



OSHA INSTRUCTION

DIRECTIVE NUMBER: CPL 03-00-019

EFFECTIVE DATE: 8/13/2015

SUBJECT: National Emphasis Program on Amputations

ABSTRACT

Purpose: This Instruction, *National Emphasis Program on Amputations*, extends policies and procedures for implementing a National Emphasis Program (NEP) to identify and to reduce workplace machinery and equipment hazards which are causing or likely to cause amputations.

Scope: OSHA-wide.

References: OSHA Instruction CPL 04-00-001, (CPL 2-0.102A) Procedures for Approval of Local Emphasis Programs, November 11, 1999.

Cancellations: OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-003, National Emphasis Program on Amputations (10/27/2006)

State Impact: State adoption required in part, See paragraph V.

Action Offices: National, Regional, and Area Offices

Originating Office: Directorate of Enforcement Programs

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By and Under the Authority of

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Deputy Assistant Secretary

ABSTRACT-1

Executive Summary

This Instruction extends policies and procedures for implementing a National Emphasis Program (NEP) to identify and to reduce workplace machine and equipment hazards which are causing or likely to cause amputations. A detailed analysis of the targeted industries has been conducted through an executive summary to determine their continued coverage in this NEP. Data from general industry and the targeted industries suggest that amputation related inspections were being under-reported. The intent of this NEP is to target workplaces with machinery and equipment that cause (or are capable of causing) amputations, while maximizing the Agency's inspection resources. OSHA has committed to utilizing the code "AMPUTATE" to code and track these activities.

Significant Changes

The original National Emphasis Program on Amputations, which was scheduled to expire on August 13, 2018, has been extended through September 30, 2019.

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- I. Purpose. This instruction extends policies and procedures for implementing a National Emphasis Program (NEP) to identify and to reduce workplace machine and equipment hazards which are causing or likely to cause amputations. *Amputation* is defined as a “traumatic loss of limb or other external body part.” (http://www.bls.gov/iif/osh_oiiics_2010_2_1_2.pdf).
Amputations include a part, such as a limb or appendage that has been severed, cut off, amputated (either completely or partially); fingertip amputation with or without bone loss; medical amputations resulting from irreparable damage; amputations of body parts that have since been reattached. Amputations do not include avulsions, enucleations, degloving, scalping, severed ears, or broken or chipped teeth”.
- II. Scope. This Instruction applies OSHA-wide.
- III. References.
 - A. OSHA Instruction [CPL 04-00-001](#), November 10, 1999, Procedures for Approval of Local Emphasis Programs and Experimental Programs.
 - B. OSHA Standards [29 CFR 1910, Subpart J, General Environmental Controls, §1910.147, The Control of Hazardous Energy \(Lockout/Tagout\)](#).
 - C. OSHA Standards [29 CFR 1910, Subpart O, Machinery and Machine Guarding](#).
 - D. OSHA Standards 29 CFR 1910, Subpart P, Hand and Portable Powered Tools & Other Hand-Held Equipment.
 - E. OSHA’s Safety and Health Management Guidelines, 54 FR 3904, January 26, 1989.
 - F. OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-025, January 4, 1995, Scheduling System for Programmed Inspections.
 - G. Executive Order 12196, Section 1-201.
 - H. OSHA Standards [29 CFR 1960.16, Compliance with OSHA Standards](#).
 - I. OSHA Instruction [CSP 01-00-002, March 21, 2001, State Plan Policies and Procedures Manual \(SPM\)](#).
 - J. OSHA Instruction [CPL 02-00-150, April 22, 2011, Field Operations Manual \(FOM\)](#).
 - K. [OSHA Publication 3157](#), A Guide for Protecting Workers from Woodworking Hazards.
 - L. OSHA Safety and Health Topics Web Page, Machine Guarding, <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/machineguarding/index.html>.
 - M. OSHA Safety and Health Topics Web Page, Control of Hazardous Energy, <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/controlhazardousenergy/index.html>.
 - N. OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-051, Enforcement Exemptions and Limitations under the Appropriations Act, and Appendix A, change effective January 30, 2015, or most recent version.
 - O. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Table R1. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Industry and Selected Natures of Injury or Illness, (Calendar year 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013)

<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/osh2.pdf>

- P. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Table R5. <http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshcdnew.htm> Incidence Rates for Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Involving Days Away From Work per 10,000 Full-Time Workers by Industry and Selected Natures of Injury or Illness, (Calendar year 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013).
 - Q. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Table R25. Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Source of Injury or Illness and Selected Natures of Injury or Illness, (Calendar year 2009, 2010 and 2011, 2012 and 2013).
 - R. Executive Office of the President, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987.
 - S. Executive Office of the President, North American Industry Classification System, United States, 1997.
 - T. Executive Office of the President, North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2002.
 - U. Executive Office of the President, North American Industry Classification System, United States, 2012
 - V. [Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970](#) [29 U.S.C. §654(a)(1 - 2)].
- IV. Cancellations. OSHA Instruction CPL 2-1.35; National Emphasis Program on Amputations, October 27, 2006.
- V. Expiration Date. This instruction will expire September 30, 2019.
- VI. Federal Program Change. This instruction describes a Federal Program change. Because of the significant nature of the policy changes contained in this Instruction, notice of intent regarding State adoption of an Amputations emphasis program in response to this Instruction is required. The notice should indicate whether the State's program is/will be identical to or different from the Federal.

If a State adopts an emphasis program on Amputations which differs from this Instruction, States may either post their policy on their State Plan's website and provide a link to OSHA or submit their policy to OSHA in electronic format, for posting on OSHA's website. An explanation of the differences must also be posted/submitted for posting. Where the State adopts an identical emphasis program on Amputations, a statement to that effect with appropriate State references may be sufficient for posting.

State Emphasis Programs: States are expected to keep their Regional Administrators informed of all State emphasis programs, whether the same as the Federal or different, and of experimental programs, local problem solving projects, etc. A list of the State's Local Emphasis Programs must be accessible to all interested parties through posting on the State's website or submission to OSHA for posting. Where State emphasis programs differ from the Federal, the assignment of appropriate IMIS identifier codes should be coordinated with the Directorate of Administrative Programs and the Regional Administrator.

- VII. Action. OSHA Regional Administrators (RAs), Area Directors (ADs) and National Office (NO) Directors must ensure that the policies and procedures set forth in this directive are followed. RAs must also inform State Consultation Program Managers and the State Plan State Designees in their Regions of the contents of this NEP and its supporting Outreach initiatives. RAs shall encourage Consultation Programs' involvement in this Agency-wide effort.
- VIII. Application. This instruction applies to general industry workplaces, where **any** machinery and equipment that are likely to cause amputations are present. Appendix A lists many of the machinery and equipment most often associated with amputations. Appendix B lists many National Consensus standards that provide guidance in complying with OSHA standards.
- IX. Background. The operation of machinery and equipment can be extremely dangerous. Injuries involving machinery and equipment often result in death or permanent disability. OSHA's more than 40-year inspection experience indicates that employee exposures to unguarded or inadequately guarded machinery and equipment, together with associated hazardous energy employee exposures during servicing and maintenance activities, occur in many workplaces. OSHA workplace requirements prescribe measures for the safe operation, servicing and maintenance of machinery and equipment. (See, e.g., 29 CFR 1910.147, 1910.212, 1910.213, 1910.217, and 1910.219.)
- X. Program Procedures. This NEP includes four major activities: outreach, targeting/selection, inspection, and program approval.
- A. Outreach. Each Regional and Area Office must implement a 90 day outreach program that supports the purpose of this NEP. During this period, the new industries added based on the targeting methodology and the use of NAICS codes will be offered outreach prior to inspection. Letters, news releases by local and national news organizations and trade magazines can assist with disseminating information about this NEP. Local hospitals, occupational health clinics, and local occupational physicians should be alerted via mail about occupational hazards that are commonly associated with amputations. Additionally, Outreach programs with employers, professional associations, and local unions may include meetings, training, education, speeches or other activities designed to involve labor and management in the identification and elimination of hazards associated with amputations and machinery. The Office of Communications will provide support to the Regional and Area Office. The outreach effort shall include employers with ten or fewer employees. In their discretion, Regional and Area Offices may disseminate outreach materials to employees, employers, professional associations, and local unions.
- When appropriate, 21(d) Consultation Projects are encouraged to develop their own strategic approaches to address the need to reduce injuries and accidents related to machinery and other equipment associated with causing amputations.

- B. Targeting/Site Selection. Inspections conducted under this NEP must be scheduled and conducted pursuant to the following priorities.
1. Area and Regional Offices shall follow the guidelines set forth in CPL 02-00-051, Enforcement Exemptions and Limitations under the Appropriations Act. This appropriations act exempts an employer from an OSHA inspection that has 10 or fewer employees currently and at all times during the previous 12 months. Regardless of industry, establishments with 10 or fewer employees are not to be included on the program targeting list.
 2. Area Offices (AOs) may add to the master list general industry establishments where amputation injuries or fatalities related to machinery and equipment have occurred in the five years preceding the effective date of this directive. If an AO does add to the master list, it must be re-randomized prior to use. The AO may return the modified list to the National Office for assignment of new random numbers or the AO may use the RANDBETWEEN function in Microsoft Excel to assign new random numbers. The AO local evidence of amputations may be based on OIS accident data, workers' compensation data, OSHA 300 data, NIOSH data, and other reliable sources of information (e.g., reports of amputations from hospital admissions, Emergency Medical Services, fire department, and police reports).
 3. Deletions. Based on local knowledge, AOs may delete establishments that are not likely to have the targeted machinery and equipment, or firms known to be out of business, documenting the basis for such determinations. CSHOs will proceed with the programmed inspection where it has been determined that a new business is using the same plant and equipment of the previous business. Any establishment, other than those where amputations are known to have occurred, in the previous 5 years that has had a comprehensive safety inspection in the previous 24 months, will be deleted from the list.

Cycle Generation. A "Cycle" can be defined as a subset of establishments from the master list. Creating cycles from a randomized list allows the Area Office to use its enforcement resources more efficiently. Inspecting firms within a cycle in the order that makes the most efficient use of OSHA's resources does not diminish the plan's neutrality. The AO can schedule inspections in the following manners:

1. If the AO intend to inspect the entire master list, it can schedule the inspections in any order. If the AO uses this method, it must account (through inspections and deletions) for the entire list. The AO cannot inspect off a new list until the entire previous list is completed.
2. The AO can inspect the facilities in the random number order provided. If the AO uses this method, it does not need to complete the entire list.
3. The Area Office can create cycles by choosing a set number of establishments from the establishment list sorted in random number order. For example the AO can select the first ten establishments on the list sorted by ascending random number as a first cycle of 10 establishments. The AO can then inspect those establishments in any order, but must finish the cycle prior to beginning a second

cycle. Once the first cycle is complete, the office can select the next ten establishments from the randomized list as its second cycle.

- C. Inspection Procedures. Inspections initiated under this NEP will be scheduled and conducted in accordance with provisions of the FOM, *Inspection Procedures*, except as noted below.
1. Once an inspection has been scheduled in the Area office and assigned for the identified establishment, the OSHA Public Inspection Data Web Page will be searched for the employer's citation and fatality/accident history prior to the opening conference.
 2. At the opening conference, the CSHO will verify with the employer whether any of machinery and equipment in Appendix A or any other machinery and equipment that could cause amputations are present in the workplace. If any machinery and equipment associated with amputations are present in the workplace, the CSHO should exercise professional judgment in conducting an inspection of the machinery and equipment with particular attention to employee exposure to nip points, pinch points, shear points, cutting actions, and other point(s) of operation. The CSHO should consider and evaluate employee exposures during any of the following:
 - Regular operation of the machine;
 - Setup/threading/preparation for regular operation of the machine;
 - Clearing jams or upset conditions;
 - Making running adjustments while the machine is operating;
 - Cleaning of the machine;
 - Oiling or greasing of the machine or machine pans;
 - Scheduled/unscheduled maintenance; and
 - Locking out or tagging out.
 3. OSHA 300 logs, and 301 incident reports for current and previous three years will be reviewed during the inspection in order to identify recorded amputations associated with machinery and equipment.
 4. Inspections will be scheduled beginning with the current fiscal year, and will continue until further notice or until all establishments on the list have been inspected.
 5. ADs, Supervisors, Team Leaders, and CSHOs should ensure that the requirements for [Chapter 5. Case File Preparation and Documentation](#), (including significant cases) are being met.
- E. Program Approval. Inspection programs that deviate from this NEP must be approved by the NOs, Directorate of Enforcement Programs.

XI. Scheduling and Resource Allocation. This is a National initiative which affects existing

inspection scheduling priorities, as indicated below.

- A. Resources. RAs must ensure that adequate resources are designated for this NEP.
- B. Planning. Each RA will report to the Director of Enforcement Programs the number of NEP inspections that are planned for each fiscal year.
- C. Priority. Inspections conducted under this NEP may have a lower priority than inspections conducted under other targeting initiatives mandated by the Assistant Secretary; but have a higher priority than other scheduled programmed inspections from regular targeting initiatives. When possible, inspections conducted under this NEP will be combined with other programmed and unprogrammed inspections. This NEP may be combined with other existing initiatives, such as Local Emphasis Programs which identify targets on a different basis.
- D. Voluntary Protection Program Sites (VPP). This National initiative exempts participating worksites. VPP sites will be removed from OSHA's programmed inspection lists of targeted sites, for the duration of approved participation in the VPP. The applicant worksite will be removed from the programmed inspection lists no more than 75 days prior to the commencement of its scheduled pre-approved onsite review. The site will remain off those lists until approved VPP participant has withdrawn or been terminated.
- E. OSHA Strategic Partnership Programs (OSP). This NEP does not exempt Non-Construction worksites.

XII. Coordination.

- A. National Office. This NEP will be coordinated in the Office of General Industry and Agricultural Enforcement (GIAE) in the Directorate of Enforcement Programs (DEP). Questions and comments should be coordinated through GIAE at 202-693-1850.
- B. Field. Each RA will name a coordinator for this NEP.

XIII. Training. Because of the technical nature of some of these inspections and/or machinery and equipment, CSHOs who conduct inspections under this NEP, and consultation staff, must have had adequate training or experience with both general and specific machine guarding concepts and techniques as well as with hazardous energy control (lockout/tagout) program requirements.

- A. The Directorate of Training and Education (DTE). DTE provides training materials to CSHOs, consultation staff, and employers. Also, additional sessions of mechanical power press and machine guarding courses can be made available.
- B. Additional Training.
 - 1. On-the-Job Training. AD and supervisors must ensure that inexperienced CSHOs receive on-the-job training by accompanying experienced CSHOs during these NEP inspections.
 - 2. Enforcement Issues. Continuing guidance regarding enforcement issues will be provided by OGIAE as new issues arise.

- XIV. Federal Agencies. This instruction describes a change that affects Federal agencies. Executive Order 12196, Section 1-201, and §1960.16, maintain that Federal agencies must follow the enforcement policy and procedures contained in this Directive.
- XV. Program Evaluation. AOs will collect data relevant to the effectiveness of this NEP and submit it to the RO. The RO, after summarizing the information, will forward it to the NO after the end of each fiscal year. At a minimum, the evaluation should respond to the requirements of [CPL 04-00-001, Procedures for Approval of Local Emphasis Programs \(LEPs\)](#).
- XVI. Relationship to Other Programs.
- A. Unprogrammed Inspections. If an unprogrammed (e.g., complaint, fatality and referral) inspection at an establishment coincides with respect to a programmed inspection under this NEP, the two inspections may be conducted either concurrently or separately, at the discretion of the Area Office. (See also XVII.C.)
- B. Special Emphasis Programs. If an establishment scheduled for inspection pursuant to this NEP is also scheduled for inspection to another NEP or LEP, the inspections may be conducted concurrently. CSHOs will apply applicable OIS codes to the inspection. The employer's number must also be recorded for each inspection. (See also Section XVIII.)
- In the case of an establishment scheduled for inspection under both the Amputation initiative and a NEP/LEP, the scope of the inspection shall be limited to the safety and health issues targeted by the NEP/LEP program, as well as any machinery and equipment hazards which are causing or likely to cause amputations and are in plain view.
- C. Consultation Inspections. Consultations accomplished in support of this directive should input the following into the corresponding fields on the Request Form, the Visit Form (Form 30), and the Intervention Form (66); and in OIS Request, Visit and Compliance Assistance Activity; as applicable:

Field Name	Input
National Emphasis	Amputate

- XVII. Targeting Methodology.
The following updated NAICS Codes were derived through a progression of evaluating data from primarily four factors:
1. OSHA's Integrated Management and Information System (IMIS)
 2. OSHA's Information System (OIS)
 3. High Amputation rates from the Bureau of Labor and Statistics (BLS)
 4. High Amputation numbers from BLS

See Appendix C: Amputations Targeting Methodology for further explanation of the

targeting methodology.

2012 NAICS	2012 NAICS US Title
311411	Frozen Fruit, Juice, and Vegetable Manufacturing
311412	Frozen Specialty Food Manufacturing
311511	Fluid Milk Manufacturing
311512	Creamery Butter Manufacturing
311513	Cheese Manufacturing
311514	Dry, Condensed, and Evaporated Dairy Product Manufacturing
311611	Animal (except Poultry) Slaughtering
311612	Meat Processed from Carcasses
311613	Rendering and Meat Byproduct Processing
311615	Poultry Processing
311811	Retail Bakeries
311812	Commercial Bakeries
311813	Frozen Cakes, Pies, and Other Pastries Manufacturing
311991	Perishable Prepared Food Manufacturing
311999	All Other Miscellaneous Food Manufacturing
321113	Sawmills
321114	Wood Preservation
321911	Wood Window and Door Manufacturing
321912	Cut Stock, Resawing Lumber, and Planing
321918	Other Millwork (including Flooring)
321920	Wood Container and Pallet Manufacturing
322211	Corrugated and Solid Fiber Box Manufacturing
322212	Folding Paperboard Box Manufacturing
322219	Other Paperboard Container Manufacturing
322220	Paper Bag and Coated and Treated Paper Manufacturing
323111	Commercial Printing (except Screen and Books)
323113	Commercial Screen Printing
323117	Books Printing
326111	Plastics Bag and Pouch Manufacturing
326112	Plastics Packaging Film and Sheet (including Laminated) Manufacturing
326113	Unlaminated Plastics Film and Sheet (except Packaging) Manufacturing
326150	Urethane and Other Foam Product (except Polystyrene) Manufacturing
326160	Plastics Bottle Manufacturing
327320	Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturing
327390	Other Concrete Product Manufacturing
331491	Nonferrous Metal (except Copper and Aluminum) Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding

331492	Secondary Smelting, Refining, and Alloying of Nonferrous Metal (except Copper)
332111	Iron and Steel Forging
332112	Nonferrous Forging
332114	Custom Roll Forming
332117	Powder Metallurgy Part Manufacturing
332119	Metal Crown, Closure, and Other Metal Stamping (except Automotive)
332311	Prefabricated Metal Building and Component Manufacturing
332312	Fabricated Structural Metal Manufacturing
332313	Plate Work Manufacturing
332321	Metal Window and Door Manufacturing
332322	Sheet Metal Work Manufacturing
332323	Ornamental and Architectural Metal Work Manufacturing
332710	Machine Shops
332991	Ball and Roller Bearing Manufacturing
332992	Small Arms Ammunition Manufacturing
332993	Ammunition (except Small Arms) Manufacturing
332994	Small Arms, Ordnance, and Ordnance Accessories Manufacturing
332996	Fabricated Pipe and Pipe Fitting Manufacturing
332999	All Other Miscellaneous Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing
333111	Farm Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing
333112	Lawn and Garden Tractor and Home Lawn and Garden Equipment Manufacturing
333611	Turbine and Turbine Generator Set Units Manufacturing
333612	Speed Changer, Industrial High-Speed Drive, and Gear Manufacturing
333613	Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Manufacturing
333618	Other Engine Equipment Manufacturing
334510	Electromedical and Electrotherapeutic Apparatus Manufacturing
334511	Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical System an
334512	Automatic Environmental Control Manufacturing for Residential, Commercial, an
334513	Instruments and Related Products Manufacturing for Measuring, Displaying, and
334514	Totalizing Fluid Meter and Counting Device Manufacturing
334515	Instrument Manufacturing for Measuring and Testing Electricity and Electrical
334516	Analytical Laboratory Instrument Manufacturing
334517	Irradiation Apparatus Manufacturing
334519	Other Measuring and Controlling Device Manufacturing
336211	Motor Vehicle Body Manufacturing
336212	Truck Trailer Manufacturing
336213	Motor Home Manufacturing
336214	Travel Trailer and Camper Manufacturing
337110	Wood Kitchen Cabinet and Countertop Manufacturing

337121	Upholstered Household Furniture Manufacturing
337122	Nonupholstered Wood Household Furniture Manufacturing
337124	Metal Household Furniture Manufacturing
337125	Household Furniture (except Wood and Metal) Manufacturing
337127	Institutional Furniture Manufacturing

XVIII. Reporting, Recording and Tracking.

- A. OIS Coding. The inspection must be marked as “Programmed Planned” as the Initiating type, “AMPUTATE” needs to be selected in the “National Emphasis Program” field and “AMPUTATE” must be selected as the “Primary Emphasis Program” (the Amputations inspections are being coded under the NEP for ease of tracking).
- B. Complaint Inspections. Whenever an OSHA-7 or OIS Complaint UPA is completed by a Federal office and the applicable complaint alleges the presence of amputation hazards, complete the OSHA-7 or OIS Complaint UPA in the usual manner, and record “AMPUTATE” in the space in item 50 in IMIS. For OIS Complaint UPAs, select “AMPUTATE” as the “National Emphasis Program” on the “Program Info” tab.
- C. Fatality and Catastrophe Inspections. Whenever an OSHA-36 or OIS Fat/Cat UPA is completed by a Federal office and the inspecting CSHO is able to identify at the site of the fatality/catastrophe the presence of amputation hazards, complete the OIS Fat/Cat UPA in the usual manner and record “AMPUTATE” in the space in item 36 in IMIS. For OIS Fat/Cat UPAs, select “AMPUTATE” as the “National Emphasis Program” on the “Program Info” tab.
- D. Referral Inspections. Whenever an OSHA-90 or OIS Referral UPA is completed by a Federal office and the applicable referral case has amputation hazards as one of the subjects, complete the OSHA-90 or OIS Referral UPA in the usual manner and record “AMPUTATE” in the space in item 30 in IMIS. For OIS Referral UPAs, select “AMPUTATE” as the “National Emphasis Program” on the “Program Info” tab.

XIX. Establishment Identification. If the DUNS number of an inspected establishment is known, it must be recorded in the appropriate field on the Establishment Detail Screen. The establishment Detail Screen can be accessed by selecting “Search Establishment” from the OIS-Navigation menu on the Home Page.

XX. New Rule. Occupational Injury and Illness Recording and Reporting Requirements – NAICS Update and Reporting Revisions.
29 CFR Part 1904 has new requirements for reporting work-related fatalities, hospitalizations, amputations or losses of an eye. The new rule, which also updates the

list of employers partially exempt from OSHA record-keeping requirements, went into effect on Jan. 1, 2015, for workplaces under federal OSHA jurisdiction. (See [79 FR 56129](#), Occupational Injury and Illness Recording and Reporting Requirements – NAICS Update and Reporting Revisions, September 18, 2014.) As part of this NEP, if a report of amputation is received and the employers classified activity is one of the identified NAICS codes, AOs will conduct an inspection based on the Serious Injury Report (SIR) guidance; regardless of the outreach period.

There are two major changes to the former reporting requirements:

- A. **First**, whereas the former regulation applied to employment incidents which resulted in one or more fatalities or hospitalizations of three or more employees, the regulation is expanded to require the reporting of **all** work related fatalities, **all** work-related in patient hospitalizations of **one** or **more** employees, **all** work-related amputations and all work-related losses of an eye.
- B. **Second**, for any in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or eye loss employers must report the incident within 24 hours of learning about it. Fatalities must be reported within 8 hours of learning of the incident. .

Employers have three options for reporting the event:

Telephone the nearest OSHA Area Office during normal business hours.

Telephone the 24-hour OSHA hotline (1 800-321-OSHA or 1-800-321-6742).

OSHA is developing a new means of reporting events electronically, which will be released soon and accessible on OSHA's website.

APPENDIX A: MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

(To be used for guidance/not inclusive)

2012 (Table R-25*) Combined Amputation Sources
Sources of Amputations: Machinery and Equipment
Agricultural, garden machinery, bailers
Aerial lift platforms
Benders, Rollers and Shapers
Cranes (unspecified)
Casting Machinery
Conveyors – Belt, Chain, Live Roller, and Auger Screw Conveyors
Heating and cooking machinery and appliances
Drills – Stationary
Extruding Machinery
Food and Beverage Processing
Grinders, Abraders, and Meat Grinders
Material and personnel handling machinery
Metal, woodworking, and special material machinery
Milling Machines
Mowing machinery
Mixers, Blenders, Whippers, Slicers, and Food Beverage Processing Equipment
Packing, Wrapping, Bundling Machinery
Plastic Injection Molding Machinery
Press Brakes (All Types)
Presses (Mechanical, Hydraulic, and Pneumatic)
Printing Presses
Sawing Machinery - (Band, Table, Radial Arm Saws)
Shears (All Types)

*Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Table R25. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by source of injury or illness and selected natures of injury or illness, private industry, 2012 —

APPENDIX B: RELATED ANSI /ASME STANDARDS

OSHA recognizes the value of national consensus standards in terms of useful guidance for employers and employees attempting to comply with specific OSHA standards.

OSHA's enforcement policy provides that a violation may be *de minimis* if an employer complies with a proposed standard or amendment or a consensus standard rather than with the standard in effect at the time of the inspection, and the employer's action clearly provides equal or greater employee protection. See OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-150, *Field Operations Manual*, Chapter VIII, Paragraph A (1) through A (4), April 22, 2011. In applying this principle, OSHA takes heed of its rulemaking findings.

1. ANSI B11.1- Mechanical Power Presses
2. ANSI B11.2- Hydraulic Power Presses
3. ANSI B11.3- Power Press Brakes
4. ANSI B11.4- Shears
5. ANSI B11.5- Ironworkers
6. ANSI B11.6- Lathes
7. ANSI B11.7- Cold Headers and Cold Formers
8. ANSI B11.8- Drilling, Milling, and Boring Machines
9. ANSI B11.9- Grinding Machinery
10. ANSI B11.10- Metal Sawing Machines
11. ANSI B11.11- Gear Cutting Machines
12. ANSI B11.12- Roll-Forming and Roll-Bending Machines
13. ANSI B11.14- Coil-Slitting Machines
14. ANSI B11.15- Pipe, Tube, and Shape Bending Machines
15. ANSI B11.16- Metal Powder Compacting Presses
16. ANSI B11.17- Horizontal Hydraulic Extrusion Presses
17. ANSI B11.18- Machinery and Machine Systems for Processing Strip, Sheet, or Plate From Coiled Configuration
18. ANSI B11.19- Safeguarding When Referenced by the Other B11 Machine Tool Safety Standards
19. ANSI B5.37- External Cylindrical Grinding Machines (Centerless)
20. ANSI B5.42- External Cylindrical Grinding Machines (Universal)
21. ANSI B65.1- Printing Press Systems
22. ANSI B65.2- Safety Standard – Binding and Finishing Systems
23. ANSI B65.3- Safety Standard for Guillotine Paper Cutters
24. ANSI B7.1- Use, Care, and Protection of Abrasive Wheels
25. ANSI B151.5- Plastic Film and Sheet Winding Equipment
26. ANSI B151.20- Plastic Sheet Production Machinery
27. ANSI B155.1- Packaging Machinery and Packaging-Related Converting Machinery
28. ANSI B177.1- Three Roller Printing Ink Mills
29. ANSI O1.1- Woodworking Machinery

30. ANSI Z244.1- Control of Hazardous Energy - Lockout/Tagout and Alternative Methods
31. ASME B5.52M- Mechanical Power Presses, General Purpose Single Point
32. ASME B15.1- Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus
33. ASME B15.1A- Addenda to B15.1
34. ASME BL5.1B- Addenda to B15.1
35. ASME B20.1- Conveyors and Related Equipment, with Interpretations A and B
36. ASME B20.1A and B20.1B- Addenda to B20.1
37. ASME/CEMA 350- Screw Conveyors
38. ASME/CEMA 401- Unit Handling Conveyors - Roller Conveyors - Non-Powered
39. ASME/CEMA 402- Unit Handling Conveyors - Belt Conveyors
40. ASME/CEMA 403- Unit Handling Conveyors - Belt Driven Live Roller Conveyors
41. ASME/CEMA 404- Unit Handling Conveyors - Chain Driven Live Roller Conveyors
42. ASME/CEMA 405- Packaging Handling Conveyors - Slant Conveyors

NOTE: This appendix is not an inclusive list of all ANSI and ASME standards that are associated with hazardous machinery and equipment.

APPENDIX C: AMPUTATIONS TARGETING METHODOLOGY

NATIONAL DATA:

Selection Process for Industries with Significant Inspection Histories (High IMIS¹ Numbers and OIS² Numbers).

Category 1.

1. OSHA selected five standards (29 CFR 1910.147, .212, .213, .217, and .219) that are generally recognized as being related to amputation hazards.
2. OSHA IMIS and OIS data covering fiscal years 2006-2014 identified those industries with 40 or more federal OSHA inspections with one or more violations of the standards listed in #1 above.
3. OSHA limited the range to the NAICS Sector 31-33, Manufacturing. This range encompasses all manufacturing operations and addresses amputation issues.
4. The process yielded 80 5-digit NAICS codes.

Selection Process for Industries with High BLS Rates:

Category 2.

1. OSHA used the most recent five years of BLS Data (Calendar year 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013) on incidence rates for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work per 10,000 full-time workers.
2. OSHA limited the range to the NAICS Sector 31-33, Manufacturing.
3. OSHA selected NAICS with BLS incidence rates of 10.0 or greater for amputations for any year.
4. The process yielded 10 5-digit NAICS codes.

BLS Data Selection Process for Industries with High BLS Numbers:

Category 3.

1. OSHA used the most recent five years of BLS Data (Calendar year 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013) on the number of amputations.
2. OSHA limited the range to the NAICS Sector 31-33, Manufacturing.
3. OSHA selected NAICS with BLS numbers of 50 or more amputations per year.
4. The process yielded 26-5 digit NAICS codes.

The 80 6-Digit NAICS codes that comprise the scope of this NEP have either High IMIS/OIS Numbers coupled with High BLS Amputation Rates or High IMIS/OIS Numbers coupled with High BLS Amputation Numbers.

There are 14 6-digit NAICS codes with high inspection counts and high BLS rates

1 IMIS- Integrated Management Information System. OSHA's database for enforcement data.

2 OIS – OSHA Information System

(categories 1 and 2 above).

- There are 76 6-digit NAICS codes with high inspection counts and high BLS case counts (categories 1 and 3 above).

- After eliminating the overlap between the two groups, the final total is 80 6- Digit NAICS codes.