

EHS CONCEPTS

CAL/OSHA TOP 10

The ten Title 8 standards Cal/OSHA cited most in 2025, and the leader's fix list for each. A free field guide.

Ryan L. Rinehart

Retired Navy Veteran · Navy Safety Technician (NEC 9571) · Navy Rescue Swimmer
19+ years in EHS · Author of Safe on Purpose and No License to Lead

Keep your people whole.

FROM RYAN

The program is the citation

The examples in this letter (the binder, the water cooler, the crew) are composites to show the pattern, not reports of real events.

If you work in California, or you send crews there, this is the list to know. Cal/OSHA runs the strictest state plan in the country, and its Top 10 does not look like federal OSHA's.

Federal OSHA's list is led by fall protection. Cal/OSHA's is led by programs. In calendar year 2025, the No. 1 cited standard was the general industry Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP), No. 2 was outdoor heat illness prevention, and No. 3 was the construction IIPP. Those three held the same spots in 2024 and 2023.

That tells you something. The inspector is not just looking at the hazard. They are asking whether you had a working system to find it and fix it before they showed up. A binder on a shelf does not count.

For each standard you get the pain point, what the data says, why it really happens, the rule in plain words, controls in hierarchy order, a printable self-audit, who owns what, and one toolbox talk question.

Cal/OSHA publishes ranks, not counts, for this list. So this guide does not invent numbers. It tells you what is on the list, how long it has been there, and what to do.

Ryan L. Rinehart

Founder, EHS Concepts — The Ways of Safety

Keep your people whole.



EHS CONCEPTS
— THE WAYS OF SAFETY —

THE VERIFIED FACTS

What Cal/OSHA cited most in 2025

No. 1

Injury and Illness Prevention Program, general industry (§3203). No. 1 in every year Cal/OSHA lists, 2015–2025

No. 2

Heat illness prevention, outdoor (§3395). No. 2 in every year listed, 2015–2025

No. 3

Injury and Illness Prevention Program, construction (§1509)

2 of 3

Top three spots held by IIPP rules, general industry and construction*

New

Emergency medical services in construction (§1512) entered the top 10 at No. 8 in 2025; it was not ranked in 2024

8 hrs

The outside limit to report a serious injury, illness, or death to Cal/OSHA (§342), No. 4 on the list

Source: Cal/OSHA (California Department of Industrial Relations), Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards by Calendar Year, all industries, 2025 list with 2024, 2021, and 2018 ranks. Cal/OSHA publishes ranks only, not citation counts. * Rows marked with an asterisk are EHS Concepts counts from the published ranks.

The ten most cited Cal/OSHA standards, 2025

	STANDARD	TITLE 8 SECTION	2024 RANK
1	Injury and Illness Prevention Program, general industry	§3203	1
2	Heat illness prevention, outdoor	§3395	2
3	Injury and Illness Prevention Program, construction	§1509	3
4	Reporting work-connected fatalities and serious injuries	§342	4
5	Control of hazardous energy (lockout/blockout)	§3314	6
6	Respiratory protection	§5144	8
7	Hazard communication	§5194	5
8	Emergency medical services (construction)	§1512	Not ranked
9	Respirable crystalline silica	§5204	9
10	Portable fire extinguishers	§6151	7

Ranks are Cal/OSHA's. In 2024, No. 10 was emergency eyewash and shower equipment (§5162).

BEFORE THE TEN STANDARDS

Four basics that sit under all ten

8 CCR §3203 Written IIPP · ALL	Every California employer needs a written, working Injury and Illness Prevention Program: a responsible person, compliance, communication, inspections, investigations, correction, training, and records.
Labor Code §6401.9 Workplace violence prevention · GI	Since July 1, 2024, most California employers must have a written workplace violence prevention plan, training, and an incident log.
8 CCR §342 Serious injury reporting · ALL	Report a serious injury, illness, or death to Cal/OSHA immediately, and no longer than 8 hours after you knew or should have known.
Cal/OSHA Consultation Free help · GUIDANCE	Cal/OSHA Consultation Services offers free, confidential help that is separate from enforcement.

Tags: GI = general industry safety orders. CON = construction safety orders. ALL = all employers. GUIDANCE = advisory, not a rule. Section numbers are California Code of Regulations, Title 8.

Ten-minute foundation check

#	CHECK	YES	NO
1	Our IIPP names a responsible person who can describe it without opening the binder.	☐	☐
2	Our IIPP inspections, investigations, and corrections have records from the last 90 days.	☐	☐
3	We have a written heat illness prevention plan in English and the language our crews use.	☐	☐
4	Supervisors know the 8-hour reporting rule and the number to call.	☐	☐
5	Our workplace violence prevention plan is written, trained, and has a log.	☐	☐
6	Workers know they can report hazards without reprisal.	☐	☐
7	Crews sent to California from other states have been briefed on California rules.	☐	☐
8	A leader walks a California job at least weekly.	☐	☐

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Walk it. Score it. Own it.

1. Start with the program standards (IIPP and heat). If those are weak, everything below them will be too.
2. Print the self-audit page. Walk one site, one crew, or one shop. Thirty minutes.
3. Score what you can see or put your hand on. If the written program and the job disagree, the job is the truth.
4. Every “No” gets one owner and one date before you leave.
5. Walk it again in 30 days. A fix that is not verified is a wish.

USE THIS EVERY TIME

When you find a gap: the eight-step response

1. Stop or contain.	If the gap is a live exposure (no water or shade on a hot day, an unlocked machine, a respirator with no fit test), stop that task now. Anyone can call it. Stop is a right on this site. Restart is a decision. A named person makes it after the control is in place.
2. Fix the condition first.	Get the water, the shade, the lock. Then fix the written program so it says what is true.
3. Find the decision that allowed it.	Ask what made it normal: no budget, no owner, a plan written for a different site.
4. One owner. One date.	One name, not a department. One date, not "ASAP."
5. Verify in the field.	The owner shows the fix at the job. Re-check in 30 days.
6. Look sideways.	If one crew had no shade, check every crew working outside this week.
7. Protect the person who raised it.	Thank them and tell them what changed. California law protects workers who report safety concerns.
8. Get help when you need it.	Cal/OSHA Consultation Services is free and separate from enforcement.

Leaders own the conditions. Workers make choices inside the conditions we build. When a gap shows up, the first question is not "who did it?" It is "what did we build, fund, schedule, or tolerate that made this normal?"

This guide is a practical summary for planning and self-audit. It is not legal advice and does not replace Title 8. Regulatory text is paraphrased. When this guide and a regulation disagree, the regulation controls. Ranks are statewide and will not match any one employer's experience.

01 Injury and Illness Prevention Program (general industry)

8 CCR §3203 [GI]

No. 1

in 2025, 2024, 2021, and 2018

Written

program required of every California employer

8

core elements, from responsible person to records

THE PAIN POINT The IIPP is a template downloaded years ago. It names a safety manager who left. The last inspection record is from before the move. (illustrative)

What the data says

Source: Cal/OSHA Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards, calendar year 2025 (ranks only). The general industry IIPP was the most cited Cal/OSHA standard in 2025 and in every yearly table Cal/OSHA posts back to 2015.

Why it really happens

Not worker carelessness. These are the system and leadership conditions that make this predictable.

- The IIPP is a template, not a description of how the company actually works.
- The named responsible person is gone or has no authority.
- Inspections and investigations are not recorded.
- Hazards found are not corrected on a timeline.
- Training records are missing for new hires and new hazards.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONTROLS · INJURY AND ILLNESS PREVENTION PROGRAM (GENERAL INDUSTRY)

What the rules require, in plain words

§3203(a)(1) · GI	Name the person or persons with authority and responsibility for the program.
§3203(a)(2)–(3) · GI	Have a system to ensure compliance with safe work practices, and a system to communicate with employees, including a way to report hazards without fear of reprisal.
§3203(a)(4) · GI	Inspect to identify and evaluate hazards, including when the program is set up, when new substances, processes, or equipment come in, and when new hazards are recognized.
§3203(a)(5)–(6) · GI	Investigate occupational injuries and illnesses, and correct unsafe conditions in a timely way based on severity.
§3203(a)(7) · GI	Train employees when the program starts, for new employees, for new assignments, and when new hazards come in. §3203(b) covers records.

Paraphrased from Title 8 as posted by the California Department of Industrial Relations, checked Oct. 13, 2026. Read the section itself before you rely on it. Tags: GI = general industry safety orders. CON = construction safety orders. ALL = all employers. GUIDANCE = advisory, not a rule. Section numbers are California Code of Regulations, Title 8.

Controls that work, in hierarchy order

Administrative	Rewrite the IIPP to match how your company actually works. One named owner with authority.
Inspect	Scheduled inspections with written findings, owners, and dates.
Investigate	Every injury gets a written investigation and a corrective action.
Train	Training matrix by job and hazard, with dates.
Small-shop fix	Read your IIPP out loud with a supervisor. Cross out what is not true and fix it this month.

Leaders own the conditions. Cal/OSHA's top three are about programs: a written IIPP and a heat plan. A program that lives in a binder and not on the job is the most common thing it cites. Build it so the plan is what the crew actually does.

30-MINUTE SELF-AUDIT · PRINT AND TAKE TO THE FLOOR

01 · Injury and Illness Prevention Program (general industry)

SITE	AREA / JOB / CREW	AUDITOR	DATE
------	-------------------	---------	------

#	CHECK WHAT YOU CAN SEE OR PUT YOUR HAND ON	YES	NO	N/A	NOTES
1	The IIPP names a responsible person who still works here.	☐	☐	☐	
2	That person can describe the program without reading it.	☐	☐	☐	
3	There is a way for workers to report hazards anonymously.	☐	☐	☐	
4	Inspections are scheduled and recorded.	☐	☐	☐	
5	Findings have owners and dates and are closed.	☐	☐	☐	
6	Every injury in the last year has an investigation record.	☐	☐	☐	
7	Corrective actions were completed.	☐	☐	☐	
8	New hires were trained before starting work.	☐	☐	☐	
9	Training happened when new equipment or chemicals came in.	☐	☐	☐	
10	Records are kept as the rule requires.	☐	☐	☐	

#	GAP FOUND	OWNER (ONE NAME)	DUE	VERIFIED

Rule: any "No" that is a live exposure gets stopped or contained before you leave the area. Stop is a right on this site. Restart is a decision. A named person makes it after the control is in place.

PREVENTION PLAYBOOK · INJURY AND ILLNESS PREVENTION PROGRAM (GENERAL INDUSTRY)

Who owns it

Owner / executive	Funds and owns the program.
Supervisor / foreman	Runs inspections and corrects hazards.
Safety lead	Keeps the IIPP current and audits it.
Every worker	Reports hazards and takes part in training.

How to verify it is working in the field

- Ask three supervisors who owns the IIPP.
- Pull the last three inspection records and follow one finding to the floor.
- Ask a worker how to report a hazard without giving their name.

TOOLBOX TALK STARTER

If an inspector asked you to show how we find and fix hazards here, what would you show them?

Ask it at the job, not in the break room. Then listen. Write down what you hear and give it an owner before you leave.

IF YOU FIND A GAP

Name the responsible person and set an inspection date this week. Name the owner and date for rewriting the IIPP. Then run the eight-step gap response at the front of this guide.

02 Heat illness prevention (outdoor)

8 CCR §3395 [ALL]

No. 2

in 2025 and every yearly table back to 2015

80°F

shade must be up and available

95°F

high-heat procedures start

THE PAIN POINT The water jug is on the truck a quarter mile away. It is 97 degrees. The new hire started Monday and nobody is watching him. (illustrative)

What the data says

Source: Cal/OSHA Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards, calendar year 2025 (ranks only). Outdoor heat illness prevention was the second most cited Cal/OSHA standard in 2025, and has held No. 2 in every yearly table posted back to 2015.

Why it really happens

Not worker carelessness. These are the system and leadership conditions that make this predictable.

- Water and shade are not close to where the work is.
- The heat plan is not in a language the crew reads.
- New and returning workers get a full day in the heat on day one.
- Supervisors do not know the signs of heat illness or how to get help.
- Production pressure cuts rest breaks.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONTROLS · HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION (OUTDOOR)

What the rules require, in plain words

§3395(c) · ALL	Provide fresh, pure, suitably cool water, free, as close as practicable to where employees work, enough for at least one quart per employee per hour for the whole shift.
§3395(d) · ALL	When the temperature exceeds 80°F, have shade up at all times for everyone on rest or recovery breaks; allow and encourage preventive cool-down rest.
§3395(e) · ALL	At 95°F or above, use high-heat procedures: effective communication, observation of employees, a designated person to call for emergency services, and pre-shift meetings.
§3395(g) · ALL	Closely observe new employees for their first 14 days, and all employees during a heat wave.
§3395(f), (h), (i) · ALL	Have emergency response procedures, train employees and supervisors, and keep a written heat illness prevention plan in English and the language understood by most employees.

Paraphrased from Title 8 as posted by the California Department of Industrial Relations, checked Oct. 13, 2026. Read the section itself before you rely on it. Tags: GI = general industry safety orders. CON = construction safety orders. ALL = all employers. GUIDANCE = advisory, not a rule. Section numbers are California Code of Regulations, Title 8.

Controls that work, in hierarchy order

Engineer	Shade structures and cooled rest areas near the work.
Administrative	Start early; schedule heavy work for cooler hours; acclimatization schedule for new and returning workers.
Supply	Water stations at the work, not the truck; electrolyte options.
Monitor	Buddy system and supervisor checks; a named person to call 911.
Small-shop fix	Put a cooler and a pop-up shade at every work area by 10 a.m. on any day forecast above 80°F.

Leaders own the conditions. Cal/OSHA's top three are about programs: a written IIPP and a heat plan. A program that lives in a binder and not on the job is the most common thing it cites. Build it so the plan is what the crew actually does.

30-MINUTE SELF-AUDIT · PRINT AND TAKE TO THE FLOOR

02 · Heat illness prevention (outdoor)

SITE	AREA / JOB / CREW	AUDITOR	DATE
------	-------------------	---------	------

#	CHECK WHAT YOU CAN SEE OR PUT YOUR HAND ON	YES	NO	N/A	NOTES
1	Water for one quart per worker per hour is at the work area.	☐	☐	☐	
2	Water is cool and free.	☐	☐	☐	
3	Shade is up when it is over 80°F.	☐	☐	☐	
4	Shade fits everyone on break at the same time.	☐	☐	☐	
5	High-heat procedures are running at 95°F.	☐	☐	☐	
6	New workers are being closely observed.	☐	☐	☐	
7	Supervisors can name the signs of heat illness.	☐	☐	☐	
8	Workers know who calls 911 and the site address.	☐	☐	☐	
9	The written plan is on site in the crew's language.	☐	☐	☐	
10	Workers were trained before working in heat.	☐	☐	☐	

#	GAP FOUND	OWNER (ONE NAME)	DUE	VERIFIED

Rule: any "No" that is a live exposure gets stopped or contained before you leave the area. Stop is a right on this site. Restart is a decision. A named person makes it after the control is in place.

PREVENTION PLAYBOOK · HEAT ILLNESS PREVENTION (OUTDOOR)

Who owns it

Owner / executive	Funds water, shade, and schedule changes.
Supervisor / foreman	Runs the plan on the job every hot day.
Safety lead	Keeps the plan and training current.
Every worker	Drinks, rests, and watches their buddy.

How to verify it is working in the field

- Walk from the work to the water. Time it.
- Ask a new worker who is watching them.
- Ask the supervisor the exact address to give 911.

TOOLBOX TALK STARTER

If someone on this crew started acting confused right now, what would you do in the next five minutes?

Ask it at the job, not in the break room. Then listen. Write down what you hear and give it an owner before you leave.

IF YOU FIND A GAP

Get water and shade to the work now. Name the owner and date for the plan and training. Then run the eight-step gap response at the front of this guide.

03 Injury and Illness Prevention Program (construction)

8 CCR §1509 [CON]

No. 3

in 2025 and 2024

10 days

toolbox or tailgate safety meetings at least this often

Code of Safe Practices

must be written and posted

THE PAIN POINT The Code of Safe Practices is in the trailer. The last tailgate meeting sign-in sheet is from five weeks ago. (illustrative)

What the data says

Source: Cal/OSHA Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards, calendar year 2025 (ranks only). The construction IIPP was the third most cited Cal/OSHA standard in 2025. It adds construction-specific duties on top of §3203.

Why it really happens

Not worker carelessness. These are the system and leadership conditions that make this predictable.

- The Code of Safe Practices is generic and not posted.
- Toolbox meetings slip when the schedule is tight.
- Subcontractor crews are not covered.
- The IIPP is the general industry version, not one for the job.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONTROLS · INJURY AND ILLNESS PREVENTION PROGRAM (CONSTRUCTION)

What the rules require, in plain words

§1509(a) · CON	Establish, implement, and maintain an effective IIPP under §3203.
§1509(b) · CON	Adopt a written Code of Safe Practices that relates to the employer's operations.
§1509(c) · CON	Post the Code of Safe Practices at a conspicuous location at each jobsite office or give it to each supervisory employee to keep at the site.
§1509(e) · CON	Hold supervisory employee toolbox or tailgate safety meetings, or equivalent, with their crews at least every 10 working days.

Paraphrased from Title 8 as posted by the California Department of Industrial Relations, checked Oct. 13, 2026. Read the section itself before you rely on it. Tags: GI = general industry safety orders. CON = construction safety orders. ALL = all employers. GUIDANCE = advisory, not a rule. Section numbers are California Code of Regulations, Title 8.

Controls that work, in hierarchy order

Administrative	Job-specific Code of Safe Practices posted at every site.
Schedule	Toolbox meetings on a fixed day, at least every 10 working days.
Record	Sign-in with topic and attendees.
Small-shop fix	Put the next five toolbox topics and dates on the jobsite board today.

Leaders own the conditions. Cal/OSHA's top three are about programs: a written IIPP and a heat plan. A program that lives in a binder and not on the job is the most common thing it cites. Build it so the plan is what the crew actually does.

30-MINUTE SELF-AUDIT · PRINT AND TAKE TO THE FLOOR

03 · Injury and Illness Prevention Program (construction)

SITE	AREA / JOB / CREW	AUDITOR	DATE
------	-------------------	---------	------

#	CHECK WHAT YOU CAN SEE OR PUT YOUR HAND ON	YES	NO	N/A	NOTES
1	The IIPP covers construction work.	☐	☐	☐	
2	A Code of Safe Practices is written for our work.	☐	☐	☐	
3	It is posted or with each supervisor on site.	☐	☐	☐	
4	Toolbox meetings happen at least every 10 working days.	☐	☐	☐	
5	Records show topic, date, and attendees.	☐	☐	☐	
6	Topics match current hazards on the job.	☐	☐	☐	
7	Subcontractors attend or hold their own.	☐	☐	☐	
8	Workers can name last meeting's topic.	☐	☐	☐	
9	Meetings are in a language the crew understands.	☐	☐	☐	
10	Findings from meetings get owners and dates.	☐	☐	☐	

#	GAP FOUND	OWNER (ONE NAME)	DUE	VERIFIED

Rule: any "No" that is a live exposure gets stopped or contained before you leave the area. Stop is a right on this site. Restart is a decision. A named person makes it after the control is in place.

PREVENTION PLAYBOOK · INJURY AND ILLNESS PREVENTION PROGRAM (CONSTRUCTION)

Who owns it

Owner / executive	Funds meeting time.
Supervisor / foreman	Holds the meetings.
Safety lead	Provides topics and audits records.
Every worker	Attends and speaks up.

How to verify it is working in the field

- Read the posted Code. Is it about this job?
- Count working days since the last meeting.
- Ask a worker what the last meeting was about.

TOOLBOX TALK STARTER

What should our next toolbox meeting be about, based on what you saw this week?

Ask it at the job, not in the break room. Then listen. Write down what you hear and give it an owner before you leave.

IF YOU FIND A GAP

Hold a toolbox meeting this week and post the Code. Name the owner and date for the schedule. Then run the eight-step gap response at the front of this guide.

04 Reporting serious injuries, illnesses, and deaths

8 CCR §342 [ALL]

No. 4

in 2025 and 2024

8 hrs

outside limit to report to Cal/OSHA

Immediately

is the actual requirement

THE PAIN POINT A laborer was admitted to the hospital overnight after a fall. The office thought the insurance claim counted as the report. (illustrative)

What the data says

Source: Cal/OSHA Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards, calendar year 2025 (ranks only). Reporting work-connected fatalities and serious injuries was No. 4 in 2025. The usual problem is a late report or no report.

Why it really happens

Not worker carelessness. These are the system and leadership conditions that make this predictable.

- Supervisors do not know what counts as serious.
- The workers' comp claim is confused with the Cal/OSHA report.
- Nobody owns the call on nights and weekends.
- Hospitalization for observation is assumed not to count.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONTROLS · REPORTING SERIOUS INJURIES, ILLNESSES, AND DEATHS

What the rules require, in plain words

§342(a) · ALL	Report any serious injury or illness, or death, of an employee occurring in a place of employment or in connection with employment to Cal/OSHA immediately, and no longer than 8 hours after the employer knows or should have known.
§330(h) · ALL	“Serious injury or illness” includes inpatient hospitalization for more than 24 hours for other than medical observation, loss of any member of the body, or serious degree of permanent disfigurement (see the definition for the full text).

Paraphrased from Title 8 as posted by the California Department of Industrial Relations, checked Oct. 13, 2026. Read the section itself before you rely on it. Tags: GI = general industry safety orders. CON = construction safety orders. ALL = all employers. GUIDANCE = advisory, not a rule. Section numbers are California Code of Regulations, Title 8.

Controls that work, in hierarchy order

Administrative	One named person (and a backup) owns the report, 24/7.
Post	Reporting steps on every jobsite board.
Train	Supervisors know what counts and who to call.
Small-shop fix	Put the reporting steps and the owner's cell number in every foreman's phone today.

Leaders own the conditions. Cal/OSHA's top three are about programs: a written IIPP and a heat plan. A program that lives in a binder and not on the job is the most common thing it cites. Build it so the plan is what the crew actually does.

30-MINUTE SELF-AUDIT · PRINT AND TAKE TO THE FLOOR

04 · Reporting serious injuries, illnesses, and deaths

SITE	AREA / JOB / CREW	AUDITOR	DATE
------	-------------------	---------	------

#	CHECK WHAT YOU CAN SEE OR PUT YOUR HAND ON	YES	NO	N/A	NOTES
1	A named person owns Cal/OSHA reporting.	☐	☐	☐	
2	A backup is named for nights and weekends.	☐	☐	☐	
3	Supervisors can say what counts as serious.	☐	☐	☐	
4	Reporting steps are posted on site.	☐	☐	☐	
5	Supervisors know comp claims are separate.	☐	☐	☐	
6	The last serious injury was reported on time.	☐	☐	☐	
7	Reporting is part of the IIPP.	☐	☐	☐	
8	The investigation starts the same day.	☐	☐	☐	
9	Contact numbers are current.	☐	☐	☐	
10	Leaders review each report.	☐	☐	☐	

#	GAP FOUND	OWNER (ONE NAME)	DUE	VERIFIED

Rule: any “No” that is a live exposure gets stopped or contained before you leave the area. Stop is a right on this site. Restart is a decision. A named person makes it after the control is in place.

PREVENTION PLAYBOOK · REPORTING SERIOUS INJURIES, ILLNESSES, AND DEATHS

Who owns it

Owner / executive	Names the reporting owner.
Supervisor / foreman	Notifies the owner immediately.
Safety lead	Files the report and tracks it.
Every worker	Reports injuries right away.

How to verify it is working in the field

- Ask a foreman what counts as a serious injury.
- Ask who files the report at 2 a.m. Sunday.
- Check the date and time of the last report.

TOOLBOX TALK STARTER

If someone got hurt bad tonight, who calls Cal/OSHA, and how fast?

Ask it at the job, not in the break room. Then listen. Write down what you hear and give it an owner before you leave.

IF YOU FIND A GAP

File any late report now. Name the owner and date for the reporting procedure. Then run the eight-step gap response at the front of this guide.

05 Control of hazardous energy (lockout/blockout)

8 CCR §3314 [GI]

No. 5

in 2025 (No. 6 in 2024)

Before

cleaning, repairing, servicing, setting up, or adjusting

Written

hazardous energy control procedures required

THE PAIN POINT The line jammed again. The operator reached in with the conveyor stopped but not locked. It has worked fine the last hundred times. (illustrative)

What the data says

Source: Cal/OSHA Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards, calendar year 2025 (ranks only). Control of hazardous energy rose to No. 5 in 2025 from No. 6 in 2024.

Why it really happens

Not worker carelessness. These are the system and leadership conditions that make this predictable.

- Jams are cleared under production pressure without lockout.
- Procedures are generic, not machine specific.
- Locks are not issued to every worker.
- Minor servicing is assumed to be exempt.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONTROLS · CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS ENERGY (LOCKOUT/BLOCKOUT)

What the rules require, in plain words

§3314(c) · GI	Stop machinery and equipment and de-energize or disengage it, and lock out or block moving parts, before cleaning, repairing, servicing, setting up, or adjusting.
§3314(g) · GI	Develop and use a written hazardous energy control procedure for machinery that could unexpectedly energize, start up, or release stored energy.
§3314(h)–(j) · GI	Train employees, and check that procedures are being followed (see the section for inspection details).

Paraphrased from Title 8 as posted by the California Department of Industrial Relations, checked Oct. 13, 2026. Read the section itself before you rely on it. Tags: GI = general industry safety orders. CON = construction safety orders. ALL = all employers. GUIDANCE = advisory, not a rule. Section numbers are California Code of Regulations, Title 8.

Controls that work, in hierarchy order

Engineer	Guarding and remote jam clearing so hands stay out.
Engineer	Lockable disconnects at the point of use.
Administrative	Machine-specific written procedures; lockout before any reach-in.
Equipment	Personal locks and tags for every worker.
Small-shop fix	Post a one-page lockout procedure on every machine that jams.

Leaders own the conditions. Cal/OSHA's top three are about programs: a written IIPP and a heat plan. A program that lives in a binder and not on the job is the most common thing it cites. Build it so the plan is what the crew actually does.

30-MINUTE SELF-AUDIT · PRINT AND TAKE TO THE FLOOR

05 · Control of hazardous energy (lockout/blockout)

SITE	AREA / JOB / CREW	AUDITOR	DATE
------	-------------------	---------	------

#	CHECK WHAT YOU CAN SEE OR PUT YOUR HAND ON	YES	NO	N/A	NOTES
1	Machine-specific procedures exist for equipment we service.	☐	☐	☐	
2	Every authorized worker has a personal lock.	☐	☐	☐	
3	Disconnects are lockable and labeled.	☐	☐	☐	
4	Jams are cleared under lockout.	☐	☐	☐	
5	Stored energy is released and verified.	☐	☐	☐	
6	Procedures were reviewed for use.	☐	☐	☐	
7	Workers are trained.	☐	☐	☐	
8	Contractors follow our lockout rules.	☐	☐	☐	
9	Group lockout is used for crew work.	☐	☐	☐	
10	Leaders have seen a lockout done right this month.	☐	☐	☐	

#	GAP FOUND	OWNER (ONE NAME)	DUE	VERIFIED

Rule: any “No” that is a live exposure gets stopped or contained before you leave the area. Stop is a right on this site. Restart is a decision. A named person makes it after the control is in place.

PREVENTION PLAYBOOK · CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS ENERGY (LOCKOUT/BLOCKOUT)

Who owns it

Owner / executive	Funds guarding and lockable disconnects.
Supervisor / foreman	Enforces lockout for every reach-in.
Safety lead	Writes procedures and checks them.
Every worker	Locks out every time.

How to verify it is working in the field

- Watch a jam clear. Check for lockout.
- Ask a worker to show their lock.
- Pick one machine and read its procedure at the machine.

TOOLBOX TALK STARTER

Which machine here do people reach into without locking it out?

Ask it at the job, not in the break room. Then listen. Write down what you hear and give it an owner before you leave.

IF YOU FIND A GAP

Stop reach-ins without lockout now. Name the owner and date for procedures and guarding. Then run the eight-step gap response at the front of this guide.

06 Respiratory protection

8 CCR §5144 [GI]

No. 6

in 2025 (No. 8 in 2024)

Medical

evaluation required before fit testing and use

Annual

fit testing

THE PAIN POINT The crew is wearing N95s while cutting. Nobody has had a medical evaluation or a fit test. (illustrative)

What the data says

Source: Cal/OSHA Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards, calendar year 2025 (ranks only). Respiratory protection was No. 6 in 2025, up from No. 8 in 2024.

Why it really happens

Not worker carelessness. These are the system and leadership conditions that make this predictable.

- Respirators are handed out without a program.
- Medical evaluations and fit tests are skipped.
- Facial hair breaks the seal.
- Respirators are used in place of controls.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONTROLS · RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

What the rules require, in plain words

§5144(c) · GI	When respirators are required, have a written respiratory protection program with worksite-specific procedures, run by a qualified administrator.
§5144(e) · GI	Provide a medical evaluation before fit testing or use.
§5144(f) · GI	Fit test tight-fitting respirators before use and at least annually.
§5144(k) · GI	Train employees who use respirators.

Paraphrased from Title 8 as posted by the California Department of Industrial Relations, checked Oct. 13, 2026. Read the section itself before you rely on it. Tags: GI = general industry safety orders. CON = construction safety orders. ALL = all employers. GUIDANCE = advisory, not a rule. Section numbers are California Code of Regulations, Title 8.

Controls that work, in hierarchy order

Eliminate	Change the process to stop the exposure.
Engineer	Wet methods, local exhaust, and ventilation.
Administrative	Written program and exposure assessment.
PPE	Right respirator, medically cleared, fit tested.
Small-shop fix	List every task where a respirator is worn. Check each person for medical clearance and fit test date.

Leaders own the conditions. Cal/OSHA's top three are about programs: a written IIPP and a heat plan. A program that lives in a binder and not on the job is the most common thing it cites. Build it so the plan is what the crew actually does.

30-MINUTE SELF-AUDIT · PRINT AND TAKE TO THE FLOOR

06 · Respiratory protection

SITE	AREA / JOB / CREW	AUDITOR	DATE
------	-------------------	---------	------

#	CHECK WHAT YOU CAN SEE OR PUT YOUR HAND ON	YES	NO	N/A	NOTES
1	We know which tasks require respirators.	☐	☐	☐	
2	A written program exists with a named administrator.	☐	☐	☐	
3	Every user has a medical evaluation.	☐	☐	☐	
4	Every user was fit tested in the last 12 months.	☐	☐	☐	
5	No facial hair at the seal.	☐	☐	☐	
6	Respirators are stored and cleaned properly.	☐	☐	☐	
7	Cartridges are changed on schedule.	☐	☐	☐	
8	Users are trained.	☐	☐	☐	
9	Voluntary use is handled correctly.	☐	☐	☐	
10	Engineering controls were considered first.	☐	☐	☐	

#	GAP FOUND	OWNER (ONE NAME)	DUE	VERIFIED

Rule: any “No” that is a live exposure gets stopped or contained before you leave the area. Stop is a right on this site. Restart is a decision. A named person makes it after the control is in place.

PREVENTION PLAYBOOK · RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Who owns it

Owner / executive	Funds controls and the program.
Supervisor / foreman	Enforces use and fit.
Safety lead	Administers the program.
Every worker	Wears it as trained.

How to verify it is working in the field

- Ask three respirator users for their fit test date.
- Check seals and facial hair.
- Ask what controls were tried first.

TOOLBOX TALK STARTER

What are we breathing on this job that we haven't measured?

Ask it at the job, not in the break room. Then listen. Write down what you hear and give it an owner before you leave.

IF YOU FIND A GAP

Stop work where respirators are worn without clearance and fit test. Name the owner and date. Then run the eight-step gap response at the front of this guide.

No. 7

in 2025 (No. 5 in 2024)

SDS

must be readily accessible

Written

program required

THE PAIN POINT A cleaner is mixing products in an unlabeled spray bottle. The SDS binder is locked in the office. (illustrative)

What the data says

Source: Cal/OSHA Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards, calendar year 2025 (ranks only). Hazard communication was No. 7 in 2025.

Why it really happens

Not worker carelessness. These are the system and leadership conditions that make this predictable.

- No written program, or an outdated chemical list.
- Secondary containers are unlabeled.
- SDSs are not reachable during the shift.
- Training does not cover new products.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONTROLS · HAZARD COMMUNICATION

What the rules require, in plain words

§5194(e) · GI	Have a written hazard communication program with a chemical list, labels, SDS, and training.
§5194(f) · GI	Keep containers labeled, including secondary containers.
§5194(g) · GI	Keep SDSs readily accessible to employees during each shift.
§5194(h) · GI	Train employees at initial assignment and when a new hazard is introduced.

Paraphrased from Title 8 as posted by the California Department of Industrial Relations, checked Oct. 13, 2026. Read the section itself before you rely on it. Tags: GI = general industry safety orders. CON = construction safety orders. ALL = all employers. GUIDANCE = advisory, not a rule. Section numbers are California Code of Regulations, Title 8.

Controls that work, in hierarchy order

Substitute	Pick less hazardous products.
Engineer	Ventilation where products are used.
Administrative	Written program, labels, SDS access, training.
PPE	As the SDS calls for.
Small-shop fix	Make the SDS reachable by phone or QR code at every work area.

Leaders own the conditions. Cal/OSHA's top three are about programs: a written IIPP and a heat plan. A program that lives in a binder and not on the job is the most common thing it cites. Build it so the plan is what the crew actually does.

30-MINUTE SELF-AUDIT · PRINT AND TAKE TO THE FLOOR

07 · Hazard communication

SITE	AREA / JOB / CREW	AUDITOR	DATE
------	-------------------	---------	------

#	CHECK WHAT YOU CAN SEE OR PUT YOUR HAND ON	YES	NO	N/A	NOTES
1	Written program matches chemicals on site.	☐	☐	☐	
2	SDSs are reachable this shift.	☐	☐	☐	
3	All containers are labeled.	☐	☐	☐	
4	Workers can name hazards of what they use.	☐	☐	☐	
5	Training covered current chemicals.	☐	☐	☐	
6	New products are reviewed before use.	☐	☐	☐	
7	Contractors disclosed chemicals.	☐	☐	☐	
8	PPE matches the SDS.	☐	☐	☐	
9	Chemical list is current.	☐	☐	☐	
10	Program is in the IIPP.	☐	☐	☐	

#	GAP FOUND	OWNER (ONE NAME)	DUE	VERIFIED

Rule: any “No” that is a live exposure gets stopped or contained before you leave the area. Stop is a right on this site. Restart is a decision. A named person makes it after the control is in place.

PREVENTION PLAYBOOK · HAZARD COMMUNICATION

Who owns it

Owner / executive	Funds the program.
Supervisor / foreman	Ensures labels and SDS on the job.
Safety lead	Keeps list and training current.
Every worker	Reads labels and asks.

How to verify it is working in the field

- Pick three containers and check labels.
- Ask a worker to find an SDS in two minutes.
- Compare the chemical list to the shelf.

TOOLBOX TALK STARTER

What product here would hurt you worst, and where's its SDS?

Ask it at the job, not in the break room. Then listen. Write down what you hear and give it an owner before you leave.

IF YOU FIND A GAP

Remove unlabeled containers now. Name the owner and date for labels, SDS, and training. Then run the eight-step gap response at the front of this guide.

08 Emergency medical services (construction)

8 CCR §1512 [CON]

No. 8

in 2025, new to the top 10

First aid

trained person required on site

Plan

for prompt medical care and transport

THE PAIN POINT A carpenter cut his hand badly. Nobody on site had first aid training, and the foreman was not sure of the nearest hospital. (illustrative)

What the data says

Source: Cal/OSHA Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards, calendar year 2025 (ranks only). Emergency medical services in construction entered the Cal/OSHA top 10 at No. 8 in 2025 after not ranking in 2024.

Why it really happens

Not worker carelessness. These are the system and leadership conditions that make this predictable.

- No one on site is trained in first aid.
- First-aid kits are empty or missing.
- No plan for transport or communication from remote sites.
- Emergency numbers and the site address are not posted.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONTROLS · EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (CONSTRUCTION)

What the rules require, in plain words

§1512 · CON	Make provision, before the project starts, for prompt medical attention in case of serious injury, including a person trained in first aid available at the worksite, first-aid materials, and proper communication and transport for injured workers. See the section for the full text, including requirements for posting emergency numbers.
-------------	---

Paraphrased from Title 8 as posted by the California Department of Industrial Relations, checked Oct. 13, 2026. Read the section itself before you rely on it. Tags: GI = general industry safety orders. CON = construction safety orders. ALL = all employers. GUIDANCE = advisory, not a rule. Section numbers are California Code of Regulations, Title 8.

Controls that work, in hierarchy order

Plan	Written emergency medical plan for each site before work starts.
People	First-aid and CPR trained person on every shift.
Supply	Stocked kits checked weekly.
Communicate	Site address and numbers posted; a way to call from remote areas.
Small-shop fix	Post the site address, nearest emergency room, and 911 instructions on the job board today.

Leaders own the conditions. Cal/OSHA's top three are about programs: a written IIPP and a heat plan. A program that lives in a binder and not on the job is the most common thing it cites. Build it so the plan is what the crew actually does.

30-MINUTE SELF-AUDIT · PRINT AND TAKE TO THE FLOOR

08 · Emergency medical services (construction)

SITE	AREA / JOB / CREW	AUDITOR	DATE
------	-------------------	---------	------

#	CHECK WHAT YOU CAN SEE OR PUT YOUR HAND ON	YES	NO	N/A	NOTES
1	A first-aid trained person is on site this shift.	☐	☐	☐	
2	First-aid kits are stocked.	☐	☐	☐	
3	Kits are checked on a schedule.	☐	☐	☐	
4	Emergency numbers are posted.	☐	☐	☐	
5	The site address is posted for 911 calls.	☐	☐	☐	
6	There is a working way to call from every work area.	☐	☐	☐	
7	Transport is planned for injured workers.	☐	☐	☐	
8	The nearest medical facility is known.	☐	☐	☐	
9	Subcontractors know the plan.	☐	☐	☐	
10	The plan was made before work started.	☐	☐	☐	

#	GAP FOUND	OWNER (ONE NAME)	DUE	VERIFIED

Rule: any “No” that is a live exposure gets stopped or contained before you leave the area. Stop is a right on this site. Restart is a decision. A named person makes it after the control is in place.

PREVENTION PLAYBOOK · EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (CONSTRUCTION)

Who owns it

Owner / executive	Funds training and supplies.
Supervisor / foreman	Knows and runs the plan.
Safety lead	Writes and audits the plan.
Every worker	Knows where kits and help are.

How to verify it is working in the field

- Ask who the first-aid person is today.
- Open a kit and check it.
- Ask a worker for the site address.

TOOLBOX TALK STARTER

If someone got badly hurt right here, how long until they're in front of a doctor?

Ask it at the job, not in the break room. Then listen. Write down what you hear and give it an owner before you leave.

IF YOU FIND A GAP

Assign a trained person and post the plan today. Name the owner and date for training and supplies. Then run the eight-step gap response at the front of this guide.

09

Respirable crystalline silica

8 CCR §5204 [GI]

No. 9

in 2025 and 2024

50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ permissible exposure limit, 8-hour
average**25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$**

action level

THE PAIN POINT The fabricator is dry-cutting stone countertops. Dust hangs in the air by the saw. (illustrative)

What the data says

Source: Cal/OSHA Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards, calendar year 2025 (ranks only). Respirable crystalline silica was No. 9 in 2025 and 2024.

Why it really happens

Not worker carelessness. These are the system and leadership conditions that make this predictable.

- Dry cutting and grinding to save time.
- No exposure assessment.
- Housekeeping by dry sweeping or compressed air.
- Respirators used instead of controls.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONTROLS · RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA

What the rules require, in plain words

§5204(c) · GI	Keep exposures at or below 50 micrograms per cubic meter as an 8-hour time-weighted average.
§5204(d) · GI	Assess employee exposure.
§5204(f) · GI	Use engineering and work practice controls first; have a written exposure control plan.
§5204(h) · GI	Avoid dry sweeping and compressed air where they contribute to exposure.
§5204 (engineered stone) · GI	California has added requirements for engineered stone work. Check the current section.

Paraphrased from Title 8 as posted by the California Department of Industrial Relations, checked Oct. 13, 2026. Read the section itself before you rely on it. Tags: GI = general industry safety orders. CON = construction safety orders. ALL = all employers. GUIDANCE = advisory, not a rule. Section numbers are California Code of Regulations, Title 8.

Controls that work, in hierarchy order

Eliminate	Buy pre-cut materials.
Engineer	Wet methods and local exhaust at the tool.
Administrative	Written exposure control plan; exposure assessment.
PPE	Respirators when controls are not enough.
Small-shop fix	No dry cutting. Put water on every saw this week.

Leaders own the conditions. Cal/OSHA's top three are about programs: a written IIPP and a heat plan. A program that lives in a binder and not on the job is the most common thing it cites. Build it so the plan is what the crew actually does.

30-MINUTE SELF-AUDIT · PRINT AND TAKE TO THE FLOOR

09 · Respirable crystalline silica

SITE	AREA / JOB / CREW	AUDITOR	DATE
------	-------------------	---------	------

#	CHECK WHAT YOU CAN SEE OR PUT YOUR HAND ON	YES	NO	N/A	NOTES
1	We have assessed silica exposure.	☐	☐	☐	
2	Tools have water or vacuum controls in use.	☐	☐	☐	
3	No dry cutting or grinding.	☐	☐	☐	
4	No dry sweeping or compressed air.	☐	☐	☐	
5	A written exposure control plan exists.	☐	☐	☐	
6	Respirators are used where needed and fit tested.	☐	☐	☐	
7	Medical surveillance is offered where required.	☐	☐	☐	
8	Workers are trained on silica.	☐	☐	☐	
9	Regulated areas are marked where required.	☐	☐	☐	
10	Engineered stone work meets current rules.	☐	☐	☐	

#	GAP FOUND	OWNER (ONE NAME)	DUE	VERIFIED

Rule: any “No” that is a live exposure gets stopped or contained before you leave the area. Stop is a right on this site. Restart is a decision. A named person makes it after the control is in place.

PREVENTION PLAYBOOK · RESPIRABLE CRYSTALLINE SILICA

Who owns it

Owner / executive	Funds controls.
Supervisor / foreman	Enforces wet methods.
Safety lead	Runs the plan and sampling.
Every worker	Uses the controls.

How to verify it is working in the field

- Watch a cut. Look for dust.
- Ask for the exposure assessment.
- Check how cleanup is done.

TOOLBOX TALK STARTER

Where on this job are we still making dust we can see?

Ask it at the job, not in the break room. Then listen. Write down what you hear and give it an owner before you leave.

IF YOU FIND A GAP

Stop dry cutting now. Name the owner and date for controls and assessment. Then run the eight-step gap response at the front of this guide.

10 Portable fire extinguishers

8 CCR §6151 [GI]

No. 10

in 2025 (No. 7 in 2024)

Monthly

visual inspection

Annual

maintenance check

THE PAIN POINT The extinguisher by the welding bench has a tag from two years ago and the gauge is in the red. (illustrative)

What the data says

Source: Cal/OSHA Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards, calendar year 2025 (ranks only). Portable fire extinguishers were No. 10 in 2025.

Why it really happens

Not worker carelessness. These are the system and leadership conditions that make this predictable.

- Monthly checks are not owned by anyone.
- Extinguishers are blocked or missing.
- Annual service lapses.
- Workers expected to use them are not trained.

REQUIREMENTS AND CONTROLS · PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

What the rules require, in plain words

§6151(c) · GI	Provide portable fire extinguishers, mounted, located, and identified so they are readily accessible.
§6151(e) · GI	Visually inspect extinguishers at least monthly, and do a maintenance check at least annually.
§6151(g) · GI	Train employees expected to use extinguishers (see the section for details).

Paraphrased from Title 8 as posted by the California Department of Industrial Relations, checked Oct. 13, 2026. Read the section itself before you rely on it. Tags: GI = general industry safety orders. CON = construction safety orders. ALL = all employers. GUIDANCE = advisory, not a rule. Section numbers are California Code of Regulations, Title 8.

Controls that work, in hierarchy order

Engineer	Right type and size near each hazard.
Administrative	Monthly checks with a named owner.
Maintain	Annual service by a qualified provider.
Train	Hands-on use for those expected to use them.
Small-shop fix	Walk every extinguisher today. Check the gauge, pin, and tag.

Leaders own the conditions. Cal/OSHA's top three are about programs: a written IIPP and a heat plan. A program that lives in a binder and not on the job is the most common thing it cites. Build it so the plan is what the crew actually does.

30-MINUTE SELF-AUDIT · PRINT AND TAKE TO THE FLOOR

10 · Portable fire extinguishers

SITE	AREA / JOB / CREW	AUDITOR	DATE
------	-------------------	---------	------

#	CHECK WHAT YOU CAN SEE OR PUT YOUR HAND ON	YES	NO	N/A	NOTES
1	Extinguishers are mounted and visible.	☐	☐	☐	
2	Nothing blocks access.	☐	☐	☐	
3	Gauges are in the green.	☐	☐	☐	
4	Pins and seals are intact.	☐	☐	☐	
5	Monthly checks are recorded.	☐	☐	☐	
6	Annual service is current.	☐	☐	☐	
7	Type matches the hazard.	☐	☐	☐	
8	Workers expected to use them are trained.	☐	☐	☐	
9	Welding and hot work areas are covered.	☐	☐	☐	
10	Missing units are replaced.	☐	☐	☐	

#	GAP FOUND	OWNER (ONE NAME)	DUE	VERIFIED

Rule: any “No” that is a live exposure gets stopped or contained before you leave the area. Stop is a right on this site. Restart is a decision. A named person makes it after the control is in place.

PREVENTION PLAYBOOK · PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Who owns it

Owner / executive	Funds service.
Supervisor / foreman	Keeps access clear.
Safety lead	Owens monthly checks.
Every worker	Reports used or damaged units.

How to verify it is working in the field

- Check five extinguishers.
- Ask who does monthly checks.
- Ask a worker to explain PASS.

TOOLBOX TALK STARTER

If a fire started at that bench, how many steps to an extinguisher that works?

Ask it at the job, not in the break room. Then listen. Write down what you hear and give it an owner before you leave.

IF YOU FIND A GAP

Replace or service any bad unit now. Name the owner and date for monthly checks. Then run the eight-step gap response at the front of this guide.

CHECK OUR WORK

Sources

1. Cal/OSHA, Top 10 Most Frequently Cited Standards by Calendar Year (2025 and earlier)
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/statistics/Frequently-cited-standards.html>
2. 8 CCR §3203, Injury and Illness Prevention Program
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/3203.html>
3. 8 CCR §1509, Injury and Illness Prevention Program (construction)
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/1509.html>
4. 8 CCR §3395, Heat Illness Prevention in Outdoor Places of Employment
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/3395.html>
5. 8 CCR §342, Reporting Work-Connected Fatalities and Serious Injuries
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/342.html>
6. 8 CCR §3314, Control of Hazardous Energy
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/3314.html>
7. 8 CCR §5144, Respiratory Protection
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5144.html>
8. 8 CCR §5194, Hazard Communication
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5194.html>
9. 8 CCR §1512, Emergency Medical Services (construction)
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/1512.html>
10. 8 CCR §5204, Occupational Exposures to Respirable Crystalline Silica
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/5204.html>
11. 8 CCR §6151, Portable Fire Extinguishers
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/title8/6151.html>
12. Cal/OSHA, Workplace Violence Prevention in General Industry (Labor Code §6401.9)
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/Workplace-Violence/General-Industry.html>
13. Cal/OSHA Consultation Services
<https://www.dir.ca.gov/dosh/consultation.html>

Sources retrieved and checked October 13, 2026. This guide is a practical summary for planning and self-audit. It is not legal advice and does not replace Title 8. Regulatory text is paraphrased. When this guide and a regulation disagree, the regulation controls. Ranks are statewide and will not match any one employer's experience.

FREE FIELD TOOL · NEXT STEP

ONE SITE. SEVEN MINUTES.

The free 7-Minute Safety Walk is a one-page field tool. Pick one crew working right now. Look at the water, the shade, the locks, and the paperwork they actually use. Then ask the crew what they would fix first.

Get the free 7-Minute Safety Walk →

thewaysofsafety.com/walk



EHS CONCEPTS
— THE WAYS OF SAFETY —

Keep your people whole.

Ryan L. Rinehart · EHS Concepts — The Ways of Safety · thewaysofsafety.com · EHSConceptsTWS@outlook.com