Delta Variant & MIOSHA

CompOne Administrators
Safety & Loss Prevention

Overview

- Who is OSHA and MIOSHA?
- What is an Exposure Control Plan?
- What is the COVID “Delta” Variant B.1.617.2
- How do we best protect the employees, residents and business owners who conduct business on public property?
- Example Signage

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OSHA vs **MIOSHA**
Who are They?

OSHA History

Why was the OSHA created?

- OSHA was created because of public outcry against rising injury and death rates on the job. Through the years the agency has focused its resources where they can have the greatest impact in reducing injuries, illnesses, and deaths in the workplace.
- Fatality and injury rates have dropped markedly.
  - Although accurate statistics were not kept at the time, it is estimated that in 1970 around 14,000 workers were killed on the job.
  - That number fell to approximately 4,340 in 2009. At the same time, U.S. employment has almost doubled and now includes over 130 million workers at more than 7.2 million worksites.
- Since the passage of the OSH Act, the rate of reported serious workplace injuries and illnesses has declined from 11 per 100 workers in 1972 to 3.6 per 100 workers in 2009.

Timeline of OSHA's History:

- "OSHA" Stands for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the United. States Department of Labor, formed by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

When was OSHA started?

- April 28, 1971, United States of America

When was OSHA enacted?

- The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 is a US labor law governing the federal law of occupational health and safety in the private sector and federal government in the United States.
- It was enacted by Congress in 1970 and was signed by President Richard Nixon on December 29, 1970
- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration was established in 1971.
- Since then, OSHA and our state partners, coupled with the efforts of employers, safety and health professionals, unions and advocates, have had a dramatic effect on workplace safety.

OSHA History

- The law requires that employers provide their employees with working conditions that are free of known dangers.
- The Act created the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), which sets and enforces protective workplace safety and health standards.

How many OSHA standards are there?

- OSHA Law and Standards. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 created OSHA, which sets and enforces protective workplace safety and health standards.
- Construction
- Agriculture
- Maritime
- General Industry
- Health

State Plan **vs** Federal Plan

Green = State Approved Plan

Blue = Federal Plan

MIOSHA History

- Among the most significant changes since MIOSHA's inception are:
- Act 105 of 1991 amended Act 154 of 1974 and provided for the increase in the MIOSHA civil penalties to the level identical to the federal penalties
- MIOSHA Act was amended again in 1986 by Public Act 80 - the Michigan Right to Know Law. This amendment included requirements for the communication of information regarding the safe handling of hazardous chemicals present in Michigan workplaces.
- MIOSHA was administered by the Michigan Department of Public Health, Occupational Health Division and the Michigan Department of Labor, Bureau of Safety and Regulation
- 1996 when Governor John Engler issued Executive Order 1996-1 which transferred occupational health responsibilities to the Bureau of Safety and Regulation.
- In September 2003, Governor Jennifer M. Granholm signed Executive Order 2003-14 creating the Department of Labor and Economic Growth (DLEG).
- The department was created by renaming the Department of Consumer and Industry Services (CIS) and merging many Department of Career Development functions into the new department along with several other key programs from other departments.

MIOSHA History

- Effective December 8, 2003, the MIOSHA program reorganized its operational structure by creating the Management & Technical Services Division and combining enforcement divisions.
- The General Industry Safety Division, Construction Safety Division and the Occupational Health Division became the General Industry Safety & Health Division (GISHD) and the Construction Safety and Health Division (CSHD).
- The MIOSHA Information Division became the Management Information Systems Section and the MIOSHA Standards Division became the MIOSHA Standards Section. Both are administered by MTSD.
- The Employee Discrimination Division became the Employee Discrimination Section and is administered by GISHD.
- The Asbestos program is administered by CSHD.
- In addition, the program name changed from the Bureau of Safety and Regulation to the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA).

MIOSHA History

- On December 28, 2008, Governor Jennifer M. Granholm signed Executive Order 2008-20 creating the Department of Energy, Labor & Economic Growth (DELEG).
- The department was created by renaming the Department of Labor and Economic Growth (DLEG) and ensuring efficient administration and effectiveness of government.
- Effective April 25, 2011, Governor Rick Snyder signed Executive Order 2011-4 creating the Department of Licensing & Regulatory Affairs (LARA).
- The department was created by renaming the Department of Energy, Labor & Economic Growth (DELEG) and reorganizing functions among state departments to ensure efficient administration.
- Included in this Executive Order, the Wage & Hour Division joined the Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration (MIOSHA).
- Effective December 27, 2012, the General Industry Safety Standards Commission, the Construction Safety Standards Commission, and the Occupational Health Standards Commission were repealed based on the Office of Regulatory Reinvention (ORR) recommendations regarding workplace safety regulations issued January 27, 2012.

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MIOSHA Standards **Industrial Safety**

- 1 General Provisions
- 1A Abrasive Wheels
- 2 Walking-Working Surfaces
- 3 Fixed Ladders
- 4 Portable Ladders
- 5 Powered Platforms for Building Maintenance
- 6 Fire Exits
- 7 Guards for Power Transmission
- 8 Portable Fire Extinguishers
- 9 Fixed Fire Equipment
- 11 Polishing, Buffing and Abrading
- 12 Welding and Cutting
- 13 Derricks
- 14 Conveyors
- 17 Refuse Packer Units
- 18 Overhead and Gantry Cranes
- 19 Crawler, Locomotive and Truck Cranes
- 20 Underhung Cranes & Monorail Systems
- 21 Powered Industrial Trucks
- 22 Tractors
- 23 Hydraulic Power Presses
- 24 Mechanical Power Presses
- 25 Manlifts
- 26 Metalworking Machinery
- 27 Woodworking Machinery
- 33 Personal Protective Equipment
- 37 Accident Prevention Signs and Tags
- 38 Hand and Portable Powered Tools
- 39 Design Safety Standards for Electrical Systems
- 40 Safety-Related Work Practices
- 42 Forging
- 44 Foundries
- 45 Die Casting
- 49 Slings
- 50 Telecommunications
- 51 Logging
- 52 Sawmills
- 53 Tree Trimming and Removal
- 54 Powered Grounds-keeping Equipment
- 55 Explosives and Blasting Agents
- 56 Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases
- 57 Oil and Gas Drilling and Servicing Operations
- 58 Aerial Work Platforms
- 59 Helicopters
- 62 Plastic Molding
- 63 Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Mills
- 65 Mills and Calendars for Rubber and Plastic
- 69 Compressed Gases: Acetylene, Hydrogen, Oxygen, and Nitrous Oxide
- 71 Laundry and Dry Cleaning Machinery and Operations
- 72 Automotive Service Operations
- 73 Fire Brigades
- 74 Fire Fighting
- 75 Flammable Liquids
- 76 Spray Finishing Using Flammable and Combustible Materials
- 77 Grain Handling Facilities
- 78 Storage and Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia
- 81 Baking Operations
- 85 The Control of Hazardous Energy Sources (Lockout/Tagout)
- 86 Electric Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution
- 90 Permit-Required Confined Spaces
- 91 Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals
- 92 Hazard Communication GHS/ Training
- 93 Air Receivers
- 94 Textiles

MIOSHA Standards **Industrial Health**

- 301 Air Contaminants for General Industry
- 302 Vinyl Chloride
- 303 Methylenedianiline (MDA) in General Industry
- 304 Ethylene Oxide
- 305 Asbestos for General Industry
- 306 Formaldehyde
- 307 Acrylonitrile
- 308 Inorganic Arsenic
- 309 Cadmium in General Industry
- 310 Lead in General Industry
- 311 Benzene
- 312 1,3-Butadiene
- 313 Methylene Chloride
- 314 Coke Oven Emissions
- 315 Chromium (VI) in General Industry
- 340 Beryllium
- 350 Carcinogens
- 380 Occupational Noise Exposure in General Industry
- 381 Ionizing Radiation
- 382 Nonionizing Radiation
- 430 Hazard Communication
- 431 Hazardous Work in Laboratories
- 432 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
- 433 Personal Protective Equipment
- 451 Respiratory Protection
- 470 Employee Medical Records and Trade Secrets
- 472 Medical Services and First Aid
- 474 Sanitation
- 478 Illumination
- 490 Permit-Required Confined Spaces
- 501 Agricultural Operations
- 504 Diving Operations
- 511 Temporary Labor Camps
- 520 Ventilation Control
- 523 Abrasive Blasting
- 525 Grinding, Polishing and Buffing
- 526 Dipping and Coating Operations
- 529 Welding, Cutting and Brazing
- 554 Bloodborne Infectious Diseases
- 590 Silica in General Industry
- 591 Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals

MIOSHA Standards **Construction Safety**

- 1 General Rules
- 2 Masonry Wall Bracing
- 6 Personal Protective Equipment
- 7 Welding and Cutting
- 8 Handling and Storage of Materials
- 9 Excavation, Trenching & Shoring
- 10 Cranes and Derricks
- 11 Fixed and Portable Ladders
- 12 Scaffolds and Scaffold Platforms
- 13 Mobile Equipment
- 14 Tunnels, Shafts, Cofferdams and Caissons
- 15 Excavators, Hoists, Elevators, Helicopters, and Conveyors
- 16 Power Transmission & Distribution
- 17 Electrical Installations
- 18 Fire Protection and Prevention
- 19 Tools
- 20 Demolition
- 21 Guarding of Walking & Working Areas
- 22 Signals, Signs, Tags, and Barricades
- 24 Tar Kettles
- 25 Concrete Construction
- 26 Steel Erection
- 27 Blasting and Use of Explosives
- 28 Personnel Hoisting in Steel Erection
- 29 Communication Towers
- 30 Telecommunications
- 32 Aerial Work Platforms
- 35 Confined Space in Construction
- 42 Hazard Communication
- 45 Fall Protection
- 91 Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals
- GI 7 Guards for Power Transmission
- GI 49 Slings

MIOSHA Standards **Various**

Construction Health

- 304 Ethylene Oxide
- 306 Formaldehyde
- 307 Acrylonitrile
- 308 Inorganic Arsenic
- 311 Benzene
- 312 1,3-Butadiene
- 313 Methylene Chloride
- 314 Coke Oven Emissions
- 430 Hazard Communication
- 431 Hazardous Work in Laboratories
- 432 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
- 451 Respiratory Protection
- 470 Employee Medical Records and Trade Secrets
- 504 Diving Operations
- 523 Abrasive Blasting
- 601 Air Contaminants for Construction
- 602 Asbestos for Construction
- 603 Lead Exposure in Construction
- 604 Chromium (VI) in Construction
- 605 Methylenedianiline (MDA) in Construction
- 609 Cadmium in Construction
- 620 Ventilation Control for Construction
- 621 Health Hazard Control for Specific Equipment and Operations for Construction
- 665 Underground Construction, Caissons, Cofferdams, and Compressed Air
- 680 Noise Exposure for Construction
- 681 Radiation in Construction: Ionizing and Nonionizing
- 690 Silica in Construction

Administrative Standards For All Industries

- 11 Recording & Reporting of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses
- 12 Variances
- 13 Inspections & Investigations, Citations & Proposed Penalties
- CS-42, GI-92, OH-430 Hazard Communication

Agriculture Operations Standards

- 51 Agricultural Tractors
- 53 Farm Field Equipment
- 55 Agricultural Operations
- OH-700 Agriculture
- OH-501 Agricultural Operations
- OH-511 Temporary Labor Camps
- GI-37 Accident Prevention Signs & Tags
- GI-51 Logging
- GI-78 Storage & Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia
- CS-42, GI-92, OH-430 Hazard Communication

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MIOSHA Inspections in response to COVID

Reasons For A MIOSHA Inspection

- Imminent Danger
- Fatality or Catastrophic
- Accident Investigations
- Employee Complaints (COVID Protection in the Work Place)
- Program Initiated Routine Safety/Health Inspections
- Visual Activity or Dodge Reports (Construction)
- Referrals (media, government agencies or physician)
- Follow-ups (re-inspections)
- Monitoring Inspections
- New Call In Process for:
  - 1 Person Hospitalized
  - Loss of an Eye
  - Amputation

Effective September 1, 2015

MIOSHA Recordkeeping Reporting Requirements

within **8 hours**

- All work-related fatalities

within **24 hours**

- All in-patient hospitalizations
- Amputations
- Loss of an eye

2 ways **to report**

1) Fatalities or Hospitalizations:
   Call the 24-hour MIOSHA hotline at
   1 - 800 - 858 - 0397

2) Hospitalizations Only:
   May submit the incident details online at:
   www.Michigan.gov/lara

About COVID-19

What is COVID-19?

- Illness caused by a new coronavirus: SARS-CoV-2

How does it spread?

- Contact with respiratory droplets from an infected person
- Touching contaminated objects and surfaces

What do I do if I feel sick?

- Stay home
- Get tested
- Notify your Employee Health Center
- Take precautions to avoid getting other people sick

Roles and Responsibilities

- Environmental Health and Safety Department
- Administrators
- Managers
- Commissioners
- COVID-19 Site Supervisors (OSHA/MIOSHA Mandate)
- Supervisors
- Personnel
- Building Coordinators

Executive Office Roles & Responsibilities

- Develop policies and procedures for working on-site
- Develop planning parameters
- Communicate new requirements
- Lead and coordinate County-Wide response efforts
- Coordinate central procurement of supplies and equipment
- Coordinate central expense tracking
- Assess liability and risks
- Retain COVID-19 Prevention Plans

Facilities / Supervisors / Managers Roles & Responsibilities

- Perform daily cleaning of common areas
- Perform enhanced cleaning and disinfection following a COVID-19 exposure
- Perform regular building maintenance
- Train and coordinate Building Coordinators
- Develop site-specific COVID-19 Prevention Plan(s)
- Provide training on the unit and site-specific plans
- Update unit and/or site-specific plans
- Monitor compliance and answer questions
- Report implementation and safety concerns

Personnel Roles & Responsibilities

- Follow site-specific plan
- Practice social distancing
- Wear a face covering
- Follow instruction for the use, maintenance and disposal of required PPE
- Follow procedure for time away from work when sick
- Report COVID-19 symptoms and positive test results
- Report close contact with a person with COVID-19
- Report safety concerns

Transmission of COVID and Variants

Organisms can enter the body via

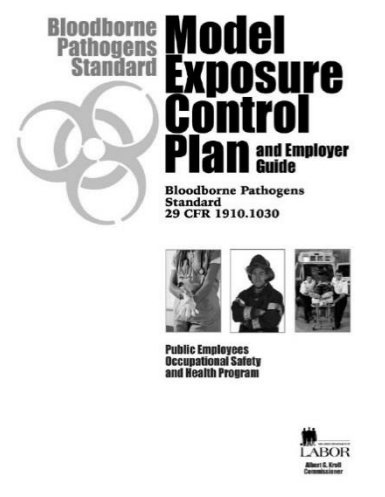
- **Inhalation**
  Air

- **Contact**
  Bloodborne, bodily fluids

- **Ingestion**
  Contaminated food, water

OSHA/MIOSHA **Exposure Control Plan**

- Identifies jobs and tasks where occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious material occurs
- Describes how the employer will:
  - Use engineering and work practice controls
  - Ensure use of personal protective equipment
  - Provide training
  - Provide medical surveillance
  - Provide hepatitis B vaccinations
  - Use signs and labels



Exposure Control Plan *Continued*

- Written plan required
- Plan must be reviewed at least annually to reflect changes in:
  - Tasks, procedures, or assignments which affect exposure, and
  - Technology that will eliminate or reduce exposure
- Annual review must document employer's consideration and implementation of safer medical devices
- Must solicit input from potentially exposed employees in the identification, evaluation and selection of engineering and work practice controls
- Plan must be accessible to employees

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Delta Variant

B.1.617.2

Delta Variant COVID-19

What is so concerning about the COVID-19 delta variant?

- The highly transmissible delta variant is now the dominant coronavirus strain in the U.S., surpassing the alpha variant, according to the CDC.
- Delta, the variant represents 51.7% of new COVID cases in the U.S.
  - Delta variant now accounts for more than 80 percent of new COVID cases in four states.
  - In recent weeks, U.S. health officials have warned that Delta was on track to become the dominant variant in the U.S., as its prevalence in the nation doubles about every two weeks.

Delta Variant COVID-19

What is already known about this topic?

- The SARS-CoV-2 B.1.617.2 (Delta) variant emerged in India and is currently widespread. Evidence suggests that it is potentially more transmissible than other variants.

What are the implications for public health?

- Today, the Delta variant has spread to more than 100 countries and become the dominant strain in most, including, as of last week, the United States. 18 States Reporting Cases
- The B.1.617.2 variant is highly transmissible in indoor settings and households, which might lead to increased attack rates.

What are the symptoms of the Covid-19 delta variant?

- The symptoms are similar to those seen with the original coronavirus strain and other variants, including a persistent cough, headache, fever, and sore throat.

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Standard Precautions Remain

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COVID-19
CORONAVIRUS

SOCIAL DISTANCING

Social distancing means keeping a physical separation from other people. This includes avoiding groups of people and keeping space between yourself and others. It can include larger measures like closing public spaces and canceling group events. It helps protect people from illness, especially those who are more vulnerable. Social distancing limits the spread of disease by lowering the chance of contact with someone with COVID-19.

INDIVIDUALS CAN

- Keep six (6) feet between yourself and others.
- Avoid getting together in larger social groups and gatherings.
- Use Skype, Zoom, or similar systems to conduct meetings.
- Use online, curbside or drive-through services
- Avoid public places at their busiest times.

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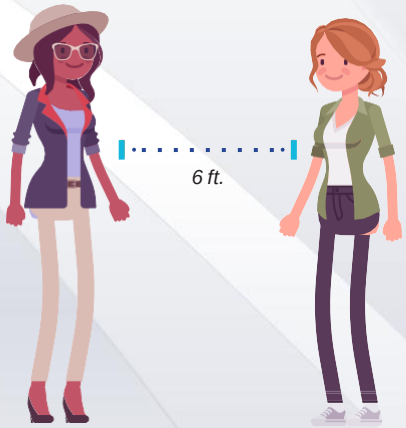

BUSINESSES CAN.

- Have employees tele-work when possible.
- Modify operations to provide online options
- Restrict areas where people may gather.
- Wash hands after meetings and use electronic communication methods
- Limit in-person meetings
- Signage asking people to remain at least 6 feet apart from others.
- Mark floors of checkout lines with tape for 6 foot spacing between customers.

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COVID-19 CORONAVIRUS

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EVERYONE SHOULD

- Stay home when sick.
- Avoid hugging, high-fives, shaking hands, and sharing cups or eating utensils.
- Use good personal hygiene practices whenever you are out in public:
  - Washing your hands often with soap and warm water for 20 seconds, and help young children do the same. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.
  - Covering your nose and mouth with a tissue when you cough or sneeze, or cough/sneeze in your upper sleeve. Immediately throw away used tissues in the trash, then wash hands.
  - Avoiding touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
  - Cleaning and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces, such as toys and doorknobs.

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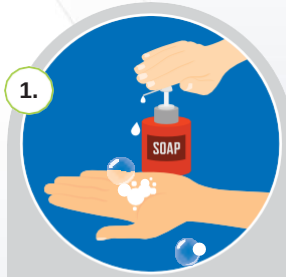
COVID-19 CORONAVIRUS

HAND WASHING



Rub your hands together for at least 20 seconds using warm running water and soap.

Wash under fingernails, between fingers, back of hands and wrists.

Rinse your hands well under warm running water.

Dry your hands completely. In the home, change hand washing towels often.

IN PUBLIC BATHROOMS

- Dry your hands with a single-use paper towel (or with hot air blow dryer).
- If towel dispenser has a handle, be sure to roll the paper down before you wash your hands. This helps to ensure that you will not pick up new germs from the handle.
- For hand-held faucets, turn off water using a paper towel instead of bare hands so you will not pick up new germs on your clean hands.
- Open the bathroom door with the same paper towel.

ALWAYS PRACTICE HEALTHY HABITS

- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when sneezing or coughing, or cough/sneeze into your upper sleeve. Immediately throw away used tissues, then wash hands.
- Teach and show children how to wash hands correctly.

WASH HANDS AFTER

- Coughing, sneezing, or touching objects and surfaces. You can also use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol
- Using the bathroom or helping a child use the bathroom
- Changing a diaper; wash the child's hands too
- Handling items soiled with body fluids or wastes such as blood, drool, urine, stool, or discharge from nose or eyes
- Arriving home from day care, friend's home, outing, or school
- Cleaning up messes
- Handling a sick child
- Touching an animal or pet

Wash hands before:

- Preparing or serving food
- Eating or drinking

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COVID-19
CORONAVIRUS

STOP THE SPREAD

HELP PREVENT THE SPREAD OF RESPIRATORY DISEASES

Wash your hands often with soap and warm water for at least 20 seconds.

Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.

Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.

Cough and sneeze into your upper sleeve or cover with a tissue, then throw in the trash.
Wash Hands.

Stay home when you are sick, except to get medical care. Call ahead before you visit a doctor or emergency room.

Avoid contact with people who are sick.

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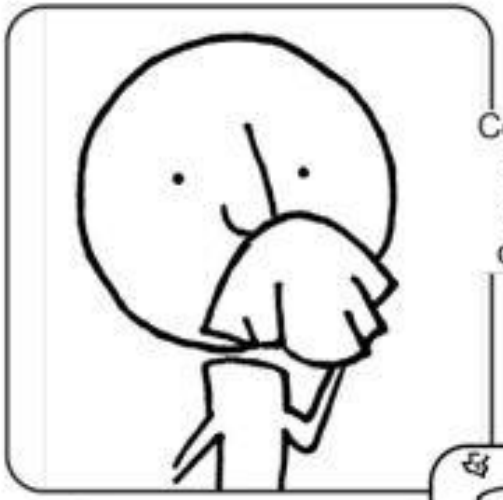
Example **SIGNAGE**

We are recognizing Social Distancing Requirements in the Workplace.

Stop the spread of germs that make you and others sick!

Cover your Cough



Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze

or

cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve, not your hands.

Put your used tissue in the waste basket.

Wash YOUR HANDS!

Hands that look clean can still have icky germs!

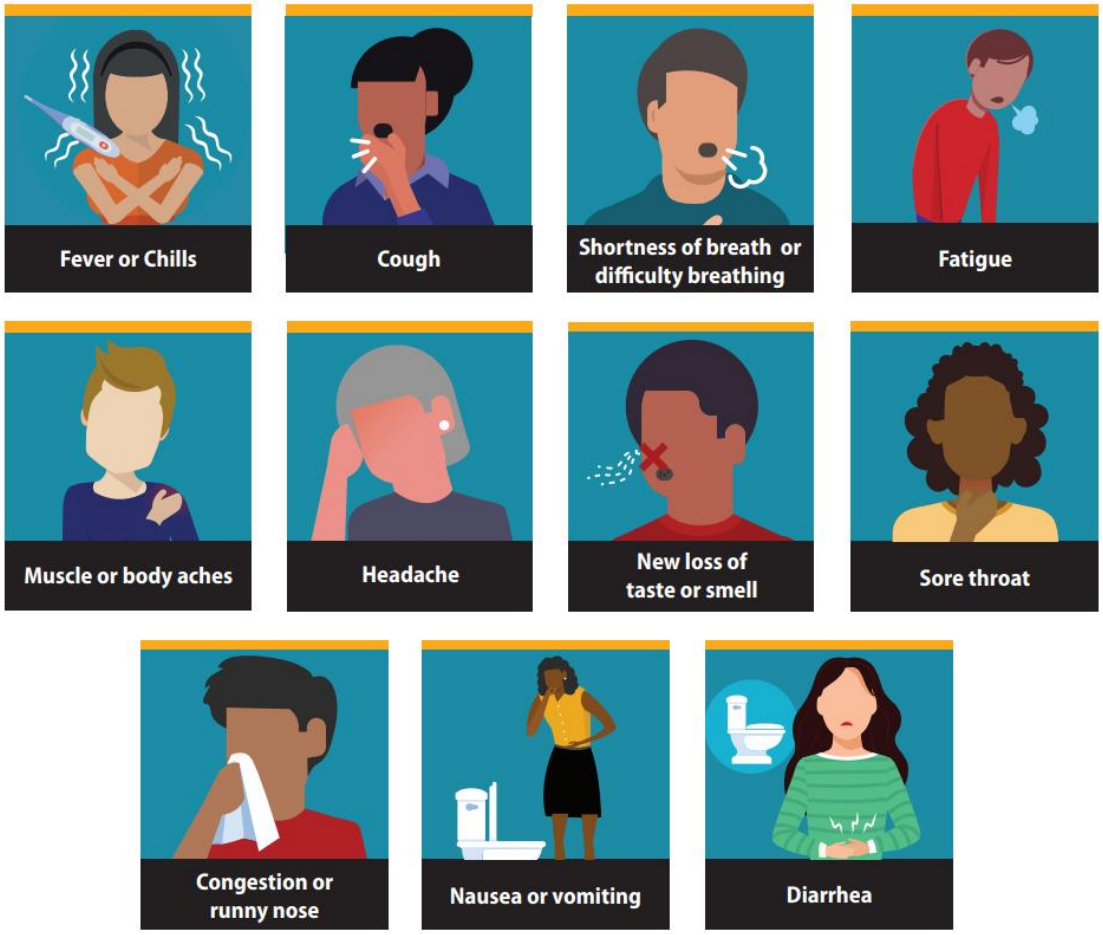
www.cdc.gov/handwashing

CDC

CS 341542C

PLEASE READ BEFORE ENTERING

If you have any of the following symptoms:



DO NOT ENTER

Please return to your vehicle and contact your supervisor

Questions

Thank you!

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an FDI Group Company