

# STAYING AHEAD: CAL/OSHA, INDOOR/OUTDOOR HEAT, AND 2024 UPDATES

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# Topics

- New(er) Cal/OSHA requirements and safety best practices for:
  - Injury & Illness Prevention Program
  - Wildfire smoke protection
- Update on Cal/OSHA enforcement activity
- Programs
- On the Horizon
  - Indoor heat
  - Outdoor heat
  - Workplace violence prevention
  - First Aid
  - Other emerging issues
- Resources

# Work-related Employee Injury & Illness Reporting

**AB 1805 - 8/30/2019**

*(not new, but have you made the changes?)*

- Changed definitions of serious injury and exposure
- Dropped 24-hour time limit for hospitalization and reporting
- Aligned concept of “realistic possibility” to injury severity

# Work-related Employee Injury & Illness Reporting (continued)

Effective early 2020

– Title 8 Section 330:

- “Serious injury or illness” means

- Any injury or illness occurring in a place of employment or in connection with any employment that requires inpatient hospitalization for other than medical observation or diagnostic testing (NOTE: previous language referenced that hospitalization had to be 24 hours or more, stricken from the new standard)
- Or in which an employee suffers
  - » Amputation
  - » Loss of an eye
  - » Any serious degree of permanent disfigurement

# Written Injury & Illness Prevention Program

## Allow employees access to program:

(Again, not “new” but have you made the changes?)

- Written or electronic copy
- Employer notice to employees of right of access
- Must be in written program
  - 1. Provide access in a reasonable time, place, and manner, but in no event later than five (5) business days after the request for access is received from an employee or designated representative.
  - 2. Provide unobstructed access through a company server or website, which allows an employee to review, print, and email the current version of the Program. Unobstructed access means that the employee, as part of their regular work duties, predictably and routinely uses the electronic means to communicate with management or coworkers.

# Protection from Wildfire Smoke

## Passage of Permanent Standard

- Title 8 Section 5141.1
- Elements, Hazard Assessment
  - Communication
  - Training and instruction
  - Control of harmful exposures to wildfire smoke

# Protection from Wildfire Smoke (continued)

## Appendix B

- Information to be provided to employees (mandatory)
- Use to train employees
- Other versions acceptable as long as they address critical elements

Air Quality Index (AQI) Values	Levels of Health Concern	Colors
<i>When the AQI is in this range:</i>	<i>..air quality conditions are:</i>	<i>...as symbolized by this color:</i>
0 to 50	Good	Green
51 to 100	Moderate	Yellow
101 to 150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Orange
151 to 200	Unhealthy	Red
201 to 300	Very Unhealthy	Purple
301 to 500	Hazardous	Maroon

Note: Values above 500 are considered Beyond the AQI. Follow recommendations for the Hazardous category. Additional information on reducing exposure to extremely high levels of particle pollution is available [here](#).

Source: [airnow.gov](http://airnow.gov)



# Protection from Wildfire Smoke (continued)

## Safety Best Practices for wildfire smoke:

- Assessing critical operations
- Monitoring
- Communicating
- Personal protective equipment and other safety practices
  - Ventilation: <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/wildfire/Indoor-Protection-from-Wildfire-Smoke.html>
- Employee Training
- Response



Search [input field]

- Cal/OSHA -
- Labor Law
- Safety & Health
- Workers' Comp
- Self Insurance
- Apprenticeship
- Director's Office
- Boards

Cal/OSHA / Worker Safety and Health in Wildfire Regions / Protecting Indoor Workplaces from Wildfire Smoke

# Protecting Indoor Workplaces from Wildfire Smoke with Building Ventilation Systems and Other Methods [español](#)

## [Protecting Outdoor Workers Exposed to Smoke from Wildfires](#)

Wildfire smoke can be carried by wind and become a hazard for employees working in indoor workplaces, even those located many miles from evacuation zones. Employers with indoor workplaces should consider reducing employee exposure to wildfire smoke by taking appropriate steps, such as ensuring ventilation systems are properly maintained and functioning.

Employers should usually avoid eliminating or substantially reducing the outdoor air supply in office buildings and other indoor workplaces. This differs from advice given to members of the public by environmental and public health agencies when affected by wildfire smoke indoors. Members of the public are encouraged to set their air conditioners in their homes to 'recirculation mode', if possible, to reduce the intake of pollutants.

### Cal/OSHA

- Emergency Response
  - Cal/OSHA COVID-19 Guidance and Resources
    - COVID-19 Prevention Non-Emergency Information and Resources
  - Respirable Crystalline Silica Standards and Resources
    - Emergency Temporary Standard on Respirable Crystalline Silica for General Industry

Screenshot from <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/wildfire/Indoor-Protection-from-Wildfire-Smoke.html>

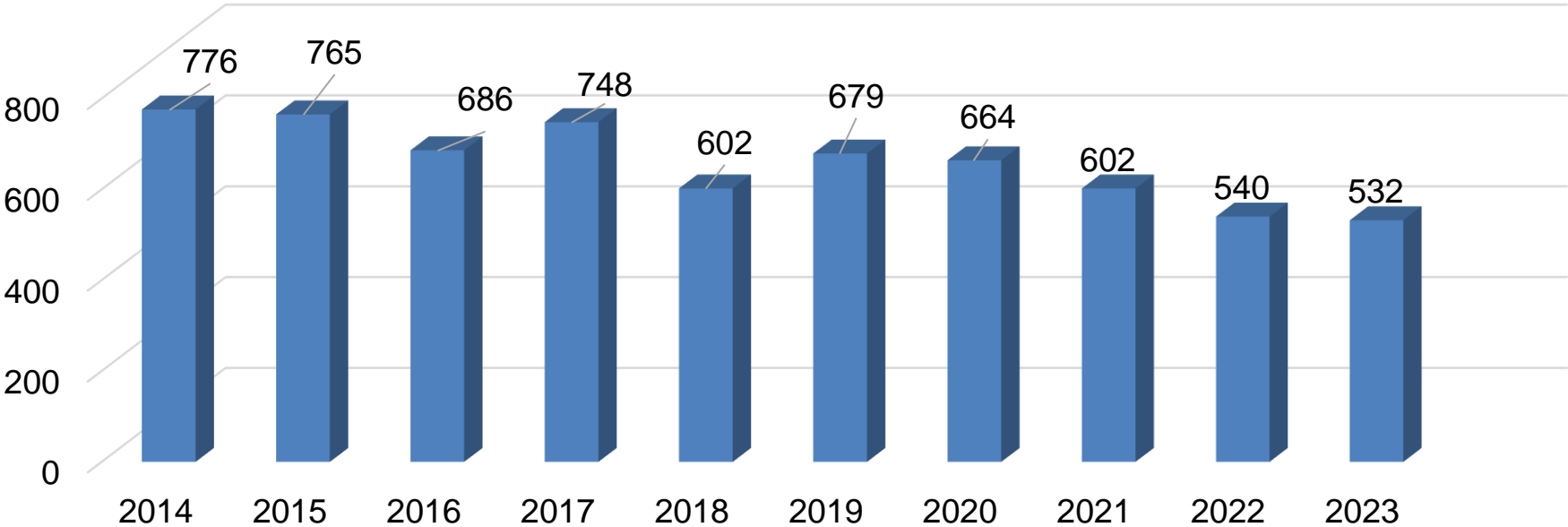


# Protection from Wildfire Smoke (continued)

- From the Scope section of Title 8 Section 5141.1:
  - The following workplaces and operations are exempt from this section:
    - (A) Enclosed buildings or structures in which the air is filtered by a mechanical ventilation system and the employer ensures that windows, doors, bays, and other openings are kept closed, except when it is necessary to open doors to enter or exit.

# Ca/OSHA Enforcement Activity

Ca/OSHA Enforcement Inspections in NAICS Major Group 11 Agricultural Production Crops by Calendar Year



Note: 2022 data includes approximately 250 high heat inspections

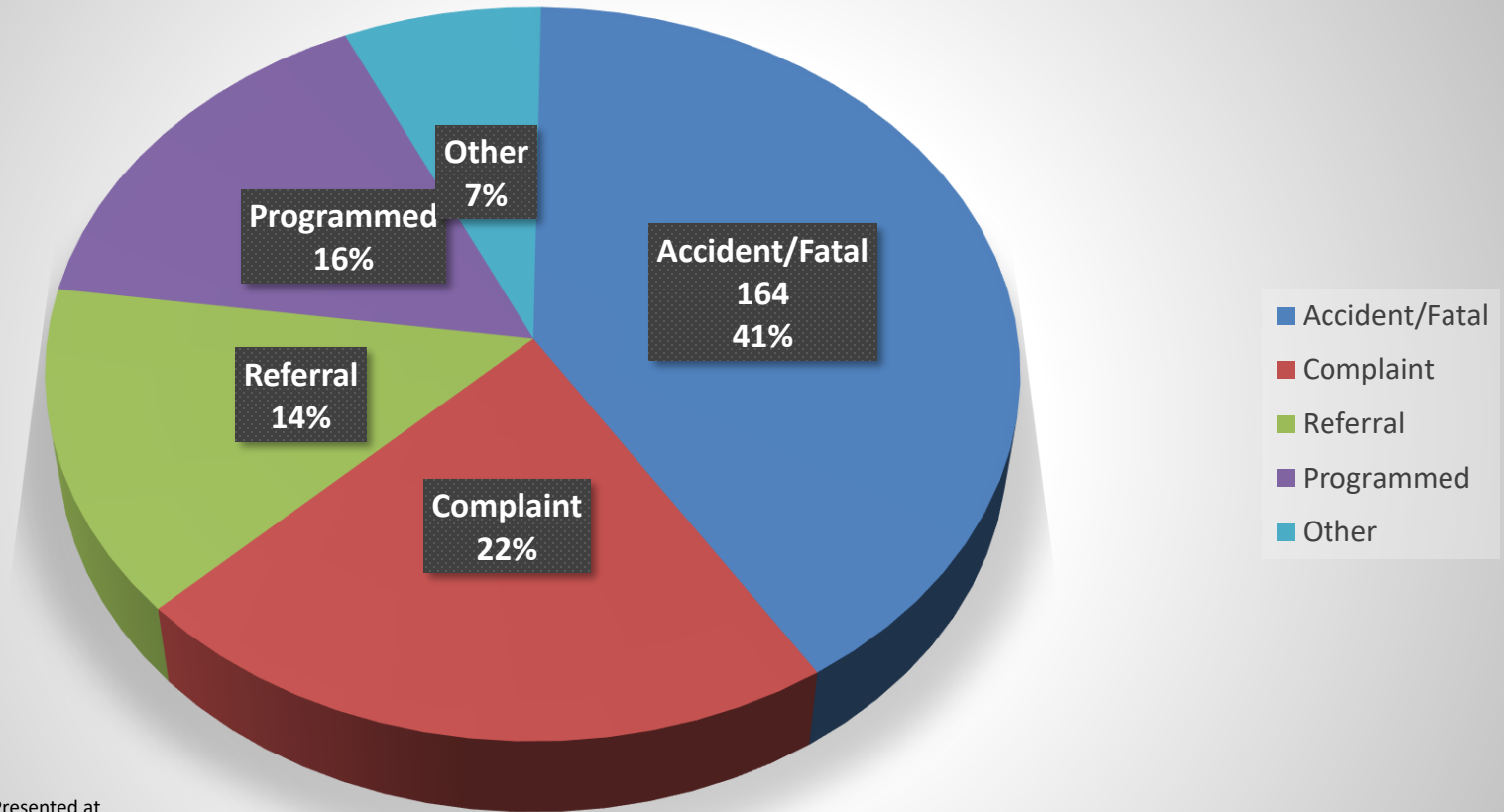
Data from Fed-OSHA

# Current Enforcement Activity

- Data from the November 2023 Cal/OSHA Advisory Committee meeting shows onsite inspection numbers returning to normal range (~6426\* vs ~8000 pre-pandemic)

\*November 2023 Cal/OSHA Advisory Committee

# Cal/OSHA Enforcement Inspections by Type, CY2023 for Industry Code 11, Agriculture



Data run 10/10/23; Presented at  
Cal/OSHA Advisory Committee Meeting  
November 2023

# Ca/OSHA Enforcement Activity

(continued)

## Continued use of “Letter in Lieu of Inspection”

- Need timely response
- ~8500 letter inspections, all industries
- Significant increase in “on-site” inspections
- Enforcement
  - Standard, classic, enforcement action with possibility of citations with monetary penalties

# Ca/OSHA Enforcement Activity

(continued)

## “High Hazard Inspections”

### – Cal/OSHA Consultation

- Letter notice
  - Xmod >125
- Follow up on site Consultation visit
- Standard Consultation protocol (no citations/penalties; scheduled)



# Ca/OSHA Enforcement Activity

(continued)

## “High Hazard Inspections”

### – Enforcement

- Standard Enforcement protocol (citations/penalties; no advanced notice)
- Employment sectors selected from loss time data
  - 2023-24 list for agriculture
    - » NAICS 1121 Cattle ranching and farming
      - Note: Includes feedlots and dairy farming

# Cal/OSHA Enforcement Activity

## NAICS 11 (continued)

<b>Frequent Citations 10-1-2022 to 9-30-2023</b>
Title 8 Section 3395, Heat Illness Prevention
Title 8 Section 3203, Injury and Illness Prevention Program
Title 8 Section 3457, Field Sanitation
Title 8 Section 342, Reporting Serious Injury/Fatality
Title 8 Section 3441, Operation of Ag Equipment
Title 8 Section 3314, Control of Hazardous Energy (LOTO)

# Cal/OSHA Enforcement Activity

## NAICS 11 (continued)

- 189 accident inspections, Calendar Year 2021
  - 28 Fatalities
    - 8 COVID-19
    - Others
      - Struck by
      - Lock out/tag out
      - Carbon monoxide
      - Falling tree

# Cal/OSHA Enforcement Activity

## NAICS 11 (continued)

- 169 accident inspections, Calendar Year 2022
  - 24 Fatalities
    - Zero COVID-19
    - Others
      - Struck by
      - Lock out/tag out
      - Pinned between tractor and implement
      - Falling tree

# Cal/OSHA Enforcement Activity

## NAICS 11 (continued)

- 164 accident inspections, Calendar Year 2023  
(Note: Partial year data)
  - 14 Fatalities
    - Zero COVID-19
    - Others

# Fatalities, California OSHA, NAICS 11 CY2023

Get Detail

Select All

Reset

	#	Summary Nr	Event Date	Report ID	Fatality	SIC	NAICS	Event Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<a href="#">157030.01</a>	06/05/2023	0950625	X		115115	Employee Dies Of Heart Attack
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<a href="#">156852.01</a>	06/02/2023	0950621	X		115112	Employee Is Killed When Caught Between Bucket And Hopper
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<a href="#">156445.01</a>	05/15/2023	0950621	X		113310	Employee Dies Of Heart Attack
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<a href="#">157078.01</a>	05/12/2023	0950632	X		111150	Employee Dies From Heat Stroke While Harvesting Corn
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	<a href="#">155559.01</a>	04/14/2023	0950647	X		115112	Employee Is Killed In Tractor Roll Over
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	<a href="#">155700.01</a>	04/14/2023	0950624	X		115115	Employee Dies Of Natural Causes
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	<a href="#">155404.01</a>	04/11/2023	0950647	X		115116	Employee Is Killed Due To Blunt Force Injuries
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	<a href="#">154353.01</a>	03/04/2023	0950624	X		115115	Employee Is Killed When Crushed Between Tractor And Tree
<input type="checkbox"/>	9	<a href="#">154014.01</a>	02/21/2023	0950625	X		111219	Employee Is Killed Due To Brain Aneurysm
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	<a href="#">153899.01</a>	02/20/2023	0950615	X		111332	Employee Dies By Drowning
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	<a href="#">154222.01</a>	02/10/2023	0950632	X		111421	Employee Dies, Shot By Coworker During To Workplace Violence
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	<a href="#">153711.01</a>	02/09/2023	0950625	X		111336	Employee Dies From Gunshot Wound
<input type="checkbox"/>	13	<a href="#">153325.01</a>	01/23/2023	0950613	X		111411	Three Employees Are Killed In Mass Shooting By Former Cowork
<input type="checkbox"/>	14	<a href="#">153257.01</a>	01/23/2023	0950613	X		111411	Four Employees Are Shot And Killed By Coworker And One Is In

Screenshot from osha.gov

# Mandatory Safety Programs

- Injury and Illness Prevention Program
- COVID-19 Prevention Program
- Wildfire Smoke Protection Program
- Outdoor Heat Illness Prevention Program

# Proposed Indoor Heat Illness Prevention

- Indoor Heat
  - <https://www.dir.ca.gov/oshsb/Indoor-Heat.html>
  - Expected to go to Standards Board for a vote 1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2024
  - Format follows existing outdoor heat standard
    - Written program
    - “trigger” temperatures
    - Create areas of lower temperature stress and allow access



# Proposed Indoor Heat Illness Prevention

- Proposed regulation, Title 8 Section 3396
  - Scope: all indoor work areas where the temperature equals or exceeds 82 degrees Fahrenheit when employees are present.
  - Conditions under which an indoor work area is subject to all provisions of this section, including subsection (e):

# Proposed Indoor Heat Illness Prevention

- Proposed regulation, Title 8 Section 3396
  - (A) The temperature equals or exceeds 87 degrees Fahrenheit when employees are present; or
  - (B) The heat index equals or exceeds 87 degrees Fahrenheit when employees are present; or
  - (C) Employees wear clothing that restricts heat removal and the temperature equals or exceeds 82 degrees Fahrenheit

# Proposed Indoor Heat Illness Prevention

- Proposed regulation, Title 8 Section 3396
  - (D) Employees work in a high radiant heat area and the temperature equals or exceeds 82 degrees Fahrenheit.
  - (3) This section applies in any other setting identified in writing by the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (the Division) through the issuance of an Order to Take Special Action

# Proposed Indoor Heat Illness Prevention

- Proposed regulation, Title 8 Section 3396
  - From the latest draft:
    - “Indoor” refers to a space that is under a ceiling or overhead covering that restricts airflow and is enclosed along its entire perimeter by walls, doors, windows, dividers, or other physical barriers that restrict airflow, whether open or closed. All work areas that are not indoor are considered outdoor and covered by section 3395.

# Proposed Indoor Heat Standard

- Additions over existing outdoor standard:
  - Introduces concepts of
    - Humidity/heat index
    - Cool down area (vs shade)
    - Radiant heat & wbgt (wet bulb globe thermometer)
    - “clothing that restricts heat removal”

# Proposed Indoor Heat Standard

- Heat Index
  - “Heat index” means a measure of heat stress developed by the National Weather Service (NWS) for outdoor environments that takes into account the dry bulb temperature and the relative humidity. For purposes of this section, heat index refers to conditions in indoor work areas. Radiant heat is not included in the heat index.

Source: Cal/OSHA proposed indoor heat standard

# Proposed Indoor Heat Standard

- Humidity and the Heat Index

The screenshot shows the National Weather Service Weather Prediction Center website. The main heading is "The Heat Index Equation". Below the heading, there is a paragraph explaining the computation of the heat index. The regression equation of Rothfusz is given as:

$$HI = -42.379 + 2.04901523 \cdot T + 10.14333127 \cdot RH - .22475541 \cdot T \cdot RH - .00683783 \cdot T \cdot T - .05481717 \cdot RH \cdot RH + .00122874 \cdot T \cdot T \cdot RH + .00085282 \cdot T \cdot RH \cdot RH - .00000199 \cdot T \cdot T \cdot RH \cdot RH$$

where **T** is temperature in degrees F and **RH** is relative humidity in percent. **HI** is the heat index expressed as an apparent temperature in degrees F. If the **RH** is less than 13% and the temperature is between 80 and 112 degrees F, then the following adjustment is subtracted from **HI**:

$$ADJUSTMENT = [(13-RH)/4] \cdot \sqrt{[17-ABS(T-95)]/17}$$

where **ABS** and **SQRT** are the absolute value and square root functions, respectively. On the other hand, if the **RH** is greater than 85% and the temperature is between 80 and 87 degrees F, then the following adjustment is added to **HI**:

$$ADJUSTMENT = [(RH-85)/10] \cdot [(87-T)/5]$$

The Rothfusz regression is not appropriate when conditions of temperature and humidity warrant a heat index value below about 80 degrees F. In those cases, a simpler formula is applied to calculate values consistent with Steadman's results:

$$HI = 0.5 \cdot \{T + 61.0 + [(T-68.0) \cdot 1.2] + (RH \cdot 0.094)\}$$

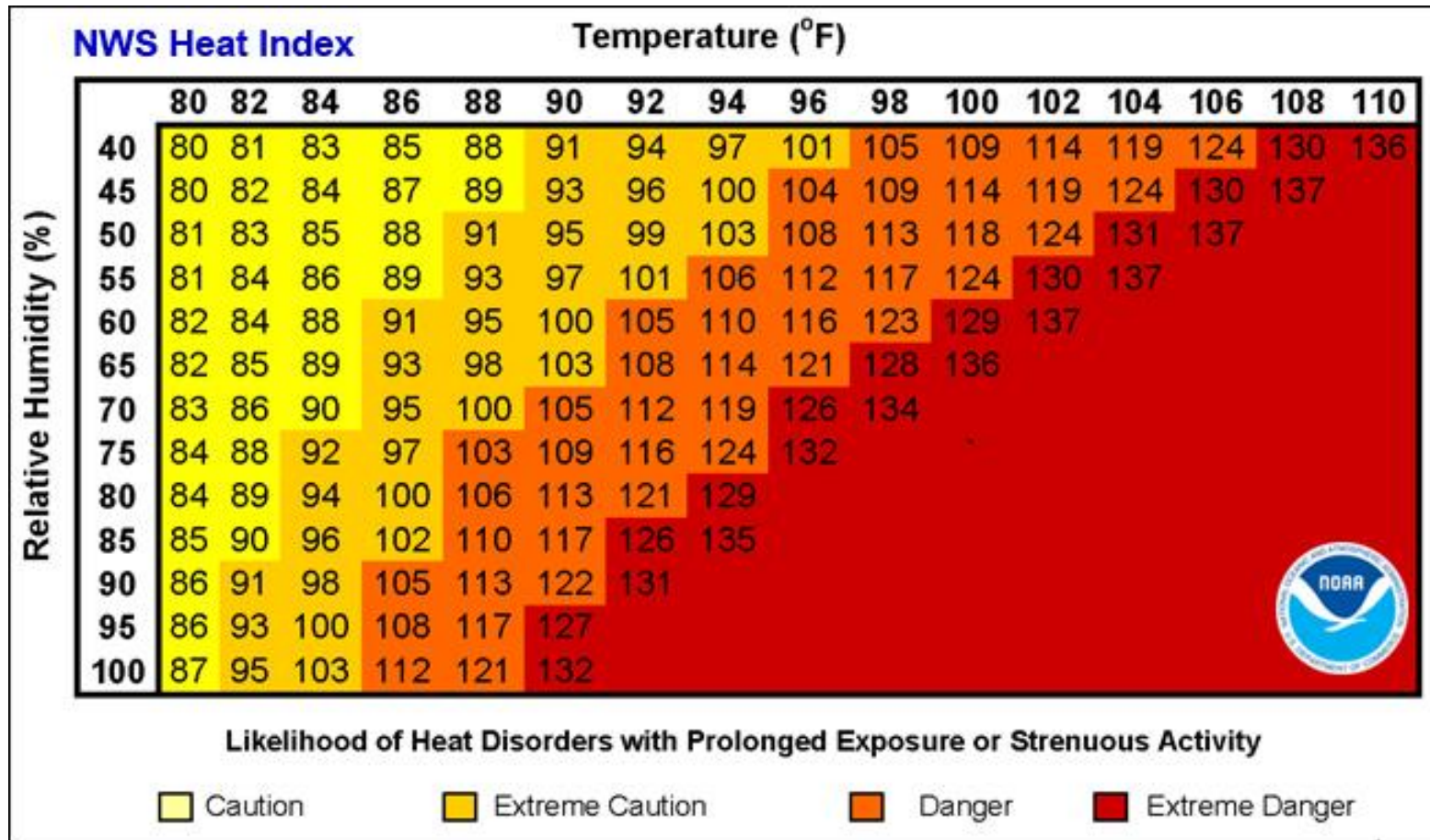
In practice, the simple formula is computed first and the result averaged with the temperature. If this heat index value is 80 degrees F or higher, the full regression equation along with any adjustment as described above is applied.

The Rothfusz regression is not valid for extreme temperature and relative humidity conditions beyond the range of data considered by Steadman.

Partial screenshot from

[https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/html/heatindex\\_equation.shtml](https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/html/heatindex_equation.shtml)

# Proposed Indoor Heat Standard



From weather.gov



# Proposed Indoor Heat Standard

- Dry bulb thermometer  
combo with a  
hygrometer  
– \$15



# Proposed Indoor Heat Illness Prevention

- Radiant Heat
  - “Radiant heat” means heat transmitted by electromagnetic waves and not transmitted by conduction or convection. Sources of radiant heat include the sun, hot objects, hot liquids, hot surfaces, and fire.
  - “High radiant heat area” means a work area where the globe temperature is at least five degrees Fahrenheit greater than the temperature, as defined in subsection (b)(19).

Source: Cal/OSHA proposed indoor heat standard

# Proposed Indoor Heat Illness Prevention

- To measure radiant heat, Wet Bulb Globe Thermometer (WBGT)
- Price range
  - <\$100 No calibration
  - >\$500 NIST calibration

Photo from grainger.com



NIST: National Institute of Standards and Technology

# Proposed Indoor Heat Illness Prevention



- Proposed Indoor Heat Illness Prevention
  - Assessment and control measures
  - Written program
  - Employee and Supervisor Training
  - Provision of water
  - Establishment of Cool down area(s)
  - Observation during acclimatization

## On the Cal/OSHA Horizon

- Cal/OSHA Enforcement has, and will continue to cite the IIPP currently and until the Indoor Heat Illness Prevention Standard is passed by the Standards Board

# Outdoor Heat Standard

- Rios Farming Decision After Reconsideration
  - Water not only has to be “close” but accessible without obstacles.



**NEWS RELEASE**

Release Number: 2023-19 Date: February 27, 2023

**OSH Appeals Board Decision in Heat Illness Prevention Case Adds Clarity to Provision of Water Requirements**

Sacramento—The Department of Industrial Relations’ Occupational Safety and Health Appeals Board (OSHAB) has issued a precedential decision regarding the provision of water at outdoor worksites, affirming that it must be as close as practicable to the areas where employees are working to encourage frequent consumption.

“This decision provides clarity and should serve as a reminder that employers must take adequate steps to ensure that potable drinking water is as close as practicable to workers,” said Cal/OSHA Chief Jeff Killip. “Staying adequately hydrated is essential to preventing heat illness, particularly during the hot summer months.”

The case clarified the definition of what “as close as practicable” means with water placement at the workplace.

Cal/OSHA opened a complaint-initiated safety inspection at the Rios Farming Co. vineyard in St. Helena on August 6, 2018. Inspectors found some workers had to climb through multiple grape trellises to access drinking water. On January 7, 2019, Cal/OSHA cited Rios Farming Co. for a repeat-serious violation for not having water as close as practicable for their employees.

Rios Farming Co. appealed the citation and an administrative law judge affirmed the citation on October 12, 2022, with a modified penalty of \$27,000.

OSHAB issued its decision on February 6, 2023, which clarifies that the term “as close as practicable” in terms of providing water to prevent heat illness means that the water must be as close as reasonably can be accomplished in order to encourage frequent water consumption. In this case, the ALJ found, and the OSHAB affirmed, that the trellises were an obstacle that discouraged employees from frequently drinking water. The ALJ and Board further found that other reasonable options were available to the employer, such as providing a jug of water in each row where the employees were working or providing individual water bottles that employees could carry with them and refill from the jugs.

The California Division of Occupational Safety and Health, or Cal/OSHA is a division with the Department of Industrial Relations that helps protect workers from health and safety hazards on the job in almost every workplace in California. Employers who have

# Outdoor Heat Standard

- Title 8 Section 3395(i)
  - (i) Heat Illness Prevention Plan. The employer shall establish, implement, and maintain, an effective heat illness prevention plan. The plan shall be in writing in both English and the language understood by the majority of the employees and shall be made available at the worksite to employees and to representatives of the Division upon request. The Heat Illness Prevention Plan may be included as part of the employer's Illness and Injury Prevention Program required by section 3203, and shall, at a minimum, contain:
    - (1) Procedures for the provision of water and access to shade.
    - (2) The high heat procedures referred to in subsection (e).
    - (3) Emergency Response Procedures in accordance with subsection (f).
    - (4) Acclimatization methods and procedures in accordance with subsection (g).
- In 2023, out of 633 heat violations, 415 were for 3395(i); that's about 66%!

Source: email correspondence from Brandon Hart, Cal/OSHA

# On the Cal/OSHA Horizon

- Workplace Violence Prevention
  - <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/doshreg/Workplace-Violence-in-General-Industry/>
  - California Senate Bill 553



# Workplace Violence Prevention

- California Senate Bill 553
  - Passed and signed by Governor fall of 2023
  - Implementation timetable
    - July 1, 2024 for employers
    - By December 31, 2025 for Cal/OSHA standard to Standards Board
    - By December 31, 2026 for Cal/OSHA Standards Board to adopt the standard



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

SEP 30 2023

To the Members of the California State Senate:

I am pleased to sign SB 553 aimed at increasing worker safety in workplaces across the state. Over the past months, my office has worked with the author, sponsors, and business leaders to ensure this bill did not prevent businesses from responding to retail theft and violence, but instead empowers their employees with the tools and knowledge necessary to be prepared.

Over the past years, we have taken unprecedented action to tackle retail theft and workplace violence through our Real Public Safety Plan and historic \$800 million in funding to support multiple programs improving public safety and cracking down on retail crime.

Senate Bill 553 builds upon these efforts by protecting our workforce, and requires employers to establish, implement and maintain an effective workplace violence prevention plan, among other provisions. Employers are already required to take steps to protect workers from workplace hazards, and this bill strengthens those protections by providing specific guidelines for what employers must do to protect workers from acts or threats of violence at work.

This important policy will ensure there is a plan in place at workplaces across our state, in order to help protect California workers from workplace violence. Everyone deserves to be and feel safe everywhere they are, especially at work.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom

GOVERNOR GAVIN NEWSOM • SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 • (916) 445-2841



# Workplace Violence Prevention

- California Senate Bill 553
  - July 1, 2024 for employers
    - Written workplace violence prevention plan
    - Workplace violence incident log
    - Employee training
    - Records maintenance
    - “Allows” enforcement and penalties by Cal/OSHA

# Workplace Violence Prevention

- Proposed draft Cal/OSHA standard covers most workplaces in California
- Title 8 3203, IIPP currently used by enforcement to address deficiencies

## Cal/OSHA Cites Two Employers in Half Moon Bay for Health and Safety Violations Following Investigation into Workplace Violence that Killed Seven

Foster City—Cal/OSHA cited two employers in Half Moon Bay following an investigation into workplace violence that killed seven agricultural workers on January 23, 2023.

Cal/OSHA cited California Terra Garden, Inc. for 22 violations, including five classified as serious and one classified as serious accident-related for failing to have a plan or procedures to immediately notify employees of an active shooter threat and instruct them to seek shelter. [Total proposed penalties are \\$113,800.](#)

Concord Farms Inc. was cited for 19 violations, three of them serious, including failure to address previous incidents of workplace violence and develop procedures to correct and prevent this hazard. [Total proposed penalties are \\$51,770.](#)

Both employers were cited for failing to establish a workplace safety plan that evaluated the threat of workplace violence and train workers in a language they can understand. Both employers were also cited for failure to secure labor camp permits for onsite worker housing.

A former employee of California Terra Garden, who also previously worked at Concord Farms, is accused of shooting and killing four workers and wounding a fifth at California Terra Garden on January 23 before driving to nearby Concord Farms and fatally shooting three workers there. Other state agencies continue to investigate at the worksites, which may result in additional enforcement actions.

Cal/OSHA has general industry [workplace violence tools](#) on its webpage for employers and employees.

Source: Cal/OSHA

# Workplace Violence Prevention

- Recommendations
  - Have workplace violence prevention in your IIPP
    - (most current Cal/OSHA Consultation model program at <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/puborder.asp> ; note that it does not contain required elements of SB553)
    - Updated model programs pending February/March 2024
    - Be cautious about paying for programs before the final standard is passed

# On the Cal/OSHA Horizon

- Changes to First Aid Standard
  - <https://www.dir.ca.gov/OSH/OSHSB/First-Aid.html>

# On the Cal/OSHA Horizon

## §3400. Medical Services and First Aid.

- (a) Employer shall ensure the ready availability of medical personnel for advice and consultation on matters of industrial health or injury.
- (b) In the absence of an infirmary, clinic, or hospital, in near proximity to the workplace, which is used for the treatment of all injured employees, a person or persons shall be adequately trained to render first aid. Training shall be equal to that of the American Red Cross or the Mine Safety and Health Administration.
- (c) Employers shall evaluate the need for first-aid supplies and shall ensure that there are ~~There shall be~~ adequate quantities and types of first-aid materials, ~~approved by the consulting physician,~~ readily available for employees on every job.
- (1) Such materials shall be kept in a sanitary and usable condition.
- (2) A frequent inspection shall be made of all first-aid materials, which shall be replenished as necessary.
- (3) At a minimum, employers shall furnish at least one first-aid kit containing the types and quantities of materials as determined by an employer-authorized, licensed physician or as listed in Table 1. Based upon its size and the type of hazards in the workplace, employers shall evaluate the need for:
- (A) Additional first-kits kits.
- (B) Additional types or quantities of first-aid equipment and/or supplies.

Table 1: Minimum First-Aid Materials

Type of Supply and Minimum Size	Minimum Quantity
Absorbent Compress, 32 sq. in. (206 sq. cm), with no side smaller than 4 in. (10 cm)	1
Adhesive Bandages, 1 x 3 in. (2.5 x 7.5 cm)	16
Adhesive Tape, 3/8 in. x 2.5 yd. (2.3 m total)	1
Antibiotic Treatment, single-use application	6

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TO  
CALIFORNIA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS BOARD

PROPOSED STATE STANDARD REVISIONS,  
TITLE 8, CHAPTER 4, SUBCHAPTER 7,

<u>Antiseptic, single-use application</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Medical Exam Gloves</u>	<u>2 pairs</u>
<u>Sterile Pad, 3 x 3 in. (7.5 x 7.5 cm)</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Triangular Bandage, 40 x 40 x 56 in. (101 x 101 x 142 cm)</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Single-use disposable barrier device for CPR in workplaces where performance of CPR may be required</u>	<u>1</u>

NOTE 1 to subsection (c)(3): The minimum list of supplies in Table 1 may not be adequate to address the injuries that may occur in some work environments. For example, where there are exposures to chemical hazards for which specific first-aid treatments are specified on the Safety Data Sheets or otherwise recommended (such as for hydrofluoric acid, phenol solutions and cyanide compounds), provision of first-aid supplies beyond the minimum list in Table 1 and appropriate for such chemical exposures may be necessary to achieve compliance with the requirements in the first sentence of Section 3400(c). Similarly, those places of employment with larger numbers of employees or frequent injuries requiring first-aid treatment may find it necessary to stock larger quantities of materials than the amounts listed in Table 1 in order for first-aid supplies to be always readily available.

NOTE 2 to subsection (c)(3): Employers should be aware that whenever first-aid materials for the treatment of chemical injuries are included in first-aid kits, the requirement of Section 5194(h)(2)(E) for training on emergency procedures may be triggered.

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 142.3, Labor Code. Reference: Section 142.3 and Section 2440, Labor Code.



# Other Emerging Issues

- Semi-autonomous and autonomous agricultural vehicles
- Legal cannabis
- Walking/working surfaces
  - <https://www.dir.ca.gov/oshsb/documents/Walking-Working-Surfaces-Feb-2023-AC-postdiscussiondraft.pdf>

# Resources

- Zenith Solution Center
  - <https://www.thezenith.com/>
- Work related employee injury and illness reporting
  - [http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=201920200AB1805](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB1805)
- Field Sanitation
  - <https://www.dir.ca.gov/OSH/Single-User-Toilet-Facilities.html>

# Wildfire Smoke

- Cal/OSHA: <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/Worker-Health-and-Safety-in-Wildfire-Regions.html>
- Appendix B (English):  
[https://www.dir.ca.gov/Title8/5141\\_1b.html](https://www.dir.ca.gov/Title8/5141_1b.html)
- (Spanish):  
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/doshreg/Protection-from-Wildfire-Smoke/Spanish/Protection-from-Wildfire-Smoke-Emergency-proptxt-spanish.pdf>
- USEPA/CARB/CDPH:
  - [https://www.airnow.gov/sites/default/files/2021-09/wildfire-smoke-guide\\_0.pdf](https://www.airnow.gov/sites/default/files/2021-09/wildfire-smoke-guide_0.pdf)
- -Requirements to Protect Workers Exposed to Wildfire Smoke Training Video  
[English](#) | [español](#)

## Resources (continued)

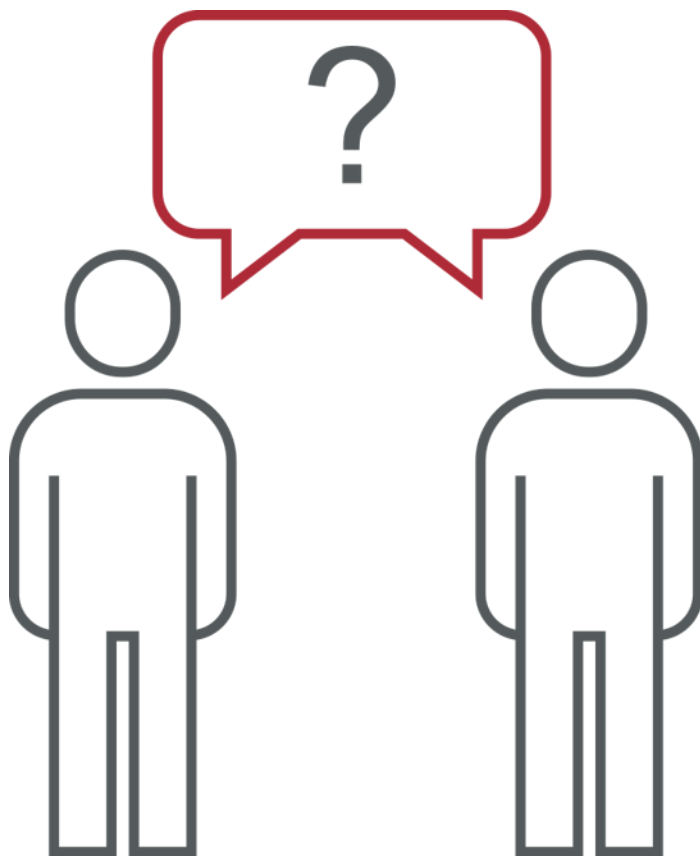
- Night work
  - <https://www.dir.ca.gov/oshsb/documents/Outdoor-Agricultural-Operations-During-Hours-of-Darkness-apprvd.txt.pdf>
  - [https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh\\_publications/Night-Agriculture-fs.pdf](https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/dosh_publications/Night-Agriculture-fs.pdf)
- Injury and Illness Prevention Program IIPP
  - <https://www.dir.ca.gov/OSHSB/Employee-Access-to-Injury-and-Illness-Prevention-Program.html>
  - <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/puborder.asp#IIPP>

## Resources (continued)

- COVID-19
  - Reporting of confirmed cases to Cal/OSHA
    - <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/coronavirus/Reporting-Requirements-COVID-19.html>
  - Frequently asked questions (Updated January 9, 2024)
    - <https://www.dir.ca.gov/DOSH/Coronavirus/Covid-19-NE-Reg-FAQs.html>
    - “Non-emergency” standard:  
[https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/coronavirus/Non\\_Emergency\\_Regulations/](https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/coronavirus/Non_Emergency_Regulations/)

## Resources (continued)

- Proposed Indoor Heat Standard
  - <https://www.dir.ca.gov/oshsb/Indoor-Heat.html>
- Proposed Workplace Violence Standard
  - <https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/doshreg/Workplace-Violence-in-General-Industry/>
- NIOSH Western Center for Ag Health and Safety  
<https://aghealth.ucdavis.edu/covid19>
  - Note: also a good resource for wildfire smoke protection information
- Cal/OSHA Standards Board decision on Autonomous Agricultural Vehicles
  - <https://www.dir.ca.gov/OSHSB/documents/petition-596-adopteddecision.pdf>



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