

**OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA)  
REGULATORY UPDATES**

**FINAL STATUTES, RULEMAKINGS, AND GUIDANCE**

Citations	Summary
N/A	No Final Statutes or Rulemakings occurred during the third quarter of 2007.
OSHA Directive CPL 02-02-073	<p>OSHA has issued a new directive, CPL 02-02-073 - Inspection Procedures for 29 CFR 1910.120 and 1926.65, Paragraph (q): Emergency Response to Hazardous Substance Releases. The directive updates policies and provides clarification to ensure uniform enforcement of the provisions in the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response standard that cover emergency response operations for releases of, or substantial threats of releases of, hazardous substances without regard to the location of the hazard. It revises CPL 02-02-059, issued April 24, 1998.</p> <p>The instruction updates policy and provides clarification on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HAZWOPER’s application to a terrorist incident response involving chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials</li> <li>• OSHA's relationship with Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD-5), including discussion addressing the National Response Plan (NRP), the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS)</li> <li>• OSHA's National Emergency Management Plan (NEMP) and Regional Emergency</li> <li>• Management Plans (REMPs)</li> <li>• Definition of "First Receivers."</li> <li>• OSHA's "Best Practices for Hospital-Based First Receivers of Victims from Mass Casualty Incidents Involving the Release of Hazardous Substances."</li> <li>• Shelter-in-Place</li> <li>• Damaged packages during shipping</li> <li>• Skilled Support Personnel</li> <li>• Emergency responder training levels</li> <li>• Medical Surveillance for emergency responders</li> <li>• Computer-based training</li> <li>• Updates to citation guidelines</li> </ul> <p>A copy of the directive is available at:  <a href="http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/Directive_pdf/CPL_02-02-073.pdf">http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/Directive_pdf/CPL_02-02-073.pdf</a></p>

Citations	Summary
<p>OSHA Directive CPL 02-02-053</p>	<p>OSHA has canceled its January 7, 1991, Directive CPL 02-02-053 on first aid training programs. The agency says it will now use the publication <i>Best Practices Guide: Fundamentals of a Workplace First-Aid Program</i> as its current guidance on this issue.</p> <p>The OSHA <i>Best Practices Guide</i> details the primary components of a first aid program at the workplace. Those elements include: Identifying and assessing workplace risks; Designing a program that is specific to the work site and complies with OSHA first aid requirements; Instructing all workers about the program, including what to do if a co-worker is injured or ill; and Evaluating and modifying the program to keep it current, including regular assessment of the first aid training course.</p> <p>The OSHA <i>Best Practices Guide</i>, a pdf file, can be found on the OSHA website at the following link:</p> <p><a href="http://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3317first-aid.pdf">http://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3317first-aid.pdf</a></p>
<p>OSHA Directive CPL 03-00-005</p>	<p>OSHA has published a directive describing the policies and procedures for implementing a National Emphasis Program to reduce or eliminate hazards associated with butter-flavoring chemicals. In April, OSHA announced the program to address hazards and control measures associated with diacetyl – a chemical used in butter flavoring – in the microwave popcorn industry. The program will direct inspections at facilities known to manufacture microwavable popcorn and will provide direction on methods to control the hazards, according to the directive. The directive, a pdf file, can be found on the OSHA webpage at the following link:</p> <p><a href="http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/Directive_pdf/CPL_03-00-005.pdf">http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/Directive_pdf/CPL_03-00-005.pdf</a></p>

**Other Recent Developments:**

**OSHA Hosts Informal Public Hearing on PPE Design Standards**

OSHA is inviting the public to participate in an informal public hearing on the agency's plan to update its personal protective equipment (PPE) design standards. The hearing is scheduled for 9 a.m. on Dec. 4, 2007, at the U.S. Department of Labor's Frances Perkins Building in Washington. OSHA published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the May 17 Federal Register to revise the PPE sections of its general industry, shipyard employment, longshoring and marine terminals standards regarding the use of eye, face, head, and foot protection. More details on the hearing are available in the Aug. 31 Federal Register. The Federal Registers listed can be found on the OSHA website at the following links:

[http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show\\_document?p\\_table=FEDERAL\\_REGISTER&p\\_id=19573](http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=FEDERAL_REGISTER&p_id=19573)

[http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show\\_document?p\\_table=FEDERAL\\_REGISTER&p\\_id=19894](http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=FEDERAL_REGISTER&p_id=19894)

### **OSHA Conducts Look Back Review of Methylene Chloride Standard**

OSHA is seeking comments on the standard designed to protect employees from occupational exposure to methylene chloride. The agency is conducting its regulatory review of the Methylene Chloride Standard under Section 610 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act and Section 5 of Executive Order 12866 to determine how the standard could be changed or tailored to reduce the burden on employers while maintaining employee protection. Methylene Chloride has a number of uses such as metal degreasing and aircraft paint removal. It is also used to strip finishes from furniture prior to refinishing as well as in the manufacture of other chemicals. Overexposure to Methylene Chloride can cause respiratory or central nervous system failure, and poses an increased risk of cancer to exposed employees. Comments must be sent or postmarked by Oct. 9. Complete instructions on submitting written comments are available in the July 10 Federal Register. The July 10 Federal Register can be found at the following link:

[http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show\\_document?p\\_table=FEDERAL\\_REGISTER&p\\_id=19699](http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=FEDERAL_REGISTER&p_id=19699)

### **OSHA Develops Database of Chemical Information**

OSHA recently launched a database of information on more than 800 chemicals commonly found in the workplace. The OSHA/EPA Occupational Chemical Database allows users to quickly and easily retrieve information on chemicals such as their physical properties and exposure limits. The database compiles information from several government agencies and organizations, including the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the Department of Transportation. The database can be found on the OSHA website at the following link:

<http://www.osha.gov/web/dep/chemicaldata/#target>

### **OSHA's New QuickCard™ Focuses on Carbon Monoxide Hazards**

Carbon Monoxide poisoning is the subject of a new QuickCard recently posted to OSHA's Web site. The card, available in both English and Spanish, contains a list of common sources, symptoms, and effects of carbon monoxide exposure, along with a list of preventive measures employees can take to protect themselves from carbon monoxide hazards. It can be downloaded from OSHA's Web site on the QuickCards page, or can be ordered by calling OSHA's publications office at (202) 693-1888. The QuickCards page can be found on the OSHA website at the following link:

<http://www.osha.gov/OshDoc/quickcards.html>

### **Storage Tanks Module Added to OSHA Safety and Health Topics Page**

OSHA recently added a Storage Tanks Module to its Oil and Gas Well Drilling, Servicing and Storage Safety and Health Topics Web page. The module is a product of the Safe Tank Alliance between

OSHA, the American Petroleum Institute, the National Fire Protection Association, and the Steel Tank Institute. The module features requirements and solutions for working in permit- and non-permit required confined spaces in above ground storage tanks. The Storage Tank Module can be found on the OSHA website at the following link:

<http://www.osha.gov/dcsp/products/topics/storagetank/index.html>

### **Study Shows Benefits of Occupational Safety and Health Programs**

*Ritrama Invests in Safety and Improves Its Bottom Line* is a case study illustrating how workers' compensation savings, productivity and quality increase as a result of a comprehensive safety and health program. Ritrama, a signatory of the OSHA and Graphic Arts Coalition alliance, designed and implemented a program to educate employees, managers and supervisors about safe work practices and company-specific procedures at its manufacturing plant in Minneapolis, Minn. More information on this study can be found on the OSHA website at the following link:

[http://www.osha.gov/dcsp/success\\_stories/alliances/gac/gac\\_case\\_study.html](http://www.osha.gov/dcsp/success_stories/alliances/gac/gac_case_study.html)

### **OSHA Issues Guidance on the Selection and Use of Slings for Handling and Moving Materials**

OSHA has issued a new guidance document that will help employers select and use the appropriate slings when handling and moving materials. The guidance document is available at:

<http://www.osha.gov/dsg/guidance/slings/sources.html>

This guidance document will aid users in the safe selection and use of slings, including synthetic round slings, which are not covered in OSHA's standard, as well as the newer grades of materials being used in alloy steel chain and wire rope slings.