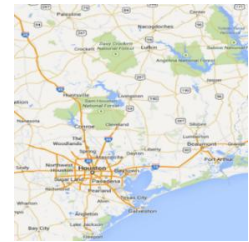


FY 24 Top 10 SE Texas Construction Most Frequently Cited* (Oct 2024)

- The Houston OSHA offices issued approximately 1,662 total citations in general industry and construction with proposed penalties of about \$12,968,122 in FY 24. Violations consisted of:
 - 1,241 Serious
 - 324 Other Than Serious
 - 93 Repeat
 - 4 Willful



1926 Standard	Cited	Narrative
.501(b)(13)	111	Each employee engaged in residential construction activities 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels shall be protected by guardrail systems, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system unless another provision in paragraph (b) of this section provides for an alternative fall protection measure...
.1053(b)(1)	53	When portable ladders are used for access to an upper landing surface, the ladder side rails shall extend at least 3 feet (.9 m) above the upper landing surface to which the ladder is used to gain access; or, when such an extension is not possible because of the ladder's length, then the ladder shall be secured at its top to a rigid support that will not deflect, and a grasping device, such as a grabrail, shall be provided to assist employees in mounting and dismounting the ladder. In no case shall the extension be such that ladder deflection under a load would, by itself, cause the ladder to slip off its support.
.102(a)(1)	50	The employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses appropriate eye or face protection when exposed to eye or face hazards from flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors, or potentially injurious light radiation.
.453(b)(2)(v)	39	A body belt shall be worn and a lanyard attached to the boom or basket when working from an aerial lift...
.501(b)(1)	21	Each employee on a walking/working surface (horizontal and vertical surface) with an unprotected side or edge which is 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above a lower level shall be protected from falling by the use of guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.
.652(a)(1)	20	Each employee in an excavation shall be protected from cave-ins by an adequate protective system designed in accordance with paragraph (b) or (c) of this section
.20(b)(2)	17	Such programs shall provide for frequent and regular inspections of the job sites, materials, and equipment to be made by competent persons designated by the employers.
.100(a)	15	Employees working in areas where there is a possible danger of head injury from impact, or from falling or flying objects, or from electrical shock and burns, shall be protected by protective helmets.
.651(c)(2)	13	A stairway, ladder, ramp or other safe means of egress shall be located in trench excavations that are 4 feet (1.22 m) or more in depth so as to require no more than 25 feet (7.62 m) of lateral travel for employees.
.651(j)(2)	12	Employees shall be protected from excavated or other materials or equipment that could pose a hazard by falling or rolling into excavations. Protection shall be provided by placing and keeping such materials or equipment at least 2 feet (.61 m) from the edge of excavations, or by the use of retaining devices that are sufficient to prevent materials or equipment from falling or rolling into excavations, or by a combination of both if necessary.

SE TX FY 24 Top Five Recordkeeping Standards Most Frequently Cited

Standards	Cited	Narrative
1904.39(a)(2)	32	Within twenty-four (24) hours after the in-patient hospitalization of one or more employees or an employee's amputation or an employee's loss of an eye, as a result of a work-related incident, you must report the in-patient hospitalization, amputation, or loss of an eye to OSHA.
1904.41(a)(1)(i)	10	If your establishment had 20–249 employees at any time during the previous calendar year, and your establishment is classified in an industry listed in appendix A to subpart E of this part, then you must electronically submit information from OSHA Form 300A Summary of Work Related Injuries and Illnesses to OSHA or OSHA's designee. You must submit the information once a year, no later than the date listed in paragraph (c) of this section of the year after the calendar year covered by the form.
1904.39(a)(1)	9	Within eight (8) hours after the death of any employee as a result of a work-related incident, you must report the fatality to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor.
1904.40(a)	7	When an authorized government representative asks for the records you keep under part 1904, you must provide copies of the records within four (4) business hours.
1904.41(a)(2)	5	If your establishment had 20 or more employees but fewer than 250 employees at any time during the previous calendar year, and your establishment is classified in an industry listed in appendix A to subpart E of this part, then you must electronically submit information from OSHA Form 300A Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses to OSHA or OSHA's designee. You must submit the information once a year, no later than the date listed in paragraph (c) of this section of the year after the calendar year covered by the form.

*Bear in mind that regulations such as .1200 Hazard Communication, .178 Powered Industrial Trucks and 1904 Recordkeeping etc. could be construction or general industry since the 1910 standard is the applicable standard for both construction and general industry. Violations related to 1910 are listed under the general industry Most Frequently Cited (MFC). The (5)(a)(1) General Duty Clause applies to both and is also listed in the 1910 MFC. 1904 Recordkeeping also isn't industry specific either and is broken out as a separate list. This information is preliminary for an overall picture. However, the numbers and data will change, even daily, as citations are added, dropped, or reclassified over time.

This information has been developed by an OSHA Compliance Assistance Specialist and is intended to assist employers, workers, and others as they strive to improve workplace health and safety. Information is estimated and may change over time. While we attempt to thoroughly address specific topics [or hazards], it is not possible to include discussion of everything necessary to ensure a healthy and safe working environment in a presentation of this nature. Thus, this information must be understood as a tool for addressing workplace hazards, rather than an exhaustive statement of an employer's legal obligations, which are defined by statute, regulations, and standards. Likewise, to the extent that this information references practices or procedures that may enhance health or safety, but which are not required by a statute, regulation, or standard, it cannot, and does not, create additional legal obligations. Finally, over time, OSHA may modify rules and interpretations in light of new technology, information, or circumstances; to keep apprised of such developments, or to review information on a wide range of occupational safety and health topics, you can visit OSHA's website at www.osha.gov. For questions contact Jim Shelton at the Houston North Area Office at shelton.james@dol.gov.