

The logo features the word "OSHA" in a large, white, serif font with a registered trademark symbol (®) to the upper right of the letter "A". The letter "O" is stylized with a blue and grey circular graphic. Below "OSHA" is the word "FACTBOOK" in a smaller, white, serif font. The entire logo is set against a dark blue background with faint, curved white lines.

**OSHA<sup>®</sup>**  
**FACTBOOK**

OSHA adds value to business, work and life.

The *Fact Book* is produced by federal OSHA in Washington, D.C. and is intended to report the progress of the Agency's safety programs and responsibilities.

The OSHA data reported herein reflect the federal government fiscal year (with the exception of injury and illness data), which runs from October through September of each year. The Bureau of Labor Statistics data reported in this document reflect calendar year.

# OSHA FACT BOOK

Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
U.S. Department of Labor

December 2008  
OSHA 3340



## Letter from the Office of the Assistant Secretary

The impact OSHA has made since Congress created this Agency through the *Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970* has been remarkable. In a little more than a third of a century, nonfatal occupational injury and illness rates have dropped 60 percent, while occupational fatality rates have fallen to the lowest annual total since 1992. Since OSHA's establishment, U.S. employment has doubled and now includes nearly 115 million private sector employees at over 8 million worksites.

Although this significant improvement in saving lives and protecting employees' safety and health is a considerable achievement, greater progress is still needed. Even one fatality on the job is one too many, and every workplace injury or illness places a heavy burden on our nation.

This *Fact Book* offers a measure of our resolve to make America's workplaces a world model for safety and health. You will also find information on federal OSHA's efforts to enforce standards, provide compliance assistance, offer the finest training and education in workplace safety and health, foster cooperative relationships with employers and employees, and play a national role in emergency preparedness.

You can find this *Fact Book* at [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov), along with a host of other online resources designed to help protect America's working men and women.

The more you learn about OSHA, the more you will see how OSHA adds value to business, work and life.

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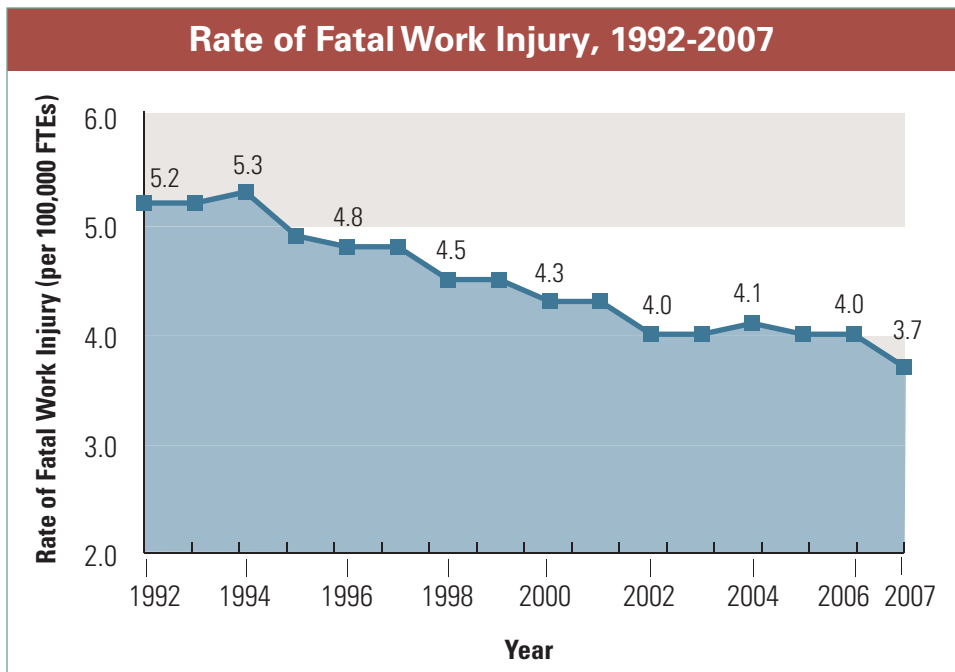
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## Introduction

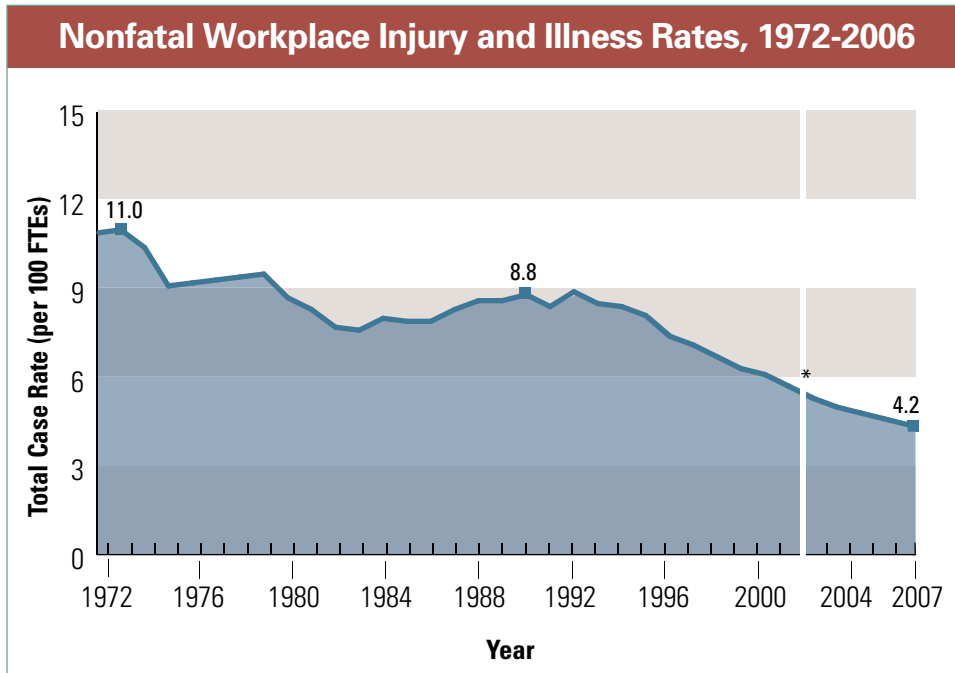
The rate of fatal work injuries reported in 2007 is the lowest ever reported by the fatality census.



Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor



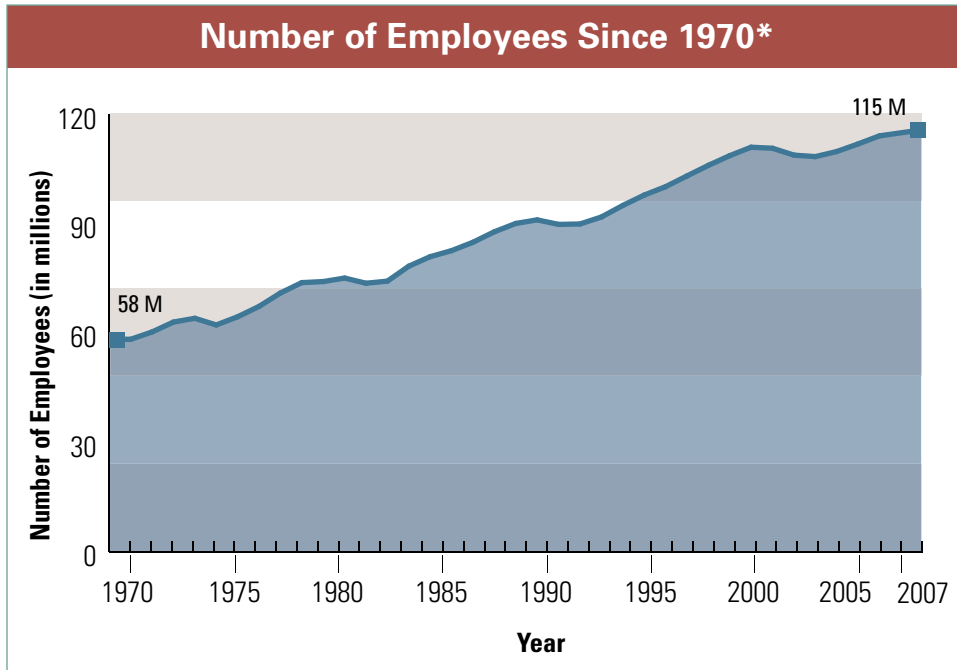
The overall rate of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses has declined 60 percent since the early 1970s.



Source: Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

\*2002 recordkeeping change

At the same time, the number of private sector employees in the nation has continued to increase, nearly doubling since OSHA began.



Source: Current Employment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor  
NOTE: \*Private sector employees only.

**E**stablished in 1970, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has changed the safety and health culture in America's workplaces.

OSHA's mission is to assure the safety and health of America's employees by setting and enforcing standards; providing training, outreach, and education; establishing partnerships; and encouraging continual improvement in workplace safety and health.

Most working men and women in the nation come under OSHA's federal or State Plan jurisdiction – with some exceptions, such as miners, some transportation employees, the self-employed and many public sector employees. To learn more, you are invited to visit [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov).



## Creating OSHA: The *OSH Act of 1970*

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OSHA, an Agency of the U.S. Department of Labor, was established after Congress passed the *Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970* (the *OSH Act*) “to assure so far as possible every working man and woman in the nation safe and healthful working conditions and to preserve our human resources.”

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The *OSH Act* requires employers to comply with safety and health standards issued by OSHA, as well as with other regulations issued by the Agency. In addition, the Act requires employers to provide their employees with a workplace that is “free from recognized hazards that are causing or are likely to cause death or serious physical harm.”

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With few exceptions, the *OSH Act* covers most private sector employers and their employees in the 50 states and all territories.



President Nixon signs the *OSH Act*.

## OSHA at the Federal and State Levels

At the federal level, OSHA has approximately 2,100 employees which include inspectors, whistleblower investigators, engineers, physicians, educators, standards writers, and other technical and support personnel located at more than 100 offices throughout the country.

### *Federal Agency Programs*

Each federal agency (excluding the U.S. Postal Service) is responsible for establishing and maintaining an occupational safety and health program, according to the *OSH Act*. OSHA's Office of Federal Agency Programs provides guidance to each agency to implement an effective safety and health program and informs the President of the progress being made.

### *State Plan Programs*

The *OSH Act* encourages states to develop and operate their own occupational safety and health programs.

Under the Act, states with OSHA-approved State Plans must set workplace safety and health standards that are “at least as effective as” comparable federal standards. A state must conduct inspections to enforce its standards, cover public (state and local government) employees, and operate occupational safety and health training and education programs.

OSHA approves and monitors State Plan programs and provides up to 50 percent of an approved plan's operating budget.



## Keeping Employees Safe – Keeping America Strong

**O**SHA is responsible for ensuring the safety and health of America's working men and women at over 8 million worksites – offices, factories, shipyards, hotels, hospitals, construction, and other sites nationwide.

Whether the issue is working in a noisy environment or a confined space, the Agency's focus is on the safety and health of employees.

The Agency accomplishes its mission every day by setting and enforcing standards, offering cooperative programs, and providing technical assistance, outreach and training.

OSHA's over 35 years of experience shows that businesses which are committed to safety and health tend to experience fewer injuries and illnesses, reduce costs and are generally more productive.

## Setting Standards

OSHA establishes safety and health standards and regulations that employers are legally required to follow. Since 1970, OSHA has issued more than 100 safety and health standards.

In general, OSHA standards require employers to maintain conditions which protect employees on the job; comply with standards applicable to their establishments; and ensure that employees use personal protective equipment when required. Businesses can be cited and fined if they do not comply with OSHA standards.

The most frequently cited standards change slightly from year to year and are used to influence OSHA's compliance assistance and outreach efforts, as well as to target industries for inspections. Visit [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov) to learn more about these standards.

Most Frequently Cited Standards, 2007	
1. Scaffolding	6. Powered Industrial Trucks
2. Fall Protection	7. Electrical Wiring
3. Hazard Communication	8. Ladders
4. Lockout/Tagout	9. Machine Guarding
5. Respiratory Protection	10. Electrical System Design

Source: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

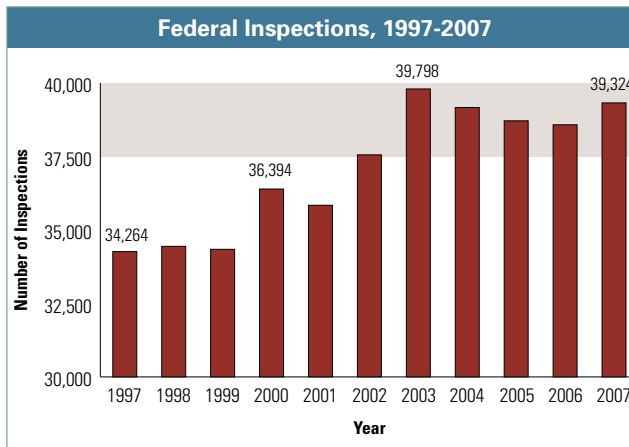


## Enforcement: Carrying Out OSHA's Mission

OSHA pursues a vigorous program of firm and fair enforcement to ensure compliance with safety and health requirements. When standards are violated, OSHA assesses penalties and seeks abatement of any hazards. In extreme cases, the matter may be referred to the Department of Justice for criminal investigation.

The Agency focuses its inspections on the most hazardous workplaces and emphasizes thorough inspections. Federal OSHA unprogrammed inspections are conducted in response to alleged hazardous conditions, and include imminent dangers, fatalities/catastrophes, complaints and referrals. Programmed inspections are selected according to national scheduling plans for safety and health.

### *Enforcement at the Federal Level*

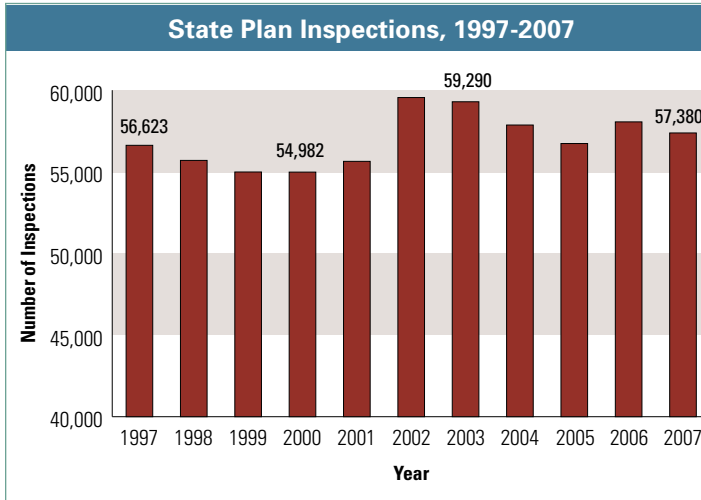


**OSHA exceeded its 2007 inspection goal of 37,700 by 4.3 percent.**

Source: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

### *Enforcement at the State Level*

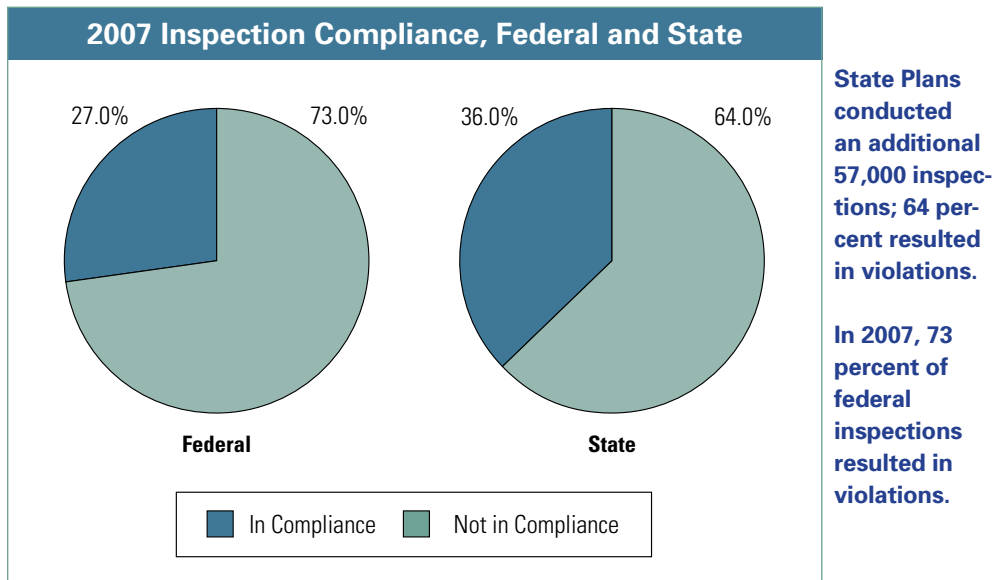
Unlike federal OSHA, State Plans also cover state and local government employees.



**State Plans deliver the OSHA program to 40 percent of the nation's employers and employees.**

Source: Occupational Safety and Health Administration,  
U.S. Department of Labor

Of the more than 39,000 inspections federal OSHA conducted in 2007, two-thirds of worksites were not in compliance with OSHA standards. This demonstrates the success of OSHA's programs which focus on employers and employees with the most injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.



Source: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

### *Violations and Penalties*

When employers are found to be in violation of OSHA standards, they are issued citations. Many of these violations result in penalties. OSHA penalties can reach up to \$70,000, depending on the type of violation and how likely the violation is to result in serious harm to employees.

#### Classes of Penalties

**Willful:** The employer intentionally and knowingly commits a violation. The U.S. Department of Justice may bring a criminal action against an employer whose willful violation of a standard results in death. Willful violations may have penalties as high as \$70,000. A willful citation does not require a death.

**Repeated:** OSHA finds a substantially similar violation during a reinspection within a three-year time frame. Repeat violations may have penalties as high as \$70,000.

**Serious:** Death or serious physical harm could result and the employer knew or could have known of the hazard. Serious violations may have penalties up to \$7,000.

**Other-than-Serious:** Directly related to job safety and health, but will not cause death or serious physical harm. Other-than-serious violations often carry no penalties, but may result in penalties of up to \$7,000.

**Failure to Abate:** An additional penalty of up to \$7,000 per day for failure to correct a previously cited violation by the assigned abatement date.

## Federal and State Violations by Type

Federal Violations by Type, 1998-2007										
Fiscal Yr	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Willful	436	407	346	536	299	295	347	650	386	415
Repeat	1,635	1,628	1,822	1,860	1,825	2,007	2,221	2,199	2,469	2,714
Serious	49,262	48,869	50,927	52,126	53,515	58,401	60,161	59,800	60,150	67,176
Unclassified	424	587	355	410	401	463	265	86	28	5
Other	23,824	24,034	25,431	22,783	21,206	21,040	22,301	21,242	19,669	18,331
Failure to Abate	336	211	267	215	236	219	299	301	273	205
<b>Total Violations</b>	<b>75,917</b>	<b>75,736</b>	<b>79,148</b>	<b>77,930</b>	<b>77,482</b>	<b>82,425</b>	<b>85,594</b>	<b>84,278</b>	<b>82,975</b>	<b>88,846</b>

Federal violations have increased due to improved inspection targeting which resulted in a rise in identified serious and repeat offenders.

State Violations by Type, 1998-2007										
Fiscal Yr	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Willful	180	190	215	174	159	114	148	129	138	156
Repeat	1,891	1,976	1,975	2,038	2,380	2,562	2,112	2,379	2,410	2,401
Serious	57,800	54,693	55,883	53,481	58,271	57,831	57,820	56,401	56,494	55,061
Unclassified	17	63	54	48	38	41	36	57	45	28
Other	87,282	83,054	81,111	82,010	82,074	77,320	71,749	66,867	66,694	66,887
Failure to Abate	618	770	743	647	621	482	501	420	396	432
<b>Total Violations</b>	<b>147,788</b>	<b>140,746</b>	<b>139,981</b>	<b>138,398</b>	<b>143,543</b>	<b>138,350</b>	<b>132,366</b>	<b>126,253</b>	<b>126,177</b>	<b>124,965</b>

Source: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

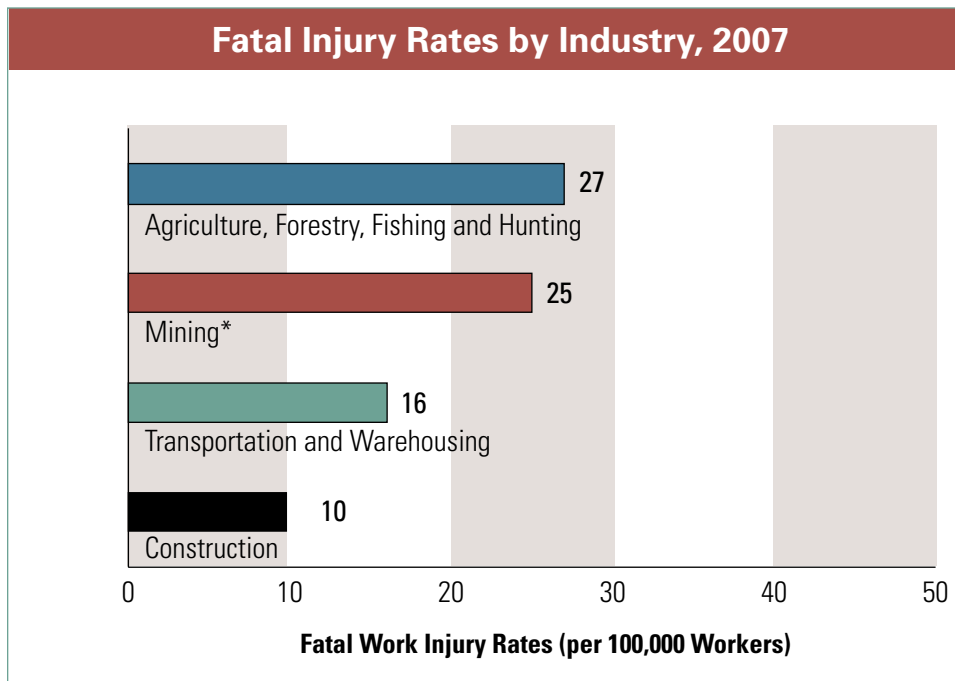
OSHA's safety and health inspection program is focused primarily on construction sites, industrial, and commercial establishments. Violation of OSHA standards can be very expensive to employers.

Top Ten Penalties Issued by Federal OSHA to Date		
Company	Penalty Issued (in Millions)	Year
1. BP Products North America, Inc.*	\$21.3	2005
2. IMC Fertilizer/Angus Chemical	\$11.5	1991
3. Imperial Sugar Co.	\$8.7	2008
4. Samsung Guam, Inc.	\$8.2	1995
5. Citgo Petroleum	\$8.1	1991
6. Dayton Tire, Div. of Bridgestone/Firestone, Inc.	\$7.4	1994
7. USX (U.S. Steel Corporation)	\$7.1	1990
8. Phillips 66 Co., Houston Chemical Complex	\$6.3	1990
9. Hercules, Inc.	\$6.3	1993
10. TPM/Macomber et al.	\$5.1	1987

\*An explosion in 2005 claimed the lives of 15 employees and injured more than 170 at the Texas City refinery of BP Products. The company was fined more than \$21 million, the highest fine in OSHA history.

## OSHA Enforcement in Construction

The industries with the highest fatality rates (per 100,000 workers) are agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; mining; transportation and warehousing; and construction.

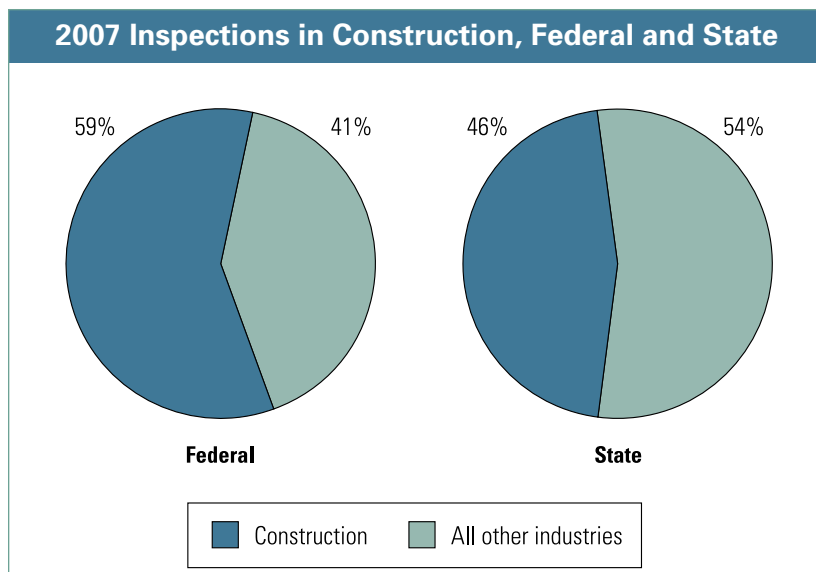


Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

\*In mining, only oil and gas are under the jurisdiction of OSHA.

Compared to other industries, serious hazards in construction result in a disproportionate number of fatalities. In 2006, the construction industry accounted for approximately 7 percent of U.S. employees and 21 percent of workplace fatalities.

The higher injury, illness, and fatality rates in the construction industry have led OSHA to dedicate considerable attention and resources to protecting the industry's almost 11 million employees. Of the more than 39,000 inspections conducted by federal OSHA in 2007, more than 23,000 (59 percent) were in construction, while 26,000 (46 percent) of state inspections were in construction.



Source:  
Occupational  
Safety and  
Health  
Administration,  
U.S. Department  
of Labor

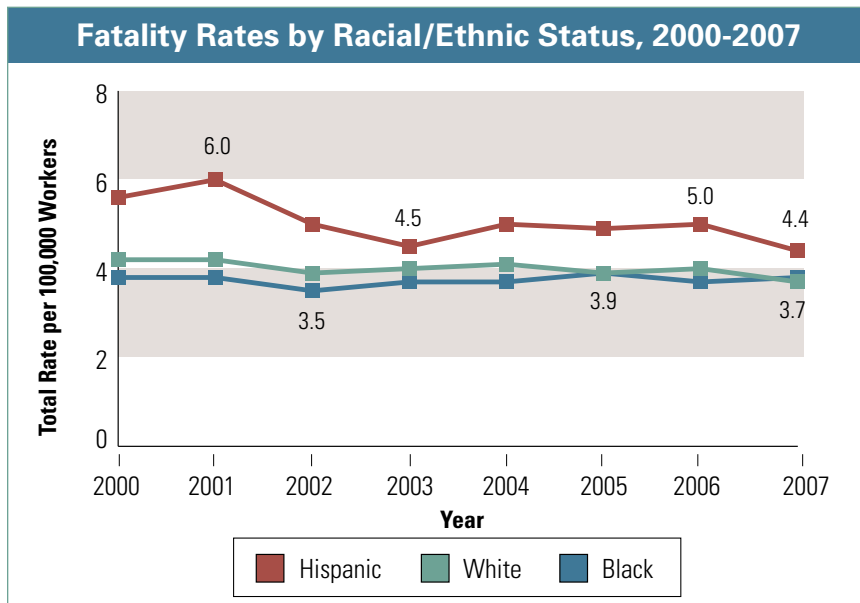


## Focusing on Specific Employee Populations

**B**ased on special needs and circumstances, OSHA routinely identifies hard-to-reach populations who may benefit from specific programs and outreach efforts to reduce workplace fatalities, injuries and illnesses.

## Assisting Hispanic Employees

As a result of higher fatality rates and increasing numbers of work-related injuries, illnesses, and fatalities – particularly in the construction industry – Hispanic employees have been identified as one of OSHA’s special emphasis populations.



Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

According to recent U.S. labor force statistics, 81 percent of Hispanic men and 57 percent of Hispanic women over age 16 who live in the U.S. work in the labor force – many of these employees do not speak English as a first language.

OSHA’s special emphasis programs for Hispanic employees focus on developing resources in their native language to facilitate their awareness of safety in the workplace.

OSHA’s Spanish-language website, OSHA en Español, at [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov), provides access to information and a wide range of compliance assistance resources for Hispanic employers and employees. Spanish-language publications are also available, including QuickCards and fact sheets on topics such as personal protective equipment, fall protection, trenching and excavation, and hazard communication.

Hispanic employers and Spanish-speaking employees can call OSHA’s toll-free number, (800) 321-OSHA, 24 hours a day to access a Spanish-speaking operator for compliance assistance information and other help.

In addition, OSHA offers training and education programs to help Hispanic employers and employees improve their knowledge of safe and healthful work practices. OSHA’s education centers, located throughout the U.S., offer numerous Spanish-language training courses, and OSHA’s Resource Center Loan Program offers over 35 safety and health videos in Spanish.

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OSHA signed a Letter of Agreement (LOA) with the Mexican Embassy to develop and disseminate information and provide training to Mexican employees. Activities in support of the agreement include:

- Working with the 49 Mexican Consulates through OSHA's Alliance Program and other avenues to provide outreach assistance and training to Mexican employees and Consulate staff in the U.S.
- Participating in "Mobile Consulate" outreach training programs, which include distribution of OSHA Spanish-language publications and answering participants' questions.
- Distributing 10,000 copies of Spanish-language promotional pieces focusing on construction and landscaping developed by the Mexican Embassy in 2007.

## Teaming Up with Teens



Protecting teenagers in the workplace is a priority for the Agency. OSHA protects employees regardless of age, but additional laws limit the types of jobs teens younger than 18 years old can work (administered by the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labor). Young employees between the ages of 14 and 24 are often employed at amusement parks, retail stores, restaurants and in construction, to name a few.

From 2003-2006, there were an average of 145 fatalities among employees under age 20 (BLS 2007). OSHA is striving to reduce work-related injuries among teenagers by educating them on how to integrate safety principles into their habits from their first day on the job.

In 2005, OSHA initiated a 5-year public awareness campaign to reach the 16 million teens who work during the summer months. The campaign has focused on landscaping and construction to date.

Through this campaign, and an alliance with the national nonprofit organization SkillsUSA, OSHA has a unique opportunity to help form safety and health habits that will protect these employees throughout their working lives.

## Helping Employers Comply with the Law

**O**SHA works with employers, organized labor, associations and others to promote safety and health in the workplace. The Agency offers assistance services and programs at no cost. Through OSHA's Cooperative Programs, stakeholders have free access to OSHA expertise and resources, including on-site consultation programs and publications.

## OSHA's Compliance Assistance Resources

The following are some of OSHA's resources to help employers and employees comply with OSHA requirements and prevent workplace injuries and illnesses.

***Compliance Assistance Specialists (CASs):*** Located in OSHA area offices, CASs are a local resource available to respond to requests for information about OSHA standards and compliance assistance resources, hold seminars and educate stakeholders.

***eTools:*** eTools are interactive, Web-based training tools on occupational safety and health topics accessible at [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov), where employers can find best practices on a wide range of issues.

***OSHA's 1-800 Number:*** By calling toll-free to (800) 321-OSHA, employees and employers can receive timely answers to workplace safety and health-related questions. Employees and employers can also report accidents and unsafe working conditions. A Spanish-language option is available.

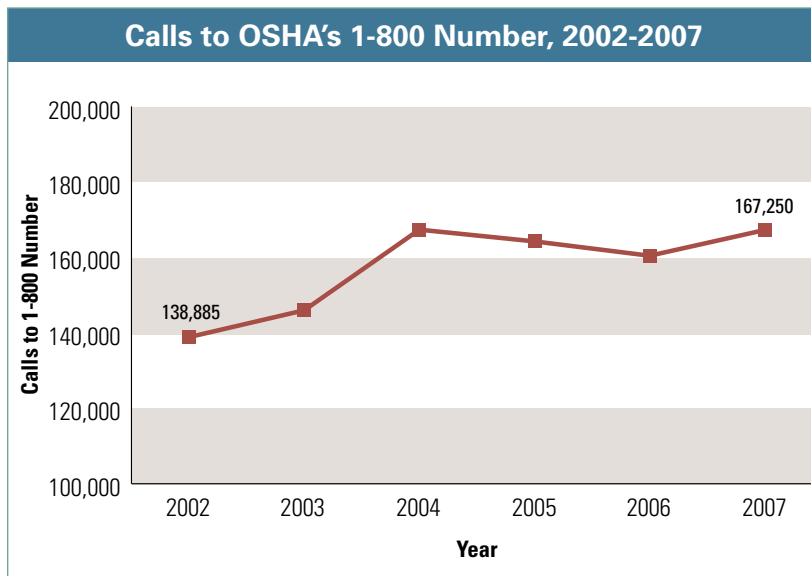
***Publications and Guidance Documents:*** OSHA has published many materials to help keep employers and employees current on the latest issues in workplace safety and health.

***QuickTakes:*** A twice monthly, electronic newsletter that highlights the Agency's latest activities.

**Small Business Assistance:** OSHA's Office of Small Business Assistance provides outreach to small businesses to help establish safety and health programs and eliminate hazards.

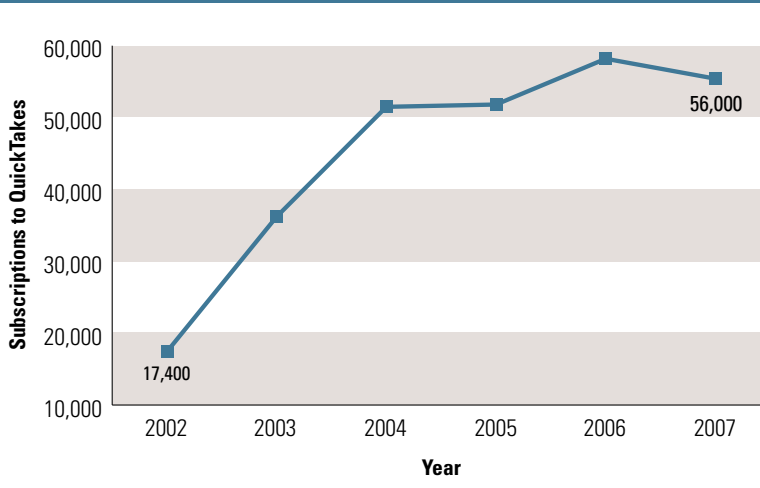
### Use of OSHA's Compliance Assistance Resources

Since 2001, OSHA has experienced a steady increase in demand for its resources. Increasingly, OSHA is recognized as "The Resource" for safety and health for America's workforce.



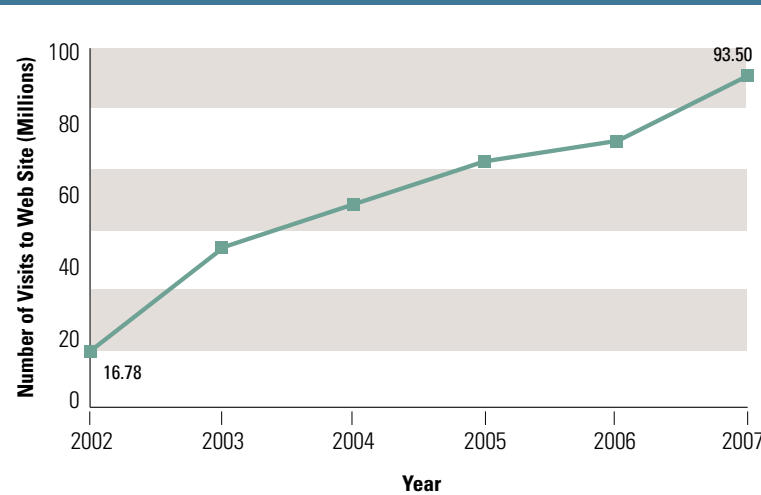


### Subscriptions to *QuickTakes*, 2002-2007



The e-newsletter, *QuickTakes*, has experienced a significant increase in subscriptions since its launch in 2002.

### Visits to OSHA's Web Site, 2002-2007



There was a 26 percent increase in 2007 visits, the largest in 5 years.

Source:  
 Directorate of  
 Information  
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 Occupational Safety  
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## Cooperative Programs

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OSHA would prefer to help a business prevent injuries, illnesses, and fatalities, rather than answer a single call about a workplace tragedy. Therefore, OSHA offers a number of opportunities for businesses and organizations to work cooperatively with the Agency.

In addition to setting and enforcing standards, OSHA extends a helping hand by providing compliance assistance. A wide range of cooperative programs are tailor-made to help businesses and organizations improve their safety and health performance and provide recognition of their successes.

Cooperative relationships among employers, employees, unions, trade and professional organizations and OSHA provide an effective way to reduce employee fatalities, injuries and illnesses. OSHA has several types of cooperative programs:

- Alliance Program
- OSHA Strategic Partnership Program (OSPP)
- Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP)
- On-Site Consultation Program and the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP)

Participation in Cooperative Programs, 1998-2007										
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alliances**	–	–	–	–	10	104	240	350	411	456
SHARP Sites	437	455	413	353	396	699	789	805	1,003	1,074
Partnerships**	25	42	85	125	167	206	211	182	150	158
VPP Participants*	486	578	705	807	884	1,024	1,180	1,367	1,612	1,869
Consultation Visits	23,871	25,091	25,535	26,129	27,902	29,114	31,334	30,243	32,515	33,400

The growing number of OSHA Cooperative Programs has a beneficial impact on reducing injuries, illnesses, and fatalities.

Source: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor

\*Federal and State

\*\*These figures represent cumulative totals.

## Alliances

Through the Alliance Program, the Agency works with groups committed to safety and health including businesses, trade/professional organizations, unions and educational institutions to leverage resources and expertise; to develop compliance assistance tools and resources and to share information with employers and employees.

O The Alliance Program estimates that through working with  
S participating organizations, OSHA is reaching more than 8 million  
H employees and/or association members.

### **On-site Consultation Program**

H Through OSHA's On-site Consultation Program, the Agency offers free  
A and confidential advice to small and medium-sized businesses, with  
F priority given to high-hazard worksites. Consultation services are  
A provided by the states including State Plan states, to help employers  
identify and correct workplace hazards. A part of the Consultation  
Program is the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program  
(SHARP), which recognizes small and medium-sized employers who  
operate an exemplary safety and health management system.

C Available in every state and U.S. territory, the Consultation Program  
T conducts more than 30,000 on-site visits each year. In 2007, OSHA's  
B on-site safety consultants and industrial hygienists identified over  
O 160,662 hazards and removed almost 5 million employees from risk of  
O exposure.

### **Strategic Partnership Program**

O The OSHA Strategic Partnership Program (OSPP) features collaborative  
K agreements that commit OSHA and its partners to work cooperatively  
to address critical safety and health issues. The program's flexible

requirements enable participants to address unique safety and health issues related to their industry.

Data collected shows:

- Partners reported a 92 percent increase in employee safety and health awareness, a 92 percent increase in improved relations with OSHA, and a 81 percent reduction in their injury and illness rates in 2006.
- In 2007, one federal agency reported a reduction in the number and severity of work-related musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) cases over a four-year period, resulting in savings of approximately \$2 million in workers' compensation and medical costs.

### **Voluntary Protection Programs**

The Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP) promote effective worksite-based safety and health by setting performance-based criteria. The Agency's premier recognition program showcases employers who provide exemplary employee protection.

Data collected shows:

- Participating businesses, on average, experience TCIR (Total Case Incident Rate) and DART (Days Away from work, Restricted work or job Transfer injury and illness) rates that are 53 percent and 49 percent below the Bureau of Labor Statistics average for their industry.

- In 2006, VPP participants avoided approximately 6,400 Days Away Injury cases, saving these sites an estimated \$243 million.

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OSHA has developed, implemented, and revised its four primary cooperative programs over many years to respond to the varied and changing needs of American employers, and to the labor organizations and trade associations that support their members and the American economy. Viewed as a whole, these programs provide opportunities and approaches that enable and encourage stakeholders to work with OSHA in a collaborative and proactive manner.

# Key Initiatives

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**O**SHA will continue to place increasing emphasis on programs that keep employees safe.

- **Training**
- **Emergency Preparedness**
- **Whistleblower Protection**

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## Focus on Training

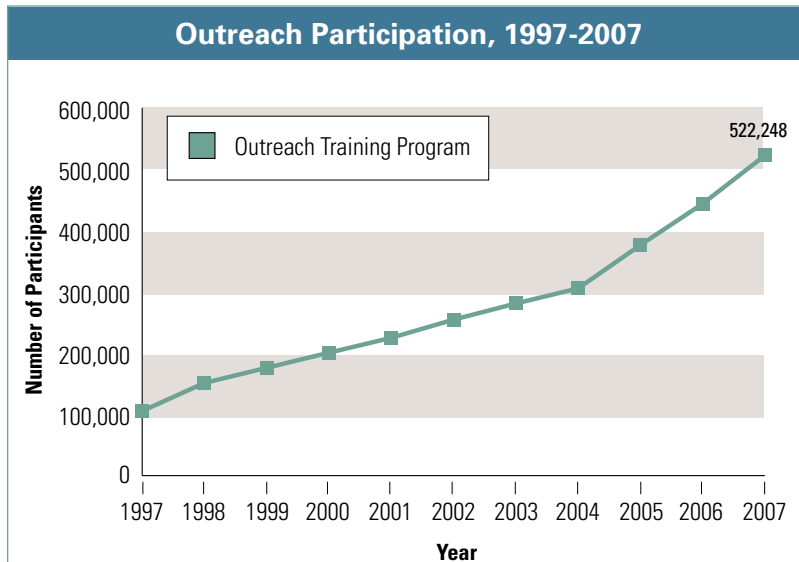
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The OSHA Training Institute (OTI) in Arlington Heights, IL, is a state-of-the-art training facility. OTI provides basic and advanced OSHA courses in safety and health for federal and state compliance officers, state consultants, federal agency personnel, and private sector employers, employees, and their representatives.

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More than 100 short-term courses and seminars covering OSHA standards, policies and procedures are conducted at the Training Institute. These courses are designed for individuals responsible for enforcing or directly supporting the *Occupational Safety and Health Act*. During 2007, OTI trained 3,544 students.



## Outreach Training Program

The Outreach Training Program is the Agency's primary source for private sector employee training. During FY 2007, more than half a million students were trained – a program record. Through the program, those who complete a one-week OSHA trainer course are authorized to teach courses in construction or general industry safety and health hazard recognition and prevention. New outreach programs to serve maritime and disaster site workers have been created in the last few years.

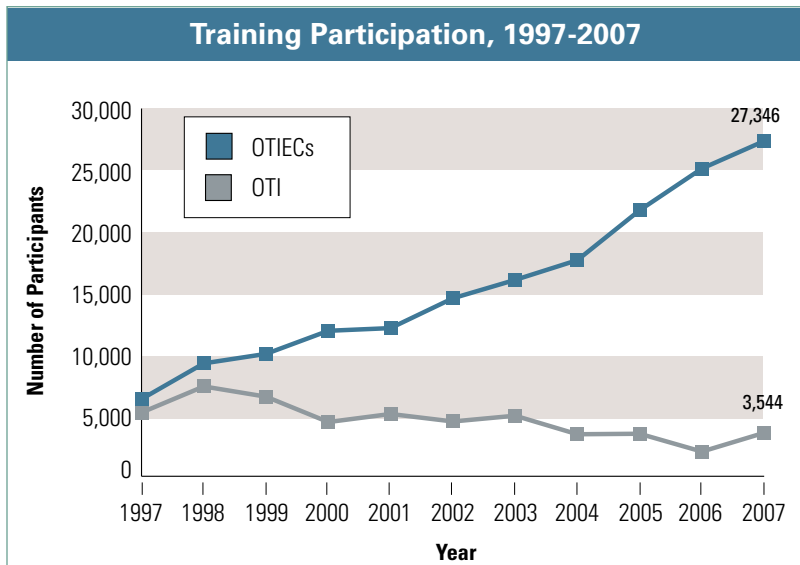


Source: Directorate of Training and Education, Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

### OTI Education Centers

In addition, the OSHA Training Institute has established 26 OTI Education Centers (OTIECs) at 45 colleges, universities and other nonprofit training organizations across the country to address the increased demand for its courses from the private sector and from other federal agencies. OTIECs primarily provide training for the private sector and are self-funded. OTIEC tuition and fees are used to support their OSHA training programs.

During FY 2007, more than 27,000 participants were trained, representing an all-time high for the program.



Source:  
Directorate of  
Training and  
Education,  
Occupational  
Safety and  
Health  
Administration.

## Emergency Preparedness

OSHA is one of the primary agencies of the federal government responsible for safeguarding employees during a national emergency. In this capacity, OSHA is the coordinating agency of the Worker Safety and Health Support Annex of the National Response Framework.

During recent national emergencies, OSHA has been instrumental in preventing illnesses, injuries, and fatalities to responders, recovery teams, and cleanup crews.

### September 11, 2001

In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, OSHA and its State Plan partners dedicated more than 1,000 employees to work around the clock, seven days a week on the recovery effort. OSHA joined with the City of New York, construction contractors, labor unions and other government agencies in a pledge to recover the site with no further loss of life.

### Hurricane Katrina

In the wake of Hurricane Katrina and the other hurricanes of 2005, OSHA and its state partners deployed teams across 90,000 square miles spread over five states to reduce exposure to hazards for response and recovery workers.

### Minneapolis Bridge

On August 1, 2007, a bridge collapsed on Interstate Highway 35 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Federal OSHA assisted Minnesota OSHA at the site to ensure that people engaged in emergency response – public safety officials, investigators, and recovery and cleanup crews – worked safely.



FEMA/Mark Wolfe

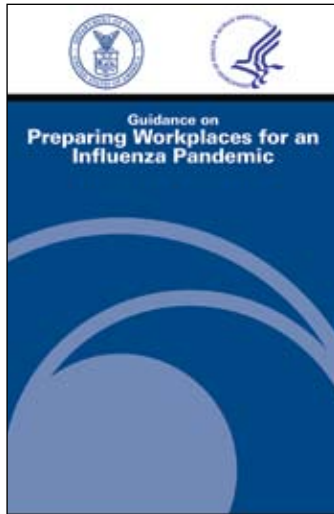
### California Wildfires

Federal OSHA worked closely with California OSHA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other agencies in 2007 to protect the safety and health of responders. The Agency provided staff to help monitor the safety and health of operations, coordinate responder training, and collect air sample data and other exposure information.

## Pandemic Influenza

For nearly three years, OSHA has been engaged in a national effort to prepare an effective, well-coordinated emergency response to a possible influenza pandemic.

To help prepare our nation's workforce to meet the potential challenges of such a health emergency, OSHA has developed two major guidance documents on pandemic flu. One addresses general industry practices; the other considers the specific needs of employees working in the healthcare industry.



## Whistleblower Protection Program

O To help ensure that employees are free to participate in safety and  
S health activities, Section 11(c) of the *OSH Act* prohibits any person  
H from discharging or in any manner retaliating or discriminating against  
A any employee because the employee has exercised rights under the Act.  
These rights include filing a safety or health complaint, participating in  
an OSHA inspection, and participating or testifying in any proceeding  
related to an OSHA inspection. An employee, or representative of an  
F employee, who believes that he or she has been retaliated against in  
violation of the Act may file a complaint with the Agency.

A In addition, there are sixteen other federal statutes OSHA administers  
C to protect employees from retaliation for reporting potential violations  
T or engaging in activities related to commercial motor carrier, rail or  
B public transportation agency safety or security, pipeline safety, air  
O carrier safety, nuclear safety, the environment, asbestos in schools,  
O consumer product safety and corporate fraud or securities laws. Each  
law requires that a complaint be filed within a certain number of days  
after the alleged retaliation.

O In FY 2007, OSHA conducted 1,163 whistleblower investigations under  
K Section 11(c) of the *OSH Act*. For the same time period, under the  
other whistleblower protection statutes, investigations were conducted  
as follows: STAA (269); SOX (238); the environmental statutes (CAA,  
CERCLA, FWPCA, SDWA, SWDA and TSCA) (55); AIR21 (46); ERA  
(26); PSIA (2); AHERA (2).

Whistleblower Protection Statutes to Date	
The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA)	O
The National Transit Systems Security Act of 2007 (NTSSA), Section 1413 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007	S
The Federal Rail Safety Act (FRSA), as amended by the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007	H
Section 6 of the Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002 (PSIA)	A
Section 806 of the Corporate and Criminal Fraud Accountability Act of 2002 (CCFA) (Sarbanes-Oxley Act)	
The Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR21)	
The Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986 (AHERA)	F
The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (STAA), as amended by the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007	A
The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)	C
The Clean Air Act of 1977 (CAA)	
The International Safe Container Act of 1977 (ISCA)	T
The Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1976 (SWDA)	B
The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (TSCA)	
The Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (ERA)	O
The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 (SDWA)	O
The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (FWPCA)	K

Each OSHA Regional Office has whistleblower investigators who are responsible for investigating cases under these statutes. In addition, the State Plans investigate employee complaints of retaliation under their state equivalents to Section 11(c) of the *OSH Act*.

## Organization, Operations and Leadership

**O**SHA provides national leadership in occupational safety and health. The Agency seeks to find and share the most effective ways to help prevent employee fatalities and workplace injuries and illnesses.



## OSHA's Organization

### *Enforcement Programs*

The Directorate of Enforcement Programs provides a balanced program for OSHA by coordinating the Agency's inspection and enforcement programs, and establishing and maintaining a comprehensive occupational safety and health compliance guidance and assistance program.

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### *Construction*

The Directorate of Construction develops workplace safety standards, guidance and outreach to ensure safe working conditions for the nation's construction workers.

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### *Standards and Guidance*

The Directorate of Standards and Guidance contributes to ensuring safe and healthful working conditions in covered workplaces through development of workplace standards, regulations and guidance.

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### *Technical Support and Emergency Management*

The Directorate of Technical Support and Emergency Management supports other OSHA staff and the public by providing specialized technical expertise and advice to scientific, engineering and medical issues, and emergency preparedness and response.

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### *Cooperative and State Programs*

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The Directorate of Cooperative and State Programs coordinates OSHA's role in implementing consultation and cooperative programs, and coordinating the Agency's compliance assistance and outreach activities, as well as the Agency's relations with State Plan states.

### *Training and Education*

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The Directorate of Training and Education develops, directs, oversees, manages and ensures implementation of OSHA's national training and education policies and procedures.

### *Evaluation and Analysis*

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The Directorate of Evaluation and Analysis provides Agency-wide evaluation and analytic leadership and services in support of OSHA program, legislative, regulatory, statistical, and policy development activities.

### *Administrative Programs*

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The Directorate of Administrative Programs provides administrative management support to OSHA in the areas of personnel management, program budgeting and planning, financial control and administrative management systems.

***Information Technology***

The Directorate of Information Technology provides a comprehensive, integrated information management, data collection and analysis, and network communications program for OSHA.

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S***Office of Communications***

The Office of Communications is responsible for media inquiries, publications development, exhibits and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests.

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A***Regional Administrators***

Regional Administrators plan, direct and administer a comprehensive occupational safety and health program throughout OSHA's 10 Regions.

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## Field Offices

### Regional Offices

#### Region I

Boston, covering CT,\* MA, ME, NH, RI, VT\*

#### Region II

New York, covering NJ,\* NY,\* PR,\* and VI\*

#### Region III

Philadelphia, covering DE, DC, MD,\* PA, VA,\* WV

#### Region IV

Atlanta, covering AL, FL, GA, KY,\* MS, NC,\* SC,\* TN\*

Region V Chicago, covering IL, IN,\* OH, MI,\* MN,\* WI

Region VI Dallas, covering AR, LA, NM,\* OK, TX

Region VII Kansas City, covering IA,\* KS, MO, NE

Region VIII Denver, covering CO, MT, ND, SD, UT,\* WY\*

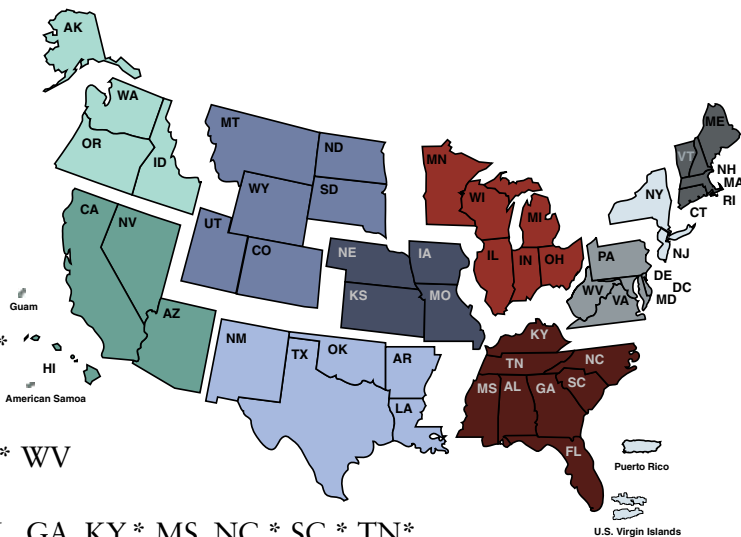
Region IX San Francisco covering AZ,\* CA,\* HI,\* NV\* and American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands

Region X Seattle, covering AK,\* ID, OR,\* WA\*

### Area Offices

There are 85 local OSHA area offices throughout the country that carry out a mix of programs – enforcement, state program monitoring, compliance assistance programs, and training and education.

\*Indicates OSHA-approved State Plans.



## Assistant Secretaries

Edwin G. Foulke, Jr.	<i>May 2006 - (2009)</i>	O
John L. Henshaw	<i>August 2001 - December 2004</i>	S
Charles N. Jeffress	<i>November 1997 - January 2001</i>	H
Joseph A. Dear	<i>November 1993 - January 1997</i>	A
Gerard F. Scannell	<i>October 1989 - January 1992</i>	
John A. Pendergrass	<i>May 1986 - March 1989</i>	
Robert A. Rowland*	<i>July 1984 - July 1985</i>	F
Thorne G. Auchter	<i>March 1981 - April 1984</i>	A
Eula Bingham	<i>April 1977 - January 1981</i>	C
Morton Corn	<i>December 1975 - January 1977</i>	T
John H. Stender	<i>April 1973 - July 1975</i>	B
George C. Guenther	<i>April 1971 - January 1973</i>	O

\* *Recess appointment*

O

K



*Prepared by OSHA's Office of Communications*