

# TOGETHER WITH **TOSHA** newsletter

September 2024



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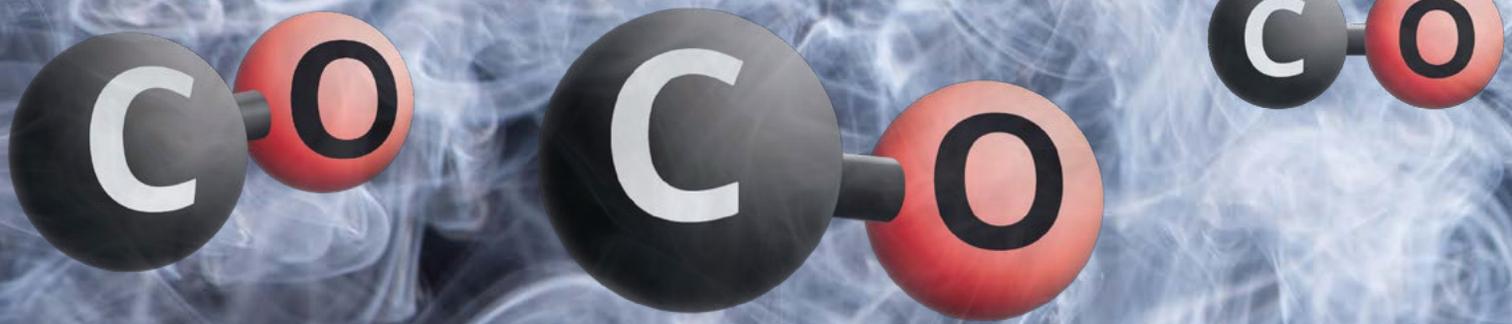
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A close-up photograph of a person's hand holding a blue and yellow gas detector. The device has a digital display showing '0 ppm' and '20.7%'. Below the display are several buttons labeled 'ENTER', 'HOLD', 'LIGHT', and 'I/O'. The background is slightly blurred, showing what appears to be a metal structure.

# **CARBON MONOXIDE in the Cooler Months**



## WARNING

### CARBON MONOXIDE

A colorless, odorless, toxic gas that is produced from incomplete combustion of gasoline, oil, kerosene, and wood

**Overexposure may cause:**

- Dizziness, nausea, or headache
- Aggravation of heart and artery diseases
- Unconsciousness and death

## Workplace Hazards: Carbon Monoxide in the Cooler Months

As the temperatures get cooler, TOSHA often encounters employers facing issues with carbon monoxide (CO). This is due to the use of equipment with the closing of windows and doors to work buildings as the temperatures fall. Additionally, improper equipment handling after storms or during power outages is another risk.

First, what is carbon monoxide? CO is a poisonous, colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas that is toxic when inhaled and potentially deadly. It is a byproduct created when organic fuels like gasoline, kerosene, propane, or wood are burned incompletely. Once inhaled, CO enters the bloodstream, increasing a person's carboxyhemoglobin levels and disrupting the body's respiration gas exchange, both limiting the delivery of oxygen into the bloodstream and the ability to expel carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). The higher the levels of inhaled CO, the greater the impact on the body. Lower levels around 35 parts per million (ppm) can cause headaches, higher levels can cause dizziness and nausea, and levels 1,500 ppm and above can cause unconsciousness and death. TOSHA has investigated workplace deaths in the past due to CO exposure.

Note that carbon monoxide (CO) is different than carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Many individuals often confuse the two, but the hazards of exposure are different. CO<sub>2</sub> itself is non-toxic, but at high levels it displaces oxygen and is a simple asphyxiant. Therefore, its exposure limits are much higher than those of CO.

TOSHA has seen that when temperatures drop, some employers will "close up" workplace buildings to help workers stay warmer. This can increase CO levels from improperly tuned forklifts, gasoline-powered equipment or vehicles, or even malfunctioning heating equipment. Construction sites are also of concern as a jobsite may be sealed during inclement weather as internal combustion-powered equipment (saws, concrete finishing, material handling, etc.) is utilized.

continues on page 3



# Workplace Hazards: Carbon Monoxide in the Cooler Months

continued from page 2

There is a troubling trend of CO-related deaths occurring in the days after natural disasters with associated power outages. These deaths are not only in workplaces but also in homes due to improper heating of buildings or running equipment such as generators indoors.

What can be done to prevent these hazards in your workplace? Consider some of the following steps as they may apply:

- Identify all equipment that could release CO in your workplace. Has it been properly maintained? Does it have specific operational ventilation requirements? Can it be eliminated (for example, using battery-powered equipment vs. gasoline-powered equipment or replacing gas water heaters with electric units) completely?
- Have properly trained technicians look at HVAC and chimney systems. Potential issues could include improper fuel adjustment, cracked or rusted heat exchangers, or animal nests in chimneys.
- Ensure any technicians working on forklifts or other equipment use an instrument to quantitatively monitor the exhaust of equipment. We have seen many instances in which this has not been done, with the equipment instead being tuned by ear or smell, both of which are often ineffective in mitigating CO exposure problems.
- Purchase monitors for environmental CO. These can be found at home improvement stores, industrial suppliers, and from online sources. Follow the mounting instructions, maintenance intervals, and testing.
- TOSHA requires annual Hazard Communication/Right to Know refresher training. If CO is or could be reasonably anticipated in the workplace, we require an employer to train its workforce on the hazards of CO. Use your Safety Data Sheets and materials such as those on [Special Emphasis Programs page](#). Refresher training during cooler months and even discussion of potential hazards your workforce could encounter at home, while not required, are best practices to increase overall awareness.

Together we can better educate ourselves and our workforce on the hazards of carbon monoxide in the workplace, hopefully preventing workplace overexposures. 🕒

## Tips for employers regarding carbon monoxide

### Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Symptoms



DULL HEADACHE



VOMITING OR NAUSEA



SHORTNESS OF BREATH



CONFUSION



WEAKNESS, DIZZINESS, LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS



BLURRED VISION

# Case Study:

## Carbon Monoxide Exposure

Catastrophe—No Fatality

Soon after school began, several kindergartners and first grade students complained of not feeling well. By 9 a.m. five students were complaining of not feeling well. No employees at that time had complained, and the school staff thought maybe the children were coming down with the flu. Employees began to complain in the late morning and early afternoon, and five employees were admitted to the hospital and treated for carbon monoxide exposure. The school alarm system sent a silent alarm to the fire department around 1:30 p.m. School staff took measurements of carbon monoxide levels with a commercial meter intended for home use. The readings peaked in the computer laboratory at 269 ppm (parts of carbon monoxide per million parts of air). TOSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits are 35 ppm averaged over eight hours and 200 ppm averaged over five minutes. The source of the problem was found to be related to a heating unit on the roof. A heat exchanger had failed and burned holes through the piping, which



Inside heating unit where heat exchanger burned through pipes.

allowed carbon monoxide to be pumped directly into the air ducts. A heating and cooling specialty company was called to the site and corrections were made. All carbon monoxide readings on the following day were 0 ppm.

### Citation(s) as Originally Issued

#### Citation 1 Item 1a TDLWDF Rule 0800-1-1-.07(2)(b)1

Employees were exposed to an airborne concentration of carbon monoxide listed in Table Z-1-A in excess of 200 ppm as a 5-minute Short Term Exposure Limit concentration.

#### Item 1b TDLWDF Rule 0800-1-1-.07(2)(d)

Feasible administrative or engineering controls were not determined and implemented to achieve compliance with the Permissible Exposure Limits.

#### Item 1c 1910.1200(e)(1)

The employer had not developed or implemented a written hazard communication program.

#### Item 1d 1910.1200(g)(1)

The employer did not have a safety data sheet in the workplace for each hazardous chemical that was used.

#### Item 1e 1910.1200(h)(1)

The employer did not provide employees with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment and whenever a new physical or health hazard is introduced into the work area. ☉



# Excavation Work: Unpredictable but Preventable Cave-in Hazards

Excavation/trenching work is one of the most dangerous types of construction activities, and workers can be seriously or fatally injured within minutes of being caught in a collapse. Cave-ins pose the greatest risk and predominantly occur in work related to excavation, utilities, and underground infrastructure projects and are much more likely than other excavation-related accidents to result in worker fatalities. Other potential hazards include falls, falling loads, hazardous atmospheres, and struck-by incidents involving mobile equipment. One cubic yard of soil can weigh as much as a car.

Some factors that can contribute to trench collapses include soil type, weather conditions, the width and depth of the trench, failing to use adequate protective measures, and lack of

inspections by a competent person. Employees often take risks entering excavations without proper cave-in protection due to tight project deadlines, a lack of understanding of the hazards, or the belief that a task will “only take a minute.”

These five key safety tips will help keep workers safe:

- **Ensure there’s a safe way to enter and exit.**
- **Ensure trenches have cave-in protection.**
- **Look for standing water and test if atmospheric hazards are or may be present.**
- **Keep materials away from the edge of the trench.**
- **Never enter a trench unless it has been properly inspected by a competent person.**

Due to the high risk, OSHA has targeted enforcement initiatives and awareness campaigns aimed at

reducing trench fatalities. Under the **Trenching and Excavation National Directive**.

Compliance Safety and Health Officers (CSHOs) across the U.S. are authorized to initiate inspections whenever they observe an open trench or excavation, regardless of whether a violation is readily observed. ☺

## Trenching & Excavation Special Emphasis Program

### OSHA Trenching and Excavation Safety



# Crushed by Cave-in

Inspection #1682055—Design One Building Systems Inc.

A 50-year-old male employee was buried in a trench collapse while working in an unprotected trench that measured approximately 9'9" deep, 130' long, and 8'5" wide.

For the first two and a half months, the victim and his son worked together in the trench to install new sewer pipe. Afterward, it was decided by the victim that his son would work outside the trench for the purpose of watching for cracks in the trench walls and edges. The Manager agreed and also had the son working the transit to ensure correct pipe depth. For the next few weeks until the day of the incident, the son watched for cracks while his father worked in the trench.

Water was described coming through the trench walls "like a spout" and did so especially after a rain event. Work was paused a few times when the trench was too wet, but other times work would still continue despite wet conditions. Over the course of the trench project, there were three prior significant collapses while on the job and multiple collapses that occurred overnight while the trench was open.

Just before the incident, the son had stepped away from

the trench to move a roll of fence fabric that was partially buried in a pile of gravel, just to get it out of the way. Then the trench collapsed. When he ran back toward the trench, his father was engulfed by the contents of the north trench wall and the spoil pile that was placed above the wall.

The trench had a single 2-foot-wide bench on the north and south sides that was 5'5" from the bottom of the trench and 3'4" from the top of the trench. The predominant spoil pile, about 6 feet high, was found along the entire length of the north side of the trench. The spoil piles were at the trench's edge without a 2-foot setback. The soil type had not been determined, nor had the trench been inspected by a competent person, water eradication measures were not taken, nor were employees trained on trenching hazards. The Manager stated that trench boxes were not used, as he was unfamiliar with how to use them.

continues on page 7



# Crushed by Cave-in

Inspection #1682055—Design One Building Systems Inc. continued from page 6

A complete inspection was conducted at the accident scene. Some of the items cited may not directly relate to the fatality.

## Citation(s) as Originally Issued

### Citation 1 Item 1

**Type of Violation: Serious \$1,200**

**29 CFR 1926.21(b)(2):** The employer did not instruct each employee in the recognition and avoidance of unsafe

condition(s) and the regulation(s) applicable to his work environment to control or eliminate any hazard(s) or other exposure to illness or injury.

In that employees were not trained on trench hazards associated with entering and working in an unprotected trench up to 9'9" deep.

### Citation 1 Item 2

**Type of Violation: Serious \$1,050**

**29 CFR 1926.100(a):** Employees were not protected by protective helmets while working in areas where there was a possible danger of head injury from impact, or from falling or flying objects, or from electrical shock and burns:

In that two employees working to install a new sewer line were not wearing hard hats while they worked in a 9'9" deep trench.

### Citation 1 Item 3

**Type of Violation: Serious \$1,200**

**29 CFR 1926.651(j)(2):** Protection was not provided by placing and keeping excavated or other materials or equipment at least 2 feet (.61m) from the edge of the excavations, or by the use of retaining devices that were sufficient to prevent materials or equipment from falling or rolling into excavations, or by a combination of both if necessary. In that a 130' long trench with a depth up to 9'9" had spoil piles that were on the edge on the north and south sides of the trench while an employee worked to install a new sewer line for a barn event venue.

continues on page 8



# Crushed by Cave-in

Inspection #1682055—Design One Building Systems Inc.

continued from page 7

## Citation 1 Item 4

### Type of Violation: Serious \$1,200

**29 CFR 1926.651(k)(1):** Daily inspections of excavations, the adjacent areas and protective systems were not made by a competent person for evidence of a situation that could have resulted in possible cave-ins, indications of failure of protective systems, hazardous atmospheres and/or other hazardous conditions: In that inspections were not completed by a competent person on a trench that was approximately 130' long and up to 9'9" deep before allowing employees to enter in order to install a sewer line for a barn event venue.

## Citation 2 Item 1

### Type of Violation: Willful-Serious \$70,000

**29 CFR 1926.652(a)(1):** Each employee in an excavation was not protected from cave-ins by an adequate protective system designed in accordance with paragraph (b) or (c) of this section: In that a trench measuring approximately 9'9" with near vertical walls did not have cave-in protection for employees who were installing a replacement sewer line for a barn event venue collapsed, killing one employee. The employer showed willful plain indifference by requiring employees to work in an unprotected trench over the course of a 3 ½-month time period. Multiple trench hazards likely to cause injury or physical harm were present and not dealt with appropriately. ☉

**Read more about  
additional trench oversight**

# Together with TOSHA Quiz

Answer on page 15

## Excavations

Protective systems for use in excavations more than 20 feet in depth must be designed by a \_\_\_\_\_ in accordance with 1926.652(b) and (c):

- A** Competent person
- B** Registered professional engineer
- C** Highest-ranking official on the jobsite
- D** EHS Manager



## State of the Workforce

The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development has partnered with NewsChannel 5+ in Nashville to produce "State of the Workforce." This 30-minute program examines how the Department is reimagining workforce development to meet the needs of Tennessee employers. "State of the Workforce" airs each Monday at 6 p.m. CT on NewsChannel 5+ in Middle Tennessee and can be viewed online at [State of the Workforce](#). ☉

# TDLWD Partners with Titans Stadium Project for Safety and Workforce Growth

As the leaves turn and fall ushers in football season, the excitement isn't just on the field but also at the construction site of the new Titans stadium. The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development is proud to partner with this landmark project, playing a pivotal role in safety oversight and workforce development. This collaboration aims to ensure not only a safe construction environment but also to provide valuable job opportunities and skills training for Tennessee's workers. 🕒

**Read more about how TOSHA is helping keep workers safe at the new Nissan Stadium**

With a project as massive as the new Nissan Stadium, worker safety is paramount. TOSHA Consultative Services is partnering with the Tennessee Builders Alliance to monitor the construction site's safety program and to share best practices. (Courtesy of the Tennessee Builders Alliance)



## National Protect Your Hearing Month

October is National Protect Your Hearing Month, which is a great opportunity to raise awareness on how to prevent noise-induced hearing loss. Here are some ways employers can participate:

- Safety meetings: Host a safety meeting or toolbox talk on hearing protection or noise reduction at your facility or jobsite.
- Workshops: Demonstrate how to properly wear and maintain hearing protection devices.
- Sound level testing: Test sound levels in the workplace to identify potential hazards.
- Hearing protection equipment: Choose safety gear and ensure earmuffs and earplugs fit properly. 🕒



**FIND MORE INFO AT THE FOLLOWING LINKS:**  
**National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)**  
**Board of Certified Safety Professionals**

# The Importance of JHAs

## What is a JHA?

A job hazard analysis (JHA) is a process used to identify potential hazards associated with specific job tasks and determine the safest way to perform the task. The goal of a JHA is to improve worker safety by recognizing and controlling hazards before they cause injuries or accidents.

## Key Components of a JHA:

1. Task breakdown: The job is broken down into a series of specific tasks or steps.
2. Hazard identification: Each step is analyzed to identify potential hazards (e.g., electrical, chemical, physical, ergonomic hazards).
3. Risk control measures: After identifying the hazards, control measures are developed to eliminate or reduce the risks, such as using personal protective equipment (PPE), changing work procedures, or using safer equipment.

## Benefits of Conducting a JHA:

- Accident prevention: By identifying hazards before they cause harm, accidents and injuries can more likely be prevented.
- Compliance: JHAs help ensure compliance with OSHA regulations and other safety standards.
- Training tool: JHAs can be used to train employees on safe work practices for specific tasks.

Unfortunately, employers sometimes focus on JHAs only for production tasks.

While important and often your highest frequency of worker exposure to hazards, supporting and non-routine tasks can have as many or more hazards present. Consider supportive operations such as maintenance, custodial, groundskeeping, etc., along with non-routine tasks such as accessing roofs, entering permit spaces, cleaning baghouses, etc.

A thorough job hazard analysis can be a real turning point for a company's culture, not just in safety and health. When workers engage with leadership through observing and discussing work tasks, breaking them down step by step, and discussing mitigating the identified hazards, this activity creates an opportunity for dialogue. This dialogue can carry over to other operational areas such as quality and production choke points. Plus, it can be positive for morale overall. ☺

## Job Hazard Analysis booklet information



# Status of Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for Heat Injury and Illness Prevention



Heat is the leading cause of death among all hazardous weather conditions in the United States. Excessive heat in the workplace can cause a number of adverse health effects, including heat stroke and even death, if not treated properly. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 479 workers in the U.S. died from exposure to environmental heat from 2011-2022, an average of 40 fatalities per year in that time period. Additionally, there were 33,890 estimated work-related heat injuries and illnesses that resulted in days away from work from 2011-2020, an average of 3,389 per year in that time period. However, these statistics for occupational heat-related illnesses, injuries, and

fatalities are likely vast underestimates.

Workers in outdoor and indoor work settings without adequate climate controls are at risk of hazardous heat exposure. Certain heat-generating processes, machinery, and equipment (e.g., hot tar ovens, furnaces, etc.) can also cause hazardous heat when cooling measures are not in place. Some groups may be more likely to experience adverse health effects from heat, such as pregnant workers, while others are disproportionately exposed to hazardous levels of heat, such as workers of color in essential jobs who are more often employed in work settings with high risk of hazardous heat exposure.

## Current Status

On August 30, 2024, OSHA published in the Federal Register a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) for Heat Injury and Illness Prevention in Outdoor and Indoor Work Settings. This is a significant step toward a federal heat standard to protect workers. The proposed standard would apply to all employers conducting outdoor and indoor work in all general industry, construction, maritime, and agriculture sectors where OSHA has jurisdiction. The standard would require employers to create a plan to evaluate and control heat hazards in their workplace. It would clarify employer obligations and the steps necessary to effectively protect employees from hazardous heat. The ultimate goal is to prevent and reduce the number of occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities caused by exposure to hazardous heat.

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# Status of Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for Heat Injury and Illness Prevention

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OSHA encourages the public to participate by submitting comments. The input will help OSHA develop a final rule that adequately protects workers, is feasible for employers, and is based on the best available evidence. The NPRM is available at [federalregister.gov](https://www.federalregister.gov) and at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov), which is the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. You may submit comments and attachments electronically at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov), Docket No. **OSHA-2021-0009**. Follow the instructions online for making electronic submissions. Comments must be submitted by December 30, 2024. When submitting comments or recommendations, commenters should explain their rationale and, if possible, provide data and information to support their comments or recommendations.

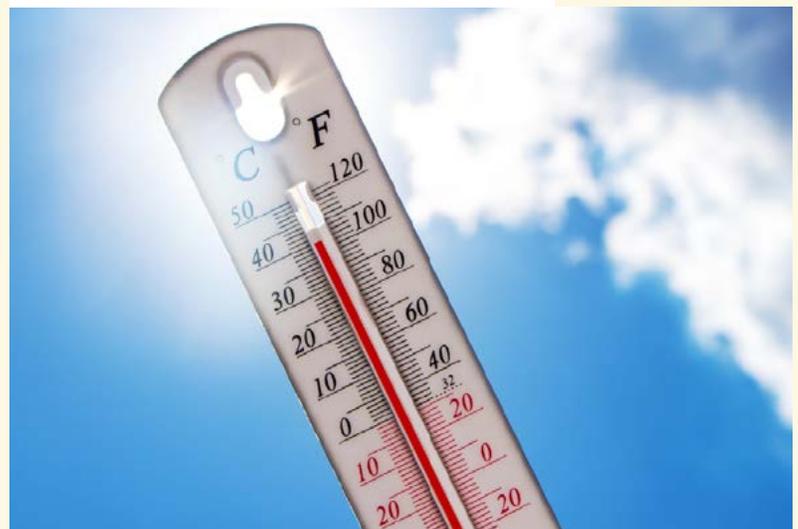
All comments, including any personal information you provide, will be placed in the public docket without change and, with the exception of copyrighted materials, will be publicly available online at [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov). Therefore, OSHA cautions commenters about submitting information they do not want to be made available to the public or submitting materials that contain personal information (either about themselves or others) such as Social

Security numbers and birthdates. All comments and submissions are listed in the [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) index; however, some information (e.g., copyrighted material) is not publicly available to read or download through that website. ☉

Contact the OSHA Docket Office for assistance in locating docket submissions. All submissions, including copyrighted material, are available for inspection at the  
**OSHA Docket Office**  
**(202) 693-2350**  
**TTY number: (877) 889-5627**

The public can submit comments to the rulemaking docket [here](#)

For more information on how to provide comments at this stage of the process, visit [osha.gov](https://www.osha.gov)



# Volunteer STAR News

## Department of Labor and Workforce Development Safety Awards Program

The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development Safety Awards Program is designed to stimulate interest in accident prevention and to promote safety. This program recognizes manufacturing and construction firms throughout the state that achieve and maintain a safe and healthful workplace.

### The Governor's Award of Excellence

This award recognizes employers and their employees who together have achieved the required number of hours worked without experiencing a lost workday or restricted duty case at their establishments. Lost workday and restricted duty cases are listed in columns H and I of the OSHA Form 300.

### The Commissioner's Award of Excellence

This award recognizes employers and their employees who together have achieved the required number of hours worked without experiencing a lost workday case and have maintained total injury and illness incident rates below the national average. Lost workday cases are listed in column H of the OSHA Form 300.

To qualify for the Commissioner's Award of Excellence, an establishment must acquire the required number of man-hours listed in the table below without a lost workday incident.

Number of Employees	Required Number of Man-Hours
1-25	50,000
26-50	100,000
51-100	200,000
101-150	300,000
151-250	500,000
251-400	800,000
>400	1 million

In addition, to qualify for either award, the site's average total injury and illness incident rate (for the most recent three years) must be 10% or more below the most current national average injury and illness incident rate for the industry-specific NAICS classification as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). ☉

**For more information on the Safety Awards Program, contact the VPP Manager at (800) 325-9901**



The Volunteer STAR is patterned after the OSHA Voluntary Protection Program and recognizes the best of the best in safety and health programming and performance. Qualified candidates must demonstrate that they have performed in a manner that is below the national average for injury and illness rates in their industrial classification. They also must have all of the critical safety and health management system components in place and involve their employees in a manner that ensures total involvement in safety and health issues. Volunteer STAR is open to all manufacturers (NAICS codes 20-39). Programs must be in place for at least a year before evaluation.

On average for 2023, Tennessee Volunteer STAR sites experienced three-year Total Case Incident Rates (TCIRs) 65% below their industry average and three-year Days Away, Restricted or Transferred Case Rates (DARTs) 71% below their industry average. In 2023 there were 12 sites that experienced a TCIR of 0.0, and there were 18 sites that experienced a DART of 0.0. There are 33 Volunteer STAR sites, covering approximately 28,000 employees in Tennessee.

**For more information on Volunteer STAR, contact the VPP Manager at 800-325-9901.**

# Omni-Tech Celebrates 5th SHARP Recertification and 50 Years of Operation

Omni-Tech Manufacturing Corp., based in Dyersburg, Tennessee, has been in the plastic injection molding industry for 50 years. Omni-Tech manufactures a wide array of plastic parts and serves diverse industry sectors, such as lawn and garden, medical testing, and commercial refrigeration. The company recently marked two significant achievements: its fifth recertification in Tennessee OSHA's Safety and Health Achievement and Recognition Program (SHARP) and its 50th anniversary.

Omni-Tech recently held a celebration to recognize both achievements. The event was attended by Omni-Tech management, the County Commissioner, the Mayor, TOSHA consultation staff, and officials from the police department. This gathering not only celebrated the company's achievements but also highlighted the community's recognition of Omni-Tech's commitment to safety and operational excellence.

Omni-Tech has been a participant in SHARP since 2007. Over the years, the company has earned five recertifications, demonstrating a continued commitment to workplace safety and health. Omni-Tech's partnership with TOSHA Consultative

Services has contributed to improving its safety and health management system.

Key improvements initiated after engaging with TOSHA Consultative Services include:

- increased employee participation in safety and health programs
- an established system to investigate accidents and near misses
- improved job hazard analysis and hazard recognition
- continuous hazard awareness systems
- scheduled workplace inspections

continues on page 15



# Omni-Tech Celebrates 5th SHARP Recertification and 50 Years of Operation

continued from page 14

These enhancements have contributed to maintaining a remarkable safety record, with zero lost-time injuries throughout Omni-Tech's 17 years of SHARP participation.

The positive impact of partnering with TOSHA Consultative Services has been significant. Omni-Tech Vice President Rachel Craig credited Consultative Services for its role in keeping the company updated with changes in OSHA regulations and safety best practices. TOSHA consultants have been involved in evaluating new equipment, identifying potential hazards, and directly assisting with setting up effective safety protocols. This proactive approach ensures that Omni-Tech remains at the forefront of safety and health standards.

TOSHA's Consultation Services offers the Safety and Health Achievement and Recognition Program (SHARP). SHARP recognizes employers that have developed exemplary safety and health management systems. TOSHA consultants form a partnership with the employer and employees and provide information and assistance on workplace hazards and implementation of safety and health management systems and programs. ☺

[Click here for more information on SHARP](#)

## Spotlight on TOSHA Trainers



TOSHA frequently partners with various organizations, such as the Tennessee Chamber of Commerce & Industry (TCCI) and the Tennessee Association of Utility Districts (TAUD), to offer safety and health training seminars across the state. Through a variety of programs, TOSHA Training Services assists employers, employees, and their representatives in reducing safety and health hazards in their workplaces and in complying with TOSHA standards and regulations. TOSHA provides education to employers and "train-the-trainer" programs. This means TOSHA does not provide the direct training to employees that is required to fulfill training requirements of a TOSHA standard or regulation. It is always the employer's responsibility to train his or her employees.

Recently two compliance officers from TOSHA's Public Sector Division, Bridgett McBride and John Houghton, conducted a Basic Safety for Utilities seminar in Murfreesboro for a crowd of approximately 95 utility workers. ☺

[Click here](#) for more info on TOSHA's training services and resources.

## Together with TOSHA Quiz

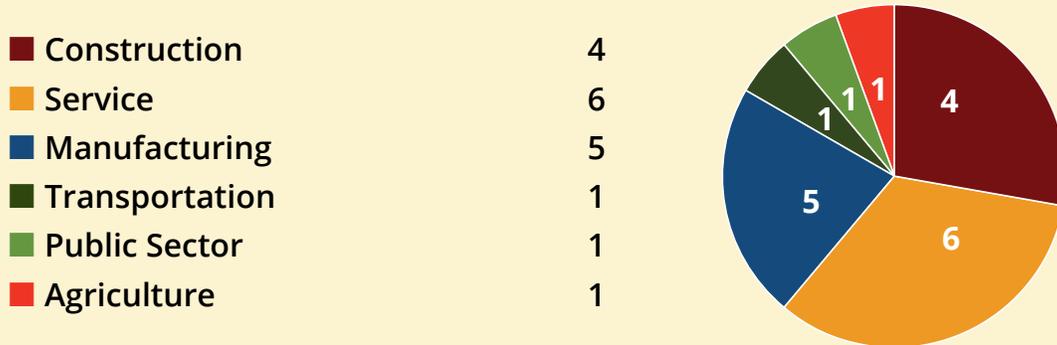
*Answer to question on page 8*

### Excavations

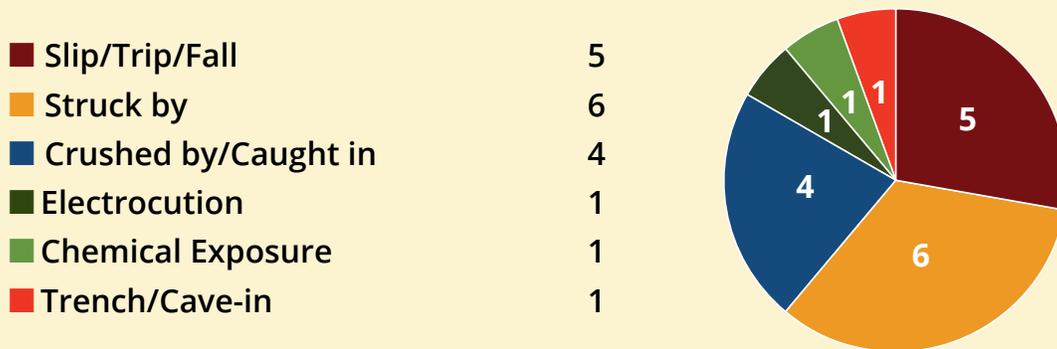
Protective systems for use in excavations more than 20 feet in depth must be designed by a [Registered professional engineer](#) in accordance with 1926.652(b) and (c).

# TOSHA Fatality Statistics (January - August 2024)

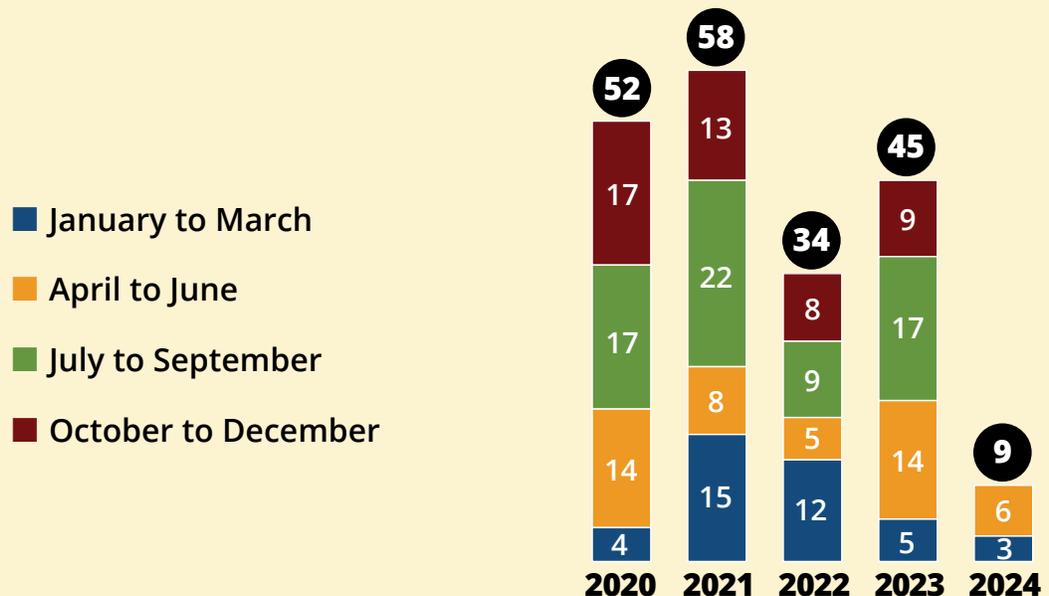
## Industry; Number of Inspections (18)



## Fatality Type; Number of Victims (18)



## Fatality Totals per Quarter



\*The 2024 statistics may change due to findings during the TOSHA investigation.

# SAVE THE DATE



Tennessee  
Safety & Health Conference



# DON'T MISS THE 2025 Tennessee Safety & Health Conference

APRIL 7-9  
2025

GAYLORD OPRYLAND  
RESORT & CONVENTION CENTER  
NASHVILLE, TN



Click any image to visit website

Construction Suicide Prevention Week:  
September 9-13, 2024

Excavation/  
trench  
checklist

988  
SUICIDE  
& CRISIS  
LIFELINE

# TOSHA SEMINAR SCHEDULE



- Basic Safety & Health
- Basic Safety for Utilities
- Forklift & Warehouse Safety
- Maintenance Related Standards
- OSHA 30-Hour for General Industry
- Record Keeping
- Health Hazards in Industry
- Walking, Working Surfaces

**TN** Department of  
**Labor & Workforce**  
**Development** | TOSHA

Small Business Safety  
and Health Handbook



National Farm Safety  
and Health Week:  
September 15-21, 2024

TVS-AIHA 2024  
Fall Conference:  
November  
6-7, 2024

TN Most  
Cited  
Standards

## Agency Links

[OSHA](#)

[Tennessee's Government Website](#)

[Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development](#)

[Tennessee Occupational Safety & Health Administration \(TOSHA\)](#)

## Useful Links

[File a Complaint](#)

[Video Library](#)

[Resources Center](#)

[Safety & Health Conference](#)

## Recognition Links

[TOSHA Safety Awards](#)

[VPP](#)

[SHARP](#)

The Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development is committed to principles of equal opportunity, equal access, and affirmative action. Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.



Tennessee Department of Labor and Workforce Development; Authorization No. 337483, February 2019 ; This public document was promulgated for electronic use.



# GET IN TOUCH WITH US

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Tennessee Department of Labor & Workforce Development  
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