



TOSHA BASICS AND MOST CITED MAINTENANCE

Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development

What are TOSHA Standards?

TOSHA standards are:

- Rules that describe the methods employers must use to protect employees from hazards
- General Duty Clause

TOSHA Standards

General Industry* - 1910

Construction - 1926

Agriculture – 1928 - >10 EEs

*General Industry is the set that applies to the largest number of workers and worksites



Where there are no specific standards, employers must comply with the General Duty Clause of the TOSHA Act.

Federal OSHA sites in TN Federal Enforced Standards

- Private sector maritime
- Railroad
- TN Valley Authority
- Military Base
- Federal Government employees
- Post Office
- Federal Enforced Standards:
 - 1915 Shipyard Employment
 - 1917 Marine Terminals
 - 1918 Long Shoring



How is TOSHA structured?

- Compliance Safety and Health
- Consultation Free onsite safety and health program assessment, hazard identification and assistance (IH sampling)
- Public Sector Safety and Health
- Training & Education Outreach
- Discrimination 11(c)
- Abatement Assistance Compliance, Public Sector and Consultation



Compliance

Safety Compliance

- Handles safety matters relating to private industry within the state
- Examples include fall hazards, trenching and excavations, machine guarding, etc.

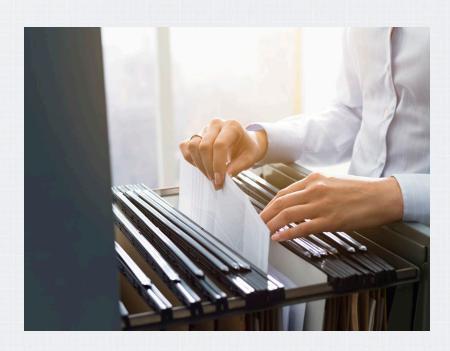
Health Compliance

- Handles health matters relating to private industry within the state
- Examples include chemical overexposures, noise, bloodborne pathogens, etc.



Consultation

- Free program offered to employers, especially small employers
- No monetary penalties just an agreement to fix identified issues
- Can advise in safety and health hazards





Public Sector

- TOSHA covers public sector employees
 - State Agencies
 - County Governments
 - City/Municipal Governments
 - Public Utilities
 - School Boards
- No monetary penalties inspectors deal with safety and health issues – must fix identified issues
- Agree to planned inspections at least every two years, in addition to complaints, hospitalizations, and fatalities.



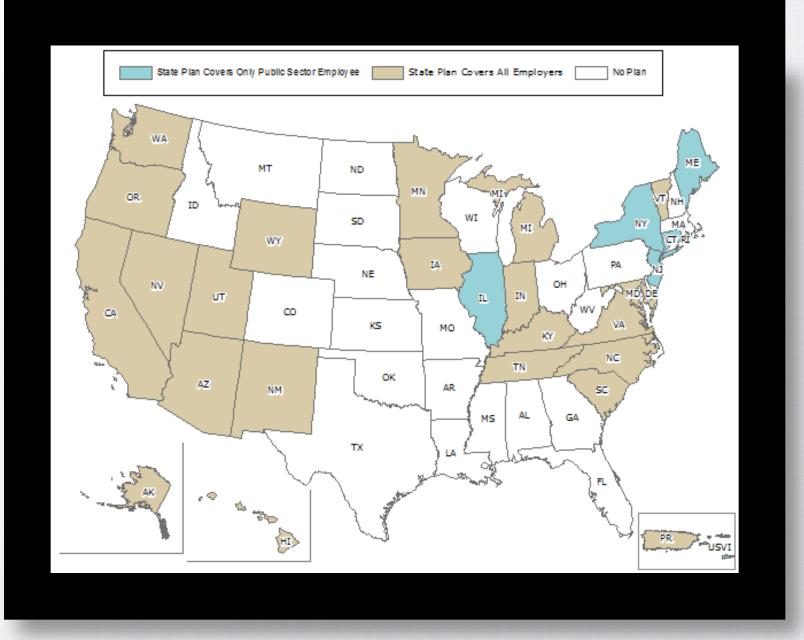




How do state plans and OSHA differ?

- State unique standards
 - Cell towers in NC
 - Back-over in VA
 - Annual Hazcom training in Tennessee
 - Tennessee's Sharps Injury Prevention Law requires "Sharps Injury Log"
 - TOSHA enforces the Z-1-A tables of Permissible Exposure Limits on hazardous chemicals. Feds use the Z1, Z2 & Z3
- Covers Public Sector
- Maximum penalties differ currently
- How penalties are calculated differ
- Many states overmatch the grant and are better funded





TOSHA Inspection Priority

- Imminent Danger
- Fatality/ Catastrophe
- Complaints
 - Formal
 - Non-Formal
- Referrals
- Hospitalization, Amputation, Loss of Eye
- Programmed Inspections





How Are TOSHA Inspections Conducted?

- Compliance officer shows credentials
- Opening conference is held
 - Employer representative participates
 - Employee representative participates
- Walk-around is conducted
- Closing conference is held
- Return for sampling may be necessary
- Duration may be 1 day to 6 months



How do we prepare for an inspection?



- Be PROACTIVE if you are reacting to an inspection, it's not likely to go as smoothly
- Listen to employees and get their input
 - Complaints
- Identify the hazards and take appropriate measures to mitigate them
 - Hospitalizations/Amputations/Fatalities
- Be familiar with the standards that apply
- Safety must be applied in the field not just spoken about in the office



TOSHA Emphasis Programs

- Local Emphasis
 - Carbon Monoxide
 - Fall Protection/Prevention
 - Noise
- Examples of National Emphasis Programs (NEP's)
 - Trenching and Excavation
 - Hexavalent Chromium
 - Amputations
 - Primary Metals
 - Combustible Dust
 - Lead
 - Process Safety Management





MOST CITED MAINTENANCE RELATED

2025

Common Sources of Electrical Energy

- Overhead power lines
- Underground energized lines
- Damaged insulation on wires
- Broken switches or plugs
- Overloaded circuits
- Inadequate wiring (overheated appliances or tools)
- Static (think flammable liquids/gases)





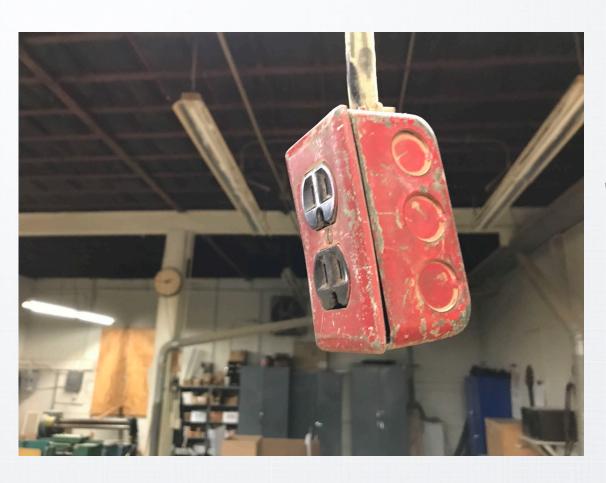
Electrical Injuries

- Burns
- Falls
- Electrocution

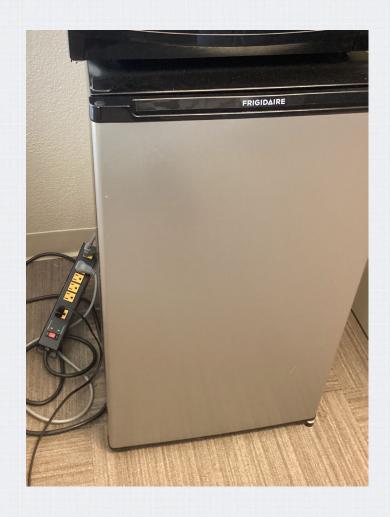




1910.303(b)(2) - Listed and Labeling









1910.303 (f) Disconnecting Means & Circuits



Legibly marked, unless evident





1910.303(g)(1) Working Space







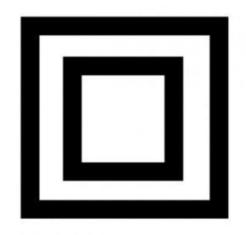




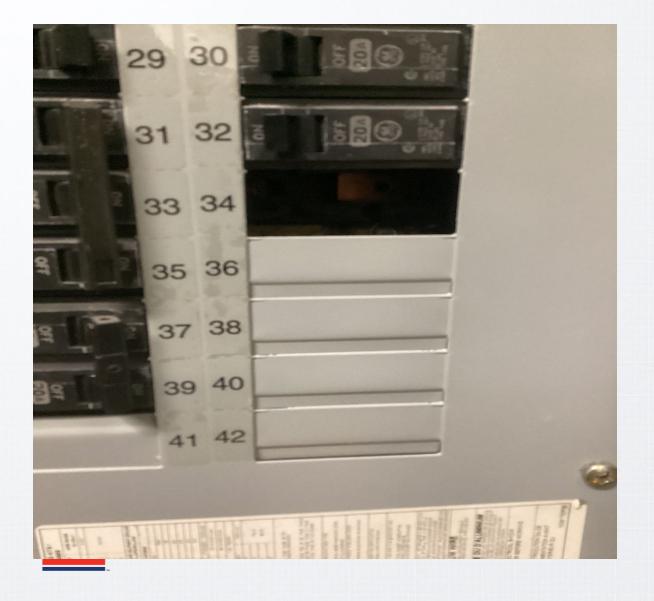
1910.304(g)(5)
Grounding
Connections

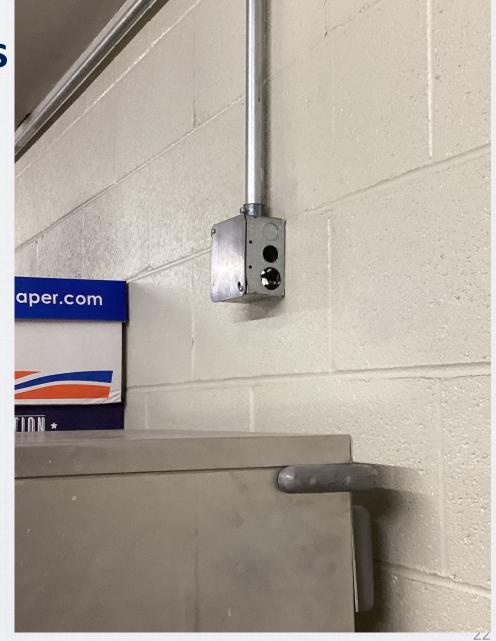


Double Insulated Symbol

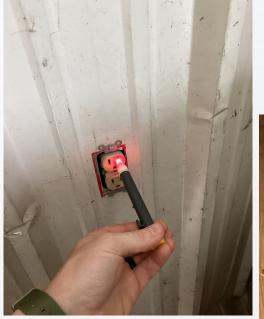


1910.305(b)(1) Openings





1910.305(b)(2) Covers





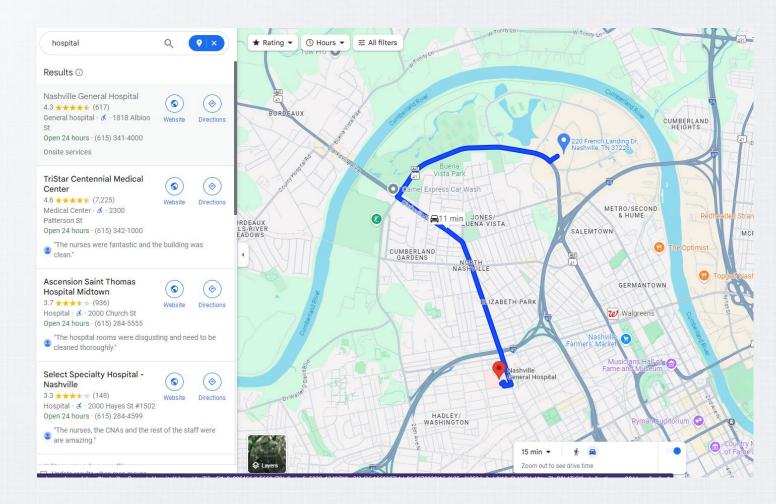






1910.151(b) Medical and First Aid

- Where there was an absence of an infirmary, clinic, or hospital, the employer did not provide adequate training in first aid
- 3-4 minutes (near proximity) or 15 minutes for low hazard

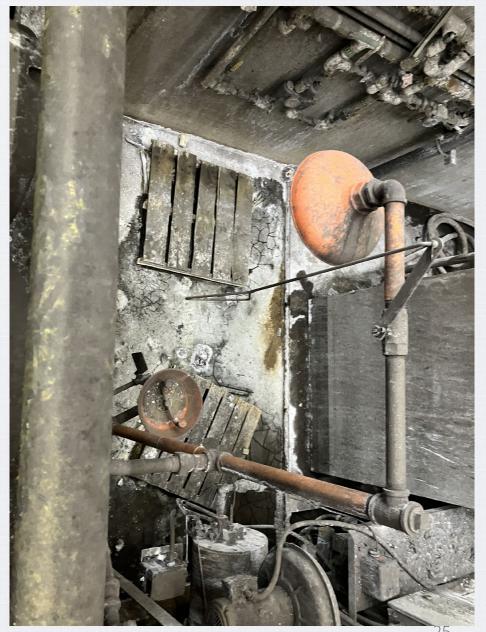




1910.151(c) Medical Services and First Aid

 Lack of suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body within the immediate work area for emergency use when exposed to corrosive materials

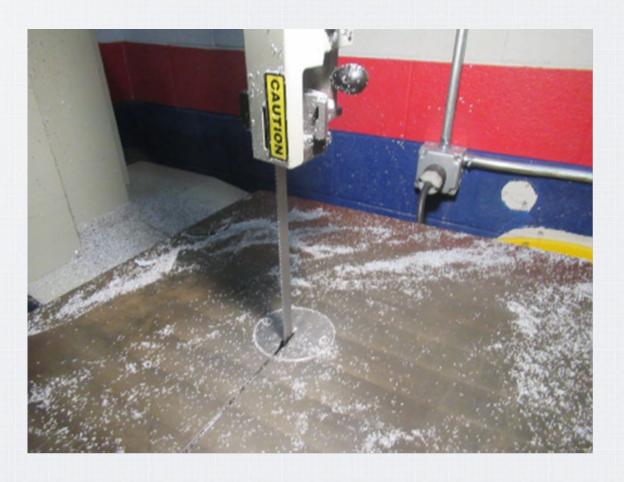






1910.212(a)(3)(ii) Machine Guarding General Requirements

Point of operation was not guarded.





1910.1200(e)(1) Hazard Communication Program

- Written program
- What-To-Do Booklet





HAZARD COMMUNICATION

Small Entity Compliance Guide for Employers That Use Hazardous Chemicals



1910.1200(h)(1) Hazard Communication Training



Training: basic recall, include the measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards



Basic Questions asked to determine effective training:

- •What is this training about?
- What hazardous chemicals are you exposed to?
- •Where are these chemicals present?
- •What are the short and long term effects?
- •How can you detect if you are overexposed?
- •How can you protect yourself?
- •Where are the SDS and written program?
- •What do the pictograms mean?
- •What is the new format for Safety Data Sheets?



1910.1200(g)(1) Hazard Communication SDS

 Safety Data Sheets were not maintained and readily accessible to employees for chemicals used in the workplace

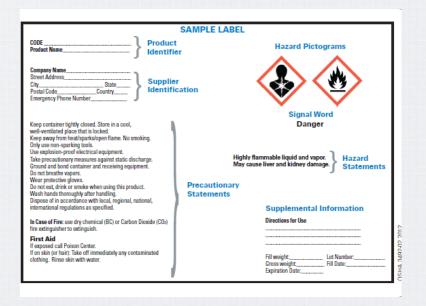




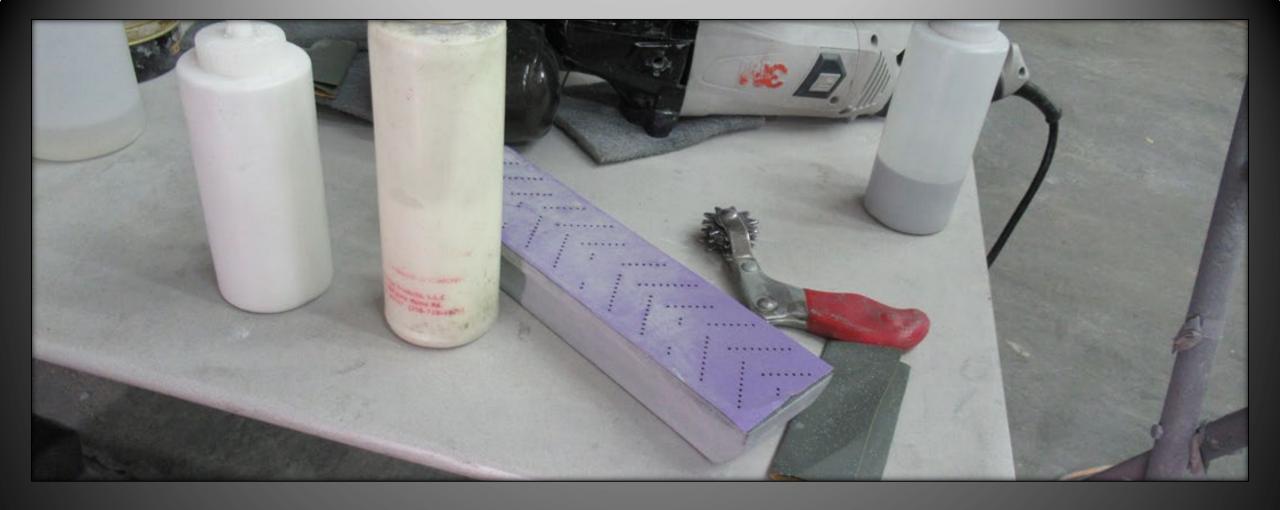
1910.1200(f)(6)(ii) Hazard Communication Labeling

In house chemical labels: identity of chemical identifier & words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof

Chemical labels legible, in English, and prominently displayed on the container, or readily available in the work area







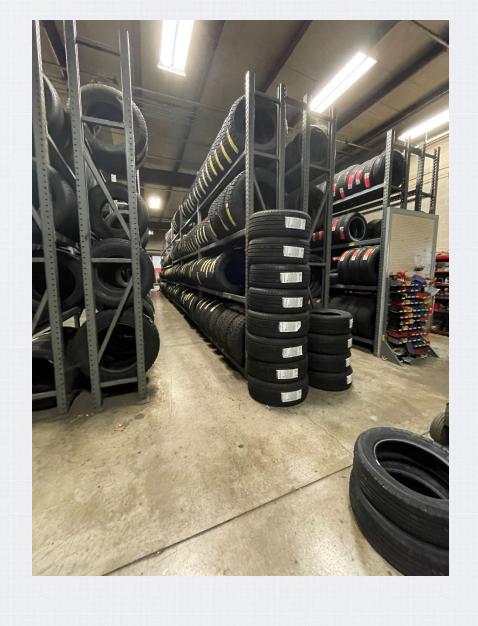
HAZCOM

Chemicals labeled properly?

TCA 50-3-105(1) General Duty Clause

- Heat
- Combustible Dust
- Storage Racks
- Lack of seatbelts when operating forklift







1910.133(a)(1) Eye and Face Protection

 Appropriate eye and face protection was not used







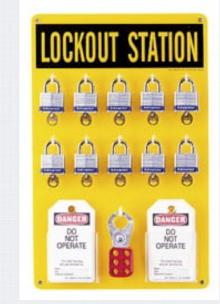
1910.147(c)(1) Energy Control Procedures (LOTO)

 Established program of energy control procedures

Energy control program

4 Critical Elements For an Effective LOTO Program

Detailed energy control procedures
Extensive LOTO training
Re-evaluate & reinforce LOTO training
Discipline





Control procedures developed, documented & used

Notification of employees – who is authorized/affected Preparation for shutdown
Machine or equipment shutdown

Machine or equipment isolation

Lockout/tag-out device application

Stored energy

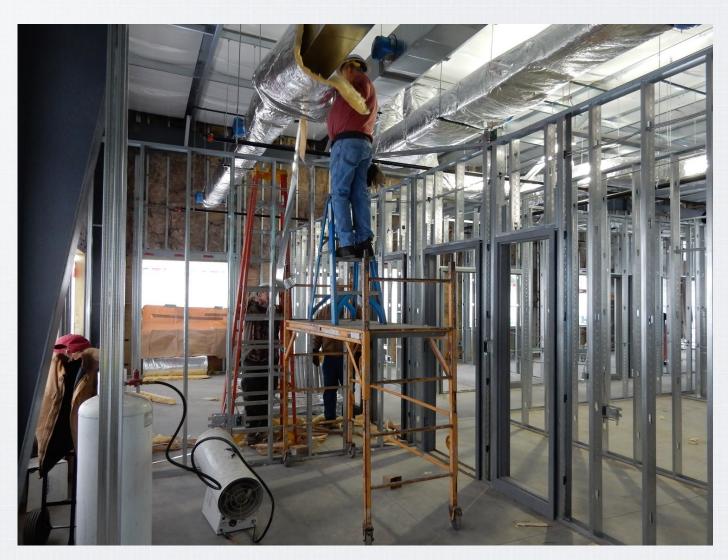
Verification of isolation

Release from lockout/tag-out



1910.23(c) - Portable Ladders, cont'd.

- Don't load beyond max intended load
- Use on stable level surfaces or secure/stabilize to prevent accidental displacement
- No single rail ladders
- Don't move, shift, extend while employee on ladder





1910.23(c) - Portable Ladders, cont'd.

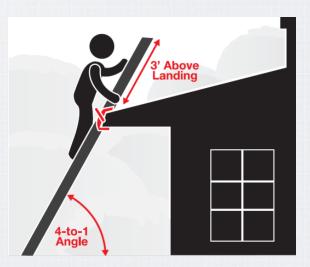
- Passageways, doorways, driveways where could be displaced by other activities, must secure to prevent displacement or guard by temp barricade (cones, tape) to keep activities away from ladder
- Don't use cap &/or top step of stepladder as a step
- Secure & stabilize portable ladders used on slippery surfaces





1910.23(c) - Portable Ladders, cont'd.

- Place to support both side rails on non-self supporting ladder
- Side rails must extend at least 3' above upper landing when using to gain access
- Don't tie ladder sections together
- Don't place on boxes, barrels, or other unstable bases for more height









April 7-9, 2025

What the conference offers:

✓ Various educational workshops

✓ Spacious Expo Hall showcasing the latest workplace safety and health solutions

portunities to meet and network with industry and government peers











Resources

David Buckles

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TOSHA Consultative Services 800-325-9901

- OSHA.gov
- TNOSHA.gov

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