

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

FY 2009 State OSHA Annual Report

October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009

November 30, 2009

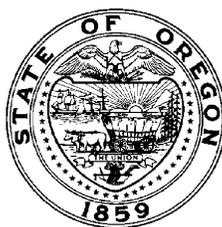


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I. Summary of Results Related to Annual Performance Plan

**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 2009 Performance Goal

Continue to encourage employers to attain VPP status, and certify five new SHARP employers and one new VPP site.

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 uploaded to 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 was marketed at both the Regional and National VPPPA Conferences during the year	
Intermediate Outcomes	2. Number of companies working toward SHARP recognition.	There were 52 companies working toward SHARP recognition as of September 30, 2009.	
	3. Number of companies indicating an interest in VPP by requesting program information.	Oregon participated in the VPP Application Workshop attended by 11 Oregonians representing 7 Oregon companies. The VPP/SHARP Program Manager met with representatives from eleven different companies and 3 employer organizations during the year requesting VPP information.	Interest and participation in the VPP program continued to grow during 2009 and is expected to remain high in 2010.

Primary Outcomes	4. Number of employers who receive SHARP certification.	At the end of FY 2009, a total of 155 companies were SHARP certified. This total includes 69 current employers and 87 graduates. Note that 1 graduate company went out of business in FY 2009. 19 new sites received SHARP certification during FY 2009, exceeding the annual target. (Four sites withdrew from the program.)	Previously reported year-end totals (current and graduated SHARP companies): FY 2008: 142 FY 2007: 122 FY 2006: 108 FY 2005: 100 FY 2004: 86 FY 2003: 77 FY 2002: 74
	5. Number of employers who receive VPP certification.	Seven new VPP employers were certified in FY 2009. Oregon received 4 new VPP applications during the same time frame and conducted 9 onsite evaluations or reviews.	As of September 30, 2009, Oregon had the following 23 VPP sites: (up from 16 a year ago) -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 GE Security (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)

	6. Number of SHARP teams in which 21(d) consultants participated (goal = 4).	At the end of FY 2009, 21(d) consultants were participating on 17 SHARP teams. For 12 of these teams, the 21(d) consultant served as lead.	
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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, providing workshops and conferences, and by working with safety committees on 85% of consultations with employers who have a safety committee.

FY 2009 Performance Goal 1-2a

Increase outreach opportunities to non-English speaking workers by marketing Spanish-language workshops and continuing to review publications for translation where the need is high.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	1. Activities taken to market Spanish language workshops.	Public Education is currently developing a safety committee course and a safety leadership course in English for multi-cultural employers.	The 4 hour courses have been integrated into the regular workshop schedule.
	2. Review current publications for possible translation to other languages, considering cultural barriers to communication that may necessitate an alternative approach.	In FY 2008, 79 publications were reviewed for possible translation to another language.	
Intermediate Outcomes	3. Number of new non-English videos acquired.	Our current video collection contains 170 titles in languages other than English. In FY 2009 we added 13 new non-English videos to our collection.	
	4. Number of videos checked out.	731 non-English videos were checked out in FY 2009.	
	5. Number of 4-hour Spanish language workshops presented.	A total of 63 4-hour workshops were presented in Spanish during the fiscal year. 1 Spanish 1-hour PESO module was held.	We will be continuing our additional outreach to increase awareness of Spanish language workshops.
Primary Outcomes	6. Number of Attendees at 4-hour Spanish Language Workshops.	A total of 1027 attendees participated in the Spanish-language workshops. A total of 37 attendees participated in the 1-hour PESO module that was held.	
	7. Number of new publications developed in languages other than English.	Five publications were translated in FY 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Worker Brochure • What is PESO? • OSHA 300 Injury Log • Forestry Poster • How to File a Complaint (online only) 	

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, and by working with safety committees on 85% of consultations with employers who have a safety committee.

FY 2009 Performance Goal 1-2b

Educate employers and employees regarding the value of occupational safety and health by: 1) providing conferences and workshops, including Safety and the Small Business, and 2) working with safety committees* on 85% of consultations with employers who have an active safety committee.

* Working with the safety committee to enhance their skills and effectiveness includes, but is not limited to, evaluating meeting processes, providing guidance on trend analysis, discussing the committee's interaction with management and how recommendations are made, reviewing hazard abatement, and providing training.

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.	Six conferences were held in FY 2009: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Oregon Conference • Western Pulp & Paper Workers Conference • Oregon Governor's Occupational Safety & Health Conference (GOSH) • Mid-Oregon Construction Safety Summit • Region X VPPPA Conference • Blue Mountain Conference • Central Oregon Conference 	Attendance at the conferences was as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Oregon Conference: 385 • Western Pulp & Paper Conference: 331 • Oregon Governor's Occupational Safety & Health Conference (GOSH): 1350 • Mid-Oregon Construction Safety Summit: 158 • Region X VPPPA Conference: 279 • Blue Mountain Conference: 119 • Central Oregon Conference: 156
	2. Begin review and revision of on-line course offerings.	Public Education has begun exploring the use of direct mail flyers to these rural areas of the state.	We continue to strongly encourage requestors in the rural areas of the state to coordinate training events with other businesses in their area to maximize the use of our instructors and increase attendance.
Intermediate Outcomes	3. Number of attendees at OR-OSHA training sessions.	Total attendance was 16,793. In addition, 811 participants attended the 40 online courses.	917 training sessions were offered in 2009, which includes public education workshops and on-site training sessions.
	4. Number of attendees at OR-OSHA conferences.	A total of 2,778 participants attended conferences in FY 2009.	

Primary Outcomes	5. Percent of consultations with employers who had an active safety committee where consultant worked with the committee to improve their effectiveness.*	For FY 2009, 87.1% of consultations included the consultant working with the safety committee to improve effectiveness.	This is a reduction from FY2008 (89.7% consultation included working with the safety committee to improve effectiveness.)
	6. Number of Safety for the Small Business workshops offered (Course number 700).	In FY 2009 a total of 37 sessions of Safety for the Small Business (SFSB) workshops were held.	This represents attendance in 17 different cities throughout the state. In FFY 2009 the Safety for Small Business class was phased out in order to encourage these businesses to attend the current, more attended workshop offerings. The last offering was on 8/20/09, the class had 0 registered.
	7. Attendance at Safety for Small Business workshops.	Total attendance for SFSB sessions in FY 2009 was 208.	
* Working with the safety committee to enhance their skills and effectiveness includes, but is not limited to, evaluating meeting processes, providing guidance on trend analysis, discussing the committee's interaction with management and how recommendations are made, reviewing hazard abatement, and providing training.			

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 2009 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
<p>Activity Measure</p>	<p>1. Activities undertaken in collaboration with stakeholder groups and partnerships to increase occupational safety and health awareness.</p>	<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. There have been discussions with the staff that regulate hazardous waste around the issue of E-waste recycling. They have provided their list of locations for our use.</p> <p><u>Water Works Association</u>: 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. Radiation rulemaking notices continue to be sent to us. Oregon OSHA collaborated with the Office of Public Health to develop H1N1 guidance documents and to staff the operations center.</p> <p><u>Agriculture Labor Housing Advisory Committee</u>: The committee reviewed, by e-mail, proposed new rules on balers and compactors. We also renewed the membership list to add a few new folks. Members of the Agriculture Labor Housing Advisory Committee and the Small Agricultural Employer Advisory Committee met with representative from the Technical Section at the Salem Field Office during the 3rd Quarter, to provide feedback on proposed changes to the Division 4 Rules.</p> <p><u>Agriculture Advisory Committee(s)</u>: The committee(s) were provided information electronically and also met to</p>	<p>This partnership has proven particularly useful as we respond to pandemic concerns.</p>

review suggested changes to the open portions of the Division 4/ Agriculture Rules including the Hazard Communication and Safety Committee/ Safety Meeting rules. They discussed 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 to work on changes to the Oregon OSHA publication “Safe Practices When Working Around Agricultural Chemicals” to address the needs of non English speaking workers.

Ergonomics Advisory Committee: This coalition 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. Coalition members were invited to present a session on Construction Ergonomics at the 2009 GOSH conference. This training was well received, earning an overall evaluation of 4.6 out of 5 from the twenty seven audience members and even received coverage in the Bureau of National Affairs Occupational Safety & Health newsletter. In addition, we have completed work on the second pamphlet in a four pamphlet series which addresses the most common soft tissue injuries in Construction and best practices solutions. Our first pamphlet ‘protect your back and your future’ is already in it’s second printing and our second pamphlet ‘protect your neck & shoulders and your future’ will be out this quarter. Finally, a representative of the Construction Ergonomics Coalition has given the ‘Construction Ergonomics’ presentation to a group of Subcontractors and a group of Superintendents for Hoffman Construction.

Oregon Coalition for Healthcare Ergonomics (OCHE): Our Facility of Choice project is progressing on target. A safe patient handling curriculum was developed and is available on the Oregon OSHA website. This is a step by step guide that will facilitate the program development process for facilities that are new to Safe Patient Handling. The two facilities that received Oregon OSHA grant funding to develop a Safe Patient Handling

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

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

program have both trained staff, developed written safe patient handling policies and procedures, and are now using equipment to move patients. In addition, Good Shepherd Healthcare System in Hermiston has incorporated the local Emergency Medical Service into their program and has now begun to implementation into their Home Health Services department. Outreach efforts in 2008/09 have been successful. In an effort to reach the most healthcare professionals possible, OCHE organized a four day Healthcare Ergonomics conference in conjunction with the 2009 GOSH conference. Training covered a range of topics including caring for the bariatric population, ergonomics in ancillary departments, and the Facility of Choice certification program. The healthcare industry continues to be a focus for Oregon OSHA and the OCHE partnership has been instrumental in our continued success preventing injury. OCHE had the opportunity to give informational testimony to the Oregon Legislature in May. Speakers introduced the Coalition and outlined the work we've done in the past five years to protect healthcare workers from musculoskeletal disorders associated with moving patients manually and the mounting evidence indicating that using equipment to move patients can significantly reduce the risk of injury to the caregiver. The coalition also held an information day in the capitol.

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.

Firefighter Standards Advisory Committee: The full committee met 10/21/2008 and 4/ 23/ 2009. Confined space rules for fire fighters were adopted with an effective date of 10/01/09. The committee formed a sub-committee to review the entire Division 2 Sub-division L fire fighter rules for potential changes throughout. The

sub-committee met and reviewed the first portions of the 2L Oregon Fire Fighter rule. The sub-committee will report to the FFA on proposed text changes.

Fire Chiefs Association: Working with OFCA representatives on significant Oregon OSHA fire service related cases to spread the message to the fire service while maintaining a good working relationship.

Forest Activities Advisory Committee: The full group met twice this year with the major areas of focus being discussions with the Associated Equipment Manufacturers (AEM) representatives around old and new technology and potential revisions to operator manuals. The Wild Land Fire Fighting subcommittee completed and distributed the basic wild land fire training DVD in May 2009. Continued to work closely with AEM and AOL (Forest Activities Advisory committee) to develop and improve positive relationships.

Oregon OSHA Emergency Preparedness:

Safety and Technical Assistance Resource Team

(START): START has continued to participate throughout the year in a variety of emergency preparedness activities. These include exercises, development of emergency preparedness policy/procedures/documents, and development and implementation of training.

Exercises:

START took part of a statewide Pandemic Flu Table Top Exercise which took part at the conclusion of the State's Pan Flu Planning/Survey work.

START worked as Safety Officer and in developing an OR-OSHA player role for the Cascade Peril Exercise, a multi-state, multi-jurisdiction, earthquake scenario. START members, along with DCBS executive staff participated in the exercise in July 2009.

The START team conducted a joint exercise with Oregon Public Health and the Public Health Mobile Lab. The exercise took place at the Portland Motor Pool, and simulated an explosion in a building housing a radiological lab and dry cleaning establishment. Oregon

Public Health partnered with START members to identify and clear radiological material (Cesium 137). START members then took solvent samples and delivered them to the Mobile for analysis. The drill was extremely successful and both OR-OSHA and Oregon Public Health intend to exercise together again. OR-OSHA acted as Safety Officer for FEMA, for the Community Readiness Exercise at the Weapons Depot. Duties included evaluating PPE, work practices, communication, and planning. OR-OSHA continues to meet regularly with CSEPP staff and the community, as part of the Community Readiness Coordination Committee.

START participated in an Oregon Department of Energy exercise involving major earthquakes in the Portland Metro area, and their impact on oil/gas/electricity. START member participated with DOL/OSHA, military, and private industry on a round table at the AIHA Conference in Toronto Canada. Topic for the round table was the importance of occupational safety and health in emergency preparedness.

Pandemic H1N1 activities:

OR-OSHA, worked with the Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS) regarding Pandemic H1N1 planning and preparation. OR-OSHA and ODHS developed and released a joint document for employers on pandemic planning and best practices. START members staffed the ODHS Area Operations Center (AOC) when it was opened in the Spring of 2009 for pandemic flu (swine flu – H1N1). OR-OSHA has been working with Oregon Public Health on drafting guidance documents for H1N1 planning and preparedness.

Documents include those for Healthcare, Responders, Schools, and General Workplaces. DHS is re-organizing their Area Operations Center (AOC) to include an OR-OSHA position in case the need to stand up the AOC arises, should H1N1 cases increase or become more

lethal.

Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program (CSEPP):

START continued to be involved in the OERS council for state agencies involved in emergency preparedness, and the OEM Domestic Preparedness Workgroup. START member attended HAN (Health Alert Network) training so that OR-OSHA/START could participate with other agencies in alert notifications.

OR-OSHA Partnership Committee: Met twice during the year discussing changes to the scheduling system, reviewed and discussed the proposed federal Protecting America's Workers Act, and revived an earlier conversation about Oregon's use of existing penalty authority and whether we're using it as effectively as we could be. Feed back was sought from them on our education workshops.

Construction Advisory Committee: The committee continued to meet monthly to discuss outreach and consistency issues. A subcommittee continues to work on draft language for permanent fall protection anchors to present to the Building Codes Division for the next update of the Commercial Structures Board. The advisory committee recommended changes to the steel erection directive which we adopted prior to federal changes. The group continues to play an active role in facilitating the two-way flow of information between Oregon OSHA and the construction industry.

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. Membership is comprised of companies and organizations from all sectors that have a common interest in the success of the construction industry in the Portland area: Owners, Construction Managers/General Contractors (CM/GC), Trade Contractors (Subcontractors), Trade Associations,

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

Architects/Engineers, Building Trade Unions, and Insurers. The purpose of the Partnership is to enhance the construction industry's performance in the Greater Portland area by sharing successes and best-known practices. The focus of this common safety effort is the proliferation of the Injury Free Environment (IFE) philosophy to all individuals associated with a project, regardless of their role or organizational affiliation. The GPCP is committed to a mind-set intolerant of any level, frequency, or severity of any incident or injury. 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.

Landscape Contractors Board: Continued to distribute our publications through their office. Met with them to get their support for permanent anchor rules given the current "eco roof" focus that exposes not only construction workers but also landscapers and maintenance. 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 changed their meeting structure, moving to an every other month meeting. They continue to discuss industry hazards, using OSHA staff and other safety and health professionals to present topics of concern. They continue to conduct facility safety tours. OSHA continues to participate in their routine meetings, keeping them abreast of rulemaking activity or changes in policy that could affect their industry.

Oregon Coalition for Healthy Nail Salons: A coalition of agencies is working to increase awareness among nail salon owners and workers regarding hazards of materials they use and ways to better protect workers. Oregon OSHA created a fact sheet and pamphlet in both

technical style and mostly pictorial style, which are now available in English and Vietnamese. The group will continue work on strategies to raise awareness. During the past year the group has developed distribution and outreach plans including having booths at Asian festivals.

Oregon Home Builders Association (OHBA): Signed a formal alliance agreement. The agreement was modified to merge former group innovative safety committee agreement activities into the alliance activities. 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.

Oregon Sustainable Agriculture Resource Center (OSARC): The administrative council developed questions and authorized focus groups to determine long term needs. The report was published in November and will be used to determine future direction.

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.

Oregon Restaurant Association: Signed an agreement September 9, 2008 on with this association to establish a formal alliance to address outreach to their members particularly in the area of safety awareness for young workers. They will put articles in their magazine about safety and health to promote the new restaurant safety PESO modules, and work with us to develop online safety and health programs. The Oregon Restaurant Association is working with us to adapt our publications for their membership. They distributed the new Safety Committee publication to their 9000 members at their expense and worked with us to develop a publication on the common hazards in restaurants.

Young Worker Health and Safety Coalition: This group began meeting in 2007 with a mission to prevent workplace injuries and death of young workers through collaboration, outreach, education, and advocacy. In February we held the first annual Young Worker

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

		<p>Video PSA Contest. This contest required a 30 second video with a theme of “Save a friend. Work Safe” and was open to all Oregon high school students. First, second, and third place winners received cash prizes of \$500, \$400, and \$300 and had their video’s shown during previews for major motion pictures throughout the month of June.</p> <p>Our Coalition also organized a youth track at the Oregon Governor’s Occupational Safety & Health (GOSH) conference. The day included an agenda filled with activities and information including the Dangerous Decibels program and the viewing of all PSA entries. In mid 2009 our Coalition changed leadership and formed several sub-committees in an effort to reach more stakeholders. Subcommittees include the PSA video contest group, an outreach group, a speaker’s bureau, and a steering committee among others. These committees have already made great progress toward our mission. One example is our participation in the Oregon Museum of Science & Industry’s (OMSI) Public Health Week. Our Coalition’s booth had a component of the Dangerous Decibels program and Oregon’s Dezi Bell, a life size manikin whose IPod reflects the decibel level the volume is at. In addition, our PSA subcommittee has already begun the roll out of the 2010 Video contest</p>	population.
	2. Identify partnership opportunities with groups in target industry sectors.	<p><u>Agriculture:</u> <u>Agriculture Labor Housing Committee</u> <u>Oregon Sustainable Agriculture Resource Center</u></p> <p><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>Vehicle Safety</u></p> <p><u>Logging:</u> <u>Forest Activities Advisory Committee</u></p> <p><u>Health Care:</u> <u>Oregon Coalition for Health Care (OCHE)</u></p>	
Intermediate Outcome	3. Number of OR-OSHA stakeholder collaborations and partnerships.	At the end of FY 2009, there were 25 active partnerships.	

Primary Outcome

4. Number of alliances developed and status of goals

- The Oregon Coalition for Health Care Employees (OCHE) alliance continued to focus on reducing MSDs in health care by encouraging safe patient handling programs.
- The Oregon Home Builders Association (OHBA) alliance was signed on April 18, 2008
- The Oregon Restaurant Association (OEA) alliance was signed on September 9, 2008.

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

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 2009, there were 9 partnerships in target industries:

Agriculture:

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

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.

Vehicle Safety: The Construction Advisory Committee has been active in distributing motor vehicle publications.

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 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 2009 Performance Goal 2-1a

Health enforcement will continue emphasis programs in the pesticide, lead in construction, silica, process safety management, diisocyanates and methylene chloride. A new emphasis program for combustible dusts is being introduced. Emphasis inspection targets are: pesticides, 60; lead in construction, 30; silica, 50; diisocyanate, 30; process safety management, 10; methylene chloride, 10; combustible dusts, 20. Total number of emphasis program inspections is 210.

Consider strategic initiative approach for emphasis programs.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	1. Total number of health inspections.	There were 920 health inspections	
	2. Total number of pesticide emphasis program inspections.	There were 84 pesticide emphasis inspections.	
	3. Total number of lead in construction emphasis program inspections.	There were 40 lead in construction emphasis inspections.	
	4. Total number of silica emphasis program inspections.	There were 66 silica emphasis inspections.	
	5. Total number of diisocyanate program inspections.	There were 60 diisocyanate emphasis inspections	
	6. Total number of Process Safety Management emphasis program inspections.	There were 18 PSM emphasis inspections conducted.	

	7. Total number of methylene chloride emphasis program inspections	There were 8 methylene chloride emphasis inspections conducted.	The methylene chloride local emphasis program (MC LEP), initiated in May 2008, and was discontinued effective September 30, 2009. Employers were inspected based on reporting the use of methylene chloride to the Oregon State Fire Marshal under the Community Right-to-Know Program. This list was exhausted within this time frame. Identifying places of employment where methylene chloride is reasonably believed or known to be used has been beyond this resource has been quite difficult; therefore, the MC LEP was terminated. Where methylene chloride use is encountered through routine inspections, it will be addressed through existing rules and procedures.
	8. Total number of combustible dust emphasis program inspections	There were 20 combustible dust emphasis inspections conducted.	
	9. Total number of health consultations in high hazard industries	There were 254 Health Hazard Consultations conducted by consultants in FY 2009: Agriculture: 61 Construction: 62 Health Care: 89 Lumber & Wood Products 42 *includes logging <i>Logging:</i> 3	
	10. Identification and possible development of new health emphasis programs.	The methylene chloride local emphasis program (MC LEP), initiated in May 2008, and was discontinued effective September 30, 2009. Employers were inspected based on reporting the use of methylene chloride to the Oregon State Fire Marshal under the Community Right-to-Know Program. This list was exhausted within this time frame. Identifying places of employment where methylene chloride is reasonably believed or known to be used beyond this resource has been quite difficult; therefore, the MC LEP was terminated. Where methylene chloride use is encountered through routine inspections, it will be addressed through existing rules and procedures.	
Primary Outcomes	11. Number of pesticide emphasis program inspections compared to target.	140% of the yearly target number of pesticide emphasis inspections were conducted (84/60)	

12. Number of lead in construction emphasis program inspections compared to target.	133% of the yearly target number of lead in construction inspections were conducted (40/30)	
13. Number of silica emphasis program inspections compared to target.	132.0% of the yearly target number of silica inspections were conducted (66/50).	
14. Number of diisocyanate emphasis program inspections compared to target.	200% of the yearly target number of diisocyanate inspections were conducted (60/30).	
15. Number of Process Safety Management emphasis program inspections compared to target.	180% of the yearly target number of diisocyanate inspections were conducted (18/10).	
16. Number of methylene chloride emphasis program inspections compared to target	80% of the yearly target number of methylene chloride inspections were conducted (8/10).	
17. Number of combustible dust emphasis program inspections compared to target	100% of the yearly target number of combustible dust inspections were conducted (20/20).	
18. Number of health consultations in high hazard industries compared to target.	There were 254 health consultations in high hazard industries compared to the target of 150.	The annual number of health consultation in high hazard industries exceeded the 150 annual target by 69%.
19. Deploy new emphasis program and strategic initiatives with a comprehensive approach (e.g., publications, rule review, seminars, conference sessions)	For FFY2010, the new safety and health fixed site scheduling system will be implemented. The need for new emphasis program(s) will be evaluated as resources permit.	
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 2009 Performance Goal 2-1b

High hazard industries with the highest number of claims will be scheduled for inspection. Conduct at least 2700 inspections in high hazard industries.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	1. Total number of safety inspections.	There were 4616 safety inspections during FY 2009.	
	2. Total number of safety emphasis inspections	There were 870 safety emphasis inspections (trench, struck by in logging, fall in construction, reforestation)	
	3. Number of inspections in high hazard industries	Total safety inspections in high hazard industries = 2285 Agriculture: 398 Construction: 1540 Health Care: 94 Lumber & Wood Products: 253 *includes logging <i>Logging: 150</i>	
	4. Percent of high hazard inspections.	49.5% of safety inspections were in high hazard areas (2285/4616).	
	5. Number of logging inspections.	A total of 150 logging safety inspections were conducted.	
	6. Number of construction inspections.	A total of 1540 construction safety inspections were conducted.	
	7. Total number of safety consultations in high hazard industries	There were 812 target industry safety consultations conducted by consultants in FY 2009: Agriculture: 195 Construction: 500 Health Care: 29 Lumber & Wood Products 88 *includes logging <i>Logging: 18</i>	

	8. Percent change in DART rate for high hazard industries.	2008 DART rates CY 2008/CY 2007: Agriculture (NAICS 11): 3.0/3.9 (-23.07%) Logging (NAICS 1133): 5.0/4.0 (+25%) Construction (NAICS 23): 3.0/3.4 (-11.76%) Lumber & Wood Product Manufacturing (NAICS 321): 3.8/4.8 (-20.83%) Transportation & Warehousing (NAICS 48-49): 4.9/5.6 (-12.5%) Health Care Services (NAICS 62): 3.1/3.2 (-3.12%)	See Charts for target sector DART history.
Intermediate Outcomes	9. Percent change in the DART rate.	DART rate history (private/private & public) CY 2008: 2.5/2.5 CY 2007: 2.8/2.8 CY 2006: 2.8/2.8 CY 2005: 2.9/2.9 CY 2004: 3.1/3.0 CY 2003: 3.1/2.9 CY 2002: 3.2/3.1	This reflects 19.35% 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.
Primary Outcome	10. Percent change in Total Case Incidence Rate (TCIR).	TRC rate history (private/private & public) CY 2008: 4.6/4.7 CY 2007: 5.1/5.2 (-3.8 reduction in private sector) CY 2006: 5.3/5.2 CY 2005: 5.4/5.4 CY 2004: 5.8/5.8 CY 2003: 5.6/5.6 CY 2002: 6.0/6.1	This reflects 22.95 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 2009 Performance Goal

Conduct 1800 inspections in logging and construction. Address motor vehicle safety for all inspections and consultations where employees use motor vehicles.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	1. Total number of enforcement inspections.	There were 5536 enforcement inspections in FY 2009.	
	2. Total number of consultations.	There were 2873 consultations in FY 2009.	This reflects a 17.1% increase over FY 2008. Outreach efforts will continue in the coming year with a focus on reaching employers who have not previously used the service.
	3. Total number of construction and logging inspections.	There were a total of 1690 construction and logging inspections: 1540 construction, 150 logging.	
	4. Total number of construction and logging consultations.	There were 571 construction and 21 logging consultations in FY 2009.	
	5. Number of inspections and consultations where motor vehicle safety was addressed.	There were 1269 inspections where motor vehicle safety was addressed. There were 276 consultations where motor vehicle safety was addressed.	
	6. Total number of trenching NEP inspections	There were 94 trenching NEP safety inspections	
	7. Total number of falls in construction LEP inspections.	There were 638 falls in construction LEP safety inspections	
	8. Total number of struck-by in logging LEP inspections	There were 121 struck-by in logging LEP safety inspections.	

Intermediate Outcomes	9. Number of reported MVA fatalities.	A total of 11 fatalities* were reported as highway motor vehicle accidents.	We are continuing to track and monitor this data based on the January 1, 2007; administrative rules require reporting motor vehicle fatalities to Oregon OSHA within 8 hours. *Highway motor vehicle accidents in performance goal 9 is for reported year; highway motor vehicle accidents in performance goal 15 is for accepted year.
	10. Number of motor vehicle evaluations completed	There were 2,185 motor vehicle evaluations completed.	
	11. Number of MVA fatalities investigated.	A total of 9 MVA fatalities were investigated.	
	12. Track motor vehicle employer profiles and accident factors via database.	Summary: 59.3% of employers surveyed have a vehicle safety program 86.2% of these have a written program 94.5% verify valid driver's license for new hires 72.8% of employers surveyed run periodic checks on driver's license 45% have a driver-training program. 53.5% of these provide training updates periodically. 12.7% offer training after an accident 36.2% report having incidents in the past 3 years 49% of these report 2 or more incidents 19.5% (over all incidents) resulted in injuries 34.6% report occupation as transportation material moving.	
Primary Outcome Measures	13. Percent of all inspections conducted in local emphasis programs for trenching, falls in construction and struck-by in logging.	Emphasis program safety inspections for trenching, falls in construction, and struck-by in logging represent 18.5% of all inspections (853/4616).	
	14. Number of compensable fatalities.	There were 45 accepted compensable fatalities in CY 2008.	This is an increase over the 35 accepted compensable fatality claims in CY 2007. This is largely due to a single event involving a helicopter crash that accounted for eight of the 45 fatalities.

<p>15. Compensable fatality rate (reported annually).</p>	<p>Breakout of CY 2008 fatalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 falls • 12 highway motor vehicle accidents* • 7 struck-by • 1 pedestrian accidents • 5 industrial vehicle accidents • 6 caught-in, under, between • 10 aircraft accidents <p>Some history: CY 2008 rate: 2.57 (45 fatalities) CY 2007 rate: 1.99 (35 fatalities) CY 2006 rate: 2.13 (37 fatalities) CY 2005 rate: 1.84 (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 9 is for reported year; highway motor vehicle accidents in performance goal 15 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>16. Percent of compensable fatalities that are Motor Vehicle Accidents.</p>	<p>27% (12/45) of the compensable fatalities in CY 2008 were the result of highway motor vehicle accidents.</p>	<p>If you add in fatalities involving aircraft vehicles (10), industrial vehicles (5) and pedestrian accidents (1), a total of 62% (28/45) of the compensable fatalities for the year involved a vehicle.</p>
<p>17. MVA fatal rate per 100,000 workers.</p>	<p>For CY 2008 there were 12 highway MVA fatalities resulting in a fatality rate of 0.69 MVA fatalities per 100,000 workers (or 6.9 MVA fatalities per 1,000,000 workers).</p>	<p>The baseline for CY 2004 was 0.80 fatalities per 100,000 workers.</p> <p>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>

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 2009 Performance Goal

This year's focus for ergonomics will be on the health care industry. A particular initiative this year is a model Safe Patient Handling (SPH) program. A model process will be defined based on our experience with several pilot sites selected from Long-Term Care (LTC) and rural hospital submissions. The "Facilities of Choice" will be a new certification program certifying LTC facilities meeting SPH requirements.

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 include a training program aimed at home health care organizations.
	2. Number of safe patient handling trainings piloted.	All pilot testing of the program was completed at the end of last fiscal year.	
	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.	Dallas Retirement Village and Good Shepherd Healthcare System in Hermiston have both implemented a Safe Patient Handling program that includes management support, employee buy-in, and patient handling equipment. Both facilities are now collecting data that will be used to market the Facility of Choice project throughout the State	
	4. Number of safe patient handling training sessions conducted.	6 classroom and 5 walk-through sessions were conducted during the year.	Feedback from participants has been extremely positive and we hope to increase the number of presentations in the future.
Intermediate Outcome	5. Implementation of the "Facilities of Choice" program	Dallas Retirement Village and Good Shepherd Healthcare System in Hermiston, Oregon were chosen to receive grant money to implement a Safe Patient Handling Program. Patient satisfaction and injury data is now being collected at both facilities.	
Primary Outcome	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 2009 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. The openings were delayed because the decision to not inspect was reversed.	Oregon OSHA considers all other fatalities reported as untimely were opened within 24 hours of the data available needed to conduct the investigations.
Primary Outcomes	2. Percent of timely responses. Fatalities: Attempt within 24 hours of notification. Data reflects OR-OSHA attempt from time of notification (note this may not be consistent with IMIS data). Imminent Danger Complaint Inspections: Attempt within 24 hours of notification. Data reflects OR-OSHA attempt from time of notification (note this may not be consistent with IMIS data). Serious Complaint Inspections: Attempt within 5 working days Other-than-Serious Complaint Inspections: Attempt within 30 working days Complainant Response: Send letter within 10 working days Investigations (phone/fax, letter): Respond within 10 working days Family Letter: Send within 10 days of fatality notification Alleged Discrimination Complaints: Process through determination level within 90 calendar	<u>FY 2009 Response Times</u> Timely Response to Fatalities: 77.8% (25 of 27) Timely Response to Complaints: Imminent Danger: 100% (43 of 43) Serious: 92.4% (378 of 409) Other-Than-Serious: 96.5% (221 of 229) Timely Response to Complainants: 85.7% (885 of 998) Investigations: 96.9% (372 of 384) Timely Sending of Family Letter: 100% (32 of 32) Timely Response to Discrimination Complaints: 80.58% (83 of 103) Comment: Reported and investigated natural cause fatalities were previously omitted from quarterly reports. These fatalities are now included in the totals.	<u>FY 2008 Response Times</u> Timely Response to Fatalities: 96.7% (29 of 30) Timely Response to Complaints: Imminent Danger: 100.0% (37 of 37) Serious: 93.1% (376 of 404) Other-Than-Serious: 97.4% (265 of 272) Timely Response to Complainants: 88.3% (950 of 1076) Investigations: 97.8% (441 of 451) Timely Sending of Family Letter: 100% (31 of 31) Timely Response to Discrimination Complaints: 62.8% (120 of 191) Comment: Reported and investigated natural cause fatalities were previously omitted from quarterly reports. These fatalities are now included in the totals.

	days	<p>Discrimination – Completion of discrimination within the statutorily required 90 days <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. 1st Quarter – 79.3 % 2nd Quarter – 77.7 % 3rd Quarter – 80.2 % 4th Quarter – 83.8 %</p>	<p>Discrimination – Completion of discrimination within the statutorily required 90 days <u>Comment:</u> For FFY 2008, the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) have demonstrated continuous improvement for each of the 4 quarters. 1st Quarter – 56.7 % 2nd Quarter – 65.7 % 3rd Quarter – 70.2 % 4th Quarter – 87.2 %*</p> <p>*This is the first time the BOLI has exceeded Oregon OSHA’s strategic goal of 85%</p>
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Performance Goal 3-2: Customer Service

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

FY 2009 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 - Appeals - Lab 	FY 2009 survey results – percent satisfaction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conferences: 100% Public Education: 98.62% AV Library: 98.1% Consultation: 100% Enforcement: 94.78% Appeals: 91.0% Lab: 93% 	

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 2009 Performance Goal

- 1) Develop 2-day all staff professional development conference for FY 2010
- 2) Complete basic training for new staff.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measure	1. Snapshot of OR-OSHA employees' training needs.	<p>During FY 2008, the following classes were developed and implemented:</p> <p>In house: Safety committee rules, electrical hazards, PLM identification process for lab technicians, IH training (confined space, ventilation, combustible dust review), Agriculture Labor housing, record keeping,</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 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile cranes • Agriculture training • Combustible and flammables/ liquids • Forklift training • Silica training <p>We will actively continue to provide updates and in-house training on rules and processes to our staff.</p>
	2. Number of safety and health staff members receiving professional development training.	88% of staff received professional training this fiscal year	<p>In addition to what was said in # 1 above:</p> <p>In 2010 we will be researching and developing e-learning opportunities We will be utilizing webinars as well to ensure our staff receive quality training. We will continue to provide our staff with information on classes outside OR OSHA to address individual training needs.</p>
Intermediate Outcome Measure	3. Status of basic training curriculum.	Record keeping, safety committees, accident investigation, electrical and OSEAct and Standards have been revised	<p>We will continue to revise new employee curriculums throughout FY 2010 and train our technical experts to deliver these classes. Silica, hearing conservation, ergonomics, mobile cranes, agriculture and forklifts are curriculums that will be revised.</p> <p>We are also working on curriculums for new administrative staff.</p>
NOTE: The 2009 all staff meeting was cancelled due to budgetary constraints. A decision will be made on whether to hold an all staff meeting in 2010			

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

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 achieved the 5-year goals for employer recognition programs.

In FY 2009, an additional 19 employers received initial SHARP certification, bringing the total number of employers in the program to 155, which include 69 current employers and 86 graduates. During the last three years a total of 56 sites were added to the program (17 in FY 2007, and 20 in 2008, and 19 in FY 2009).

The VPP program has grown this year, with an additional 7 employers receiving certification in FY 2009. At the end of FY 2009, Oregon OSHA had 23 VPP sites. This exceeds the 5-year target of an additional 12 employers over the 5 years of the Strategic Plan (2006-10). Given the continued strong attendance at application workshops and frequent program inquiries, we anticipate this growth to continue in FY 2010.

The SHARP program has achieved the 5-year target of 25 new participants. The VPP program has exceeded the 5-year target.

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, providing workshops and conferences, and by working with safety committees on 85% of consultations with employers who have a safety committee.

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, 14, 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.

The annual performance goal of working with safety committees on 85% of consultations was exceeded at 87.1%. For 21(d) consultants, the rate was even higher at 97.9%, for FY 2009.

Six conferences were held in FY 2009 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 are doing well towards 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. 5 Spanish language publications were developed in FY 2009.

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.

At the end of FY 2009, Oregon OSHA had 24 active partnerships. This is a reduction from what was reported FY 2008 by 10; the SHARP partnerships were removed from goal 1-3 and included in goal 1-1. While the number of partnerships remains at 24 from FY 2008, Oregon OSHA has several partnerships that were not active in FY 2009 and developed new partnerships that are new in FY 2009. We anticipate activities to convene with those dormant partnerships in the future.

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 2008, the most recent year available, was 2.5 over all sectors.

Oregon OSHA continued its focus on conducting the majority of its inspections in high hazard sectors. There were 2285 safety inspections in high hazard industries.

Total health inspections in FY 2009 reduced by 2.4% over FY 2008. We met or exceeded the annual performance targets in the pesticides, lead in construction, silica, diisocyanates, process safety management, combustible dust emphasis programs. We fell short of our projected target in the methylene chloride emphasis program.

The organization has met the 5-year target of 2.61. The most recent rate reported of 2.5 indicates that our approach has been successful in achieving the 2011 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, and struck-by hazards in logging accounts for 15.4% (853 of 5536) of our total enforcement inspections.

The compensable fatality count for CY 2008 was 45. This is an increase over the 35 accepted fatality claims in CY 2007. However this increase is largely due to a single helicopter crash involving eight fatalities.

The CY 2008 compensable fatality rate was 2.57, a clear reduction over the baseline rate of 2.70 (2000-2004 average rate). CY 2007 (1.99), CY 2006 (1.84) and CY 2006 rates show we have tentatively 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. We have hired the ergonomic outreach coordinator and 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 to reflect patient and staff satisfaction and as well as injuries.

The MSD claims rate over all sectors is slightly down in CY 2008 (to 0.38 per 100 workers - see Charts.) The MSD claims rate for health care has decreased to 0.52 per 100 workers. 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 2005-2007 the two top industries with claims rates of accepted disabling Musculoskeletal Injuries per 10,000 employed persons were Transportation, warehousing, and utilities at 115.9 and Construction at 63.1

In an effort to reduce the numbers 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, our 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.

During 2005- 2007, the Transportation industry in Oregon accounted for 23% of all Musculoskeletal Claims by occupation. 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 92.26% (25 of 27). Due to the circumstances of these two fatalities (homicides), there were internal discussions to determine jurisdiction.

The yearly goal for timely discrimination processing of 80% of cases was met 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.

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.

The yearly complaint response goal of 90% to send letter within 10 working days was not met, but was very close at 85.7%.

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 met. 88% of safety and health staff received professional development training during FY 2009. The five year performance goal for staff development of 85% of safety and health

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 was signed on April 18, 2008. 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 (OEA) 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

Grassroots 2009 was prepared by Oregon OSHA for the third consecutive year for OSHSPA (OSHA State Plan Association), which details the activities of State Plan states, including photos, case studies, and statistics from state and federal enforcement and consultation activities. The 2009 edition has been reorganized so that it is user friendly with a strong focus on the usage as an interactive web based document. This publication is used by states as public relations, and with their state legislatures to highlight accomplishments and needs for additional resources.

Oregon OSHA's Resource Newsletter was honored with a Merit Award by the Public Relations Society of America.

Grant activity

For FFY 2009, the Safe Employment Education and Training Advisory Committee (SEETAC) recommended approval of two grants. These grants were approved by the director of DCBS and include:

1. Fall Protection for Electricians & other Construction Workers – NECA-IBEW Electrical Training Center 11/19/08
2. Construction Safety Curriculum Adaption and Delivery for Young Audiences – Oregon Building Congress 4/7/09

Fall Protection for Electricians & other Construction Workers is an interactive on-line training program that is available on the NECA/IBEW and OR-OSHA websites.

The Construction Safety Curriculum Adaption and Delivery for Young Audiences was started April 2009 and will be completed by April 2010

IV. Adjustments and Other Issues

Occupational Injury and Workers' Compensation Premium

The pure premium rate for workers compensation insurance will decrease in 2010.

The workers' compensation "pure" premium rate will decrease 1.3 percent in 2010, saving employers \$18.1 million. Workers' compensation rates have decreased each year since 2006 and have not increased since 1990.

FY 2008 FAME Recommendations

Oregon Report Recommendations for Fiscal Year 2008.

Recommendation:

There was one recommendation for improvement in the 2008 Federal Annual Monitoring and Evaluation report.

Recommendation:

Continue efforts to reduce the average health citation lapse time.

Response: 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.

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. This section of the FY 2009 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 2009 goal for Oregon OSHA's entire consultation program was to work with safety committee members on improving their effectiveness in 85% or more of all consultations.

During FY 2009, 21(d) consultants conducted a total of 306 consultations. Health consultants conducted 108 initial visits and 4 follow-ups, for a total of 112, exceeding projections of 94 initial visits, by 15%. Conducted follow-up visits were slightly below the projected 6. Safety consultants conducted 178 initial visits and 16 follow-ups, for a total of 194, exceeding projections of initial visits, by 29%. Safety consultations were projected to be 138 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. We had hoped to provide consultants with a development opportunity on advanced interviewing techniques. Although that did not happen, staff did receive a significant amount of training. Outlined below are the specific courses taken by 21(d) staff.

[redacted], 33.8 hours

OSHA 300
Safety Accountability
Risk Control
Electrical Safety
Change Impact on Safety
Safety Committee Operations
Fall Protection
Supervisory Committee Review
Field Safety
Preventing Harassment & Violence
Word New Features
Excel New Features
Construction Sites
Emergency Response
MSDS Procedures
Healthcare assault Recordkeeping
Switching from GroupWise to Outlook

[redacted], 33.65 hours

Combustible Dust
Preventing Harassment & Violence
PSM of Chlorine Hazards
Excel 1
Word 5
Word 2
Confined Space
Occupational Medicine
Policy and Technical Overview
Ventilation Work Group
Lab Update

Emphasis Program Review
Case Studies
Industrial Toxicology
PSM of Ammonia Refrigeration
Combustible Dust
Switching from GroupWise to Outlook

[redacted], 27.65 hours

Preventing Harassment & Violence
PSM of Chlorine Hazards
PowerPoint 2007 Beginning
Excel 2
Confined Space
Policy and Technical Overview
Case Studies
Emphasis Program Review
Lab Update
Ventilation Work Group Update
Word 3
Word 2
Excel 1
Industrial Toxicology

[redacted], 28.0 hours

Preventing Harassment & Violence
PSM of Chlorine Hazards
PowerPoint 2007 Beginning
Word 2
Switching from GroupWise to Outlook
Preventing Harassment & Violence

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.

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

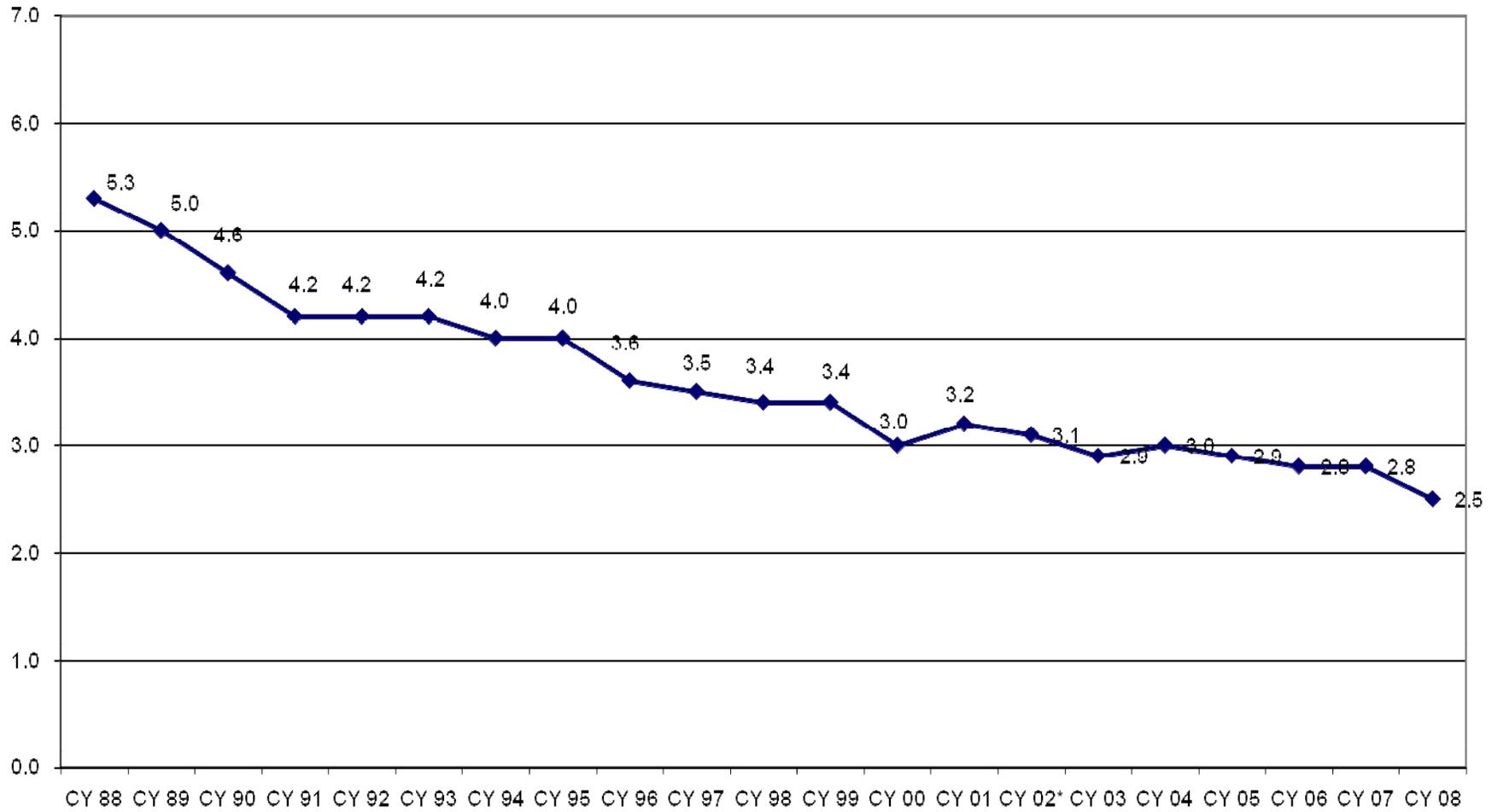
Appendix

Charts

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

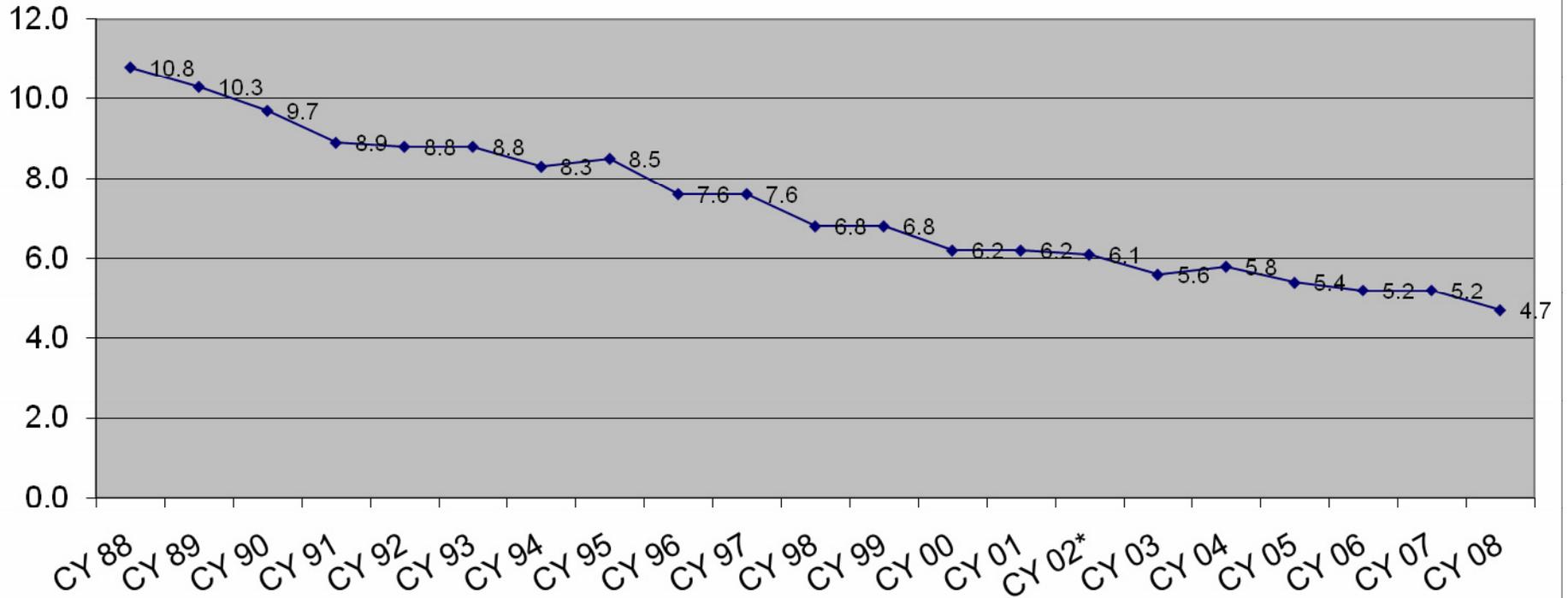
Notice of Change: Beginning with the year 2003, industry data is classified according to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. The final year using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System was 2002. Any industry-based 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 - 2007

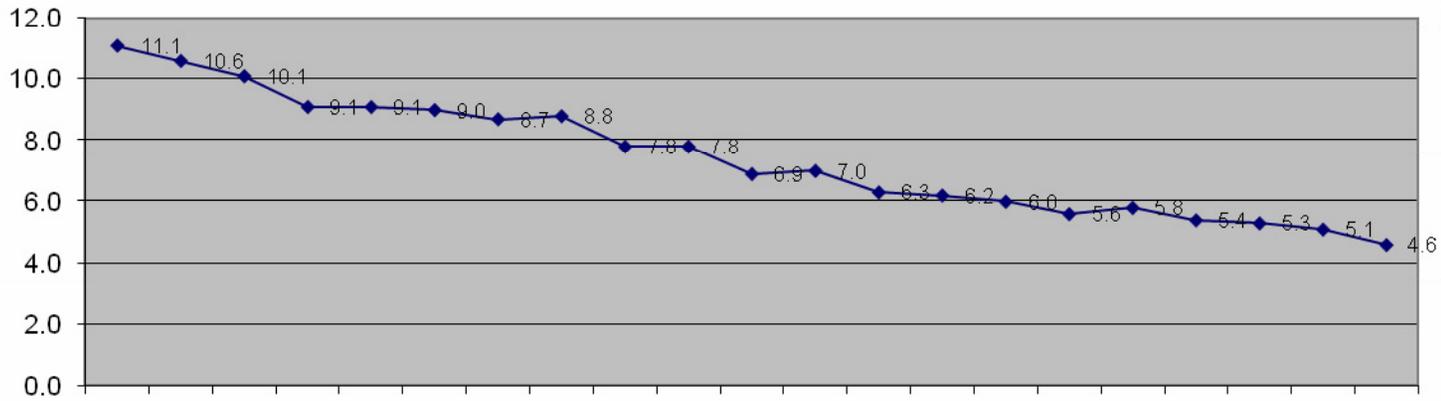


*Data from 2002 on is based on revised recordkeeping requirements and is not comparable with rates from earlier years.

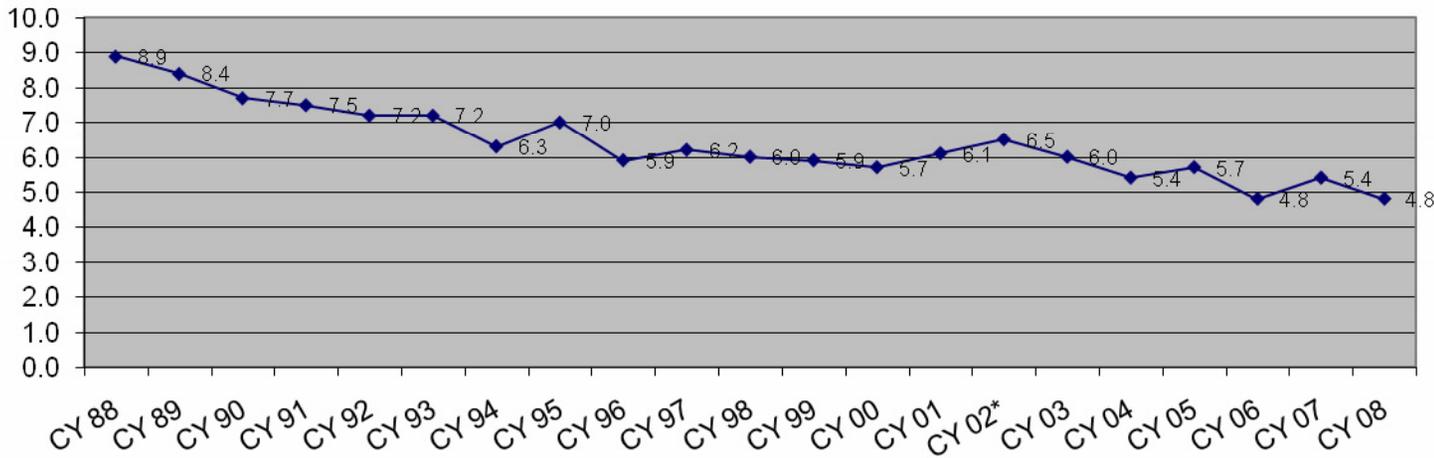
Total Case Incidence Rate (all sectors)



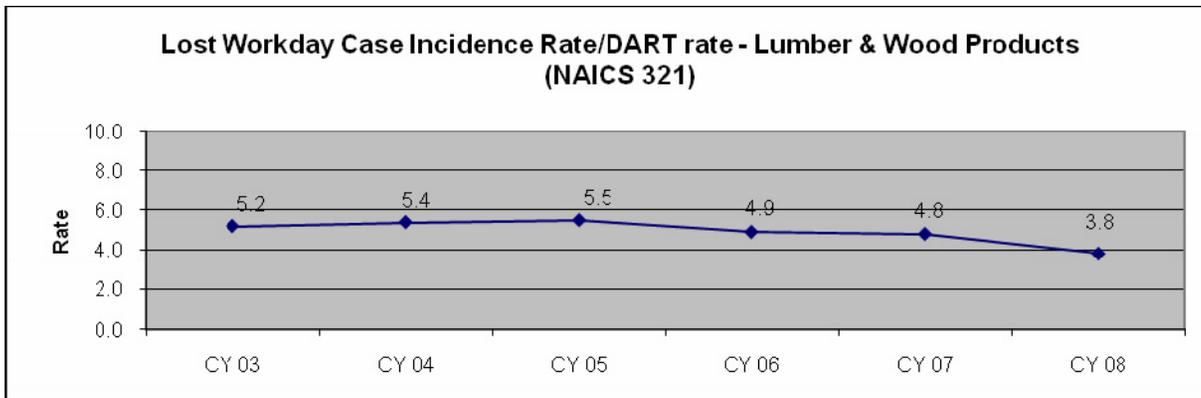
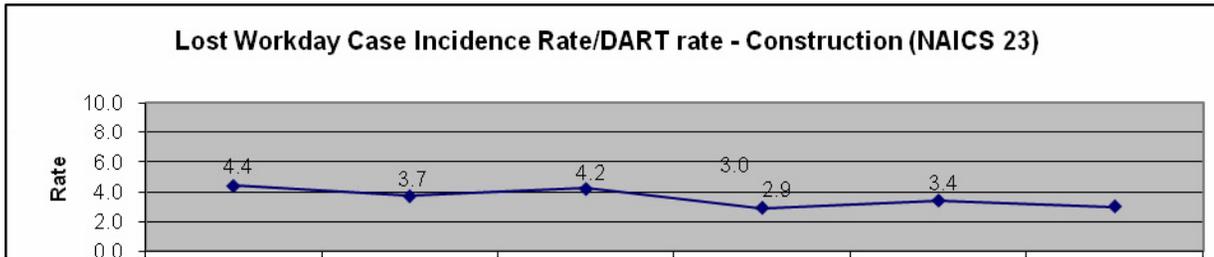
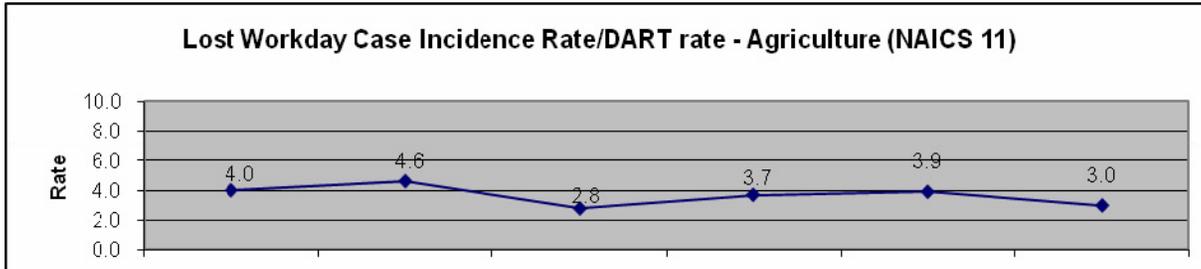
Oregon Total Case Incidence Rate (private sector)



Total Case Incidence Rate (public sector)

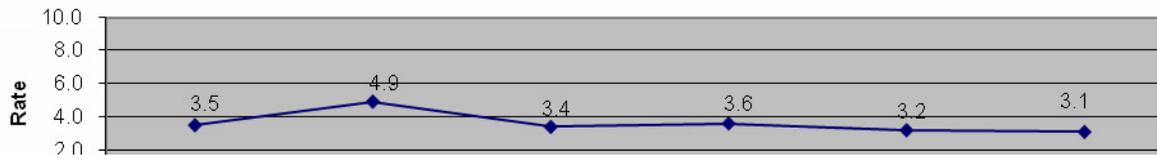


**Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate/DART Rate by Target Industry
Calendar Years 1998 – 2007**

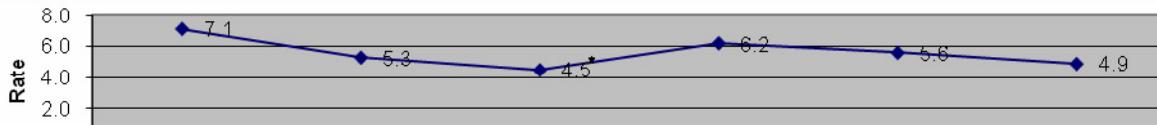


** Note that data from CY 2002 going forward may not be comparable to prior year's data, due to differences in recordkeeping requirements.*

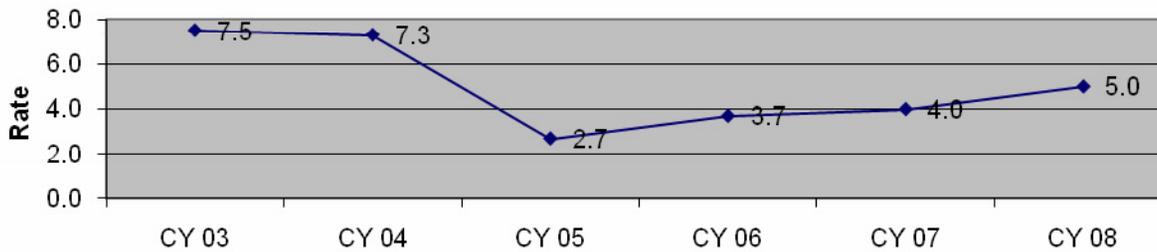
Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate/DART rate - Health Services (NAICS 62)



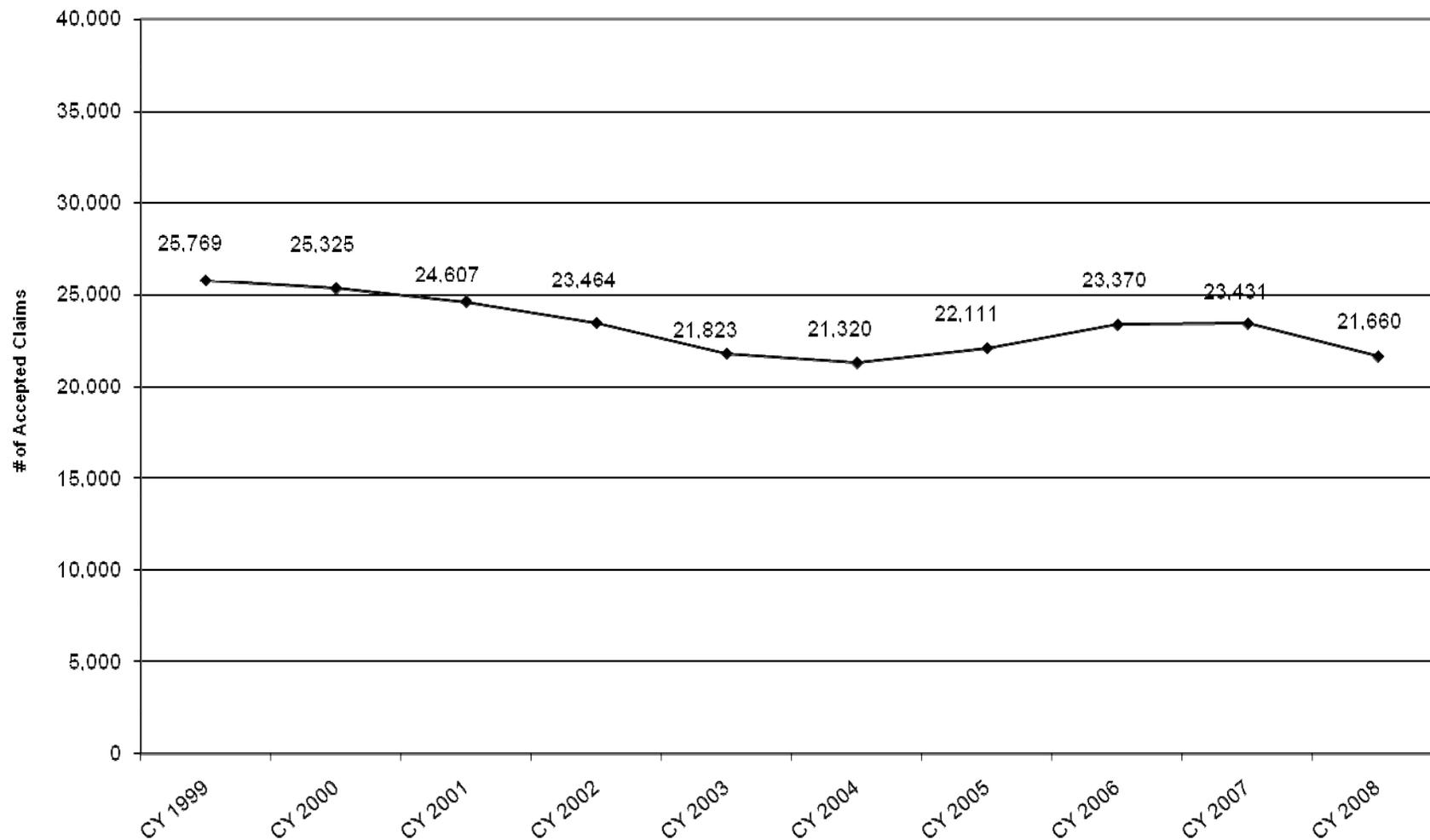
Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate/DART rate - Trucking & Warehousing (NAICS 48-49)

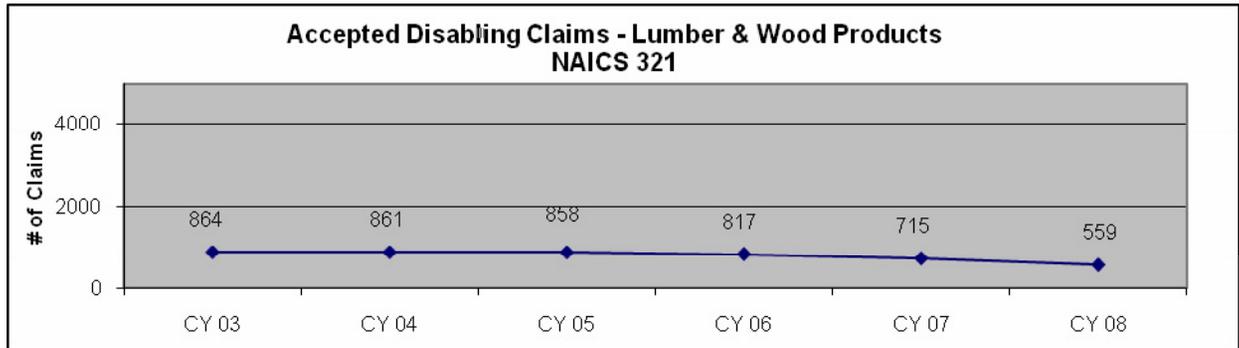
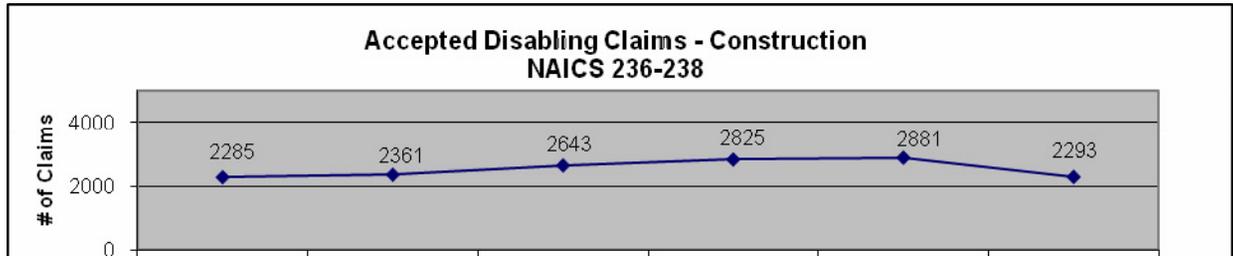
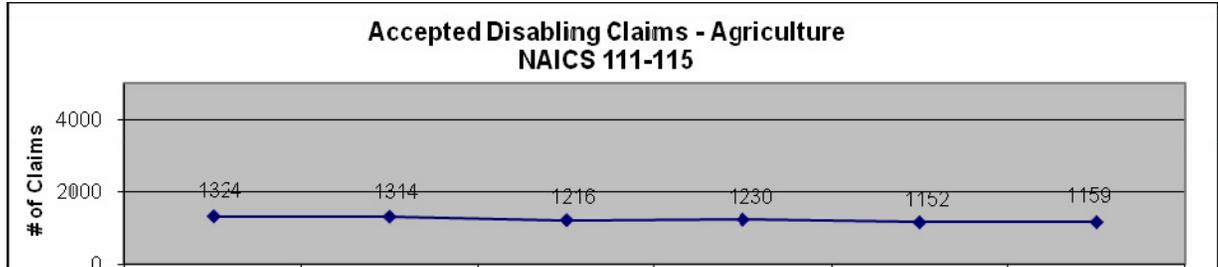


Lost Workday Case Incidence Rate/DART rate - Logging (NAICS 1133)

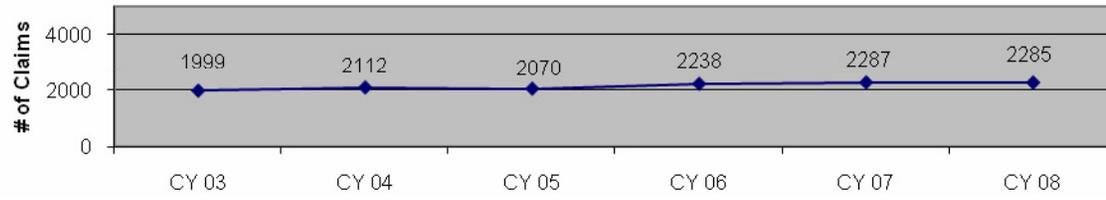


Oregon Accepted Disabling Claims Calendar Years 1999 - 2008

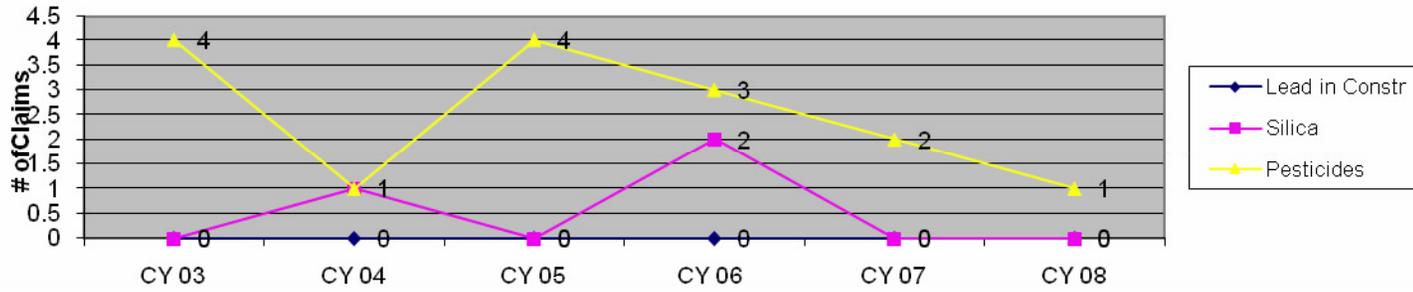




**Accepted Disabling Claims - Health Services
NAICS 621-623**

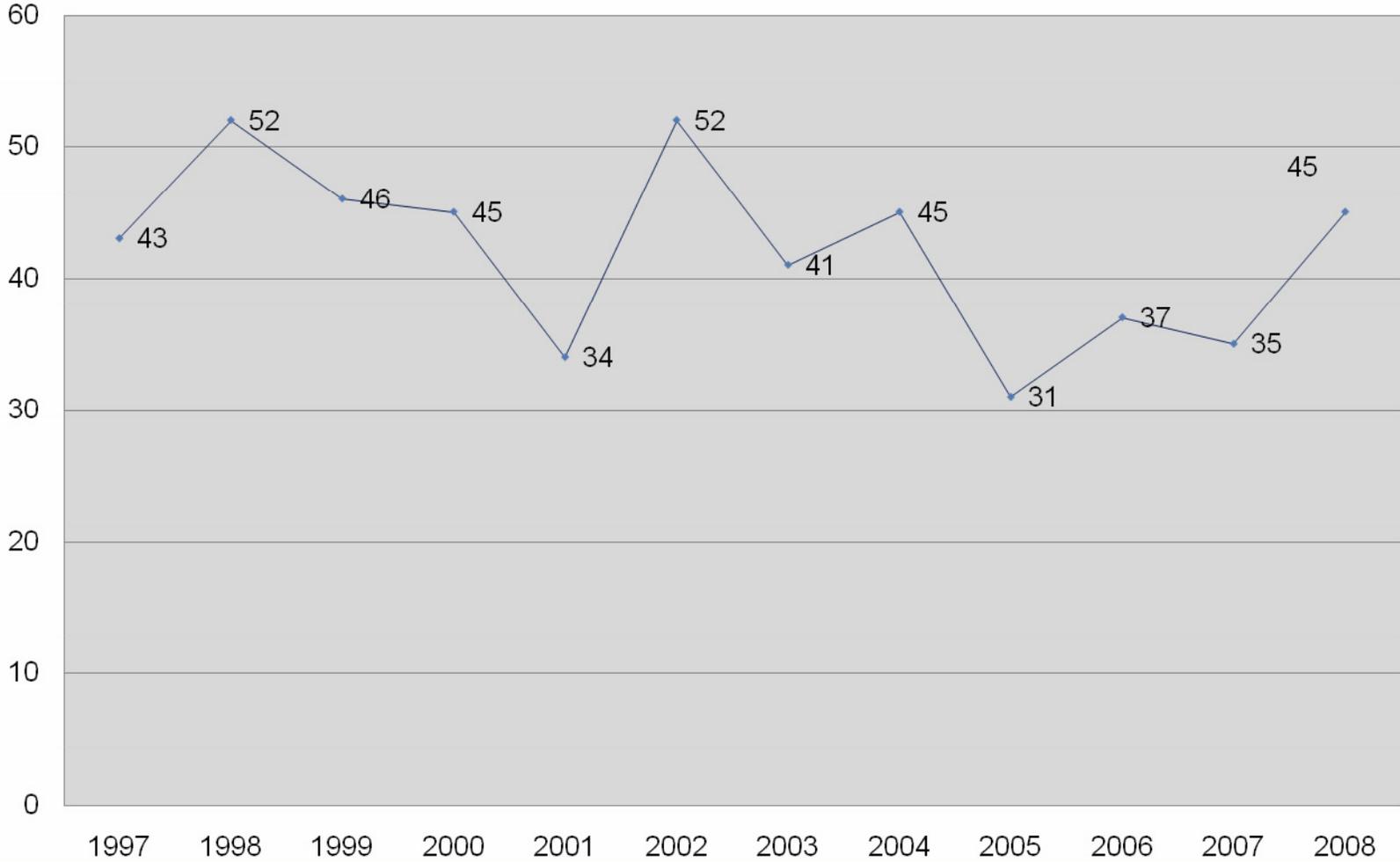


Accepted Disabling Claims - Lead in Construction, Silica, Pesticides



Oregon Compensable Fatalities

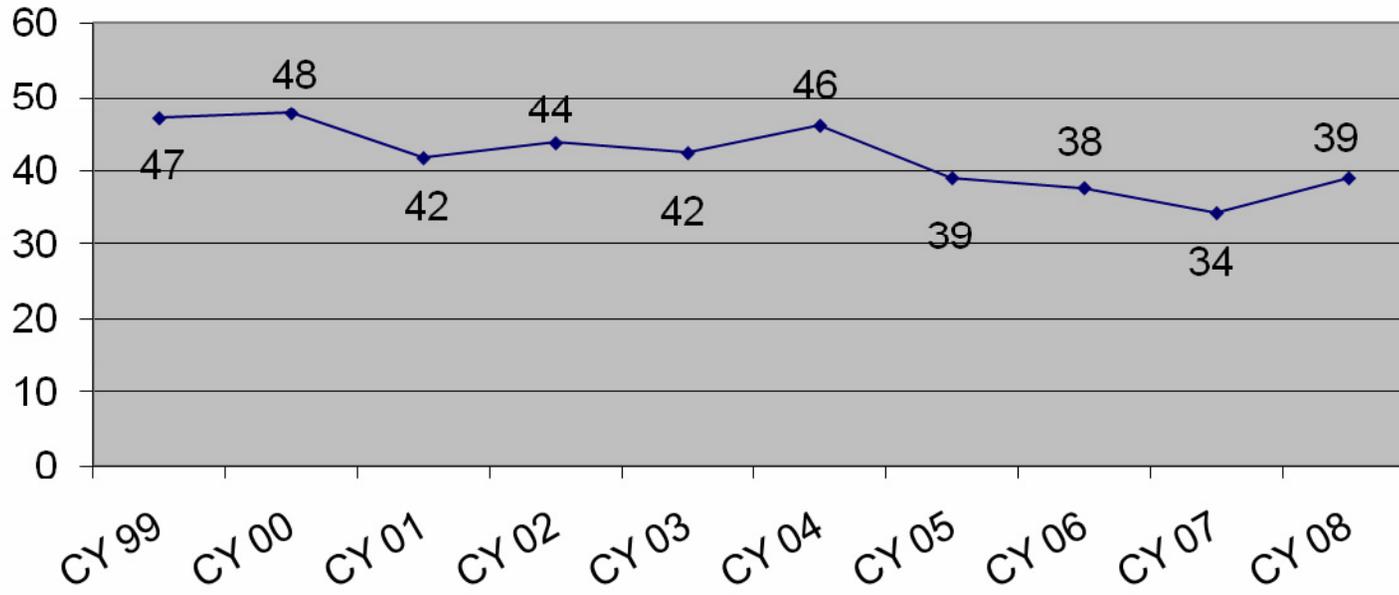
Calendar Years 1997-2008



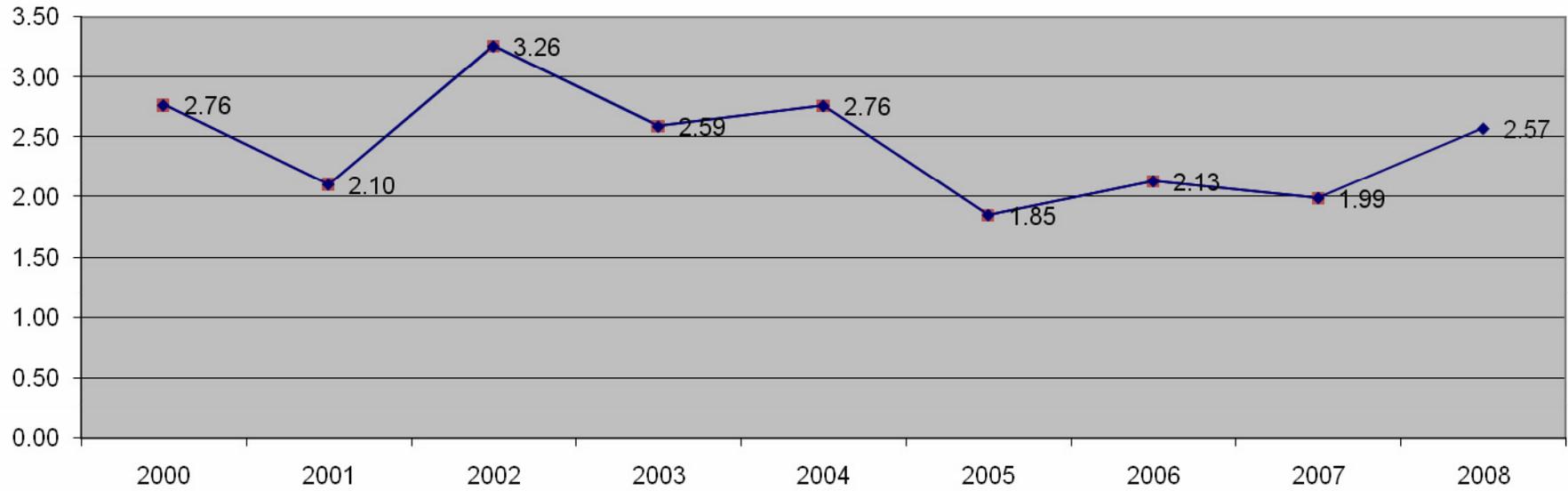
Oregon Compensable Fatalities

Calendar Years 1999 - 2007

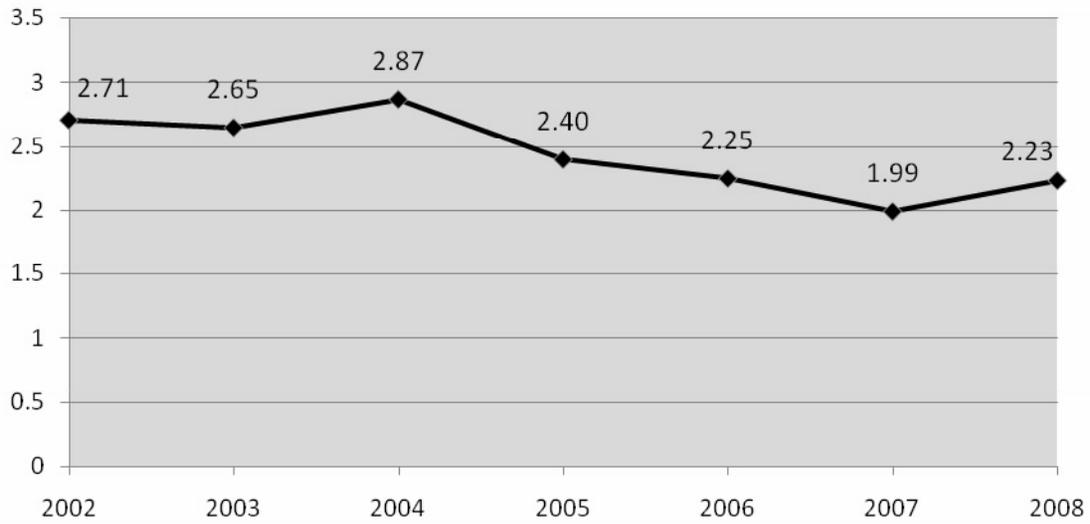
3-year rolling average



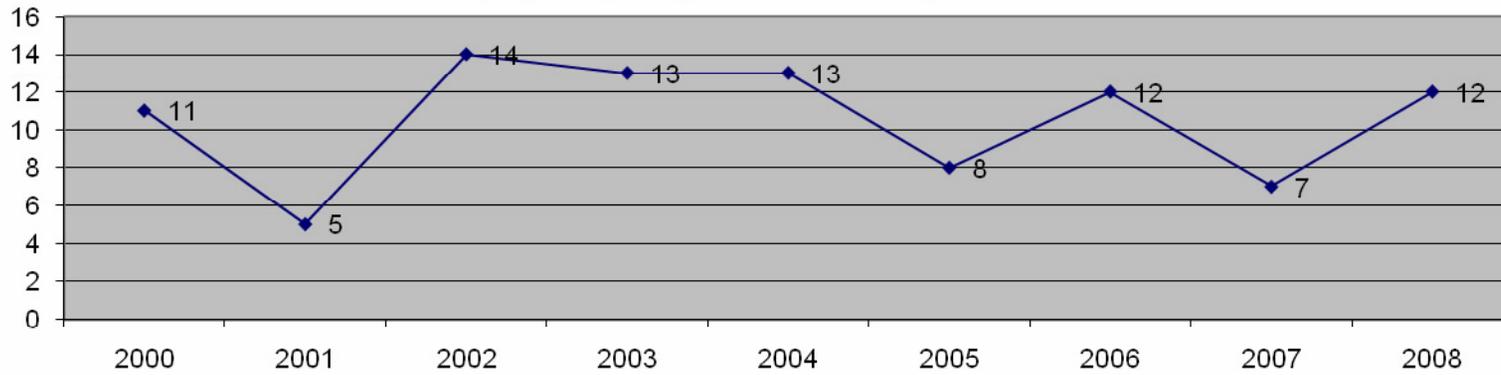
Compensable Fatality Rate CY 2000-2008



Compensable Fatality Rate 3-year rolling average



**MVA Compensable Fatalities
(Highway Only: CY 2000-2008)**

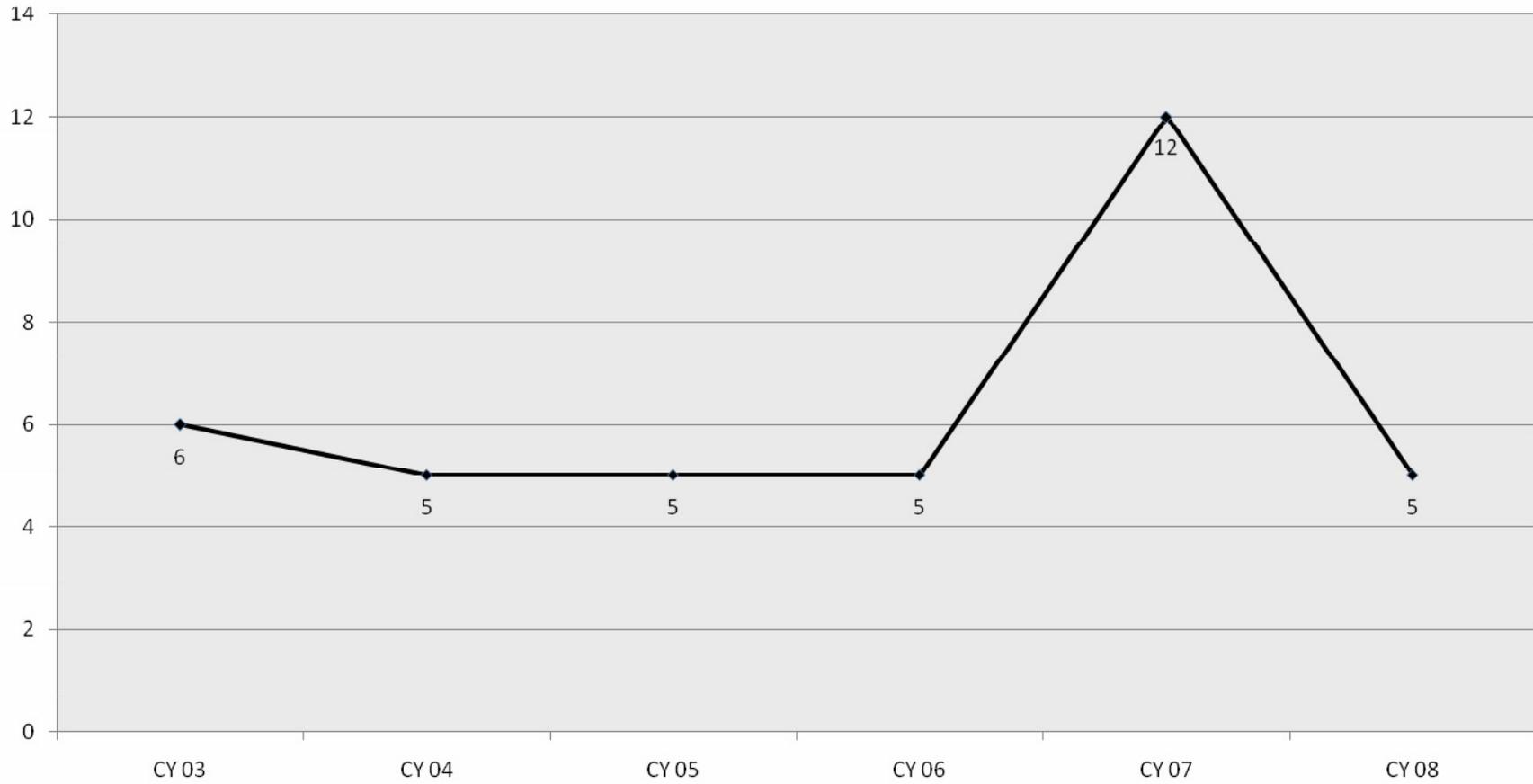


**All Compensable Fatality: MVA Compensable Fatality Rate
(Highway Only: CY 2000-2008)**

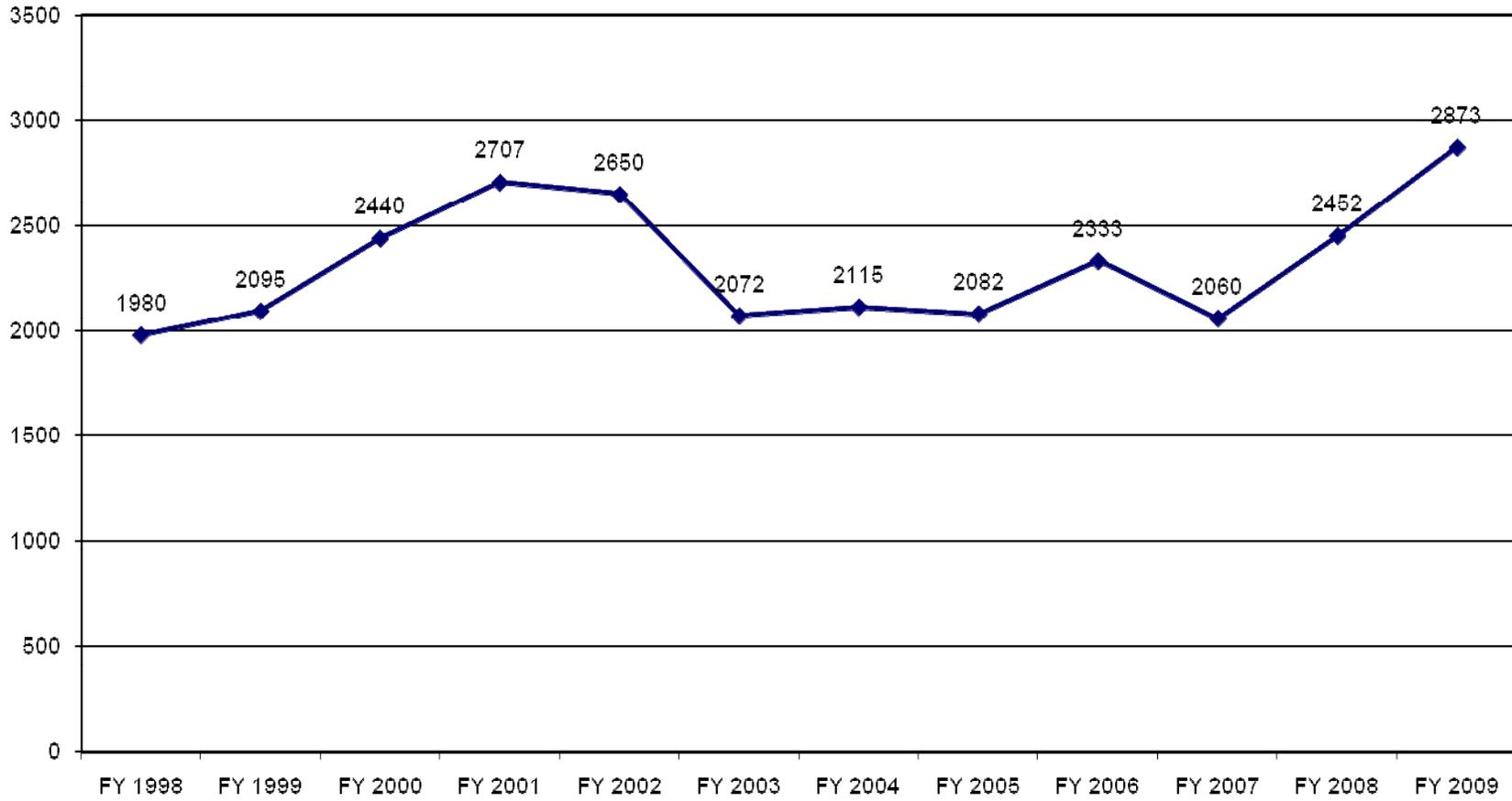


Oregon Compensable Construction Fatalities

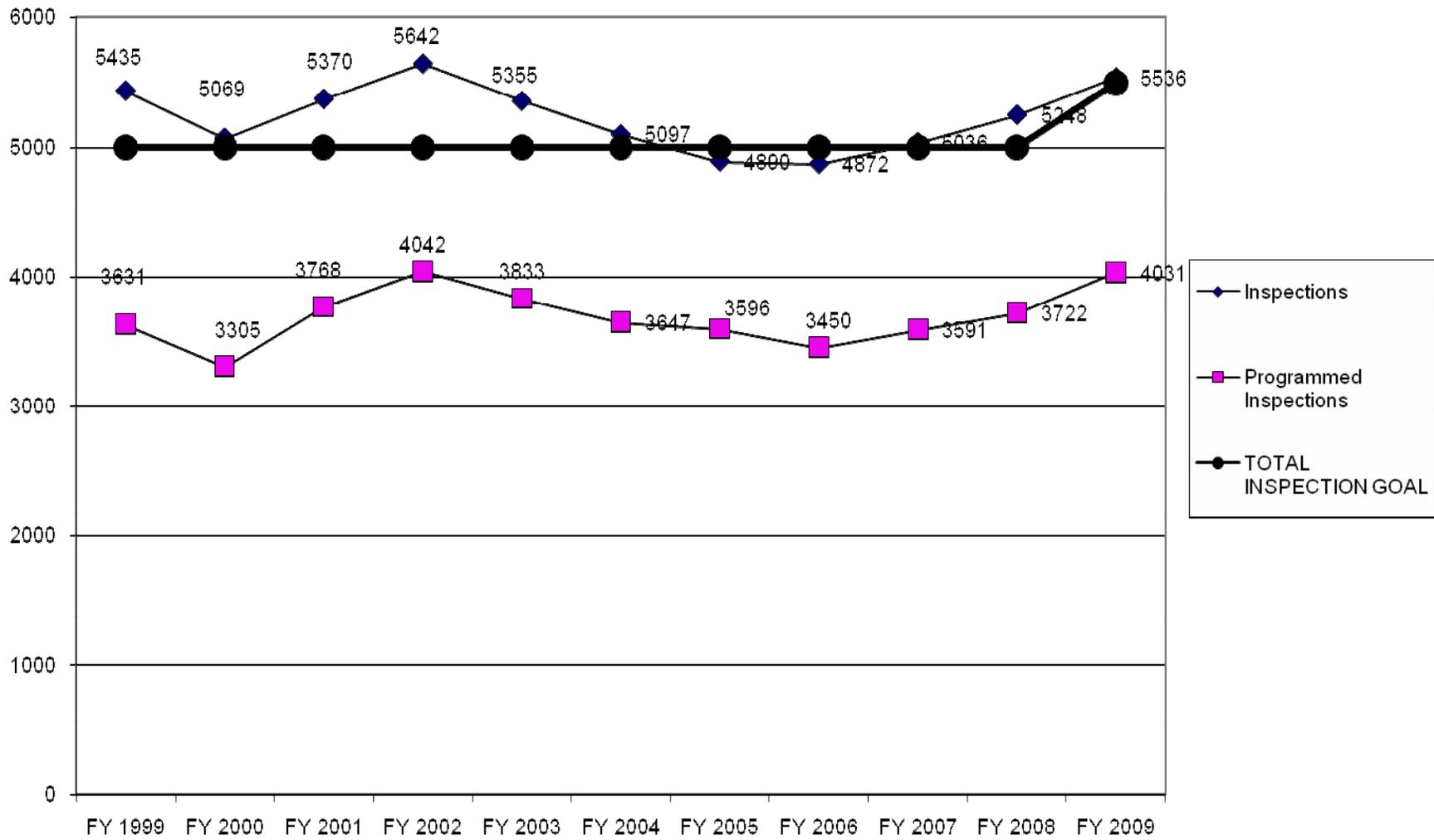
Calendar Years 2003-2008



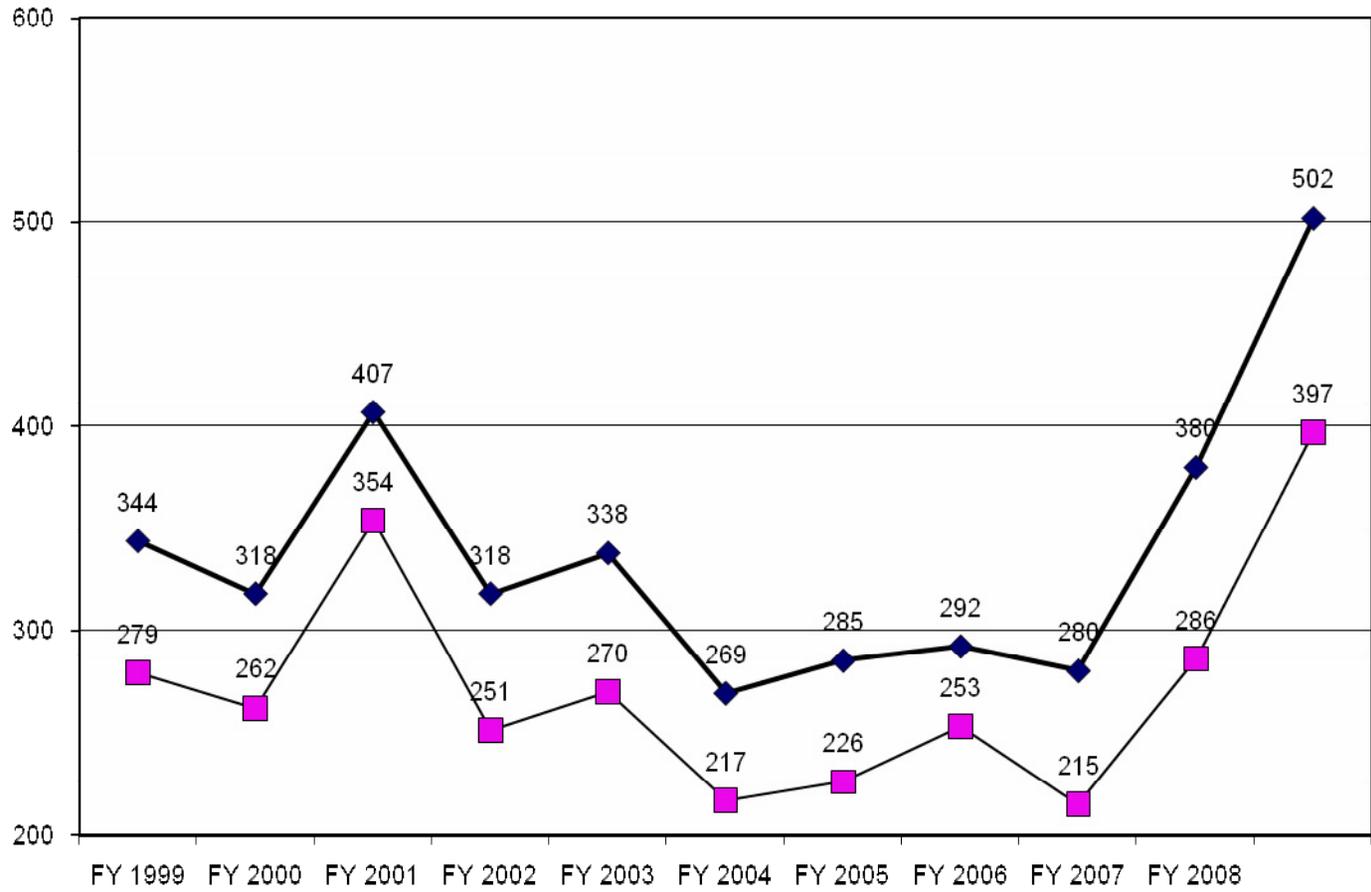
Total OR-OSHA Consultations
Federal Fiscal Years 1996 - 2009



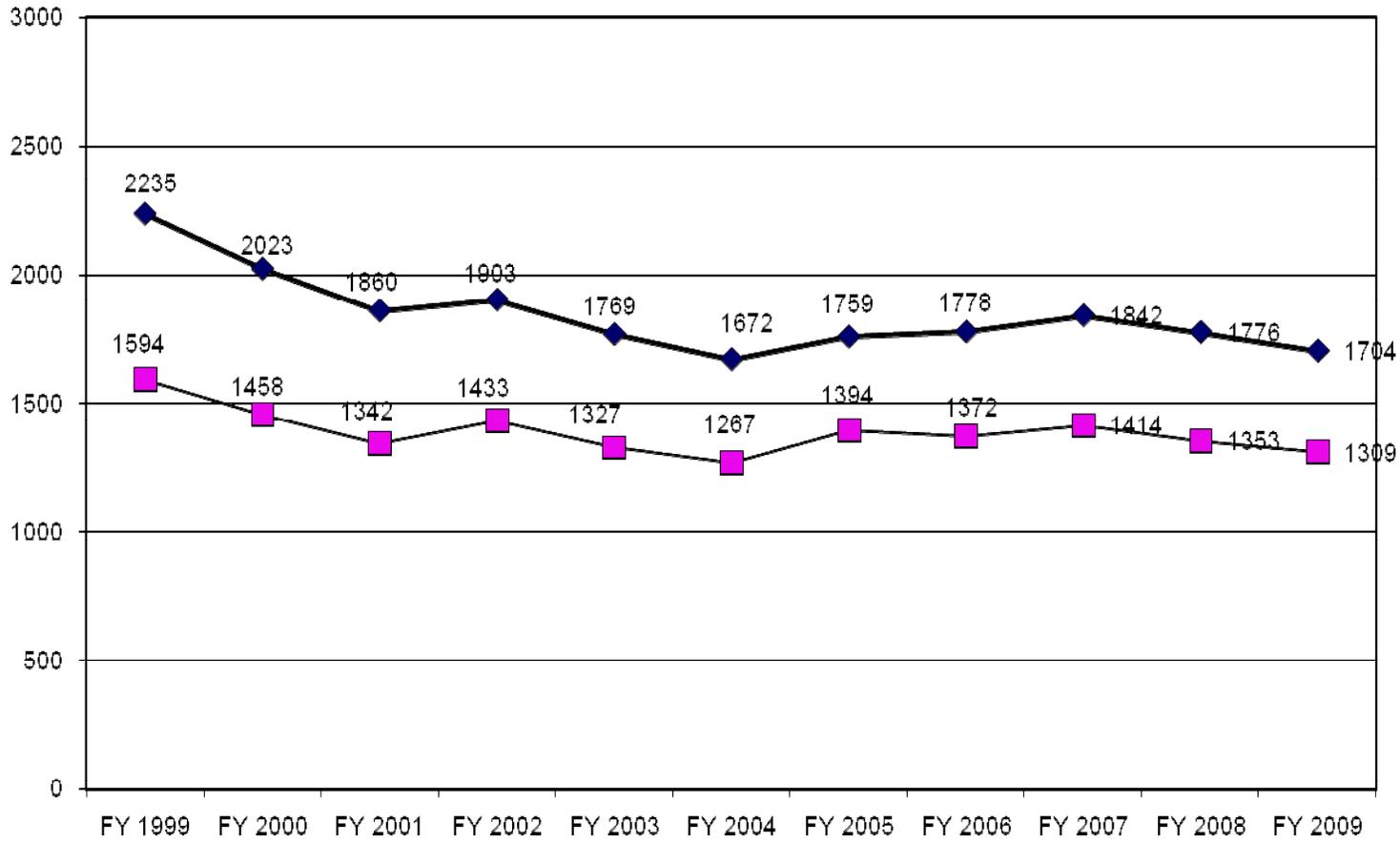
Total Oregon OSHA Inspections Federal Fiscal Years 1999 - 2008



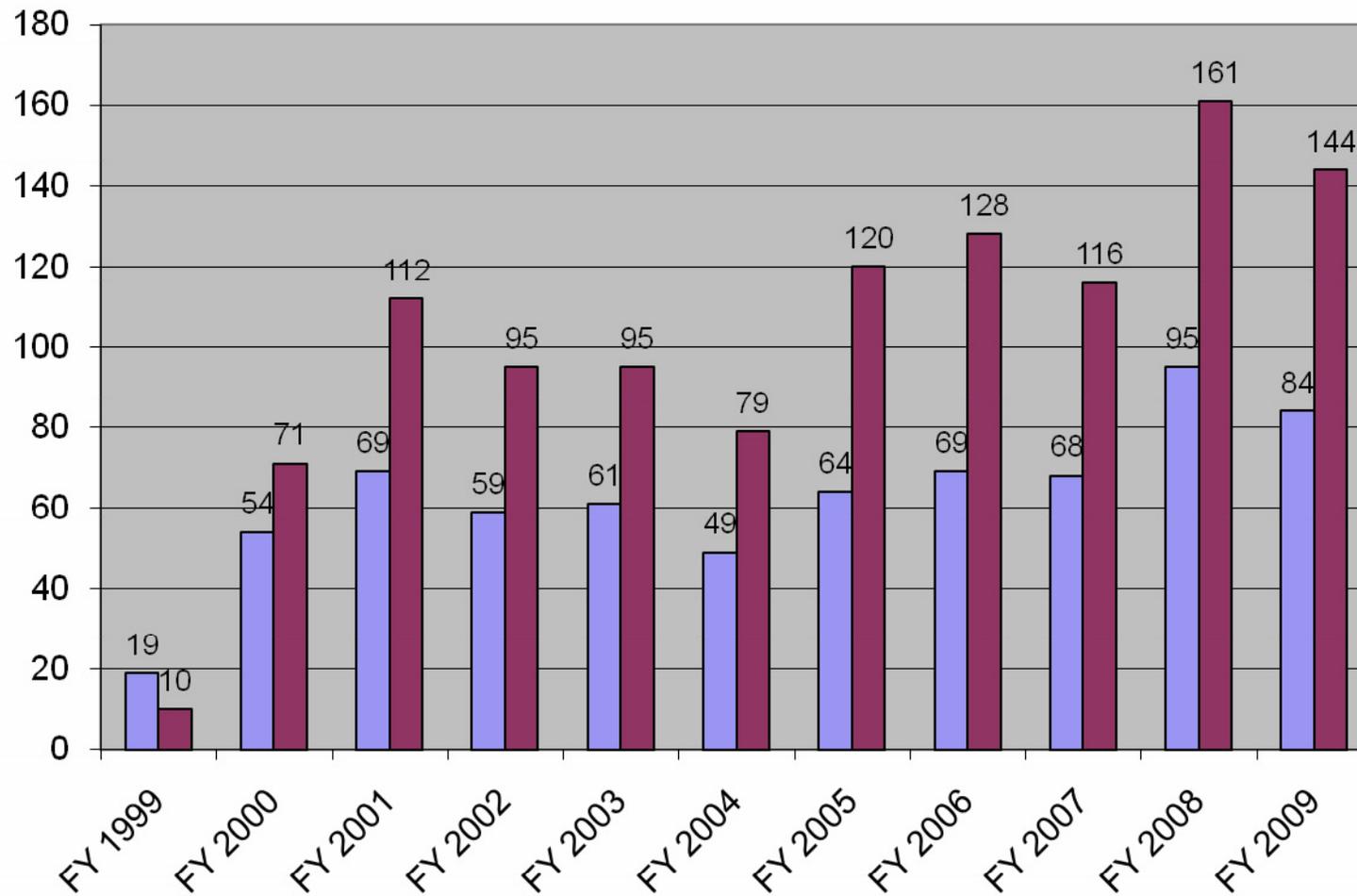
OR-OSHA Agriculture Inspections Federal Fiscal Years 1999 - 2008



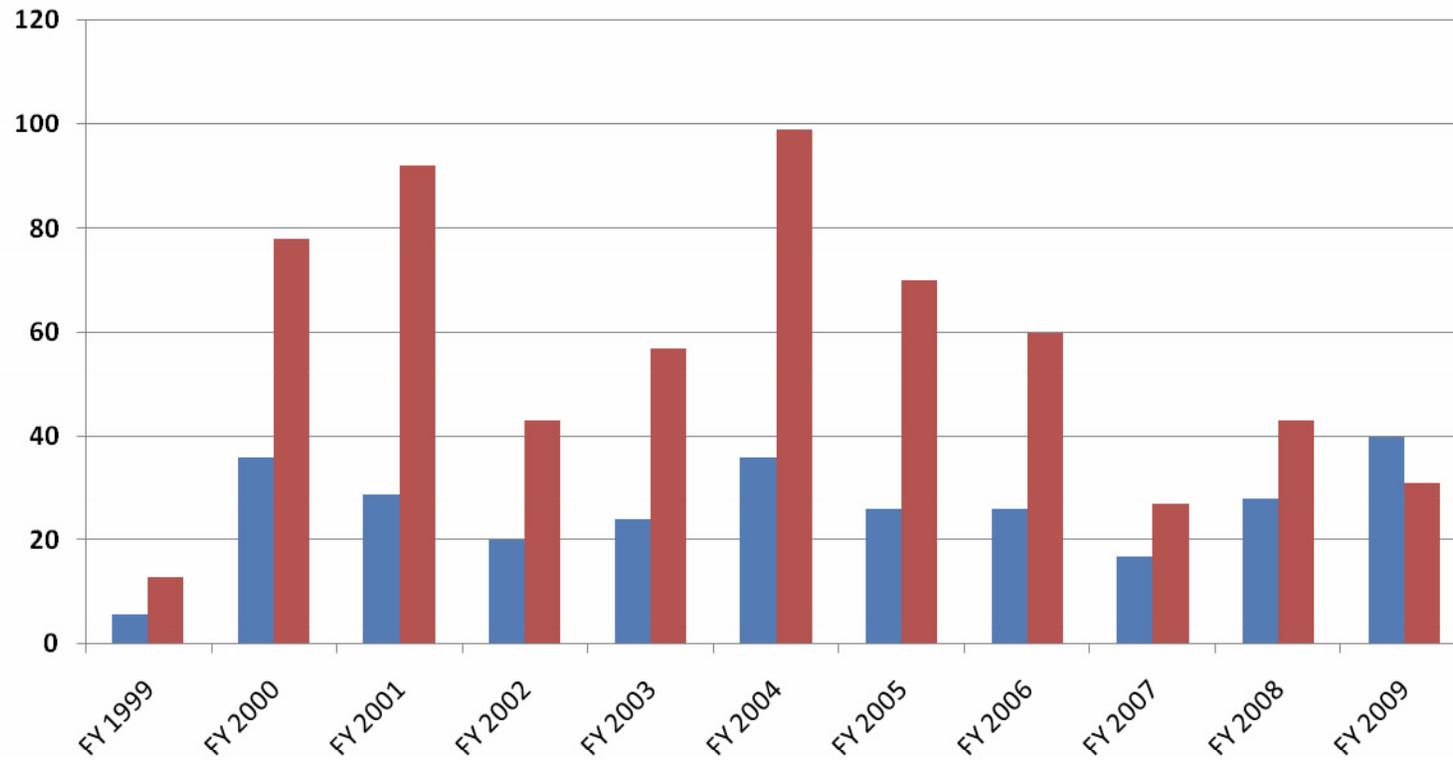
OR-OSHA Construction Inspections Federal Fiscal Years 1999 - 2009



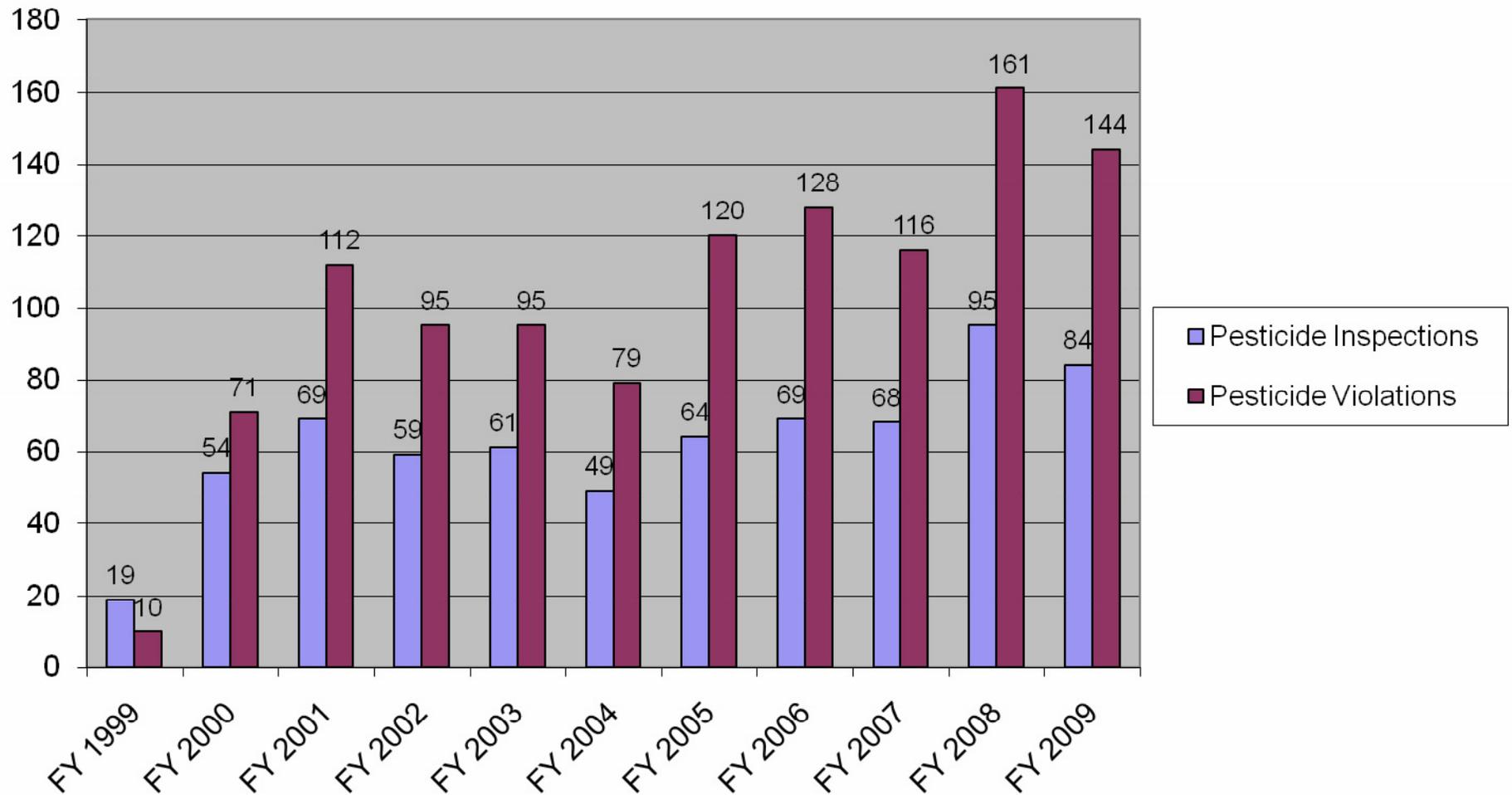
OR-OSHA Pesticide Inspections & Violations



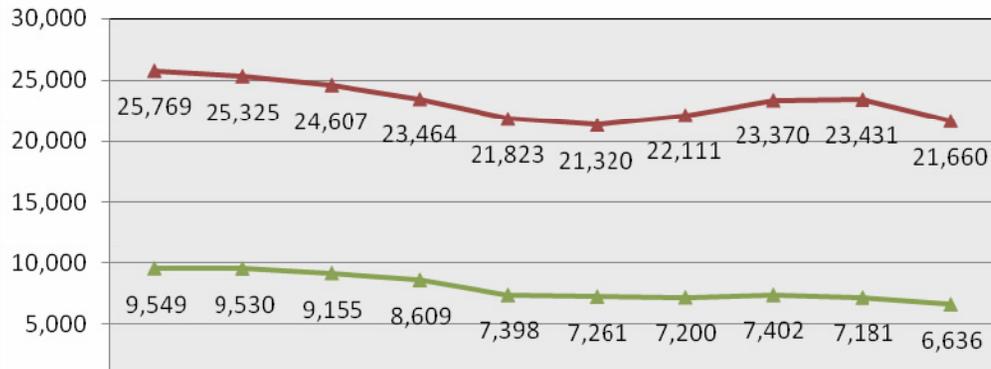
Oregon OSHA Lead in Construction Inspections & Violations



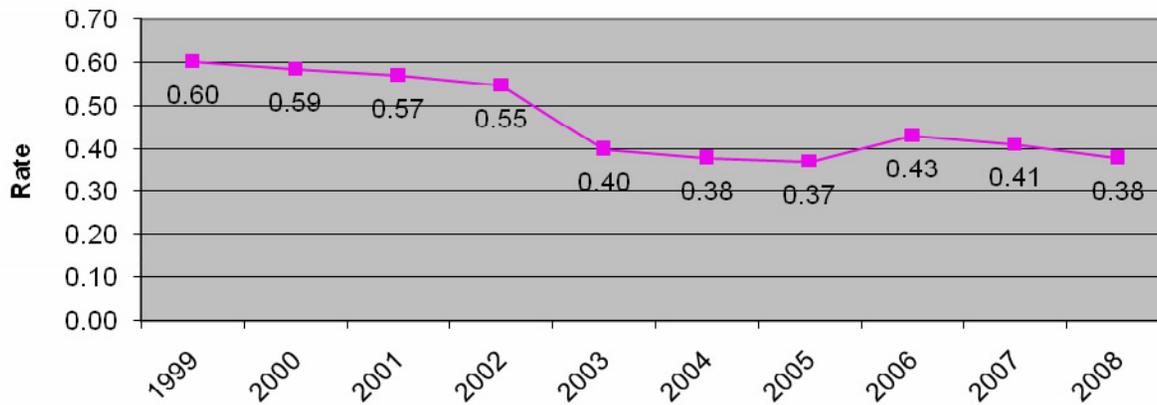
OR-OSHA Pesticide Inspections & Violations



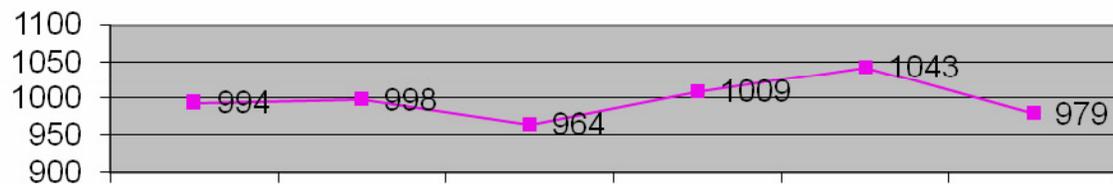
**Total Claims: MSD Claims
Calendar Year 1999-2008**



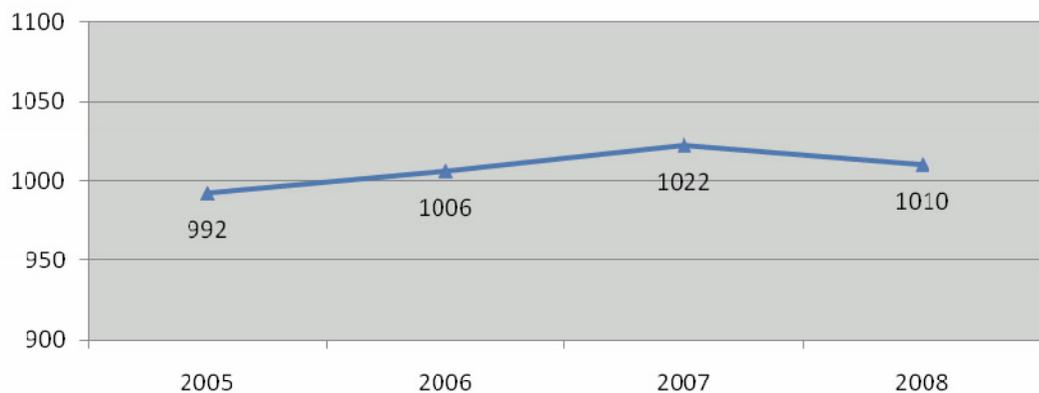
**MSD Claims Rate: 1997 - 2008 (all sectors)
accepted disabling claims**



**Health Care MSD Claims
NAICS 621-624
2003-2008
accepted disabling claims**



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



MSD Claims: All Sectors vs. Health Care

accepted disabling claims
NAICS 621-624

