

2022

OSHA'S Most Frequently Cited Standards Educational Services (NAICS 61)

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 2022 for the educational services industry. This top 10 list comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities and training centers. These establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit, or they may be publicly owned and operated. They may also offer food and/or accommodation services to their students.

Description of Violation	Cited Standard Number	ACV*
1. 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	\$869
2. 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	\$3,453
3. General Requirements for All Machines – This standard refers to machine guarding of presses, power saws, jointers and milling machines. Requirements include securing anchoring fixed machinery, operation guarding and types of guarding.	29 CFR 1910.212	\$0
4. Duty to Have Fall Protection and Falling Object Protection – This standard refers to the practice of identifying hazards and providing protections from those hazards when needed. Requirements include identifying, inspecting and assessing workplace conditions for fall or falling object hazards.	29 CFR 1910.28	\$4,921
5. Medical Services and First Aid – Medical services must be available in the event an employee is injured. Requirements include the provision of first-aid supplies by employers and training employees to be first-aid certified.	29 CFR 1910.151	\$750
6. Oxygen-fuel Gas Welding and Cutting – This standard addresses the use of oxygen and a fuel gas such as acetylene for welding and cutting. Requirements include employee training, storage of gases, safe operating procedures and equipment.	29 CFR 1910.253	\$2,000
7. 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	\$5,049
8. Ladders – This standard refers to portable and fixed ladders. Requirements include proper use, load-bearing capacity, inspection and specifications for design.	29 CFR 1910.23	\$2,417
9. Respiratory Protection – This standard refers to respirators 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	\$1,397
10. General Electrical Requirements – This standard refers to the practice of examining, installing and using electrical equipment of different types, sizes, voltage and current capacity. Requirements include specifications for electrical connections, terminals, guarding live parts and working with 600 volts.	29 CFR 1910.303	\$0

*ACV (Average Cost per Violation) - The dollar amount represents the **average cost per violation** that employers in this industry paid in 2022. 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. Design © 2022 Zywave, Inc.

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