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ISSUE HIGHLIGHTS:

What's Ahead for Workplace Safety in 2013

New regulations from OSHA; stepped up OSHA penalties; workers' comp reform; and what to do with those increasing injury rates? Those will all be on the table for workplace safety in 2013. Also on the table - OSHA Enforcement.

When it comes to issuing citations, OSHA has to work within the framework set by Congress. However, there is some wiggle room.

Through administrative efforts, OSHA has managed in the last four years to almost double the cost of the average serious violation to \$3,000.

Also, the number of companies facing total fines above \$100,000 has gone up. In 2010, only 164 companies were issued six-figure fines. In 2012, that number jumped to 217, a 32% increase.

One way OSHA is increasing the amounts paid by companies is by classifying citations as "willful," which have a \$70,000 maximum, compared to "serious" citations, which have a \$7,000 max.

Required Headlamp Equipment for Lamp Stations

Lamp stations must meet, at a minimum, the following equipment and material requirements (per California Code of Regulations Title 16 §3316):

There are two classes of lamp stations- Class A stations and Class B-limited (BL) stations. Class A stations must be equipped to test, inspect, adjust, and repair all lamps and related electrical systems on all vehicles. Class BL stations must be equipped to test, inspect, and repair all lamps and related electrical systems on all vehicles, except motorcycles. Additionally, Class BL stations are limited to the inspection and adjustment of vehicles 80 inches or less in width, equipped with lamps using traditional aiming pads. (see page two for full article)

TYPES OF OSHA VIOLATIONS

These are the types of violations that may be cited and the penalties that may be proposed:

- **Other Than Serious Violation** – A violation that has a direct relationship to job safety and health, but probably would not cause death or serious physical harm. A proposed penalty of up to \$7,000 for each violation is discretionary. A penalty for an other-than-serious violation may be adjusted downward by as much as 95 percent, depending on the employer's good faith (demonstrated efforts to comply with the Act), history of previous violations, and size of business. When the adjusted penalty amounts to less than \$100, no penalty is proposed.
- **Serious Violation** – A violation where there is substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result and that the employer knew, or should have known, of the hazard. A mandatory penalty of up to \$7,000 for each violation is proposed. A penalty for a serious violation may be adjusted downward, based on the employer's good faith, history of previous violations, the gravity of the alleged violation, and size of business.
- **Willful Violation** – A violation that the employer knowingly commits or commits with plain indifference to the law. The employer either knows that what he or she is doing constitutes a violation, or is aware that a hazardous condition existed and made no reasonable effort to eliminate it. Penalties of up to \$70,000 may be proposed for each willful violation, with a minimum penalty of \$5,000 for each violation. A proposed penalty for a willful violation may be adjusted downward, depending on the size of the business and its history of previous violations. Usually, no credit is given for good faith. If an employer is convicted of a willful violation of a standard that has resulted in the death of an employee, the offense is punishable by a court-imposed fine or by imprisonment for up to six months, or both. A fine of up to \$250,000 for an individual, or \$500,000 for a corporation, may be imposed for a criminal conviction.
- **Repeat Violation** – A violation of any standard, regulation, rule, or order where, upon re-inspection, a substantially similar violation can bring a fine of up to \$70,000 for each such violation. To be the basis of a repeated citation, the original citation must be final; a citation under contest may not serve as the basis for a subsequent repeated citation.
- **Failure to Abate Prior Violation** – Failure to abate a prior violation may bring a civil penalty of up to \$7,000 for each day the violation continues beyond the prescribed abatement date.

August 2, 2012 by Fred Hosier ~~ Posted in: OSHA NEWS

Please follow the link below for more information:

<http://www.safetynewsalert.com/top-5-whats-ahead-for-workplace-safety-in-2013/?pulf=1>



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regarding the association to the
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Headlamp Aiming Equipment

The following list is informational only, and does not constitute an endorsement by BAR.

AC	T3 Type H (Model G2 Transit)
Atlas	140 (Model G2 Transit) 560 561 565
Bear	560 561 565
Blackhawk	AL 10L - AL 10R
Hopkins Manufacturing Corporation (Hoppy)	B4A (With built-in Transit) Lev-L-Lite B4 (Model G2 Transit) Vision 1 Vision 100 HU-6 Calibrating fixture for Hopkins type aimers listed above. U7 Calibrating fixture for Hopkins type aimers listed above.
LET Corporation	PLA-12 Headlight Alignment System
Lujan USA	Sniper Model 5412 Sniper Model 5412A Sniper Model 5405
Rotunda	FRE 560 FRE 561 FRE 565
Snap-On	HE 50 L & HE 50 R
Symtech Corporation	LCA-2 LCA-2 EZ HBA-5 SCA-1 CVA-3EZ
Weaver	Photoscope WX45 - 46

Article taken from Bureau of Automotive Repair Industry Resources
Please follow the link below for more information:

http://www.autorepair.ca.gov/70_SiteWideInfo/Library/09_IndustryResources.html

ALL stations (Class A and Class BL) MUST be equipped with:

- A voltmeter and other tools necessary for proper lamp servicing. A current version of the bureau's Handbook for Lamp Adjusters and Stations. All appropriate and current lamp adjustment standards, specifications, directives, manuals, bulletins and instructions issued by motor vehicle and lamp manufacturers that are applicable to vehicles for which the station adjusts lamps. Service manuals and operating instructions issued by the manufacturers for all headlamp aiming instruments, machines, devices and equipment used by the station.

Class A Official Lamp Adjusting Stations:

- Must possess an aiming screen or an optical type headlamp-aiming machine. Class A stations also may use mechanical type headlamp aiming machine and related calibration equipment in lieu of an aiming screen or optical aimer; however, the mechanical aiming equipment is limited to lamps with aiming pads.

Class BL Official Lamp Adjusting Stations:

- Must possess a mechanical type headlamp aiming machine and related calibration equipment.

Note: All equipment for aiming headlamps and auxiliary lamps shall be approved by the bureau.

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