Strategic Goal #1
Self-Sufficiency

Reduce injuries, illnesses and fatalities by promoting employer self-sufficiency.

Performance Goal 1-1: Recognition Programs

Increase the number of new SHARP participants by 25 and the number of new VPP participants by 4.

FY 2010 Performance Goal

Continue to promote employer self-sufficiency through consultations and by encouraging employers to attain VPP and SHARP status, and certifying new sites as appropriate.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measure	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 OR-OSHA Resource newsletter.	Marketing during the year included: - Additional information on both programs was maintained on the Oregon OSHA website during the year. - SHARP and VPP companies continue to be featured in Oregon OSHA's Resource newsletter. - Both programs were promoted at the quarterly meetings of the SHARP Alliance. - The Oregon SHARP Alliance hosted Networking Receptions at two conferences. - The VPP Program Manager presented a session titled "ABC's of VPP: An Introduction to the Voluntary Protection Program" which was attended by 42 participants.	
Intermediate Outcomes	2. Number of companies working toward SHARP recognition.	There were 61 companies working toward SHARP recognition as of September 30, 2010.	
	3. Number of companies indicating an interest in VPP by requesting program information.	The VPP/SHARP Program Manager met with representatives from 7 different companies and 2 employer organizations during the year requesting VPP information. A presentation on "All about VPP" was given at the AWPPW Conference during the year.	Interest and participation in the VPP program continued to grow during 2010 and is expected to remain high in 2011.

Primary Outcomes	4. Number of employers who receive SHARP certification.	At the end of FY 2010, a total of 163 companies were SHARP certified. This total includes 70 current employers and 93 graduates. 14 new sites received SHARP certification during FY 2010. (Three sites withdrew from the program and three sites closed their businesses.) A total of 72 new sites received SHARP certification, exceeding the 5 year-target by 47.	Previously reported year-end totals (current and graduated SHARP companies): FY 2009: 155 FY 2008: 142 FY 2007: 122 FY 2006: 108 FY 2005: 100 FY 2004: 86 FY 2003: 77 FY 2002: 74
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	<p>5. Number of employers who receive VPP certification.</p>	<p>At the end of FY 2010, a total of 24 companies were VPP certified. Two new VPP employers (US Gypsum and Roseburg Coquille) were certified in FY 2010. Oregon received 7 new VPP applications during the same time frame and conducted 7 onsite evaluations or reviews. One VPP employer (GE Security, Inc.) ceased operations and left the VPP program. A total of 20 new VPP companies were certified, exceeding the 5 year-target by 16.</p>	<p>As of September 30, 2010, Oregon had the following 24 VPP sites: (up from 23 a year ago)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1 AmeriTies West, LLC (Star) -2 Georgia-Pacific West, Inc., Toledo (Star) -3 Georgia-Pacific West, Inc., Philomath (Star) -4 Georgia-Pacific West, Inc., Coos Bay (Star) -5 Timber Products (Star) -6 Marvin Wood Products (Star) -7 Linde, Inc. (Star) -8 US Gypsum Rainier(Star) -9 Stanley Works/Hydraulic Tools (Merit) -10 Utility Vault/Oldcastle Precast (Star) -11 iLevel by Weyerhaeuser (Star) -12 Kiewit Bilfinger-Berger AJV, ESCO (Merit) -13 Weyerhaeuser TOPS (Merit) 14- Owens Corning Linnto Asphalt Facility (Star) -15 Weyerhaeuser Coos Bay Timberlands (Merit) -16 Invitrogen (Merit) <i>new in 2009</i> -17 ConocoPhillips, Portland Lubricants Plant (Star) -18 Boise Packaging & Newsprint (Star) -19 Sherwin-Williams Purdy (Star) -20 Georgia-Pacific Consumer Products LLC NWSC Front Ave. (Star) -21 Georgia-Pacific Consumer Products LLC NWSC Kelly Point. (Star) -22 Georgia-Pacific Consumer Products LLC NWSC Rivergate (Star) -23 Covanta Marion, Inc. (Star) -24 Roseburg Forest Products, Coquille (Merit)
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Performance Goal 1-2: Education

Educate employers and employees regarding the value of occupational safety and health by increasing materials available for hard-to-reach audiences, and providing workshops and conferences.

FY 2010 Performance Goal 1-2a

Continue outreach to non-English speaking workers by delivering Spanish-language workshops and reviewing publications for translation where the need is high.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	1. Review current publications for possible translation to other languages, considering cultural barriers to communication that may necessitate an alternative approach.	In FY 2010, 46 publications were reviewed for possible translation to another language.	
Intermediate Outcomes	2. Number of new non-English videos acquired.	Our current video collection contains 159 titles in languages other than English. In FY 2010 we added 7 new non-English videos to our collection.	There are 11 fewer videos than FY09, due to the removal of damaged or out-dated videos. New videos purchases have also decreased due to budgetary constraints.
	3. Number of non-English videos checked out.	762 non-English videos were checked out in FY 2010.	There were 31 more non-English videos checked out than in FY2009
Primary Outcomes	4. Number of 4-hour Spanish language workshops presented.	A total of 35 4-hour workshops were presented in Spanish during the fiscal year.	In addition to the regular 4 hour workshops there were 4 other special topic training sessions. Two were radio call in shows, a training session about Oregon OSHA to the Mexican Consulate, and a presentation about the PESO program at the Latino summit in Houston, TX.
	5. Number of attendees at 4-hour Spanish Language Workshops.	A total of 223 attendees participated in the Spanish-language workshops.	During these special sessions listed in #4, we estimate 1,204 participants.
	6. Number of new publications developed in languages other than English.	Three publications were translated in FY 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Safety Data Sheets – quick facts • Personal Protective Equipment - quick facts • Su Lugar de Trabajo Derechos -Your Workplace Rights and Responsibilities in Spanish 	

Performance Goal 1-2: Education

Educate employers and employees regarding the value of occupational safety and health by increasing materials available for hard-to-reach audiences, providing workshops and conferences.

FY 2010 Performance Goal 1-2b

Educate employers and employees regarding the value of occupational safety and health by providing workshops for small business and conferences.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	1. Coordinate with stakeholders to co-sponsor a variety of safety and health conferences throughout the state.	<p>Seven conferences were held in FY 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Oregon Conference • Western Pulp & Paper Workers Conference • Cascade Conference • Mid-Oregon Construction Safety Summit • Region X VPPPA Conference • Blue Mountain Conference • Central Oregon Conference 	<p>Attendance at the conferences was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Oregon Conference: 317 • Western Pulp & Paper Conference: 324 • Cascade Conference: 158 • Mid-Oregon Construction Safety Summit: 77 • Region X VPPPA Conference: 272 • Blue Mountain Conference: 173 • Central Oregon Conference: 147 <p>Based on the current economical within the State, attendance was considered to be good, three conferences had an increase in attendance over last year.</p>
	2. Begin review and revision of on-line course offerings.	<p>Starting on April 2010, Public Education began a complete transformation of the online class system. All course materials were updated or are being phased out. 5 new classes were added bringing the total to 14 classes. This transition was completed on Oct. 1, 2010.</p>	<p>We are offering 1 of the 14 on-line courses in Spanish.</p>
Primary Outcomes	3. Number of attendees at OR-OSHA training sessions.	<p>Total attendance was 12,499. In addition, 1,017 participants attended the 10 on-line courses that were available in 40 different training sessions during FY 2010.</p>	<p>A total of 690 training sessions were offered in FY 2010, which included public education workshops, internet courses and on-site training sessions.</p>
	4. Number of attendees at OR-OSHA conferences.	<p>A total of 1468 participants attended conferences in FY 2010.</p>	

	5. Percent of attendees from small businesses attending Oregon OSHA workshops.	n/a	In FFY 2009, the SFSB class was phased out in order to encourage these businesses to attend the current, more attended workshop offerings.
	6. Attendance at Safety for Small Business workshops.	n/a	In FFY 2009, the SFSB class was phased out.

Performance Goal 1-3: Partnerships

Promote occupational safety and health by maintaining existing partnerships and establishing five new partnerships, each with specific safety and/or health awareness improvement objectives.

FY 2010 Performance Goal

Enhance effectiveness of partnerships in advising OR-OSHA management on focus areas. Use existing partnerships to provide more specific focus to OR-OSHA activities.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measure	1. Activities undertaken in collaboration with stakeholder groups and partnerships to increase occupational safety and health awareness.	<p><u>DEQ</u>: OSHA has a joint publication regarding asbestos rules for the construction industry, and whenever the publication comes up for review, we include the DEQ point person to ensure that it is still accurate. There continues to be coordination on inspections of companies of mutual interest.</p> <p><u>Water Works Association</u>: The agreement is nearly final having been reviewed and commented on by both parties. There are now several other municipalities that are interested in entering into similar agreements around issue of asbestos representative sampling. We have continued to meet and discuss the issues around asbestos representative sampling. No signed agreement in place yet; waiting for the City of Portland.</p> <p><u>Health Division – Office of Environmental Public Health</u>: The partnership and referral activities continue to work well. Oregon OSHA attended an advisory committee meeting with the Lead Based Paint program on adopting rules for Renovation Repair and Painting rules on October 29, 2009. Radiation and Lead Based Paint rulemaking activity notices are still being sent to Oregon OSHA.</p> <p>Oregon OSHA has developed a partnership with the Office of Public Health to develop H1N1 guidance documents and present a unified message to workers and the public.</p> <p>Oregon OSHA is pursuing joint-rulemaking with the Oregon Radiation Protection Services (RPS) regarding laser radiation. This process is in the initial phases, as we have only had one meeting so far with a</p>	<p>This partnership has proven particularly useful in maintaining relationships critical to responding to emerging public health issues.</p>

representative from RPS, and RPS still has yet to decide whether or not to pursue a joint venture.

Agriculture Labor Housing Advisory Committee:

Because there were no proposed changes to the ALH rules, no formal meetings of this advisory committee occurred during the last cycle. Some committee members worked with the Small Agriculture Advisory committee to review and make suggestions concerning other proposed rule changes.

Small Agriculture Advisory Committee: The committee worked with the Technical Section using both electronic means and on-site meetings to review suggested changes to the open portions of the Division 4/ Agriculture Rules including the legislature-mandated changes to the Safety Committee/ Safety Meeting rules. Changes to three of the Subdivisions (4/A, 4/C, and 4/K) were proposed in 2010. After a fruitful comment period and extensive revision, those rules were adopted in July, 2010 and will go into effect January 1, 2011.

One topic of continuing discussion was the problems encountered by employers required to provide information and training about agricultural workplace hazards to a working population that may not speak or read either English or Spanish. Technical Section staff met with an interest group from the Small Ag. Advisory Committee to work on changes to the Oregon OSHA publication “Safe Practices When Working Around Agricultural Chemicals” to better address needs of employers of non English-speaking workers.

Ergonomics Advisory Committee: A subcommittee called the Construction Ergonomics Coalition (CEC) was formed in the summer of 2008 with a mission to create stakeholder awareness and provide education in the prevention of Musculoskeletal Disorders through research, outreach, networking and collaboration. The group has met throughout the year creating two more publications and 4th pamphlet, “Protecting Your Wrists and Your Future”. In process of creating the larger publication (tool kit) called “Construction Ergonomics – Solution for Construction Workers”.

Oregon Coalition for Healthcare Ergonomics (OCHE):

The OCHE continues to assist both Facility of Choice projects with data collection and reporting. In addition,

One of our more active partnerships with members highly engaged in moving ergonomic improvements in Oregon.

the website is finally live and populated with relevant and meaningful material so it can be used as a resource to other healthcare entities trying to implement safe patient handling programs. Conducted a survey for healthcare facilities (across the spectrum), to assess the state of safe-patient-handling in Oregon.

The survey data is being tabulated and analyzed. We received a small grant for this activity.

Association of Roofing Contractors: These meetings have been successful in opening dialog with the association. Interest had been steady however the economic climate has caused a decline in interest at this time. We will continue to reach out to the association to schedule more seminars.

Mt. Hood Community College (MHCC): This partnership has been successful in allowing students to apply for college credits based on our safety and health workshops. Classes have been held monthly at the Gresham campus and will continue with no changes.

LIVE - Low Input Viticulture and Enology Association:

We provided training to their members in July. The topics were confined spaces, lockout tagout, forklift operations, and fall protection. We have been unable to secure a member facility to participate in training our staff.

Firefighter Standards Advisory Committee: Oregon OSHA's fire fighter advisory committee (FFAC) amended its charter and moved meetings to quarterly rather than bi-annually. The group has decided to meet following other fire association meetings at the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) to increase participation. Last meeting was August 27, 2010.

The OR-OSHA Fire Fighters Advisory Committee was established to provide technical information and guidance to Oregon OSHA for development, interpretation and application of occupational safety and health standards applicable to fire and emergency services. With that charge, the committee asked a representative of DPSST to re-create a sub-committee to kick start the Division 2 sub-division, L Oregon Fire Fighter rule re-write.

Members of the committee are selected from

Another extremely active partnership with members throughout the state who are also active in the healthcare ergonomics debate at the national level.

representative parts of the Fire Service and OR-OSHA to work together in a non-adversarial, cooperative effort to create a safer work environment for fire fighters. The committee also serves as a network between Oregon OSHA and the Fire Service to collect and distribute information.

Oregon Fire Chiefs Association: Oregon OSHA has indirectly been working with the fire chiefs to openly discuss current Oregon OSHA significant cases to bring awareness to all fire service disciplines in the state, mostly through the Fire Fighter Advisory Committee. Goals for future participation are actively participate in OFCA board meetings and attend the Oregon fire service summit scheduled for January 2011.

Forest Activities Advisory Committee: A meeting with FAAC was held in December 2009. The Forest Activities Advisory Committee reviewed the text and graphic for a new Rigging handbook being developed with grant funds.

At this time no meetings will be scheduled with the Forest Activities Advisory Committee before the second quarter of 2011. Current concerns and issues are handled directly with the operators when they call in for assistance or through the AOL representatives.

If the current economic situation improves, Associated Equipment Manufacturers (AEM) will schedule a meeting during the Oregon Logging Conference in Feb. 2011.

Oregon OSHA Emergency Preparedness:

The Safety & Technical Assistance Resource Team (START): START continued to engage with a number of agencies and association groups in emergency preparedness planning. START worked with Oregon Public Health (OPH) in creating joint protection guidance for H1N1 influenza, worked on creating a Pandemic Flu Plan for OR-OSHA employees in conjunction with the Oregon Department of Administrative Services(DAS) and the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services(DCBS), manned the Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS)H1N1 AOC, participated in meetings with the Oregon

Nursing Association on H1N1 protective measures, jointly presented on H1N1 to the Oregon and Southwest Washington Professionals in Infection Control & Epidemiology (OSW-APIC) with OPH, presented jointly with other agencies at a DAS training session for all Oregon Departments on H1N1 protective measures, and continues to attend and participate on the Oregon Emergency Response System (OERS) council. START members participated in other agency exercises such as the Oregon Department of Energy radiation exercise and the Oregon Emergency Management (OEM) H1N1 table top exercise. START works closely with OEM and has worked on the Statewide Recovery Plan and the State of Oregon Emergency Operation Plan (EOP), and has been assigned Support functions within the EOP. START members participate in the OEM Domestic Preparedness Workgroup Committee.

Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP): Oregon OSHA continues to be active and effective with the CSEPP.

Attended and participated in CRCC meetings and exercise planning, including for the CSEPP communities' annual exercise. Collaborated with DOL/OSHA, FEMA, US Army and OPH in response to a chemical agent incident, and monitored investigations being conducted by the US Army Chemical Materials Agency and the CDC. OR-OSHA participated in the development of a multi-jurisdictional monitoring and sampling plan for the Umatilla Weapons Depot CSEPP community, which included ODHS/OPH, Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA), Morrow County Health Departments, Morrow and Umatilla Emergency Management, OEM, and EPA Region X.

OR-OSHA Partnership Committee: Met in November and March and gave an update on the scheduling system and Oregon OSHAs H1N1 directive. Previous discussions on the federal Protecting America's Workers

Act, the status of federal OSHA leadership, Oregon's use of existing penalty authority, and whether we're using it effectively, and the Recordkeeping Emphasis continued. Oregon OSHA presented its Strategic Plan and the committee provided excellent input.

Construction Advisory Committee: The committee continued to meet monthly to discuss outreach and consistency issues. The group continues to play an active role in facilitating the two-way flow of information between Oregon OSHA and the construction industry. The committee has provided members to work closely with us on the crane standard.

Greater Portland Construction Partnership: The Greater Portland Construction Partnership (GPCP) was incorporated in June, 2006 in Portland, Oregon. The GPCP is a Non-Profit Public Benefit Corporation registered in the State of Oregon and organized for the purpose of making the Greater Portland metropolitan area the safest place to conduct construction in the world. In an effort to achieve this goal the GPCP meets quarterly offering speakers on topics from safety management systems, to Oregon OSHA rules, and fall protection. Membership levels have surged in recent years and the group has already had to find a larger location to meet and has hired a half time assistant to help with logistics. In addition, they supported financially to the Oregon Young Employee Safety coalition's video PSA contest.

Landscape Contractors Board: Continued to distribute our publications through their office. They have agreed to accept our workshops as CEUs for licensing recertification. They are also advertising our services in their newsletter.

Manufactured Home Association Safety & Health Team: Safety directors of manufactured home companies and company safety committee representatives meet every other month to discuss industry hazards. The meetings usually include a discussion around a safety or health topic with different presenters from the industry or the community at large. Most recently, the presentation was about emergency preparedness and evacuation plans. Oregon OSHA staff attend these meetings and provide materials pertinent to the subject matter based on the

This group has provided significant support to our efforts for improving safety and health in the construction industry.

This is a motivated group that continues to move up the bar for safety in the construction industry.

agendas received prior to each meeting. Facility tours are a continued feature of these meetings once business has been completed.

Oregon Coalition for Healthy Nail Salons: The coalition of agencies is continuing to work on ways to increase awareness among nail salon owners and workers regarding hazards of materials they use and ways to better protect workers. Oregon OSHA's fact sheet and pamphlet, available in English and Vietnamese, has been well received and is continuing to be distributed at different venues including at Asian festivals. The coalition applied for and received a NIOSH grant for additional outreach work.

Oregon Home Builders Association (OHBA): We are collaborating on developing joint safety program training sessions during the OHBA statewide meetings. Oregon OSHA staff continues to participate in the OHBA statewide safety meetings. The new chair of the committee is very enthusiastic and has achieved a higher level of participation. They are interested in working together to develop safety and health training modules that are a part of the required licensing certification.

Oregon Sustainable Agriculture Resource Center (OSARC): No new activity this year.

Oregon Transportation Partnership: We have recently begun collaborating with the Oregon Trucking Association in an attempt to reduce soft tissue injuries among drivers. Drivers in the transportation industry are at high risk for musculoskeletal injury due to repetitively entering and exiting the cab. In addition, many drivers sustain acute and cumulative trauma injuries caused by manually transferring their load. In October we presented injury data at the safety council meeting and will be presenting at the annual Spring Safety Conference in April. We developed a tarping fact sheet and shared with them.

Oregon Utility Safety Committees: OR-OSHA continues to work with the western and eastern Oregon committees, utilities, and the Oregon PUC. A sub group is working to develop a mechanism to ensure that local building officials address overhead lines that may put workers within 10 ft of the lines. The group has focused this last quarter on discussions around the qualifications and

training of line clearance tree trimmers that have involved representatives from the apprenticeship program, major employers, the utilities, Oregon OSHA and the PUC.

Oregon Restaurant Association: They have continued to put articles in their magazine about safety and health to promote the new restaurant safety PESO modules. We revamped our poster on working around hot oil to one that addresses different hazards posed to workers in the restaurant industry. They alerted their members to its existence on our website. The Oregon Restaurant Association is working with us to adapt our publications for their membership. A new online tool addressing common hazards in the restaurant industry, designed with young workers in mind, is in the last stages of development.

Young Worker Health and Safety Coalition: This group began meeting in 2007 with a mission to prevent workplace injuries and deaths of young workers through collaboration, outreach, education and advocacy. We have recently changed our name to the Oregon Young Employee Safety (O[Yes]!) coalition and with the help of stakeholders created a logo to further brand our message. We do the bulk of our work through subgroups which focus on projects such as the annual PSA video contest, formulation of a speakers bureau, youth outreach, fundraising, and connecting with youth.

Our Coalition continues to work on getting occupational safety and health curriculum into Oregon high schools. We have been doing outreach with Oregon school administrators, teachers, and safety professionals in an attempt to integrate NIOSH's Youth @ Work; Talking Safety curriculum. Oregon has several Master Trainers through the State willing to travel to schools to train teachers in curriculum delivery. In addition, we have recently partnered with the Oregon Youth Authority to begin implementing curriculum in all their facilities. The PSA video contest is an opportunity for all Oregon high school students to create a 45-second video relating to on-the-job safety and health. Winners will receive cash prizes ranging from \$200 to \$500. Videos must illustrate one of three topics: 1) The risks of horseplay on the job, 2) lifting and carrying or 3) the benefits of training. We

This highly engaged partnership with members from government, academia & private sector has been very successful in raising funds for the video contest and in outreach to a traditionally unreached population.

		received a record 48 videos this year and in an effort to disseminate our message, posted the top seven on YouTube. A new video contest has been announced. An internship position was created at OHSU with hopes to attract students interested in a career in Safety and Health. The coalition also continued planning for the 2011 Oregon Governor's Occupational Health and Safety conference	
	2. Identify partnership opportunities with groups in target industry sectors.	<u>Agriculture:</u> <u>Agriculture Labor Housing Committee</u> <u>Oregon Sustainable Agriculture Resource Center</u> <u>Construction:</u> <u>Construction Advisory Committee</u> <u>Association of Roofing Contractors</u> <u>Greater Portland Construction Partnership</u> <u>Oregon Home Builders Association (OHBA)</u> <u>Logging:</u> <u>Forest Activities Advisory Committee</u> <u>Health Care:</u> <u>Oregon Coalition for Health Care Ergonomics (OCHE)</u>	
Intermediate Outcome	3. Number of OR-OSHA stakeholder collaborations and partnerships.	At the end of FY 2010, there were 26 active partnerships.	
Primary Outcome	4. Number of alliances developed and status of goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Oregon Coalition for Health Care Employees (OCHE) alliance was signed July 25, 2007. It's members are extremely active in reaching out to a wide spectrum of the health care community to raise awareness around the need for safe patient handling programs. ▪ The Oregon Home Builders Association (OHBA) alliance was renewed on April 6, 2009 ▪ The Oregon Restaurant Association (ORA) alliance was signed on September 9, 2008. <p>These alliances are on our website: www.orosha.org/admin/alliance/alliances.html and on the federal OSHA website: www.osha.gov/dcsp/alliances/regional/state_plans_oregon.html</p>	See section 2-3 for more information on the activities of these alliances.

5. Number of partnerships in targeted industry sectors and achievements.

At the end of FY 2010, there were 8 partnerships in target industries:

Agriculture:

Agriculture Labor Housing Committee continues to address issues affecting labor housing in the agriculture industry

Small Agriculture Advisory Committee: The committee reviewed and made suggestions about the Division 4/Agriculture proposed rule changes and assisted Technical Section staff with Agricultural publications involving non English-speaking workers.
Oregon Sustainable Agriculture Resource Center We continue our leadership role on the safe and fair working conditions technical group.

Construction:

Construction Advisory Committee The group's mission is to address safety and health issues affecting the construction industry and increase outreach.

Association of Roofing Contractors Continued to collaborate in developing training sessions addressing the hazards of roofing.

Greater Portland Construction Partnership The group continues to meet to achieve their goals. OR-OSHA Sponsored a webinar on “designing for safety”.

Oregon Home Builders Association (OHBA) OHBA and Oregon OSHA signed a formal alliance agreement that seeks to increase outreach efforts to employers and employees.

Logging:

Forest Activities Advisory Committee: The committee continues to identify industry needs and develop standards to address industry hazards.

Health Care:

Oregon Coalition for Health Care Ergonomics (OCHE): Along with Oregon OSHA, OCHE is developing the Facility of Choice certification criteria so the program can be rolled out statewide.

Strategic Goal #2
Workplace Safety and Health

Reduce injuries, illnesses and fatalities by working with employers to reduce occupational hazards and exposures.

Performance Goal 2-1: Safety & Health Hazards

Reduce the injury and illness DART rate by 10% by 2010 through focusing on targeted safety and health hazards.

FY 2010 Performance Goal 2-1a

Health enforcement will continue emphasis programs in the pesticide, lead, silica, process safety management and diisocyanates. A new emphasis program for combustible dusts is being introduced. Emphasis inspection targets are: pesticides, 60; lead, 30; silica, 50; diisocyanate, 30; process safety management, 10; combustible dusts, 20. Total number of emphasis program inspections is 200.

Consider strategic initiative approach for emphasis programs.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	1. Total number of health inspections.	There were 935 health inspections	
	2. Total number of pesticide emphasis program inspections.	There were 84 pesticide emphasis inspections.	
	3. Total number of lead emphasis program inspections.	There were 35 lead in construction emphasis inspections.	
	4. Total number of silica emphasis program inspections.	There were 29 silica emphasis inspections.	
	5. Total number of diisocyanate program inspections.	There were 16 diisocyanate emphasis inspections	
	6. Total number of Process Safety Management emphasis program inspections.	There were 5 PSM emphasis inspections conducted.	
	7. Total number of combustible dust emphasis program inspections	There were 17 combustible dust emphasis inspections conducted.	
	8. Total number of health consultations in high hazard industries	There were 395 Health High Hazard Consultations conducted by consultants in FY 2010: High Hazard Industries (Tier A): 323 Construction: 72 <i>Logging:</i> 0	A total of 962 health consultations were conducted in 2010. 33.6% of those were conducted in designated high hazard industries as defined by Oregon OSHA. A total of 186 ergonomic consultations were conducted which were not counted in the high hazard totals for this section.

	9. Identification and possible development of new health emphasis programs.	The Diacetyl NEP (food flavorings manufacturers) was implemented in March 2010. The Hexavalent Chromium (HC) NEP was issued in August 2010. HC inspections will be done where employers within selected NAICS (see PD A-278, Appendix A) are identified concurrently on the health high hazard fixed site list (List A).	Oregon employers on the federal Diacetyl NEP list were determined to be in-compliance (no diacetyl in use).
Primary Outcomes	10. Number of pesticide emphasis program inspections compared to target.	140% of the yearly target number of pesticide emphasis inspections were conducted (84/60)	
	11. Number of lead emphasis program inspections compared to target.	117% of the yearly target number of lead in construction inspections were conducted (35/30)	
	12. Number of silica emphasis program inspections compared to target.	58% of the yearly target number of silica inspections were conducted (29/50).	
	13. Number of diisocyanate emphasis program inspections compared to target.	53.3% of the yearly target number of diisocyanate inspections were conducted (16/30).	
	14. Number of Process Safety Management emphasis program inspections compared to target.	50% of the yearly target number of Process Safety Management inspections were conducted (5/10).	
	15. Number of combustible dust emphasis program inspections compared to target	85% of the yearly target number of combustible dust inspections were conducted (17/20).	
	16. Number of health consultations in high hazard industries compared to target.	There were 280 health consultations in high hazard industries compared to the target of 250.	The annual number of health consultation in high hazard industries exceeded the 250 annual target by 12%.
	17. Deploy new emphasis program and strategic initiatives with a comprehensive approach (e.g., publications, rule review, seminars, or conference sessions)	The new safety and health fixed site scheduling system was implemented. The need for new emphasis program(s) will be evaluated as resources permit.	Health inspections from the health high hazard fixed site scheduling list (List A) were our primary focus. Fewer emphasis inspections were completed compared with FFY2009. In 2010, we implemented the Recordkeeping NEP, in Oregon.
	Comments:	Enforcement Statistics are from NCR local reports.	

Performance Goal 2-1: Safety & Health Hazards

Reduce the injury and illness DART rate by 10% by 2010 through focusing on targeted safety and health hazards.

FY 2010 Performance Goal 2-1b

High hazard industries will be targeted for inspections and consultations. Conduct at least 2700 inspections in high hazard industries. Conduct at least 900 consultations in high hazard industries.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	1. Total number of safety inspections.	There were 4326 safety inspections during FY 2010.	
	2. Total number of safety emphasis inspections	There were 748 safety emphasis inspections (81 trenching, 122 struck by in logging, 530 fall in construction, 15 silviculture).	
	3. Number of total inspections in high hazard industries	<p>Total inspections in high hazard industries: 3655. High Hazard Industries (safety Tiers A-G & health Tier A): 2034.</p> <p>Construction: 1455 Logging: 166</p> <hr/> <p>Total <i>safety</i> inspections in high hazard industries: 3158. High Hazard Industries (Tiers A-G): 1618 Construction: 1375 Logging: 165</p> <p>Total <i>health</i> inspections in high hazard industries: 497. High Hazard Industries (Tier A): 416 Construction: 80 Logging: 1</p>	

	4. Percent of total inspections in high hazard industries.	69.5% of total inspections in high hazard industries 3655/5261. 73.0% of <i>safety</i> inspections were in high hazard areas (3158/4326). 53.2% of <i>health</i> inspections were in high hazard areas (497/935).	
	5. Number of safety logging inspections.	A total of 165 logging <i>safety</i> inspections were conducted.	
	6. Number of safety construction inspections.	A total of 1375 construction <i>safety</i> inspections were conducted.	
	7. Total number of safety <u>consultations</u> in high hazard industries	There were 843 target industry safety consultations conducted by consultants in FY 2010: High Hazard (Tiers A_G) 374 Construction: 450 <i>Logging:</i> 19	The total safety consultative activities for FFY2010 was 1,769. 47.65% of Oregon OSHAs safety consultative activities were in high hazard industries. The total safety high hazard consultations conducted reflects a 4.94% decrease from FY2009 maybe a result of current economical conditions.
Intermediate Outcomes	8. Percent change in DART rate for high hazard industries.	2009 DART rates CY 2009/CY 2008: Agriculture (NAICS 11): 2.6/3.0 (-13.33%) Logging (NAICS 1133): 3.0/5.4 (-44.44%) Construction (NAICS 23): 2.0/3.0 (-33.33%) Lumber & Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321): 3.6/3.8 (-5.26%) Transportation & Warehousing (NAICS 48-49): 4.8/4.9 (-2.04%) Health Care Services (NAICS 62): 3.1/3.1 (0%)	See Charts for target sector DART history.

Primary Outcome	9. Percent change in the DART rate.	DART rate history (private/private & public) CY 2009: 2.3/2.3 (-8.0%) CY 2008: 2.5/2.5 (-10.7%) CY 2007: 2.8/2.8 (0.0%) CY 2006: 2.8/2.8 (-3.4%) CY 2005: 2.9/2.9 (-3.3%) CY 2004: 3.1/3.0 (3.4%) CY 2003: 3.1/2.9 (-6.5%) CY 2002: 3.2/3.1 (-3.1%)	This reflects 25.81% reduction in the public/private rate since CY 2002. The 2002 data was the most current data available at the time our 2005-2011 strategic plan was established.
	10. Percent change in Total Case Incidence Rate (TCIR).	TRC rate history (private/private & public) CY 2009: 4.4/4.5 (-2.2%) CY 2008: 4.6/4.7 (-2.1%) CY 2007: 5.1/5.2 (-1.9%) CY 2006: 5.3/5.2 (1.9%) CY 2005: 5.4/5.4 (0%) CY 2004: 5.8/5.8 (0%) CY 2003: 5.6/5.6 (0%) CY 2002: 6.0/6.1 (-1.6%)	This reflects 26.23 percent reduction in the public/private rate since CY 2002. The 2002 data was the most current data available at the time our 2005-2011 strategic plan was established.
	Comments:	Enforcement statistics are from NCR local reports.	

Performance Goal 2-2 : Fatalities

Reduce the 5-year average rate of workplace fatalities by 8% through scheduled inspections and interventions at worksites in targeted industries.

FY 2010 Performance Goal

Conduct 1500 inspections in logging and construction. Investigate motor vehicle accidents when warranted.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	1. Total number of enforcement inspections.	There were 5261 enforcement inspections in FY 2010.	This reflects a 4.94% decrease from FY2009 and is a direct reflection of our current 17% staffing vacancy rate, due to budget restraints.
	2. Total number of consultations.	There were 2731 consultations in FY 2010.	This reflects a 9% increase from the 2500 planned consultations in FY 2010. Current economical factors adversely effected the number of high hazard industries requesting consultative services. Consultation will continue to directly market high hazard industries identified by Oregon OSHA.
	3. Number of construction and logging inspections.	There were a total of 1621 construction and logging inspections: 1455 construction, 166 logging.	
	4. Number of construction and logging consultations.	There were 522 construction and 19 logging consultations in FY 2010.	This reflects an 8.61% decrease and is attributed to the economic impact on these two industries. This is considered to be a very positive indicator in that the decrease in consultative services to these industries did not follow the actual decline in the number of employers in the state.
	5. Total number of trenching NEP inspections.	There were 81 trenching NEP inspections	
	6. Total number of falls in construction LEP inspections.	There were 538 falls in construction LEP inspections	
	7. Total number of struck-by in logging LEP inspections.	There were 122 struck-by in logging LEP inspections.	
	8. Total number of silviculture LEP inspections.	There were 15 silviculture LEP inspections.	

Intermediate Outcomes	9. Number of reported MVA fatalities.	A total of 7 fatalities were reported as highway motor vehicle accidents.	<p>This is a decrease of 4 from the reported MVA fatalities in FY 2009.</p> <p>We are continuing to track and monitor this data based on the January 1, 2007; administrative rules that require reporting motor vehicle fatalities to Oregon OSHA within 8 hours.</p> <p>Highway motor vehicle accidents in performance goal 2-2, #9 is for reported year; the percentage of highway motor vehicle accidents in performance goal 2-2, #14 is for accepted year.</p>
	10. Number of MVA fatalities investigated.	A total of 5 MVA fatalities were investigated.	
Primary Outcome Measures	<u>Emphasis programs</u> 11. Percent of all inspections conducted in emphasis programs for trenching, falls in construction, struck-by in logging, and silviculture.	Emphasis program inspections for trenching, falls in construction, struck-by in logging, and silviculture represent 14.4% of all inspections (756/5261).	
	<u>Fatality data</u> 12. Number of compensable fatalities.	There were 31 accepted compensable fatalities in CY 2009.	This is a decrease of 14 from the 45 accepted compensable fatalities reported in CY 2008.

13. Compensable fatality rate (reported annually).	<p>Breakout of CY 2009 fatalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 fires and/or explosions • 12 highway motor vehicle accidents* • 3 struck-by • 3 pedestrian accidents • 2 industrial vehicle accidents • 3 caught-in, under, between • 3 aircraft accidents • 3 homicides • 1 exposure to toxic substances <p>Some history: CY 2009 rate: 1.90 (31 fatalities) CY 2008 rate: 2.58 (45 fatalities) CY 2007 rate: 1.99 (35 fatalities) CY 2006 rate: 2.13 (37 fatalities) CY 2005 rate: 1.85 (31 fatalities) CY 2004 rate: 2.76 (45 fatalities) CY 2003 rate: 2.59 (41 fatalities) CY 2002 rate: 3.26 (52 fatalities)</p>	<p>For summary of fatalities reported to OR-OSHA and their compensability status, please refer to the Charts section.</p> <p>*Highway motor vehicle accidents in performance goal 2-2, #9 is for reported year; the percentage of highway motor vehicle accidents in performance goal 2-2, #14 is for accepted year.</p> <p>Baseline is 2.70 (CY 2000-04)</p> <p>Note that all fatality rates are calculated on a calendar year basis. Rates for earlier years may get updated due to new reported information (either count or employment numbers).</p>
<p><u>MVA fatality data</u></p> <p>14. Percent of compensable fatalities that are Motor Vehicle Accidents.</p>	39% (12/31) of the compensable fatalities in CY 2009 were the result of highway motor vehicle accidents.	
15. MVA fatal rate per 100,000 workers (reported annually).	For CY 2009 there were 12 compensable highway MVA fatalities resulting in a fatality rate of 0.73 MVA fatalities per 100,000 workers (or 7.3 MVA fatalities per 1,000,000 workers).	<p>The baseline for CY 2004 was 0.80 fatalities per 100,000 workers.</p> <p>CY2009: 0.73 fatalities per 100K workers CY2008: 0.69 fatalities per 100K workers CY2007: 0.39 fatalities per 100K workers CY 2006: 0.69 fatalities per 100K workers CY 2005: 0.47 fatalities per 100K workers CY 2004: 0.80 fatalities per 100K workers CY 2003: 0.82 fatalities per 100K workers CY 2002: 0.88 fatalities per 100K workers CY 2001: 0.31 fatalities per 100K workers</p>
Comments:	Fatality statistics in #3, #11-#14 are from IMD/RA reports.	

Performance Goal 2-3: Ergonomics

Develop and implement a plan, including outreach, education and identification of high-risk industries for educating employers regarding musculo-skeletal disorders, methods for reducing hazards, and the value of addressing ergonomic issues in the workplace.

FY 2010 Performance Goal

Ergonomics for the health care industry will continue to be a focus, in particular in long-term care, home health care and EHS. In addition, the construction and trucking industries will become focuses of outreach efforts.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measure	1. Market and provide education program focused on SPH and hazard identification for safety committees in health care organizations.	The program has been marketed through speaking engagements, consultations, and direct marketing with long term care organizations. A brochure on the program is available on the website. The brochure has been used to market the program at conferences.	There are plans to expand ergonomic tracking during all consultative activities starting in FY2011. Healthcare organizations will still remain a focal area for developing additional training materials.
	2. Create outreach through publications and training for construction and trucking.	Oregon OSHA worked with the Construction Ergonomics Coalition to create and disperse the third and fourth pamphlets out of a series of four that helps front line construction workers understand the effects a musculoskeletal disorder can have on their lives. A newly created "A Construction Foreman' Tool Box" includes an ergonomic poster and an instructor's teaching manual that is in progress.	
	3. Evaluate the effectiveness of "Facilities of Choice" pilot program in a Long-Term Care facility and a rural hospital. Market the "Facilities of Choice" designation.	Oregon OSHA and the consultant from Good Shepherd Health Care System continue to analyze post-intervention data from both "Facility of Choice" locations. Marketing efforts will continue at the 2011 Governor's Occupational Health & Safety conference.	A small grant was recently obtained by the consultant for Dallas Care Center, to hire a statistician to analyze the data.
Primary Outcome	4. Number of safe patient handling training sessions conducted.	11 classroom and 5 walk-through sessions were conducted during the year.	Unfortunately, due to budget constraints we have been unable to aggressively pursue this goal. We will continue outreach efforts in terms of information dissemination.

	5. Implementation of the “Facilities of Choice” program	During FY2010 “Facilities of Choice” projects continued to progress. Dallas Retirement Village wrote policies and procedures for bariatric care at their facility. The Good Shepherd Health Care System redesigned their patient satisfaction survey to be incorporated into the quality survey done by telephone after discharge. The program was expanded to home health services. Both facilities have sent their survey data to Oregon OSHA for review and have begun developing a video of pre/post-implementation procedures for moving patients.	
	6. Implementation of the SPH model for the health care industry.	Completed and available on our website at: http://www.orosha.org/grants/resident_handling/index.html	

Strategic Goal #3
Excellence

Maximize OR-OSHA effectiveness by striving for continuous improvement in all areas of service delivery.

Performance Goal 3-1: Timeliness

Respond timely to 95% of all fatalities and hazard complaints; 80% of alleged discrimination complaints, 90% of all complainants, and provide timely information of OR-OSHA actions to family members 100% of the time.

FY 2010 Performance Goal

Investigations/inspections will be initiated timely in 95% of all reported fatalities and hazard complaints; complainant responses will be timely in 90% of all cases; family members will be notified 100% timely, and discrimination cases will be processed 70% timely.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measure	1. Document and follow up on untimely openings of fatality and imminent danger complaint inspections.	There were two untimely fatality inspections. One of the openings was delayed because the cause of death was unclear. The other opening was delayed because it involved a motor vehicle accident and it was difficult to determine the actual employer.	Although fatality inspections with delayed openings are technically untimely, all "other fatalities" reported as untimely were opened within 24 hours, of the data being available to conduct the investigations.
Primary Outcomes	<p>2. Percent of timely responses.</p> <p><u>Fatalities</u>: Attempt within 24 hours of notification. Data reflects OR-OSHA attempt from time of notification (note this may not be consistent with IMIS data).</p> <p><u>Imminent Danger Complaint Inspections</u>: Attempt within 24 hours of notification. Data reflects OR-OSHA attempt from time of notification (note this may not be consistent with IMIS data).</p> <p><u>Serious Complaint Inspections</u>: Attempt within 5 working days</p> <p><u>Other-than-Serious Complaint Inspections</u>: Attempt within 30 working days</p> <p><u>Complainant Response</u>: Send letter within 10 working days</p> <p><u>Investigations</u> (phone/fax, letter): Respond within 10 working days</p> <p><u>Family Letter</u>: Send within 10 days of fatality notification</p>	<p><u>FY 2010 Response Times remained the same or improved.</u></p> <p>Timely Response to Fatalities: 91.3% (21 of 23)</p> <p>Timely Response to Complaints: 96.8% Imminent Danger: (30 of 31)</p> <p>Serious: 95.3% (346 of 363)</p> <p>Other-Than-Serious: 99.0% (286 of 289)</p> <p>Timely Response to Complainants: 94.1% (966 of 1027)</p> <p>Investigations: 96.8% (448 of 463)</p> <p>Timely Sending of Family Letter: 100%</p>	<p><u>FY 2009 Response Times</u></p> <p>Timely Response to Fatalities: 92.6% (25 of 27)</p> <p>Timely Response to Complaints: 100% Imminent Danger: (43 of 43)</p> <p>Serious: 92.4% (378 of 409)</p> <p>Other-Than-Serious: 96.5% (221 of 229)</p> <p>Timely Response to Complainants: 88.7% (885 of 998)</p> <p>Investigations: 96.9% (372 of 384)</p> <p>Timely Sending of Family Letter: 100%</p>

	<p><u>Alleged Discrimination Complaints:</u> Process through determination level within 90 calendar days</p>	<p>(33 of 33) <u>FY 2010 Response Times</u> Timely Response to Discrimination Complaints: (118/130) 90.76%</p> <p>Discrimination – Completion of discrimination within the statutorily required 90 days</p> <p><u>Comment:</u> Discrimination Complaints are addressed by BOLI in Oregon. BOLI has made a concerted effort to address complaints received in a timely manner. These efforts have resulted in a significant improvement in there response time. Oregon OSHA will continue to stress the important of timely response to discrimination complaints.</p> <p>FY 2010: 1st Quarter – 88.8 % 2nd Quarter – 87.1 % 3rd Quarter – 94.5 % 4th Quarter – 91.4 %</p>	<p>(32 of 32) <u>FY 2009 Response Time</u> Timely Response to Discrimination Complaints: (83 of 103) 80.58%</p> <p>Discrimination – Completion of discrimination within the statutorily required 90 days</p> <p><u>Comment:</u> For FFY 2009, the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) have demonstrated improvement for each of the 4 quarters and a significant overall improvement over FFY 2008.</p> <p>FY 2009: 1st Quarter – 79.3 % 2nd Quarter – 77.7 % 3rd Quarter – 80.2 % 4th Quarter – 83.8 %</p>
	<p>Comments:</p>	<p>Reported and investigated natural cause fatalities were previously omitted from quarterly reports. These fatalities are now included in the totals.</p>	<p>Reported and investigated natural cause fatalities were previously omitted from quarterly reports. These fatalities are now included in the totals.</p>

Performance Goal 3-2: Customer Service

Achieve and maintain the percent of positive responses to OR-OSHA customer surveys at 90% or above.

FY 2010 Performance Goal

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

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measure	1. Analyze stakeholder survey results and take corrective actions as necessary to address results falling below 90%.	No survey results fell below the minimum benchmark, no corrective action necessary.	
Primary Outcome	2. Percent of positive responses on customer surveys in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conferences - Public Education - Audio-visual library - Consultation - Enforcement - Lab 	FY 2010 survey results – percent satisfaction: Conferences: 100% Public Education: 99.6% AV Library: 96.7% Consultation: 98.9% Enforcement: 95.6% Lab: 91.0%	We have discontinued the Appeals survey at this time

Performance Goal 3-3: Staff Development

Eighty-five percent of safety and health staff will receive professional development annually through a variety of methods.

FY 2010 Performance Goal

- 1) Develop and deliver three major training programs for Oregon OSHA staff
- 2) Complete basic training for new staff as needed
- 3) Continue revision of basic training modules.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measure	1. Snapshot of OR-OSHA employees' training needs.	<p>During FFY 2010, the following classes were developed and implemented:</p> <p>In house: OSH ACT and Standards, Recordkeeping, Electrical Safety, Accident Investigation (with Interviewing module), Acetylene, Shipping Hazardous Material, and Masonry wall construction & bracing.</p> <p>We also participated in several webinars through ASSE, ACGIH, AIHA, Federal OSHA and other safety and health groups.</p>	<p>Classes in planning stage for FY 2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hearing Conservation • Wind Towers • Basic Ergonomics • Silica • Propane Safety • Overhead Cranes • Mobile Cranes <p>We will actively continue to provide updates and in-house training on rules and processes to our staff.</p>
Primary Outcome Measure	2. Number of safety and health staff members receiving professional development training.	<p>84% of staff received professional training this fiscal year.</p> <p>36 health staff out of 45 received training 62 safety staff out of 72 received training</p>	<p>In addition to what was said in # 1 above:</p> <p>The yearly goal for staff development was not met. The five year performance goal for staff development is 85% of safety and health staff will receive professional development annually. Budgetary and training staff decreases impacted professional staff from receiving training this fiscal year.</p> <p>In 2011, we will continue to develop training opportunities to ensure that staff receives quality training.</p>

	3. Status of basic training curriculum.	OSHA Discrimination and Shipping Hazardous Materials are now available as online courses.	We will continue to revise new employee curriculums throughout FY 2011 and train our technical experts to deliver these classes. We will continue to work on curriculums for new administrative staff.
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II. Progress Toward Strategic Plan Accomplishment

Strategic Goal #1 Self-Sufficiency

Reduce injuries, illnesses and fatalities by promoting employer self-sufficiency.

Goal 1-1: Recognition Programs

1-1) 5-Year Performance Goal: Increase the number of new SHARP participants by 25 and the number of new VPP participants by 4.

Oregon OSHA has exceeded the 5-year goals for employer recognition programs.

In FY 2010, an additional 14 employers received initial SHARP certification, bringing the total number of employers in the program to 163, which include 70 current employers and 93 graduates. During the past five years a total of 72 sites were added to the program (4 in FY 2006, 10 in FY 2007, and 24 in 2008, 20 in FY 2009, and 14 in FY 2010). A total of 3 employers withdrew from the SHARP program and 3 closed their businesses in FY 2010. A robust economy contributed to an increase of new SHARP employers by 188%, above the 5-year target.

The VPP program has grown this year, with an additional 2 employers receiving certification in FY 2010. At the end of FY 2010, Oregon OSHA had 24 VPP sites. One VPP employer went out of business in FY 2010. This exceeds the 5-year target by an additional 20 employers over the 5 year goal in the Strategic Plan (2006-10).

The VPP program has exceeded the 5-year target.

The continued success of these programs are somewhat dependant on the economy. We expect that we will not see increases for new SHARP and VPP employers. We do not anticipate such a large increase during the next 5 years.

Goal 1-2: Education

1-2) 5-Year Performance Goal: Educate employers and employees regarding the value of occupational safety and health by increasing materials available for hard-to-reach audiences, and providing workshops and conferences.

Under the PESO umbrella is a growing family of compliance assistance tools to help employers with Spanish speaking workers in Oregon: the ever-popular bilingual glossary, 17, 30-60 minute bilingual training modules with printed presentation materials, and 6 4-hour Spanish-language workshops including a new workshop for safety committee members. The Spanish-language workshops have written material in the same English/Spanish format that is very popular with the existing PESO modules. Additionally an online class module relating to slide guards was recently added to the public education online classes. This is also presented in the popular format with audio recorded in English and Spanish.

The annual performance goal of working with safety committees on 85% of consultations was exceeded. For 21(d) consultants, the rate was even higher, for FY 2010. Recent changes in the requirements for all employers to establish some form of safety committee or to have all employees attend weekly safety meeting, significantly changed the tracking requirements for this goal.

Seven conferences were held in FY 2010 as a result of OR-OSHA's collaborative efforts. In addition to general health and safety topics, conferences which focused on the logging, construction, and health care industries helped us reach more employers and workers.

The annual education goal was met; we have done well in accomplishing the 5-year goal of continuing our education delivery to Oregon employees and employers.

OR-OSHA has continued its outreach to non-English speaking workers by making training and outreach materials available to the multicultural workforce. Three Spanish language publications were developed in FY 2010 and 762 non-English videos loaned.

Goal 1-3: Partnerships

1-3) 5-Year Performance Goal: Promote occupational safety and health by maintaining existing partnerships and establishing five new partnerships, each with specific safety and/or health awareness improvement objectives.

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 resulting from legislative activity. Many of the partnerships have produced tangible and well-received products and developed strong working relationships with employers.

In April 2010, Oregon OSHA partnered with the Women in Trades association at the Women in Trades Career Fair, where students from schools across Oregon learned about construction, mechanical, utility, and other trades through hands-on demonstrations and workshops. Oregon OSHA staff taught classes and manned a booth, where students were invited to spin a "wheel of hazards" to earn a prize for identifying potential problems. Students were able to learn about safety and health from photos so they can take that awareness into the workplace.

At the end of FY 2010, Oregon OSHA had 26 active partnerships. During this year two new partnerships were added. The new LIVE – Low Input Viticulture and Enology Association member hosted OR-OSHA training classes on a variety of safety and health topics at their job site. Their goal is to learn how to incorporate safety and health into their business processes and to share more about the winery industry with OR-OSHA. We recently began collaborating with the Oregon Trucking Association. Their goal is to reduce soft tissue injuries among their drivers. In October, OR-OSHA presented injury data at their safety council meeting and at the annual Safety Conference in April.

This has been an active year in membership participation. We will continue to look for additional ways we can partner with new employers during the next fiscal year.

Strategic Goal #2 Workplace Safety and Health

Reduce injuries, illnesses and fatalities by working with employers to reduce occupational hazards and exposures.

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

Reduce the injury and illness DART rate by 10% by 2010 through focusing on targeted safety and health hazards.

The DART rate for CY 2009, the most recent year available, was 2.3 over all sectors.

In FY 2010, Oregon OSHA continued its focus on inspections in high hazard industries. We met the goal of 2700 safety inspections in high hazard industries with 3158 total.

Health enforcement completed 935 inspections. Programmed inspections in high hazard industries were completed off the newly implemented health high hazard list and health emphasis programs. We focused primarily on the new industry-based target list, which resulted in fewer emphasis inspections overall. Emphasis inspections accounted for almost 20% of our total health inspections.

The organization has met the 5-year target of 2.61. The most recent rate reported of 2.3 indicates that our approach has been successful in achieving the 2010 target DART rate of 2.61.

2-2) 5-Year Performance Goal: Fatalities

Reduce the 5-year average rate of workplace fatalities by 8% through scheduled inspections and interventions at worksites in targeted industries.

Inspections in trenching, falls in construction, struck by hazards in logging, silviculture accounted for 14.4% (756 of 5261) of our total enforcement inspections.

The compensable fatality count for CY 2009 was 31. This is a decrease over the 45 accepted fatality claims in CY 2008. The CY2008 increase was largely due to a single helicopter crash involving eight fatalities.

The CY 2009 compensable fatality rate was 1.90, a clear reduction over the baseline rate of 2.70 (2000-2004 average rate). The fatality rate for the past years is CY 2008 (2.57), CY 2007 (1.99), CY 2006 (2.13) and CY 2005 (1.84). We have attained the 5-year target of 2.48. We will continue this track record.

2-3) 5-Year Performance Goal: Ergonomics

Develop and implement a plan, including outreach, education and identification of high-risk industries, for educating employers regarding musculo-skeletal disorders, methods for reducing hazards, and the value of addressing ergonomic issues in the workplace.

Health care will continue to be a focus area for Oregon OSHA over the next several years, as we continue the Safe Patient Handling initiative with the Oregon Coalition for Healthcare Ergonomics (OCHE). We are using existing resources as well as continuing to leverage our partnerships in the health care field.

Toward our yearly goal of developing a plan to reduce ergonomic hazards, we have targeted the health care sector, which has one of the highest claims rates for MSD injuries. Claims data, demographic trends, and the increase in service sector employment in the state point to this being an increasing problem if nothing is done. One of our first initiatives is the alliance with OCHE. Two pilot sites (one critical access rural care hospital, and one long-term care facility) were selected to participate, and have received grant funding to obtain SPH equipment. Both facilities have formed staff leadership teams to lead the initiative, established policies, trained staff, and have begun using equipment to move patients. Data is now being collected and analyzed to reflect patient and staff satisfaction and as well as injuries.

The OCHE conducted a survey of care facilities across Oregon on the state of their Resident/Patient Handling programs and the survey data is being tabulated and analyzed. We received a small grant for this activity. However, due to budget constraints we are not able to offer financial incentives, but we will continue our outreach efforts by disseminating information.

The MSD claims rate over all sectors is slightly down in CY 2009 (to 0.36 per 100 workers - see Charts.) The MSD claims rate for health care has increased slightly to 0.55 per 100 workers. Unfortunately, this data may not be very reliable due to recent changes in Workers' Compensation claim coding. With our safe patient handling initiative, we feel we are addressing one of the most common sources of these injuries.

Design of a two-part educational program to train safety committee members in long-term care facilities on ergonomic hazard awareness and identification was completed in FY2008. The program (presented in two parts) combines classroom education with "hands-on" learning, in the form of a facility walk-around with the consultant to identify ergonomic hazards. In FY2008, the program was pilot tested by consultants and final edits were completed. A brochure discussing the program was also produced to aid in future marketing.

In Oregon from 2005-2009 the top industries with claims rates of accepted disabling musculoskeletal injuries per 100 employed workers were transportation and warehousing, utilities, and construction. Claim rates for these industries have varied somewhat up or down over time. In 2009, claim rates for transportation and warehousing was 1.13, utilities .81, construction .50.

In an effort to reduce the number of Oregonians in these trades that are injured each year the Construction Ergonomics Coalition was formed in mid 2008. This is a group of stakeholders whose mission is to create awareness and provide education in the prevention of musculoskeletal disorders through research, outreach, networking and collaboration. In addition to presenting at area conferences, the first major project is a series of

pamphlets that focuses on body parts at risk for soft tissue injury and will be used in Tool box talks and safety meetings. The group has created two publications and four pamphlets in FY2010.

During 2005-2009, the transportation sector claims accounted for 32% to 36% of acceptable disabling musculoskeletal claims in Oregon. Drivers are often injured while loading and unloading product and entering and exiting the vehicle. In an attempt to address this issue, Oregon OSHA has begun work with the Oregon Trucking Association in an effort to identify areas of risk and establish and disseminate best practice solutions to reduce soft tissue injuries in this industry.

Strategic Goal #3 Excellence

Maximize OR-OSHA effectiveness by striving for continuous improvement in all areas of service delivery.

3-1) 5-Year Performance Goal: Timeliness

Respond timely to 95% of all fatalities and complaints, 80% of alleged discrimination complaints, 90% of all complainants and provide timely information of OR-OSHA actions to family members 100% of the time.

Timely response to imminent danger complaints, complainant response, and family letter goals were met.

Timely response to fatalities goal of 95% for the year was not met at 91.3% (21 of 23). One of the late fatality openings was due to waiting for more information about the cause of death. The other late fatality was due to difficulty determining the employer.

The yearly complaint response goal of 90% to send letter within 10 working days was exceeded, at 94.1%. This was a 9.8 percentage increase over the previous year.

The yearly goal for timely discrimination processing of 80% of cases was met for FFY 2010. The Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) has demonstrated improvement for each of the 4 quarters and a significant overall improvement over FFY 2009.

3-2) 5-Year Performance Goal: Customer Service

Achieve and maintain the percent of positive responses to OR-OSHA customer surveys at 90% or above.

The yearly goal of attaining a 90% or better customer satisfaction rating in all measured areas of service delivery was met.

3-3) 5-Year Performance Goal: Staff Development

Eighty-five percent of safety and health staff will receive professional development annually through a variety of methods.

The yearly goal for staff development was nearly met at 84% of safety and health staff who received professional development training during FY 2010. The five year performance goal for staff development is 85% of safety and health staff receiving professional development annually.

Budgetary and training staff decreases impacted delivery of professional staff training this fiscal year. New methods of delivering training are being implemented to provide more cost-effect training in FY 2011. In 2011, we will continue developing e-learning opportunities and use webinars to ensure quality staff training. We will continue to provide our staff with information on classes outside OR OSHA to address individual training needs.

III. Special Accomplishments

Alliance activity

Oregon OSHA continues activities with the first alliance, signed July 25, 2007 with the Oregon Coalition for Health Care Ergonomics (OCHE). Oregon OSHA and OCHE will continue to focus on reducing MSDs in health care by encouraging safe patient handling programs.

The Oregon Home Builders Association (OHBA) alliance renewal was signed on April 6, 2009. The alliance seeks to increase outreach efforts to affected employers and employees in the residential home construction industry with the goal of increasing awareness surrounding fall and motor vehicle safety hazards, and ultimately reducing illness and injury rates among employers in the residential construction industry in Oregon.

The Oregon Restaurant Association (ORA) alliance was signed on September 9, 2008. The goal of this alliance is to share ergonomics best practices and injury prevention strategies throughout the Oregon healthcare community.

Publications

Oregon OSHA Facebook page

Oregon OSHA launched a Facebook page in the fall of 2009 to provide followers exclusive content, such as links to safety and health tips and conference discussions. The page also includes links to upcoming events, photos, and agency news. You may visit the Oregon OSHA Facebook page at <http://www.facebook.com/home.php?#!/oregonosha>

Special Accomplishments:

Safety Break for Oregon

More than 75 employers across Oregon celebrated workplace safety and health with award programs, trainings, and other special events during the eighth-annual Safety Break for Oregon on May 12, 2010. Oregon OSHA coordinated the one-day event, designed to raise awareness and promote the value of workplace safety and health. Companies who participated signed up online and held events at worksites across the state.

The Young Workers Video Contest

The Young Worker Health and Safety Coalition began meeting in 2007 with a mission to prevent workplace injuries and deaths of young workers through collaboration, outreach, education, and advocacy. The coalition works on getting occupational safety and health curriculum into Oregon high schools. Oregon OSHA has partnered with the Oregon Youth Authority to begin implementing curriculum in all their facilities. The coalition is currently holding the third annual PSA video contest that provides an opportunity for all Oregon high school students to create a 45-second video relating to on-the-job safety and health. Winners receive cash prizes ranging from \$200 to \$500; with a matching prize for their school. Finalists are posted on “You Tube” for voting and winners are there throughout the year. ASSE chapters statewide have been major sponsors of this effort.

Oregon OSHA's guide to supported scaffolds

Oregon OSHA staff and stakeholders worked together to create a new best practices guide for anyone who wants to understand construction industry best practices for using supported scaffolds. The guide also includes requirements for supported scaffolds in Oregon OSHA's scaffold standard for the construction industry (Division 3, Subdivision L, Scaffolding).

Restaurant hazards interactive quiz for young workers

Oregon OSHA staff, DCBS staff, and the Oregon Restaurant and Lodging Association worked together to create an interactive web-based application that young restaurant worker's could use to test their knowledge about workplace safety.

"Keratin-Based" Hair Smoothing Products And the Presence of Formaldehyde Report

Oregon OSHA and CROET at Oregon Health & Sciences University collaborated together to produce a report that pointed out the hazards to salon workers when they use certain hair smoothing products and how to effectively control the risks of using such products. This report also included the methodology that was used to collect and test samples of the products and the conclusion to their findings.

Grant activity

For FFY 2010 the Safe Employment Education and Training Advisory Committee (SEETAC) did not recommend the approval of any grants.

IV. Adjustments and Other Issues

Occupational Injury and Workers' Compensation Premium

The pure premium rate for workers compensation insurance will decrease in 2011.

The workers' compensation "pure" premium rate will decrease 1.8 percent in 2011. The reduction marks the fifth straight year for a "pure" premium rate decrease and the 21st consecutive year with no rate increase. Oregon employers have saved an unprecedented \$18.2 billion since 1990, as a result of rate decreases, and "pure" premium costs today are down \$146 million from 2006 levels. Improved workplace safety is the main reason for the continued decrease in the premium rate.

A 1.8 percentage point increase in the workers' compensation premium assessment, from 4.6 percent in 2010, to 6.4 percent is proposed for 2011.

The rates will go into effect January 1, 2011.

FY 2009 FAME Recommendations

Oregon Report Recommendations for Fiscal Year 2009.

Recommendation:

There were two recommendations for improvement in the 2009 Federal Annual Monitoring and Evaluation report.

Recommendation:

- 1. Take remedial actions to reduce the average health lapse time. This is a repeat recommendation.**
- 2. Increase gravity-based penalty amounts significantly in order to encourage employer voluntary compliance and to serve as a strong deterrent. Make policy adjustments to raise penalty averages for serious violations.**

Response:

Oregon OSHA will reduce the average health lapse time during the current federal fiscal year. We will do this by focused attention on eliminating unnecessary delays in health enforcement activities containing violations, which we expect to allow us to meet the current national average throughout FFY 2011. The impact of our higher-than-average lapse time on worker protection is likely to be significantly mitigated by the Oregon-unique requirement that serious violations be abated even during a pending appeal.

The standard approach used by health enforcement managers for tracking health inspections includes the use of the Cases with Citations Pending Report (Federal IMIS) and the Compliance Officer Activity Log (COAL, State Oracle), to assure timely closure of health inspections, with

particular focus on those open longer than 70 days. For FFY2009, the average health citation lapse time was 66 days, down from 68 days for the prior fiscal year. The health enforcement management team remains committed to continue our improvement with this indicator.

We are in the midst of developing a proposed change to our rules on penalty assessments and calculations. Those rules are expected to be in place by July 2011. As part of the rulemaking, we expect to propose increasing penalties for larger employers (primarily by increasing the gravity-based penalty amounts), elimination of our sizable reductions for immediate abatement and for a one-year lower-than-average DART rate, and reductions for good faith and for an employer's overall history of compliance (as well as increases for poor faith and for a poor overall compliance history).

We believe our changes to enhance our enforcement effectiveness are likely to increase the overall average somewhat (probably in the neighborhood of 40 to 50 percent).

V. 21(d) Consultation Activities

Executive Summary

The Oregon OSHA consultation program is a large, highly successful program consisting of 40 state-funded consultation positions (31 consultants, 4 managers, 4 consultation support, and 1 consultation analyst) and 4 21(d)-funded positions. Due to budget issues we have not been able to fill vacant positions for one consultant, and have had the following staff reductions: 1 manager, 2 consultation support and 1 consultation analyst. The staffing levels for the 21(d) program have remained unchanged and fully staffed. This section of the FY 2010 annual report highlights consultation activities with emphasis on activities conducted by the 21(d) funded positions.

The vision of the agency's safety and health program assistance goal is to increase self sufficiency among Oregon employers. The FY 2010 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 FY 2010, 21(d) consultants conducted a total of 295 consultations. Health consultants conducted 116 initial visits and 5 follow-ups, for a total of 121, exceeding projections of 110 initial visits, by 5%. Conducted follow-up visits were slightly below the projected 6. Safety consultants conducted 179 initial visits and 9 follow-ups, for a total of 188, exceeding projections of initial visits, by 15%. Safety consultations were projected to be 156 initial visits and 2 follow-ups. 21(d) consultants also conducted six training/assistants sessions.

Training

Oregon OSHA is committed to providing field staff with the most up-to-date training on occupational safety and health. Safety and health management systems assessment training was conducted for all consultants. This training was to assist the staff in conducting SHARP assessments. Staff did receive a significant amount of training *this past year*. Outlined below are the specific courses taken by 21(d) staff.

(name redacted), 5.0 hours

Information Security
Arc Flash Safety
Violence/Harassment in the Workplace
Driver Awareness

(name redacted), 10.0 hours

Combustible Dust
Industrial Ventilation
Recordkeeping NEP
Information Security
Violence/Harassment in the Workplace
EPA new lead rule
Shipping Hazardous Material

(name redacted), 9.5 hours

Recordkeeping NEP
Information Security
Flammable and Combustible liquids

(name redacted), 31.5 hours

Fire Extinguishers
First Aid
Scaffold Safety
Incident analysis four phase process
Safety Committees
Information Security
Flammable and Combustible liquids
Masonry walls construction/bracing
Workplace safety and health
Reducing injury rates
COSHA Keynote
Attorney General Admin Law Conference
Achieving Safety Excellence
Ergonomics and Body Mechanics

Other Issues or Adjustments

State-Specific Initiatives

There are no initiatives specific to the 21(d) consultants at this time.

Quality Assurance Program

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

Customer satisfaction surveys on every consultation gather feedback from customers 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 report is reviewed by the manager for technical accuracy, consistency and quality assurance.

Quarterly file reviews were also conducted during 2010 for additional quality control. These reviews resulted in timely identification and if needed correction of any issues identified. No major issues were identified during any of the file reviews.

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

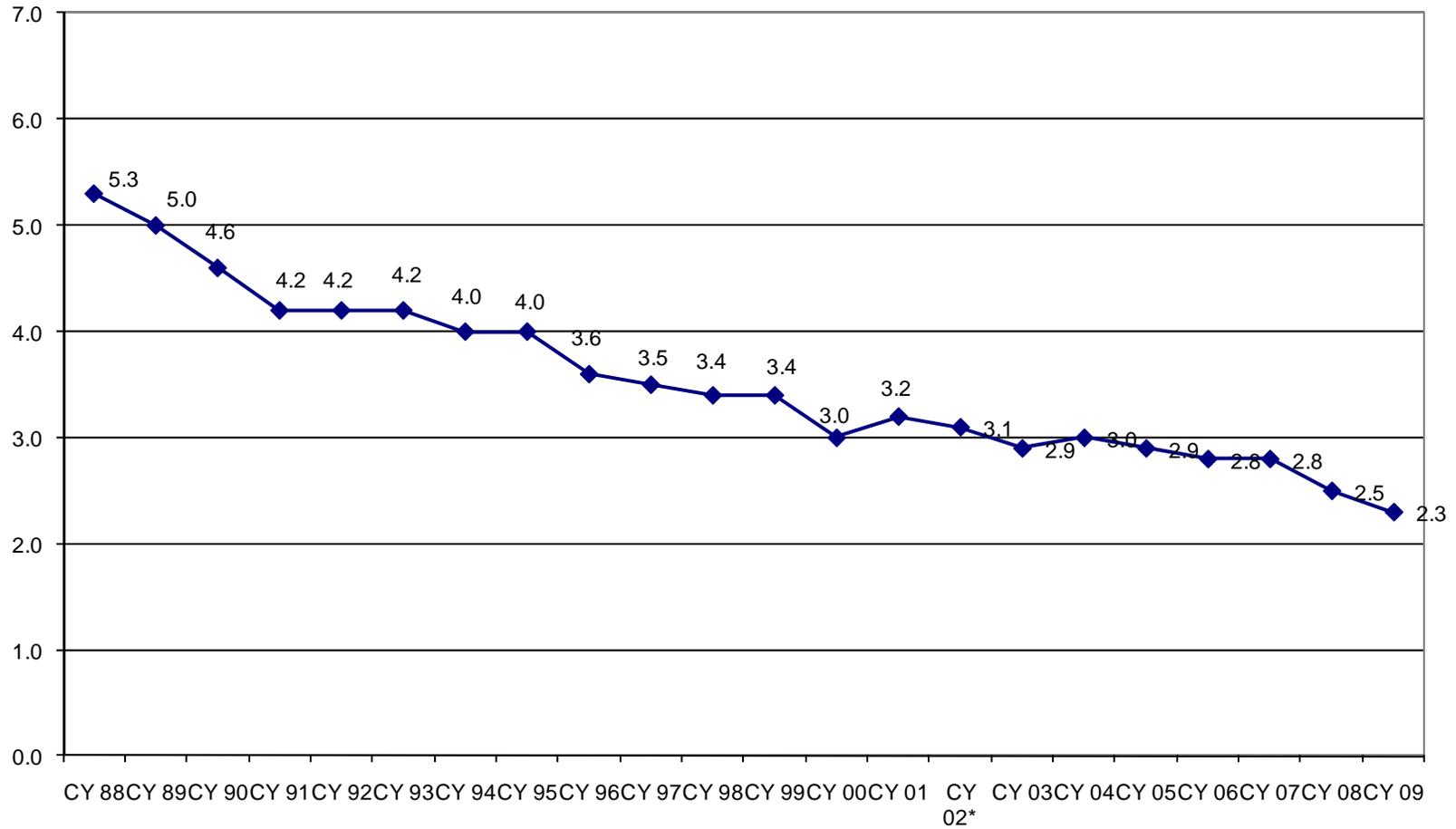
Appendix

Charts

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

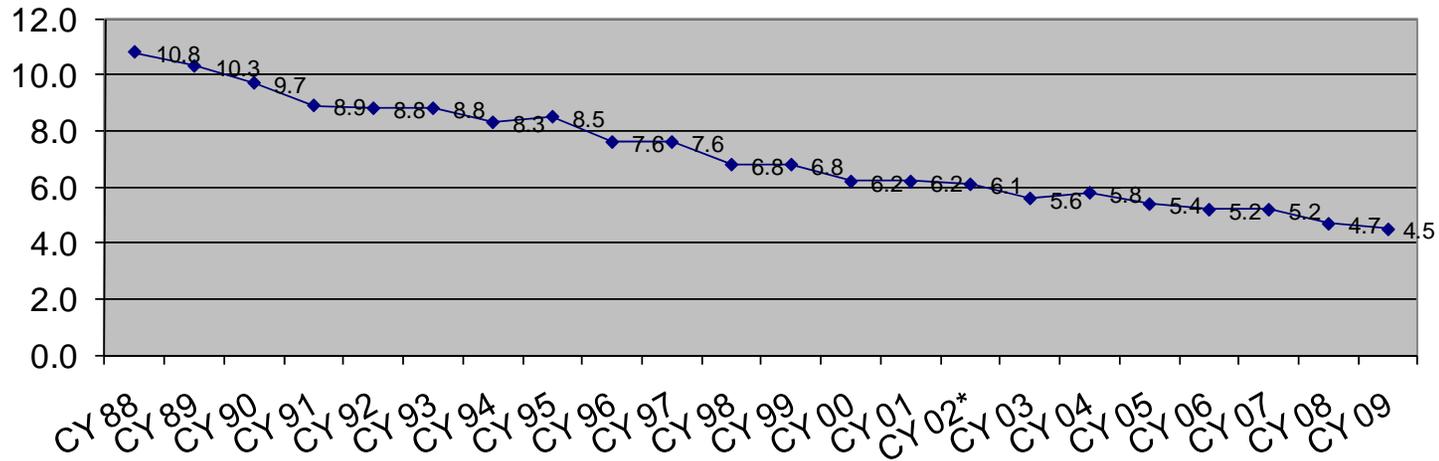
Notice of Change: Beginning with the year 2003, industry data is classified according to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. The final year using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System was 2002. Any industry-based data from these earlier years (2002 and prior) is not comparable to data from 2003 and beyond.

Oregon Lost Workday Cases Incidence Rate/DART rate (all sectors) Calendar Years 1988 - 2009

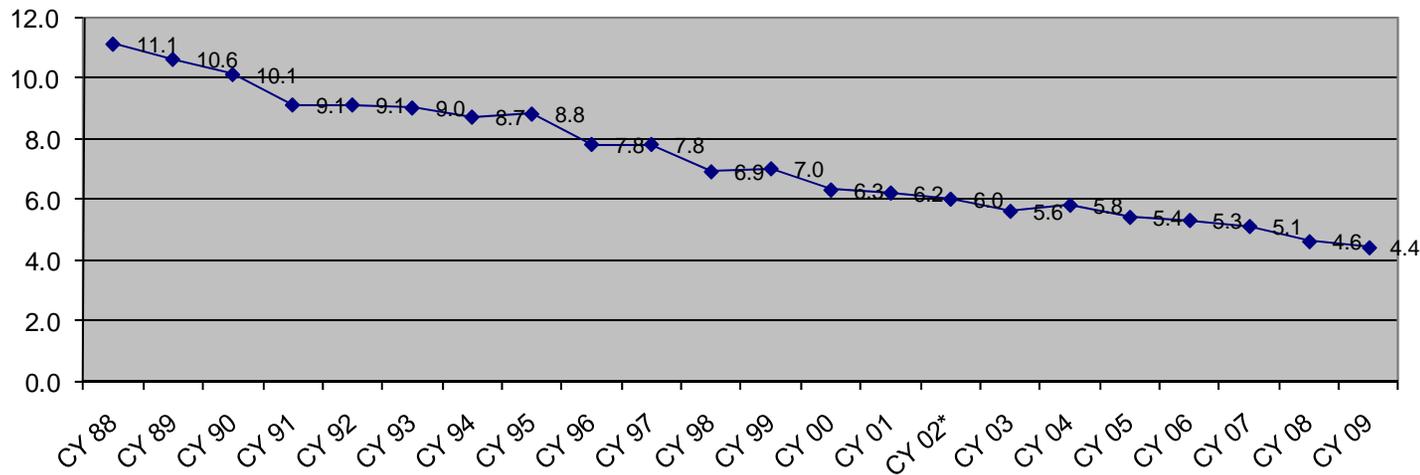


*Data from 2002 on is based on revised recordkeeping requirements and is not comparable with rates from earlier years.

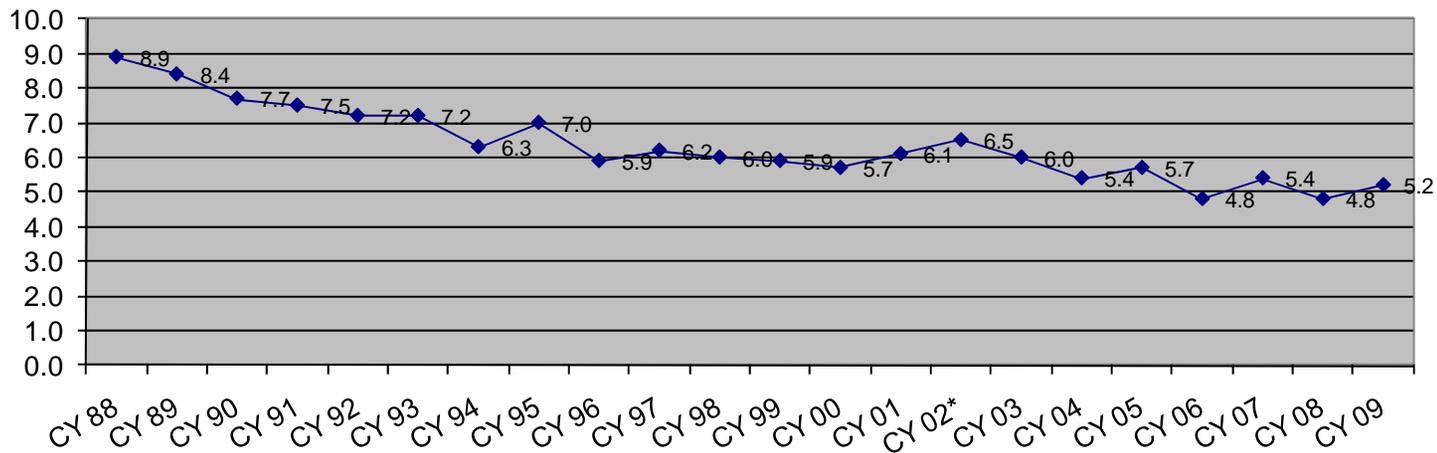
Total Case Incidence Rate (all sectors)



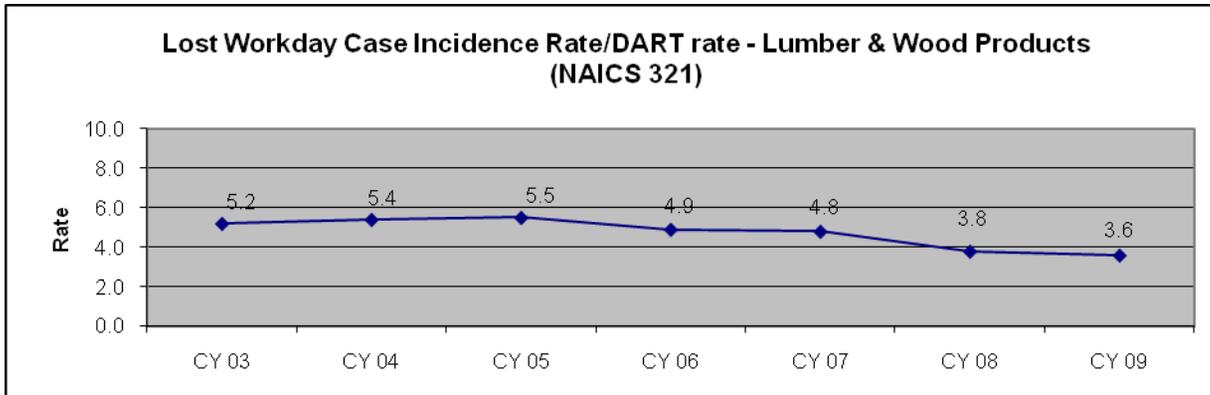
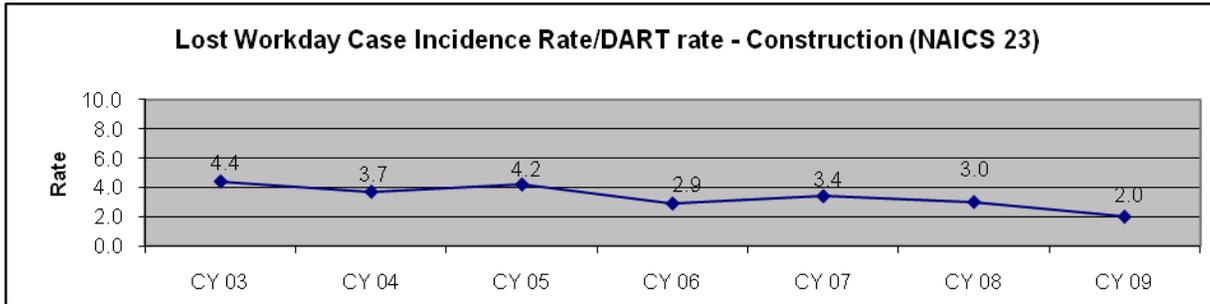
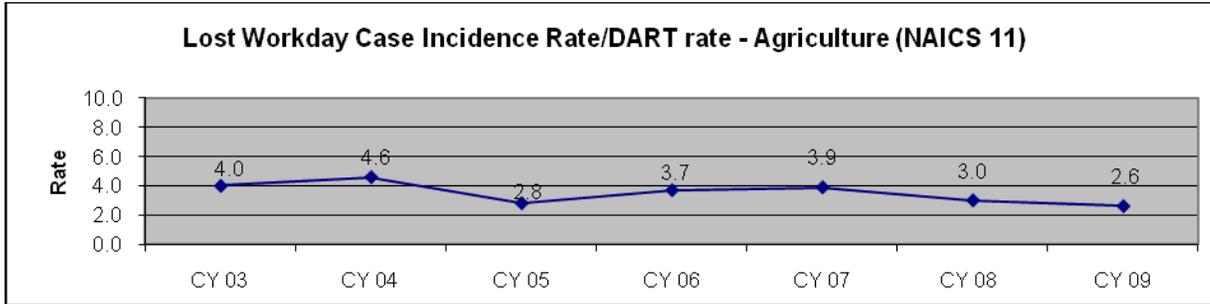
Oregon Total Case Incidence Rate (private sector)



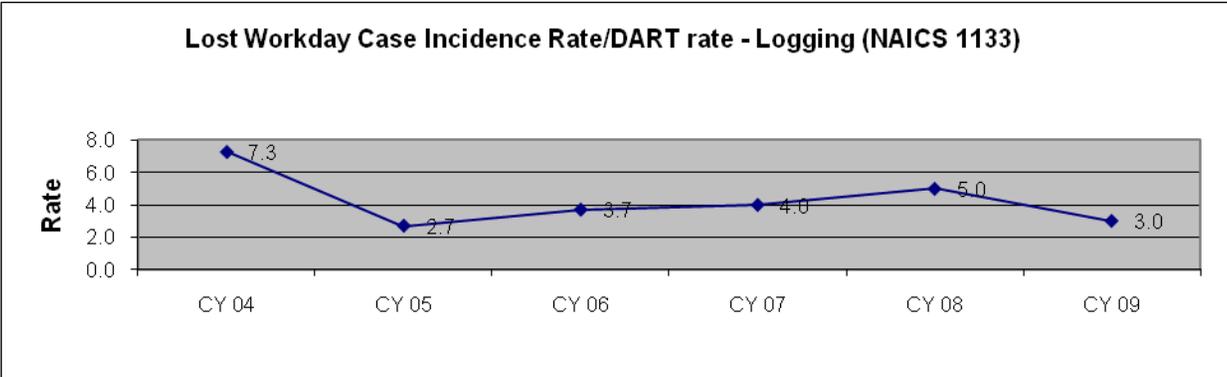
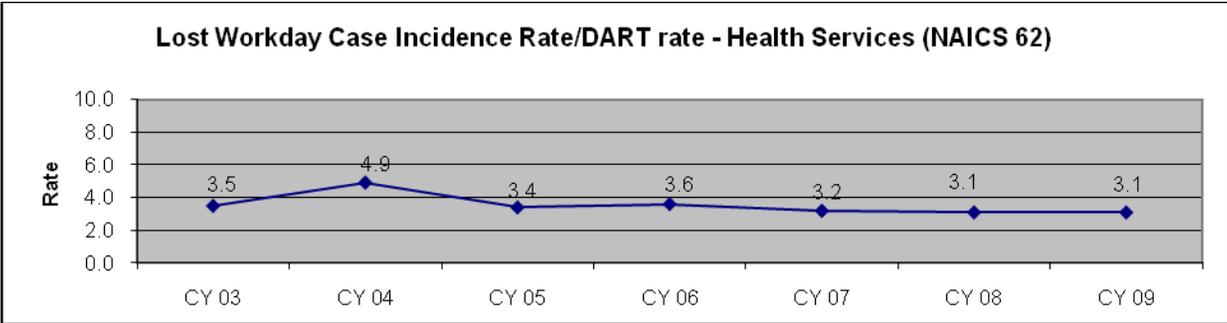
Total Case Incidence Rate (public sector)



**Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate/DART Rate by Target Industry
Calendar Years 2003 – 2009**

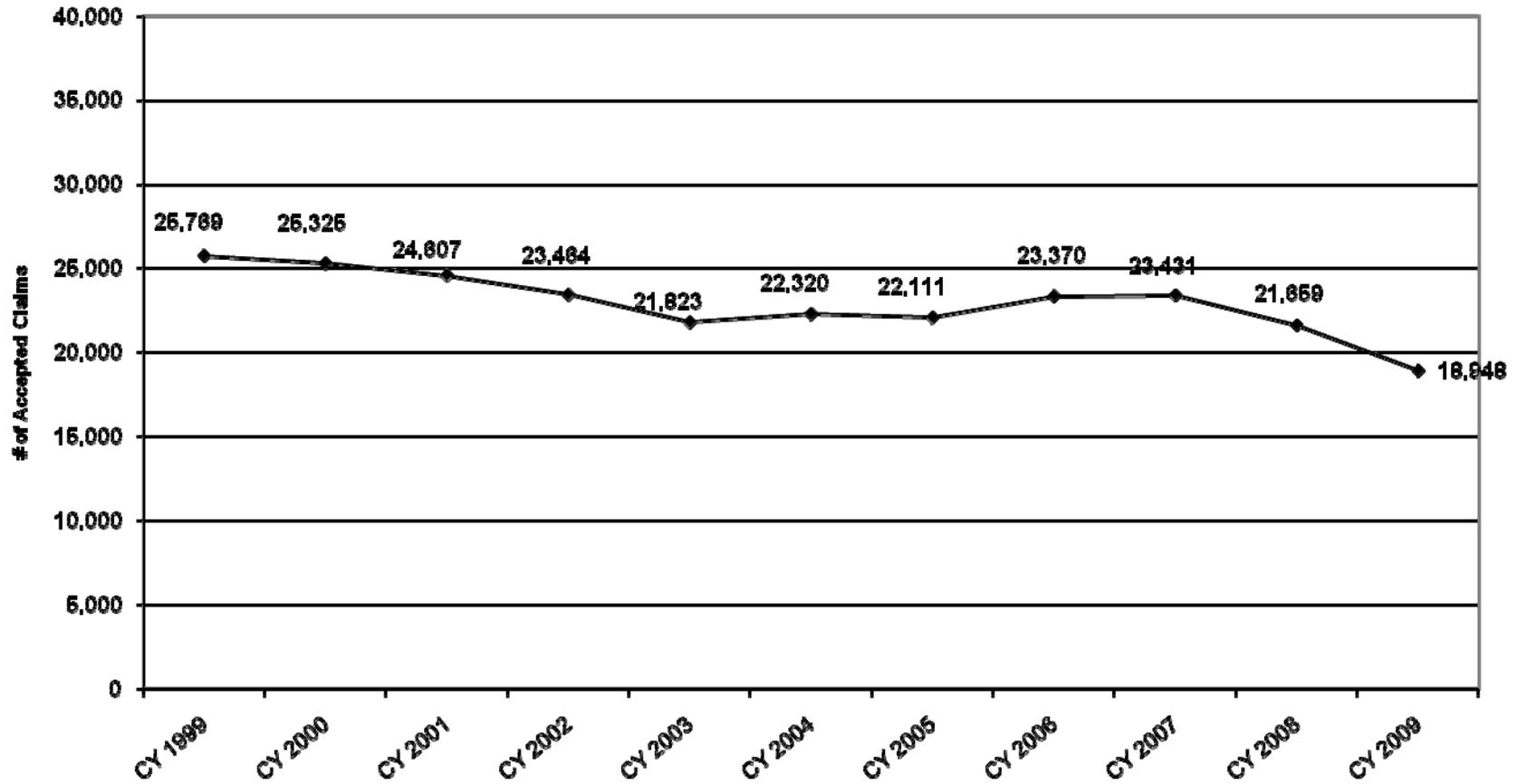


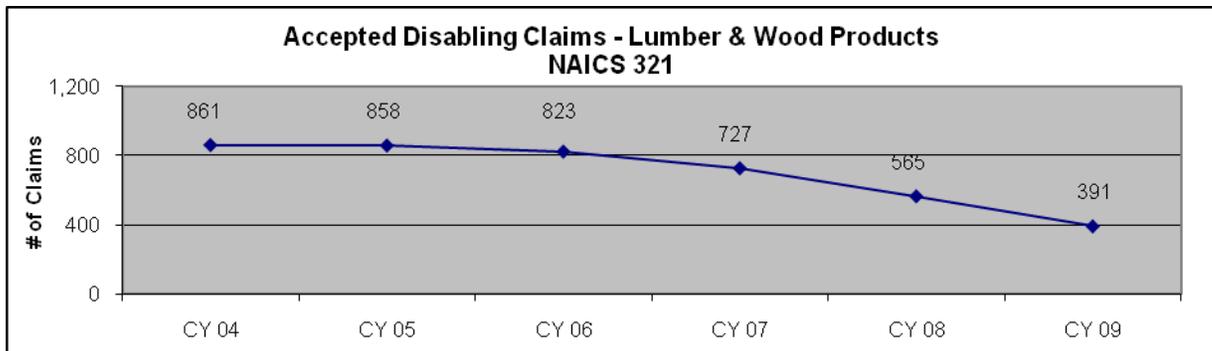
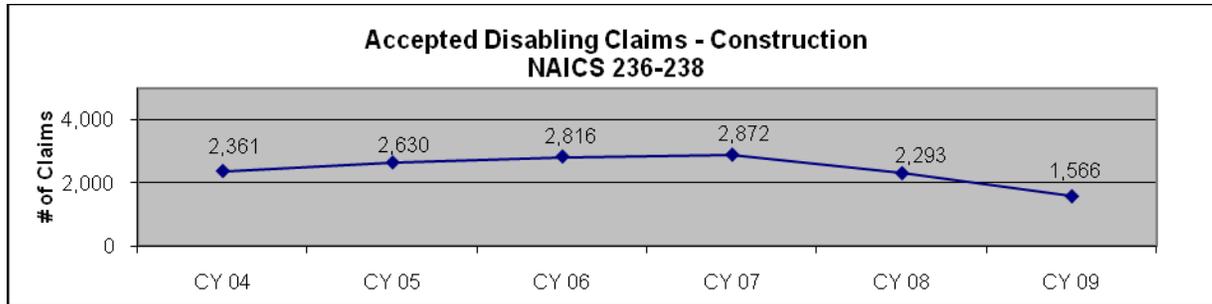
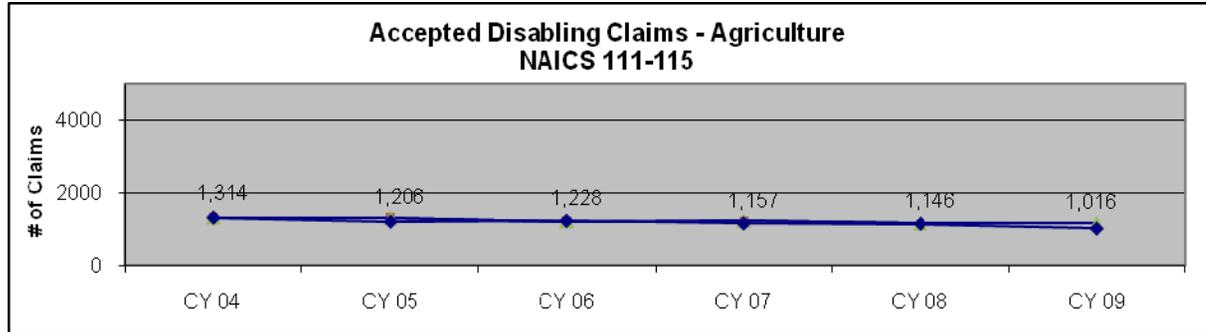
* Note that data from CY 2002 going forward may not be comparable to prior year's data, due to differences in recordkeeping requirements.

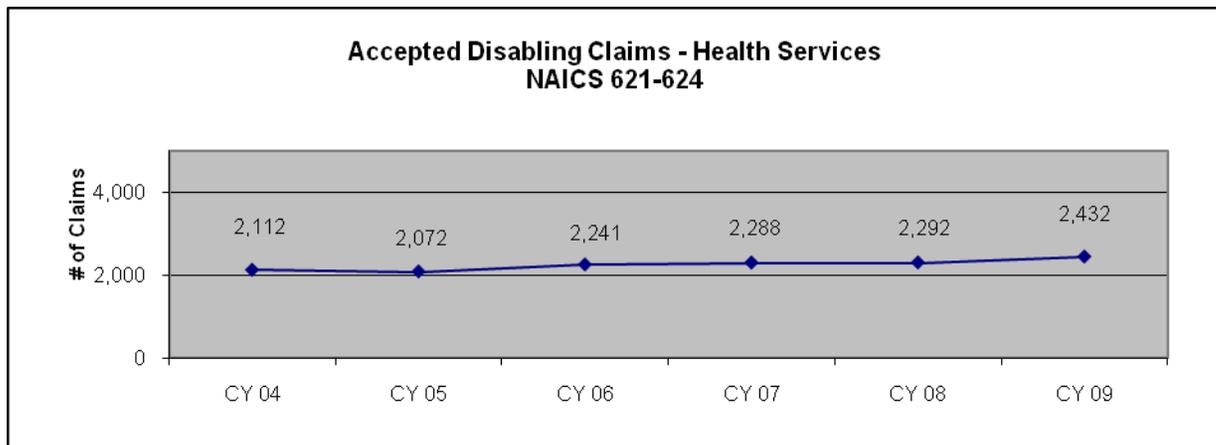
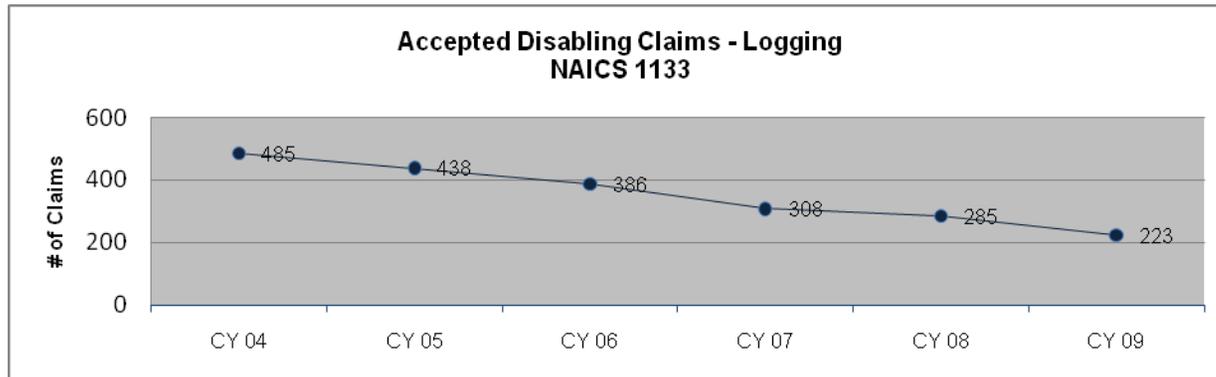


* Note that data from CY 2002 going forward may not be comparable to prior year's data, due to differences in recordkeeping requirements.

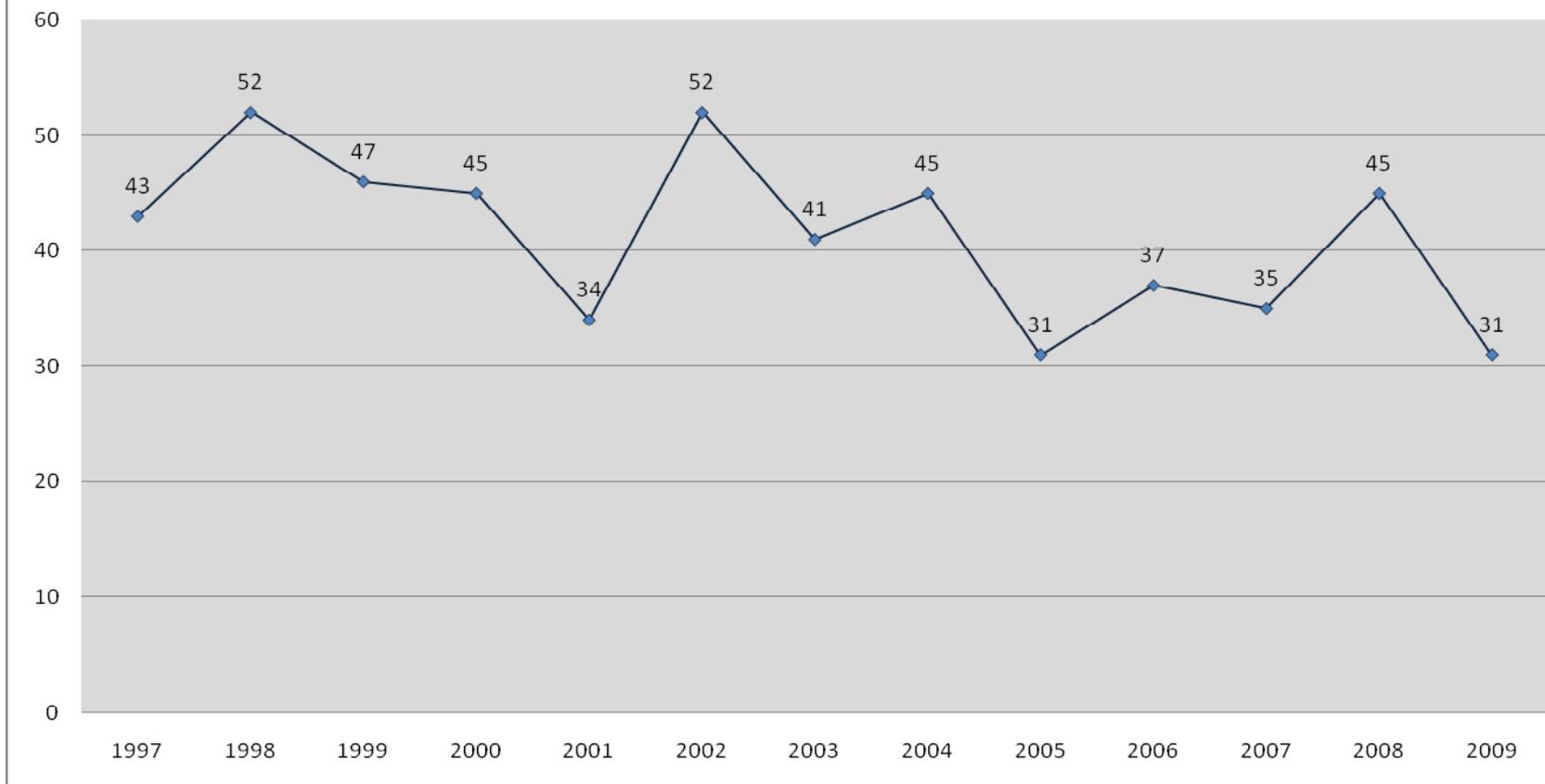
Oregon Accepted Disabling Claims Calendar Years 1999 - 2009







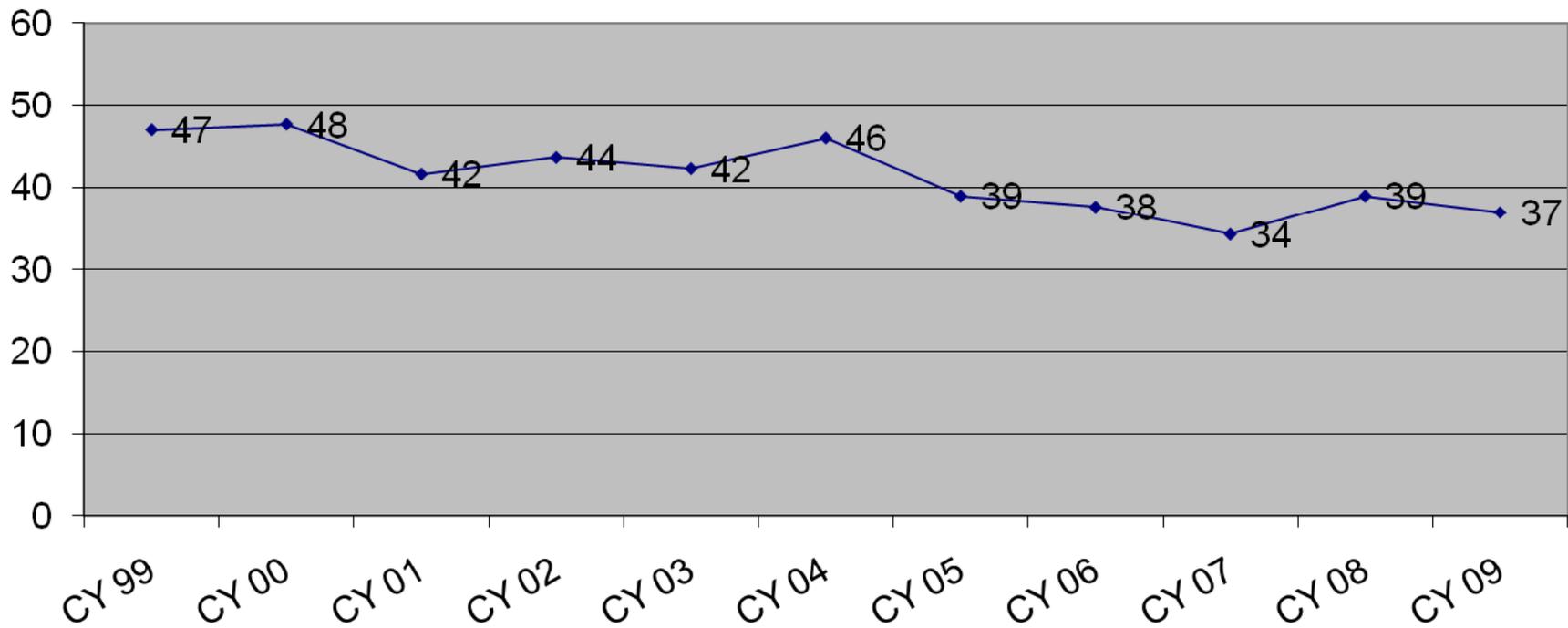
Oregon Compensible Fatalities Calendar Years 1997-2009



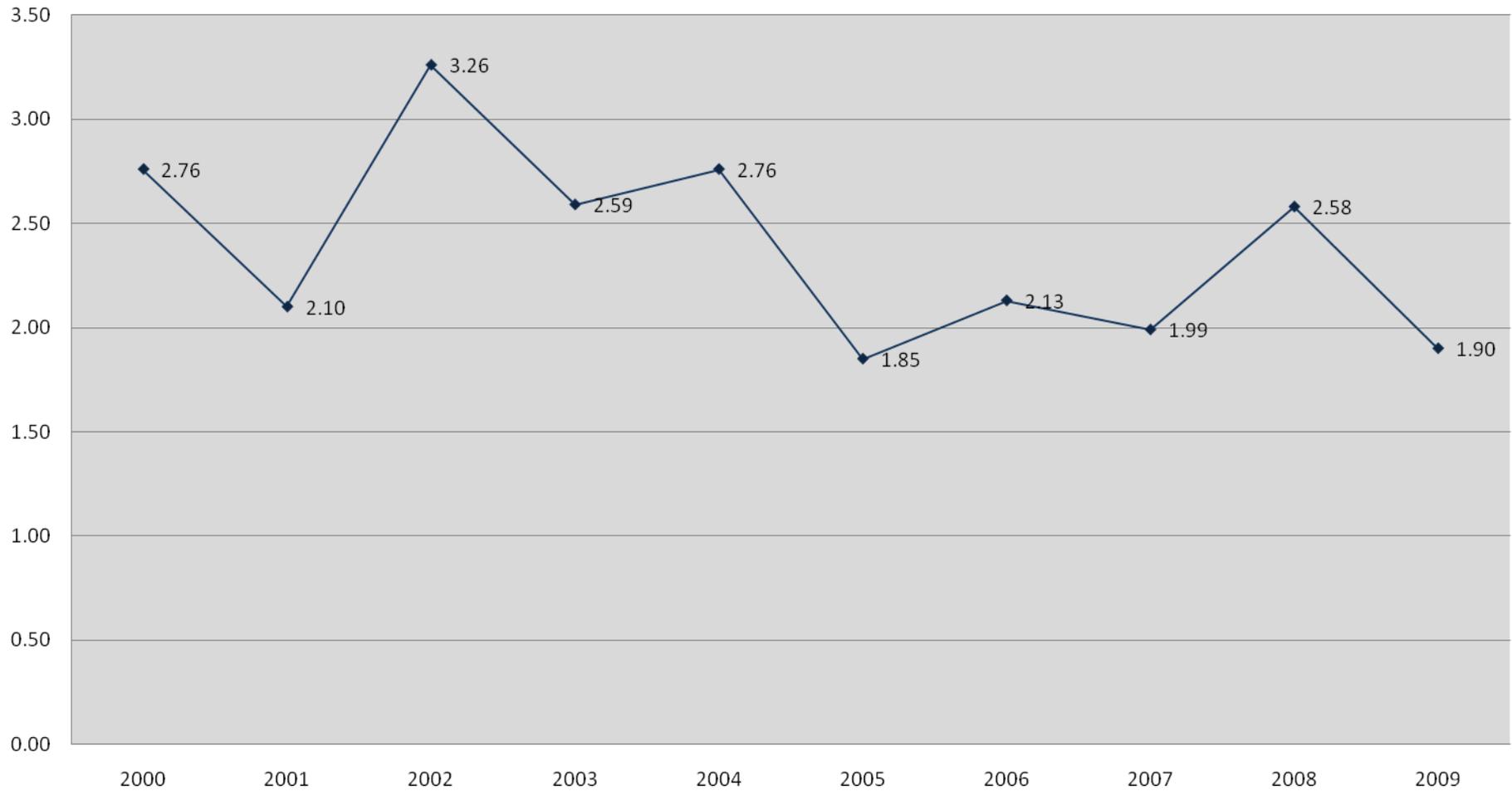
Oregon Compensable Fatalities

Calendar Years 1999 - 2009

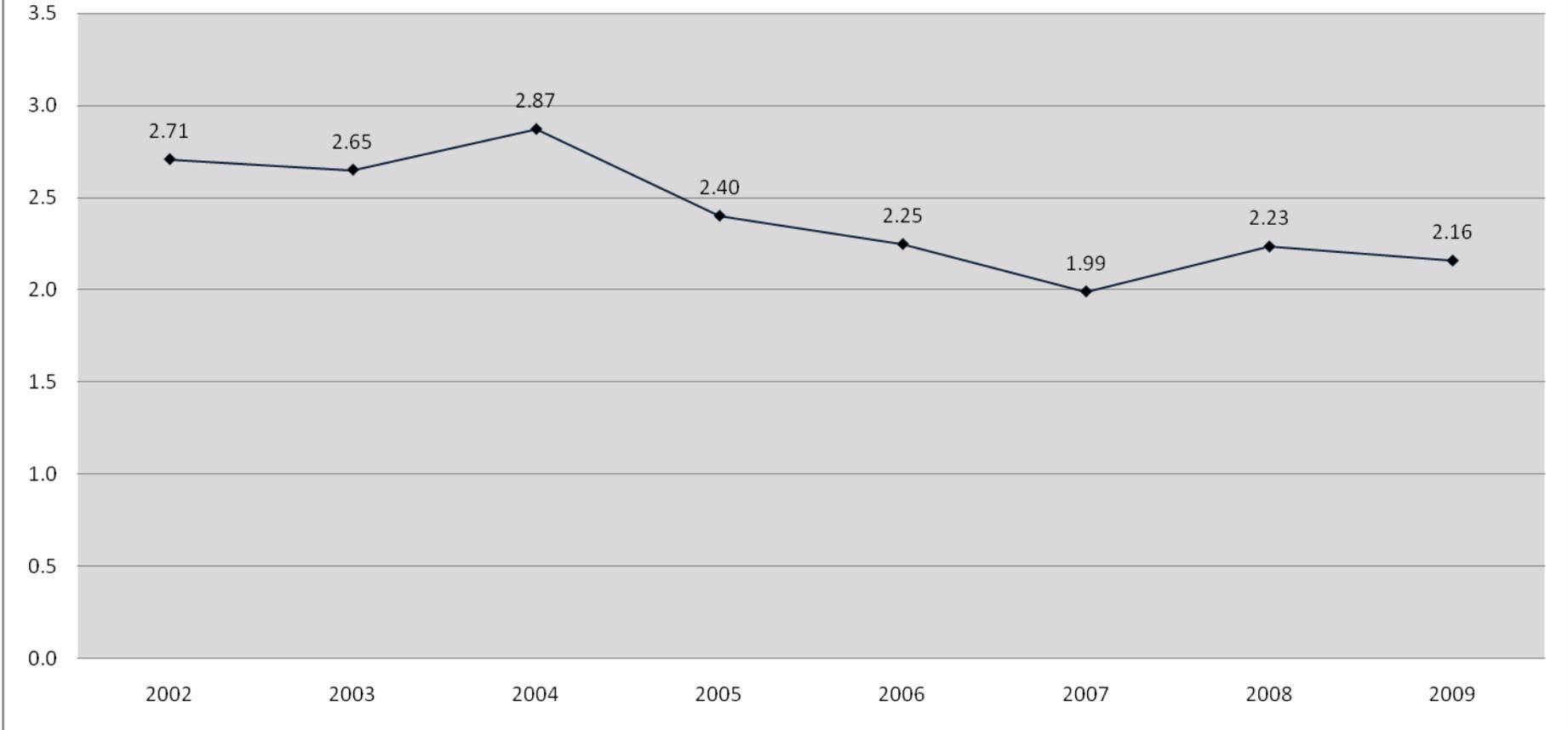
3-year rolling average



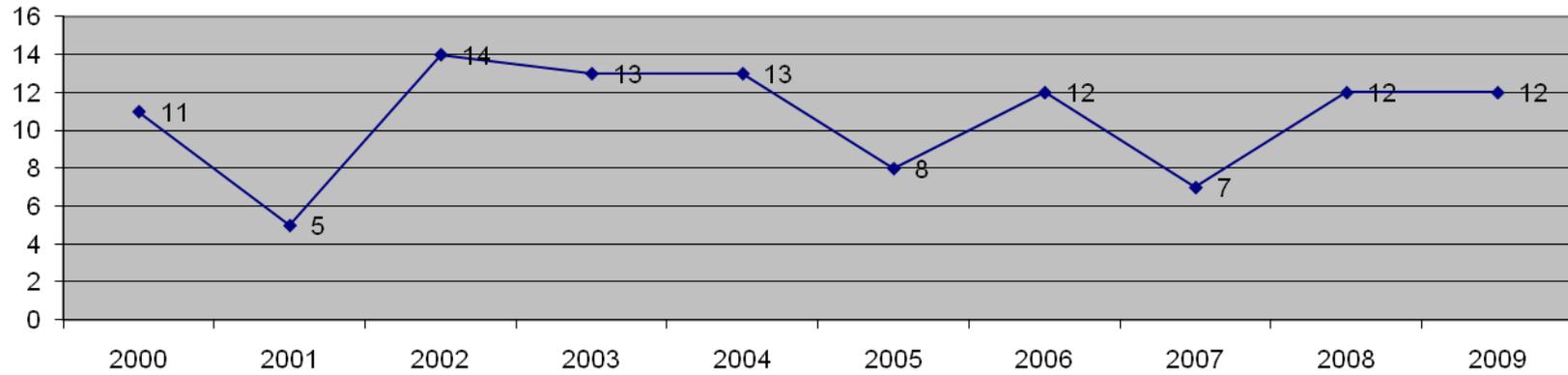
Compensable Fatality Rate (per 100,000 workers) CY 2000-2009



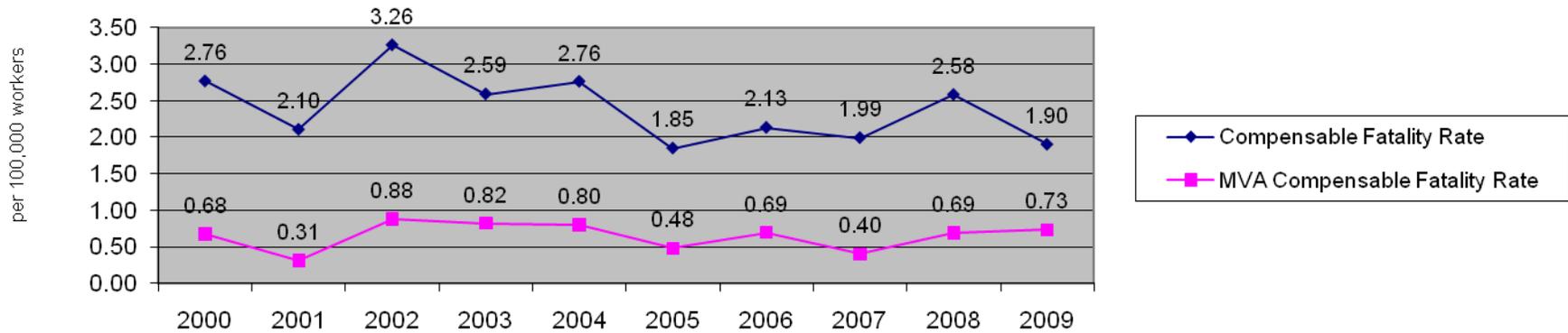
Compensable Fatality Rate
(per 100,000 workers)
CY 3-year rolling average



**MVA Compensable Fatalities
(Highway Only: CY 2000-2009)**

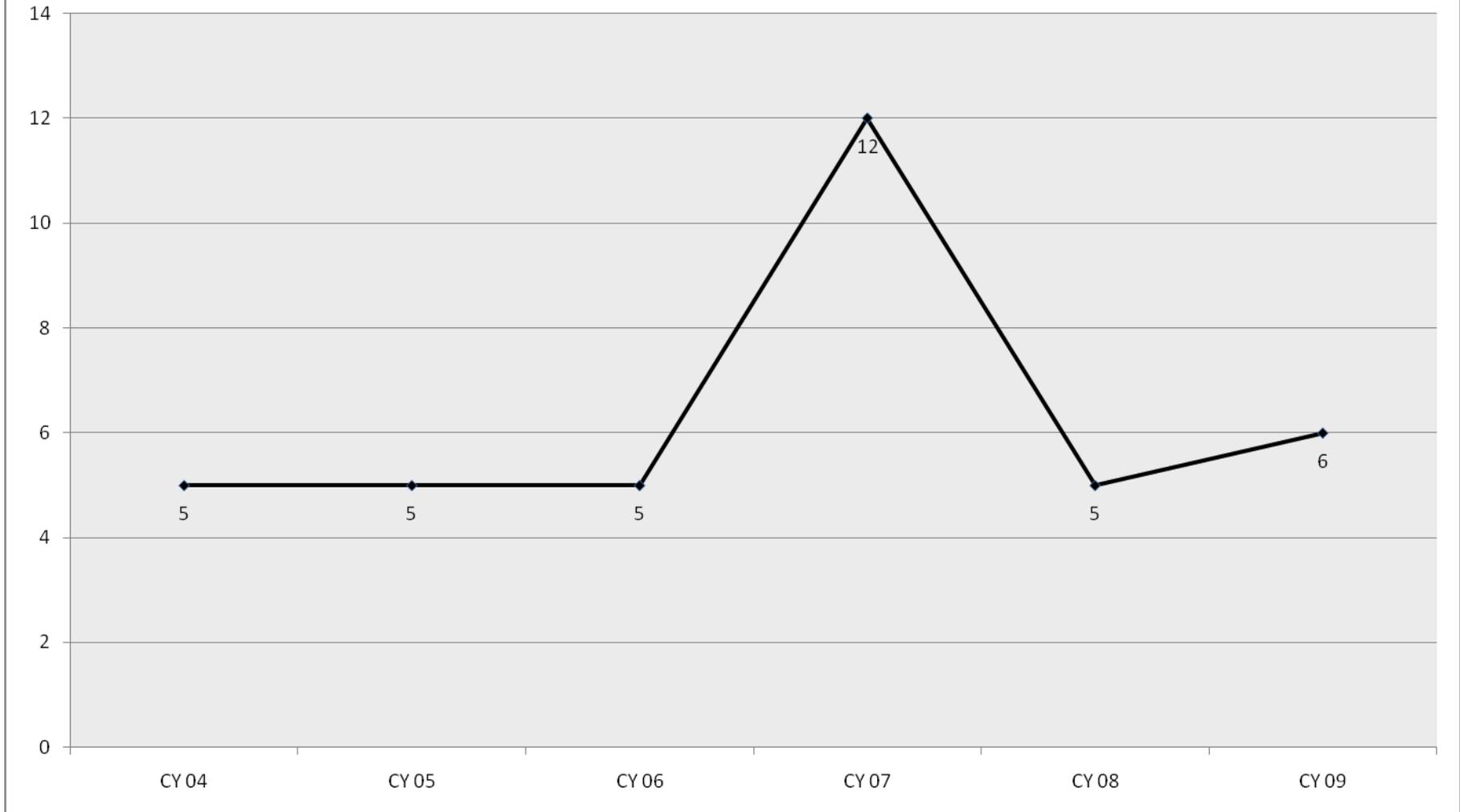


**All Compensable Fatality: MVA Compensable Fatality Rate
(Highway Only: CY 2000-2009)**

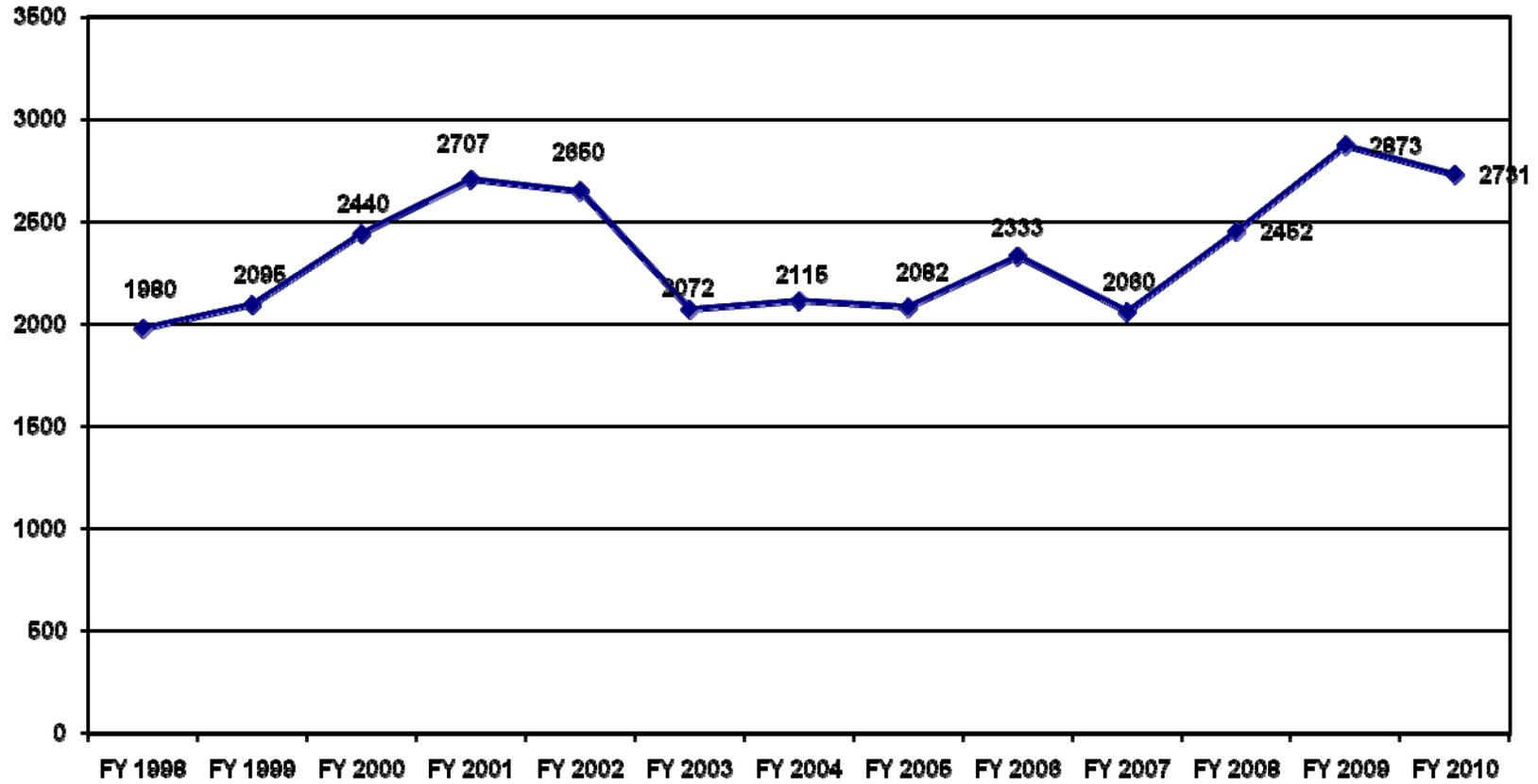


Oregon Compensable Construction Fatalities

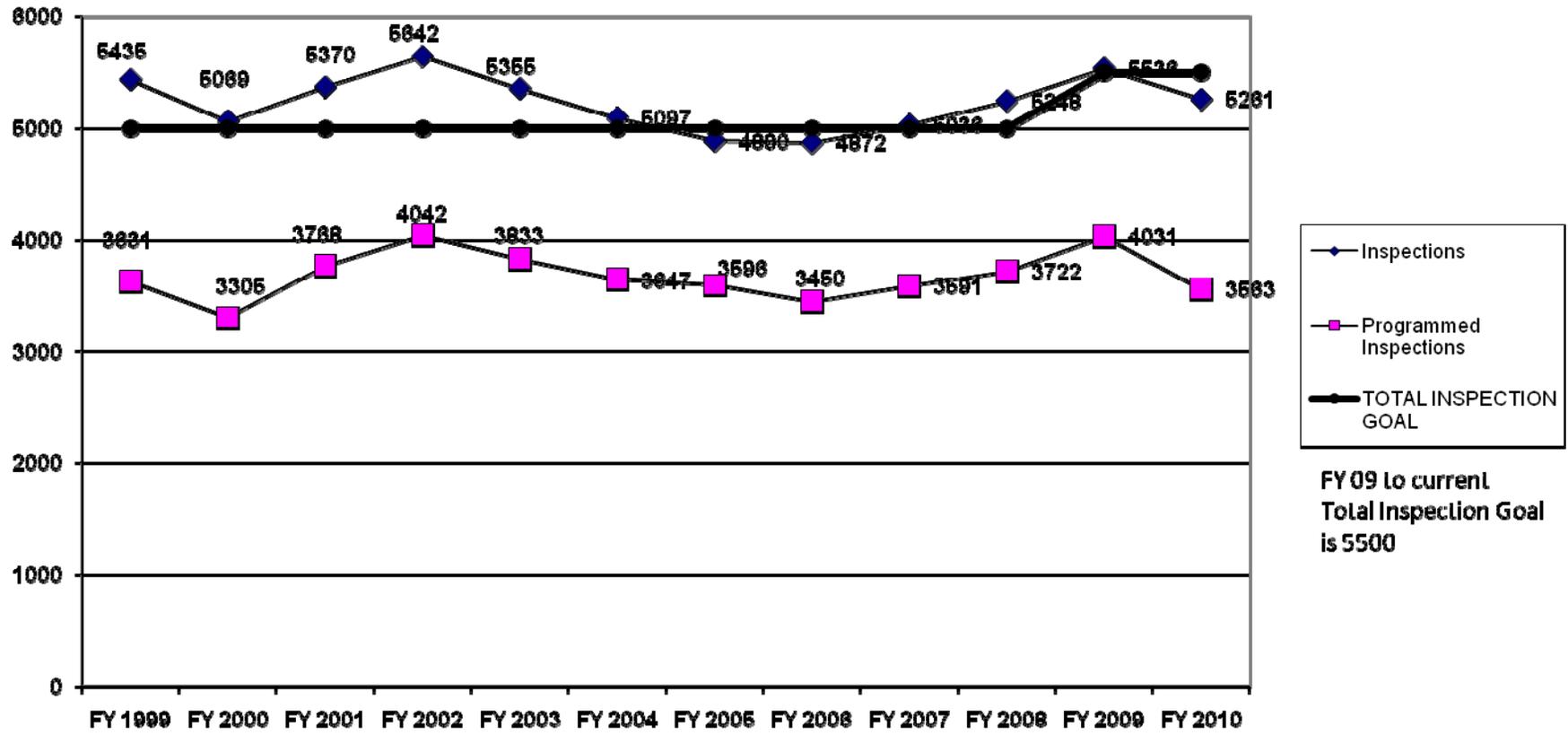
Calendar Years 2004-2009



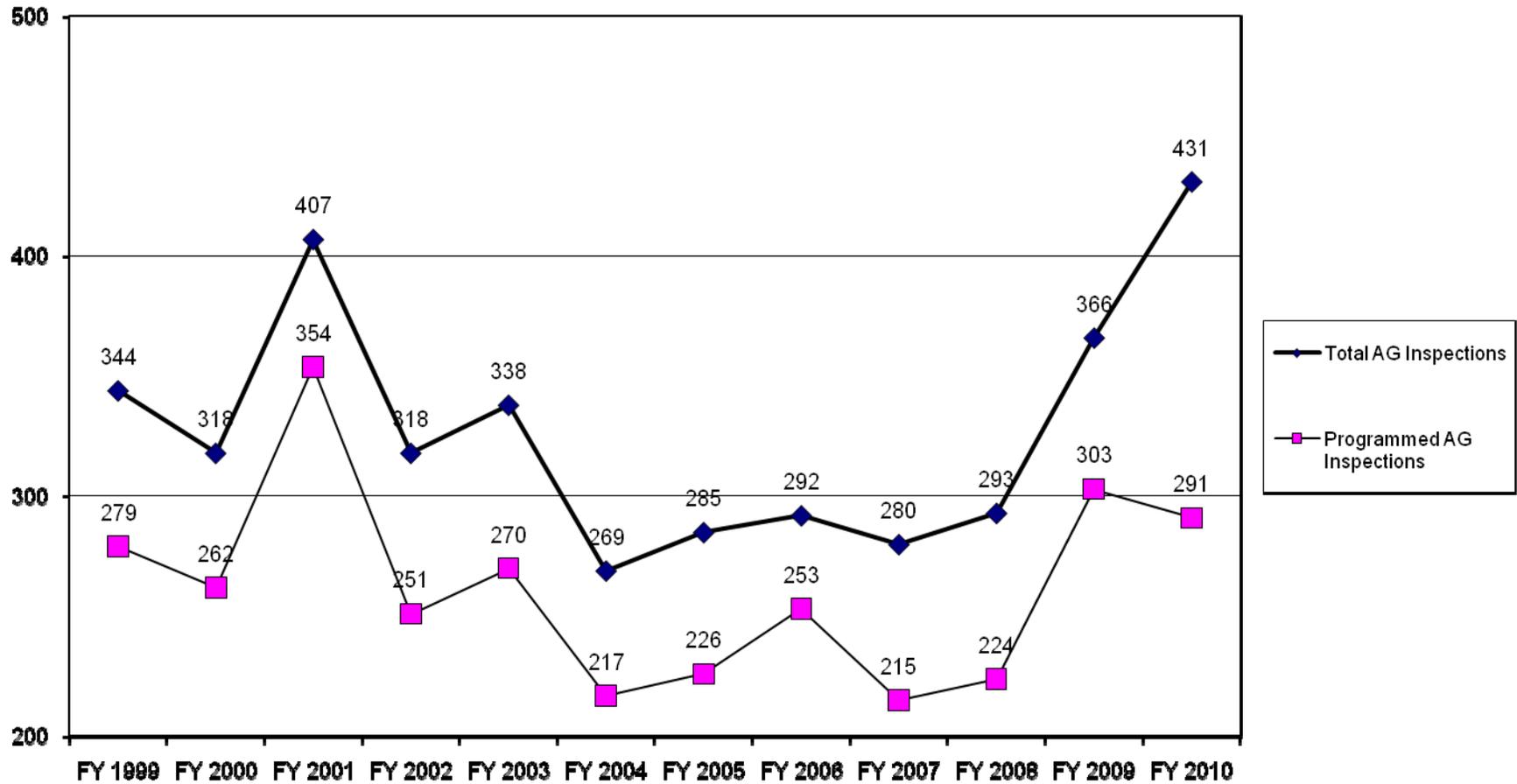
Total OR-OSHA Consultations Federal Fiscal Years 1998 - 2010



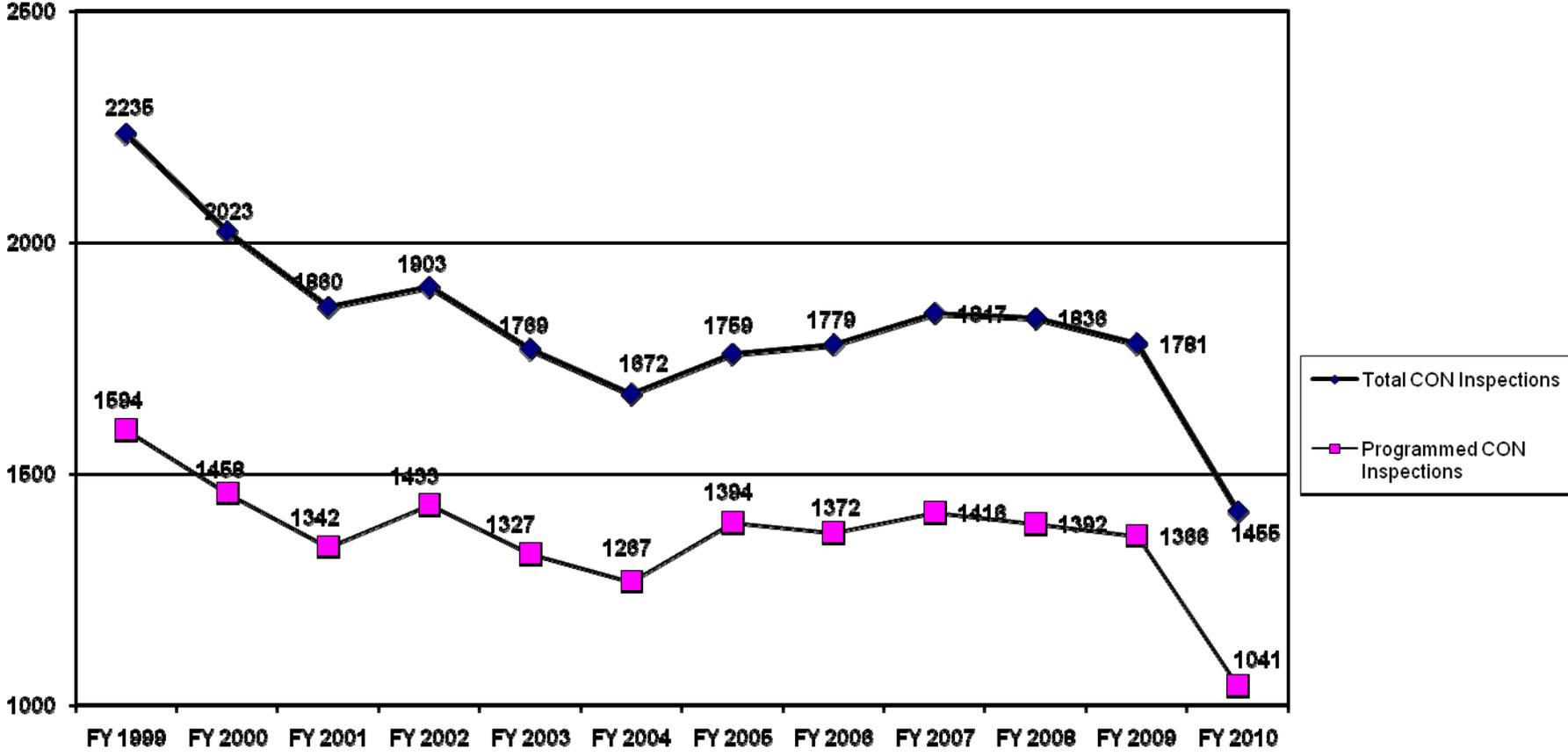
Total Oregon OSHA Inspections Federal Fiscal Years 1999 - 2010



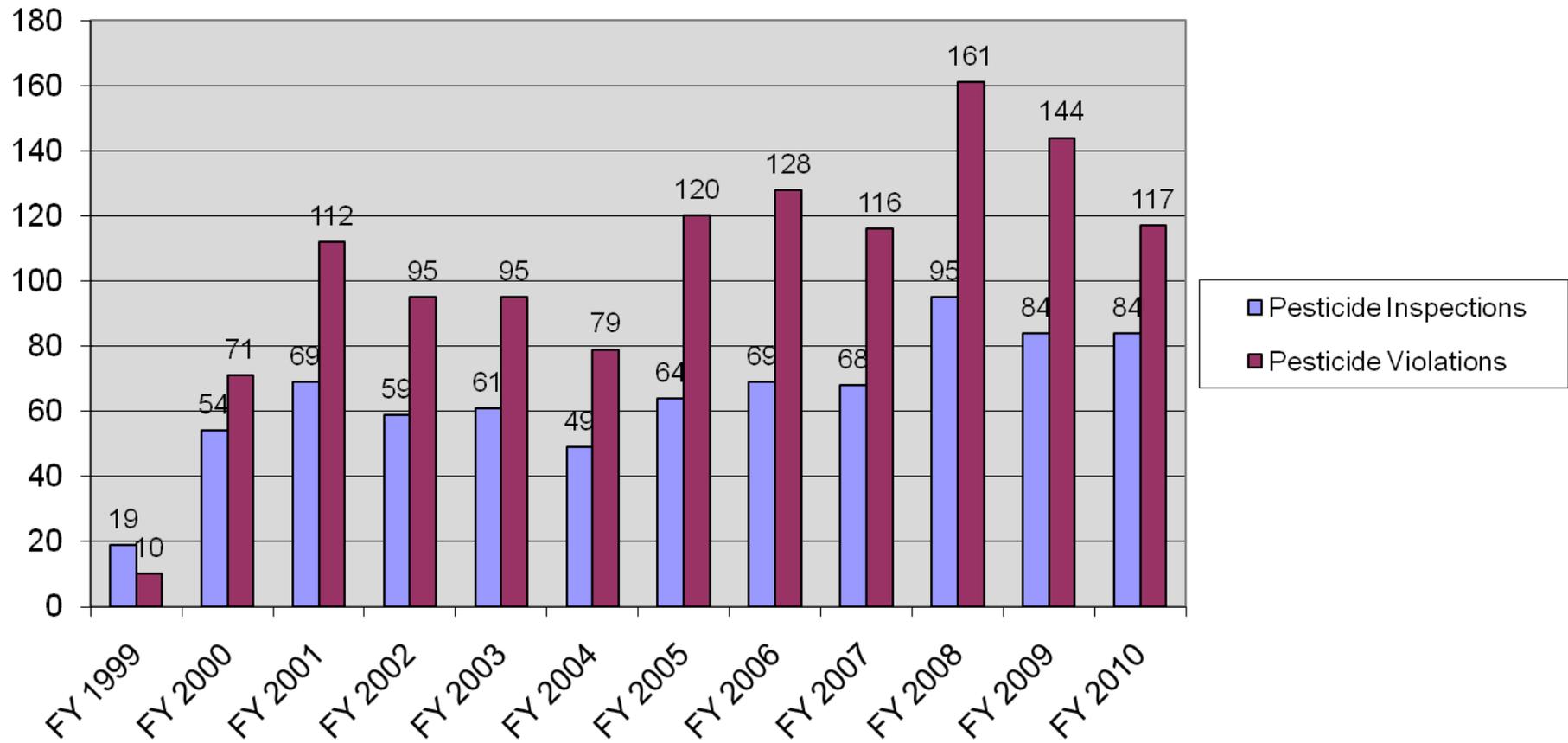
OR-OSHA Agriculture Inspections Federal Fiscal Years 1999 - 2010



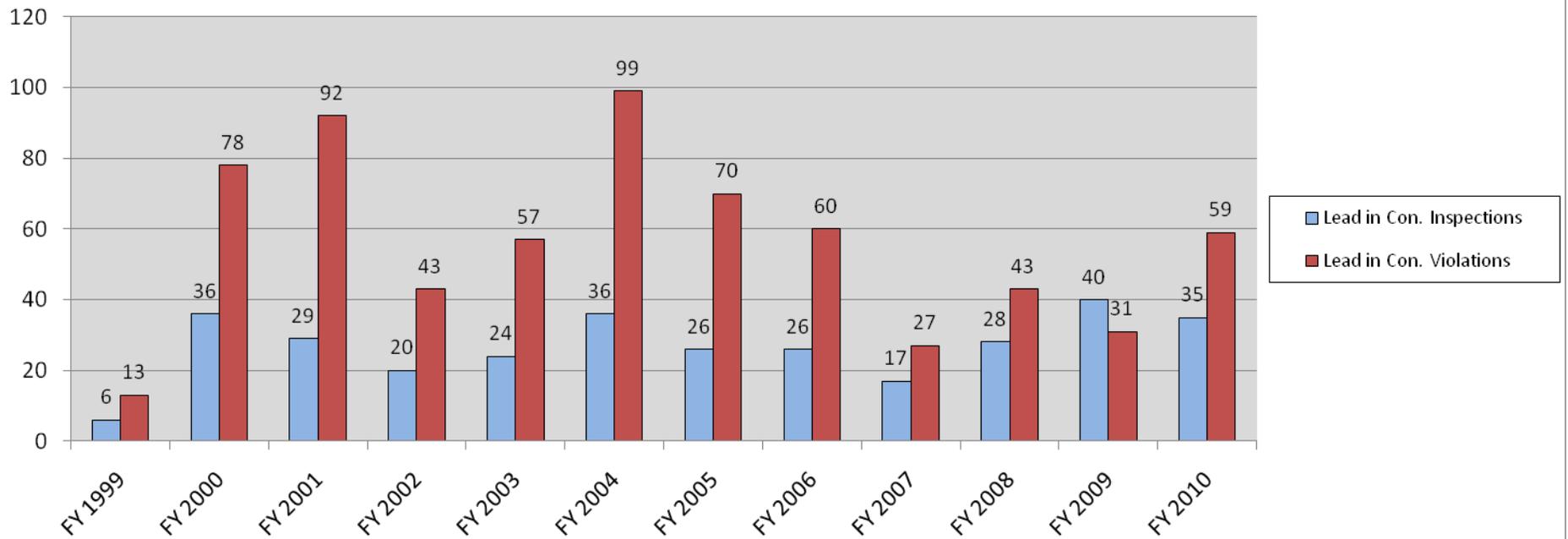
OR-OSHA Construction Inspections Federal Fiscal Years 1999 - 2010



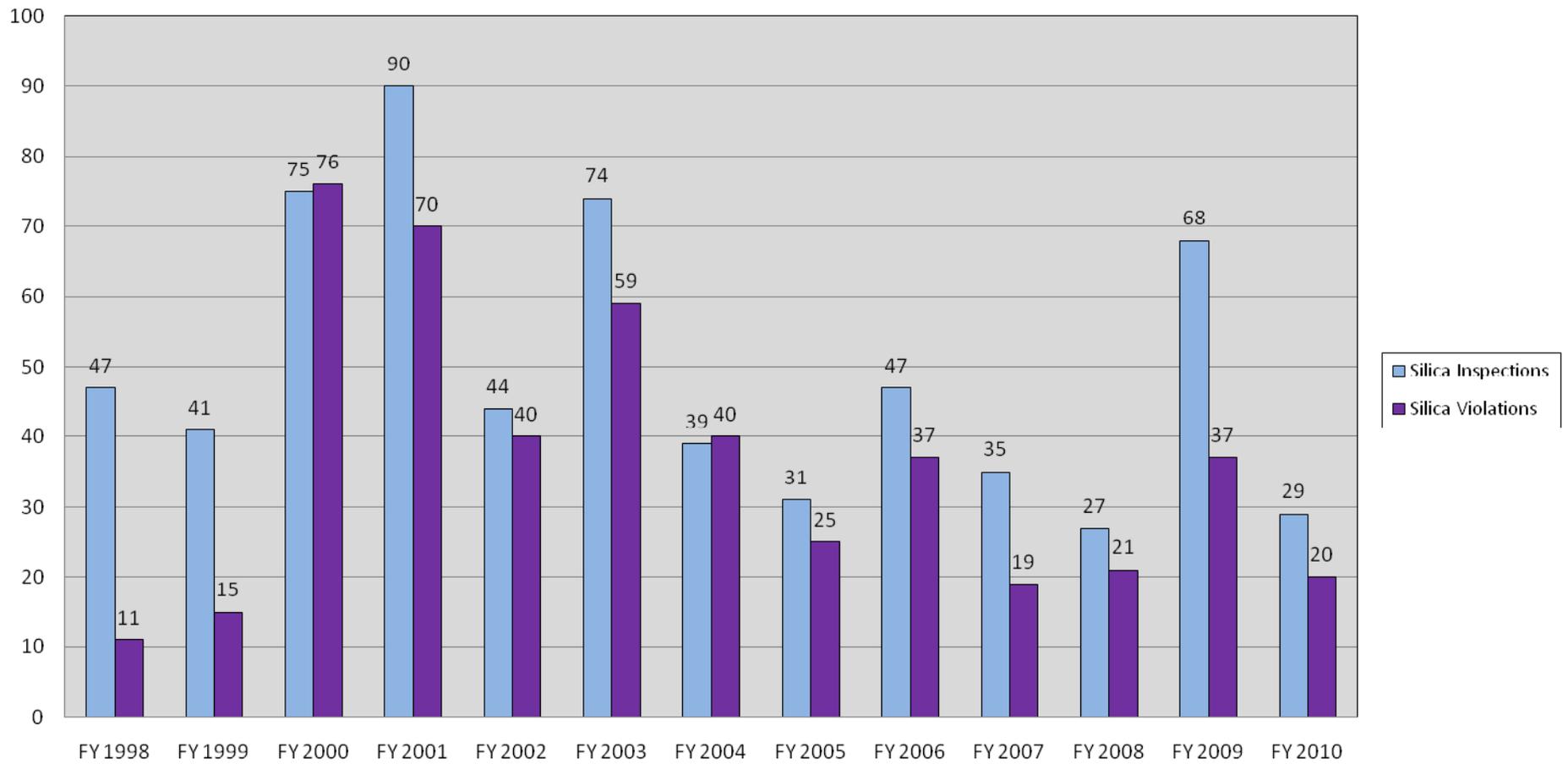
OR-OSHA Pesticide Inspections & Violations

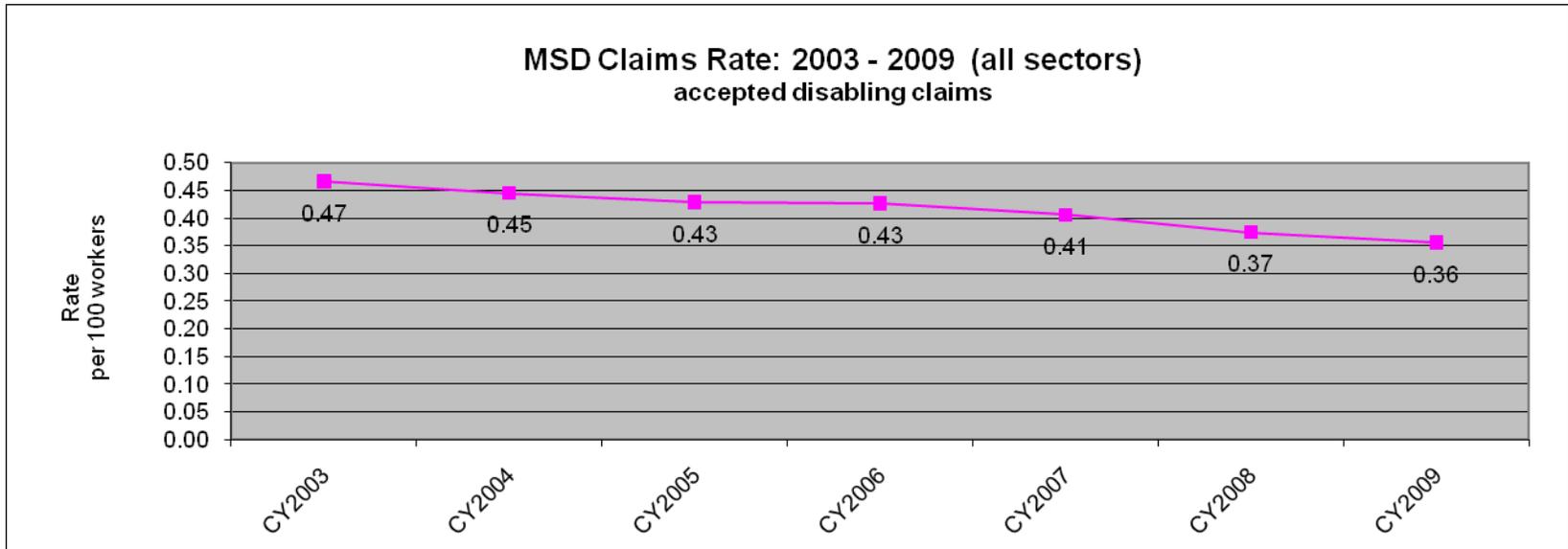
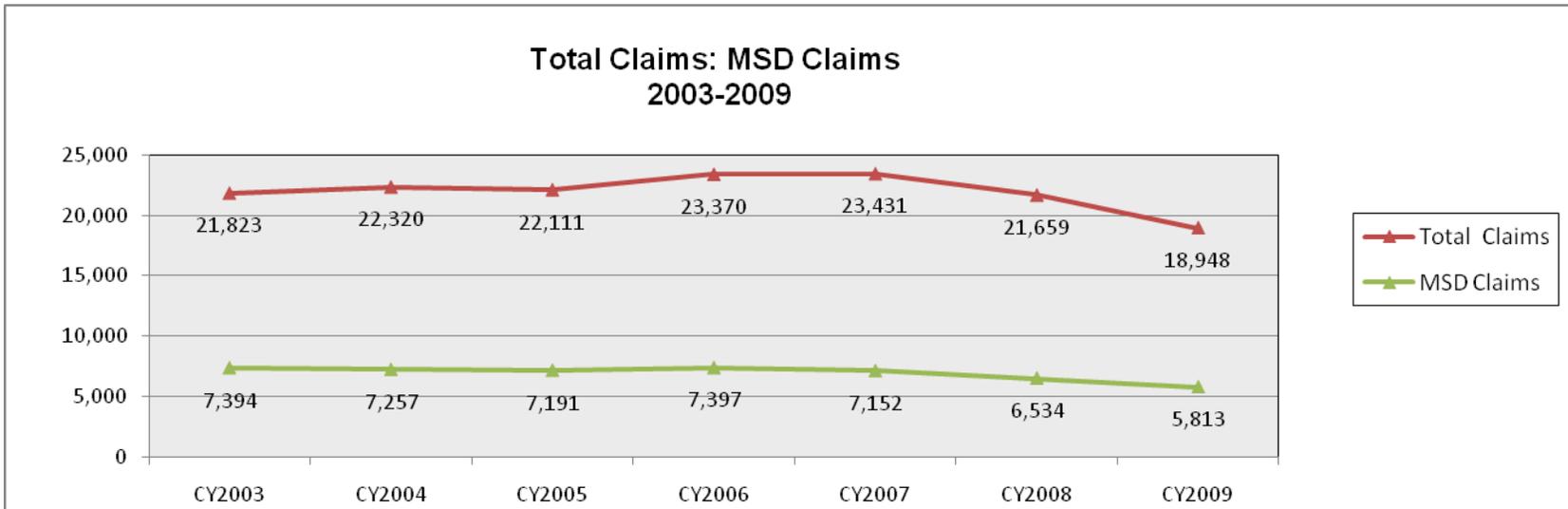


Oregon OSHA Lead in Construction Inspections & Violations

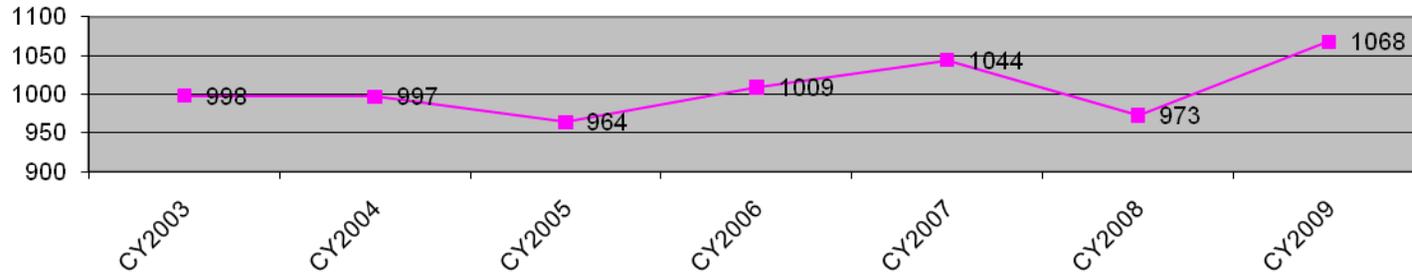


OR-OSHA Silica Inspections & Violations

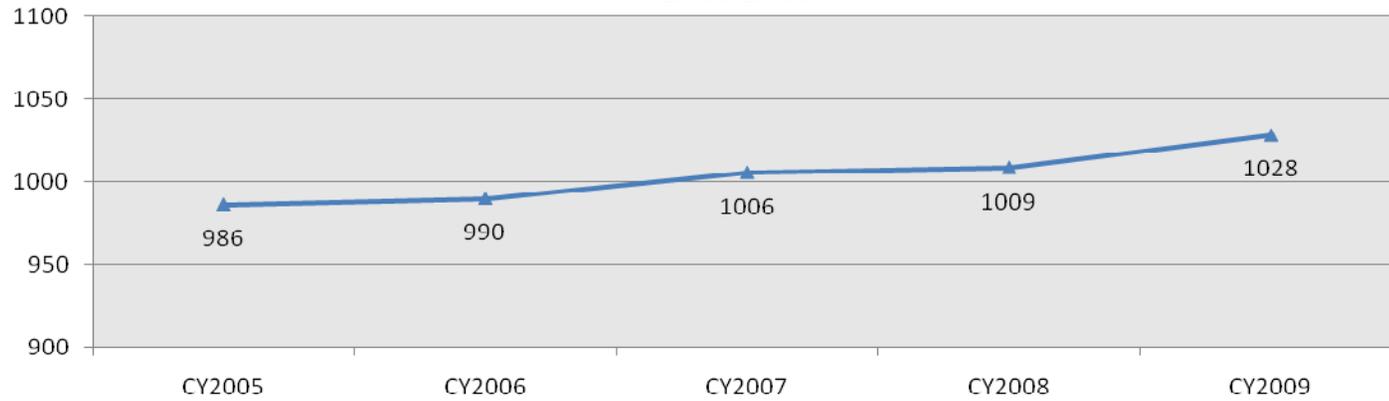




**Health Care MSD Claims
NAICS 621-624
2003-2009
accepted disabling claims**



**Health Care MSD Claims (NAICS 621-624)
3-year rolling average (accepted disabling claims)
2003-2009**



**MSD Claims: All Sectors vs. Health Care (NAICS 621-624)
accepted disabling claims
2003-2009**

