

FY 2018
Follow-up Federal Annual Monitoring Evaluation (FAME) Report

Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services
Occupational Safety and Health Division
(Oregon OSHA)



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I. Executive Summary

The purpose of this report is to assess the State Plan's progress in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018, in resolving outstanding findings from the previous FY 2017 Comprehensive Federal Annual Monitoring Evaluation (FAME) Report. Overall, Oregon OSHA maintained a high level of program performance during the review period. The State Plan had an excellent training program for its staff, and increased its staffing levels with an additional seven compliance officers. Additionally, a comprehensive system for scheduling programmed inspections was used, and overall, response to complaints and referrals were timely. The lapse time for issuing citations was on par with or better than the national average, and high levels of worker and union involvement during inspections were achieved. Lastly, Oregon OSHA adopted regulations and responded to federal program changes in a timely manner.

Oregon OSHA made progress to address the previous finding and three observations from the FY 2017 Comprehensive FAME Report. One corrective action plan was completed and is awaiting verification. One observation, related to serious, willful, and repeat violations per inspection, was closed. Two observations were continued and two observation were new. OSHA will conduct a case file review during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME to evaluate the finding and open observations.

II. State Plan Background

The State of Oregon operates an occupational safety and health program through the Oregon Consumer and Business Services Department, Occupational Safety and Health Division (Oregon OSHA). The Oregon State Plan received initial approval on December 28, 1972, and was certified on September 24, 1982. In May of 2005, after a full opportunity for public review and comment, and a comprehensive program evaluation, OSHA granted final approval, with the exception of temporary labor camp enforcement. The temporary labor camp standard was recently revised to meet federal concerns, and a request for federal review was submitted in FY 2018. The Administrator of Oregon OSHA, Michael Wood, is appointed by the director of the Oregon Consumer and Business Services Department and serves as the designee for the State Plan.

Over the years, Oregon OSHA has adopted a number of major safety and health standards that have significant differences from the federal rules, however, they were deemed as effective as OSHA's standards. Oregon OSHA has also adopted a number of State Plan-initiated rules for which there are no federal counterparts, including Forest Activity Standards, Agricultural Standards, and Firefighter Standards. Oregon OSHA's rules, the Oregon Safe Employment Act, letters of interpretation, and recent rule activity can be accessed via the Rules and Laws section of the Oregon OSHA [website](#).

In Oregon, the Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) has statutory responsibility for accepting, processing, and making determinations on complaints alleging occupational safety and health workplace retaliation. Rules pertaining to the processing of these complaints, also known as whistleblower protection complaints, are contained in Division 438 of Oregon's Administrative Rules. Oregon OSHA reimburses BOLI for costs associated with conducting whistleblower protection investigations.

Oregon OSHA exercises jurisdiction over state and local government workplaces and private sector employers not covered by OSHA in Oregon. OSHA's inspection authority is limited to federal agencies, the U.S. Postal Service, contractors on U.S. military reservations, private sector employers and federal government employers at Crater Lake National Park, and private sector maritime employment on or adjacent to navigable waters, including shipyard operations and marine terminals. OSHA also covers private sector establishments on Native American reservations and tribal trust lands, including Native American-owned enterprises.

Oregon OSHA allocated funds for 85 compliance officers, 31 consultants that were 100% state-funded, and 4 additional consultants who provided private sector consultation under Section 21(d) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act). According to the demographic profile provided in Oregon OSHA's FY 2019 grant application (run date May 24, 2018), there were an estimated 1,901,000 workers in Oregon covered by workers' compensation insurance, working for about 119,600 employers. In FY 2018, the initial award was \$30,726,234 (\$5,124,000 federal, \$5,124,000 state match, and \$20,478,234 100% state funds). The federal funds were increased by \$570,055 as one-time only award on July 20, 2018. The federal funds were increased again by \$182,819 as one-time only award on August 3, 2018. The state matched the increases and reduced its state 100% funds maintaining the total final award at \$30,726,234 (\$5,876,874 federal, \$5,876,874 state match, and 18,972,486 100% state funds). All federal funds were spent by the state.

Oregon OSHA excelled in its outreach activities on developing and publishing non-English safety videos, with 19 new videos added. In addition, the State Plan co-sponsored seven conferences with over 9,000 attendees.

New Issues

None.

III. Assessment of State Plan Progress and Performance

A. Data and Methodology

OSHA established a two-year cycle for the FAME process. The FY 2018 report is a follow-up year report, and OSHA was not required to perform an on-site evaluation and case file review. However, OSHA elected to conduct a limited case file review to evaluate an observation for potential closure.

A total of 42 safety and health inspection files were randomly selected from inspections conducted during the evaluation period. Oregon OSHA's retaliation investigation case files were not reviewed. The analyses and conclusions described in this report are based on information obtained from a variety of monitoring sources, including:

- State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report (Appendix D)
- State Information Report (SIR)
- Mandated Activities Report for Consultation (MARC)
- State OSHA Annual Report (SOAR, Appendix E)
- Oregon OSHA Annual Performance Plan
- Oregon OSHA Grant Application
- Web Integrated Management Information System (WebIMIS)
- Quarterly monitoring meetings between OSHA and the State Plan

B. Findings and Observations

FINDINGS (STATUS OF PREVIOUS AND NEW ITEMS)

Oregon OSHA made progress to address the previous one finding and three observations from the FY 2017 Comprehensive FAME Report. This follow-up FAME report contains one completed corrective action plan, awaiting verification, two continued observations, and two new observations. One observation was closed. Appendix A describes the new and completed findings and recommendations. Appendix B describes observations subject to continued monitoring and the related federal monitoring plan. Appendix C describes the status of each FY 2017 recommendation in detail.

Continued Findings

Finding FY 2018-01 (FY 2017-01): Oregon OSHA was not ensuring that BOLI adequately tests all evidence prior to closing a retaliation case and documents justification for case closure. This was found in 14% (6 of 42) of retaliation cases during the FY 2017 comprehensive FAME.

Status: During its ongoing audits of BOLI activity, Oregon OSHA focused on ensuring that the rationale for determinations made were adequately reflected in the case files. Oregon OSHA hosted the OTI course, “Fundamentals of Whistleblower Training”, in October of 2018, and several BOLI investigators attended the class. A case file review is necessary to evaluate progress on this finding. The corrective action plan was completed, awaiting verification and will be a focus of next year’s on-site case file review during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME.

OBSERVATIONS

Closed FY 2017 Observation

Observation FY 2017-OB-01: Oregon OSHA’s average number of serious, willful, and repeat violations per inspection with violations was 1.33, which was 9% below the further review level.

Status: Oregon OSHA evaluated several areas that could contribute to a lower rate of serious, willful, and repeat violations per inspection, including targeting and data entry. No causal factor was identified. During the last case file review, there were no violations identified that were

misclassified, nor hazards identified that should have been cited. This observation was reviewed throughout FY 2018 and no causal factors were uncovered. At the end of FY 2018, the serious, willful, repeat rate had risen to 1.4. Though still 4% below the further review level (FRL), this marks the 3rd consecutive year of improvement in this measure.

Continued FY 2018 Observation

Observation FY 2018-OB-01 (FY 2017-OB-02): In FY 2017, Oregon OSHA did not ensure that BOLI adequately addressed cases where workers reported injuries. In 12% of the cases reviewed (5 of 42), complainants reported an injury. Reporting an injury is considered a protected activity under Section 11(c) of the OSH Act. However, in those five cases, BOLI did not identify the injury report as a protected activity and BOLI did not inform the complainant of their right to dually file with OSHA.

Status: Oregon OSHA increased its review of injury reporting cases by BOLI. A case file review is necessary to gather the facts needed to evaluate performance in relation to this observation. This observation will be a focus of next year's on-site case file review during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME. This observation will be continued.

Observation FY 2018-OB-02 (FY 2017-OB-3): 11(c) Case documentation; In FY 2017, in 33% (14 of 42) of cases, the case file did not include a telephone/activity log; in 5% (2 of 42) of cases, medical records were not sequestered; in 21% (9 of 42) of cases, the report of investigation did not properly assess prima facie elements; in, at least, 24% (10 of 42) of cases, the report of investigation lacked citation to relevant evidence; in 5% (2 of 42) of cases, the case files failed to include documentation of the settlement agreements.

Status: Oregon OSHA increased its review of 11(c) case documentation, including, activity logs, prima facie elements, evidence, and settlement agreements. A case file review is necessary to gather the facts needed to evaluate performance in relation to this observation. This observation will be a focus of next year's on-site case file review during the FY 2019 Comprehensive FAME. This observation will be continued.

New FY 2018 Observations

Observation FY 2018-OB-03: In FY 2018, in 2 of 36 cases fatality investigations were not initiated timely.

Federal Monitoring Plan: OSHA will monitor Oregon OSHA's fatality data during FY 2019 to ensure that fatality inspections are initiated timely.

Discussion: Analysis of the SAMM outlier data, OIS one-liner report, Oregon OSHA SOAR, and Oregon OSHA fatality reports revealed that in two cases, fatality investigations were not opened timely and there was not an adequate explanation. In one case, the field office manager did not evaluate the fatality within 24 hours. In the second case, the fatality was reported on a Saturday and the inspection was not opened until the following Tuesday.

SAMM 10 is for the percent of work-related fatalities responded to in one workday. The FRL is fixed at 100%. Due to a variety of factors, the SAMM Appendix D report did not accurately

capture all fatality information; therefore, OSHA evaluated this metric using OIS one-liner reports, the Oregon OSHA SOAR, and Oregon OSHA fatality reports in addition to the SAMM report. The SOAR and OIS one-liner reports both showed that 5 of 36 (14%) of fatalities were not responded to timely. Three of the five outliers were adequately explained by the State Plan. Two were opened after law enforcement released the scene. In the third, the opening conference was attempted but the employer was not available. The opening conference was conducted five days later when the employer became available.

Observation FY 2018-OB-04: Oregon OSHA conducted 2,443 of 3,400 safety and 800 of 900 health inspections (SAMM 7), both below the further review level.

Federal Monitoring Plan: OSHA will continue to monitor Oregon OSHA's planned versus actual inspections.

Discussion: The FRL was +/- 5% of a negotiated goal. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review was from 3,230 to 3,570 for safety and from 855 to 945 for health. The number of safety inspections (2,443) and health inspections conducted (800) were below the FRL in 2018. The goal for safety inspections has been the same since at least 2015, but the actual number of inspections has trended down, with 3,189 safety inspections conducted in 2015, 3,098 in 2016, and 2,802 in 2017. The goal for health inspections has also been the same since at least 2015. The goal was met with 860 health inspections conducted in 2015 and 938 conducted in 2017. The goal was not met with 815 health inspections conducted in 2016.

C. State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Highlights

Each SAMM has an agreed upon FRL which is either a single number, or a range of numbers above and below the national average. The SAMM data that falls outside the FRL triggers a closer look at the underlying performance of the mandatory activity. One measure that was related to an observation was discussed in the previous section. Appendix D presents the State Plan's FY 2018 State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report and includes the FRLs for each measure. The State Plan was outside the FRL on the following SAMMs:

SAMM 1A – Average Number of Work Days to Initiate Complaint Inspections (state formula)

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL was 5 days for serious hazards and 30 days for other than serious hazards. The SAMM report showed an average response time of 5.27 days, but did not differentiate between serious and other than serious hazards.

Explanation: The Oregon SOAR showed that 741 of 758 (97.7%) of serious hazard complaints and 319 of 320 (99.7%) of other than serious complaints were responded to timely. The FY 2018 grant goal was to initiate 95% of complaint inspections timely and Oregon OSHA met its goal.

SAMM 6 – Percent of Inspection in State and Local Government Workplaces

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL was +/-5% of the negotiated level of 2.34%. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review was from 2.64% to 2.92%. Oregon OSHA conducted 2.34% of its total inspections in state and local government workplaces.

Explanation: Although this was 0.3 percent below the FRL, it is not considered a concern at this time. There is not a separate inspection scheduling system for state and local government workplaces.

SAMM 8 – Average Current Penalty per Serious Violation

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL for average current penalty per serious violation is +/- 25% of the three year national average for each breakdown of company size. The range for all penalties combined is \$2,299.86 to \$3,833.09. The Oregon OSHA State Plan's current penalty for all company sizes combined is \$590.94 which is 74% below the FRL.

Explanation: The low penalties can be attributed to multiple possible factors. Inspections were primarily conducted for small employers with all industries between high hazard and low hazard targeted. Oregon OSHA adopted changes to increase certain minimum and maximum penalties for alleged violations on January 1, 2018. The maximum penalty for a serious violation increased from \$7,000 to \$12,675. The maximum penalty for willful or repeated violations increased from \$70,000 to \$126,749. The penalty structure was adjusted to provide more relief to smaller employers and higher penalties to the most severe violations. OSHA will continue to monitor this data to evaluate what effect the new penalty increase and penalty structure may have on SAMM 8. See <https://osha.oregon.gov/OSHARules/adopted/2017/ao8-2017-ltr-penalties.pdf> for more information on Oregon OSHA's penalty structure.

SAMM 9 – Percent In-Compliance for Health Inspections

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL was +/-20% of the three-year national average of 36.10%. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review was from 28.88% to 43.32% for health. Oregon OSHA had a health in-compliance rate of 26.81%.

Explanation: Oregon OSHA exceeded the standard set by the FRL, which indicates that the State Plan was better than average at targeting high hazard industries and identifying health hazards.

SAMM 12 – Percent Penalty Retained

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL was +/-15% of the three-year national average of 66.81%. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review was from 56.79% to 76.83%. Oregon OSHA retained 96.54% of penalties, exceeding the standards of the FRL.

Explanation: Oregon OSHA's high penalty retention rate indicates that the State Plan is doing a good job documenting hazards in its inspection case files.

SAMM 14 – Percent 11(c) Case Completed in 90 Days

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL was set for all State Plans at 100%. Oregon OSHA completed 87% of 11(c) investigations within 90 days.

Explanation: Although Oregon OSHA was below the FRL, it was considerably higher than the 35% national average.

SAMM 15 – Percent 11(c) Complaints That Are Meritorious

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL was +/-20% of the three-year national average of 24%. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review was from 19.20% to 28.80%. Oregon OSHA received 18% meritorious complaints.

Explanation: Although Oregon OSHA was slightly below the FRL, it was the same as the average for all State Plans.

SAMM 16 – Average Number of Calendar Days to Complete an 11(c) Investigation

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL was set at 90 days for all State Plans. Oregon OSHA had an average of 97 days to complete 11(c) investigations.

Explanation: Although Oregon OSHA was slightly above the FRL, it was below the national average for the number of days to complete an investigation, which was 277 days.

SAMM 17 – Percent of Enforcement Presence

Discussion of State Plan data and FRL: The FRL was +/-25% of the 3 year national average of 1.24%. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review was from 0.93% to 1.55%. Oregon OSHA had a percent enforcement presence of 3.54%, more than double the national average.

Explanation: Oregon OSHA's high enforcement presence indicates that the State Plan is reaching more employers with enforcement activity than the national average.

Appendix A – New and Continued Findings and Recommendations

FY 2018 Oregon OSHA Follow-up FAME Report

FY 2018-#	Finding	Recommendation	FY 2017-# or FY 2017-OB-#
FY 2018-01	Oregon OSHA is not ensuring that BOLI adequately tests all evidence prior to closing a retaliation case and documents justification for case closure. This was found in 14% (six of 42) of retaliation cases during the FY2017 audit.	Oregon OSHA should ensure that BOLI whistleblower protection investigators have adequate training and that sufficient oversight is given to the program to ensure that retaliation cases are handled appropriately. Corrective action complete; awaiting verification.	FY 2017-01

Appendix B – Observations and Federal Monitoring Plans

FY 2018 Oregon OSHA Follow-up FAME Report

Observation # FY 2018-OB-#	Observation# FY 2017-OB-# or FY 2017-#	Observation	Federal Monitoring Plan	Current Status
	FY 2017-OB-01	In FY 2017, Oregon OSHA’s average number of serious, willful, and repeat violations per inspection with violations (SAMM 5) was 1.33, which was 9% below the further review level.		Closed
FY 2018-OB-01	FY 2017-OB-02	Oregon OSHA did not ensure that BOLI adequately addressed cases where workers reported injuries. In 12% of the cases reviewed (five of 42), complainants reported an injury. Reporting an injury is considered a protected activity under Section 11(c) of the OSH Act. However, in those five cases, BOLI did not identify the injury report as a protected activity and BOLI did not inform the complainant of their right to dually file with OSHA.	OSHA will conduct a retaliation case file review in FY 2019 to assess whether or not Oregon OSHA and BOLI have ensured that workers who report that they were retaliated against because they reported an injury are informed of their right to dually file with OSHA.	Continued
FY 2018-OB-02	FY 2017-OB-03	Case documentation; In 33% (14 of 42) of cases, the case file did not include a telephone/activity log; in 5% (two of 42) of cases, medical records were not sequestered; in 21% (nine of 42) of cases, the report of investigation did not properly assess prima facie elements; in, at least, 24% (10 of 42) of cases, the report of investigation lacked citation to relevant evidence; in 5% (two of 42) of cases, the case files failed to include documentation of the settlement agreements.	OSHA will conduct a retaliation case file review in FY 2019 to assess file documentation.	Continued
FY 2018-OB-03		Per the SAMM report, 4 of 29 (14%) of fatality inspections (SAMM 10) were not initiated timely. Analysis of the SAMM outlier data, OIS one-liner report, Oregon OSHA SOAR, and Oregon OSHA fatality reports revealed that in two cases, fatality investigations were not opened timely and there was not an adequate explanation.	OSHA will monitor Oregon OSHA’s fatality data during FY 2019 to ensure that fatality inspections are conducted timely.	New
FY 2018-OB-04		Oregon OSHA conducted 2,443 of 3,400 safety and 800 of 900 health inspections (SAMM7), both below the further review level.	OSHA will continue to monitor Oregon OSHA’s planned versus actual inspections.	New

Appendix C - Status of FY 2017 Findings and Recommendations

FY 2018 Oregon OSHA Follow-up FAME Report

FY 2017-#	Finding	Recommendation	State Plan Corrective Action	Completion Date	Current Status and Date
FY 2017-01	Oregon OSHA is not ensuring that BOLI adequately tests all evidence prior to closing a retaliation case and documents justification for case closure. This was found in 14% (six of 42) of retaliation cases during the FY2017 audit.	Oregon OSHA should ensure that BOLI whistleblower protection investigators have adequate training and that sufficient oversight is given to the program to ensure that retaliation cases are handled appropriately.	During ongoing audits of BOLI activity, Oregon OSHA will focus on ensuring that the rationales for determinations made are adequately reflected in the case files.	8/15/2018	Awaiting Verification 8/15/2018

Appendix D – FY 2018 State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report
 FY 2018 Oregon OSHA Follow-up FAME Report

U.S. Department of Labor				
Occupational Safety and Health Administration State Plan Activity Mandated Measures (SAMMs)				
State Plan: Oregon - OREGON OSHA			FY 2018	
SAMM Number	SAMM Name	State Plan Data	Further Review Level	Notes
1a	Average number of work days to initiate complaint inspections (state formula)	5.27	5 days for serious hazards; 30 days for other than serious hazards	The further review level is negotiated by OSHA and the State Plan.
1b	Average number of work days to initiate complaint inspections (federal formula)	1.45	N/A	This measure is for informational purposes only and is not a mandated measure.
2a	Average number of work days to initiate complaint investigations (state formula)	1.65	10	The further review level is negotiated by OSHA and the State Plan.
2b	Average number of work days to initiate complaint investigations (federal formula)	1.55	N/A	This measure is for informational purposes only and is not a mandated measure.
3	Percent of complaints and referrals responded to within one workday (imminent danger)	100%	100%	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.

Appendix D – FY 2018 State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report

FY 2018 Oregon OSHA Follow-up FAME Report

4	Number of denials where entry not obtained	0	0	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.
5	Average number of violations per inspection with violations by violation type	SWRU: 1.40	+/- 20% of SWRU: 1.82	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 1.46 to 2.18 for SWRU and from 0.78 to 1.18 for OTS.
		Other: 0.97	+/- 20% of Other: 0.98	
6	Percent of total inspections in state and local government workplaces	2.34%	+/- 5% of 2.78%	The further review level is based on a number negotiated by OSHA and the State Plan through the grant application. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 2.64% to 2.92%.
7	Planned v. actual inspections – safety/health	S: 2,443	+/- 5% of S: 3,400	The further review level is based on a number negotiated by OSHA and the State Plan through the grant application. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 3,230 to 3,570 for safety and from 855 to 945 for health.
		H: 800	+/- 5% of H: 900	
8	Average current serious penalty in private sector - total (1 to greater than 250 workers)	\$590.94	+/- 25% of \$2,603.32	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$1,952.49 to \$3,254.15.
	a. Average current serious penalty in private sector (1-25 workers)	\$457.11	+/- 25% of \$1,765.19	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$1,323.89 to \$2,206.49.
	b. Average current serious penalty in private sector (26-100 workers)	\$695.63	+/- 25% of \$3,005.17	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$2,253.88 to \$3,756.46.

Appendix D – FY 2018 State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report

FY 2018 Oregon OSHA Follow-up FAME Report

	c. Average current serious penalty in private sector (101-250 workers)	\$909.13	+/- 25% of \$4,203.40	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$3,152.55 to \$5,254.25.
	d. Average current serious penalty in private sector (greater than 250 workers)	\$1,219.14	+/- 25% of \$5,272.40	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from \$3,954.30 to \$6,590.50.
9	Percent in compliance	S: 33.66%	+/- 20% of S: 29.90%	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 23.92% to 35.88% for safety and from 28.88% to 43.32% for health.
		H: 26.81%	+/- 20% of H: 36.10%	
10	Percent of work-related fatalities responded to in one workday	86.21%	100%	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.
11	Average lapse time	S: 37.78	+/- 20% of S: 46.20	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 36.96 to 55.44 for safety and from 45.25 to 67.87 for health.
		H: 42.84	+/- 20% of H: 56.56	
12	Percent penalty retained	96.54%	+/- 15% of 66.81%	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 56.79% to 76.83%.
13	Percent of initial inspections with worker walk around representation or worker interview	100%	100%	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.
14	Percent of 11(c) investigations completed within 90 days	87%	100%	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.

Appendix D – FY 2018 State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report

FY 2018 Oregon OSHA Follow-up FAME Report

15	Percent of 11(c) complaints that are meritorious	18%	+/- 20% of 24%	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 19.20% to 28.80%.
16	Average number of calendar days to complete an 11(c) investigation	97	90	The further review level is fixed for all State Plans.
17	Percent of enforcement presence	3.54%	+/- 25% of 1.24%	The further review level is based on a three-year national average. The range of acceptable data not requiring further review is from 0.93% to 1.55%.

NOTE: Fiscal Year 2018 is the third year since the transition from the NCR (OSHA’s legacy data system) began that all State Plan enforcement data has been captured in OSHA’s Information System (OIS). Therefore, the national averages on this report are three-year rolling averages. Unless otherwise noted, the data contained in this Appendix D is pulled from the State Activity Mandated Measures (SAMM) Report in OIS and the State Plan WebIMIS report run on November 13, 2018, as part of OSHA’s official end-of-year data run.

Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division

Department of Consumer and Business Services

FY2018 State OSHA Annual Report

October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018

January 2, 2018



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I. OREGON OSHA Executive Summary:

Mission: To advance and improve workplace safety and health for all workers in Oregon.

In 1973, the Oregon Safe Employment Act (OSEAct) was passed into law by the Oregon Legislature to ensure the occupational safety and health of workers in Oregon. The OSEAct states that "...every employer shall furnish employment and a place of employment which are safe and healthful for employees." The Oregon Occupational Safety and Health division (Oregon OSHA) administers the OSEAct and enforces Oregon's occupational safety and health rules. In 1987, the Oregon Legislature passed House Bill 2900, which increased worker protection and defined new areas of responsibility for employers and workers' compensation insurance carriers. The changes also included the establishment of a coordinated program of worker and employer education, health and safety consultative services and research to assist workers and employers in the prevention of occupational injuries and illnesses. In May 1990, the Oregon Legislature passed Senate Bill 1197. This landmark legislation, which was passed during a special session of the Oregon Legislature, made workplace injury and illness prevention a major component of workers' compensation reform. This was accomplished, in part, by requiring joint management-labor safety committees in most places of employment and by a significant increase in Oregon OSHA staff.

Oregon OSHA's primary objective is to improve occupational safety and health in workplaces throughout the state, thus reducing on-the-job injuries, illnesses and fatalities. This is achieved through enforcement of occupational safety and health rules, consultation and training assistance for employers and workers, and by providing adequate resources to effectively address Oregon's loss prevention issues. Strong partnerships with labor groups, trade associations and other governmental agencies also significantly contribute to Oregon OSHA's success.

All Oregon OSHA programs work cooperatively toward meeting the division's mission and strategic objectives. Along with the Public Education and the Conference Section, enforcement officers, technical specialists, and consultants produce technically accurate, high quality training to employers and employees. While the Oregon OSHA professional staff are technically trained in all areas of occupational safety and health, hazard identification, and accident investigation, the division has in-house specialists focusing on specific industry needs. These specialists include staff focusing on construction, logging, and agriculture, as well as trained ergonomists. In addition, we have trained individuals to evaluate facilities that are covered under the Process Safety Management (PSM) standard.

Oregon OSHA is dedicated to assisting employers in achieving self-sufficiency in safety and health program management, including developing and implementing comprehensive safety and health plans. The elements of a successful plan include top management commitment, clearly defined labor and management accountability, employee and supervisor training, employee involvement in safety and health concerns, hazard identification and methods of control, accident and incident investigation procedures, and a periodic review of the plan itself.

Oregon OSHA will implement progressive occupational safety and health strategies as it strives to achieve its mission and the goals of the Strategic Plan. A comprehensive program will be used by Oregon OSHA to continue the declining trend in the rate of occupational injuries, illnesses and fatalities in Oregon.

II. Summary of the SOAR:

This SOAR is an overview of the progress towards the Annual Performance Plan, and describes how the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (Oregon OSHA) allocated its resources to conduct the activities tied to the specific goals contained in Oregon's 5-year (2016-2020) Strategic Plan.

The specific goals are:

Goal 1: Reduce serious workplace injuries and the risks that lead to them.

Oregon OSHA will continue the reduction in injuries and illnesses as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with the statewide DART rate being reduced to 2.0 per 100 workers (or less) and the statewide total case incidence rate being reduced to 3.7 per 100 workers (or less).

Goal 2: Reduce serious workplace illnesses and the risks that lead to them.

Oregon OSHA will establish a baseline measurement of severe chemical hazards identified and will increase such hazards identified (and therefore corrected) to at least 817 by the final year of the planning period.

Goal 3: Reduce workplace deaths and the risks that lead to them.

Oregon OSHA will accelerate the decline in Oregon workers compensation fatality rates, with the final three years of the planning period averaging 1.4 per 100,000 workers (or less), which will be a 10 percent decrease compared to the most recent three-year baseline period.

Oregon OSHA has focused its attention on ten elements to support these three goals, they include:

Recognition Programs or Voluntary Programs for Self-Sufficiency - Oregon OSHA will promote SHARP and VPP through consultation, enforcement, technical services, and education.

Outreach - Educate employers and employees, particularly small employers in high hazard industries and vulnerable or hard-to-reach populations, regarding the value of occupational safety and health by providing workshops, conferences, educational venues, training, marketing, and other outreach activities.

Partnerships - Promote occupational safety and health by maintaining and enhancing the effectiveness of existing partnerships and by establishing new partnerships as opportunities present themselves, each with specific safety and/or health awareness improvement objectives. Use existing partnerships to advise Oregon OSHA management on where more specific focus would be fruitful.

Safety & Health Hazards - Focus on high hazard industries and safety and health hazards at the following levels: Safety Enforcement 75%, Health Enforcement 60%, and Consultation 50%.

Health Hazards - Increase the number of severe chemical hazards identified (and therefore corrected) to at least 817 by the end of 2020.

Emphasis - Implement all state local emphasis programs and appropriate national emphasis programs.

Fatalities - Reduce the most recent 3-year average rate of workplace fatalities from 1.78 per 100,000 to 1.4 per 100,000 by 2020 through inspections and interventions.

Timely Response - Investigations/inspections will be initiated timely in 95% of all reported fatalities and hazard complaints, complainant responses will be timely in 90% of all cases, family members will be notified 100% timely, and discrimination cases will be processed 80% timely.

Customer Service - Achieve and maintain customer satisfaction in the delivery of Oregon OSHA programs and services as evidenced by a survey rating of 90% or above on each program survey.

Staff Development - Ensure 90% of Safety and Health staff receives at least 48 hours of Safety and Health professional development training over two years.

III. Summary of Results Related to Annual Performance Plan

Strategic Goals #(1, 2, 3)
Self-Sufficiency, Outreach, Partnerships

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce serious workplace injuries and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 2: Reduce serious workplace illnesses and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 3: Reduce workplace deaths and the risks that lead to them.

Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-1: Recognition Programs or Voluntary Programs or Self-Sufficiency

Maintain the number of SHARP and VPP participants and continue to promote employer self-sufficiency through consultations and by encouraging employers to attain VPP and SHARP status.

FY2016 Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-1

Oregon OSHA will promote SHARP and VPP through consultation, enforcement, technical services, and education.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measure	1. Market VPP & SHARP through a variety of methods, including but not limited to working with the SHARP Alliance, news releases, and articles in the Oregon OSHA Resource newsletter.	<p>SHARP and VPP were marketed by the Consultation booth and SHARP Alliance booth at the Southern Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Conference and at: the Western Pulp, Paper and Wood Products Conference, Mid- Oregon Safety Summit, the Cascade Occupational Safety and Health Summit, the Region X VPPPA Conference in May and at the Blue Mountain Conference in June, and the Central Oregon Conference in Bend.</p> <p>Promoted SHARP Alliance meeting in Pendleton, and the SHARP Alliance general membership meeting.</p> <p>SHARP and VPP were also marketed in the December, February, April, June and August issue of the Oregon OSHA Resource newsletter.</p>	
Intermediate Outcomes	2. Number of companies working toward SHARP recognition.	At the end of FY2018, there were 30 employers working toward SHARP.	
	3. Number of companies indicating an interest in VPP by requesting program information.	Sixteen Oregon companies requested information about the VPP from the VPP/SHARP Program Manager.	

<p>Primary Outcomes</p>	<p>4. Number of employers who receive SHARP certification.</p>	<p>At the end of FY2018, a total of 210 companies participated in the SHARP program. This total includes 30 employers working toward SHARP. There were 5 new SHARP and 180 certified SHARP employers, 20 current employers, and 160 graduates. Oregon OSHA had 3 company that became inactive in the SHARP program in FY2018.</p>	<p>The number of sites working through the SHARP process has always fluctuated as companies move through the process.</p>
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	<p>5. Number of employers who receive VPP certification.</p>	<p>At the end of FY2018, a total of 21 Oregon companies were VPP certified. During the fiscal year, 1 new VPP site was added, 9 existing VPP sites were recertified and 1 site left the VPP program: New Site: Cintas Corporation, Location #172, Eugene</p> <p>Recertified Sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Phillips 66 Co. - Portland Lubricants Plant, Portland 2. Phillips 66 Co. - Portland Terminal, Portland 3. Weyerhaeuser - Coos Bay Timberlands, Coos Bay 4. Linde North America - Medford Electronic & Specialty Gases, White City 5. Coca-Cola North America - Portland Syrup Plant, Portland 6. Klamath Energy LLC, Klamath Cogeneration, Klamath Falls 7. Thermo Fisher Scientific, LLC, Eugene 8. AmeriTies West - Tie Plant, The Dalles 9. Covanta Marion, Brooks <p>Remaining 11 Active VPP Sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Duro-Last Roofing, Inc. , Grants Pass 2. NuStar Energy, Shore Terminals LLC , Portland 3. Cintas Corporation, Location #173 , Tualatin 4. Sherwin-Williams - Purdy Portland , Portland 5. Packaging Corp. of America, Salem Full-Line Plant , Salem 6. Owens Corning - Linnton Asphalt Plant , Portland 7. Oldcastle Infrastructure, DBA Oldcastle Precast , Wilsonville 8. Marvin Wood Products , Baker City 9. Timber Products - Spectrum Division , White City 10. Georgia-Pacific - Philomath Operations , Philomath 11. Georgia-Pacific - Toledo Operations , Toledo <p>Withdrawal Site: Roseburg-Coquille Plywood</p>	<p>As of September 30, 2017, Oregon had the following 21 VPP sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Duro-Last Roofing, Inc. 2. NuStar Energy, Shore Terminals LLC 3. Coca-Cola North America - Portland Syrup Plant, Portland - Star-Recertified from Merit Conditional on 5/24/2016 4. Oldcastle Precast - Utility Vault, Wilsonville - Star-Recertified on 6/16/2016 5. Cintas Corporation, Location 6. Pacific Klamath Energy - Klamath Cogeneration Project 7. Phillips 66 Co. - Portland Terminal 8. Roseburg - Coquille Plywood 9. Covanta Marion 10. Sherwin-Williams - Purdy Portland , Portland 11. Boise Packaging and Newsprint LLC 12. Phillips 66 Co. - Portland Lubricants Plant 13. Thermo Fisher Scientific 14. Weyerhaeuser - Coos Bay Timberlands 15. Owens Corning - Linnton Asphalt Plant 16. Linde North America - Medford Electronic Materials 17. Marvin Wood Products 18. Timber Products - Spectrum Division 19. Georgia-Pacific - Philomath Operations 20. Georgia-Pacific - Toledo Operations 21. AmeriTies West - Tie Plant
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Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-2: Outreach

FY2016 Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-2

Educate employers and employees, particularly small employers in high hazard industries and vulnerable or hard-to-reach populations regarding the value of occupational safety and health by providing workshops, conferences, educational venues, training, marketing and other outreach activities.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Outreach Efforts	Videos: 1. Number of new non-English videos created or acquired.	In FY2018 we added 19 non-English Videos.	In FY2017 we added 32 non-English Videos. We have 143 Spanish, Russian, or multilingual video programs in our library.
	2. Number of non-English videos checked out or viewed.	206 non-English video programs were checked out in FY2018.	246 non-English video programs were checked out in FY2017.

	<p>Publications, On-line APPs:</p> <p>3. Number of new or substantially revised <i>publications</i> or APPs developed that are targeted to small employers, high hazard industries and vulnerable or hard-to-reach worker populations.</p>	<p>In FY2018, 23 total: 14 substantially revised publications and 9 were developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using compressed air for cleaning (Fact sheet) *new • Protección de caídas en la industria de la construcción (Fall protection for the construction industry in Spanish) *new • Guardrail systems, stair rail systems, and handrails in general industry workplaces (Fact sheet) • Portable Ladders • Crane standard for construction activities (Fact sheet) • Hydro-Testing Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (Hazard alert) *new • Rhabdomyolysis (Hazard alert) *new • Agricultural Labor Housing Checklist • Heat illness (Sample program) *new • Fall Protection: requirements for the competent persons in construction *new • Scaffolding: requirements for the competent persons in construction (Fact sheet) *new • Noise exposure (Fact sheet) • Hearing protection (Fact sheet) *new • Bloodborne Pathogens guide • Workplace 101 guide • Quick guide to protecting your hearing • HAZWOPER guide • Lead in construction quick guide • Lead in construction (fact sheet) • Understanding Table 1 and the specified exposure control methods for silica dust *new • It's not just dust! What you should know about silicosis and crystalline silica • Point of Operation Guarding on Jump Saws and Inverted Cut-Off Saws hazard alert • The Air You Breathe. Oregon OSHA's respiratory protection guide for agricultural employers 	<p>In FY17, 14 new and 12 substantially revised publications were developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation safety (New Fact sheet) • It's the law! (poster) • ¡Es la ley! (It's the law poster in Spanish) • Evaluating your computer workspace • Can it happen here? (Workplace violence) • Fall protection (New Fact sheet) • Silica rules for general industry and construction (New Fact sheet) • Crystalline silica: specified exposure control methods (New Fact sheet) • Fall protection for construction activities guide • Lead (New Quick facts) • Incentive programs (New Fact sheet) • Post-incident drug and alcohol testing (New Fact sheet) • ABC's of construction guide • Digger derricks (New Hazard alert) • VPP brochure • Preventing exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories • Aspectos básicos del lugar de trabajo: Información no complicada para empleadores y empleados (Workplace 101: Uncomplicated information for employers and employees from Oregon OSHA in Spanish) (New) • Escaleras Portátiles (Portable Ladders in Spanish) New • Using sulfur dioxide to sanitize wine barrels and corks (New Fact sheet) • Radiofrequency radiation (New Fact sheet) • Landscaping contractors and tree and shrub services guide • Asbestos Exposure guide • Walking-working surfaces: At a glance (New) • Walking-working surfaces: Designated areas (New)
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protecting Oregon’s agricultural workers from tractor hazards (New)• Fall protection for setting and bracing wood trusses and rafters guide
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	<p>4. Number of current publications evaluated for possible translation to other languages, considering cultural barriers to communication that may necessitate an alternative approach.</p>	<p>In FY2018, 22 publications were reviewed for possible translation to another language.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using compressed air for cleaning (Fact sheet) *new • Guardrail systems, stair rail systems, and handrails in general industry workplaces (Fact sheet) • Portable Ladders • Crane standard for construction activities (Fact sheet) • Hydro-Testing Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (Hazard alert) *new • Rhabdomyolysis (Hazard alert) *new • Agricultural Labor Housing Checklist • Heat illness (Sample program) *new • Fall Protection: requirements for the competent persons in construction *new • Scaffolding: requirements for the competent persons in construction (Fact sheet) *new • Noise exposure (Fact sheet) • Hearing protection (Fact sheet) *new • Bloodborne Pathogens guide • Workplace 101 guide • Quick guide to protecting your hearing • HAZWOPER guide • Lead in construction quick guide • Lead in construction (fact sheet) • Understanding Table 1 and the specified exposure control methods for silica dust *new • It's not just dust! What you should know about silicosis and crystalline silica • Point of Operation Guarding on Jump Saws and Inverted Cut-Off Saws hazard alert • The Air You Breathe. Oregon OSHA's respiratory protection guide for agricultural employers 	<p>In FY17, 27 publications were reviewed for possible translation to another language.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation safety fact sheet • It's the law! (poster) • Evaluating your computer workspace • Can it happen where you work? (Workplace violence) • Fall protection fact sheet • Silica rules for general industry and construction (Fact sheet) • Crystalline silica: specified exposure control methods (Fact sheet) • Fall protection for construction activities guide • Lead (Quick facts) • Incentive programs (Fact sheet) • Post-incident drug and alcohol testing (Fact sheet) • ABC's of construction guide • Digger derricks (Hazard alert) • VPP brochure • Preventing exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories • Aspectos básicos del lugar de trabajo: Información no complicada para empleadores y empleados (Workplace 101: Uncomplicated information for employers and employees from Oregon OSHA in Spanish) • Escaleras Portátiles (Portable Ladders in English was evaluated for translation in Spanish) • Using sulfur dioxide to sanitize wine barrels and corks (Fact sheet) • Radiofrequency radiation (Fact sheet) • Landscaping contractors and tree and shrub services guide • Asbestos Exposure guide • Walking-working surfaces: At a glance • Walking-working surfaces: Designated areas • Protecting Oregon's agricultural workers from
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			<p>tractor hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall protection for setting and bracing wood trusses and rafters guide • Training for Safety & Effect-Logging Card • Forest Activities Reference Card
	<p>On-Line Courses: 5. Continue review and revision of on-line course offerings and expand the number of on-line courses.</p>	<p>In FY2018, 2 online class was deployed and 12 online courses are still under revision/development.</p> <p>Deployed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accident Investigation-Spanish Translation • Safety Meetings and Committees-Spanish Translation <p>Under Revision/Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall Protection Suite (5 Courses) • Worker Protection Standard – Classroom • Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ) Video - Classroom • Hazard Identification – Spanish Translation Completed, awaiting Captivate Development • Job Hazard Analysis – Spanish Translation Completed, awaiting Captivate Development • Bloodborne Pathogen Scenarios – Spanish Translation Completed, awaiting Captivate Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitality • Janitorial • Medical <p><u>Awaiting Spanish Translation Contract</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recordkeeping and Reporting • Hazard Communication Aligned with GHS • Bloodborne Pathogens 	<p>In FY2017, 4 online class were deployed and 4 online courses are still under revision.</p> <p>Deployed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bloodborne Pathogens • Hazard Identification and Control • ATV-Spanish Translation • Job Hazard Analysis <p>Under Revision/Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall Protection • Worker Protection Standard-Classroom • Accident Investigation-Spanish Translation • Safety Meetings and Committees-Spanish Translation

	<p>Conferences:</p> <p>6. Coordinate with stakeholders to co-sponsor safety and health conferences throughout the state.</p>	<p>Seven conferences were held in FY2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Conference, 10/2017 • Western Pulp, Paper, & Forest Products Safety & Health Conference, 12/2017 • Mid-Oregon Construction Safety Summit, 1/2018 • Cascade Occupational Safety & Health Conferences, 3/2018 • Northwest Safety & Health Summit (by Region X VPPPA), Conference 5/2018 • Blue Mountain Occupational Safety & Health Conference, 6/2018 • Central Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Conference, 9/2018 	<p>Seven conferences were held in FY2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Conference, 10/2016 • Western Pulp, Paper, & Forest Products Safety & Health Conference, 12/2016 • Mid-Oregon Construction Safety Summit, 1/2017 • Oregon Governor’s Occupational Safety & Health Conference 3/2017 • Northwest Safety & Health Summit (by Region X VPPPA), Conference 5/2017 • Blue Mountain Occupational Safety & Health Conference, 6/2017 • Central Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Conference, 9/2017
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	<p>Other Outreach Activities:</p> <p>7. Number and nature of outreach activities provided by technical, consultation and enforcement that include but are not limited to staffed booth at conferences, direct mail marketing, participation in stakeholder events, social media and focused outreach to high hazard industries and vulnerable and hard-to-reach workers.</p>	<p>There were 156 other outreach activities that were provided to high hazard industries and vulnerable and hard-to-reach workers during FYTD 2018.</p> <p>123 Public Relations: 25 Press Releases 45 Oregon OSHA Facebook Campaign 45 posts 6 major media interviews 2 newsletters</p> <p>15 Consultation: 1 presentation at the Refrigeration Engineering & Technicians Association 1 presentation on Consultation Services at the Pesticide Symposium 1 presentation for the Eugene Safety Group 12 other</p> <p>1 Enforcement: 1 presentation on Worker Protection Update at the Pesticide Symposium</p> <p>3 Public Education: 1. Partnership with Oregon Youth Employee Safety Coalition. Developed the [O Yes] video to promote the young employees safety video contest. 2. One Heat Stress presentation in English. 3. One Heat Stress presentation in Spanish.</p> <p>14 Technical: 1. SAIF's Agricultural Safety Seminar, 2. & 3. Co-presenter providing Agricultural Labor Housing (H 2-A pre-occupancy consultation) training for MSFW Representatives of Oregon Employment Department/ Work source Oregon in <u>The Dalles</u>, and in <u>Roseburg</u> 4. Represent Oregon OSHA Agricultural Worker Housing Facilitation Team (AWHFT) meeting. 5. Provided written feedback to OHCS subcommittee working on a program revision for on-farm loan program. 6. ORECA Presentation: Walking/Working Surfaces- New Rule 7. Asphalt Pavement Association Board Meeting</p>	<p>There were 199 other outreach activities that were provided to high hazard industries and vulnerable and hard-to-reach workers during FYTD 2017.</p>
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		8. Oregon Construction Advisory Committee: presented information about silica 9. Oregon Cannabis Business Council 10. ASSE meeting: presented information about silica. 11. Oregon multi-agency, agricultural workforce housing facilitation team meeting 12. Farmworker Housing Symposium in Hood River 13. Bend OUSC meeting: Conducted Excavation Rules training 14. Oregon Paving Association	
Primary Outcome Measures	Training Sessions: 8. Number of Non English language training sessions.	In FY2018 there were 6 Non English language training sessions.	In FY2017 there were 8 Non English language training sessions.
	9. Number of attendees at Non English language training sessions.	In FY2018 there were 103 attendees at Spanish language training sessions.	In FY2017 there were 225 attendees at Spanish language training sessions.
	10. Number and percent of participants from small businesses and high hazard industries participating in Oregon OSHA on-line training sessions.	In FY2018, there were 25,747 participants from small businesses and high hazard industries attending on-line training sessions. 6,260 (24%) participants were from small businesses (defined as 20 or fewer employees) and 11,735 (46%) participants were from high hazard industries.	In FY2017, there were 16,037 participants from small businesses and high hazard industries attending on-line training sessions. 7,789 (48.6%) participants were from small businesses and 12,506 (77.9%) participants were from high hazard industries.
	11. Number of participants at Oregon OSHA workshop training sessions.	There were 499 attendees at Oregon OSHA workshop training sessions in FY2018.	There were 525 attendees at Oregon OSHA workshop training sessions in FY2017.

	<p>Educational Activities:</p> <p>12. Number of new or substantially revised <i>educational resources</i> developed that are directed to small employers, high hazard industries and vulnerable or hard-to-reach worker populations.</p>	<p>In FY2018, 6 online courses are being substantially revised, as an educational resource that was directed to small employers, high hazard industries, and vulnerable or hard-to-reach worker populations.</p> <p>On-line Classes Under Revision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard Identification Scenario – Office Environment • Hazard Identification Scenario - Safe Chemical Use • All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Safety (English) – Converted to responsive format • Safety Meetings and Committees (English) – Converted to responsive format • Whistleblower – Converted to updated template • Portable Ladder Safety – Redesigned and Updated Quiz 	<p>In FY2017 no new classes were developed and 2 online courses are being substantially revised, as an educational resource that was directed to small employers, high hazard industries, and vulnerable or hard-to-reach worker populations.</p> <p>Classes Under Revision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fall Protection – online • Silica - online
	<p>13. Other educational activities directed to small employers and to high-hazard industries.</p>	<p>There were no other educational activities directed to small employers and to high-hazard industries in FY2018.</p>	<p>There were 19 educational activities directed to small employers and to high-hazard industries in FY2017.</p> <p>Standalone Videos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 Bloodborne Pathogens Online Courses • 5 Hazard Identification and Control • 5 Job Hazard Analysis

	<p>14. Number of participants at Oregon OSHA conference sessions.</p>	<p>A total of 2,061 participants attended conferences in FY2018. Attendees at all sessions were 9,115.</p> <p>Attendance at the conferences was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Conference: 350 attendees, 1,854 attendees in all sessions • Western Pulp, Paper, & Forest Products Safety & Health Conference: 436 attendees, 2,354 attendees in all sessions • Mid-Oregon Construction Safety Summit: 242 attendees, 739 attendees in all sessions • Cascade Occupational Safety & Health Conference: 251 attendees, 975 attendees in all sessions • Northwest Safety & Health Summit (by Region X VPPPA), Conference: 207 attendees, 987 attendees in all sessions • Blue Mountain Occupational Safety & Health Conference: 295 attendees, 910 attendees in all sessions • Central Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Conference: 280 attendees, 1,296 attendees in all sessions 	<p>A total of 3,339 participants attended conferences in FY2017. Attendees at all sessions were 16,986.</p> <p>Attendance at the conferences was as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Conference: 336 • Western Pulp, Paper, & Forest Products Safety & Health Conference: 457 • Mid-Oregon Construction Safety Summit: 289 • Oregon Governor’s Occupational Safety & Health Conference: 1,500 (This conference is held every odd fiscal year.) • Northwest Safety & Health Summit (by Region X VPPPA), Conference:261 • Blue Mountain Occupational Safety & Health Conference: 254 • Central Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Conference:242
	<p>Consultations: 15. Number and percentage of consultations provided to small employers.</p>	<p>In FY2018, 1402 out of 2471 (56.73%) consultations were provided to small employers.</p>	<p>In FY2017, 1599 out of 2486 (64.32%) consultations were provided to small employers.</p>
	<p>16. Number and percentage of consultations provided to employers who have not used Oregon OSHA’s consultation services during the previous five years.</p>	<p>In FY2018, 1040 out of 2471 (42.08%) consultations were provided to employers who had not used Oregon OSHA’s consultation services during the previous five years.</p>	<p>In FY2017, 1109 out of 2486 (44.61%) consultations were provided to employers who had not used Oregon OSHA’s consultation services during the previous five years.</p>

Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-3: Partnerships

FY2016 Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-3

Promote occupational safety and health by maintaining and enhancing the effectiveness of existing partnerships and establishing new partnerships as opportunities present themselves, each with specific safety and/or health awareness improvement objectives. Use existing partnerships to advise Oregon OSHA management on where more specific focus would be fruitful.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
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<p>Activity Measures</p>	<p>1. Activities undertaken in collaboration with stakeholder groups and partnerships to increase occupational safety and health awareness.</p>	<p><u>Agriculture:</u> <u>1) Department of Housing and Community Services (OHCS), Department of Revenue, and Oregon OSHA</u> continue to meet quarterly, along with other members of the Farmworker Housing Task Force, to review the needs of the <u>2) Farmworker Housing Community</u>. These members are also involved with innovative solutions for worker housing and a tax credit work group to advise about proposed legislation for credits related to farm labor housing. The group is revising SB 1 from the 2017 legislative session, which will provide additional protections for farmworker (ag-labor) housing. <u>3) Small Agricultural Employer Advisory Committee</u> and the <u>4) Agriculture Labor Housing Advisory Committee</u> address issues affecting agricultural employers, operators of housing for Oregon's agricultural labor force, and agricultural workers. Members of the groups include representatives of labor, employers, grower organizations, government, and related non-profit agencies. <u>5) The Pesticide Analytical Response Center (PARC):</u> In Q4 there were four PARC cases with Oregon OSHA involvement. Three originated as complaints filed with Oregon OSHA, and one was referred to Oregon OSHA from the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Two occurred in Agriculture, and two in landscaping. The two cases in Agriculture could not be linked to pesticides, however lack of notification about recent pesticide applications contributed to concerns. Reactions to heavy pollen in the field being worked and foodborne illness were suspected. One of the landscaping cases involved inadvertent exposure due to failure to communicate application of pesticide to other employees in the area, and the fourth involved leaking back pack sprayers with no provision of decontamination supplies. In three of the four cases, medical care was obtained. <u>6) Pacific Northwest Agriculture Safety and Health (PNASH):</u> <i>Nothing new to report</i> <u>7) Deschutes County Farm Bureau:</u> The Farm Bureau is an active partner with the Central Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Conference.</p>	
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Construction:

8) Construction Advisory Committee:

The committee meets monthly and is attended by safety leaders in the construction industry (primarily commercial construction). Accidents and incidents and near misses are reviewed and technical issues are discussed. The committee members participate regularly as stakeholders in various rulemaking activities related to construction. Members on this committee include representatives of the Homebuilders Association, AGC, the Construction Safety Summit, the Oregon Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Sciences, Union Leadership, as well as safety professionals for Oregon construction contractors. Oregon OSHA technical section representatives and Administration attend meetings, support the committee's activities, and work collaboratively on projects.

9) Landscape Contractors Board: Oregon OSHA continues to work with the Board to disseminate information on safety and health as part of their licensing of contractors.

10) Construction Safety Summit: The committee meets monthly. The meetings include trainings on a variety of residential and commercial construction safety and health related topics. Oregon OSHA Enforcement, Consultation, and Technical and Management personnel attend the meetings and regularly provide support such as conducting presentations.

11) SafeBuild Alliance: SafeBuild Alliance was awarded an Oregon OSHA training and education grant to address mental health awareness and suicide prevention for the construction industry. The Alliance is working on providing an awareness campaign to the construction industry and QPR trainings to safety and health individuals. SafeBuild Alliance has complete one of the suicide prevention trainings and has another scheduled for November 13th. The trainings are titled QPR (Questions, Persuade and Refer) and are provided by local county mental health departments in cooperation with the SafeBuild Alliance.

12) Oregon Home Builders Association

(OHBA): Oregon OSHA and the Oregon Home Builders Association signed their new Alliance on June, 7, 2018.
<https://osha.oregon.gov/collaborations/alliances/allianceo-shaohba.pdf>

The President is excited about starting new ventures with Oregon OSHA to address safety and health for the Association members.

13) West Coast Chapter – International Association of Foundation Drilling. *new*- West Coast Chapter of the International Association of Foundation Drilling (WCC-ADSC) connected with Oregon OSHA asking for conference presenters at their upcoming 2019 convention.

<https://osha.oregon.gov/collaborations/alliances/west-foundation-drilling-2017.pdf>

Health, Healthcare, and Ergo:

14) Oregon Coalition for Healthcare Ergonomics (OCHE): OCHE provided a webinar on healthcare ergonomics for support staff in healthcare settings. Oregon Association of Hospitals and Healthcare Association (OAHHS) is providing a comprehensive tool box titled: Workplace Violence Prevention: Implementing Strategies for Safer Healthcare Organizations and has been placed on the Oregon OSHA website. OCHE worked with OAHHS to provide the latest research based best practices for the tool kit.

15) Oregon OSHA Emergency Preparedness: Oregon OSHA participates in quarterly federal OSHA emergency preparedness teleconference calls and attends regional emergency preparedness meetings (LEPC, CAER, ECHO) as time and resources permit. Oregon OSHA has attended scheduled meetings of an interagency work group that coordinates the Oregon Wildfire Response Protocol for Severe Smoke Episodes. Participation in meetings and conference calls occurred throughout the fire season, and concluded with an after action meeting to discuss points to improve upon for next season. This quarter OR-OSHA has continued participation in the Governor's Taskforce on earthquake preparedness, which included planning meetings including local, state, and federal agencies.

16) Center for Health Protection (OHA): Q4 Nothing to report.

17) Center for Public Health Practice (OHA): Q4 Nothing new to report.

18) Center for Health Promotion and Prevention (OHA): Oregon OSHA and the Oregon Health Authority, Public Health Division, Adult Lead and Epidemiology Surveillance are collaborating and identify information on elevated blood lead levels. The data collected is instrumental in targeted lead inspection activity.

19) Oregon OSHA Partnership Committee: The Oregon OSHA Partnership Committee continues to meet on a quarterly basis. This committee is instrumental in sharing information with key stakeholders and community partners relating to Oregon OSHA rulemaking and policy development.

20) Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences: Oregon OSHA, Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences, and SAIF continue to meet for the TWH alliance. The TWH alliance is currently working on a curriculum designed for safety and health professionals. The alliance partners presented a TWH 101 workshop at for a national audience at NIOSH 2nd TWH international conference in Washington DC in May 2018. The TWH presentations on TWH 101 curriculum are scheduled for the Western Pulp, Paper, and Forest Products Safety & Health Conference in November 2018. Oregon OSHA and the Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences work together on many projects. The Institute develops quarterly symposiums based on the employer and employee safety and health needs.

21) Oregon Home Care Commission: Nothing new to report

22) SAIF (State Accident Insurance Fund): Oregon OSHA, Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences, and SAIF continue to meet for the TWH alliance. The TWH alliance is currently working on a curriculum designed for safety and health professionals. The alliance partners presented a TWH 101 workshop at for a national audience at NIOSH 2nd TWH international conference in Washington DC in May 2018. The TWH presentations on TWH 101 curriculum are scheduled for

the Western Pulp, Paper, and Forest Products Safety & Health Conference in November 2018.

23) Total Worker Health Alliance (TWH®): Oregon OSHA, Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences, and SAIF continue to meet for the TWH alliance. The TWH alliance is currently working on a curriculum designed for safety and health professionals. The alliance partners presented a TWH 101 workshop at for a national audience at NIOSH 2nd TWH international conference in Washington DC in May 2018. The TWH presentations on TWH 101 curriculum are scheduled for the Western Pulp, Paper, and Forest Products Safety & Health Conference in November 2018. The alliance can be found on the Oregon OSHA website :

<https://osha.oregon.gov/collaborations/Pages/alliance/alliance-twh.aspx>

Forestry and Firefighters:

24) Forest Activities Advisory Committee (FAAC):

Nothing to report for Q4

25) Fire Service Advisory Committee: The committee held a meeting on October 11, 2018. During that meeting the committee discussed approving the April and July 2018 minutes. Discussion of spearheading internal training for Oregon OSHA staff regarding the fire service industry, in the early stages of planning for 2019 , as well as a discussion of the Overnight Hospitalizations & Fatalities for the quarter.

26) Fire Chiefs Association: Nothing new to report.

27) Oregon OSHA and Washington Department of Occupational Safety and Health: Nothing new to report.

Other:

28) Oregon Utility Safety Commission: Oregon OSHA is a partner in the Oregon Utility Safety Commission with the intent of promoting cooperative efforts between OPUC and Oregon OSHA, and effective regulation of the safety, security and reliability of utilities.

29) Oregon Public Utility Commission: The Oregon Public Utilities District and Oregon OSHA have

Information regarding Oregon OSHA partnerships, alliances and collaborations can be found at [this link](#).

developed an interagency agreement for referrals of safety and health complaints, sharing of information, and training and education.

30) Oregon Restaurant & Lodging Association (ORLA):

The Oregon Restaurant and Lodging Association continue to share Oregon OSHA safety and health information with their members in a collaborative process. Staff from the ORLA shares safety and health information from Oregon OSHA in their monthly publications. The quarterly meetings continue with ORLA and Oregon OSHA.

31) Oregon Young Employee Safety. O[yes]: O[yes]

Young Worker Employee Safety Coalition website can be found at <http://youngemployeesafety.org/>. The video contest was launched and can be found on the O[yes] website. The O[yes] online certification training for young workers to receive safety and health training and education complete is available on the O[yes] and Oregon OSHA website:

<https://osha.oregon.gov/edu/grants/train/Pages/oyes-online-training.aspx>

ASSP is working with O[yes] and Oregon OSHA on updating the young worker training for a national audience. This project is still in process.

32) Mt. Hood Community College: Nothing new to report.

33) Wind Energy: Nothing new to report.

34) Oregon Occupational Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE): Oregon OSHA and FACE staff members continue to reintegrate the importance of the interagency agreement and the important work that FACE has been able to conduct over the past year in partnership with Oregon OSHA.

<https://osha.oregon.gov/collaborations/Pages/loa/FACE.aspx>

35) Oregon Wine Board: Oregon OSHA continues outreach and education to the wine industry. Members of the wine community have joined with the agriculture community and Oregon OSHA in the rule writing process for the Worker Protection Standards.

36) Oregon Wine Association: Nothing new to report.

37) Oregon Brewers Guild: Nothing new to report.

		<p><u>38) Oregon Funeral Directors Association:</u> Nothing new to report.</p> <p><u>39) EMPLEO:</u> The EMPLEO continues to meet and share information relating to vulnerable migrant workers in Oregon and the tri-state area.</p> <p><u>40) Oregon Employment Department:</u> The MOU has been in place for one year and Oregon OSHA and the Oregon Employment Department are updating the MOU based on strengths and weaknesses from the prior year. The updated MOU will be posted in Q3. The State Monitor for Agriculture Workers, the Foreign Labor Certifier and the Oregon Law Center has developed key partnerships with Oregon OSHA to serve the Migrant Population in the State of Oregon. Oregon OSHA staff is attending Oregon Employment collaborative meetings.</p>	
	2. Identify partnerships and stakeholder groups in high hazard, emerging and existing industry sectors.	<p>Potential partnership in target industries in FY 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no new potential partnership opportunities in target industries at this time. 	
Intermediate Outcome Measure	3. Number of Oregon OSHA stakeholder collaborations and partnerships.	There were a total of 40 Oregon OSHA stakeholder collaborations and partnerships in FY2018.	FY14 Baseline 32
Primary Outcome Measures	4. Number of alliances developed and status of goals.	<p>There are a total of six current alliances developed, (the status of their goals is included in section 1.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oregon Coalition for Healthcare Ergonomics (OCHE) • Oregon Restaurant & Lodging Association (ORLA) • Oregon Home Builders Association (OHBA) • Employment, Education and Outreach (EMPLEO) • Total Worker Health® • West Coast Chapter-International Association of Foundation Drilling <p>These alliances are on our website: http://osha.oregon.gov/collaborations/Pages/alliances.aspx and on the federal OSHA website: https://www.osha.gov/dcsp/alliances/regional/reg10_portland.html</p>	<p>See the narrative in Partnership section (1, 2, 3)-3 for more information on the activities of these alliances.</p> <p>FY14 Baseline 3</p>

	<p>5. Number of partnerships in targeted industry sectors and achievements.</p>	<p>At the end of FY2018, there were 23 partnerships in target industries:</p> <p><u>Agriculture:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Housing and Community Services, Department of Revenue, and Oregon OSHA • Small Agriculture Advisory Committee • Agriculture Labor Housing Advisory • Farm Worker Housing Committee • Pesticides Analytical and Response Center • Pacific Northwest Safety and Health (PNASH) • Deschutes County Farm Bureau <p><u>Construction:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Advisory Committee • Landscape Contractors Board • SafeBuild Alliance • Oregon Home Builders Association (OHBA) • Construction Safety Summit • West Coast Chapter-International Association of Foundation Drilling <p><u>Logging:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Activities Advisory Committee (FAAC) <p><u>Health Care:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oregon Coalition for Health Care Ergonomics (OCHE) • Oregon Home Care Commission • Oregon OSHA Health Authority (OHA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Center for Health Protection Center for Public Health Practice Center for Health Promotion and Prevention • Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences • SAIF • Total Worker Health® 	<p>Please see Partnerships, Activity Measure #1 for individual partnership activities.</p>
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Strategic Goals #(1, 2)
Workplace Safety and Health, Health Hazards

Strategic Goals #(1, 2, 3)
Emphasis

Strategic Goal #(3)
Fatalities

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce serious workplace injuries and the risks that lead to them.
Strategic Goal 2: Reduce serious workplace illnesses and the risks that lead to them.
Strategic Goal 3: Reduce workplace deaths and the risks that lead to them.

Performance Goal (1, 2)-1: Safety & Health Hazards

Reduce injuries and illnesses by reducing the DART rate from 2.2 to 2.0 (or less) per 100 workers and total case incidence rate TCIR from 4.1 to 3.7 (or less) per 100 workers by the end of year 2020 by focusing on targeted high hazard industries and safety and health hazards.

FY2016 Performance Goal (1, 2)-1

Health enforcement will focus on targeting high hazard industries and safety and health hazards at the following levels: Safety Enforcement 75%, Health Enforcement 60%, and Consultation 50%.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	Inspections – Health: 1. Total number of <i>health</i> inspections.	Total <i>health</i> inspections: 815 in FY2018. This is 85 inspections less than the FY2018 goal of 900.	Total <i>health</i> inspections: 963 in FY2017. The FY2017 goal of 900 has been met.
	2. Total number of <i>health</i> inspections in high hazard industries.	Total <i>health</i> inspections in high hazard industries: 571 in FY2018.	Total <i>health</i> inspections in high hazard industries: 633 in FY2017.
	3. Percentage of <i>health</i> inspections in high hazard industries compared to target of 60%.	In FY2018, the target was met with 70% (571/815) of health inspections conducted in high hazard industries. (Target = 60%)	In FY2017, the target was met with 66% (633/963) of health inspections conducted in high hazard industries. (Target = 60%)
	4. Total number of serious <i>health</i> hazards identified in enforcement.	There were 742 serious <i>health</i> hazards identified in enforcement in FY2018.	There were 880 serious <i>health</i> hazards identified in enforcement in FY2017.
	Inspections - Safety: 5. Total number of <u>safety</u> inspections.	There were 2,479 <u>safety</u> inspections. This is 921 inspections below the goal of 3,400 in FY2018.	There were 2,826 <u>safety</u> inspections. This is 574 inspections below the goal of 3,400 in FY2017.
	6. Total number of <u>safety</u> inspections in high hazard industries.	There were 2,029 <u>safety</u> inspections in high hazard industries in FY2018.	There were 2,309 <u>safety</u> inspections in high hazard industries in FY2017.
	7. Percentage of <u>safety</u> inspections in high hazard industries compared to target of 75%.	In FY2018 the target was exceeded with 82% (2029/2479) of <u>safety</u> inspections in high hazard industries. (Target = 75%)	In FY2017 the target was exceeded with 82% (2309/2826) of <u>safety</u> inspections in high hazard industries. (Target = 75%)
	8. Total number of serious <u>safety</u> hazards identified in enforcement.	In FY2018 there were 1,819 serious <u>safety</u> hazards identified in enforcement.	In FY2017 there were 2,153 serious <u>safety</u> hazards identified in enforcement.

	<p>Programmed and Non-Programmed Visits:</p> <p>9. The number and percentage of programmed and non-programmed enforcement visits in high-hazard industries.</p>	<p>In FY2018:</p> <p>Safety – 50.1 % (1242/2479) programmed 31.7% (787/2479) non-programmed</p> <p>Health – 27.1% (221/815) programmed 43.6% (351/815) non-programmed</p> <p>Total – 44.4% (1463/3294) programmed 34.5% (1138/3294) non-programmed</p> <p>Safety – 39 programmed related Health – 1 programmed related Total – 40 programmed related</p> <p>Note: the sum of programmed and non-programmed inspections per discipline in high hazard industries.</p>	<p>In FY2017:</p> <p>Safety – 68.8 % (1590/2309) programmed 31.1% (719/2309) non-programmed</p> <p>Health – 45.8% (290/633) programmed 54.6% (346/633) non-programmed</p> <p>Total – 63.9% (1880/2942) programmed 36.1% (1065/2942) non-programmed</p> <p>Safety – 27 programmed related Health – 3 programmed related Total – 30 programmed related</p> <p>Note: the sum of programmed and non-programmed inspections per discipline in high hazard industries.</p>
	<p>Consultation – Health:</p> <p>10. Total number of <i>health</i> <u>consultations</u>.</p>	<p>796 health consultations that include Process Safety Management and Ergonomics were conducted in FY2018.</p>	<p>820 health consultations that include Process Safety Management and Ergonomics were conducted in FY2017.</p>
	<p>11. Total number of <i>health</i> <u>consultations</u> in high hazard industries.</p>	<p>384 Health Consultations in High Hazard industries were conducted by consultants in FY2018.</p>	<p>379 Health Consultations in High Hazard industries were conducted by consultants in FY2017.</p>
	<p>12. Percent of <i>health</i> <u>consultations</u> in high hazard industries.</p>	<p>48.24%, 384 of 796 health consultations in high hazard industries in FY2018.</p>	<p>46.22%, 379 of 820 health consultations in high hazard industries in FY2017.</p>
	<p>13. The number of serious <i>health</i> hazards identified during on-site <u>consultation</u> activities.</p>	<p>3,626 serious health hazards were identified during on-site consultation activities in FY2018.</p>	<p>3,043 serious health hazards were identified during on-site consultation activities in FY2017.</p>
	<p>Consultation – Safety:</p> <p>14. Total number of <i>safety</i> <u>consultations</u>.</p>	<p>1675 Safety consultations were conducted in FY2018.</p>	<p>1666 Safety consultations were conducted in FY2017.</p>
	<p>15. Total number of <i>safety</i> <u>consultations</u> in high hazard industries.</p>	<p>1145 Safety Consultations in high hazard industries were conducted by consultations in FY2018.</p>	<p>1157 Safety Consultations in high hazard industries were conducted by consultations in FY2017.</p>
	<p>16. Percent of <i>safety</i> <u>consultations</u> in high hazard industries.</p>	<p>69.35%, 1145 of 1675 Safety consultations were in high hazard industries in FY2018.</p>	<p>69.45%, 1157 of 1666 Safety consultations were in high hazard industries in FY2017.</p>
	<p>17. The number of <i>serious</i> <u>safety</u> hazards identified during on-site <u>consultation</u> activities.</p>	<p>7590 <u>serious</u> safety hazards were identified during on-site consultation activities in FY2018.</p>	<p>8,532 <u>serious</u> safety hazards were identified during on-site consultation activities in FY2017.</p>

<p>High Hazard Consultations: 18. The number and percentage of <u>consultation</u> visits in high-hazard industries compared to target of 50%.</p>	<p>61.88%, 1529 of 2471 of all consultation activities were in high hazard industries in FY2018. The target is 50%.</p>	<p>61.78%, 1536 of 2486 of all consultation activities were in high hazard industries in FY2017. The target is 50%.</p>
<p>Ergonomics Consultations 19. Total number of safety and health ergonomics consultations.</p>	<p>In FY2018 there were 106 safety and health ergonomics consultations.</p>	
<p>20. Total number of safety and health ergonomics consultations in industries with high MSD rates.</p>	<p>There were 74 safety and health ergonomics consultations in industries with high MSD rates in FY2018.</p>	<p><i>Please see the Performance Goal: Safety and Health Hazards, Ergonomics narrative for more details.</i></p>
<p>Workplace Violence 21. Number of inspections where workplace violence was addressed.</p>	<p>In FY2018 there were 24 inspections where workplace violence was addressed.</p>	<p>In FY2017 there were 7 inspections where workplace violence was addressed.</p>
<p>22. Number and type of workplace violence focused outreach efforts.</p>	<p>FY2018 there were 980 workplace violence focused outreach efforts in 6 types, Consultations, Inspections, Violence Prevention Program on-line courses, Conference sessions, Interest Group Meetings, and On-Site Training Requests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 165 Consultations • 24 Enforcement inspections • 778 students completing the Violence Prevention Program on-line course • 9 sessions related to workplace violence at four Oregon OSHA conferences • 3 participation in a Workplace Violence Prevention interest group meeting • 1 on-site training request on Workplace Violence Prevention 	<p>FY2017 consultation and enforcement data is not available at this time.</p>
<p>23. Number of consultations where workplace violence was addressed.</p>	<p>There were 165 consultations where workplace violence was addressed in FY2018.</p>	
<p>NOTE: High hazard industries for safety is defined by list A-G, construction, logging, and all other emphasis programs not already counted. High hazard industries for health is defined by list A, construction, logging, and all other emphasis programs not already counted. NOTE: The total number of consultations include: safety, health, ergonomics and process safety management consultations.</p>		

Primary Outcomes Measures	24. Percent change in DART rate (reported annually).	<p>DART rate history</p> <p>(private/private & public) percent change</p> <p>CY2017:2.2/2.2 (-4.3%)</p> <p>CY2016:2.4/2.3 (9.5%)</p> <p>CY2015:2.1/2.1 (-8.7%)</p> <p>CY2014:2.2/2.3 (4.5%)</p> <p>CY2013: 2.2/2.2 (0.0%)</p> <p>CY2012: 2.2/2.2 (4.8%)</p> <p>CY2011: 2.1/2.1 (-4.5%)</p> <p>CY2010: 2.2/2.2 (-4.3%)</p> <p>CY2009: 2.3/2.3 (-8.0%)</p> <p>CY2008: 2.5/2.5 (-10.7%)</p> <p>CY2007: 2.8/2.8 (0.0%)</p> <p>CY2006: 2.8/2.8 (-3.4%)</p> <p>CY2005: 2.9/2.9 (-3.3%)</p> <p>CY2004: 3.1/3.0 (3.4%)</p> <p>CY2003: 3.1/2.9 (-6.5%)</p>	CY2017: This reflects a 24.14% reduction in the public/private rate since CY2003.
	25. Percent change in the statewide total case incidence rate, TCIR (reported annually.)	<p>TCIR rate history</p> <p>(private/private & public) percent change</p> <p>CY2017: 3.8/3.8.....(-5.0)</p> <p>CY2016: 4.0/4.0 (5.3)</p> <p>CY2015: 3.7/3.8 (-5.0)</p> <p>CY2014: 3.9/4.0 (-2.4)</p> <p>CY2013: 4.1/4.1 (2.5%)</p> <p>CY2012: 3.9/4.0 (2.6%)</p> <p>CY2011: 3.8/3.9 (-2.5%)</p> <p>CY2010: 3.9/4.0 (-11.1%)</p> <p>CY2009: 4.43/4.5 (-4.3%)</p> <p>CY2008: 4.6/4.7 (-9.6%)</p> <p>CY2007: 5.1/5.2 (0.0%)</p> <p>CY2006: 5.3/5.2 (-3.7%)</p> <p>CY2005: 5.4/5.4 (-6.9%)</p> <p>CY2004: 5.8/5.8 (3.6%)</p> <p>CY2003: 5.6/5.69 (n/a%)</p>	CY2017: This reflects a 32.14% reduction in the private & public rate since CY2003.
	Comments:	Enforcement Statistics are from IMD reports, effective FY11. Reporting before FY11 used NCR local reports.	CY2017 DART and TCIR rates were updated in October 2018 by the Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

Performance Goal (2)-1: Health Hazards

FY2016 Performance Goal (2)-1

Increase the number of severe chemical hazards identified (and therefore corrected) to at least 817 by the end of 2020.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	1. Severe chemical hazard is defined to mean any chemical that produces a chronic disease outcome.	The count of serious violations, totaled annually, will be averaged over a 5-year period (federal fiscal year) to establish the base indicator. The indicator will be a 5-year rolling average moving forward. The 5-year rolling average will be reported annually.	The base indicator is the FY2014, 5-year rolling average of 743.
Primary Outcomes Measures	2. An increase in the identification and correction of serious hazards, for a 5-year total of at least 817.	The FY2018, 5-year rolling average is 801, which is 7.8% (801/743) above the base indicator.	The FY2017, 5-year rolling average is 799, which is 7.5% (799/743) above the base indicator.

Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-4: Emphasis

FY2016 Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-4

Implement all state local emphasis programs and appropriate national emphasis programs.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	1. Total number of Trenching inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 109 Trenching inspections and consultations. 36 inspections, 73 consultations	
	2. Total number of Falls In Construction inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 927 Falls In Construction inspections and consultations. 547 inspections, 380 consultations	
	3. Total number of Struck-By in Logging inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 62 Struck-By In Logging inspections and consultations. 55 inspections, 7 consultations	
	4. Total number of Agricultural Labor Housing inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 102 Agricultural Labor Housing inspections and consultations. 36 inspections, 66 consultations	Consultation comment: Agricultural Labor consultation activities based on site visits as it is not listed as an emphasis program.
	5. Total number of Field Sanitation inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 37 Field Sanitation inspections and consultations. 13 inspections, 24 consultations	Field sanitation inspections are much lower in FY17, due to on-going fires in Oregon preventing access to certain areas, and staff that normally would conduct field sanitation inspections were either out on medical leave or were assigned other inspections that took priority.
	6. Total number of Pesticide inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 108 Pesticide inspections and consultations. 58 inspections, 50 consultations	

7. Total number of Lead inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 127 Lead inspections and consultations. 67 inspections, 60 consultations	
8. Total number of Silica inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 175 Silica inspections and. 31 inspections, 144 consultations	In March 2016 Federal OSHA canceled OSHA Instruction CPL 03-00-007, National Emphasis Program – Crystalline Silica (Silica NEP), dated January 24, 2008. See II Progress Toward Strategic Plan Accomplishment: Emphasis Performance Goal for additional details.
9. Total number of Diisocyanate inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 31 Diisocyanate inspections and consultations. 31 inspections, 0 consultations	10/1/16 Federal OSHA canceled their NEP-Isocyanate Program. Oregon OSHA revised the program directive A-256 from a NEP to a LEP on Occupational Exposures to Isocyanates
10. Total number of Process Safety Management	There were 0 Process Safety Management inspections and consultations. 0 inspections, 0 consultations	Consultation activities include a count of all employers where PSM was addressed regardless of reportable quantities.
11. Total number of Combustible Dust inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 52 Combustible Dust inspections and consultations. 20 inspections, 32 consultations	
12. Total number of Hexavalent Chromium inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 37 Hexavalent Chromium inspections and consultations. 12 inspections, 25 consultations	
13. Total number of Amputation inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 256 Amputation inspections and consultations. 33 inspections, 223 consultations	
14. Total number of Nursing and Residential Care Facilities inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 51 Nursing and Residential Care Facilities inspections and consultations. 51 inspections, 0 consultations	
15. Total number of Diacetyl inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 0 Diacetyl inspections and consultations. 0 inspections, 0 consultations	

	16. Total number of Severe Violator Enforcement Program inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 3 Severe Violator Enforcement Program inspections and consultations. 3 inspections, 0 consultations	
	17. Total number of Tethered Logging inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 7 Tethered Logging inspections and consultations. 0 inspections, 7 consultations	Oregon OSHA adopted the local emphasis program Tethered Logging A-298, on 10/28/16 that became effective immediately. Consultations and investigations that are conducted in this LEP area will be counted when the data is available.
	18. Preventing Heat Related Illness inspections and consultations in emphasis programs.	There were 549 Preventing Heat Related Illness inspections and consultations. 393 inspections, 156 consultations	
Primary Outcome	19. Percent of all safety and health inspections conducted in local and national emphasis programs.	In FY2018, 39% (1272/3294) of all safety and health inspections conducted in local and national emphasis programs. 47% (1167/2479) of all <u>safety</u> inspections were conducted in local and national emphasis programs. 27% (219/815) of all <u>health</u> inspections were conducted in local and national emphasis programs.	1.
	20. Percent of all consultation conducted in local and national emphasis programs.	In FY2018, 50.47% (1247/2471) of all consultations were conducted in local and national emphasis programs.	2.
	Comments:	Enforcement Statistics are from IMD reports, effective FY11. Reporting before FY11 used NCR local reports. These totals may exceed total emphasis inspections /consultations due to multiple emphasis areas being addressed in an inspection / consultation.	3. Consultation activities include a count of all employers where an emphasis program issue was addressed regardless of whether the employer was subject to the emphasis program or not.

Performance Goal 3-1 : Fatalities

FY2016 Performance Goal 3-1

Reduce the most recent 3-year average rate of workplace fatalities from 1.78 per 100,000 to 1.4 per 100,000 by 2020 through inspections and interventions.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measures	1. Total number of inspections.	There were 3294 enforcement inspections in FY2018 and this fell short of the FY2018 goal of 4300 by 23.3%.	There were 3789 enforcement inspections in FY2017 and this fell short of the FY2017 goal of 4300 by 11.9%. There were 3948 enforcement inspections in FY2016 and this fell short of the FY2016 goal of 4300 by 8.2%. There were 4186 enforcement inspections in FY2015 and this fell short of the FY2015 goal of 4300 by 2.7%. There were 4243 enforcement inspections in FY2014 and this fell short of the FY2014 goal of 4300 by 1.3%. In FY2013 there were 4190 enforcement inspections. There were 4050 enforcement inspections in FY2012. There were 4588 enforcement inspections in FY2011. There were 5261 enforcement inspections in FY2010.
	2. Total number of <u>consultations</u> .	There were 2471 consultations in FY2018.	The total number of consultations include: safety, ergonomics and process safety management consultations.

	<p>Comprehensive Consultations-Safety and Health-with identified and corrected hazards-Pilot Project</p> <p>3. Oregon OSHA will develop, implement and evaluate a pilot project that will allow for voluntary abatement of serious hazards identified by state funded consultative staff in exchange for one year deferral from scheduled enforcement inspection activities.</p>	In FY2018, Oregon OSHA Consultation continued to market the Pilot Project to Oregon Employers.	
	<p>4. The number of Safety and Health comprehensive consultations with identified and corrected hazards in the Pilot Project.</p>	In FY2018, there were 2 employers with Safety and Health comprehensive consultations with identified and corrected hazards in the Pilot Project.	
Intermediate Outcome Measure	<p>5. The combined average penalty of violations where the standard cited suggests that the violation will normally create a meaningful increase in the risk of workplace death and where the standard was rated and cited as a “death” violation.</p>	In FY2018, there was a combined average penalty of \$1,565 for 1765 violations where the standard cited suggests that the violation will normally create a meaningful increase in the risk of workplace death and 864 where the standard was rated and cited as a “death” violation. Of these, 445 violations were in both categories.	In FY2017, there was a combined average penalty of \$1,757 for 1301 violations where the standard cited suggests that the violation will normally create a meaningful increase in the risk of workplace death and 869 where the standard was rated and cited as a “death” violation. Of these, 432 violations were in both categories.
Primary Outcome Measures	<p>6. Number of compensable fatalities (reported quarterly fiscal year and annual calendar year)</p>	There were 35 accepted compensable fatalities in CY2017.	There were 29 accepted compensable fatalities in CY2016.

	<p>7. Compensable fatality rate (reported annually-calendar year).</p>	<p>Breakout of the CY2017, 35 fatalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 roadway accidents • 5 struck by or against object • 3 caught in, compressed by • 3 homicide • 3 non-roadway accident • 2 fall or jump to lower level • 2 pedestrian accident • 1 contact with electric current • 1 fall on same level • 1 fires or explosions • 1 overexertion <p>History: CY2017 rate: 1.84 (35 fatalities) CY2016 rate: 1.56 (29 fatalities) CY2015 rate: 1.50 (27 fatalities) CY2014 rate: 1.78 (31 fatalities) CY2013 rate: 1.77 (30 fatalities) CY2012 rate: 1.80 (30 fatalities) CY2011 rate: 1.71 (28 fatalities) CY2010 rate: 1.05 (17 fatalities) CY2009 rate: 1.89 (31 fatalities) CY2008 rate: 2.63 (46 fatalities) CY2007 rate: 1.99 (35 fatalities) CY2006 rate: 2.13 (37 fatalities) CY2005 rate: 1.85 (31 fatalities) CY2004 rate: 2.76 (45 fatalities) CY2003 rate: 2.59 (41 fatalities) CY2002 rate: 3.26 (52 fatalities) CY2001 rate: 2.10 (34 fatalities)</p>	<p>For summary of fatalities reported to Oregon OSHA and their compensability status, please refer to the Charts section.</p> <p>Baseline is 1.78 (CY2012-14)</p> <p>Note that all fatality rates are calculated on a calendar year basis. Rates for earlier years may get updated due to new reported information (either count or employment numbers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CY2015 rate: 1.50 is the rate for the 1st year of the 5-yr strategic plan FY16-FY20. <p>See FY2014 SOAR, (3-1) 5- Year Performance Goal: Fatality narrative notes.</p> <p>Note: On 6/17/15 the following portion of the Fatalities Performance goal was updated from “8% by CY2012” to “16% by CY2013”</p>
	<p>Comments:</p>	<p>Fatality statistics in #4 and #5 are from IMD/RA reports.</p>	

Strategic Goal #1, 2, 3

Excellence: Timely Response, Customer Service, Staff Development

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce serious workplace injuries and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 2: Reduce serious workplace illnesses and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 3: Reduce workplace deaths and the risks that lead to them.

Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-5: Timely Response

FY2016 Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-5

Investigations/inspections will be initiated timely in 95% of all reported fatalities and hazard complaints; complainant responses will be timely in 90% of all cases; family members will be notified 100% timely, and; discrimination cases will be processed 80% timely.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measure	1. Document and follow-up on untimely openings of fatality and imminent danger complaint inspections.	4. There were 5 untimely openings of fatality inspections and 0 untimely opening of an imminent danger complaint inspection in FY2017.	There was no untimely opening of a fatality and 1 untimely opening of an imminent danger complaint inspection in FY2016. 5.

<p>Primary Outcomes</p>	<p>2. Percent of timely responses.</p> <p><u>Fatalities</u>: Attempt within 24 hours of notification. (Data reflects Oregon OSHA attempt from time of notification. Note this may not be consistent with OIS data).</p> <p><u>Imminent Danger Complaint Inspections</u>: Attempt within 24 hours of notification. (Data reflects Oregon OSHA attempt from time of notification. Note report separately Imminent Danger Referral count, as needed by Fed OSHA.).</p> <p><u>Serious Complaint Inspections</u>: Attempt within 5 working days</p> <p><u>Other-than-Serious Complaint Inspections</u>: Attempt within 30 working days</p> <p><u>Complainant Response</u>: Send letter within 10 working days</p> <p><u>Investigations</u> (phone/fax, letter): Respond</p>	<p>FY2018 Response Times: Timely Response to Fatalities: 86% (31 of 36)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 317720496: Untimely. Employer reported fatality via OERs on Saturday, information was not evaluated by field office manager until Tuesday. ➤ 317720779: Untimely. Enforcement manager was in route from the Salem Central Office to the Bend office which delayed he information evaluation and inspection assignment. Federal OSHA considers this untimely. ➤ 317721480: Untimely. Field Office Manager did not evaluate fatality within 24hrs. ➤ 317721615: Untimely. Initially evaluated as NFA, was re-evaluated 4 days later, changed to inspection. ➤ 317721984: Untimely. Accident occurred 5/17/18. Reported to OSHA 9/19/18 by DCBS research section. Opened on 9/26/18. ➤ 317719166: Oregon OSHA considers this inspection <u>timely</u>. Oregon Law Enforcement controlled the site and initiated the initial investigation that preceded the employer’s investigation and the following Oregon OSHA inspection/investigation. Federal OSHA considers this untimely. ➤ 317718891: Oregon OSHA considers this inspection <u>timely</u>. Oregon Law Enforcement controlled the site and initiated the initial investigation that preceded the Oregon OSHA inspection/investigation. Federal OSHA considers this untimely. ➤ 317719870: Oregon OSHA considers this inspection <u>timely</u>. Employer reported fatality end of day on Friday, CO attempted to open with employer on Monday, unable to make contact with employer until Tuesday. Federal OSHA considers this untimely. ➤ 317721885: Oregon OSHA considers this inspection <u>timely</u>. Media referral on 9/11/18 after 5pm, evaluated and assigned 9/12/18 	<p>FY2017 Response Times: Timely Response to Fatalities: 92% (23 of 25)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 317714858: Untimely, initially evaluated as no further action, was re-evaluated 2 days later, changed to inspection. ➤ 317718370: Untimely, Employer reported fatality on Friday 9/22, incident took place on Monday 9/18, due to staff resources, fatality was assigned following Monday 9/25. Compliance Officer opened Tuesday 9/26. <p>OROSHA considers timely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 317716685: Employer reported on Friday 4/21/17, Inspection began Monday 4/24/17. ➤ 317716968: Employer reported on 5/16/17, Inspection began 5/17/17. ➤ 317717304: Employee passed away 7 days after the event of 6/6/17. Employer reported to OROSHA on 6/13/17. Inspection began on 6/16/17 following an Oregon State Police investigation. ➤ 317717706: Employer reported to OROSHA 7/24/17. Inspection began 7/24/17.
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	<p>within 10 working days</p> <p>Family Letter: Send within 10 days of fatality notification</p> <p>Alleged Discrimination Complaints: Process through determination level within 90 calendar days</p>	<p>opened on 9/13/18.</p> <p>OSHA Considers Untimely: 25 out of 29 Untimely Investigations: 317719166, 317719870, 317720779, 317718891</p> <p>FY2018 Timely Response to Complaints:</p> <p>Imminent Danger Complaints: 100% (39 of 39)</p> <p>Imminent Danger Referral inspections attempted within 24 hours of notification were: (17 of 17) 100%.</p> <p>Serious: 97.7% (741 of 758) Other-Than-Serious: 99.7% (319 of 320) Complainants: 92.4% (792 of 857)</p> <p>Investigation: Investigations: 97.7% (745 of 762)</p> <p>Family Letter: Investigated: 98.8% (84 of 85) see explanation below. All Family letters sent: 98.8% (84 of 85) Investigations with Untimely letters sent: ➤ 317718835: Employee had no living relatives/spouse/child</p> <p>Discrimination Complaints – 84 out of 98 (86%) of the alleged discrimination were processed within the statutorily required 90 calendar days. FY2018: 1st Quarter – 100% 2nd Quarter – 95%</p>	<p>FY2017 Timely Response to Complaints:</p> <p>Imminent Danger Complaints: 100% (11 of 11) OROSHA considers timely: ➤ 317717235: complaint reported 6/13, opening attempted 6/14, no one on job site, unable to determine employer name, opening conference 6/15/17. ➤ 317717588: reported 7/14, opening attempted 7/14, no one on job site, opening conference 7/18/17.</p> <p>Serious: 98.9% (725 of 736) Other-Than-Serious: 99.7% (417 of 418) Complainants: 97.8% (601 of 614)</p> <p>Investigation: Investigations: 91.2% (839 of 919)</p> <p>Family Letter: Investigated: 100% (23 of 25) see explanation below. All Family letters sent: 97.1% (67 of 69) Investigations with Untimely letters sent: ➤ 317714620: No letter sent, unable to contact NOK out of country, unknown address, 1 investigation ➤ 317717706: No letter sent, unable to contact NOK out of country, unknown address, 1 investigation</p> <p>Discrimination Complaints – 113 out of 130 (87%) of the alleged discrimination were processed within the statutorily required 90 calendar days. FY2017: 1st Quarter – 81% 2nd Quarter – 93%</p>
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		3rd Quarter – 93% 4 th Quarter – 63% FY17 Annual – 86%	3rd Quarter – 83% 4 th Quarter – 97% FY17 Annual – 87%
	Comments:	<u>Discrimination Complaints:</u> Oregon OSHA exceeded the annual goal of 80% in processing discrimination cases timely. *ORS 654.062(6)(b) Within 90 days after receipt of complaint filed under this subsection, the commission shall notify the complainant of the commissioner’s determination.	Reported and investigated natural cause fatalities were previously omitted from quarterly reports. These fatalities are now included in the totals.

Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-6: Customer Service

FY2016 Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-6

Achieve and maintain customer satisfaction in the delivery of Oregon OSHA programs and services as evidenced by a survey rating of 90% or above on each program survey.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
Activity Measure	1. Analyze stakeholder survey results and take corrective actions as necessary to address results falling below 90%.	In FY2018, all but 2 of the survey results met the 90% minimum benchmark. Please refer to the comment section for additional information.	
Primary Outcome	2. Percent of positive responses on customer surveys in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conferences - Public Education - Audio-visual library - Consultation - Enforcement - Appeals - Lab 	FY2018 survey results – percent satisfaction: Conferences: 93% Public Education: 98% AV Library: 98% Consultation: 98% Enforcement: 94% Appeals: 88% Lab: Annual FYTD 2018: 89%	FY2017 survey results – percent satisfaction: Conferences: 93% Public Education: 98% AV Library: 98% Consultation: 98% Enforcement: 96% Appeals: 99% Lab: Annual CY2017: 81%

<p>Comments:</p>		<p><u>AV Library:</u> Customer service is very important to our division and we will continue to look for ways to better our processes.</p> <p><u>Public Education:</u> Reporting of industry type and size of business are voluntary and will not equal total attendance. Public Education is using the number of small business and high hazard industry participation in <u>online & workshop</u> training sessions as an indicator of <u>all</u> these employees training participation, since this is the only data that is available at this time</p> <p><u>Appeals:</u> Response rate is approximately 21%. The informal conference responses can be biased based on the outcome of the employer's appeal.</p> <p><u>Lab:</u> Based on concerns brought forth from the Oregon OSHA Laboratory's annual customer service survey, the manager/staff plans to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) continue to focus to improve turn around time of equipment submitted for calibration check and/or service, (b) conduct regular review of inventory in each field office to assess equipment deficiencies, and (c) visit each field office to address field equipment needs. <p>And have recently implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) additional medium flow pumps to the inventory through repair and purchasing of new units, and (b) increased availability of pumps by increasing the service interval to 2 years. <p><i>Please see the Performance Goal: Customer Service narrative for more details.</i></p>	<p>Annual Survey results.</p>
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Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-7: Staff Development

FY2016 Performance Goal (1, 2, 3)-7

Ensure 90% of Safety and Health staff receives 48 hours of Safety and Health professional development training over two years.

Performance Indicator Type	Indicator	Results	Comments
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Activity Measure	1. Classes offered to Safety and Health staff.	<p>During FY2018, the following 266 classes were developed and implemented:</p> <p>Fiscal year 2018, fourth quarter classes listed with annual FY2018 counts.</p> <p>Developed and Presented by Oregon OSHA</p> <p>Required Initial Training,</p> <p><u>RIT Orientation</u></p> <p>Standards Overview (7/18)</p> <p>Information Resources (7/18)</p> <p>Salem Central Meet & Greet (7/19)</p> <p>OSHA History & Administrator’s Message (7/19)</p> <p><u>RIT Core Week</u></p> <p>Jurisdiction (7/23)</p> <p>Inspection Process (7/24)</p> <p>Field Staff Safety (7/24)</p> <p>Opening & Closing Conferences (7/25)</p> <p>Interviewing Basics (7/25)</p> <p>Documenting Violations (7/26)</p> <p>Hazard ID & Imminent Danger (7/27)</p> <p><u>RIT Priority Week</u></p> <p>Personal Protective Equipment (8/6)</p> <p>Recordkeeping & Reporting (8/7)</p> <p>Walking-Working Surfaces/Ladders (8/8)</p> <p>Electrical Safety (8/9)</p> <p>Hazard Communication (8/10)</p> <p><u>RIT Chemical Week</u></p> <p>Flammable Liquids (9/11)</p> <p>Spray Finishing (9/11)</p> <p>Respiratory Protection (9/12)</p> <p>Welding (9/13)</p> <p>Compressed Gases/Propane/Acetylene (9/14)</p> <p>OTIS for New Users (7/20)</p> <p>Ergonomics Overview (8/16)</p> <p>ORCA Overview (9/4)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">= 24</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FFY2018 = 70</p> <p>Other Training Offered to Oregon OSHA Staff</p> <p>Colorado School for Public Health – Safety</p> <p>Training for Marijuana Cultivation Workers Online</p> <p>Training (open)</p>	
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		<p>ACGIH – Occupational Aspects of New Lighting Technology (7/11)</p> <p>NST – Professional Development Training Opportunities in Eugene, Portland, Salem, Bend (July – September)</p> <p>UofW PNW OSHA Ed Center – OSHA #521: OSHA Guide to Industrial Hygiene (7/16-19) Portland</p> <p>AgriSafe & NYCAMH/NEC – Safe Animal Handling on Dairy Farms (7/12)</p> <p>SAIF – What’s IH got to do with it? (Wait, what is IH?) (7/19) Salem</p> <p>UofW PNW OSHA Ed Center – OSHA #2264: Permit-Required Confined Space Entry (8/6-8) Portland</p> <p>UofW PNW OSHA Ed Center – OSHA #2015: Hazardous Materials (8/13-16) Portland</p> <p>NST – How to Use Microsoft Excel PivotTables (7/20)</p> <p>NST – Business Writing Tips (7/16)</p> <p>OSHA & The Joint Commission – Workplace Violence Prevention: Implementing Strategies for Safer Healthcare Organizations (7/25)</p> <p>AgriSafe & NYCAMH/NEC – How Farms Can Comply with OSHA Regulations (7/18)</p> <p>NSC – Opioids & Fentanyl: Preventing Occupational Exposure to New Threats (7/10)</p> <p>NST – Managing Chaos & Pressure at Work (7/26)</p> <p>UofW NWCOHS – Green Chemistry & Chemical Stewardship Information Session (7/10)</p> <p>BLR – FAQ OSHA’s Slips, Trips, & Falls (7/11)</p> <p>OCP – Essential Steps of Effective Negotiation (7/31)</p> <p>EHS – Risks & Costs of Fatigue (7/19)</p> <p>NST – Professional Development Training in Salem, Eugene, & Portland (July - September)</p> <p>OTI – #1008 OSHA Orientation for New Hires online course</p> <p>OTI – #2238 Industrial Toxicology online course</p> <p>EHS – Walking/Working Surfaces, Dropped Objects, ISO45001, & Silica (7/25)</p> <p>AgriSafe & NYCAMH/NEC – Tractor Safety</p>	
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		<p>(7/30) NST – How to Handle Emotionally Charged Work Situations (8/9) NST – Thinking on Your Feet: How to Speak Intelligently at a Moment's Notice (8/13) OTI – #0135 Evaluating Flammable Liquids and Gases (7/23-8/3) Q&A (8/6) AgriSafe – Strategies to Ensure Rapid Response to Emerging Agricultural Health Threats (8/8) NST – Business Writing Essentials (8/16) NST – Time Management Power Tips (8/15) DAS OPM – Emerging Manager Training (9/12 & 10/10) Portland NSC – What's in the Air? Assess, Control, & Improve the Air Quality in Your Welding Environment (8/8) NSC – Can You See Me? ANSI & FR. (8/15) EHS – Medical Marijuana, OSHA (Fed), & ADA (8/18) NST – Active Listening Techniques for Effective Communication (9/12) OTI – #0136 Scaffold Erection & Dismantling Online Webinar (8/13) CSS – 3M Leading Edge Workshop (8/23) Portland OPM – Business Analysis & Process Mapping (9/19 - 9/20) Salem NST – Business Grammar "Crash Course" (9/17) NST – Defeating Negativity in the Workplace (9/24) OSHA Videos on Limiting Exposure to Silica Dust NST – Professional Development Seminars (Sept - Nov) Portland, Salem, & Eugene EPA – Best Practices for Pesticide Aerial Application (9/27) AgriSafe – Zoonoses: Infectious diseases we share with animals in the farm environment (9/5) AgriSafe – Chemical Exposures and Health Effects in Agricultural Communities (9/12) AgriSafe – Ergonomic Safety and Health Challenges in Agriculture (9/13) AgriSafe – New Immigrants in the Midwest: Agricultural Health Implications (9/17)</p>	
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	<p>AgriSafe – Respiratory Health and Personal Protective Equipment for Ag Producers (9/18)</p> <p>AgriSafe – Children and Tractors: Myths, Facts, or "Other" (9/19)</p> <p>AgriSafe – Train the Trainer: Hazard Mapping in the Ag Classroom (9/19)</p> <p>AgriSafe – Confined Space - Grain Bin Entry (9/20)</p> <p>AgriSafe – Optimizing the Health of the Female Agricultural Producer (9/21)</p> <p>TPC – Maintenance Planning & Scheduling (9/10 - 9/11) Portland</p> <p>TPC – Predictive Maintenance & Condition Monitoring (9/12 - 9/13) Portland</p> <p>TPC – Introduction to General Maintenance (9/17 - 9/18) Portland</p> <p>TPC – Troubleshooting Essentials (9/19 - 9/20) Portland</p> <p>TPC – Basic Electricity for the Non-Electrician (9/24 - 9/25) Portland</p> <p>TPC – Electrical Troubleshooting & Preventive Maintenance (9/26 - 9/27) Portland</p> <p>ASA/OSHA – Protecting Temporary Workers from Noise Exposure (9/12)</p> <p>OTI – #0137 Air Sampling Strategies Webinar (Q&A 9/17)</p> <p>SafeBuild – Mental Health Awareness & "QPR" (9/25)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">= 60</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FFY2018 = 185</p> <p>Out of State Training (Sent to Managers for distribution as appropriate)</p> <p>OTI – #3320 Combustible Dust Hazards & Controls (9/18 - 9/21) Utah</p> <p>OTI – #2210 Principles of Industrial Ventilation (8/28 - 8/31) Illinois</p> <p>UofW PNW OSHA Ed Center – #7410 Managing Excavation Hazards (9/25) WA (GISH Conference)</p> <p>UofW PNW OSHA Ed Center – #7005 Public Warehouse & Storage (8/30) – Seattle</p> <p style="text-align: right;">= 4</p>	
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		FFY2018 = 11	
		Total 4 Qtr Offerings = 88	
		FFY2018 TOTALS = 266	
Primary Outcome Measure	2. Number of Safety and Health staff members receiving 48 hours of Safety and Health professional development training over two years.	81 out of 122 Safety and Health staff members received 48 hours training during FY2018, the first year of the two year period FY2018-FY2019.	
	3. Percentage of Safety and Health staff members receiving 48 hours of Safety and Health professional development training over two years.	66% of Safety and Health staff received 48 hours of professional training during FY2018, the first year of the two year period FY2018-FY2019.	See addition information in the Staff Development narrative section.
	Comments:	The Safety and Health staff's professional development training data is cumulative. * <i>The number of Active Employees and number of Trained</i> are fluid numbers as they may not include employees that are new hires, promoted, or have resigned, etc.	

IV. Progress Toward Strategic Plan Accomplishment

**Strategic Goal # (1, 2, 3)-1, -2, -3
Self-Sufficiency, Outreach, Partnerships**

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce serious workplace injuries and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 2: Reduce serious workplace illnesses and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 3: Reduce workplace deaths and the risks that lead to them.

Goal (1, 2, 3)-1: Recognition Programs or Voluntary Programs or Self-Sufficiency

(1, 2, 3)-1 5-Year Performance Goal: Maintain the number of SHARP and VPP participants and continue to promote employer self-sufficiency through consultations and by encouraging employers to attain VPP and SHARP status. Oregon OSHA will promote SHARP and VPP through consultation, enforcement, technical services, and education.

In FY2018, 5 additional employers received initial SHARP certification, bringing the total number of employers in the program to 210, including 20 active employers, 30 working towards SHARP, and 160 graduates. Three employers withdrew from the SHARP program.

The VPP program added 1 employer and recertified 9 existing VPP sites in FY2018. At the end of FY2018, Oregon OSHA had 21 VPP sites. One site left the VPP program during this fiscal year.

The continued success of these programs is somewhat dependent on the economy. We do not anticipate large increases of SHARP and VPP participants during the next 5 years.

Goal (1, 2, 3)-2: Outreach

(1, 2, 3)-2 5-Year Performance Goal: Educate employers and employees, particularly small employers in high hazard industries and vulnerable or hard-to-reach populations regarding the value of occupational safety and health by providing workshops, conferences, educational venues, training, marketing and other outreach activities.

This year the Public Education section continued to work on the translation of our online course materials into Spanish. Oregon OSHA asked for and received onetime funding that has aided in the establishment of a working relationship with a translation company; which has resulted in the translation of content for 2 online courses, and 3 scenarios, in addition to 4 publications. We were able to launch the Spanish versions of Safety Meetings and Committees and Accident Investigation this year. Public Education has had assets for 3 online courses ready to send to the translation company once additional funding is available. Our partnership with the CCB has continued to be successful with 8,704 students submitting their certificates for continuing education credits.

Oregon OSHA has had a long history of partnering with labor, business, and associations to coordinate occupational safety and health conferences throughout the state. These one day and multi-day conferences offer concurrent educational sessions and workshops designed for a region's industries and some, such as the Mid-Oregon Construction Safety Summit and the Western Pulp, Paper, and Forest Products Safety & Health Conference, focus on specific industries. This year Oregon OSHA held the Cascade Occupational Safety & Health, which alternates every other year with the Governor's Occupational Safety & Health three day Conference. For federal fiscal year 2018, Oregon OSHA conducted seven conferences.

Oregon OSHA has continued its outreach to non-English speaking workers by making training and outreach materials available to the multicultural workforce. One of the nine new publications was developed in the Spanish language in FY2018. Twenty three, 9 new and 14 revised publications were developed to target small employers and vulnerable or hard-to-reach worker populations.

The Resource Center lends programs on DVD and in streaming video to accommodate small employers using various levels of technology. Nineteen new non-English language videos were added to our collection and 206 non-English videos were checked out in FY2018. We continue to add new material to the Resource Center depending on the demand and phased out outdated materials. We've attended several conferences in order to reach as many employers as possible to educate them on the resources we provide. Responses from borrowers are very positive.

Oregon OSHA initiated 156 focused outreach activities with high hazard industries and vulnerable and hard-to-reach workers. We issued 25 news releases to the public, published 2 newsletters, conducted 6 major media interviews, and 45 Oregon OSHA Facebook campaigns and 45 posts that reached thousands of workers and employers. Our additional efforts included accepting 31 requests from employers or associations to speak about safety and health in their businesses, 1 presentations on Worker Protection at the Pesticide Symposium, a Heat Stress Video in English and Spanish.

Goal (1, 2, 3)-3: Partnerships

(1, 2, 3)-3 5-Year Performance Goal: Promote occupational safety and health by maintaining and enhancing the effectiveness of existing partnerships and establishing new partnerships as opportunities present themselves, each with specific safety and/or health awareness improvement objectives. Use existing partnerships to advise Oregon OSHA management on where more specific focus would be fruitful.

Oregon OSHA continued to form collaborative relationships with industry groups in targeted industry sectors as well as making full use of advisory stakeholder groups to assist in rulemaking. Many of the partnerships have produced tangible and well-received products and developed strong working relationships with employers.

At the end of FY2018, Oregon OSHA had 40 active stakeholder collaborations and partnerships and 6 current Alliances. Twenty three partnerships were in targeted industry sectors, agriculture, construction, logging or health care. Oregon OSHA continues to have large participation from stakeholders and community participants in the areas of construction and agriculture. Oregon OSHA has a long history of working collaboratively with stakeholders and developing partnerships for all of our work.

Strategic Goal # (1, 2)
Workplace Safety and Health, Health Hazards

Strategic Goals #(1, 2, 3)
Emphasis

Strategic Goal #(3)
Fatalities

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce serious workplace injuries and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 2: Reduce serious workplace illnesses and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 3: Reduce workplace deaths and the risks that lead to them.

(1, 2)-1 5-Year Performance Goal: Safety and Health Hazards

Reduce injuries and illnesses by reducing the DART rate from 2.2 to 2.0 (or less) per 100 workers and total case incidence rate TCIR from 4.1 to 3.7 (or less) per 100 workers by the end of year 2020 by focusing on targeted high hazard industries and safety and health hazards.

The DART rate for CY2017, the most recent year available, was 2.2 for the private sector and 2.2 for all industries, a slight down tick from CY2016 of 2.3. The data shows that the TCIR rate has been slowly decreasing each year from 5.6 in CY2003, to 3.9 in CY2011 and decreased again in CY2015 to 3.8 in all industries. There was a slight up tick or slight down tick in the TCIR rates between CY2012 and CY2017 with the current CY2017 rates of 3.8.

In FY2018, Oregon OSHA continued its focus on inspections in high hazard industries. Oregon OSHA exceeded the goal of 75% of safety inspections in high hazard industries. Safety enforcement completed 2,479 inspections. There were 2,029 (82%) safety inspections in high hazard industries.

In FY2018, health enforcement completed 815 inspections. Oregon OSHA exceeded the goal of 60% of health inspections in high hazard industries. There were 571 (70%) health inspections conducted in high hazard industries.

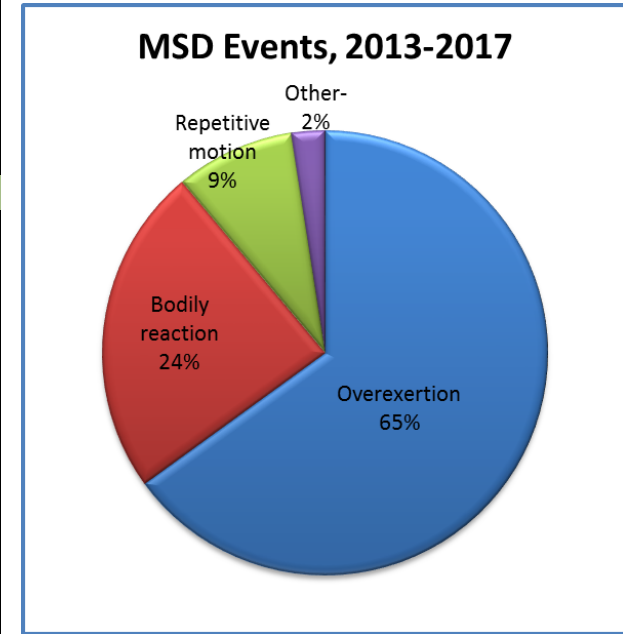
In FY2018, consultation completed 1529 high hazard consultation (61.88%) out of 2471 consultations to exceed the goal of 50%.

Ergonomics:

Workers' Compensation Claims data and Accepted Disabling Claims data between 2013 and 2017 have remained relatively stable. Events involving overexertion comprised over half of all ADC's from 2013-2017 (65%). These are events involving exertion against an outside object, such as lifting a box, pushing a cart, or pulling on a rope. Bodily reaction came in second, accounting for nearly a fourth (24%).

Oregon accepted disabling workers' compensation MSD claims by industry and event, for calendar years
2013-2017

Industry (NAICS)	All Events	Event							
		Overexertion		Bodily reaction		Repetitive motion		Other-	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	40,643	26,428	100	9,709	100	3,540	100	966	100
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1560	958	3.6	445	4.6	107	3	50	5.2
21 Mining	38	23	0.1	9	0.1	4	0.1	2	0.2
22 Utilities	327	182	0.7	108	1.1	33	0.9	4	0.4
23 Construction	3101	1,966	7.4	864	8.9	193	5.5	78	8.1
31-33 Manufacturing	5444	3,300	12.5	1,105	11.4	905	25.6	134	13.9
42 Wholesale trade	2228	1,520	5.8	496	5.1	157	4.4	55	5.7
44-45 Retail trade	5639	3,660	13.8	1,286	13.2	559	15.8	134	13.9
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	3946	2,654	10	974	10	190	5.4	128	13.3
51 Information	423	194	0.7	165	1.7	58	1.6	6	0.6
52 Finance and insurance	166	71	0.3	40	0.4	54	1.5	1	0.1
53 Real estate, rental, leasing	485	331	1.3	117	1.2	23	0.6	14	1.4
54 Professional and technical services	465	243	0.9	130	1.3	83	2.3	9	0.9
55 Management of companies	77	45	0.2	16	0.2	15	0.4	1	0.1
56 Administrative and waste services	2607	1,764	6.7	554	5.7	211	6	78	8.1
61 Educational services	1407	826	3.1	447	4.6	98	2.8	36	3.7
62 Health care and social assistance	7510	5,641	21.3	1,340	13.8	417	11.8	112	11.6
71 Arts, entertainment, recreation	349	174	0.7	152	1.6	17	0.5	6	0.6
72 Accommodation and food services	2056	1,322	5	504	5.2	184	5.2	46	4.8
81 Other services	944	576	2.2	230	2.4	116	3.3	22	2.3
92-93 Public admin	1839	957	3.6	724	7.5	111	3.1	47	4.9
99 Industry unknown	32	21	0.1	3	0	5	0.1	3	0.3



There were 7,716 accepted disabling claims (ADC's) for musculoskeletal disorders (MSD's) in 2017. Four different industries accounted for over half of those claims. Health Care and Social Assistance (17%), Manufacturing and Retail Trade (13% and 15%), and Transportation and Warehousing (10%).

Accepted disabling claims for Musculoskeletal disorders (MSD) and workers' compensation (WC) covered employment by industry (NAICS), Oregon CY 2013-2017

Industry (NAICS)	Acceptance year																			
	2013				2014				2015				2016				2017			
	MSD Claims	%	Employment ¹	MSD rate ²	MSD Claims	%	Employment ¹	MSD rate ²	MSD Claims	%	Employment ¹	MSD rate ²	MSD Claims	%	Employment ¹	MSD rate ²	MSD Claims	%	Employment ¹	MSD rate ²
All MSD Claims	8,114	100.0	1,697.6	0.5	8,336	100.0	1,748.4	0.5	8,166	100.0	1,800.3	0.5	8,308	100.0	1,859.3	0.4	7,716	100.0	1,901.0	0.4
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing	319	3.9	69.8	0.5	322	3.9	69.5	0.5	341	4.2	62.1	0.5	291	3.5	68.3	0.4	280	3.6	69.7	0.4
21 Mining	8	0.1	1.5	0.5	4	0.0	1.5	0.3	5	0.1	1.7	0.3	11	0.1	1.7	0.6	8	0.1	1.8	0.4
22 Utilities	73	0.9	4.5	1.6	67	0.8	4.5	1.5	67	0.8	4.5	1.5	68	0.8	4.6	1.5	52	0.7	4.7	1.1
23 Construction	588	7.2	73.6	0.8	639	7.7	80.1	0.8	623	7.6	83.3	0.7	632	7.6	90.2	0.7	591	7.7	97.1	0.6
31-33 Manufacturing	1,068	13.2	174.7	0.6	1,126	13.5	179.6	0.6	1,071	13.1	186.2	0.6	1,134	13.6	188.0	0.6	1,019	13.2	189.4	0.5
42 Wholesale trade	428	5.3	71.3	0.6	437	5.2	72.6	0.6	450	5.5	74.0	0.6	457	5.5	75.7	0.6	442	5.7	76.5	0.6
44-45 Retail trade	1,066	13.1	191.3	0.6	1,141	13.7	196.3	0.6	1,064	13.0	202.4	0.5	1,172	14.1	205.6	0.6	1,182	15.3	210.9	0.6
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	776	9.6	47.1	1.6	780	9.4	49.1	1.6	766	9.4	51.3	1.5	836	10.1	52.9	1.6	771	10.0	55.3	1.4
51 Information	83	1.0	32.2	0.3	76	0.9	32.2	0.2	89	1.1	32.9	0.3	82	1.0	33.4	0.2	93	1.2	34.2	0.3
52 Finance and insurance	58	0.7	56.2	0.1	26	0.3	55.9	0.0	32	0.4	56.2	0.1	26	0.3	56.4	0.0	27	0.3	57.4	0.0
53 Real estate, rental, leasing	93	1.1	35.1	0.3	101	1.2	36.6	0.3	86	1.1	38.6	0.2	97	1.2	40.2	0.2	103	1.3	42.3	0.2
54 Professional and technical services	93	1.1	80.1	0.1	93	1.1	84.4	0.1	94	1.2	87.9	0.1	90	1.1	92.2	0.1	91	1.2	94.5	0.1
55 Management of companies	20	0.2	38.0	0.1	14	0.2	40.3	0.0	24	0.3	43.1	0.1	12	0.1	45.4	0.0	9	0.1	47.2	0.0
56 Administrative and waste services	523	6.4	90.8	0.6	523	6.3	95.1	0.5	565	6.9	98.3	0.6	521	6.3	100.9	0.5	488	6.3	101.4	0.5
61 Educational services	281	3.5	34.1	0.8	325	3.9	34.7	0.9	284	3.5	35.3	0.8	303	3.6	35.7	0.8	214	2.8	36.0	0.6
62 Health care and social assistance	1,545	19.0	208.4	0.7	1,530	18.4	213.7	0.7	1,548	19.0	222.5	0.7	1,533	18.5	230.9	0.7	1,322	17.1	236.8	0.6
71 Arts, entertainment, recreation	83	1.0	22.5	0.4	70	0.8	23.2	0.3	60	0.7	23.9	0.3	78	0.9	25.5	0.3	64	0.8	26.5	0.2
72 Accommodation and food services	388	4.8	153.9	0.3	454	5.4	159.7	0.3	392	4.8	167.7	0.2	393	4.7	174.1	0.2	423	5.5	180.0	0.2
81 Other services	187	2.3	57.9	0.3	179	2.2	59.2	0.3	207	2.5	60.9	0.3	177	2.1	63.7	0.3	189	2.4	63.7	0.3
92-93 Public administration	399	4.9	254.6	0.2	398	4.8	260.1	0.2	359	4.4	267.5	0.1	353	4.2	273.9	0.1	329	4.3	275.6	0.1
99 Industry unknown	35.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	19	0.4	0.0	0.0	39	0.5	0.0	0.0	42	0.5	0.0	0.0	19	0.2	0.0	0.0

¹ Employment counts are in thousands

² MSD rates are per 100 workers.

- ❖ Accepted disabling claims are occupational injuries or illness claims, accepted by insurers, that entitle workers to compensation for disability or death.
- ❖ Industry is classified according to the North American Classification System (NAICS).
- ❖ Data are based on the date the department received notification that the disabling claim was accepted, which may be different than the date of injury or illness.
- ❖ Source data are continually updated to be as accurate as possible.
- ❖ Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are cases resulting from overexertion, bodily motion, or vibration that result in at least one of the following conditions: pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernias; pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue disorders.

Oregon OSHA performs ergonomic consultations for employers to help them evaluate the work environment and develop ways to reduce common musculoskeletal type disorders such as overexertion injuries resulting in carpal tunnel syndrome and strains. In FY2018 the total number of safety and health ergonomics consultations in industries with high MSD rates were 70 percent, 74 out of 106.

In CY2017, 33 percent, 817 of 2471 consultations were conducted in industries with high MSD claims, Health Care and Social Assistance,

Manufacturing, Retail Trade and Transportation and Warehousing.

In FY2018, 42 percent, 1386 of 3294 inspections were conducted in local and national emphasis programs.

In CY2017, 38 percent, 1311 of 3491 inspections were conducted in industries with high MSD claims, Health Care and Social Assistance, Manufacturing, Retail Trade and Transportation and Warehousing.

Consultations opened CY 2015-2017 by NAICS and intake date, Oregon OSHA					Inspections opened CY 2015-2017 by NAICS and open date, Oregon OSHA				
PPB NAICS	Calendar year			3 year total	Inspected NAICS	Calendar year			3 year total
	2015	2016	2017			2015	2016	2017	
Manufacturing (31-33)	615	609	515	1,739	Manufacturing (31-33)	655	662	550	1,867
Retail trade (44-45)	153	129	79	361	Retail trade (44-45)	296	306	267	869
Transportation (48-49)	70	69	45	184	Transportation (48-49)	212	146	142	500
Health care and social assistance (62)	228	256	178	662	Health care and social assistance (62)	367	402	352	1,121
All other industries	1,389	1,453	1,510	4,352	All other industries	2,668	2,515	2,180	7,363
Total consultations	2,455	2,516	2,327	7,298	Total inspections	4,198	4,031	3,491	11,720

The two charts above include open Consultation and Inspections that are now closed.

(2)-1 5-Year Performance Goal: Health Hazards

Increase the number of severe chemical hazards identified (and therefore corrected) to at least 817 by the end of 2020.

For FY2013, a new measure focusing on severe chemical hazards was developed. This measure is intended to describe meaningful progress in reducing occupational illnesses and diseases by identifying and correcting chemical hazards, rated as serious violations, which contribute to chronic disease outcomes. The count of serious violations, totaled annually, will be averaged over a 5-year period (federal fiscal year) to establish the base indicator. The indicator will be a 5-year rolling average moving forward. This will be reported annually:

- The 5-year rolling average for FY2018 is 801. 7.8% above base indicator.
- The 5-year rolling average for FY2017 is 799. 7.5% above base indicator
- The 5-year rolling average for FY2016 is 793. 6.7% above base indicator.
- The 5-year rolling average for FY2015 is 778. 4.7% above base indicator.
- The base indicator for FY 2015, 5-year rolling average is 743.

Our inspection priorities and resources are targeted in high hazard industries with our inspection scheduling system and emphasis programs.

(1, 2, 3)-4 5-Year Performance Goal: Emphasis

Implement all state local emphasis programs and appropriate national emphasis programs.

In this fiscal year, 927 falls in construction, 549 preventing heat related illness, and 256 nursing and residential care facilities accounted for 66% (1731 of 2633) of the total consultations and enforcement inspections. Oregon OSHA is working on a new program directive to establish field inspection procedures designed to ensure uniformity when addressing silica exposures in the workplace for enforcement and consultation activities.

(3-1) 5-Year Performance Goal: Fatalities

Reduce the most recent 3-year average rate of workplace fatalities from 1.78 per 100,000 to 1.4 per 100,000 by 2020 through inspections and interventions.

In this fiscal year, 547 inspections in falls in construction, 67 in lead, and 393 in preventing heat related illness accounted for 31% (1,007 of 3,294) of our total enforcement inspections.

The compensable fatality count for CY2017 is 35. This is the sixth lowest number of fatalities ever recorded. The lowest accepted compensable fatalities was 17 in CY2010.

The CY2017 compensable fatality rate of 1.84 compared to the baseline rate of 1.78 (CY2012-2014, 3 year average rate). The fatality rates for the past years are CY2016 (1.56), CY2015 (1.50), CY2014 (1.78), CY2013 (1.77), CY2012 (1.80), CY2011 (1.71), CY2010 (1.05), CY2009 (1.89), CY2008 (2.63), CY2007 (1.99), and CY2006 (2.13). The 3 year average fatality rate reduction from CY2014 - CY2017 is 8%.

Strategic Goal #1, 2, 3

Excellence: Timely Response, Customer Service, Staff Development

Strategic Goal 1: Reduce serious workplace injuries and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 2: Reduce serious workplace illnesses and the risks that lead to them.

Strategic Goal 3: Reduce workplace deaths and the risks that lead to them.

(1, 2, 3)-5 5-Year Performance Goal: Timely Response

Investigations/inspections will be initiated timely in 95% of all reported fatalities and hazard complaints; complainant responses will be timely in 90% of all cases; family members will be notified 100% timely, and discrimination cases will be processed 80% timely.

Timely response to imminent danger complaints, referrals, and complainant response goals were met.

Timely response to fatalities was 86% (31 of 36). Untimely: Fatality was reported Saturday and opened the following Tuesday. Untimely: Enforcement manager was in route from the Salem office to the Bend office, which delayed the inspection evaluation and assignment. Untimely: The field office manager inspection evaluation was delayed. Untimely: Initially evaluated as a non-fatality accident, but later re-evaluated as an inspection. Untimely: Fatality reported to the DCBS research section which delayed the inspection.

The yearly family member notification was 99 percent timely. Eighty four family letters were sent out of 85 investigated fatalities because one fatality had no living family, spouse, or children.

Oregon OSHA, through an interagency agreement with the Bureau of Labor and Industry (BOLI) processed 98 discrimination cases during FFY 2018. Of the 98 cases, 84 cases were timely or 86%, which exceeded the annual goal. Twenty of the cases were merit cases and 4 cases were withdrawn.

(1, 2, 3)-6 5-Year Performance Goal: Customer Service

Achieve and maintain customer satisfaction in the delivery of Oregon OSHA programs and services as evidenced by a survey rating of 90% or above on each program survey.

Five of the seven different program areas in Oregon OSHA administered individual customer satisfaction surveys resulted in ratings of 90% or better.

The Appeal customer service satisfaction survey was 88%. The survey response was approximately 21%.

This year's lab survey was 89%, up from 88% in FY2017. The survey assesses industrial hygiene staff satisfaction with the internal lab website, timely provision of sample media, chemists' technical support and expertise, sampling and analytics, sample results, and field equipment.

(1, 2, 3)-7 5-Year Performance Goal: Staff Development

Ensure ninety percent of safety and health staff receives 48 hours of Safety and Health professional development training over a two years.

During FY2018, 66 percent of the Oregon OSHA "safety and health" staff completed their professional development training during the first year of the two year cycle FY2018 through FY2019.

It should be noted that Oregon OSHA has adopted a two-year cycle to include an all-staff training symposium that occurs in each even fiscal year. The first two-year cycle included fiscal years 2014 and 2015.

In addition, webinars and outside classes continue to be offered. In this fiscal year staff were able to choose training that was offered to them from a list of 266 options.

V. Special Accomplishments

Alliance activity:

Oregon OSHA renewed its alliance with the **Oregon Home Builders Association (OHBA)** on June 7, 2018. OHBA has a new President and Director of Safety and Training. Their primary goal is to increase awareness of fall and motor vehicle safety hazards and, ultimately, to reduce accidents and fatalities in residential construction. In order to continue to keep these Alliances up to date, Oregon OSHA staff meets with OHBA Safety Consultants quarterly to go over the Alliance, share information and work together to achieve outreach communications goals. OHBA continues to provide best practices to their members in the field of construction, especially to the small business owners. OHBA is incorporating health and wellness into their newsletters and working with local insurers to promote wellness.

Oregon OSHA renewed its alliance with the **Oregon Coalition for Healthcare Ergonomics (OCHE)** on August 13, 2013. In order to continue to keep these Alliances up to date, Oregon OSHA staff meets with OCHE Co-Chairs quarterly to go over the Alliance and share information. OCHE continues to provide best practices for the field of Safe Patient Handling and Mobility. Oregon Association of Hospitals and Healthcare Association (OAHHS) is providing a comprehensive tool box titled: Workplace Violence Prevention: Implementing Strategies for Safer Healthcare Organizations and has been placed on the Oregon OSHA website. OCHE worked with OAHHS to provide the latest research based best practices for the tool kit. It shows health care organizations how to assess risks, review best practices, collect baseline incident/injury and cost data related to workplace violence and identify hazards and risks that need to be addressed. The focus is on violence perpetrated by patients against workers. The Joint Commission, one of the national accrediting bodies for hospitals, highlighted the toolkit on its website as a recommended source.

Oregon OSHA and the **Oregon Restaurant and Lodging Association (ORLA)** established a collaborative relationship to foster safe workplaces in Oregon by signing an alliance on January 15, 2016. This alliance seeks to increase outreach efforts to affected employers and employees in this industry. Their primary goal is to reduce illness and injury rates among employees in the restaurant industry. In order to achieve this goal, this alliance increases awareness surrounding hazard communications, electrical contacts, ergonomic issues, personal protective equipment (PPE), and slips and falls. In addition, this alliance contributes to the statewide dialogue on workplace safety and health with a focus on the young and mobile work force indigenous to the industry. Staff from the ORLA shares safety and health information from Oregon OSHA in their monthly publications. ORLA and Oregon OSHA continue to meet quarterly.

Oregon OSHA joined the **Employment, Education and Outreach (EMPLEO)** federal, state and local advocacy Alliance on September 24, 2015. The Alliance is instrumental in the outreach, education and advocacy of Hispanic workers in Oregon and also promotes the coordination and cooperation of the Alliance members to better serve the population. The EMPLEO continues to meet and share information relating to vulnerable migrant workers in Oregon and the tri-state area.

Oregon OSHA, Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences at Oregon Health & Sciences University, and SAIF formed an Alliance on February 23, 2017, to expand the knowledge and application of **Total Worker Health®** principles by leveraging the strengths of each organization. The Alliance collaboration provides expertise and guidance, along with training and education that helps protect the occupational health, safety and well-being of workers, particularly by reducing and preventing exposure to hazards and addressing issues. In addition, the collaboration provides

knowledge and skills for workers to help in understanding their rights and the responsibilities of employers. Oregon OSHA, Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences, and SAIF continue to meet with Total Worker Health alliance partners. The TWH alliance is currently working on a curriculum designed for safety and health professionals. The alliance partners presented a TWH 101 workshop for a national audience at the NIOSH 2nd TWH international conference in Washington DC in May 2018. The first TWH 101 curriculum is scheduled for the Western Pulp, Paper, and Forest Products Safety & Health Conference in November.

Oregon OSHA and the **West Coast Chapter - International Association of Foundation Drilling** signed a new alliance on October 17, 2018. The alliance seeks to increase outreach efforts to affected employers and employees in this industry. The primary goals are to increase awareness surrounding drilled shaft and foundation drilling operations, and the installation of micropiles and earth retention systems, and ultimately, to reduce illness and injury rates among employers and employees in construction and demolition industries. In addition, this alliance contributes to the statewide dialogue on workplace safety and health. Oregon OSHA continues to meet with this alliance quarterly and is arranging with the alliance to provide Oregon OSHA conference presenters at their upcoming 2019 convention.

Interagency Agreements:

Oregon Employment Department (OED) and the Department of Consumer and Business Services (DCBS), Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (Oregon OSHA) entered into an agreement on March 3, 2017, for services related to H2A Agricultural Labor Housing. The H-2A program allows U.S. employers or U.S. agents who meet specific regulatory requirements to bring foreign nationals to the United States to fill temporary agricultural jobs. The Oregon Employment Department, Division of Workforce Operations provides oversight to the Oregon H-2A program as it relates to Temporary Agricultural Workers. The Department of Consumer and Business Services (DCBS), Occupational Safety and Health Division (Oregon OSHA), administers the Oregon Safe Employment Act (ORS 654) and enforces the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health rules which establish minimum safety and health standards for all industries. The purpose of this MOU is to outline the roles and responsibilities of each party to better serve common internal and external customers while avoiding duplication of effort by State agencies. *More details are available on our website at <http://www.osha.oregon.gov/>*

Publications:

Oregon OSHA developed nine new publications that provide information about how to protect workers from work-related injury or illness. They are: Using compressed air for cleaning, Hydro-Testing Self Contained Breathing Apparatus, Rhabdomyolysis: highlights risks and prevention measures for wildland and structural firefighters, Heat illness, Fall protection: requirements for the competent persons in construction, Spanish guide: Fall protection in construction, Scaffolding: requirements for the competent persons in construction, Hearing protection, and Understanding Table 1 and the specified exposure control methods for silica dust.

Additional information can be found at <http://www.osha.oregon.gov/>.

Newsletters:

Oregon OSHA publishes two newsletters: The “Resource” (a general interest publication which includes construction) is published every two months, and the “Forest Activities News” (for the logging and forest industry) is an occasional newsletter from Oregon OSHA covering topics of

interest to the logging and forest activities employers. Additional details regarding these publications can be found at <http://www.osha.oregon.gov/>.

Special Accomplishments:

Workers' Memorial Scholarship Program:

Nine Oregon high school graduates were recipients of the Worker Memorial Scholarship in 2018. Oregon OSHA presents the awards annually to help in the postsecondary education of spouses or children of permanently and totally disabled or fatally injured workers. A total of \$9000 was awarded in varying amounts to the nine recipients. Award recommendations are made by Oregon OSHA's Safe Employment Education and Training Advisory Committee, an advisory group with members from business, organized labor, and government. The 1991 Legislature established the Workers' Memorial Scholarship at the request of the Oregon AFL-CIO, with support from Associated Oregon Industries.

Workers Memorial Day:

Government, labor, and religious leaders gathered on April 27, 2018 at the Fallen Workers Memorial outside the Labor and Industries Building to remember Oregon workers who died on the job in 2017 and to renew the call to maintain safe and healthy workplaces. The ceremony included the reading of the names of the Oregon workers who died on the job in 2017. Oregon AFL-CIO coordinated the event. Remarks were made from State Rep. Teresa Alonso Leon and Elana Pirtle-Guiney, workforce and labor policy advisor to Oregon Gov. Kate Brown, Oregon OSHA Administrator Michael Wood, Oregon AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Barbara Byrd and Oregon AFL-CIO President Tom Chamberlain.

Oregon OSHA Safety Break:

Oregon OSHA Safety Break was held on Wednesday, May 9, 2018. Now in its 15th year. The annual one-day event was intended to raise awareness among employers and employees about workplace safety and its importance in preventing on-the-job injuries. Participating employers determined what activities to do. Examples include safety training, toolbox talks, and hands-on demonstrations. Participating companies were entered to win one of three \$100 pizza luncheons. The Oregon SHARP Alliance sponsored the contest.

Training Grant activity:

The Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (Oregon OSHA) has awarded three grants totaling more than \$89,000 to help develop online learning courses aimed at boosting safety training for young workers, and develop workplace safety and health education and training programs for construction workers and forest workers.

Oregon OSHA sponsored the annual OSHSPA conference:

The 2018 OSHSPA annual conference was held in Bend, Oregon on May 15-16, 2018. The meeting was well attended by 45 state plan state representatives and 17 Federal OSHA representatives. Highlights of the two day meeting included two case studies presented by Oregon OSHA: Enclosed Work Trucks, Temporary Toilets, and Carbon-Monoxide Combined with Deadly, and Case Study- Get the Lead Out – And Be Sure You Do! Both case studies were well received by all attendees. Oregon OSHA hosted a tour and reception at the Bend, Deschutes Brewery's Production Facility for conference attendees.

Oregon Young Worker Health and Safety Coalition: - Oregon Young Employee Safety, O[yes] 2017 video contest: First-place was awarded to the contestant featuring a video titled “The Silent Condition” that garnered her \$500, with a matching amount for her school.

The video, which deftly blends voiceover narration, body language, and props, features a teen worker who suffers from being silent on the job and, as a result, gets needlessly exposed to safety hazards. However, with knowledge, confidence, and “an extra 10 decibels,” as the narrator puts it, teen workers have the power to overcome the silent condition, and to speak up and work safe. A second-place prize was awarded, and two teams tied for third place and won prizes. <https://osha.oregon.gov/Pages/topics/young-worker.aspx>

Consultation activity

Oregon OSHA Consultation has continued to reach out to the Cannabis industry and have conducted 36 consultations for this industry. Oregon OSHA has also conducted 2 trainings, one for staff and one two day conference track, all related to helping attendees understand the hazards associated with this industry.

The Oregon OSHA Consultation section has further developed its relationship with the Construction Contractors Board by offering contractors a year long safety and health program to assist them in further developing a safety and health management system. A total of 4 contractors participated in this program, as well as 2 for our Challenge Program. In addition to coordinating CEU credits for the online courses and in person workshops that Oregon OSHA offers.

Oregon OSHA’s consultation program has been involved with the two work groups, one in revising of the Form 33 Evaluation, and the other in the revision of the Basic 1500 Course.

Ergonomics activity

There were 7,716 accepted disabling claims (ADC’s) for musculoskeletal disorders (MSD’s) in CY2017. The majority of the MSD claims were from overexertion (65%). These are events involving exertion against an outside object, such as lifting a box, pushing a cart, or pulling on a rope. The second most common MSD claim was for bodily reaction, accounting for nearly a fourth of all MSD claims (24%). Four different industries accounted for over half of those claims. Manufacturing and Retail Trade (14% each), Transportation and Warehousing (13%), and Health Care and Social Assistance (12%).

VI. Adjustments and Other Issues

Occupational Injury and Workers' Compensation Premium

Oregon's workers' compensation rates remain among the lowest in the nation, according to an analysis released today by the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services (DCBS). This reflects the state's ongoing success in making workplaces safer and keeping costs under control.

The biennial study ranks all 50 states and Washington, D.C., based on premium rates that were in effect Jan. 1, 2018. Oregon had the sixth least expensive rates in 2018, an improvement from its ranking as the seventh least expensive state the last time the study was done, in 2016. DCBS recently announced that Oregon workers' compensation rates would decline further – an average 9.7 percent – in 2019. Workers' compensation pays injured workers for lost wages and medical care for job-related injuries.

Effective Jan.1, 2018, the department determined an assessment rate of 7.4 percent of direct earned premium is necessary for the department to carry out its statutory responsibility to regulate, administer, and enforce the workers' compensation and occupational safety and health laws of the state of Oregon (see ORS 656.612 and OAR 440-045-0020). This rate is an increase of 0.6 percentage points from the 2017 rate. This assessment funds the operations of the Workers' Compensation Division, the Workers' Compensation Board, most of Oregon-OSHA, a portion of the Division of Financial Regulation, and other parts of the Department of Consumer and Business Services that support these activities.

An additional assessment of 0.2 percent for self-insured employers and public-sector self-insured employer groups, and 1.0 percent for private-sector self-insured employer groups is required to fund the Self-Insured Employer Adjustment Reserve and the Self-Insured Employer Group Adjustment Reserve (ORS 656.614 and OAR 440-045-0025).

These rates apply to all premium earned on or after Jan. 1, 2018. Insurers should refer to Bulletin 144 for payment instructions. Self-insured employers and self-insured employer groups should refer to Bulletin 376, which replaces the previous bulletin issued November 9, 2016. These bulletins are available on our website: <http://wcd.oregon.gov/forms/Pages/bulletins.aspx>.

Assessment rates for 2018 and rates for prior four years are:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Insurers</u>	<u>Self-insured employers</u>	<u>Self-insured employer groups</u>
2018	7.4 percent	7.6 percent	7.6 percent – public groups 8.4 percent – private groups
2017	6.8 percent	7.0 percent	7.0 percent – public groups 7.8 percent – private groups
2016	6.2 percent	6.4 percent	6.4 percent – public groups 7.2 percent – private groups
2015	6.2 percent	6.4 percent	6.4 percent – public groups 7.2 percent – private groups

2014 6.2 percent 6.4 percent 7.2 percent

FY2017 FAME Recommendations

Oregon Report Recommendations for Fiscal Year 2017.

There was one continued finding and recommendation, one continuing observation, two new observations, and one observation closed in the FY2017 Federal Annual Monitoring and Evaluation report made by OSHA.

Finding FY2017-01- Continued – converted from FY2016-OB-03: Oregon OSHA is not ensuring that BOLI adequately tests all evidence prior to closing a retaliation case and documents justification for case closure. This was found in 14% (six of 42) of retaliation cases during the FY2017 audit.

Recommendation: Oregon OSHA should ensure that BOLI whistleblower protection investigators have adequate training and that sufficient oversight is given to the program to ensure that retaliation cases are handled appropriately.

Status: State Plan Corrective Action: During our ongoing audits of BOLI activity, Oregon OSHA will focus on ensuring that the rationales for determinations made are adequately reflected in the case files.

Observation FY2016-OB-01 Closed: In FY 2016, Oregon OSHA’s percent of total inspections in state and local government workplaces (SAMM 6) was 2.9%, which was below the State Plan negotiated further review level of 3.4%. In FY 2017, Oregon OSHA exceeded its negotiated goal. Therefore, this observation is now closed.

Observation FY2017-OB-01 continued from FY2016-OB-02: In FY 2017, Oregon OSHA’s average number of serious, willful, and repeat violations per inspection with violations (SAMM 5) was 1.33, which was 9% below the further review level

Status: OSHA will continue monitoring this observation over the next fiscal year. OSHA may conduct a special study during FY2018

Observation FY2017-OB-02 New: Oregon OSHA did not ensure that BOLI adequately addressed cases where workers reported injuries. In 12% of the cases reviewed (five of 42), complainants reported an injury. Reporting an injury is considered a protected activity under Section 11(c) of the OSH Act. However, in those five cases, BOLI did not identify the injury report as a protected activity and BOLI did not inform the complainant of their right to dually file with OSHA.

Status: OSHA will conduct a retaliation case file review in FY 2018 to assess whether or not Oregon OSHA and BOLI have ensured that workers who report that they were retaliated against because they reported an injury are informed of their right to dually file with OSHA.

Observation FY2017-OB-03 New: Case documentation; In 33% (14 of 42) of cases, the case file did not include a telephone/activity log; in 5% (two of 42) of cases, medical records were not sequestered; in 21% (nine of 42) of cases, the report of investigation did not properly assess prima facie elements; in, at least, 24% (10 of 42) of cases, the report of investigation lacked citation to relevant evidence; in 5% (two of 42) of cases, the case files failed to include documentation of the settlement agreements.

Status: OSHA will conduct a retaliation case file review in FY 2018 to assess file documentation.

State-Specific Employer Variance

During FY2018, Oregon OSHA granted to five companies new research variances from 437-007-0935(1)(b) or (c) to support the use of new technology that could replace dangerous tree falling and timber transporting operations by workers on the ground with operators in machines with protective cabs meeting the requirements of 437-007-0775. The approved research variances will also provide a means of collecting relevant safety data until Division 7 (Forest Activities) rules that can address these newly introduced technologies.

One variance was revoked in FY2018, due to the sale of the facility. The new property owner took possession on 8/1/18 and has since removed all existing equipment, including the non-compliant fixed ladder.

Timely Response to Federal OSHA with Oregon OSHA State Initiated Changes:

In FY2018, Oregon OSHA sent 8 State Initiated changes to Federal OSHA in a timely fashion. Additional information regarding the changes listed below can be found in the Federal OSHA SPA data base and <http://www.osha.oregon.gov/> .

Record number Program Directive or Rule Description

2018-8	A-097	7/3/2018 revised	Toilet Facilities: Reasonable Accessibility
2018-7	A-297	8/28/18 revised	Reporting Fatalities, Catastrophes, In-patient Hospitalizations, and Reportable Injuries to Oregon OSHA
2018-6	AO 4-2018	7/5/18 adopted 7/13/18 effective	Oregon OSHA-Silica Medical Evaluation Clarification and Timeline Clarification [amendment 9/23/16]
2018-5	AO 2-2018	6/29/18 Adopted 1/1/19 Effective	Oregon OSHA's Application Exclusion Zone for the Worker Protection Standard Rules
2018-4	A-178	6/14/2018 revised	Ladders: Fixed Ladders used on Outdoor Advertising Structures and Billboards
2018-3	A-33	5/29/2018 revised	Portable Ladders: Manhole Metal Ladders for Telecommunication Activities
2018-2	A-21	5/29/2018 revised	Ladders: Manhole Steps in Manholes
2018-1	A-104	4/12/2018 rescinded	Open-Sided Metal Pouring Platforms and Runways - RESCINDED

VII. 21(d) Consultation Activities

Executive Summary

The Oregon OSHA consultation program is a large, highly successful program consisting of 43 (an increase from FFY2016 at 39) consultation positions (30 state-funded consultants, 1 SHARP VPP coordinator, 4 managers, 4 consultation support staff, and 4 - 21(d) funded consultation positions). The staffing levels for the 21(d) program (4) were maintained throughout the year.

The agency's safety and health program assistance goal is to increase self sufficiency among Oregon employers. The FFY2018 goal for Oregon OSHA's entire consultation program was to work with all employers to improve their understanding of a comprehensive safety and health management system during consultations.

Oregon OSHA's Consultative program conducted a total of 2471 consultative activities identifying a total of 11,216 serious hazards in FFY2018. Many of our consultations (56.73%) were provided to small employers, and 42.08% of our consultations were provided to employers who had not used our services during the previous five years. Oregon OSHA's SHARP program included 210 companies involved in various stages of our SHARP program. Our Public Education section provided training to over 26,246 participants either online or in person workshops, and is continuing to develop our online training presence.

During FFY2018, 21(d) consultants opened a total of 241 consultations. Health consultants conducted 65 initial visits, 6 follow-ups, and 5 training and assistance visits, for a total of 76 consultations. Safety consultants conducted 140 initial visits, 11 follow-ups, 14 training and assistance visits, for a total of 165 consultations. Overall, the 21(d) consultative staff conducted 4.36 % below the projected 252 visits. The change in health staff was the reason of not meeting our estimated total activities for the 21(d) program.

Training

Oregon OSHA is committed to providing field staff with the most up-to-date training on occupational safety and health. Training hours for the 21(d) staff are: Fran Clark – 20.25, Joe Goldsby – 38.3, Jennifer Ekdahl – 73.2, Dianna Gray- 24, Chris James - 114.7, Philip Grunke - 94.2.

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Other Issues or Adjustments

Consultation OIS Data Base Initiative

This process is still ongoing as we are currently working to ensure the data is being transferred accurately as we are finding that there are small discrepancies in the data that is being transferred.

Oregon OSHA Consultation Process Improvement Project Continuation

Our process improvement project has continued and is being monitored to help continue to determine how best to reduce the time required for the assigning and scheduling of on-site consultations. The redesign project included the time period from the employer's request for consultation services until the initial visit took place.

- Call the employer within 7 days from the time the employer places the request for the consultation. We currently make contact with the employer on average within 8.1 days.
- Schedule the initial visit by the consultant within a few weeks. We started tracking this date July 11, 2016, and do not have a report process at this time.
- Provide the report 10 days within the opening of the conference. The current average is now 10.9 days.

Oregon OSHA Consultation customer satisfaction survey

A web based survey that is linked directly to the electronic delivery of the consultation report continues to be refined. Currently the parameters used are as follows. Seven days after the electronic report is emailed to the employer an email with a link to the survey is sent to the employer. If the employer completes the survey at that time or within seven days, notification is sent to the consultant who conducted the consultation and their manager that a survey has been completed. If the employer does not respond, two more reminder emails are sent until the survey is completed or there is no response. The survey response rate is now at 46% with this survey system. We have begun tracking employers who we never replied to our survey with the intent of reaching out to those employers to see where we can further improve. Oregon OSHA consultation managers and staff have direct access to survey data, and the data will directly feed DCBS key measures.

Quality Assurance Program

Quality Assurance is achieved through effective guidelines and policies that include a set of core competencies for all consultants, linkage of those core competencies to annual performance evaluations, a consultation evaluation process, mandated activity reports, and data reports that track progress toward strategic goals.

- Customer satisfaction surveys offered after every consultation gather feedback from employers regarding the quality and usefulness of the consultation service. Consultation Managers meetings are held on a regular basis throughout the year, as are field office staff meetings. In addition, every report is reviewed by the manager for technical accuracy, consistency, and quality assurance.

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Quarterly file reviews were conducted during 2018 for additional quality control. These reviews resulted in timely identification and, if needed, correction of any issues. No major issues were identified during the file reviews.

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

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Appendix

Charts

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

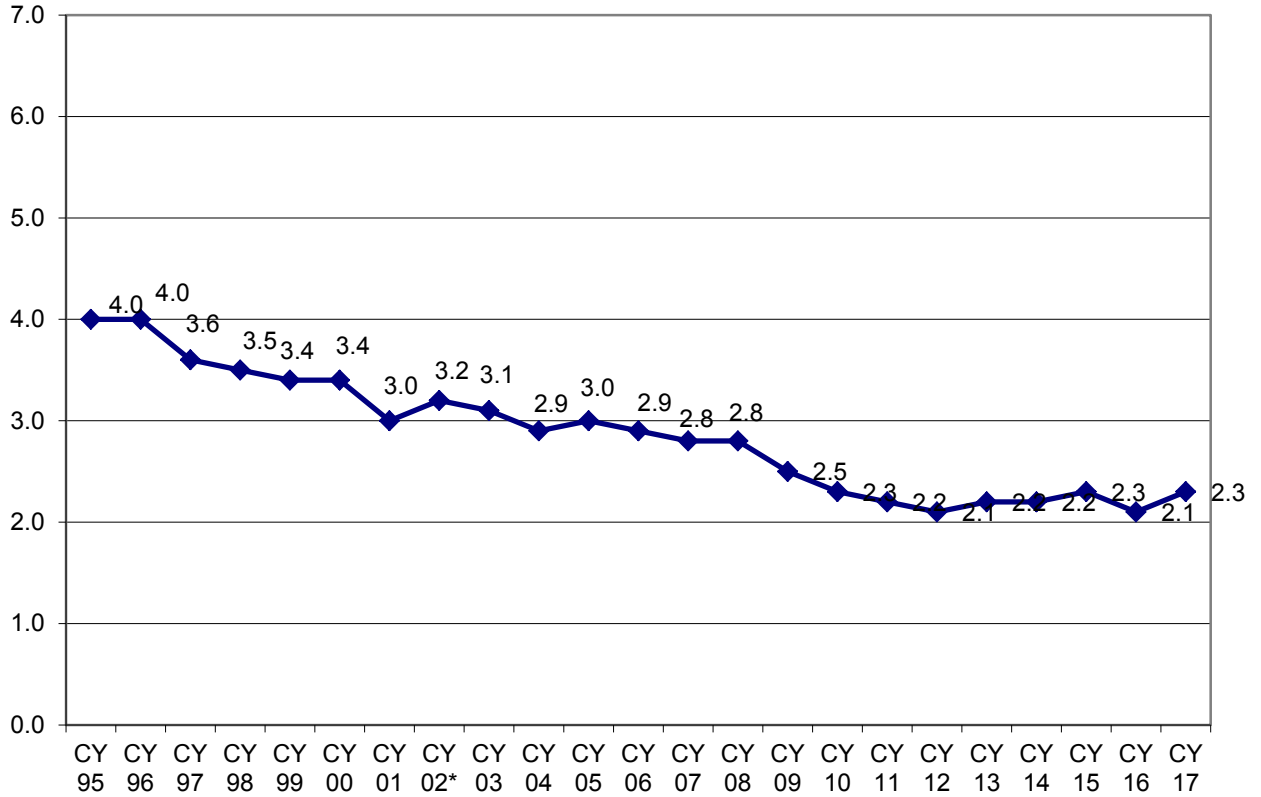
Notice of Change: Beginning with calendar year 2003, industry data is classified according to a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) instead of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System. The final year using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) System was CY2002.

Rolled up data between 2001 and 2002 is not *strictly* comparable because of changes in the recordkeeping rules.

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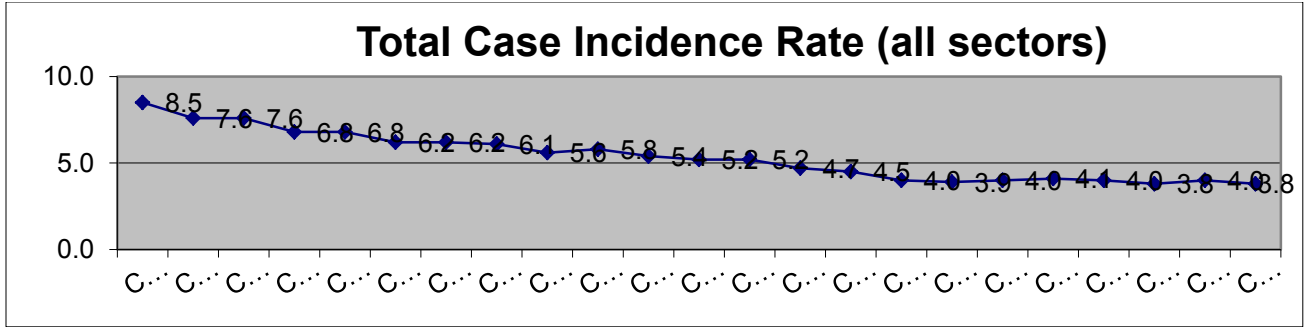
Oregon Lost Workday Cases Incidence Rate/DART rate (all sectors)
Calendar Years 1995 - 2017



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

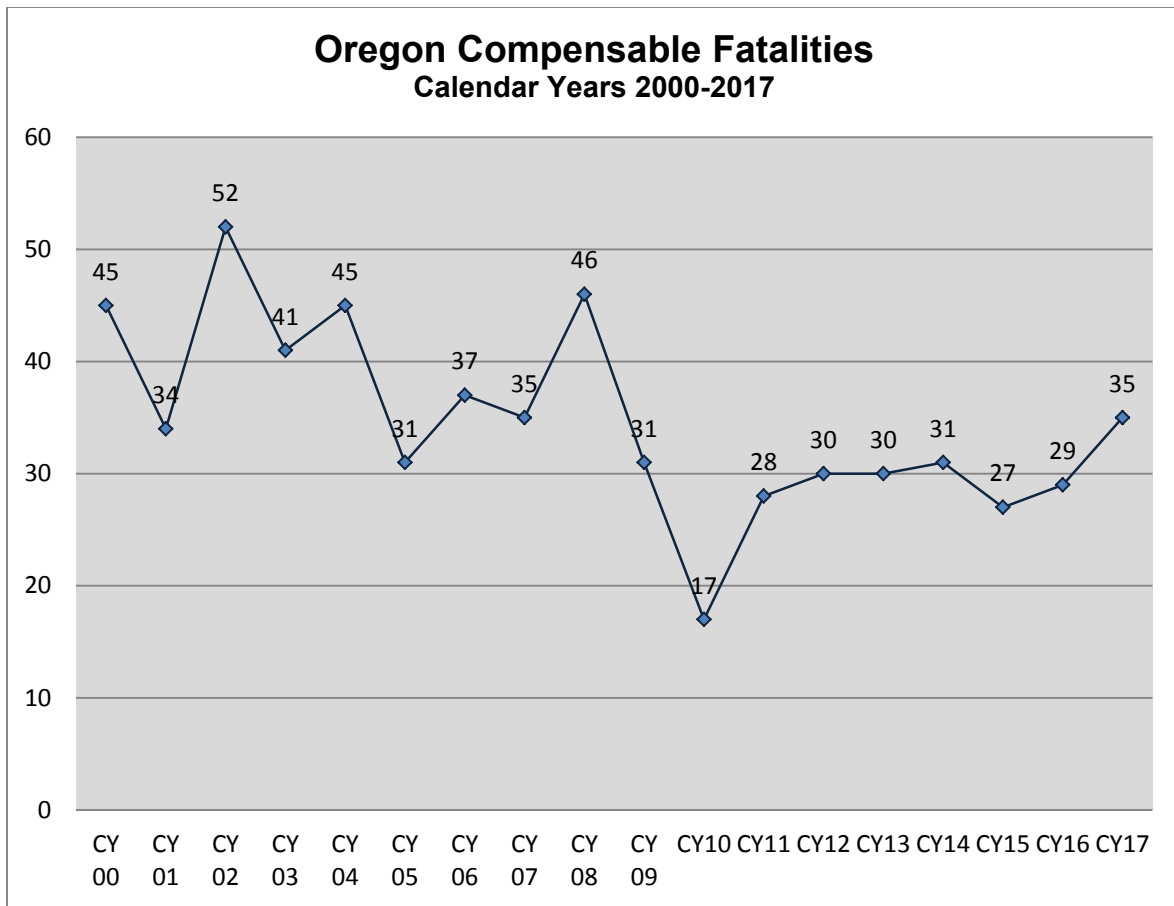
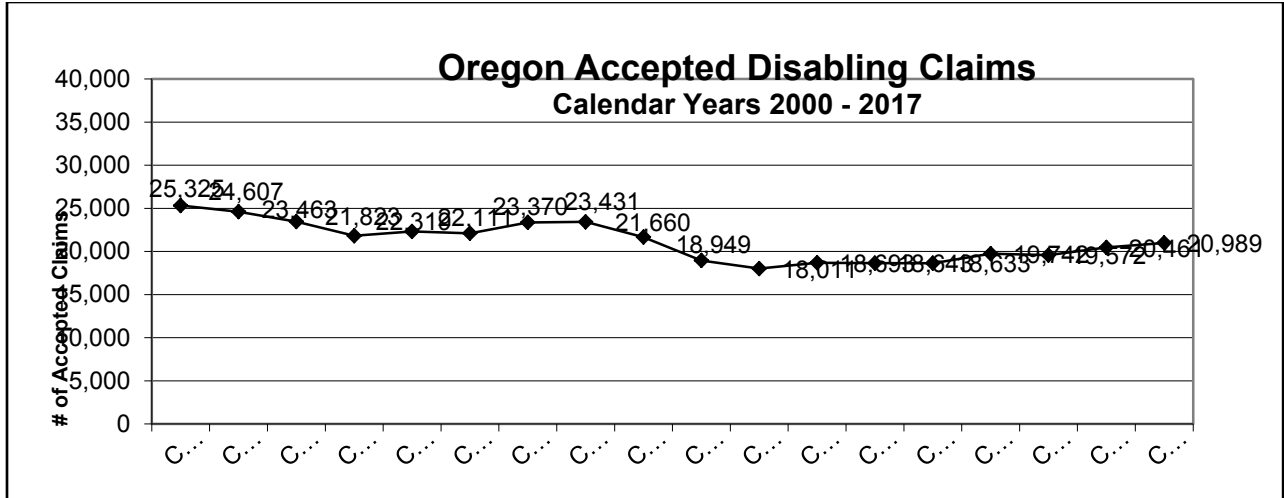
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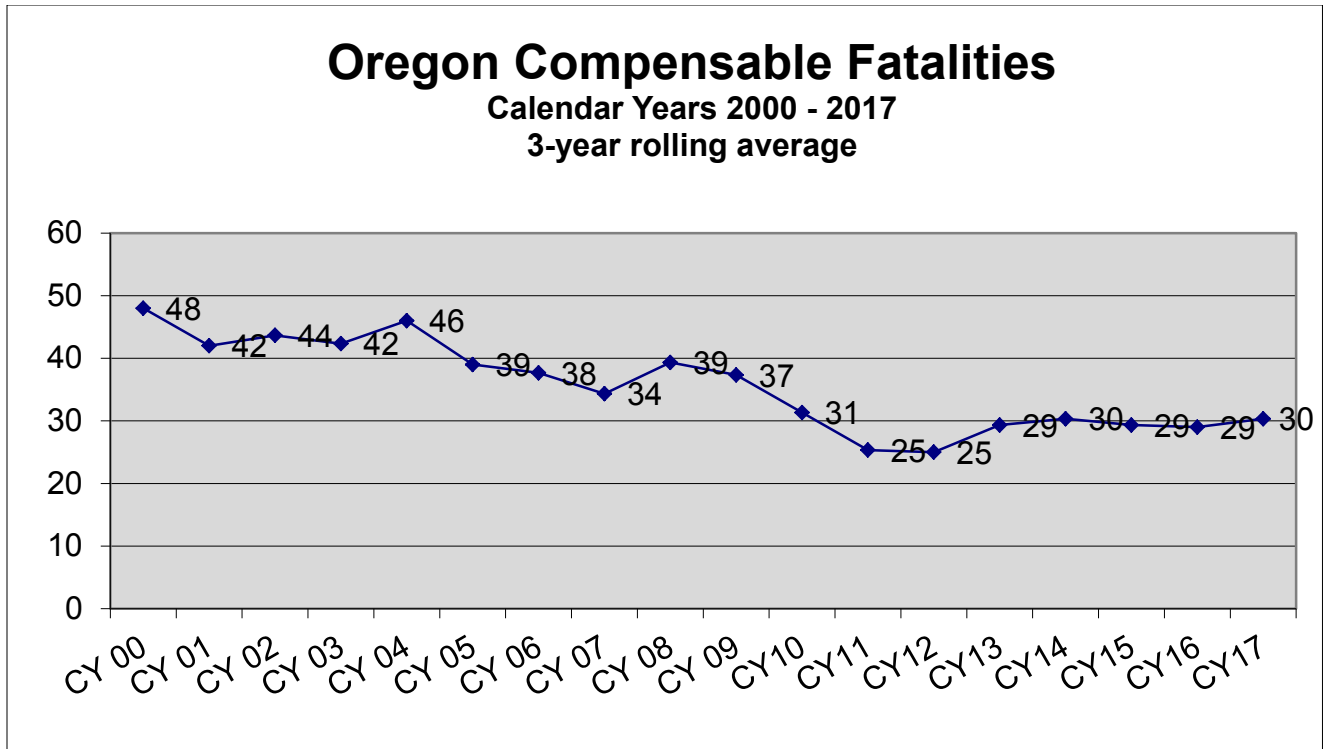
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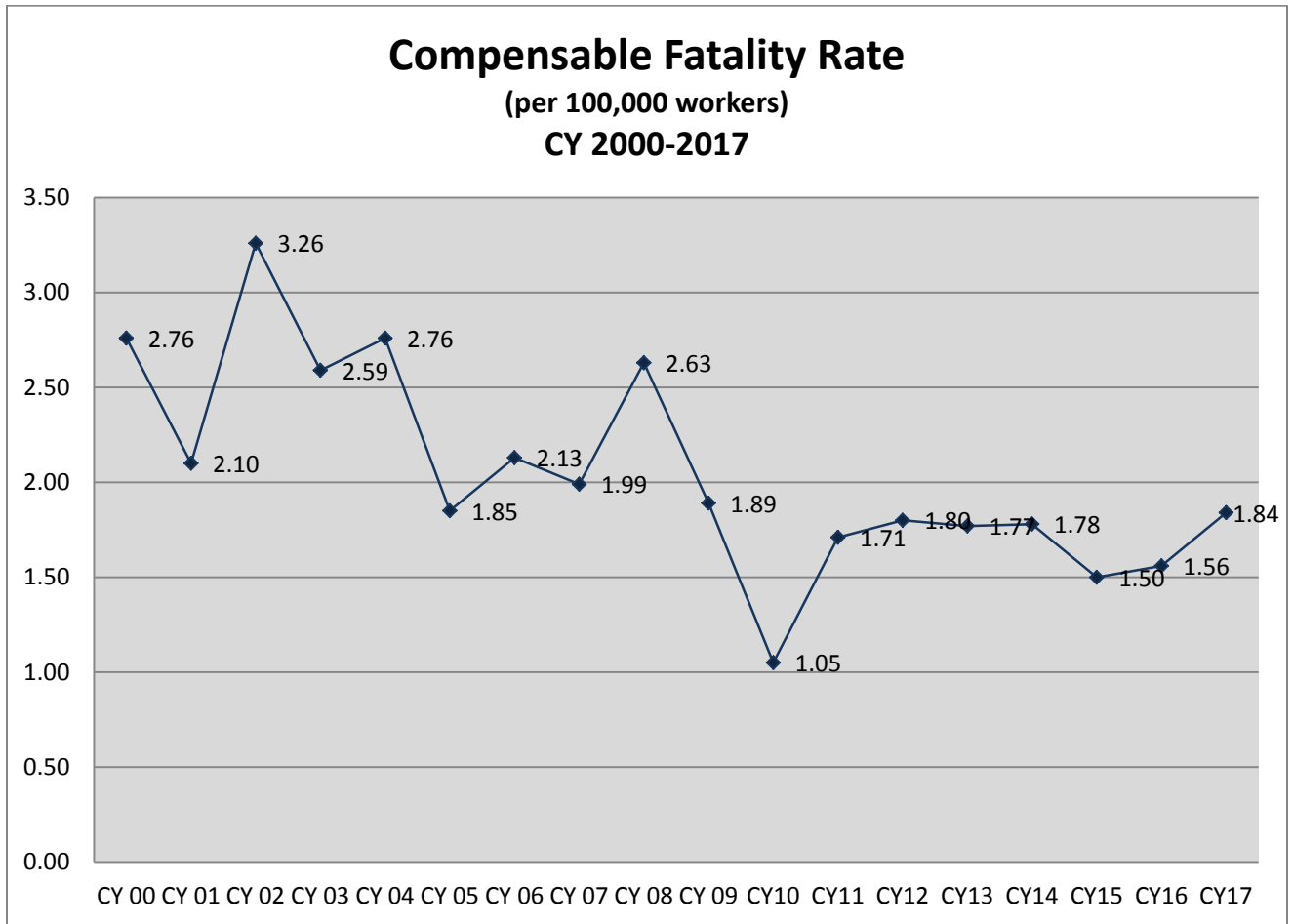
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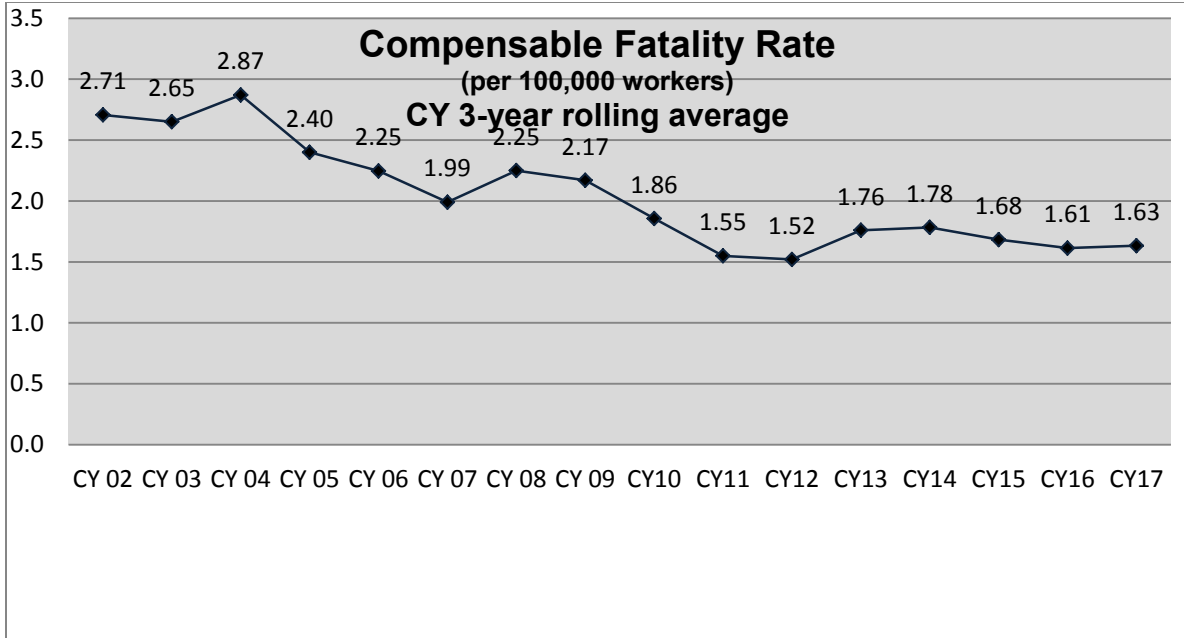
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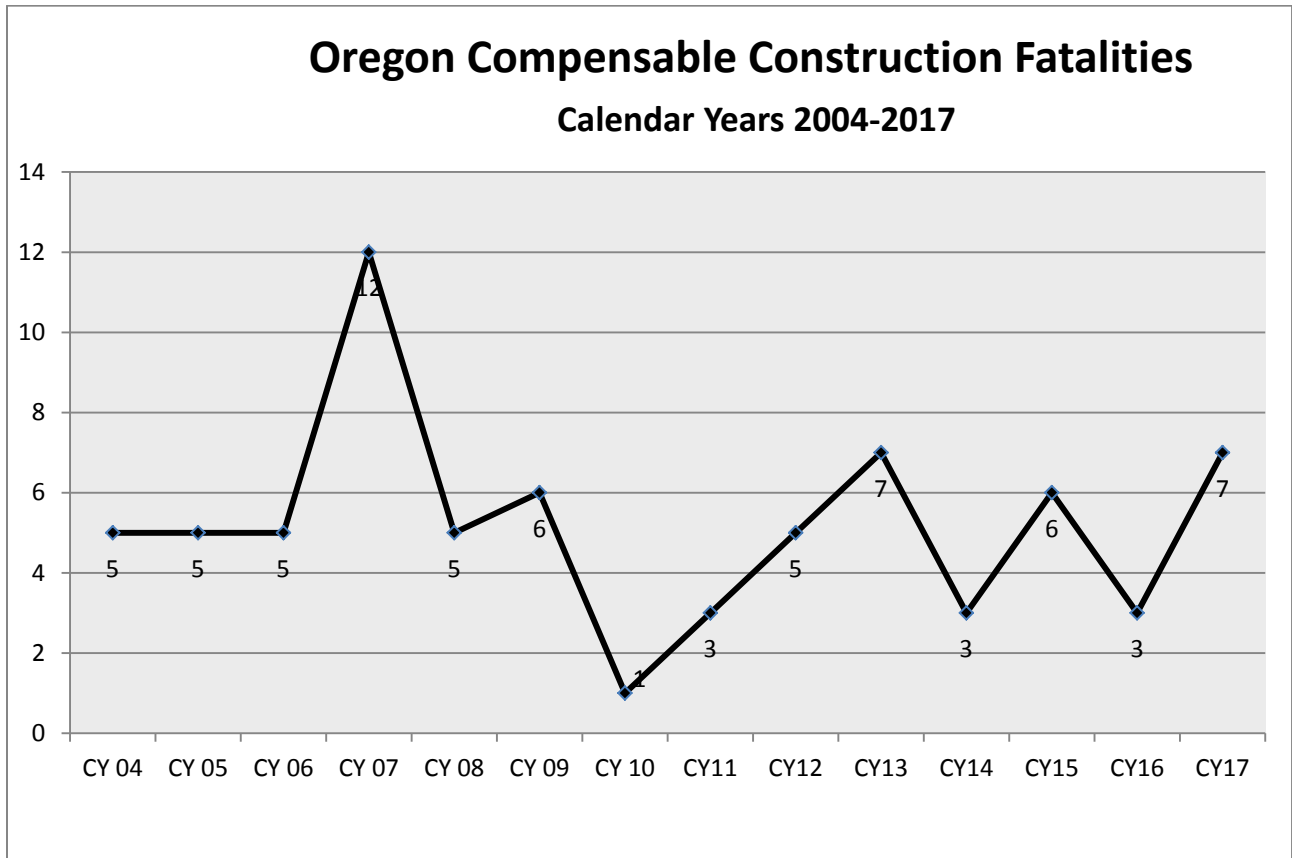


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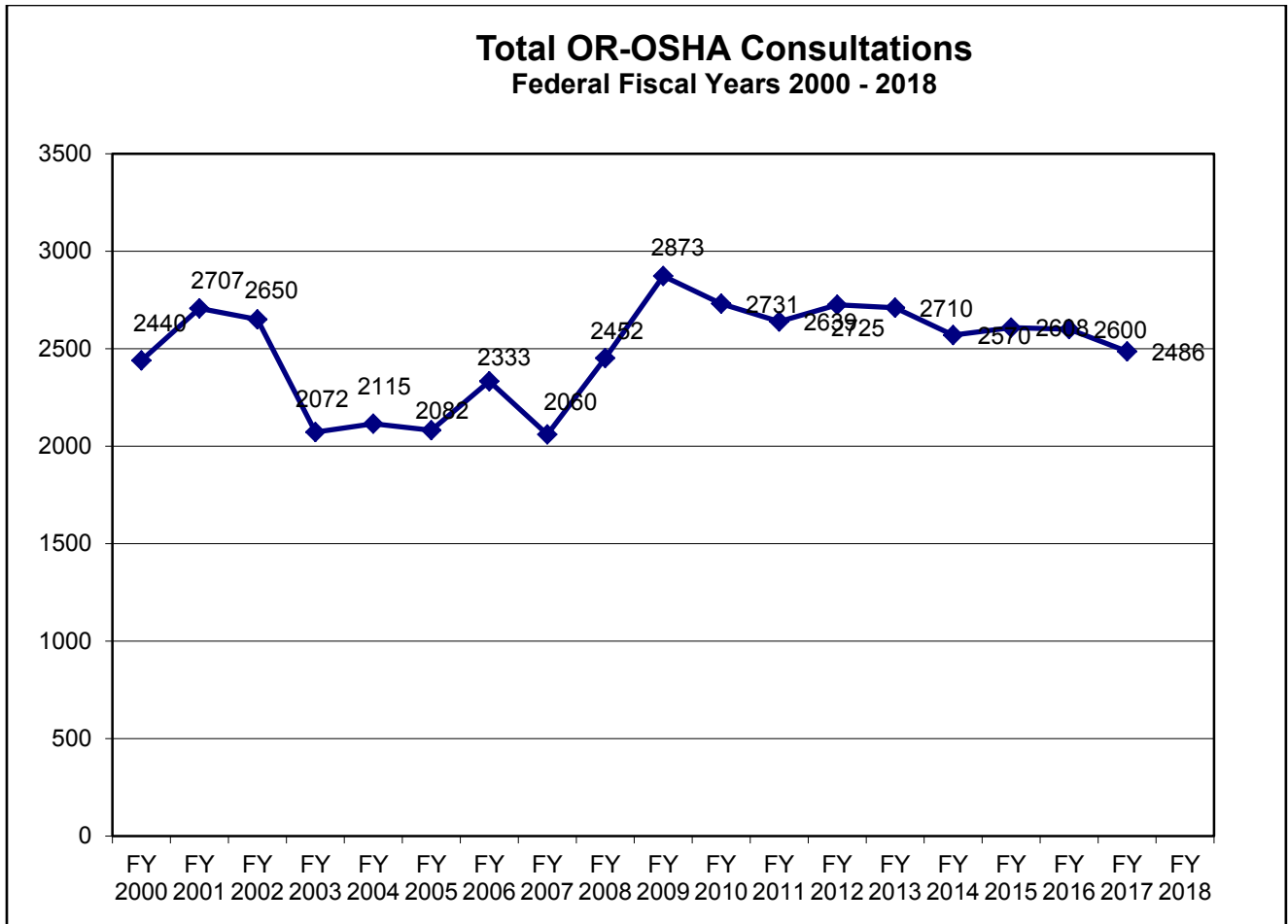


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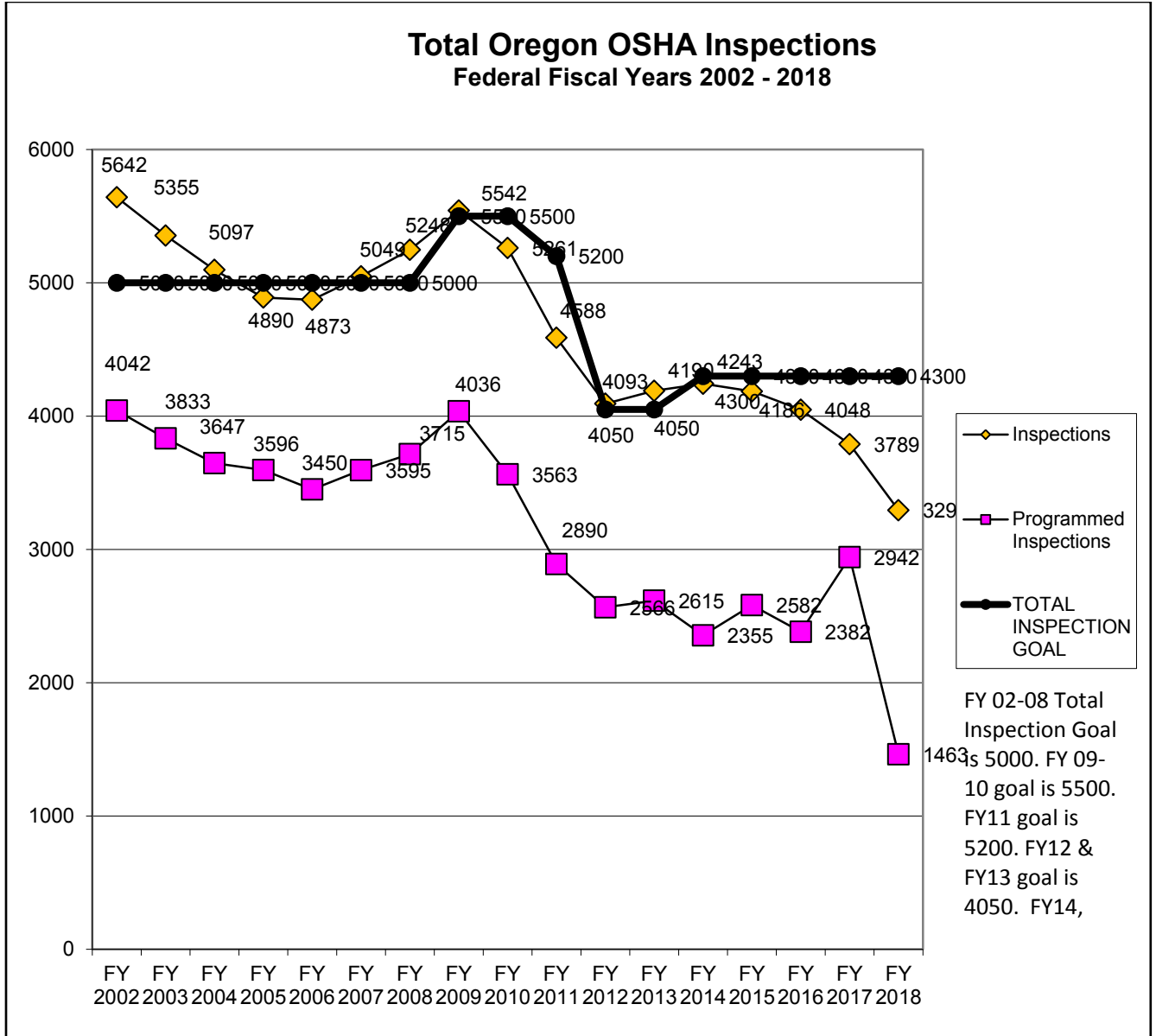
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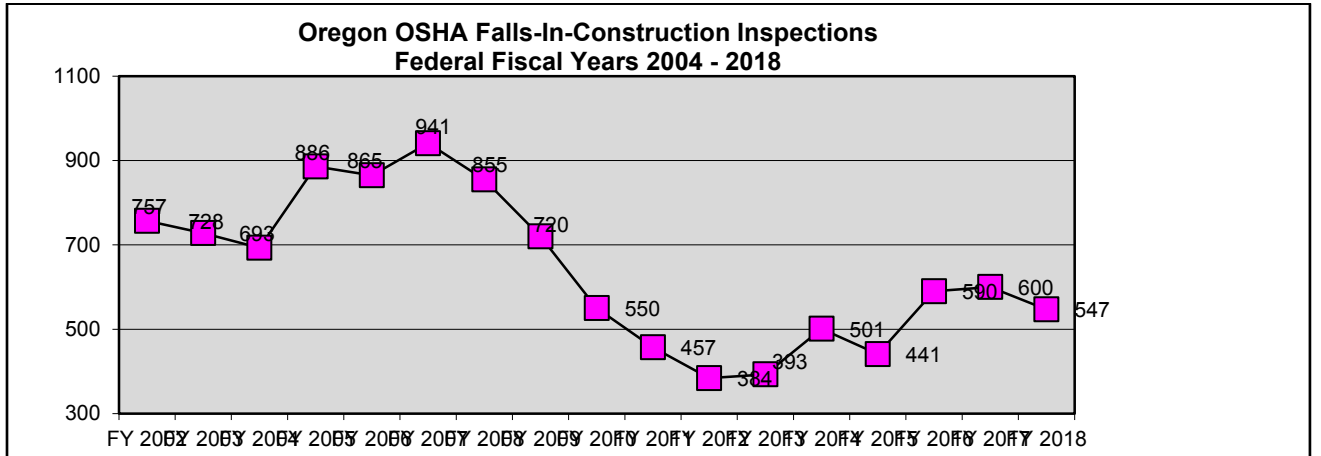
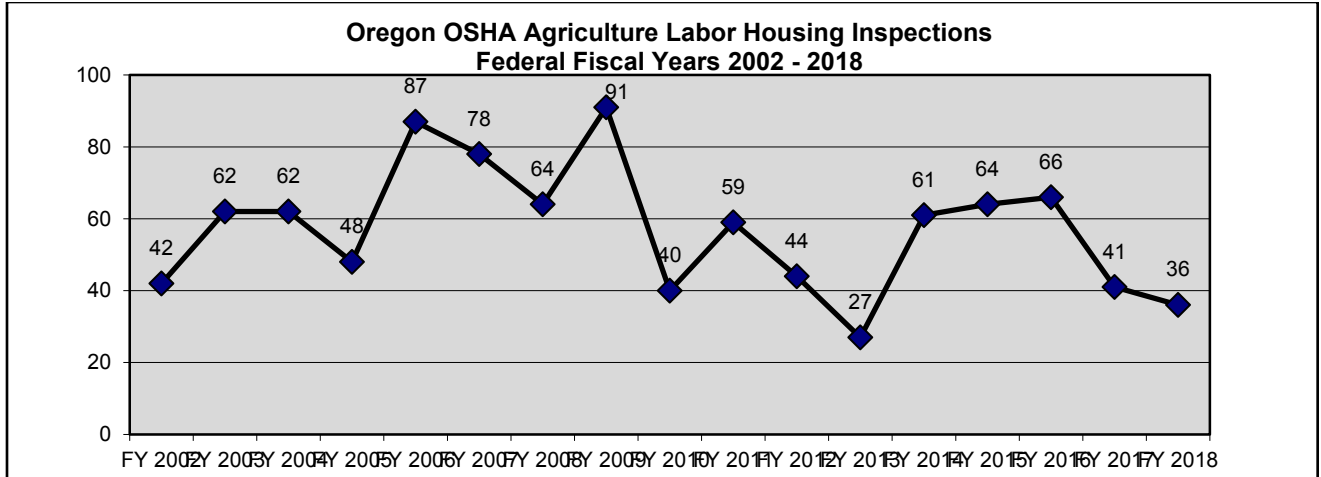
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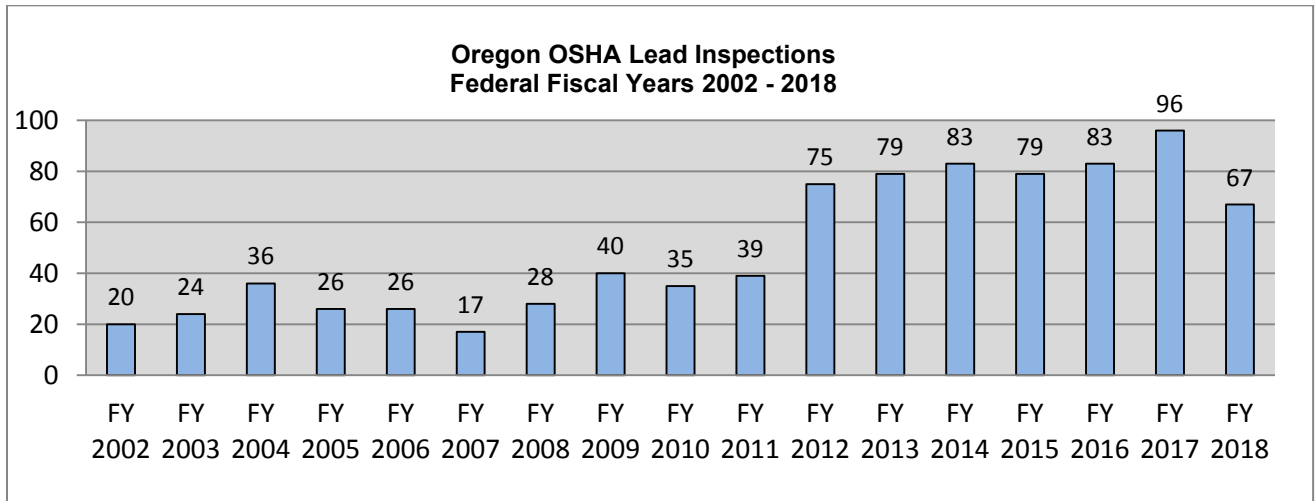
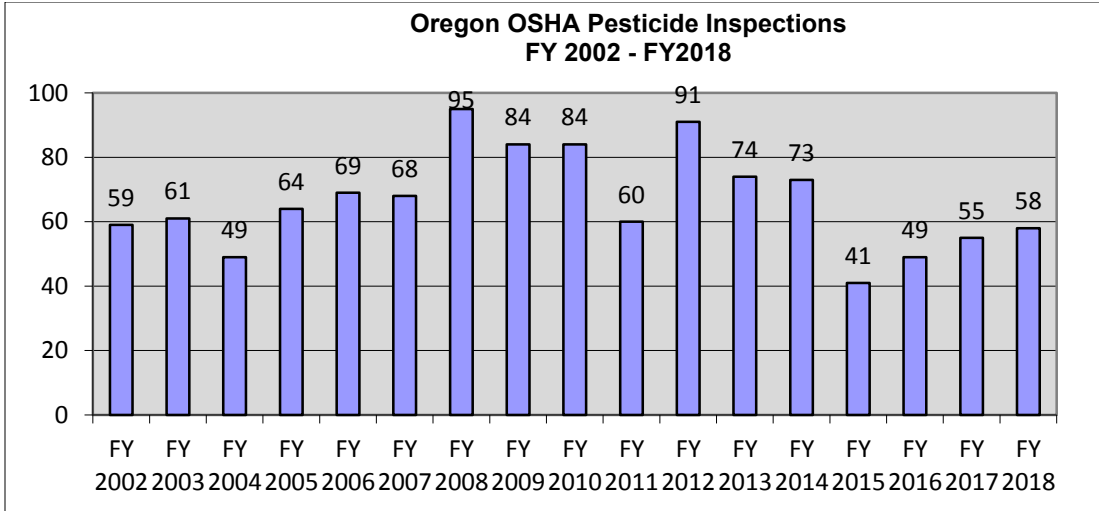
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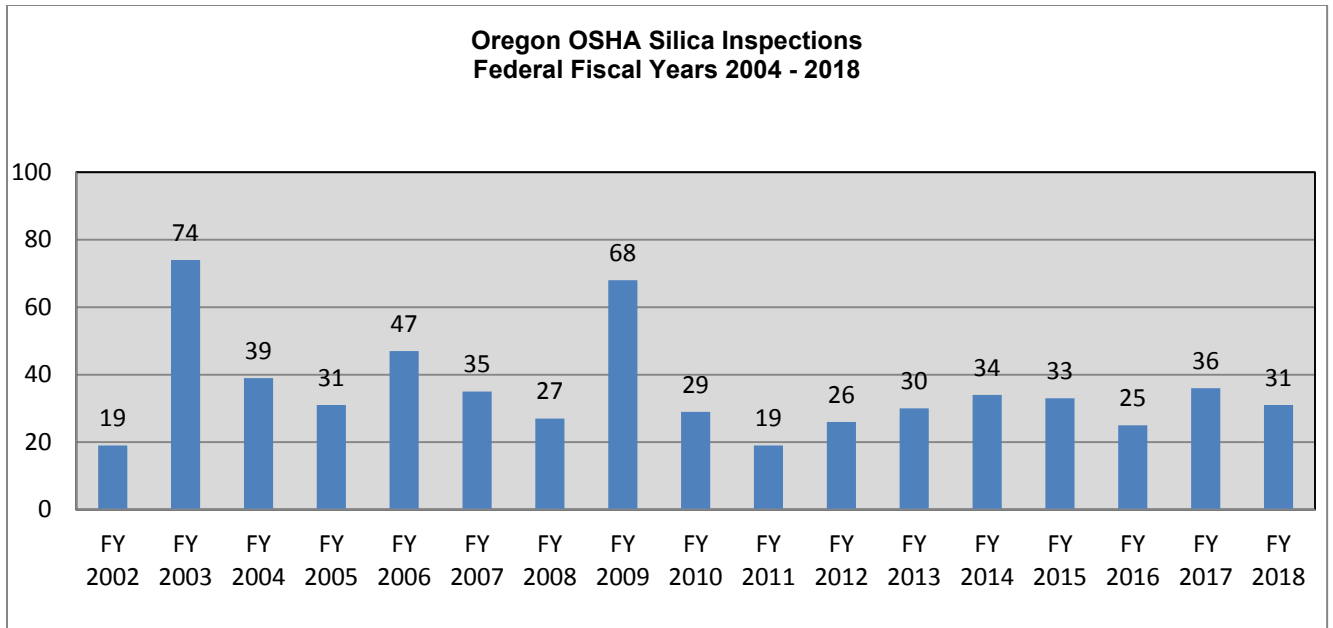
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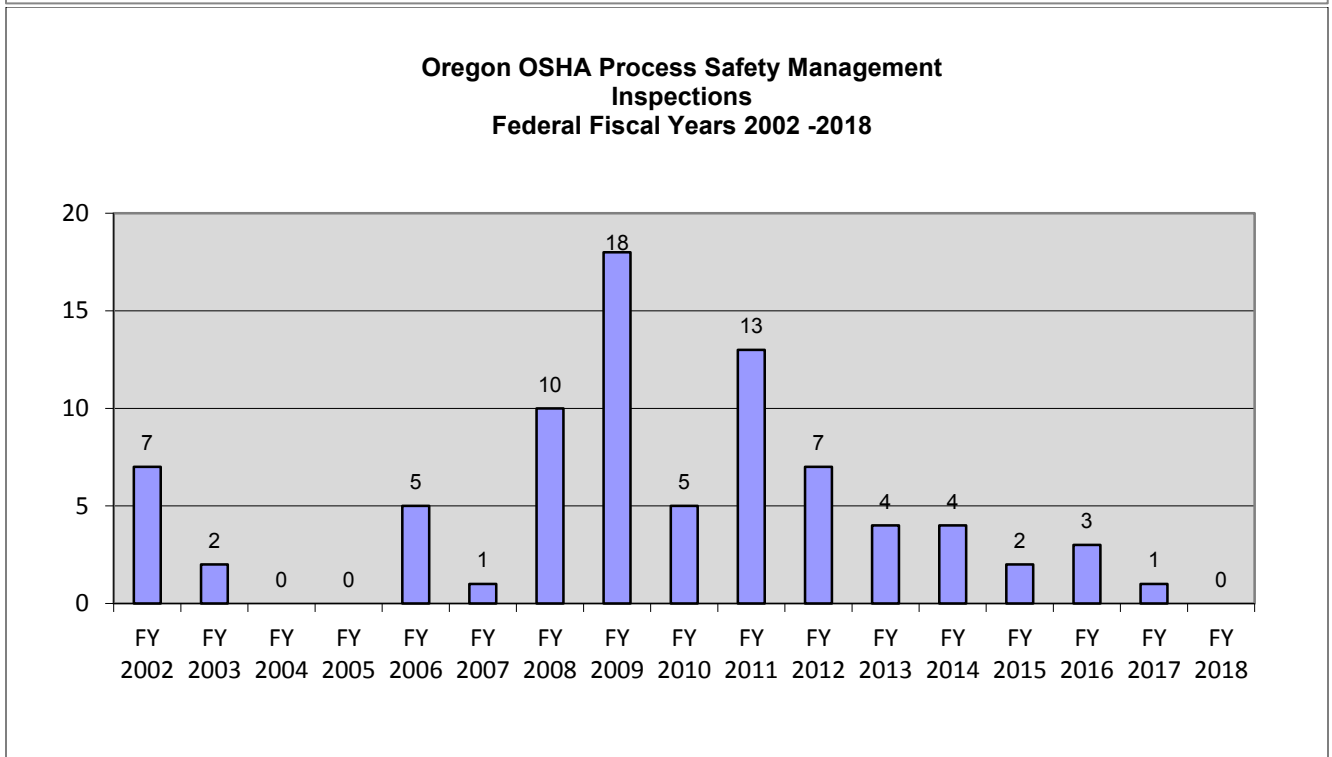
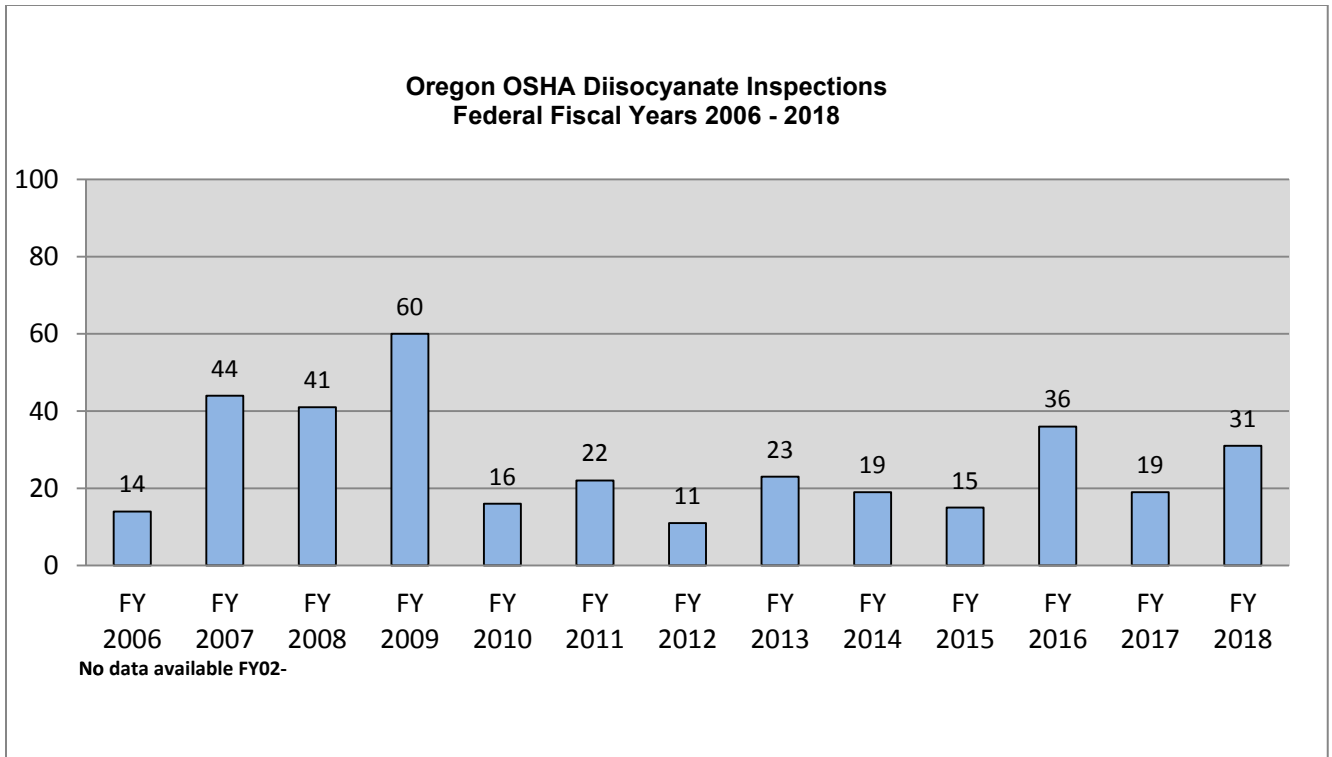
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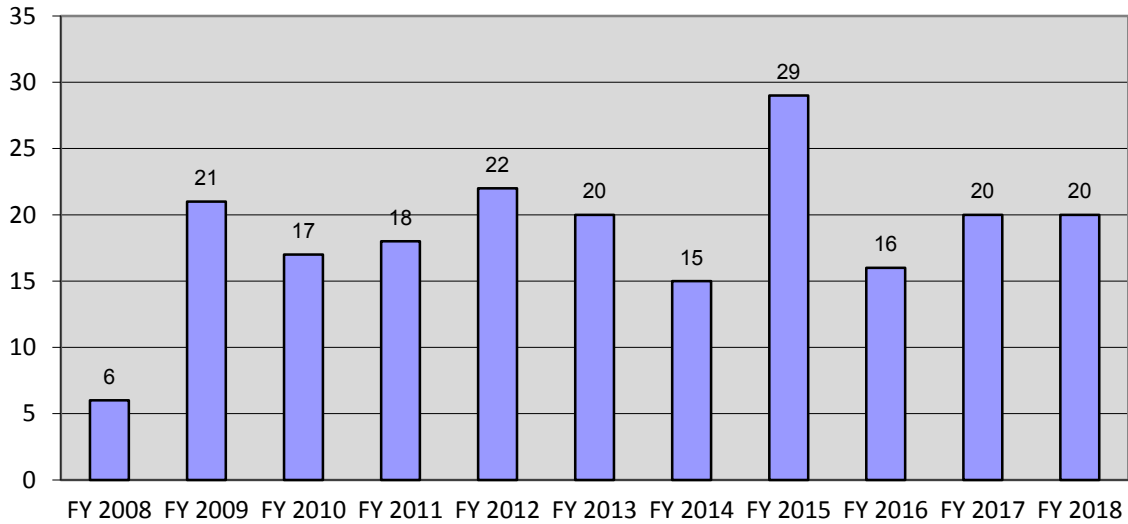
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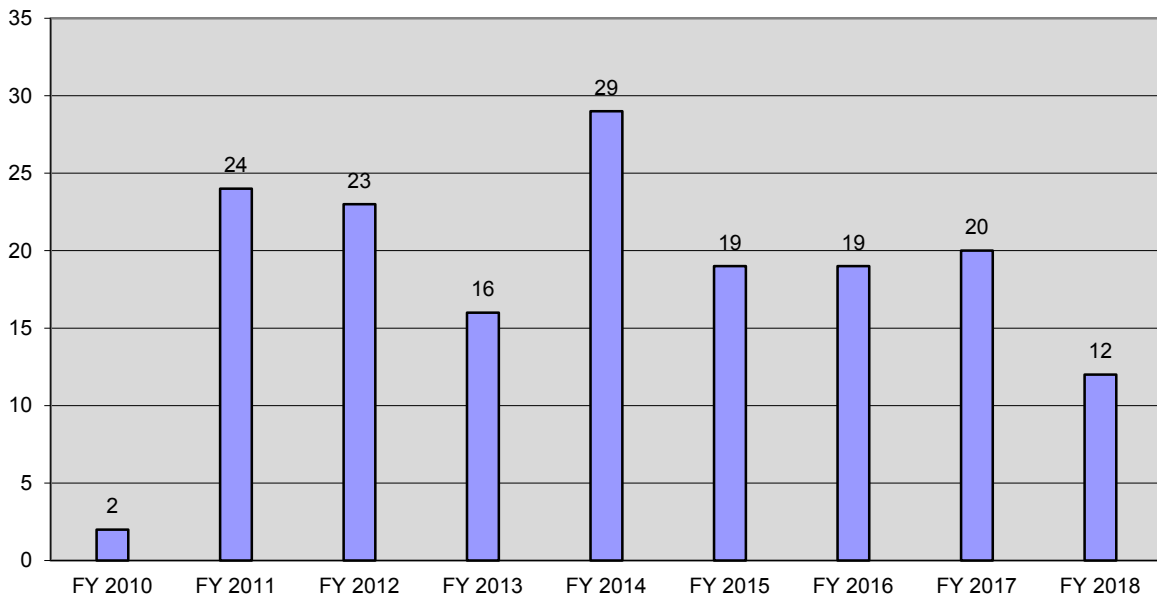
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**Oregon OSHA Combustible Dust Inspections
Federal Fiscal Years 2008 - 2018**



**Oregon OSHA Hexavalent Chromium Inspections
Federal Fiscal Years 2010 - 2018**



No data available FY02-FY09