OSHA'S MOST FREQUENTLY CITED STANDARDS IN HOSPITALS IN 2020

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) keeps records not only of the most frequently cited standards overall, but also within particular industries. The most recent statistics from OSHA reveal the top standards cited in the fiscal year 2020 for the hospital industry. This top 10 list comprises establishments that provide medical, diagnostic and treatment services that include physician, nursing

and other health services to inpatients and the specialized accommodation services required by inpatients. Hospitals may also provide outpatient services as a secondary activity. Establishments in the hospitals subsector provide inpatient health services, many of which can only be provided using the specialized facilities and equipment that form a significant and integral part of the production process.

De	scription of Violation	Cited Standard Number	ACV*
1.	Respiratory Protection – This standard refers to respirator use to protect employees from hazardous substances. Requirements of this standard include a written program, selection of respirators, medical evaluations, fit testing, safe operating procedures and training.	29 CFR 1910.134	\$5,329
2.	Reporting Fatalities, Hospitalizations, Amputations and Losses of an Eye – This standard covers types of injuries that require OSHA reporting. Fatalities must be reported within 8 hours, and hospitalizations, amputations and eye loss must be reported within 24 hours.	29 CFR 1904.39	\$8,395
3.	Recording Fatalities, Injuries and Illness Criteria — This standard covers types of injuries that require OSHA recording. Employers are required to record fatalities, injuries and illnesses that are new work-related cases.	29 CFR 1904.4	\$1,759
4.	Bloodborne Pathogens – This standard refers to the prevention of occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials. Requirements include exposure control, training and compliance, vaccination evaluations and follow-up, hazard communication and recordkeeping.	29 CFR 1910.1030	\$3,115
5.	Asbestos – This standard covers the prevention of employee exposure to asbestos. Requirements include assessing and monitoring exposure, communicating to and training employees, developing and implementing policies and procedures, and performing medical evaluations for exposure.	29 CFR 1910.1001	\$1,577
6.	General Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Requirements – This standard refers to providing, managing and maintaining the proper personal protective equipment for employees. Requirements include identifying required PPE, maintenance, sanitation, replacement and training.	29 CFR 1910.132	\$6,105
7.	Hazard Communication – This standard refers to the UN Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals. Requirements include developing and implementing a program, recordkeeping, labeling and training.	29 CFR 1910.1200	\$333
8.	Employee Involvement – This standard addresses other OSHA injury and illness recordkeeping requirements that employers inform and train their employees on how to report a work-related injury or illness, or request information regarding either one.	29 CFR 1904.35	\$362
9.	Providing Records to Government Representatives – This standard applies to providing injury and illness records to government representatives when requested. Employers are required to provide requested records within four business hours to authorized government representatives.	29 CFR 1904.40	\$964
10.	Control of Hazardous Energy (lockout/tagout) – Control of hazardous energy is the practice of de-energizing equipment and locking the energy source to prevent release of energy. Requirements include written procedures, training and periodic inspection.	29 CFR 1910.147	\$3,169

*ACV (Average Cost per Violation) - The dollar amount represents the overage cost per violation that employers in this industry paid in 2020. To understand the full capacity and scope of each standard, click on the standard number to visit www.osha.gov and view the language in its entirety. Source: OSHA.gov

