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Since 2008

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User's Guide to Cal/OSHA



California
Occupational
Safety and Health
Program





Cal/OSHA Consultation Service
Division of Occupational Safety and Health

This publication explains the functions of the California Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) Program and some common requirements of California law and regulations for workplace safety and health. However, it is not intended to provide interpretation of the law and regulations. Anyone who has questions about the California laws and regulations should refer directly to the pertinent sections of the law and regulations.

July 2013

Workplace safety and health information is available 24 hours a day on the internet at:

<http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh>

Cal/OSHA safety and health publications are available at
www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/puborder.asp

You may also call Cal/OSHA Consultation Service offices listed on the back cover of this guide for information on how to get Cal/OSHA publications.

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The Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency has administered the Cal/OSHA program since 1973 when California's plan was submitted to federal OSHA for approval.

Major units related to Cal/OSHA program are:

- [Division of Occupational Safety and Health \(DOSH\)](#) - enforces worker safety and health standards, offers free training and consultation to employers and their employees for complying with the workplace safety and health regulations.
- [Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board](#) - adopts, amends and repeals standards.
- [Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board](#) - hears appeals regarding Cal/OSHA enforcement actions.

Support for Cal/OSHA program is also provided by the:

- [Division of Labor Standards Enforcement, within DIR](#) - protects employees who report hazardous working conditions from being discriminated against in the workplace.
- [Division of Labor Statistics and Research, within DIR](#) - publishes reports on occupational injuries and illnesses.
- [Hazard Evaluation System and Information Service \(HESIS\)](#) - administered by DIR and the Department of Public Health - evaluates and provides information about toxic substances.

Cal/OSHA covers virtually all workers in the state, including those employed by state and local government. Cal/OSHA does not cover federal employees or offshore maritime workers.

Some DOSH responsibilities described in this guide are mandated only by the state law, and do not receive federal funding. These responsibilities include:

- Certifying employers, consultants and trainers involved in asbestos-related work.
- Issuing permits for operation of elevators, amusement rides and aerial passenger tramways.
- Inspecting mines, tanks and boilers.

Legislation affecting the Cal/OSHA program includes unique requirements concerning cranes, construction permits, asbestos, lead, ergonomics, and bloodborne pathogens. In 1989, Senate Bill 198 required employers to establish and maintain an Injury and Illness Prevention (IIP) Program.

The 1993 workers' compensation legislative reforms mandate targeted inspections and consultations as a first line of defense against rising workers' compensation claims. Primary emphasis is on high-hazard industries and employers who show the highest incidence of workplace injuries and illnesses.

In 1999, Assembly Bill 1127 made statutory changes increasing the effectiveness of Cal/OSHA's enforcement efforts and the safety and health protections provided to California workers.

California's workplace safety and health program is respected worldwide for its ability to meet the challenges of the ever changing work environment - a tradition dating back to 1911.

—Internet Access—

The DIR Web site offers a wide variety of workplace safety and health information. Some of the most common sites are:

- **DOSH website**
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh>
- **Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations**
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/index/T8index.asp>
- **Accidents and Complaints** - to report a workplace accident or file a complaint to the nearest Cal/OSHA Enforcement Unit District Office
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/Enforcementpage.htm>
- **Publications** - to download Cal/OSHA publications
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/PubOrder.asp>
- **Consultation Assistance** – to obtain help from the Cal/OSHA Consultation Service
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/consultation.html>
- **eGovernment** – to get information related to DOSH units and programs, Labor Code sections, policy and procedure references, Title 8 regulations, regulatory agencies, technical information and compliance data.
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh>
- **Permits/Registrations/Certifications/Notifications** – to get information on the requirements for permits, registrations, certifications and notifications.
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/ReqPermitRegCertNotificatio.htm>
- **Records of Occupational Injury and Illness** – to help you familiarize with the provisions of the recordkeeping regulations.
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/etools/recordkeeping/index.html>
- **The Workers Page** - explains how to file Cal/OSHA complaints and whistleblower complaints, and describes worker rights and responsibilities.
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/WorkersPage.htm>

Cal/OSHA believes that enforcement is not the only tool for decreasing worker injuries, illnesses and fatalities. Federal OSHA and Cal/OSHA both use incentives promoting voluntary compliance, as well as employer/employee education and training to identify and abate worksite hazards. Cal/OSHA provides consultative assistance to employers and employees through Cal/OSHA Consultation Service.

—Consultation Service—

The mission of the Cal/OSHA Consultation Service is to help eliminate worker injuries and illnesses by providing effective workplace safety and health assistance to California's employers and the employee community. Its objectives are to:

- identify hazards and promote safety and health to small high hazard employers
- educate employers and employees about the benefits of safety and health
- encourage employers and employees to implement and maintain good safety and health practices

Consulting services are offered through onsite visits, offsite consultation, high hazard employer program, providing educational materials, partnership programs and outreach assistance.

Request assistance from the Cal/OSHA Consultation Service by calling their toll-free number:

1-800-963-9424

Onsite visits - employers may phone to request onsite assistance, which is provided only through the employer's invitation. Employers and employee groups may phone to request consultation away from the job site. An important part of an onsite consultation is evaluating and suggesting improvements in workplace safety and health programs. Employers receive a written report on the onsite visit. Typically, an onsite visit includes the following:

- opening conference
- review of employer safety records
- program review
- walk-around hazard identification
- training and abatement assistance
- closing conference

Opening conference - consultant explains the process, and management decides whether to proceed.

Review of employer safety records - consultant helps identify hazards by analyzing past injuries and illnesses to suggest improvements and prevent future incidents.

Program review - consultant reviews all written safety

and health programs including documents/records, and assesses how effectively the programs are put into practice. **Walk-Around Hazard Identification** - consultant conducts a walk-around inspection and helps you identify and correct unsafe conditions and work practices.

Training and abatement assistance - the consultant may also provide formal or informal training to employers and employees on safe work practices and other subjects during or after the onsite visit.

Closing Conference - at the end of the onsite visit, the consultant will summarize the findings and timeframes for correcting serious hazards with a written report to follow. The written report provides guidance for setting-up an effective IIP and other programs, a hazard summary, and other helpful information.

Onsite consultation visits do not result in citations or penalties. However, in return for receiving the free onsite assistance the employer must agree to timely correction of hazards identified that could potentially lead to the injuries or illnesses or death.

Offsite consultation - Cal/OSHA also provides consultation to employers and employees away from the worksite via telephone, email, or office-meetings.

High Hazard Employer Program - This program identifies high hazard establishments for inspection through the regional targeting plan or through accident and complaint referrals, and focuses on implementing an effective Injury and Illness Prevention (IIP) Program.

Providing educational materials - Cal/OSHA provides educational materials including eTools to help reduce/eliminate workplace injuries and illnesses. Many of these are available in Spanish and some in various languages. The publications are available for download at <http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/PubOrder.asp> and eTools are available at <http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/etools>. Printed materials can be picked up at Cal/OSHA offices, when available.

Partnership Programs - Cal/OSHA administers partnership programs where industry, labor and Cal/OSHA work as partners. These partnerships recognize workplace safety and health programs that effectively prevent and control injuries and illnesses. Cal/OSHA offers four programs: Cal/VPP, SHARP, Golden Gate, and Alliance.

Outreach Assistance - Cal/OSHA conducts and participates in workplace safety and health seminars, conferences, workshops, and other outreach activities with employers and employees. These outreach activities are focused on high-hazard industries, processes and occupations.

—What is an Injury & Illness Prevention (IIP) Program?—

The Title 8 California Code of Regulations (T8 CCR) Section [3203](#) requires all California employers to have a written, effective IIP Program that addresses hazards pertaining to the particular workplace covered by the program. The IIP Program facilitates employers and employees working together to carry out effective accident, injury, and illness prevention on the job.

The Cal/OSHA Consultation Service publishes guidelines and model programs to help employers develop and carry out their IIP Programs. Onsite consultation assistance is also available for evaluating and improving the program. Development and conscientious implementation of a comprehensive program should result in lower injury, illness and fatality rates along with reduced workers' compensation costs.

Elements of IIP Program

The following elements must be established and maintained - **in writing** - in the employer's IIP Program:

Responsibility - the employer's written IIP Program must provide the name and/or job title of the person(s) with the authority and responsibility for its implementation. Employees must be able to give the name of the individual whose title is designated as responsible for the IIP Program.

Compliance - a system must be set forth in writing to ensure that employees comply with safe and healthful work practices.

Communication - a system for communicating with employees about safety and health matters - in a form easily understood such as meetings, training programs, posted or written notification - must be part of the employer's written IIP Program. Employees must be encouraged to inform their employer of hazards at the work site without fear of reprisal.

Hazard assessment - procedures for identifying and evaluating workplace hazards - such as periodic inspections performed by a competent observer - must be provided in the IIP Program.

Accident/exposure investigation - a procedure to investigate workplace injuries or illnesses must be provided in the IIP.

Hazard correction - methods and procedures for correcting all existing workplace hazards, and unsafe or

unhealthful work conditions or work practices in a timely manner must be provided in the IIP, and specific abatement methods must also be included.

Training and instruction - an effective program of instructing employees on general safe work practices and hazards specific to each job assignment must be provided in the IIP, and the required training must be given.

Keeping records - there must be adequate written documentation of the steps taken to establish and maintain the employer's IIP Program.

Having an effective IIP Program

For the IIP Program to be effective, you need to make the program to be specific to your workplace and:

- involve all employees, supervisors, and management
- identify all of the workplace hazards
- correct the identified hazards in a timely manner
- provide effective training
- regularly review and update the IIP program

Remember, how well you actually put into practice your IIP Program in your workplace is what will determine how effective it is.

Labor-management safety and health committee

If the employer uses a labor-management safety and health committee to comply with communication requirements of the IIP Program standard, the committee must meet T8 CCR requirements.

Notes and exemptions

The requirements for written documentation of the IIP Program are less stringent for:

- Employers with fewer than 20 employees who are not in high-hazard industries and who have a workers' compensation experience modification rate of 1.1 or less.
- Employers with fewer than 20 employees who are in designated low-hazard industries.
- There are also special exemptions for employers with seasonal or intermittent employees, and for local government.

Cal/OSHA resources for IIP Program

Cal/OSHA has several resources that can help with your Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP). These resources are available at:

www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh_publications/ipp.html
www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/PubOrder.asp
www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/etools/09-031/index.htm

The model programs help employers and their employees in developing effective IIP programs.

All employers in California covered by the Cal/OSHA regulations except those with no more than ten employees at any one time during the year or those in some low-hazard industries as identified in the T8 CCR [14300.2](#) are required to keep Cal/OSHA records.

These records provide a basis for identifying hazardous areas or operations where corrective action is needed, inform employees of the employer's workplace safety and health status, and provide data for a nationwide survey of occupational injuries and illnesses. The records are also reviewed during every Cal/OSHA consultation visit and workplace inspection.

—Injury & illness records—

The Cal/OSHA record keeping system has four steps:

- Prepare a supplementary record of each recordable workplace fatality, injury and illness.
- Enter each recordable injury or illness on the log and summary of occupational injury and illness.
- Enter totals on the summary form, post it no later than February 1, keep it posted where employees can see it through April 30th, and provide copies as required.
- Maintain these records in employer files for five years.

—Reporting fatalities & serious injuries—

Employers must report work-related or suspected work-related fatalities, catastrophes, and serious injuries or illnesses within eight hours by phone or fax to the nearest district office (listed under "Directory of Offices" in this guide) of the Cal/OSHA Enforcement Unit in the Division of Occupational Safety and Health.

A serious injury or illness is one that requires employee hospitalization for more than 24 hours for other than medical observation, or in which a part of the body is lost or permanent disfigurement occurs.

Work-related serious injury or illness does not include an accident on a public street or highway, or any injury, illness or death caused by committing a Penal Code violation—except for the violation of Penal Code Section 385 on operating heavy equipment adjacent to high voltage wires.

To report a workplace accident or to file a complaint, contact the closest [Cal/OSHA Enforcement Unit District Office](#), or submit an online [Cal/OSHA Complaint Form](#).

The DOSH Mining and Tunneling Unit must be notified immediately of mine fires, hoisting mishaps, sudden inflows of dangerous gases or water, and ground instability whether or not people are injured. Tunnel fires that may cause serious injury must be reported to DOSH within 24 hours.

—Exposure records—

Cal/OSHA standards concerning toxic substances and hazardous exposures require records of employee exposure to these substances and sources, physical examinations, reports, employment records and other information.

—Documenting activities—

Cal/OSHA standards require keeping records of the steps taken to establish and maintain the injury and illness prevention program, including records of the scheduled and periodic inspections to identify hazardous conditions and work practices, and documentation of the safety and health training given to employees. These records must be kept for at least one year.

—Employee access to medical & exposure records—

To improve detection, treatment and prevention of occupational disease and to support a worker's right to know, General Industry Safety Order 3204 states that workers and their designated representatives may see and copy:

- Their own medical records.
- Records of exposure to toxic substances and harmful physical agents measured either by workplace monitoring or by biological monitoring to gauge absorption of a substance or agent by body systems.
- Records of exposure to toxic substances and harmful physical agents for employees with similar jobs or working conditions.
- Material safety data sheets or equivalent information that the employer has for chemicals or substances used in the workplace.

Cal/OSHA resource for recordkeeping

Cal/OSHA has a [Recordkeeping eTool](#) to help employers and employees familiarize themselves with the California recordkeeping standard and address your concerns in classifying and recording occupational injuries and illnesses.

Cal/OSHA is authorized to conduct workplace inspections to enforce occupational safety and health standards. Every workplace covered by Cal/OSHA may be subject to inspection by compliance safety and health staff.

Inspections are conducted by Cal/OSHA safety engineers and industrial hygienists (Cal/OSHA inspectors) from district offices throughout California. Mining and tunneling enforcement is handled by a separate unit, and a high hazard unit makes targeted inspections in high-hazard industries.

Complaint, referral and accident inspections, as well as the scheduled compliance inspections, are conducted by the district offices.

General scheduled inspections:

Programmed planned - an inspection of employers randomly selected in specific industries, or as part of a national or local workplace safety and health emphasis program.

Programmed related - an inspection of an employer at a multi-employer work site that was not included in the programmed planned assignment that initiated the work site visit.

Unprogrammed inspections:

Accident - an inspection resulting from the requirement that an employer must report a fatality, catastrophe, or serious injury or exposure within eight hours of when the employer knows of this event.

Complaint - an inspection resulting from a complaint of a hazard or violation believed to exist in a workplace.

- **Formal complaint**—a complaint filed by an employee, employee representative, employer of an employee at a multi-employer work site, or a government agency. Employee representative includes attorneys, union or health/safety professionals who have a representational relationship with an employee at the place of employment where the hazardous condition exists.

Formal complaints are investigated by conducting an onsite investigation within three working days for serious complaints and within 14 calendar days for non-serious complaints, unless the complaint is without reasonable basis or is intended to harass

the employer. Serious complaints from state or local prosecutors are investigated within 24 hours, and imminent hazard complaints are investigated immediately.

- **Informal complaint** - a complaint filed by anyone who is not an employee or employer, or an employee filing an anonymous complaint.

Serious informal complaints are investigated by phone/fax and nonserious by letter to the employer. Some responses are scheduled for inspection to verify their accuracy.

Referral - a report of hazards or alleged violations originating from the following:

- Safety or health compliance officer.
- Media reports.

Follow-up - an inspection conducted to determine whether the employer has abated violations previously cited on a Cal/OSHA inspection. A follow-up inspection is made when any of the following have been issued:

- Order prohibiting use.
- Court restraining order.
- Citation for violations characterized as willful or repeated, or serious violations with abatement periods of less than six days.
- Citation for violations of the injury and illness program requirements.
- Special order, or order to take special action. A follow-up inspection is also made when no evidence of abatement of a serious violation is received from the employer, and for 20 percent of cases where a serious violation was found during the initial inspection.

Unprogrammed related - an inspection of an employer at a multi-employer work site that was not identified as a participant of the original unprogrammed inspection assignment—accident, complaint, referral, follow-up—which initiated the visit to the work site.

To report a workplace accident, or to file a complaint, contact the closest [Cal/OSHA Enforcement Unit District Office](#), or submit an online [Cal/OSHA Complaint Form](#).

—Initial contact—

Cal/OSHA enforcement staff obtain permission to conduct an inspection from a management level representative of the employer, or if none is present, from the employer representative who appears to have authority to grant permission to conduct the inspection.

If permission to enter is refused, Cal/OSHA will obtain an inspection warrant. A Cal/OSHA inspection is based on one or more criteria, and may focus on part or all of the workplace or operating procedures. Inspection priorities are:

- Imminent hazard.
- Fatality or catastrophe.
- Investigation of serious injury or exposure.
- Formal complaints.
- Scheduled inspection, usually of businesses in industries with higher-than-average potential risk.

—Presentation of credentials—

Cal/OSHA inspectors identify themselves to the employer by showing their State of California photo identification card and Division of Occupational Safety and Health business card prior to conducting an inspection of the work site.

Imminent hazards - if an inspection is being conducted because of an imminent hazard, Cal/OSHA enforcement inspectors, after identifying themselves to the nearest available representative of the employer, ask to be taken to the imminent hazard immediately. After employees have been removed from exposure to the imminent hazard, the inspectors will conduct an opening conference.

Order prohibiting use (yellow tag) - if during an inspection or investigation the Cal/OSHA enforcement engineer or industrial hygienist concludes that a condition or practice exists which creates an imminent hazard to the safety and health of workers, the affected workers are informed and an *Order Prohibiting Use* is issued to the employer. This order prohibits employee use of the area, machine or equipment that presents the hazard, and a yellow tag is placed conspicuously in the area where the imminent hazard exists.

The employer may request a hearing by Cal/OSHA after being issued an order prohibiting use. The hearing is held within 24 hours of the request. The employer is required to notify employees or an employee

representative of the hearing to ensure that they are informed of their right to attend. The Cal/OSHA district manager also informs an employee representative of the right to attend, and the hearing time and location.

The yellow tag may not be removed until the hazardous condition no longer exists or the required safeguards and safety devices are installed. Only an authorized Cal/OSHA engineer or industrial hygienist can remove a yellow tag.

Trade secrets - information obtained by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, as the result of an inspection, that contains or might reveal a trade secret is kept confidential, except when such information must be disclosed to Cal/OSHA staff or when it is relevant to any Cal/OSHA proceeding.

In such a proceeding, the Appeals Board, Standards Board, Director of Industrial Relations and the court will issue orders to protect the confidentiality of trade secrets.

Advance notice - by law, advance notice of an inspection is not given to an employer prior to the actual entry of Cal/OSHA enforcement staff upon the property, except by specific permission of the DOSH chief or authorized representative.

Unauthorized advance notice is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 or imprisonment for up to six months, or both.

—Opening conference—

An opening conference is conducted with the employer or the employer's highest ranking representative available at the inspected work site. The Cal/OSHA inspector explains the reason for and scope of the inspection to the employer. Joint opening conferences are held with the employer representative and bargaining unit representative of the employees. If the joint conference is not possible, separate opening conferences are held.

Enforcement staff will review the employer's permits and registration, documentation of workers' compensation coverage, occupational safety and health records, and the written IIP and any other required programs.

Cal/OSHA's policy and procedures manual for enforcement is available online at:
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/samples/search/querypnp.htm>

—Walkaround—

The Cal/OSHA inspector informs the employer of inspection walkaround procedures, employee interviews to be conducted, photographs of the work site that may be taken, testing and environmental samples that may be taken. If hazards observed during the walkaround are violations of the Title 8 safety orders, citations will be issued and monetary penalties proposed.

Enforcement staff will collect pertinent documentary and physical evidence during the inspection. If during the investigation of an accident or occupational illness it is necessary to ensure that the work site—or physical evidence located at the work site—is preserved until the inspection can be completed, enforcement personnel will issue an Order to Preserve.

Citations - if after an inspection or investigation Cal/OSHA believes that an employer has violated any Title 8 standard, order or regulation, a citation is issued with a reasonable time for abatement (correction).

The citation must be prominently posted by the employer at or near each place of violation referred to in a serious citation, or in a place where it is readily seen by all affected employees for general/regulatory violations—and must remain posted for a period of three working days or until the condition is abated, whichever is longer.

How penalties are calculated - penalties are based on the severity, extent and likelihood of the violation. Adjustments to the proposed penalty are made based on the size, good faith and history of the employer. The employer's history is based on an evaluation of any previous citation(s) within the last three years. Adjustments are also made for employers of 100 employees or less. Good faith can be demonstrated by:

- Safety and health program evaluation.
- Cooperation during the inspection.
- Genuine effort to comply with Title 8 safety orders, including Injury and Illness Prevention Program requirements.
- Effectiveness of communication with employees on workplace safety and health.
- Resolve to correct hazards identified during the walkaround.
- Use of personal protective equipment.

Penalties may not be reduced for any reason other than size of company if a serious injury, illness, exposure or death is caused by any serious or willful or repeat violation, or by failure to abate a serious violation within the time permitted for its correction, or for a repeat violation. Except for size of company, penalties for serious violations are not reduced when an employer's IIP Program is not operative.

An employer who violates the Occupational Carcinogens Control Act by committing a serious violation of a standard is assessed civil penalties that are not subject to adjustment.

Abatement credit—the penalty for general and serious violations is reduced by 50 percent on the presumption that the employer will correct the violations by the abatement date. This credit is revoked and the proposed penalty doubled if verification of abatement of a serious violation is not submitted to Cal/OSHA on a timely basis. Proof of abatement must be submitted to avoid having the credit revoked.

Failure to abate—exists when evidence obtained by Cal/OSHA demonstrates that the employer failed to correct a previously cited violation by the date fixed for abatement. Penalties are assessed for each calendar day the violation is not abated.

—Closing conference—

At the inspection's conclusion, the Cal/OSHA inspector holds a closing or exit conference with the employer to discuss any alleged violations of standards observed and any requirements for abatement.

The possibility of a follow-up inspection is also discussed, as are the employer's right to contest any citation or penalty, reasonableness of the abatement or abatement date that might be received from Cal/OSHA, availability of an informal conference to review Cal/OSHA enforcement actions, and the employer's responsibility to post citations and notify Cal/OSHA of abatement of certain violations.

Verification of abatement—enforcement staff assign an abatement date for each cited violation. Abatement is usually required within no more than 30 calendar days for general violations and seven days for serious violations. Employers are required to submit proof of abatement to the Cal/OSHA district office which is-sued the citation.

Setting an abatement date depends on the:

- Probability that a fatality, injury or illness could occur as a result of the violative condition during the abatement period.
- Amount of time needed by the employer to accomplish abatement, for design work or obtaining materials, equipment, personnel.
- Availability of interim safety and health measures such as personal protective equipment or training.
- Occurrence of weekends or holidays.
- Existence of sufficient time for the employer to receive the citation.

—Informal conference—

Following receipt of a citation or notice, an employer may request a discussion with the Cal/OSHA district manager. An informal conference is conducted within 10 working days of citation issuance. If an appeal is filed, the conference may be held any time prior to the scheduled date of an appeal.

The employer may discuss requests for extension of abatement dates, and presentation of evidence which indicates that no violation exists, or that the proposed penalties are inappropriate.

—Occupational Safety & Health Appeals Board—

Upon receipt of a citation, the employer may appeal to the Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board in reference to the violation, proposed penalty or abatement requirement.

Any appeal must be made in writing within 15 working days of receipt of the citation. If an employer fails to notify the Appeals Board of their appeal within the 15 working day limit, and no notice is filed by an employee or employee representative within that time, the citation becomes a final order not subject to review by any court or other agency. The Appeals Board itself may extend the 15-day period for good cause.

Appeals can be resolved by a telephone prehearing conference without the necessity of a hearing. For appeals that require a hearing, the hearing is held in the Cal/OSHA district office as near as practicable to the site where the violation is alleged to have occurred.

Although the appeal procedures are designed so that employers may represent themselves, attorneys represent employers in about half of the appeals.

The hearing is conducted by an administrative law judge who issues a decision. Parties affected by the decision may file a petition for reconsideration within 30 days if they disagree with the decision of the judge. Appeals Board reconsideration decisions may be appealed to Superior Court.

An overview of the appeal process is available on the Internet at:

<http://www.dir.ca.gov/oshab/oshabappealpro.html>

—Filing a complaint—

If an employee believes that working conditions are unsafe or unhealthy, the first step should be to call the employer's attention to the problem. If the employer does not correct the hazard or agree on its extent, the employee has the right to file a complaint with Cal/OSHA and request their inspection of the workplace.

Employees may file a complaint by phone, fax or mail to the nearest Cal/OSHA enforcement district office (listed under "Directory of Offices" in this guide), if they believe there is a violation of a Cal/OSHA standard or a serious safety or health hazard at the workplace.

Cal/OSHA will evaluate the complaint to be sure there are reasonable grounds for believing a violation of a standard exists. Employees may also request advice from Cal/OSHA Consultation Service area offices (listed under "Directory of Offices" in this guide).

On a complaint inspection, enforcement staff does not reveal to the employer the identity of the complainant(s), or any of the complaint items because disclosure of the items may identify the complainant. The employer is not given a copy of the complaint.

Complainants who identify themselves to Cal/OSHA are notified of the results of an investigation. If Cal/OSHA determines that no violation exists, written notification of this determination is given to the complainant, who then has the right to request a review by Cal/OSHA.

—Protection from discrimination—

An employee may not be discharged, punished, or discriminated against in any way in terms and conditions of employment for filing a bona fide complaint concerning unsafe or unhealthy working conditions or work practices in a place of employment, or for exercising other rights granted in Labor Code Section 6310.

Employees who believe they have been discriminated against may file a complaint about this discrimination within six months with the nearest office of the Department of Industrial Relations' Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (state labor commissioner).

If the charge of discrimination is determined to be valid, the labor commissioner will grant appropriate relief to the employee, including rehire, reinstatement, and reimbursement for lost wages and work benefits. If the employer does not voluntarily comply, the labor commissioner may bring action in any appropriate court against an employer who has taken a retaliatory action against an employee.

—Walkaround—

Cal/OSHA enforcement staff will request that an employee representative be contacted and invited to accompany the Cal/OSHA inspector and the employer or employer representative on the inspection. If an employee representative is not present, the Cal/OSHA inspector must interview workers in confidence during the course of the inspection.

—Closing conference—

If provision is not made for employee representation at the closing conference with the employer, the employee or employee representative may request a separate closing conference with the Cal/OSHA inspector.

—Informal conference—

The employee representative is to be contacted by the employer. The employee or employee representative who participated in the inspection has the right to attend the employer requested informal conference with the Cal/OSHA district manager.

—Occupational Safety & Health Appeals Board—

Affected employees or their representative may have the right to appeal the abatement period, and may also participate in the hearing if their employer files an appeal.

More information on the appeal process is available online at <http://www.dir.ca.gov/oshab/oshabappealpro.html>.

During an inspection, the Cal/OSHA enforcement engineer or industrial hygienist may issue any of the following:

Notice – issued in lieu of a citation, when the violation does not directly or immediately affect the health and safety of employees, and is general or regulatory in nature.

Special Order - written to abate a hazard for which there is no existing standard. It is considered an order to correct and has the same effect as any standard, though it applies only to the place of employment described in the Special Order.

Order to Take Special Action - issued where a safety order exists, either stating that Cal/OSHA may require an employer to take certain action if circumstances warrant, or prescribing a specific manner in which the employer must comply with the safety order.

Information Memorandum - issued where a condition exists that has the potential to become hazardous in the future.

Citation - written for a violation which affects the safety or health of employees. Citations may be issued for:

- A regulatory violation, cited when an employer fails to comply with record keeping, posting or permit requirements.
- A general violation, cited when an accident or occupational illness resulting from violation of a standard would probably not cause death or serious physical harm, but would have a direct or immediate relationship to the safety or health of employees.
- A serious violation, cited where there is substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result from a condition which exists—or from practices, operations or processes at the workplace.
- A willful violation, where evidence shows that the employer committed an intentional and knowing violation—as distinguished from inadvertent or accidental or ordinarily negligent—and the employer is conscious of the fact that what they are doing constitutes a violation, or is aware that a hazardous condition exists and no reasonable effort was made to eliminate the hazard.
- A repeat violation, when a recurrence of the previously cited standard, regulation, order, or condition is found within three years of the previous violation becoming a final order. Repeat violations differ from willful violations in that they may result from an inadvertent, accidental or ordinarily

negligent act. If a repeat violation is also willful, a citation for willful violation is issued.

Failure-to-Abate - issued when an employer has not abated a condition previously cited by Cal/OSHA. If an employer has not corrected an alleged violation for which a citation has been issued, the violation is classified as failure-to-abate serious or general.

—Penalties—

Civil penalties - issued for cited violations and failure to abate a violation. Effective January 1, 2000, government agencies are no longer exempt from civil penalties, including penalties for failure to abate.

Penalties of up to \$15,000 per day may be proposed for each failure to correct a violation by the abatement date shown on the citation.

An employer who receives a citation for a serious violation may be assessed a civil penalty of up to \$25,000 for that violation. Penalties for general and regulatory violations may be assessed up to \$7,000 for each violation.

A penalty of not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$70,000 may be assessed an employer who willfully violates any occupational safety and health standard or order. The maximum civil penalty that can be assessed for each repeat violation is \$70,000.

Criminal penalties - A willful violation that causes death or permanent or prolonged impairment of the body of any employee results, upon conviction, in a fine of up to \$250,000 or imprisonment up to three years, or both—and if the employer is a corporation or limited liability company, the fine may not exceed \$1.5 million.

Anyone convicted of making a false statement or certification on records or other documents required under the Cal/OSHA program is subject to a fine of up to \$70,000 or imprisonment up to six months, or both. The law also contains misdemeanor provisions relating to matters such as knowingly or negligently violating a workplace safety and health regulation, repeatedly violating a regulation, or refusing to comply with a regulation, and thereby creating an employee hazard. Criminal penalties are enforced by the local district attorney.

The California Legislature has enacted a number of permit, licensing, registration, certification and notification requirements (see also page 6 of this guide).

—Carcinogen control—

State law requires employers to meet strict standards to protect workers who handle carcinogenic substances. Specific standards are written for carcinogenic (cancer causing) substances.

Employers must file a Report of Use with the chief of DOSH for carcinogenic use and incidents exposing workers to these substances. Title 8 Section [5203](#) states what the report shall include.

Current Title 8 carcinogen standards are:

- [1529](#), [5208](#), [5208.1](#), [8358](#)—Asbestos
- [1532](#), [5207](#)—Cadmium
- [1532.2](#), [5206](#), [8359](#) – Chromium (VI)
- [1535](#), [5200](#)—Methylenedianiline (MDA)
- [5201](#)—1,3 Butadiene
- [5202](#)—Methylene Chloride
- [5209](#)—Carcinogens:
 - 2-Acetylaminofluorene
 - 4-Aminodiphenyl
 - Benzidine and its salts
 - 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine and its salts
 - 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
 - alpha-Naphthylamine
 - beta-Naphthylamine
 - 4-Nitrobiphenyl
 - N-Nitrosodimethylamine
 - beta-Propiolactone
 - bis-Chloromethyl ether
 - Methyl chloromethyl ether
 - Ethyleneimine
- [5210](#)—Vinyl Chloride
- [5211](#)—Coke Oven Emissions
- [5212](#)—1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane (DBCP)
- [5213](#)—Acrylonitrile
- [5214](#)—Inorganic Arsenic
- [5215](#)—4,4'-Methylenebis (2-Chloroaniline) (MBOCA)
- [5217](#)—Formaldehyde
- [5218](#)—Benzene
- [5219](#)—Ethylene Dibromide (EDB)
- [5220](#)—Ethylene Oxide (EtO)

For information and assistance regarding carcinogens and carcinogen standards, contact offices of the Cal/OSHA Consultation Service or the Asbestos Contractors Registration/Occupational Carcinogen Control Unit listed under “Directory of Offices” in this guide.

—Asbestos work—

Contractors and employers who perform asbestos-related work must be registered with the Asbestos Contractors Registration Unit under “Directory of Offices” in this guide.

Employer registration is required:

- if measurable asbestos fibers may be released into the air, and
- if the asbestos content of the construction materials is greater than 0.1 percent by weight, and
- if the job is 100 square feet or more in surface area.

Registered contractors or employers must give written notification to the nearest Cal/OSHA district office 24 hours before beginning an asbestos abatement job, regardless of the amount of asbestos-containing material to be disturbed.

Asbestos consultants and site surveillance technicians who contract to provide professional safety and health services associated with asbestos-related work must be certified by the Asbestos Consultant and Trainer Approval Unit (listed under “Directory of Offices” in this guide). To obtain certification, the individual must pass a proficiency examination administered by this unit.

Both monetary and criminal penalties apply to contractors, employers, consultants, and site surveillance technicians who are not registered or certified. The standards for work involving asbestos-containing construction materials define who is required to register, the registration process, and how the employer is to conduct the work. Definitions for certified asbestos consultant and site surveillance technician are described in Title 8.

—Lead work—

Under certain conditions specified in Title 8, contractors or employers must give written notification to the nearest Cal/OSHA district office 24 hours prior to the start of lead work. There is an annual notification option for employers conducting ongoing lead-related operations and maintenance work on stationary steel structures.

—Crane safety—

Tower cranes - the Division of Occupational Safety and Health ensures safe erecting, climbing, dismantling and operating of tower cranes by:

- Issuing permits for erecting fixed tower cranes, operating fixed and mobile tower cranes.
- Informing crane employers of safety standards and manufacturer's recommended practices prior to erecting and operating a tower crane.
- Requiring crane employers to notify the nearest Cal/OSHA district office when a fixed tower crane will begin operation, be jumped or dismantled, and when a mobile tower crane will be operated at different sites.
- Conducting periodic inspections of workplaces with tower cranes.

Cal/OSHA is required to inspect fixed and mobile tower cranes within ten business days of receiving an application for an operating permit. Twice a year, Cal/OSHA inspects each tower crane including free-standing, climbing, mobile and self-erecting tower cranes.

Cal/OSHA must be notified 24 hours in advance when a tower crane begins operation, is jumped, and is dismantled and when a mobile tower crane begins operating.

Crane certifiers - anyone testing, examining or certifying cranes and derricks in lifting service that exceed three tons rated capacity is required to be licensed as a crane certifier by Cal/OSHA, or to be approved by Cal/OSHA as a surveyor to certify cranes under the authority and supervision of a licensed crane certifier.

Unannounced audits of the activities of crane certifiers and surveyors licensed by Cal/OSHA are conducted at least once during each licensing period, and complaints and accidents involving crane certifiers or surveyors are investigated.

Licensed crane certifiers are required to maintain complete records of each crane and derrick inspection, test, and other work. They are also required to notify Cal/OSHA of any deficiencies affecting the safe operation of a crane found during its certification inspection, within five working days following the inspection. Failure to report crane safety deficiencies or

to maintain required records may result in license suspension or revocation.

—Construction permits—

Permits from the Division of Occupational Safety and Health are required before an employer may undertake the following work:

- Constructing trenches or excavations five feet or deeper and into which a person is required to descend.
- Constructing a building, structure, falsework or scaffolding higher than three stories.
- Demolition of a building, structure, falsework or scaffolding higher than three stories.
- Constructing or dismantling vertical shoring systems higher than three stories.
- Helicopter operations during construction of a building or structure.

Before beginning construction, each permit holder must complete a Cal/OSHA notification form and mail or fax it to the nearest Cal/OSHA district office where the work is to be performed.

Cal/OSHA may inspect or confer with the employer before the work is started. If a pre-job safety conference between Cal/OSHA and the employer is a requirement specified when the permit is issued, employees or their representatives are to be included at the conference.

An employer who is denied a permit by Cal/OSHA may appeal that denial to the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations. On good cause, after notice to the employer and an opportunity to be heard, Cal/OSHA may revoke any permit issued.

Permits must be posted at or near each place of employment requiring a permit. If posting at the actual job site is not possible, the permit must be available for inspection at all times at the site or, in the case of a mobile unit, at the employer's head office in the area.

—Permit renewal by mail—

Responding to contractors' requests for expedient renewal of their annual construction permits, a system was set up to process and issue permits by mail for employers holding annual permits the previous year. Cal/OSHA checks for requirements such as a valid state contractor's license, name and address changes, and citation history that may affect issuing an annual permit.

Employers save time renewing annual permits by mail instead of driving to a district office. Another benefit is centralized permit information, making it easier for public agencies and private businesses to inquire about contractors' permit status.

—Blasting licenses—

Any time an employer is planning the use of explosives in the workplace, a blasting license is required. This applies to construction, mining, tunneling, well servicing, seismic exploration, structural demolition, and special uses within general industry.

—Mining & tunneling—

All underground mining and tunneling operations require certification of safety representatives and gas testers by the Mining and Tunneling Unit (listed under "Directory of Offices" in this guide). Permits are also required for underground use of diesel engines in mines and tunnels.

The owner, operator or person in charge of any mine must notify the Mining and Tunneling Unit before beginning operations. (See also page 6 of this guide for other notification requirements.)

—Pressure vessels—

Permits issued by the Pressure Vessel Unit (listed under "Directory of Offices" in this guide) are required for air tanks, LPG propane storage tanks over 125 gallons, and high pressure boilers over 15 psig steam. Permit exceptions depend on vessel capacity and operating pressures. Permit inspections may be done by Pressure Vessel Unit engineers or certified insurance inspectors.

—Elevators—

Permits and annual certification renewal by the Elevator, Ride and Tramway Unit (listed under "Directory of Offices" in this guide) are required for installing and operating passenger and freight elevators, side-walk elevators, manlifts and special access elevators/lifts, dumbwaiters, incline elevators, escalators, moving walks, inclined reciprocating conveyors, material lifts, hand-powered man platforms and screw column elevators.

—Amusement rides—

Permits issued by the Elevator, Ride and Tramway Unit (listed under "Directory of Offices" in this guide) are required for the operation of amusement rides, including bungee jumping. Certification is also required for qualified safety inspectors of permanent amusement rides, and these inspectors must complete a training program and pass a written exam.

—Aerial passenger tramways—

Permits issued by the Elevator, Ride and Tramway Unit (listed under "Directory of Offices" in this guide) are required for operating all passenger tramways, which are inspected twice yearly in summer and winter.

—Cal/OSHA equipment approval—

Cal/OSHA does not approve equipment or products, which may be used to comply with occupational safety and health standards, unless the specific standard requires such approval. Each approval made under these conditions is assigned an approval number.

Examples of equipment requiring Cal/OSHA approval are gasoline vapor recovery systems, permanently installed maintenance equipment (window washing), radio signaling devices used in logging, automotive lifts and rebar caps.

Equipment manufacturers often provide engineering information to their customers, since they are concerned about safe operation of their equipment and want to avoid liability.

Any product-advertising that claims "Approved by DOSH" or "Approved by Cal/OSHA" is inaccurate unless the approval number is also given.

Cal/OSHA resources for permit requirement

Cal/OSHA requirements for permits, registrations, certifications and notifications, and the application process are available on the Internet at:

www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/ReqPermitRegCertNotificatio.htm

Cal/OSHA is required to adopt reasonable and enforceable standards at least as effective as those adopted by federal OSHA.

Cal/OSHA further protects the health and safety of workers by adopting additional standards when no comparable federal standards apply. Pending development of a permanent standard, emergency regulations may be adopted to take immediate effect where employees are exposed to hazards or life-threatening danger.

—Occupational Safety & Health Standards Board—

Workplace safety and health standards are adopted, amended or repealed by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board (Standards Board). The Standards Board also makes decisions on petitions for changes to standards and permanent variances.

California's occupational safety and health standards are in the *California Code of Regulations* Title 8 - Industrial Relations, and are available in a searchable format from the Standards Board's Title 8 search webpage at www.dir.ca.gov/samples/search/query.htm.

Cal/OSHA Consultation Service publishes guides and other educational materials including eTools for construction, manufacturing, and other industries. These resources also provide information on the standards specific to these industries.

—Taking part in the standard setting process—

Interested individuals and organizations may take part in standards development as members of standards advisory committees. Requests to serve on advisory committees should be made to either the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, or the Standards Board.

Interested persons may also request to be included on the Standards Board's mailing list, which is used to notify persons of proposed changes to the standards, and the time and place of the Standards Board's public hearings/meetings. These hearings/meetings provide the interested person an opportunity to give written and voiced comments on the proposed new or revised standards. This information is also available from the Standards Board's home page at www.dir.ca.gov/oshb.

Anyone seeking regulatory changes may petition the board verbally or in writing. The Standards Board has six months following receipt of a petition to report its decision.

—Variances—

Employers may apply to the Standards Board for a permanent variance from an occupational safety and health standard, order or special order, if they can demonstrate that an alternative method, device or process provides equal or superior safety for workers.

Applications are considered at variance hearings conducted by the Standards Board. Rules of procedure are in Chapter 3.5 of the *California Code of Regulations*, Title 8, starting with Section 401.

The Division of Occupational Safety and Health has the authority to grant a temporary variance if an employer files a proper application, and if the employer:

- cannot comply with a new standard by its effective date, and applies to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health for a temporary variance prior to the effective date of the standard.
- has developed a new process or has new machinery, finds that this is in violation of an existing standard, and needs extra time to bring the new process or equipment into compliance.
- has just purchased a plant or establishment and finds that there are violations which will take a certain length of time to correct.

A temporary variance may be granted only after notice is given to employees and a hearing is held. Anyone adversely affected by the granting or denial of a temporary variance may appeal that action to the Standards Board.

Information on Cal/OSHA standards and variances

The Standards Board provides information on the proposed, emergency, approved, and terminated standards, and proposed and approved variances. See their webpage at www.dir.ca.gov/oshb for available information. The board also provides the Title 8 Index - a comprehensive index to Cal/OSHA regulations at www.dir.ca.gov/title8/index/T8index.asp

Worker Rights/Responsibilities

An employee has the right to:

- Safe and healthful working conditions.
- Get training from the employer on workplace hazards and workers' rights.
- Request information from the employer on Cal/OSHA standards, worker injuries and illnesses, job hazards and workers' rights.
- Request action from the employer to correct hazards or violations of Cal/OSHA standards.
- File a complaint with Cal/OSHA regarding violations of Cal/OSHA standards or serious workplace hazards.
- Be involved in a Cal/OSHA workplace inspection by participating in the walkaround.
- Find out the results of the Cal/OSHA inspection.
- Get involved in meetings or hearings to discuss any employer objections to Cal/OSHA citations or changes to abatement deadlines.
- File a formal appeal of deadlines for hazard correction.
- File a Cal/OSHA discrimination or whistleblower complaint with the state labor commissioner.
- Request from the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health a research investigation of workplace health hazards.
- File a petition to the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board for a new standard.
- Participate in the development of new standards.

An employee is responsible for:

- Following all workplace safety and health rules and regulations, and wearing/using prescribed protective equipment while working.
- Reading at the job site the Cal/OSHA poster *Safety and Health Protection on the Job*.
- Being aware of Cal/OSHA standards, calling the local district office for information.
- Reporting hazardous conditions to the employer.
- Reporting any job-related injury or illness to the employer and seeking prompt treatment.
- Cooperating with Cal/OSHA enforcement personnel during an inspection if they inquire about safety and health conditions in the workplace.
- Exercising worker rights under the California Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Employer Responsibilities

An employer has the responsibility to:

- Establish, implement and maintain an Injury and Illness Prevention Program, and periodically update it to keep employees safe.
- Inspect the workplace to identify and correct unsafe and hazardous conditions.
- Make sure employees have and use safe tools and equipment, and properly maintain the tools and equipment.
- Use color codes, posters, labels or signs to warn employees of potential hazards.
- Establish or update operating procedures and communicate them so that employees follow safety and health requirements.
- Provide medical examinations and training when required by Cal/OSHA standards.
- Report immediately by telephone or telegraph to the nearest DOSH district office any serious injury, illness or death of an employee occurring in a place of employment or in connection with any employment.
- Keep records of work-related injuries/illnesses on the Cal/OSHA Log 300 (or equivalent) and post an annual summary (Form 300A) from February 1 through April 30 each year, if you employ 11 or more employees and are not exempt.
- Post at a prominent location within the workplace the Cal/OSHA poster *Safety and Health Protection on the Job* informing employees of their rights and responsibilities.
- Provide employees, former employees and their representative's copies of the Forms 300 and 300A, by the end of the next business day when requested.
- Provide employee medical and exposure record access to employees or their authorized representatives.
- Provide to Cal/OSHA enforcement personnel the names of authorized employee representatives who may be asked to accompany them during an inspection.
- Not discriminate against employees who exercise their rights under the California Occupational Safety and Health Act.
- Post Cal/OSHA citations at or near the work area involved. Each citation must remain posted until the violation is corrected or for three working days, whichever is longer.
- Post abatement verification documents or tags.
- Correct cited violations by the deadline set in the Cal/OSHA citation and submit the required abatement verification.

Cal/OSHA provides a wide variety of publications and resources on occupational safety and health to California employers, employees and the general public. The Cal/OSHA website contains links to access these publications and resources. The links allow you to review, download and print [publications](#), view additional [resources](#) including [eTools](#), and access other websites containing safety and health information.

Cal/OSHA publications and resources contain practical and helpful information. Some potential benefits from using these materials to your workplace include:

- increased safety and health awareness
- safer policies and workplace practices
- increased employee and management participation
- increased productivity and morale
- reduced injuries and illnesses
- lower workers' compensation rates
- having some tools to evaluate potential hazards and unsafe work practices

Department of Industrial Relations Posters Required of California Employers

In California, all employers must meet workplace posting obligations. For a list of required postings, visit the Cal/OSHA Workplace postings page at www.dir.ca.gov/wpnodb.html. You may also call **415-703-5070** for the required posters. For a list of available safety and health postings, visit the Cal/OSHA publications page at www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/PubOrder.asp.

The following Cal/OSHA resources can provide valuable information to employers and employees on occupational safety and health:

➤ **Cal/OSHA Consultation Publications**

Cal/OSHA's educational products on occupational safety and health.

➤ **Cal/OSHA Consultation eTools**

Cal/OSHA's interactive electronic educational products for occupational safety and health.

➤ **Employer Records of Occupational Injury and Illness website**

The Cal/OSHA recordkeeping web site has been updated to include new content, features, and recent regulatory changes.

➤ **Cal/OSHA's Heat Illness Prevention website**

Contains regulations, prevention measures, trainings etc. on heat illness prevention.

➤ **Respiratory Protection in the Workplace - Resource**

Contains a collection of reference materials related to Cal/OSHA's respiratory protection requirement.

➤ **Confined Space Emphasis Program**

Contains information on confined space safety.

➤ **Training Materials for Easy Ergonomics - A Practical Approach for Improving the Workplace**

Designed to help employers and employees develop effective workplace training programs. They include overhead slides, speaker notes, and a PowerPoint presentation.

For telephone numbers and website addresses to help workers with safety and health and other workplace concerns call CAL/OSHA's toll free number **1-866-924-9757** or check the website at <http://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh>.

—Division of Occupational Safety & Health (DOSH)—

Headquarters: 1515 Clay Street, Ste. 1901, Oakland, CA 94612 (510) 286-7000

Cal/OSHA Consultation Service

Onsite Assistance Offices:

Fresno/Central Valley	1901 North Gateway Blvd., Ste. 102, Fresno, CA 93727	(559) 454-1295
Oakland/Bay Area	1515 Clay Street, Ste. 1103, Oakland, CA 94612	(510) 622-2891
Sacramento/Northern California	2424 Arden Way, Ste. 410, Sacramento, CA 95825	(916) 263-0704
San Bernardino	464 West 4th Street, Ste. 339, San Bernardino, CA 92401	(909) 383-4567
San Diego/Imperial Counties	7575 Metropolitan Dr., Ste. 204, San Diego, CA 92108	(619) 767-2060
San Fernando Valley	6150 Van Nuys Blvd., Ste. 307, Van Nuys, CA 91401	(818) 901-5754
La Palma/L.A./Orange	1 Centerpointe Dr, Ste 150, La Palma, CA 90623	(714) 562-5525

Other Consultation Service Units:

Cal/Voluntary Protection Program:	1515 Clay Street, Ste. 1103, Oakland, CA 94612	(510) 622-1081
Research and Education:	2424 Arden Way, Ste. 320, Sacramento, CA 95825	(916) 574-2528

Cal/OSHA Enforcement

Regional Offices:

San Francisco	Golden Gate Ave., Rm 9516, San Francisco, CA 94102	(415) 557-0300
Sacramento	2424 Arden Way Ste 300, Sacramento CA 95825	(916) 263-2803
Santa Ana	2000 E. McFadden Ave., Ste 119, Santa Ana, CA 92705	(714) 558-4300
Monrovia	750 Royal Oaks Dr., Ste 104, Monrovia, CA 91016	(626) 471-9122

Santa Ana

Santa Ana	2000 E. McFadden Ave. Ste 204, Santa Ana, CA 92705	(714) 558-4415
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District Offices:

American Canyon	3419 Broadway St., Ste. H8, American Canyon CA 94503	(707) 649-3700
Bakersfield	7718 Meany Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93308	(661) 588-6400
Foster City	1065 East Hillsdale Blvd.—Suite 110, Foster City CA 94404	(650) 573-3812
Fremont	39141 Civic Center Drive, Suite 310, Fremont CA 94538	(510) 794-2521
Fresno	2550 Mariposa St.—Room 4000, Fresno CA 93721	(559) 445-5302
Los Angeles	320 West 4th St.—Room 670, Los Angeles CA 90013	(213) 576-7451
Modesto	4206 Technology Dr, Ste 3, Modesto CA 95356	(209) 545-7310
Oakland	1515 Clay St.—Suite 1303, Oakland CA 94612	(510) 622-2916
Redding	381 Hemsted Dr., Redding CA 96002	(530) 224-4743
Sacramento	2424 Arden Way - Ste.165, Sacramento CA 95825	(916) 263-2800
San Bernardino	464 West Fourth St.—Suite 332, San Bernardino CA 92401	(909) 383-4321
San Diego	7575 Metropolitan Dr.—Suite 207, San Diego CA 92108	(619) 767-2280
San Francisco	455 Golden Gate Ave.—Room 9516, San Francisco, CA 94102	(415) 557-0100
Santa Ana	2000 E. McFadden Ave., Ste 122, Santa Ana 92705	(714) 558-4451
Torrance	680 Knox St.—Suite 100, Torrance CA 90502	(310) 516-3734
Van Nuys	6150 Van Nuys Blvd.—Suite 405, Van Nuys CA 91401	(818) 901-5403
West Covina	1906 West Garvey Ave. South—Ste 200, West Covina CA 91790	(626) 472-0046

Labor Enforcement Task Force (LETF)

District Office

Southern California	2000 E. McFadden Ave., Ste 104, Santa Ana, CA 92705	(714) 558-4120
Northern California	1515 Clay St Ste 1303, Box 43, Oakland, CA 94612	(510) 286-1213

Occupational Safety & Health Appeals Board

2520 Venture Oaks Way Ste 300,
Sacramento CA 95833 (916) 274-5751

Occupational Safety & Health Standards Board

2520 Venture Oaks Way Ste 350,
Sacramento, CA 95833 (916) 274-5721

Legal/Bureau of Investigations

Los Angeles	320 W Fourth St. Room 400, Los Angeles, CA 90013	
	Legal: (213) 576-7700	Bureau of Investigations: (213) 576-7482
Oakland	1515 Clay St Ste 1901, Oakland, CA 94612	
	Legal (510) 286-7348	Bureau of Investigations: (510) 286-6945

Elevator

Headquarters	6980 Santa Teresa Blvd., Ste 130, San Jose, CA 95119	(408) 362-2120
Engineering Services	2000 E McFadden Ave Ste 210, Santa Ana, CA 92705	(714) 567-7211
Certification Unit	2424 Arden Way Ste 485, Sacramento, CA 95825	(916) 274-5709

District Offices

Monrovia	750 Royal Oaks Drive, Suite 104, Monrovia 91016	(626) 471-6921
Oakland/San Francisco/North Bay	1515 Clay St Ste 1301, Oakland, CA 94612	(510) 622-3026
Sacramento	2424 Arden Way Ste 485, Sacramento, CA 95825	(916) 263-2830
San Bernardino	464 W 4th St Ste 325, San Bernardino, CA 92401	(909) 889-6395
San Diego	7575 Metropolitan Dr Ste 203 San Diego, CA 92108	(619) 767-2050
San Jose	6980 Santa Teresa Blvd Ste 130 San Jose, CA 950119	(408) 362-2120
Santa Ana	2000 E McFadden Ave Ste 208 Santa Ana, CA 92705	(714) 567-7212

Amusement Ride & Tramways

Tramway Inspections	2424 Arden Way Ste 340 Sacramento, CA 95825	(916) 263-3511
Amusement Ride NORTH	2424 Arden Way Ste 340 Sacramento, CA 95825	(916) 263-3511
Amusement Ride SOUTH	2000 E. McFadden Ave Ste 210, Santa Ana, CA 92705	(714) 567-7211

Pressure Vessel

Headquarters	1515 Clay St Ste 16-22A, Oakland, CA 94612	(510) 622-3052
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Process Safety Management

Northern California District Office	1450 Enea Circle, Suite 550, Concord, 94520	(925) 602-2665
Southern California Field Office	2000 East McFadden Avenue, Suite 208, Santa Ana, CA 92705	(714) 558-4600

Mining & Tunneling

Headquarters	1367 East Lassen Ave Ste B-4, Chico, CA 95973	(530) 895-6938
Mine Safety Training	1367 East Lassen Ave Ste B-4, Chico, CA 95973	(530) 895-6938

District Office

No. 1 Sacramento	2424 Arden Way Ste 125, Sacramento, CA 95825	(916) 574-2540
No. 2 Van Nuys	6150 Van Nuys Blvd Room 310, Van Nuys, CA 91401	(818) 901-5420
No. 3 San Bernardino	464 West 4 th St Suite 354, San Bernardino, CA 92401	(909) 383-6782

High Hazard Compliance

Northern California	1515 Clay St. Suite 1303, Oakland, CA 94612	(510) 622-3009
Southern California	2000 E. McFadden Ave. Ste 111, Santa Ana, CA 92705	(714) 567-7100

Asbestos Consultant & Trainer Approval

2424 Arden Way Ste 485, Sacramento, CA 95825	(916) 263-1932
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Asbestos Contractors Registration/Occupational Carcinogen Control

1515 Clay St Suite 1901, Oakland, CA 94612	(510) 286-7362
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Crane Certifier Accreditation

2000 E. McFadden Ave Ste 203, Santa Ana, CA 92705	(714) 567-7142
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Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

1555 Doolittle Drive, Suite 140, San Leandro, CA 94577	(510) 357-3594
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Onsite Assistance Program Area Offices



Your call will in no way trigger an inspection by Cal/OSHA enforcement.

- **Research and Education**
Sacramento, CA 95825 (916) 574-2528
- **Voluntary Protection Program**
Oakland, CA 94612 (510) 622-1081