



## OSHA State Differences Summaries and Checklists: Audit Edition 50 States and Puerto Rico

RELEASE 161 – MARCH 2022

### highlights by state and topic

State-specific updates for all 51 jurisdictions covered in the *OSHA State Differences Summaries and Checklists* are summarized below. Only states for which we have provided updates are listed below—a state that is not listed did not receive updates this quarter. Your update only contains material for the jurisdiction(s) included in your subscription.

#### California

- **Toxic and Hazardous Substances—State-Specific Standards:** As part of its third re-adoption of the COVID Emergency Temporary Standards, Cal/OSHA has eliminated requirements for unvaccinated employees to wear masks outdoors and while in vehicles (8 CCR 3205(c)(6)).

#### Oregon

- **Posting and Recordkeeping—Posting:** Employees who work remotely must be provided with a copy of the state’s “It’s the Law” poster electronically or by equally effective means (OAR 437-001-0744(3)(d)).
- **Toxic and Hazardous Substances—State-Specific Standards:** The state has removed indoor masking requirements and most of the other COVID-related provisions for employers other than those employers in exceptional risk settings (OAR 437-001-0744).



### California audit checklists

The California state regulatory summary is included in this *OSHA State Differences* guide. Full audit checklists for California are provided in a separate publication, *OSHA Auditing: California Occupational Health & Safety Guide*, which integrates federal and California regulations in one comprehensive tool.

### need a demo?

If you have any questions about the state differences summaries and checklists or would like a demonstration of their features, please contact Gail Ankiewicz (1-800-251-0381 ext. 717 or [gaila@stpub.com](mailto:gaila@stpub.com)).

# release notes

*please review*

## did you know?

- California and Georgia have updated their lead paint regulations to be consistent with federal EPA requirements.
- Iowa and Vermont have adopted the 2020 federal updates to the beryllium standard.
- Kentucky has adopted the June 2021 federal amendments to the recordkeeping standard and has readopted the requirements of 29 CFR 1910 Subpart G, which had expired.
- Washington has readopted its emergency rules related to COVID-19, which require compliance with emergency proclamations and their amendments, through July 13, 2022.
- OSHA has launched a National Emphasis Program (NEP) to protect workers from indoor and outdoor heat hazards and will be will conducting heat-related workplace inspections. Find the NEP directive at [https://www.osha.gov/sites/default/files/enforcement/directives/CPL\\_03-00-024.pdf](https://www.osha.gov/sites/default/files/enforcement/directives/CPL_03-00-024.pdf).
- OSHA is initiating an enforcement program that identifies employers who failed to submit Form 300A injury and illness data through the agency's Injury Tracking Application (see <https://www.osha.gov/memos/2022-04-04/ita-non-responder-enforcement-computer-program>).
- OSHA is proposing amendments to its recordkeeping regulations that would require certain establishments in certain high-hazards industries to electronically submit additional information from their injury and illness logs, as well as their incident reports. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/03/30/2022-06546/improve-tracking-of-workplace-injuries-and-illnesses>.
- OSHA is proposing amendments to its powered industrial trucks standards for general industry and construction, which cover fork trucks, tractors, platform lift trucks, motorized hand trucks, and other specialized industrial trucks powered by an electric motor or an internal combustion engine. The Notice of Proposed Rulemaking is available at <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/02/16/2022-01155/powered-industrial-trucks-design-standard-update>.
- The World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization have issued a new technical brief on healthy and safe teleworking, which outlines the health benefits and risks of teleworking and the changes needed to accommodate the shift towards different forms of remote work arrangements (<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240040977>).



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