

August 1996

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Violations of Safety and Health Regulations by Federal Contractors



**Health, Education, and
Human Services Division**

B-270418

August 23, 1996

The Honorable Paul Simon
United States Senate

The Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
United States Senate

The federal government spends roughly \$200 billion each year in contracts for goods and services. Some private sector companies continue to be awarded contracts every year even though they violate federal laws intended to protect worker health and safety. Senator Simon has proposed legislation that would restrict companies that violate the Occupational Safety and Health Act from receiving federal contracts.¹ Another proposal, introduced by Senator Kennedy, would reward companies for responsible behaviors. This proposal would reduce taxes and offer preferences in government contracts to companies for providing training opportunities to their workers and taking other actions that promote workers' economic security.²

Given your interest in the safety and health practices of federal contractors, you asked us to

- determine how many companies receiving federal contracts have also been assessed penalties for violations of occupational safety and health regulations,
- describe the characteristics of these contractors and their contracts,
- describe the kinds of violations for which these contractors were cited, and
- identify ways to improve contractor compliance with workplace safety and health requirements.

To identify federal contractors assessed penalties for safety and health violations, we matched violation data from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) automated database of inspection results with a database of federal contractors maintained by the General Services Administration (GSA). We restricted our analysis to those OSHA inspections that were closed in fiscal year 1994 in which the proposed penalty

¹The proposed Federal Contractor Safety and Health Enforcement Act of 1995 (S. 781) was introduced on May 9, 1995. It calls for the Secretary of Labor to promulgate regulations regarding debarment of contractors "with a clear pattern and practice" of violating the Occupational Safety and Health Act. However, the legislation does not define what a clear pattern and practice is.

²The proposed American Workers Economic Security Act (S. 1668) was introduced on Apr. 15, 1996.

assessed by the OSHA compliance officer was what we defined as significant, regardless of the amount of the actual penalty recorded when the inspection was closed. We used proposed penalties when selecting inspections because they are based on the compliance officer's judgment of the nature and severity of violations, while actual penalties may be the product of other factors such as negotiations between OSHA and the company to encourage quicker abatement of workplace hazards. We considered the proposed penalty assessed by the compliance officer to have been significant if it was \$15,000 or more.³ We verified by telephone that the company listed in the OSHA database of inspections was the same company (or owned by the same parent company) listed in the federal contractor database.

We obtained information about the federal contracts and safety and health violations from the respective GSA and OSHA databases. We analyzed the GSA database for the dollar value of fiscal year 1994 contracts received by the violator or its parent company and the federal agencies that awarded those contracts. Data limitations prevented us from determining whether a company's contract activity occurred at the same worksite where the company was cited for safety and health violations. We analyzed the OSHA database for characteristics of the violations and the worksites inspected. Although we verified the link between the two databases, we did not verify the data in either one.

To explore ways to improve the compliance of federal contractors with safety and health regulations, we met with compliance staff at OSHA and with federal contracting officials at GSA and other agency experts in procurement. We did our work from July 1995 to July 1996 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. (See app. I for a detailed discussion of our scope and methodology).

Results in Brief

Federal contracts have been awarded to employers who have violated safety and health regulations issued under the Occupational Safety and Health Act. For fiscal year 1994, we found 261 federal contractors who were the corporate parent companies with worksites at which OSHA assessed proposed penalties of \$15,000 or more for violations of federal

³Only 3 percent of the 72,950 inspections closed in fiscal year 1994 had proposed penalties of \$15,000 or more. (See app. I.)

safety and health regulations.⁴ Because some of these contractors owned more than one worksite, we identified 345 inspections, representing 16 percent of all inspections closed in fiscal year 1994 in which a significant proposed penalty was assessed for OSHA violations.

In fiscal year 1994, the 261 federal contractors received \$38 billion in contract dollars, about 22 percent of the \$176 billion in federal contracts of \$25,000 or more awarded that year.⁵ Most of these contracts to violators were awarded by the Department of Defense, with large amounts of contract dollars also awarded by the Department of Energy and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Nearly 5 percent of these 261 federal contractors received more than \$500 million each in federal contracts. Many of the worksites where the violations occurred employed 500 or fewer workers and were engaged in manufacturing. Paper, food, and primary and fabricated metals were among the products manufactured.

The number and nature of the violations for which these 261 federal contractors were cited, the fatalities associated with violations found in the 345 inspections, and the high penalties assessed suggest that workers were at substantial risk of injury or illness in some of these federal contractors' worksites. For 88 percent of the 345 inspections, OSHA identified at least one violation that it classified as serious—posing a risk of death or serious physical harm to workers. For 69 percent, it found at least one violation that it classified as willful—situations in which the employer intentionally and knowingly committed a violation. At the worksites of 50 federal contractors, 35 fatalities and 85 injuries occurred. Most of the violations (72 percent) were of general industry standards, including failure to protect workers from electrical hazards and injuries due to inadequate machine guarding. Actual penalties assessed for violations in all 345 inspections totaled \$10.9 million, and in 8 percent of these inspections the contractor was assessed a proposed penalty of \$100,000 or more.

⁴We considered the proposed penalty assessed by the compliance officer to have been significant if it was \$15,000 or more, regardless of the amount of the actual penalty agreed to when the inspection was closed. An inspection is closed either because the employer accepted the citation or a contested citation was resolved. The actual penalty is often less than the proposed penalty, but may be the same if an employer accepted a citation or was refused a penalty reduction after contesting a citation. Although these companies received federal contracts the year their OSHA inspection was closed (fiscal year 1994), they may not have been receiving federal contracts when they were initially cited by OSHA. Some of these federal contractors were cited as early as 1986.

⁵The \$38 billion in federal contracts were awarded to the parent companies of the violators. When using the term federal contractor in this report, we are referring to the parent company.

Our analysis did not demonstrate, however, that all worksites owned by these federal contractors were unsafe. Some contractors operated other worksites that participated in an OSHA-sanctioned voluntary compliance program because of their exemplary practices in workplace safety and health. In addition, some of the violators we identified were very large companies; unless safety and health violations were identified across multiple worksites, a systemic compliance problem may not be indicated.

In an earlier report, we recommended that federal and state agencies develop an information-sharing approach to facilitate the identification of federal contractors who violate laws that protect workers' rights to bargain collectively.⁶ Similarly, to improve safety and health compliance in worksites operated by federal contractors, OSHA and contracting agencies could develop policies and procedures to facilitate the exchange of information that would increase the likelihood that a company's safety and health record is considered in decisions to award a contract or to debar or suspend an existing contractor. The prospect of debarment or suspension can provide impetus for a contractor to undertake remedial measures to improve working conditions. OSHA could also emphasize the importance of contractors' complying with safety and health requirements by considering whether and how an employer's status as a federal contractor could be used in setting priorities for targeting inspections.

Background

Private sector companies receive billions of dollars annually in federal government contracts for goods and services. Data from GSA show that federal contracts valued at \$25,000 or more totaled almost \$176 billion in fiscal year 1994. Approximately 22 percent of the labor force, 26 million workers, is employed by companies with federal contracts and subcontracts, according to fiscal year 1993 estimates of the Department of Labor's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP).

Federal law and an executive order place greater responsibilities on federal contractors compared with other employers in some areas of workplace activity. For example, federal contractors must comply with Executive Order 11246, which requires a contractor to develop an affirmative action program detailing the steps that the contractor will take and has already taken to ensure equal employment opportunity for all workers, regardless of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. In

⁶In *Worker Protection: Federal Contractors and Violations of Labor Law* (GAO/HEHS-96-8, Oct. 24, 1995), we found that 80 firms that had violated the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) had also received over \$23 billion in federal contracts awarded in fiscal year 1993. We used a similar matching methodology in both reports. (See app. I.)

addition, the Service Contract Act and the Davis-Bacon Act require the payment of area-prevailing wages and benefits on federal contracts in the service and construction industries, respectively. Recently, the administration issued an executive order that would bar federal contractors from receiving contracts if they hire permanent replacements for striking workers and another executive order that would bar contractors for hiring illegal immigrants.⁷ Additionally, under the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, Labor may debar contractors in the construction industry for “repeated willful or grossly negligent” violations of safety and health standards issued under the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Under federal procurement regulations, agencies may deny an award of a contract or debar or suspend a contractor for a variety of reasons, including failure to comply with safety and health standards. Before awarding a contract, an agency must make a positive finding that the bidder is responsible as defined in federal procurement regulations.⁸ Also, federal agencies can debar or suspend companies for any “cause of so serious or compelling a nature that it affects the present responsibility of a Government contractor or subcontractor.”⁹ Debarred companies are not allowed to receive federal contracts (or other forms of federal financial assistance, such as grants and loans) for a period of time, generally not to exceed 3 years. Suspended companies are temporarily disqualified from receiving federal contracts or other forms of federal financial assistance. In determining whether a federal contractor is responsible, agency awarding and debarring officials could consider compliance with safety and health standards.

To help foster consistency among agency regulations concerning debarment and suspension, Executive Order 12549, issued in February 1986, established the Interagency Committee on Debarment and Suspension, which consists of agency representatives designated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This committee meets monthly and provides the opportunity for agency representatives (primarily

⁷The validity of Executive Order 12954, barring federal contractors from hiring permanent replacements, is the subject of continuing litigation. Most recently, it was struck down by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia (74 F. 3d. 1322 (D.C. Cir. 1996)). The court held that the NLRA provision guaranteeing management’s right to hire permanent replacements during labor strikes preempted the executive order. The Department of Labor has issued a press release stating that the President is directing the Justice Department “to take all appropriate steps to have this decision overturned.”

⁸Federal Acquisition Regulation, Part 9.1.

⁹Federal Acquisition Regulation, Section 9.406-2(c).

debaring officials) to share information about companies that they are either trying to debar or suspend or to bring into compliance with various laws and regulations in order to avoid having to take an adverse contracting action. At its monthly meetings, the committee also helps interpret regulations on debarment or suspension issued by OMB. When more than one agency has an interest in a particular federal contractor, the Interagency Committee coordinates the assignment of lead agency responsibility for any actions taken against that contractor.

GSA maintains the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) that tracks firms awarded contracts of \$25,000 or more in federal funding for products and services. For fiscal year 1994, FPDS tracked information on 179,977 contracts totaling almost \$176 billion. Although it is difficult to estimate the number of federal contractors, GSA reports there may be 60,000 federal contractors in that there are as many unique corporate identification codes in FPDS.¹⁰ FPDS contains a variety of information, including the contractor's name and location, agency the contract is with, principal place of contract performance, and contract dollar amounts awarded. FPDS does not contain information on contractors' safety and health practices.

Most private sector firms—regardless of whether they are federal contractors—must comply with safety and health standards issued under the Occupational Safety and Health Act.¹¹ The act was meant “to assure safe and healthful working conditions for working men and women.” The Secretary of Labor established OSHA in 1970 to carry out a number of responsibilities under the act, including developing and enforcing safety and health standards, educating workers and employers about workplace hazards, and establishing responsibilities and rights for both employers and employees for the achievement of better safety and health conditions.¹² Even though OSHA has been in existence for 25 years, work-related illness and injury remain a substantial problem. A total of 6,588 workplace fatalities—on average, 18 fatalities a day—were reported to the Bureau of

¹⁰GSA uses corporate identification codes that are a derivative of the Dun & Bradstreet codes for identifying companies. One code is for worksites, another for parent companies. In fiscal year 1995, there were almost 60,000 unique codes for parent companies and over 70,000 unique codes for worksites. However, this count by parent company may be on the high side because some of the larger companies may have more than one parent code, particularly if their operations are diversified.

¹¹The act covers most private sector employers and employees. Major exemptions include employees of state governments and their political subdivisions, and workers engaged in industries, such as the nuclear power industry, which are regulated by other federal agencies under other federal statutes.

¹²The act also authorized states to operate, with up to 50 percent federal funding, their own safety and health programs, and 23 states have chosen to do so. OSHA, however, is responsible for approving state programs and monitoring their performance to make sure they remain at least as effective as the program operated by OSHA.

Labor Statistics in 1994, a 4-percent increase over 1993. In addition, a total of 6.8 million injuries and illnesses were reported in 1994.¹³

OSHA cites employers for violations of standards covering a variety of threats to workplace safety and health. Safety standards include those designed to protect against workers falling from stairs or scaffolds (walking-working surfaces); from injuries due to inadequate machine guarding (machine guarding); and from electrical hazards (electrical). Some standards (for example, excavations, underground construction, and steel erection) protect against construction-related injuries. Health standards protect against exposure to toxic substances such as lead, asbestos, and bloodborne pathogens (referring to occupational exposures to blood). There are also more generic informational standards relating to the recording and reporting of occupational injuries and illnesses and for informing employees about chemical hazards in the workplace.¹⁴ OSHA may also cite employers for hazards not covered by any standard under Section 5(a)(1) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, referred to as the General Duty Clause. This clause requires that employers furnish employees a place of work “free from recognized hazards.” OSHA has relied on the General Duty Clause, for example, to regulate employee exposure to tuberculosis in the health care industry. OSHA has also relied on the General Duty Clause to penalize companies for ergonomic hazards such as cumulative trauma disorders, including lower back pain, carpal tunnel syndrome, and tendinitis.

OSHA characterizes violations as other-than-serious, serious, willful, or repeat, with civil penalties in specified increasing amounts for these various types of violations. In addition, OSHA designates violations as unclassified when companies make significant concessions to OSHA, perhaps to avoid losing coverage under state workers’ compensation programs or to minimize adverse publicity attached to violations as originally classified. Additional penalties can be assessed either when a company fails to abate a hazard or under OSHA’s “egregious” policy. Failure to abate or correct a prior violation may bring an additional civil penalty for each day that the violation continues beyond the prescribed abatement

¹³See Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (Washington, D.C.: 1994).

¹⁴For example, the Hazard Communication Standard requires employers to communicate to employees information on the safe handling and use of chemicals present in the workplace.

date.¹⁵ Under OSHA’s “egregious” policy, an employer is cited for each instance of a particular violation—or for each worker exposed to a hazard. Since initiated in 1986, this policy has resulted in penalties for some inspections running into the millions of dollars. Although inspections in which a company is cited in this fashion are not common, the number of these inspections doubled from 8 in fiscal year 1994 to 17 in fiscal year 1995.

Table 1: Types of OSHA Violations

Type of violation	Definition	Penalty amount
Other-than-serious	Direct and immediate relationship to worker safety and health, even though hazardous condition cannot reasonably be predicted to cause death or serious physical harm	May be assessed up to \$7,000
Serious	Substantial probability that death or serious physical harm could result	Up to \$7,000
Willful	Employer intentionally and knowingly commits a violation	\$5,000 to \$70,000. Up to \$250,000 for an individual, or \$500,000 for a corporation, and/or imprisonment up to 6 months, if an employee dies and the employer is convicted in a criminal proceeding
Repeat	Violation found in current inspection is substantially similar to one found in a prior inspection. The inspection was conducted within 3 years of the final order or abatement date of the previous citation, whichever is later.	\$5,000 to \$70,000
Unclassified (also referred to as Section 17 designation)	Typically a violation that was initially classified as willful or repeat. In exchange for significant concessions, a company may accept unclassified violations, perhaps to avoid losing coverage under state workers’ compensation programs or to minimize adverse publicity attached to the violations as originally classified.	Pays all or almost all of proposed penalty for initial violation classification

OSHA is authorized to conduct workplace inspections to determine whether employers are complying with safety and health standards, and to issue citations and assess penalties when an employer is not in compliance. The proposed penalty reflects an OSHA compliance officer’s judgment of the nature and severity of violations. However, these proposed penalties are often reduced. OSHA justifies such reductions as a means to get employers to abate workplace problems quickly by avoiding the contesting of

¹⁵An employer can be assessed up to \$7,000 for each day the employer fails to correct the violation for which it was cited in a prior inspection. The distinction between failing to abate a hazard and a repeat violation can be subtle. A company has failed to abate a hazard when an item of equipment or condition previously cited has never been brought into compliance and is noted in a later inspection. If, however, the violation had been corrected and then reoccurred, the subsequent occurrence is a repeat violation.

citations. If employers contest citations or proposed penalties, they do not have to abate the cited hazard until the case is resolved, thereby leaving workers unprotected.¹⁶ If cited for violations during an inspection, an employer has 15 working days to either (1) accept the citation, abate the hazards, and pay the penalties; (2) have an informal conference with local OSHA officials and negotiate an informal settlement agreement; or (3) formally contest the citation before the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission (OSHRC).¹⁷ After reviewing a contested citation, OSHRC may affirm, vacate, or modify OSHA's citations and proposed penalties. Once the inspection is closed (either because the employer accepted the citation or a contested citation was resolved), the penalty is referred to as the actual penalty.¹⁸

OSHA targets a portion of its inspection resources toward facilities that may be more hazardous to employees. OSHA has recently taken steps to revise its inspection targeting priorities, in which employers in a certain industry are currently treated alike regardless of their individual safety and health performance. By integrating worksite-specific information, including excessive rates of workplace injury and illness and a record of serious and repeat violations, into its targeting procedures, OSHA hopes to enhance the effectiveness of its enforcement system.

OSHA maintains a database that tracks all OSHA inspections. The Integrated Management Information Systems (IMIS) database includes over 2 million inspections from 1972 to 1995, with 72,950 closed inspections in 1994 alone in which the employer was cited for at least one violation. IMIS includes such information as whether the inspections were performed by OSHA or a state-operated program, penalty amounts (proposed and actual), the type of violation (for example, serious, willful, or repeat), the standards violated, whether fatalities or injuries occurred, and abatement information. In addition, IMIS includes some data on the worksite inspected, including the type of industry it is engaged in and the number of

¹⁶If, upon inspection, an imminent danger situation is found, OSHA will ask the employer to voluntarily abate the hazard and to remove endangered employees from exposure. Should the employer fail to do this, OSHA may seek a temporary restraining order from the courts so that the worksite can be shut down immediately. An imminent danger is any condition where there is reasonable certainty that a danger exists that can be expected to cause death or serious physical harm immediately or before the danger can be eliminated through normal enforcement procedures.

¹⁷OSHRC is an independent agency whose function is to resolve formal contests of OSHA citations and penalties. A case is first assigned by the commission to an administrative law judge whose decision may then be appealed to the commissioners themselves. A decision by the commissioners may be further appealed to the U.S. Court of Appeals. When a citation or proposed penalty is contested, the actual penalty assessed is decided by an administrative law judge or the commission.

¹⁸For clarity, we use the terms proposed and actual penalty instead of OSHA's terminology of initial penalty and current penalty.

workers employed. This database does not contain information about whether violators receive federal contracts.

A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties for Safety and Health Violations

Federal contracts have been awarded to employers who have violated occupational safety and health regulations. Restricting our analysis to only those fiscal year 1994 inspections in which the company was assessed a significant proposed penalty of \$15,000 or more, we found 261 federal contractors had violated the Occupational Safety and Health Act.¹⁹ Because some of the 261 federal contractors owned more than one worksite, we identified a total of 345 inspections, representing 16 percent of all inspections closed in fiscal year 1994 in which a significant proposed penalty was assessed for OSHA violations (see fig. I.1). Key characteristics of these violators, their federal contracts, and the specific standards violated appear in appendixes II and III.

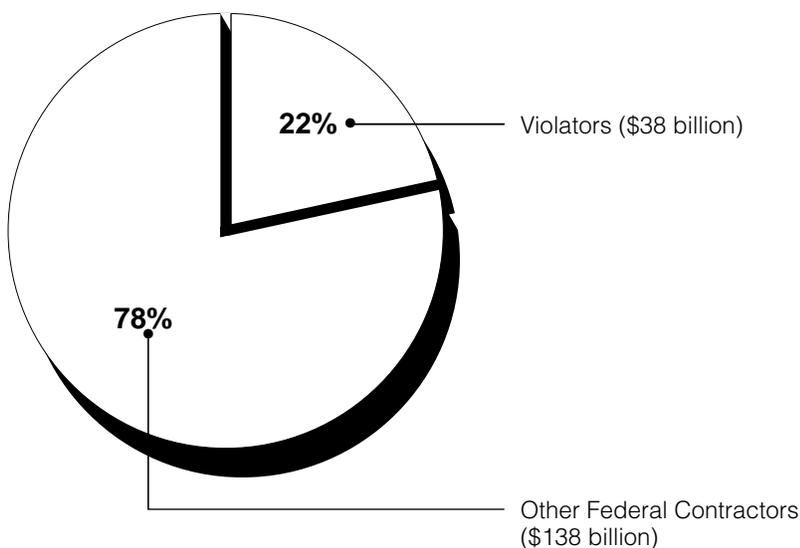
\$38 Billion Awarded Primarily From Defense Department

These federal contractors received \$38 billion in contracts in fiscal year 1994. Altogether, about 22 percent of the \$176 billion in fiscal year 1994 contracts went to these 261 federal contractors (see fig. 1).²⁰

¹⁹We considered a company to have been assessed a significant proposed penalty if the proposed penalty for an inspection was \$15,000 or more, regardless of the amount of the actual penalty agreed to when the inspection was closed (either because the employer accepted the citation or a contested citation was resolved).

²⁰In reporting the contract dollars received by these violators, we are referring to the contracts received by their parent companies. When using the term federal contractor in this report, we are referring to the parent company. In many cases, the violator might be a division, or subsidiary of the parent company, or have some other legal relationship with it. These totals likely underestimate the number of violators and contracts they received because of the difficulties involved in the manual matching procedure we used in this analysis. (See app. I.)

Figure 1: Percent of All Federal Contract Dollars That Went to Companies Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties for OSHA Violations, Fiscal Year 1994



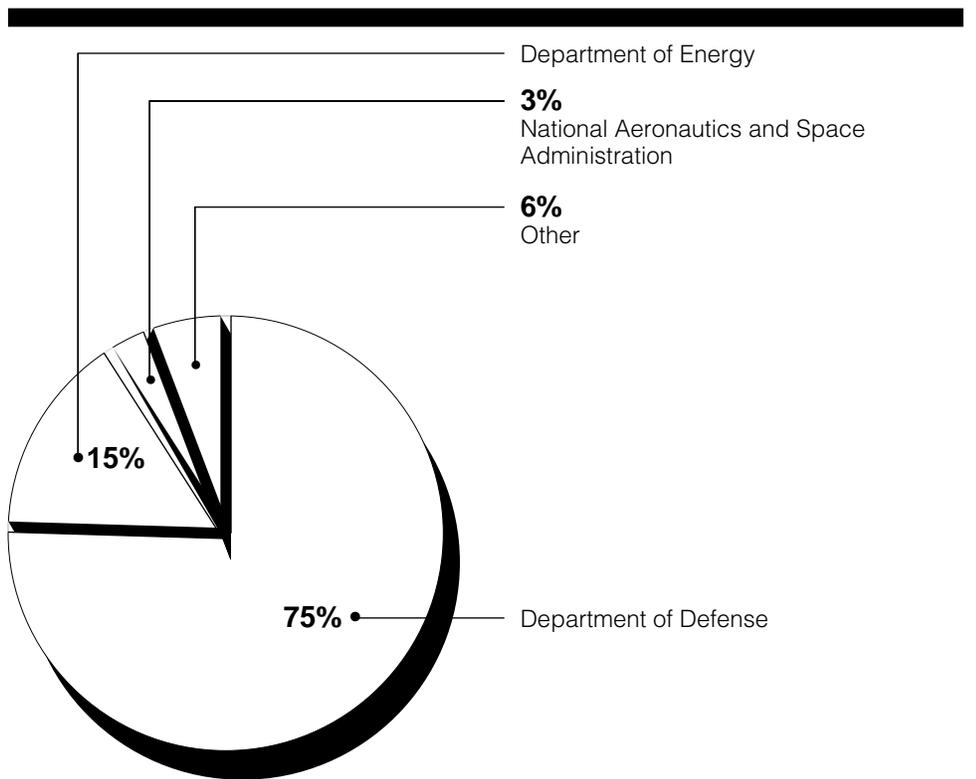
Note: Although contract awards are reported by the federal contractor (or parent company), the violator might be a division, subsidiary, or have some other legal relationship with the federal contractor.

The size of these federal contracts differed greatly. Over one-third of the 261 federal contractors assessed significant proposed penalties for OSHA violations received less than \$1 million each. Nearly 5 percent received more than \$500 million each in federal contracts in fiscal year 1994. These 12 companies were General Electric Co. (\$8.7 billion); Lockheed-Martin Corp. (\$7 billion); Westinghouse Electric Corp. (\$4.6 billion); United Technologies Corp. (\$2.8 billion); General Motors Corp. (\$2.4 billion); The Boeing Co. (\$1.3 billion); Textron, Inc. (\$1.2 billion); American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) (\$874 million); Fulcrum II Limited Partnership (\$798 million); Dyncorp (\$673 million); Exxon Corp. (\$532 million); and Tenneco Packaging, Inc. (\$505 million).

Three-fourths of the \$38 billion in contracts awarded in fiscal year 1994 to these federal contractors that were assessed significant proposed penalties for OSHA violations came from the Department of Defense. Within the Department of Defense, the Air Force and the Navy awarded by far the most contract dollars to violators (\$11.8 billion and \$9.6 billion,

respectively). In addition to the Department of Defense, large amounts of contract dollars were awarded to violators by the Department of Energy (\$5.8 billion) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (\$1.2 billion).²¹ Other agencies that awarded more than \$100 million in contracts to violators include the Department of Agriculture (\$382 million), Department of Transportation (\$365 million), GSA (\$274 million), Department of Justice (\$242 million), and the Tennessee Valley Authority (\$113 million). (See fig. 2.)

Figure 2: Agencies That Awarded Contract Dollars to Federal Contractors Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties for OSHA Violations, Fiscal Year 1994



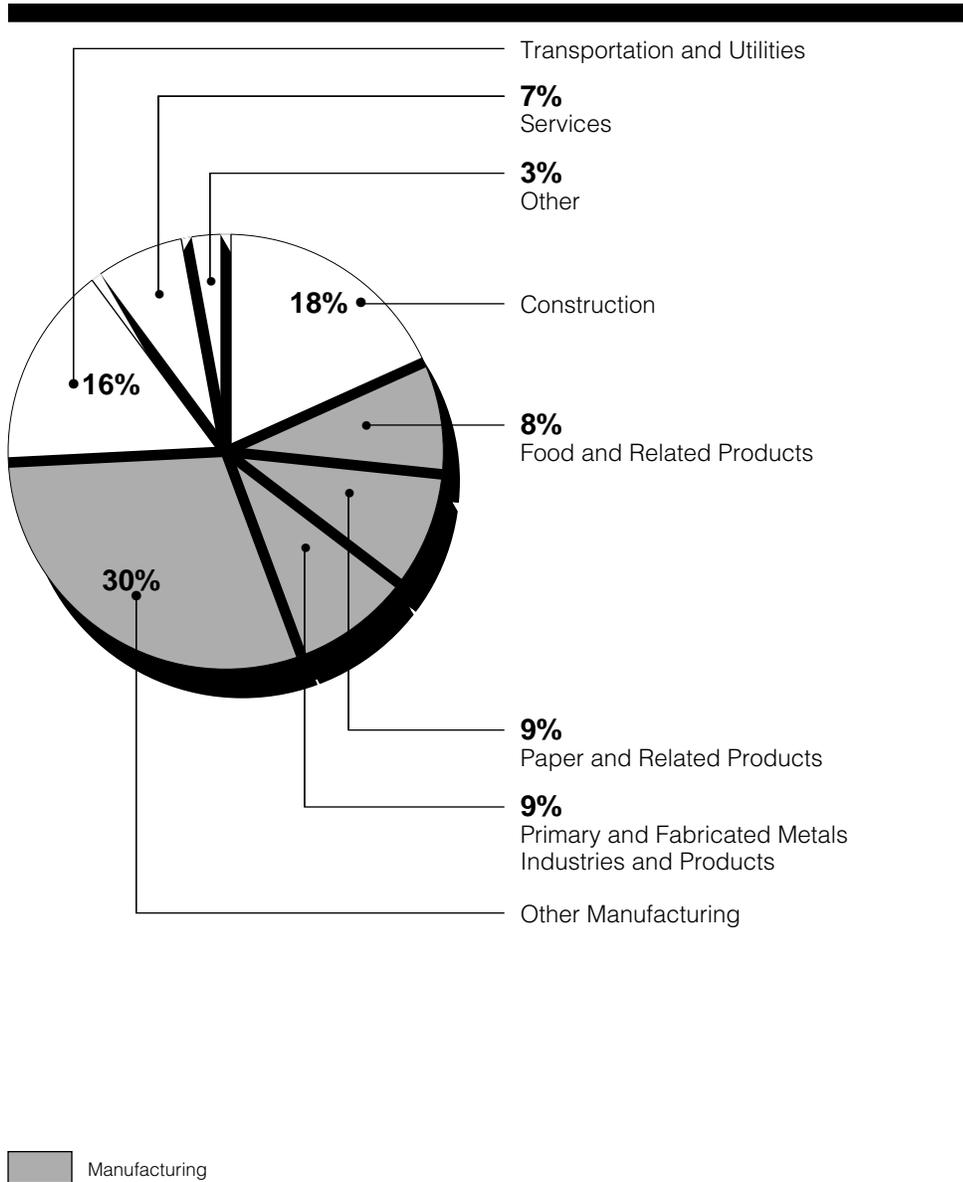
Note: Because of rounding, percentages do not total to 100.

²¹Similarly, the Department of Defense was the source of many contract dollars (67 percent) to all federal contractors in fiscal year 1994. Department of Energy (10 percent) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (6 percent) were the next largest sources of contract dollars to all federal contractors.

**Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant
Proposed Penalties
Are Primarily in
Manufacturing
Industry and Are
Relatively Small**

Over one-half of the 345 worksites (56 percent) penalized for safety and health violations were engaged in manufacturing. An examination of the violators' Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes shows that many of these worksites manufactured paper, food, or primary and fabricated metals. Although manufacturing is the industry in which most violators were engaged, a significant percentage of worksites (18 percent) were engaged in construction, and this is likely an underestimate because of the difficulties we experienced verifying that worksites inspected in that industry were part of the same company as the federal contractor. (See fig. 3.) (Difficulties we encountered verifying construction worksites are explained in app. I.)

Figure 3: Primary Industry of Worksite of Federal Contractors Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties for OSHA Violations, Fiscal Year 1994

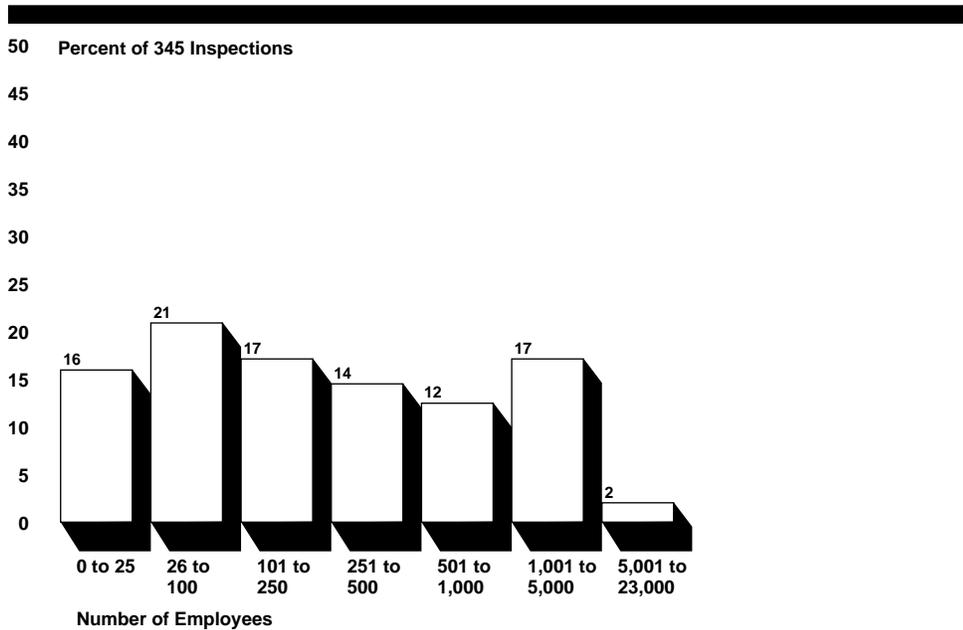


Note: Other includes trade (wholesale and retail).

Many (68 percent) of the worksites where the violations occurred were relatively small, employing 500 or fewer workers. Just over 15 percent of

the worksites were very small, employing 25 or fewer workers. (See fig. 4.) Although few worksites employed large numbers of workers, the federal contractors that own these worksites often employ large numbers of workers and have numerous worksites throughout the country. Examples of these include Boise Cascade Corp.; General Motors Corp.; Georgia-Pacific Corp.; International Paper Co.; Sears Roebuck & Co.; and the United Parcel Service Amer., Inc. (UPS). Some of these federal contractors do billions of dollars in annual sales and employ hundreds of thousands of workers. For example, UPS employs 285,000 workers altogether, although most of the 24 worksites inspected employed fewer than 1,000 workers. One UPS worksite, located in Twin Mountain, New Hampshire, employed only 40 workers.

Figure 4: Number Employed at Worksite of Federal Contractors Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties for OSHA Violations, Fiscal Year 1994



Note: Because of rounding, percentages do not total to 100.

We were unable to determine whether a company’s contract activity occurred at the same worksite where the company was cited for safety and health violations. Data on the place of contract performance were not specific enough to enable us to confirm whether or not the locations were

the same as where the OSHA inspections were conducted. It would have been difficult to get companies to confirm whether or not they conducted federal contract work at the particular worksite where the violations occurred. This information might not be readily available or considered confidential or proprietary. Finally, because the nature of some contract work is so dispersed, with contract activity of some form occurring across multiple worksites, it can be difficult for even the company to verify exactly what activities at various worksites were supported by federal contracts. However, it is possible, particularly given the size of some federal contractors, that at least some violations occurred at worksites other than those with contract activity.²² (See app. I.)

Inspections Showed Substantial Risk of Injury and Illness to Workers at Some Worksites

The number and nature of the violations for which these 261 federal contractors were cited, the fatalities and injuries associated with violations found in the 345 inspections, and the high penalties assessed suggest that workers were at substantial risk of injury or illness in some workplaces of these contractors. Nevertheless, some of these contractors also operate worksites identified as exemplary with respect to safety and health practices. In addition, the worksites associated with significant proposed penalties represent a small percentage of the total worksites of some contractors that are large companies.

Most of These Federal Contractors Cited for Serious and Willful Violations

Most of the 345 inspections involved at least one violation that was serious (88 percent), posing a risk of death or serious physical harm to workers, or willful (69 percent) in which the employer intentionally and knowingly committed a violation (see fig. 5).²³ Included among these inspections were three in which the contractor was cited under OSHA's "egregious" policy, situations where OSHA imposes larger total fines by citing the company for every instance of that same violation or for each worker exposed to a hazard.

²²Although these companies received federal contracts the year their OSHA inspection was closed (fiscal year 1994), they may not have been receiving federal contracts when they were initially cited for OSHA violations. This is because the inspection may have occurred several years before the case was resolved. Although all of these 345 inspections were closed in fiscal year 1994, 35 percent were opened between fiscal years 1986 and 1992.

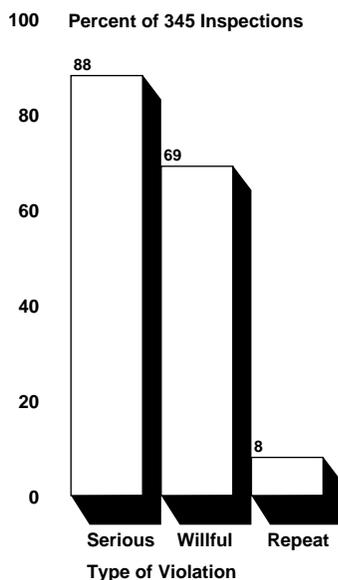
²³Nineteen percent of the inspections also involved at least one violation that was unclassified. Typically, the company's violations were initially classified as willful or repeat. In exchange for significant concessions, the company accepted unclassified violations, perhaps to avoid losing coverage under state workers' compensation programs or to minimize adverse publicity attached to the violations as initially classified.

Federal contractors were cited for repeat violations in 29 inspections (8 percent). A repeat violation occurs when the company is cited for a substantially similar violation in the current inspection within 3 years of the final order or abatement date of the previous citation. In only one inspection was a federal contractor assessed additional penalties for failing to abate a hazard; that is, the company failed to correct the same violation for which it was cited in a prior inspection. However, these relatively low rates of citations for repeat violations and penalties for failing to abate hazards may be a reflection of OSHA's limited resources to return to worksites it has inspected in the past. Only about 1 percent of all fiscal year 1994 inspections were follow-up or monitoring inspections.²⁴ In addition, OSHA does not currently penalize employers for failing to provide proof that the company has abated the hazard.²⁵ As a result, OSHA has only the employer's statement that abatement has taken place unless a follow-up or monitoring inspection is performed.

²⁴Follow-up inspections are done to determine if previously cited violations have been corrected. Monitoring inspections are done to ensure that hazards are being corrected whenever a long period of time is needed to come into compliance.

²⁵In *Occupational Safety & Health: Options for Improving Safety and Health in the Workplace* (GAO/HRD-90-66BR, Aug. 24, 1990), we recommended that OSHA require employers to provide proof of abatement. Although OSHA asks employers to provide documentation, such as invoices and photographs, along with their statements that abatement has taken place, there is no penalty to employers for failing to provide such evidence. To encourage more expeditious abatement, OSHA has conducted a pilot project in which a company that abates a hazard before an inspection's closing conference receives a penalty reduction. OSHA officials said a new regulation will soon be issued requiring better evidence from employers that they have abated workplace hazards.

Figure 5: Type of Violations for Inspections Involving Federal Contractors Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties, Fiscal Year 1994



Note: An inspection is included if at least one violation was of this type. A single inspection may have violations of more than one type.

Examples of federal contractors cited for serious, willful, or repeat violations or assessed additional penalties under OSHA's "egregious" policy or for failing to abate hazards follow:

- Bath Iron Works Corp. and Boise Cascade Corp. were the only contractors assessed penalties under OSHA's "egregious" policy. These two contractors were also cited for a number of serious, willful, and repeat violations. Bath Iron Works Corp., a shipbuilding and repair company, was cited for violations of shipyard standards as well as standards for walking-working surfaces, electrical work, and recording and reporting at its worksite in Bath, Maine. Boise Cascade Corp., a manufacturer of wood and paper products, was cited under OSHA's "egregious" policy for violations in two inspections at its paper mill in Rumford, Maine. This company violated special industry standards for paper mills in one of these inspections as

well as standards for machinery and machine guarding, electrical work, and recording and reporting.²⁶

- International Paper Co., in one of six inspections in which this company was assessed a significant proposed penalty, was cited in 1991 for 37 repeat violations at a paper mill in Moss Point, Mississippi. Among the repeat violations, International Paper was cited for failing to protect its workers from burns because of inadequately insulated steam pipes. The company had been cited in 1988 for similar violations.²⁷
- The Gunver Manufacturing Co. in Manchester, Connecticut, was assessed additional penalties for failing to abate a machine-guarding hazard, among other hazards. The first inspection took place in 1992; in two follow-up inspections in 1993 and 1994, OSHA penalized Gunver for failing to abate the hazards cited in the first inspection.

Thirty-Five Fatalities and 85 Injuries Associated With Inspections of Federal Contractors

At worksites of 50 federal contractors, 35 fatalities and 85 injuries occurred.²⁸ Fifty-five of the 85 injuries were serious enough for the worker to be hospitalized. The accidents varied depending upon the nature of the work. For example:

- Acme Steel Co. was cited for hazardous materials violations after one worker died and another was hospitalized from exposure to blast furnace gas due to an equipment failure at a steel mill in Chicago.
- Rhone Poulenc Basic Chemical, at an industrial chemicals worksite in Martinez, California, was cited for violations of state standards requiring protections against accidental discharge of liquid from above-ground storage tanks and for failing to provide adequate extinguishing equipment. One worker died and another was hospitalized due to chemical burns when they mistakenly extracted a valve, releasing 80,000 gallons of acid sludge from a storage tank.

²⁶Although these inspections of Boise Cascade were closed in fiscal year 1994, they were conducted in 1989. Our study did not examine the extent to which companies changed their safety and health practices in response to OSHA inspections. An OSHA official in the area office that had conducted the inspections at Boise Cascade said that the company has made major improvements in its safety and health practices since these earlier inspections, including significant reductions in its injury and illness rate.

²⁷International Paper is one of several federal contractors identified in this report that own worksites extensively evaluated and found qualified to participate in OSHA's Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) because of exemplary safety and health practices. However, the company's VPP worksites do not include this worksite, which was assessed significant proposed penalties for safety and health violations.

²⁸Factors other than a company's OSHA violations may have contributed to some of these fatalities or injuries, including misjudgments by the worker or the worker's failure to follow company policies regarding safety and health practices.

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- Clean Harbors of Kingston, Inc., was cited when a worker was asphyxiated and died after coworkers were unable to retrieve him from a tank containing chemical sludge when his air supply ran low. This refuse collection and disposal facility in Providence, Rhode Island, was cited for violating the General Duty Clause because of oversights in providing rescue capability, inadequate ventilation, and failure to sample the air in the confined space.

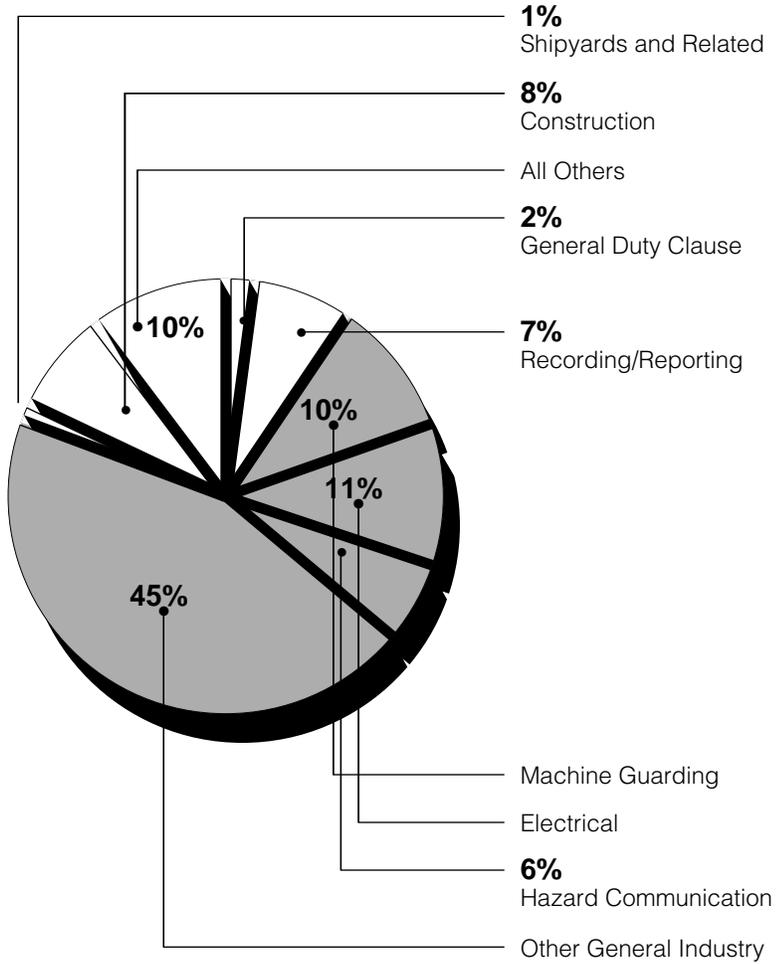
(Details of all inspections that involved fatalities and injuries are provided in app. IV.)

Many Violations Cited Were for Failing to Protect Workers From Electrical and Machine-Guarding Hazards

Most of the violations (72 percent) were of general industry standards, including failure to protect workers from electrical hazards (11 percent) and injuries due to inadequate machine guarding (10 percent). (See fig. 6.) Examples of federal contractors who violated electrical and machine-guarding standards include the following:

- A Dunlop Tire Corp. worksite in Huntsville, Alabama, was cited for inadequate machine guarding after a worker, who placed fabric on a rotating cylinder, got caught in the machinery and died from asphyxia after being wound up inside the fabric.
- At its Evansville, Indiana, worksite where refrigerators are made, the Whirlpool Corp. was cited for inadequate machine guarding when a worker's hand and forearm had to be amputated after he got caught while manually feeding coil through a mechanical power press.
- Exide Electronics Corp., at a worksite in Raleigh, North Carolina, where transformers are produced, was cited for violating electrical standards, when one worker was hospitalized due to electric shock while cleaning consoles with liquid cleaners. The consoles were not disconnected from the power supply.

Figure 6: Distribution of OSHA Standards Violated in Inspections Involving Federal Contractors Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties, Fiscal Year 1994



General Industry Standards

(Figure notes on next page)

Note: All others includes violations under state-operated programs when they are coded differently than the federal standards.

Violations of construction industry standards represented 8 percent of all violations, although this is likely an underestimate because of difficulties we experienced verifying the ownership of worksites engaged in construction (see app. I). Seven percent of all violations were related to inadequate recording or reporting of occupational illness and injuries and 6 percent of violations involved the Hazard Communication Standard. Only 2 percent of all violations involved the General Duty Clause, relied on by OSHA when more specific standards are not applicable.

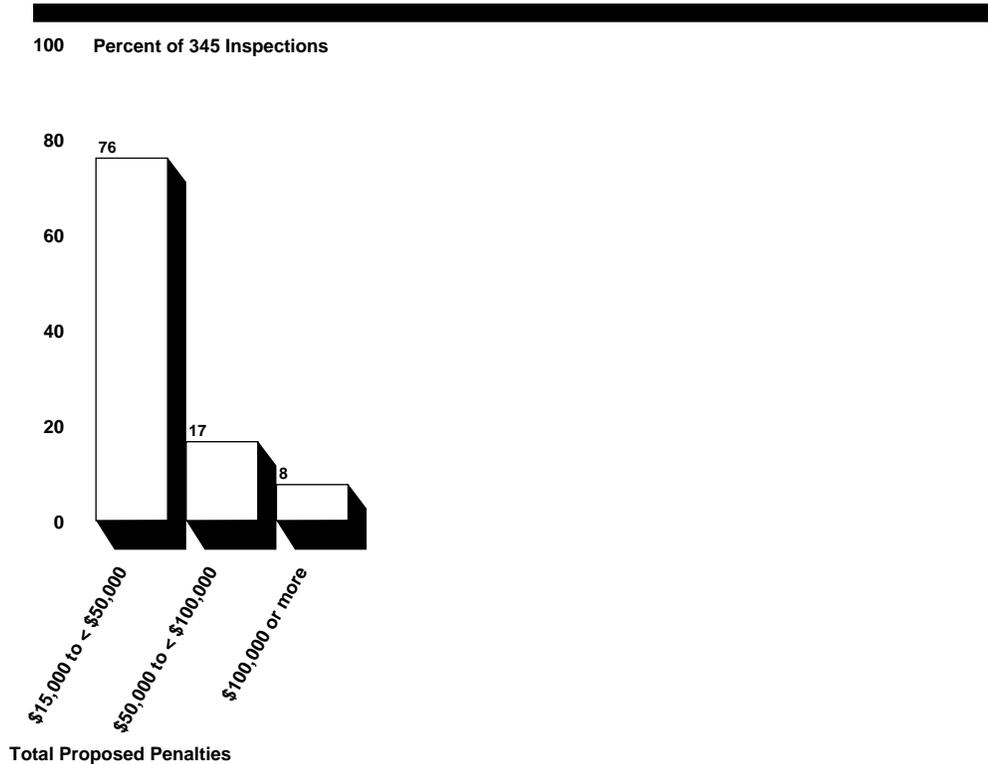
Dollar Amounts of Some Penalties Are High

These 261 federal contractors were assessed a total of \$24.1 million in proposed penalties and \$10.9 million in actual penalties.²⁹ These penalties represent about one-fourth of the proposed and actual penalties, respectively, for all inspections closed during fiscal year 1994 in which the company was assessed a significant proposed penalty.

Although most (76 percent) of all 345 inspections had a proposed penalty between \$15,000 and \$50,000, the federal contractor was assessed an especially high proposed penalty of \$100,000 or more in 8 percent of these inspections (see fig. 7). The 26 inspections in which the federal contractor was assessed a proposed penalty of \$100,000 or more in a single inspection are identified in appendixes II and III.

²⁹The proposed penalty reflects an OSHA compliance officer's judgment of the nature and severity of violations. Once the inspection is closed (either because the employer accepted the citation or a contested citation was resolved), the penalty is referred to as the actual penalty.

Figure 7: Proposed Penalties for Inspections Involving Federal Contractors Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties for OSHA Violations, Fiscal Year 1994

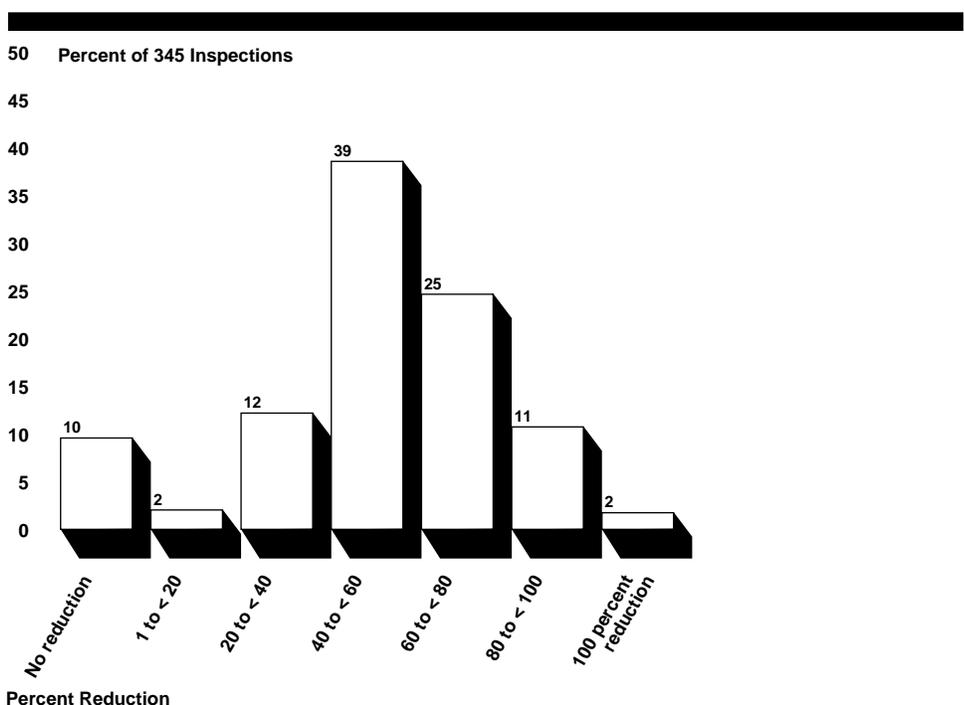


Note: All proposed penalties in these 345 inspections were \$15,000 or more because we restricted our analysis to include only such inspections. Due to rounding, percentages do not total to 100.

The average proposed penalty for all 345 inspections was about \$70,000; the average actual penalty for these inspections was about \$32,000. The actual penalties for many (63 percent) of the 345 inspections were less than \$15,000. In fact, the penalties in many of the 345 inspections were reduced between 40 and 80 percent (see fig. 8). Proposed penalties were reduced to nothing in six inspections of companies, including Amoco Gas Co.; Boston University; C.H. Heist Corp.; Dynalectric; Fletcher Pacific

Construction; and Frito-Lay, Inc. (one of its three inspections).³⁰ In contrast, the actual penalty for Morrison-Knudsen, Corp., Inc., cited for violations committed on a bridge demolition project in New York City, was higher than the proposed penalty. The company agreed to pay a higher penalty in a settlement agreement in which its violations were changed to unclassified.

Figure 8: Percent Reduction of Proposed Penalty for Inspections Involving Federal Contractors Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties, Fiscal Year 1994



Note: In one of the inspections (not included in the figure above), the adjusted penalty was higher than the proposed penalty. Because of rounding, percentages do not total to 100.

³⁰Although the companies involved in these six inspections were assessed significant proposed penalties, OSHA ultimately withdrew the citations and reduced penalties to zero. There are several reasons why a penalty might be reduced to nothing. For example, on closer examination, OSHA might decide that violations were incorrectly cited or that the company inspected was not the responsible party. OSHA might have also failed to adequately document the violations in order to defend its case should the company contest the violations, and thereby withdraws its citation. In some cases, there are jurisdictional issues in which OSHA discovers after the investigation that it does not have authority to cite the company. For example, the Amoco Gas Co. inspection involved the intrastate transportation of gas over which OSHA later determined it did not have jurisdiction because this activity is regulated by the state.

Thirty-Nine Federal Contractors Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties More Than Once for Violations at Different Locations

Thirty-nine of the 261 federal contractors were assessed a significant proposed penalty more than once in fiscal year 1994 for violations that occurred at different worksites owned by or associated with the same corporate parent company.³¹ Appendix V lists all contractors that were assessed significant proposed penalties in more than one inspection closed in fiscal year 1994. These companies can be large, with multiple worksites across the country, and they sometimes have diversified operations. Examples of these large companies are Boise Cascade Corp.; General Motors Corp.; Georgia-Pacific Corp.; International Paper Co.; Sears Roebuck & Co.; and UPS.³²

For example:

- General Motors Corp. was assessed significant proposed penalties for safety and health violations in five different inspections in fiscal year 1994. In four of these inspections, conducted at worksites in Ohio and Oklahoma that manufacture motor vehicles, General Motors was cited for violations of hazardous materials, personal protective equipment, electrical work, and machine guarding, among other standards. General Motors also owns Delco Electronics. A Delco facility in Oak Creek, Wisconsin, that manufactures semiconductors and related devices, was cited for lockout/tagout violations—referring to inadequate servicing and maintenance that could lead to a worker injury through the unexpected start-up of machinery. Being assessed significant proposed penalties in multiple inspections could, in part, be explained by the size of the parent company, General Motors Corp., which employs 711,000 workers, has \$138 billion in annual sales, and is organized into more than 50 different divisions.
- Sears Roebuck & Co. was assessed significant proposed penalties for safety and health violations at four different worksites. Three of the four were automotive repair shops in Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts; the other was a general merchandise store in Iowa. The Sears automotive repair shops were cited for violations of the General Duty Clause as well as standards for occupational noise exposure and hazard communication. The merchandise store was cited for violations of standards for materials handling and storage. Like General Motors Corp., Sears Roebuck & Co. is also a large company, employing 249,000 workers with annual sales of

³¹In a few cases, it appears that the federal contractor was assessed a significant proposed penalty more than once in fiscal year 1994 at the same worksite or at different worksites located in the same city.

³²Any of these companies may have had additional violations not reflected in this report if the proposed penalty for the associated inspection was less than \$15,000.

\$50.8 billion. In addition to its retail operations and its automotive repair division, Sears has other divisions and subsidiaries, including a savings bank.

- With a total of 24 inspections in which it was assessed a significant proposed penalty, UPS had more significant-penalty inspections closed in fiscal year 1994 than any other contractor in our review. These 24 inspections occurred in facilities providing courier services, both by truck and air, across 10 different states. In most of these inspections, UPS was cited for failing to fully comply with a corporatewide settlement agreement to improve its emergency response to hazardous conditions created when packages are damaged while being transported.³³ Because of OSHA's concern that UPS failed to fully implement the corporatewide settlement agreement, a supplemental settlement agreement was reached by the two parties.³⁴ UPS is also a large company, with 285,000 workers and annual sales of \$17.7 billion.

Some Federal Contractors Have a History of Receiving Significant Proposed Penalties on OSHA Inspections

A review of prior-year inspection records of these federal contractors with significant proposed penalties showed a number of additional inspections, including some that also resulted in significant proposed penalties. Because of omitted corporate identification numbers, we were only able to retrieve prior inspection information for about one-half of the worksites at which significant proposed penalties had been assessed for violations in fiscal year 1994. Nevertheless, we found 221 prior inspections from 1987 through 1993. Nine percent of these worksites had been assessed a proposed penalty of \$15,000 or more in these prior inspections.

It is possible that there are additional significant-penalty inspections among our 261 federal contractors that we could not retrieve because of missing corporate identification codes. However, OSHA has taken actions to

³³OSHA negotiates corporatewide settlement agreements to obtain formal recognition by the employer of cited hazards and formal acceptance of the obligation to seek out and abate those hazards throughout all workplaces under its control. If the company violates the terms of the agreement, OSHA can initiate contempt proceedings through the courts.

³⁴The supplemental settlement agreement was reached on Apr. 1, 1994. The supplemental agreement called for an annual audit of at least 50 UPS facilities, among other things, in order to ensure that the original corporatewide settlement agreement concerning hazardous materials (entered into by OSHA and UPS on Feb. 27, 1992) is fully implemented. This original 1992 corporatewide settlement agreement also required action by UPS in redesigning its injury and illness recordkeeping system in order that, among other improvements, records can be identified by individual worksites.

improve its collection of these codes for worksites inspected.³⁵ A corporate identification code would make it easier for OSHA or a contracting agency to determine whether a company has a history of OSHA violations and if violations have been committed across multiple facilities or worksites owned by the same federal contractor.

Safety and Health Hazards May Not Be Present at All Worksites of Federal Contractors

Although federal contractors were assessed significant proposed penalties because of safety and health violations at some worksites, some of these same contractors operated other worksites that have exemplary safety and health practices. These are worksites that have been extensively evaluated and found qualified to participate in OSHA's Voluntary Protection Program (VPP). VPP worksites qualify on the basis of OSHA's review of their application to be a VPP participant and site visits in which OSHA determines if the company maintains a comprehensive safety and health program. These companies are rewarded for their demonstrated commitment to safety and health by their worksite being excluded from OSHA's inspection lists. OSHA told us that at least three federal contractors we identified as violators operated worksites (although not the worksites assessed significant proposed penalties for violations) that were selected for the VPP program.³⁶

In addition, for some of the federal contractors we identified, the safety and health violations may reflect a localized worksite compliance problem rather than a systemic corporatewide compliance problem. For example, large companies like General Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp., United Technologies Corp., AT&T, and Exxon Corp., had only one worksite that we identified because significant proposed penalties had been assessed. These companies own many other worksites where there may not be a safety and health compliance problem or, given OSHA's limited enforcement resources, where there may not have been recent

³⁵OSHA has experienced difficulties collecting a corporate identification code, in part because some companies do not have a number or supervisors at worksites inspected do not always know this code or report it accurately. OSHA has tried to address this problem by automatically sending information regarding the worksite inspected to Dun & Bradstreet (a private company that collects and disseminates information about U.S. and foreign companies) in order to get an identification code for the company that owns the worksite. OSHA is also experimenting with the use of tax identification numbers to facilitate the cross-referencing of inspections of worksites owned by or associated with the same company.

³⁶These three federal contractors, and the worksites selected for the VPP program, are International Paper Co. (Vicksburg, Mississippi, and East Point, Georgia), Georgia-Pacific Corp. (Warrington, Georgia), and Chevron Corp. (Bay Town, Texas). Because VPP participants are selected by worksite, exemplary practices may not be in evidence at all of a company's worksites. OSHA staff told us that none of the 345 worksites where the federal contractor was assessed significant proposed penalties for OSHA violations were also participants in VPP.

inspections, in which case no information exists to determine if there is a compliance problem.

Options to Improve Federal Contractor Compliance With Safety and Health Regulations

To improve federal contractor compliance, one option is to develop policies and procedures regarding the exchange of information between OSHA and contracting agencies to increase the likelihood that a company's safety and health record will be considered in contracting decisions. The first option is similar to our recommendation in an earlier report that agencies develop an information sharing approach to facilitate the identification of federal contractors who violate laws that protect workers' rights to bargain collectively. A second option is for OSHA to consider giving inspection priority to those high-hazard workplaces operated by companies with federal contracts.

Agency Awarding and Debarring Officials Can Use Safety and Health Compliance Information in Contracting Decisions

Before awarding a contract, an agency must make a positive finding that the bidder is responsible as defined in federal procurement regulations. Although this determination primarily focuses on prior contract performance and the financial integrity of a prospective contractor, the agency must also make an affirmative determination that the company is qualified to receive contract awards under applicable laws and regulations, which could include the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Similarly, federal agencies can debar or suspend companies for any "cause of so serious or compelling a nature that it affects the present responsibility of a Government contractor or subcontractor."

Even though federal agencies may deny the awarding of contracts or debar contractors for many different reasons, it appears this authority is rarely exercised for safety and health violations.³⁷ Aside from the inherent interest of federal agencies in finding or keeping the contractor who is either the lowest bidder or has a history of providing these goods and services to the agency, awarding and debarring officials rarely exercise this authority in part because they lack information as to which contractors are OSHA violators. GSA officials, including members of the Interagency Committee on Debarment and Suspension, which monitors the implementation of debarment and suspension procedures, told us that agency awarding and debarring staff do not routinely receive information

³⁷Available data did not permit us to determine how many contractors were suspended or debarred for safety and health violations. Although GSA publishes a "List of Parties Excluded From Federal Procurement and Non-Procurement Programs" each month, which identifies the cause for debarment for each company listed, failure to comply with OSHA is not a distinct category among possible causes.

about contractors who have violated OSHA regulations. GSA officials also said safety and health information was not routinely collected by agency contract officers when they conduct their pre-award survey to determine whether or not a prospective contractor is responsible.

Members of the Interagency Committee told us that the prospect of being debarred or suspended can provide an impetus for a contractor to undertake remedial measures to improve workplace safety and health conditions. Agency debarment and suspension staff could work with the contractors, perhaps with technical support provided by OSHA, to help bring a contractor into compliance, thereby avoiding disruption to the contracting arrangement. GSA officials and Interagency Committee members stressed the importance of maintaining agency discretion in contracting decisions and urged that debarment or suspension for safety and health violations not be mandated.³⁸

Although our analysis did not include companies receiving other forms of federal financial assistance, such as grants and loans, GSA officials and Interagency Committee members said that safety and health violations should also be considered in debarment or suspension decisions for these companies since these forms of assistance total to large amounts of federal dollars.³⁹ Federal assistance in the form of grants alone accounted for \$225 billion in fiscal year 1995. State and local governments, through which federal grants are distributed, may contract with companies to carry out a wide range of work, including welfare and health care services as well as highway, airport, mass transit, and sewage treatment plant construction. GSA officials and Interagency Committee members said that workers employed by these companies should also be protected from workplace safety and health hazards.⁴⁰ However, as is the case with direct federal contracts, agency officials often lack information as to which

³⁸According to members of the Interagency Committee, if information regarding OSHA violations was provided to debarring officials, they would be obligated to review it.

³⁹Under the OMB common rule for governmentwide debarment and suspension for nonprocurement, companies involved in transactions funded by federal nonprocurement activities may be debarred or suspended for any "cause of so serious or compelling a nature that it affects the present responsibility of [the company]," which could include safety and health violations. Federal nonprocurement activities include grants, cooperative agreements, contracts of assistance, loans, and loan guarantees.

⁴⁰For example, several fatalities associated with safety violations occurred on the Chicago Tunnel and Reservoir Plan project, a federal wastewater treatment construction project funded during the 1970s and 1980s with over \$1.2 billion in federal grants. After a notice of proposed debarment was issued to one of the federal contractors involved, a compliance agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency was reached in which the company agreed to take corrective actions and thereby avoid debarment. EPA coordinated with OSHA to ensure that the compliance agreement was implemented.

companies receiving these other forms of federal financial assistance also have OSHA violations.

Under the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (CWHSSA), OSHA also has authority to debar companies specifically for safety and health violations.⁴¹ However, OSHA has not exercised this authority in the past and it appears unlikely that it will increase its exercise of this authority in the future. Although agency officials said they consider debarment when particularly serious violations are committed by a company they can identify as a federal contractor, they prefer to rely on remedies available under the Occupational Safety and Health Act because litigation costs are lower and they can obtain quicker abatement of the hazard.

Information can be made available to increase the likelihood that agency officials will make decisions regarding contracts and other forms of federal financial assistance that might improve contractor compliance with OSHA regulations. However, policies and procedures regarding the exchange of information between OSHA and contracting agencies need to be developed.⁴² In developing these policies and procedures, a number of issues would need to be resolved. These include the following:

- Identifying the inspection information regarding violations that OSHA could provide that would facilitate action by agency awarding and debarring officials. Given the large number of federal contractors violating OSHA regulations, there is a danger that excessive or irrelevant information would be generated and transmitted, resulting in a potential administrative burden on both OSHA and awarding and debarring officials within the agencies. OSHA could avoid this problem by developing criteria identifying those federal contractors with exceptionally poor safety and health records and transmitting information only on those companies to awarding and debarring officials. OSHA and the contracting agencies would also have to decide the type and level of detail of information that should be provided regarding these violators and the nature of their violations.
- Developing the logistics of how OSHA, GSA, the Interagency Committee, and agency awarding and debarring officials could share information. Whether violation information should be provided immediately after any inspection of a contractor in which exceptionally poor safety and health practices are

⁴¹Additionally, Labor has authority to debar companies for safety and health violations under other statutes such as the Service Contract Act and the Walsh-Healey Act.

⁴²In *Worker Protection: Federal Contractors and Violations of Labor Law* (GAO/HEHS-96-8, Oct. 24, 1995), we recommended that the National Labor Relations Board, to facilitate violators reimbursing aggrieved employees for any back wages owed, work with GSA to develop a similar information-sharing approach to identify federal contractors with labor violations.

indicated or whether it should be provided at regular intervals for all companies that meet these criteria based on their inspections over a certain period of time needs to be determined. OSHA might choose to work with GSA to determine which of its violators are federal contractors or it may consider leaving this determination to the Interagency Committee or awarding and debarring officials within the agencies. OSHA might also provide information on violators directly to individual agencies with whom the violators contract. Another alternative would be to have either GSA or the Interagency Committee, depending on their relative level of resources, act as a clearinghouse of safety and health compliance information for awarding and debarring officials at all the agencies. As a clearinghouse of compliance information, GSA or the Interagency Committee would need to come up with a strategy for disseminating this information about companies to the appropriate contract awarding and debarring official. If safety and health violations are also going to be considered in debarment or suspension decisions for companies receiving other forms of federal financial assistance (for example, grants and loans), this dissemination strategy would need to include those agency officials who manage these other assistance programs. Finally, regular communication between OSHA and agency debarring officials regarding violations of federal contractors might be facilitated if OSHA had a representative participate in the monthly meetings of the Interagency Committee.

- Enabling contracting agencies to interpret and use this information effectively. OSHA and agency contract officers could explore how agencies might use the awarding of federal contracts as a vehicle to encourage companies to take more affirmative steps (for example, develop a worksite safety and health program, or participate in voluntary compliance efforts) to improve workplace safety and health.⁴³ GSA officials and the Interagency Committee members stressed the importance of agency discretion in contracting decisions and that debarment or suspension for safety and health violations should not be mandated. While preserving this discretion, agencies could work with OSHA to develop some kind of guidance as to how to interpret the safety and health records of federal contractors to determine whether or not a contracting action is warranted and, if so, what type of action is warranted. Such guidance, for example, could help agency debarring officials to identify those instances where it might be more appropriate to work with a contractor to facilitate compliance instead of debarring or suspending that contractor. Such situations might vary across agencies and contract type. In addition, OSHA and the contracting agencies might want to determine the kind of

⁴³OSHA has issued voluntary "Safety and Health Program Management Guidelines," which contract awarding officials within each agency could encourage bidders and existing federal contractors to adopt.

technical support, if any, OSHA could provide to help agencies in their efforts to bring a contractor with a poor safety and health record into compliance.

- Helping contracting agencies determine how closely tied to federal contract dollars the worksite with violations must be to warrant taking an adverse contract action. Sometimes a safety and health problem might be localized or confined to a specific worksite. Thereby, taking a contract action against the federal contractor might be appropriate only if that particular worksite receives contract dollars. On the other hand, a systemic corporatewide compliance problem may be indicated if there are violations across many worksites owned by or associated with the same federal contractor. In such cases, a contracting action against the company as a whole may be appropriate. However, if the operations of a large company are very diverse, compliance efforts for a safety and health problem in one part of the company might have little relevance to other parts of the company where safety problems, if there are any, might be very different.

OSHA Could Give Inspection Priority to High-Hazard Workplaces Operated by Federal Contractors

OSHA might improve contractors' safety and health compliance by giving inspection priority to those high-hazard workplaces operated by companies receiving federal contracts. For example, a company might be more willing to abate hazards and pay penalties quickly if it is made aware that contracting actions could be taken against it. OSHA has recently launched an initiative to improve its inspection targeting system so that instead of treating employers in a certain industry alike, OSHA will focus its resources on specific worksites where employers ignore safety and health regulations and put their employees at risk.⁴⁴ The rationale is to increase the likelihood that its limited resources will be spent inspecting worksites more likely to have hazards. Following the principle of placing greater responsibility on federal contractors for compliance with laws and regulations, OSHA could consider adding to its criteria for targeting inspections the presence of contract dollars. If a company's worksite, for example, were already identified by OSHA's targeting system because of meeting hazard-related criteria, OSHA might want to make sure to inspect

⁴⁴OSHA's current inspection priority system gives first priority to inspections of imminent danger situations, fatalities or catastrophes (referring to at least one fatality and the hospitalization of three or more workers), referrals from the media or other government agencies, and complaints from workers. Second priority is given to programmed inspections, which are initiated by OSHA. Programmed inspections are scheduled as follows: (1) construction inspections that are selected randomly among larger, active construction sites, (2) nonconstruction safety inspections that are selected using lists of employers in industries with high injury rates, and (3) nonconstruction health inspections using lists of employers in industries with a history of noncompliance with OSHA health regulations.

such a worksite if the company also received federal contracts. In considering whether to do so, OSHA would have to address several issues:

- The appropriateness, from a policy standpoint, of including federal contract status among criteria it considers in prioritizing inspections.
- The amount of emphasis to give to this criteria and how to combine it with others (OSHA might want to consider this only after the worksite already met OSHA's hazard-related criteria because of, for example, a high number of injuries or illnesses or a history of violations).
- How closely tied to federal contract dollars must the worksite be to warrant an inspection because it is a federal contractor. (For example, is it necessary that federal dollars are being awarded to this worksite or only that the company which owns this worksite is receiving federal contract dollars?)

Conclusions

The federal government awarded \$38 billion in federal contracts during fiscal year 1994 to at least 261 corporate parent companies that owned worksites where there were safety and health hazards. Although unaware of their contractor status, OSHA identified these compliance problems through its ongoing enforcement efforts and maintains information regarding the nature of the violations, the fatalities and injuries associated with the violations, and the penalties assessed.

Many federal agencies across government already have the authority to debar or suspend federal contractors for the violation of safety and health regulations. The prospect of debarment or suspension can also provide impetus for a contractor to undertake remedial measures to improve workplace conditions. Agencies could use the awarding of federal contracts as a vehicle to encourage companies to take more affirmative steps (for example, develop a worksite safety and health program, or participate in voluntary compliance efforts like Maine 200)⁴⁵ to improve workplace safety and health. Given the complexity of federal procurement regulations and processes and individual agencies' familiarity with the specific companies and contracts involved, they are probably in a better position than OSHA to make each contracting decision. However, agency awarding and debarring officials have not taken actions against contractors for safety and health violations at least partially because they did not have the information to determine which federal contractors have

⁴⁵In 1993, OSHA initiated a pilot program, referred to as Maine 200, in which OSHA invited 200 companies in Maine with the highest number of injuries to conduct self-inspections to identify workplace hazards and to develop worksite safety and health action plans. In return for such participation, OSHA would give these companies its lowest inspection priority.

violated safety and health regulations, even when they have been assessed high penalties for willful or repeat violations or cited under OSHA's "egregious" policy.

The considerable number of federal contractors with OSHA violations, even in the single year we examined, suggests that policies and procedures should be developed to facilitate the exchange of information between OSHA and agency awarding and debaring officials to help improve federal contractor compliance. Also, contractors might be more attentive to their safety and health practices if OSHA were to give inspection priority to those high-hazard workplaces operated by federal contractors.

Recommendations

We recommend that the Secretary of Labor direct the Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health to

- develop and implement policies and procedures, in consultation with GSA and the Interagency Committee on Debarment and Suspension, for how safety and health records of federal contractors could be shared to better inform agency awarding and debaring officials in their decisions regarding contracts in order to improve workplace safety and health.
- develop policies and procedures regarding whether and how it will consider a company's status as a federal contractor in setting priorities for inspecting worksites.
- assess the appropriateness of extending these policies and procedures to cover companies receiving other forms of federal financial assistance, such as grants and loans.

Agency Comments and Our Evaluation

We obtained comments on a draft of this report from the Department of Labor, GSA, and the Interagency Committee on Debarment and Suspension. Labor noted that our findings reflected positively on OSHA's enforcement efforts because the companies we identified as receiving federal contracts were already being cited for violations at some worksites under OSHA's existing compliance program. Labor stated that federal contractors, like other employers, have a responsibility for providing employees with a safe and healthful workplace. Labor also agreed that the exchange of information between OSHA and GSA could make additional compliance strategies available to OSHA at the worksites of federal contractors and could be consistent with OSHA's effort to reinvent its enforcement policies and procedures.

However, Labor officials also suggested that our recommendation regarding the exchange of information on inspections and contracts be directed to GSA because they believe that GSA is in a better position to affect agency contracting actions. Officials expressed greater concern about our recommendation to use federal contractor status as one criterion in OSHA's prioritizing of inspection resources. Labor officials said that the report does not provide evidence that federal contractors have a worse compliance record than other employers. Because OSHA's inspection targeting program, consistent with the administration's National Performance Review (NPR),⁴⁶ is intended to focus OSHA's limited enforcement resources toward worksites where the greatest safety and health hazards exist, introducing the criterion of whether or not a company received federal contracts could divert resources toward worksites with less serious hazards.

Although coordination among all parties is necessary, we directed our recommendations to Labor because we believe that OSHA is the appropriate starting point for the initiation and development of any information exchange on federal contracts and OSHA inspections. OSHA is the primary federal agency responsible for workplace safety and health and it maintains detailed information on the inspections conducted throughout the nation, including the nature and severity of the violations detected. In contrast, although GSA maintains information on federal contracts, the contracting function itself is diffused among many individual agencies and departments. Therefore, our recommendations recognize GSA as instrumental in facilitating the sharing of information between OSHA, which maintains the safety and health compliance information, and agency awarding and debarring officials, who can use this information in their contracting decisions.

Regarding Labor's concerns about OSHA's allocation of its inspection resources, we acknowledge that including federal contractor status as an additional criterion in OSHA's prioritization of inspections raises several issues, including its appropriateness from a policy standpoint and how such a criterion would be operationalized. However, we view the use of federal contractor status as a criterion to be implemented in addition to and not in lieu of other criteria identifying high-hazard workplaces. We also recognize that Labor, upon conclusion of its review, may determine that federal contractor status should play only a minor role in OSHA's prioritization of resources. In addition, given our requesters' interests and

⁴⁶NPR, under the direction of the Vice President, is a major management reform initiative by the administration and is intended to identify ways to make the government work better and cost less.

the formidable data limitations facing such an analysis, we did not seek to assess federal contractors' overall compliance record as compared with other employers. Instead, we sought to determine whether companies receiving federal contracts had also been assessed significant proposed penalties for safety and health violations. Our finding that 16 percent of all the significant-penalty inspections closed in fiscal year 1994 involved federal contractors suggests that the inclusion of contractor status as a priority criterion could enhance OSHA's ability to ensure safe and healthful working conditions for U.S. workers.

Officials from GSA and members of the Interagency Committee on Debarment and Suspension also generally agreed with the report's findings and concurred that information on OSHA inspections of firms receiving federal contracts would be useful to agency awarding and debarring officials' decisions. Members of the Interagency Committee also suggested that having an OSHA representative participate in the monthly meetings of the Interagency Committee would be very useful to the entire information-sharing process.

Although GSA officials and Interagency Committee members believe that the recommendation regarding the exchange of information has merit, they said that the report appears to confuse the roles that OSHA, GSA, the Interagency Committee, and agency awarding and debarring officials would play in its implementation. These officials believe that the report places too much responsibility for the safety and health compliance of federal contractors on GSA and the Interagency Committee. On such matters, they believe that only OSHA has sufficient expertise to implement a health and safety compliance program. They stated that officials involved in awarding contracts or debarring contractors have little technical expertise in OSHA compliance matters and would not be knowledgeable about the appropriate remedial measures that, in the OSHA context, would be sufficient.

In addition, although GSA officials and Interagency Committee members agreed that they can help disseminate OSHA inspection information, they have few resources to perform other more elaborate tasks such as the dissemination of detailed OSHA compliance information. Interagency Committee members, in particular, said that they lack staff and administrative support that would be necessary for it to serve as a clearinghouse of OSHA contractor compliance information. Interagency Committee members also stated that the committee's authority is limited to coordinating the assignment of lead agency responsibility when more

than one agency has an interest in a particular contractor and it cannot assign this responsibility. Finally, because the Interagency Committee is composed only of debarment officials, it has no direct link to awarding officials that could limit its role in facilitating the flow of violation information to agency contract officers.

GSA officials and Interagency Committee members also pointed out that debarment and suspension actions, because they can have a serious impact on a contractor's business life, can provide an impetus for a contractor to take remedial measures. However, they stated that it would be inappropriate and run counter to procurement regulations to use debarment or suspension to threaten a contractor, even one with an egregious safety record.⁴⁷ To further clarify the roles of OSHA and other parties on this matter, GSA officials suggested that an appropriate sequence implementing this recommendation would be for OSHA to establish with the contractor the appropriate compliance program and then provide information on the case to the contracting agency's debarment official for review of the contractor's overall responsibility.

We did not specify the precise roles that OSHA, GSA, and other parties should play in facilitating the exchange of information because we believed that it was best that the flexibility be available to ensure that any arrangement developed would minimize the burden for all parties. However, we agree with GSA officials and members of the Interagency Committee that OSHA should be the primary agency concerned with health and safety regulatory compliance. We also believe that GSA and the Interagency Committee are better positioned than OSHA to identify which violators receive federal contracts and to help disseminate information on OSHA inspections to federal awarding and debarment officials throughout the government. Awarding and debarment officials within the individual agencies, after review of OSHA inspection information, would then be able to make more informed decisions. Under such a procedure, agency discretion could be preserved so that awarding and debarment officials could provide the appropriate impetus for improvement to federal contractors while avoiding unnecessary procurement disruptions. We also note that, in all cases, OSHA would not be precluded from using its own authority to cite employers for violations, monitor abatement efforts, or take other available actions.

⁴⁷See Federal Acquisition Regulation, section 9.402(b), which states: "The serious nature of debarment and suspension requires that these sanctions be imposed only in the public interest for the Government's protection and not for purposes of punishment."

We also agree that debarment or suspension should not be used as a means to punish individual contractors and the report does not recommend this. Instead, agencies could use OSHA inspection information to ensure that they comply with the requirement in federal procurement regulations that agencies contract only with firms that are responsible—in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, including the Occupational Safety and Health Act. As GSA officials note, the prospect of debarment or suspension because of corporate irresponsibility can provide the impetus for a contractor to undertake remedial measures to eliminate workplace hazards that could cause employees injury or illness, thus improving the protection afforded to them.

Labor, GSA, and the Interagency Committee also provided us with technical suggestions, which we incorporated where appropriate in the final report.

As arranged with your offices, unless you publicly announce its contents earlier, we plan no further distribution of this report until 30 days after its issue date. At that time, we will send copies of this report to the Secretary of Labor, the Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health, the Administrator of GSA, the Chairman of the Interagency Committee on Debarment and Suspension, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, relevant congressional committees, and interested parties. We also will make copies available to others on request.

If you or your staff have any questions concerning this report, please call Charlie Jeszeck, Assistant Director, at (202) 512-7036 or Jackie Baker Werth, Project Manager, at (202) 512-7070.



Carlotta C. Joyner
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Employment Issues

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Abbreviations

AT&T	American Telephone and Telegraph
CEC	contractor establishment code
CWHSSA	Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act
FPDS	Federal Procurement Data System
GSA	General Services Administration
IMIS	Integrated Management Information System
NLRA	National Labor Relations Act
NPR	National Performance Review
OFCCP	Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSHRC	Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
ULTICEC	ultimate contractor establishment code
UPS	United Parcel Service Amer., Inc.
VPP	Voluntary Protection Program

Objectives, Scope, and Methodology

We were asked to (1) determine how many companies receiving federal contracts have also been assessed penalties for violations of occupational safety and health regulations, (2) describe the characteristics of these contractors and their contracts, (3) describe the kinds of violations for which these contractors were cited, and (4) identify ways to improve contractor compliance with workplace safety and health requirements. The scope of our work included the following:

- Matching violation data from OSHA's database of inspection results (IMIS) with a database of federal contractors maintained by GSA for fiscal year 1994, referred to as the FPDS. We restricted our analysis to those OSHA inspections that were closed in fiscal year 1994 in which the proposed penalty assessed by the OSHA compliance officer was what we defined as significant, regardless of the amount of the actual penalty recorded when the inspection was closed. We considered the proposed penalty assessed by the compliance officer to have been significant if it was \$15,000 or more.
- Verifying by telephone that the company listed in IMIS was the same company (or owned by the same parent company) listed in FPDS.
- Analyzing FPDS for the dollar value of the fiscal year 1994 contracts received by the violator or its parent company and the federal agencies that awarded the contracts.
- Analyzing IMIS for characteristics of the violations and the worksites inspected.
- Meeting with compliance staff at OSHA and with federal contracting officials at GSA and other agency experts in procurement.

Matching Violation Data Against Federal Contract Data

Background on Databases

The IMIS database includes over 2 million inspections from 1972 to 1995, and over 100,000 were closed in fiscal year 1994 alone. IMIS includes such information as to whether or not the inspections were performed by OSHA

or a state-operated program, penalty amounts (proposed and actual),⁴⁸ the type of violation (for example, serious, willful, or repeat), the standards violated, whether fatalities or injuries occurred, and abatement information. In addition, IMIS includes some data on the worksite inspected, including the industry it is engaged in and the number of workers.⁴⁹

IMIS is structured so that key inspection data (with a unique identifier, referred to as the activity number) are contained in the stem and more detailed data in segments. The violation segment, for example, includes information on specific violations for which the worksite was cited and the types of violations committed (serious, willful, and repeat). Another segment, referred to as the accident segment, includes details on, among other things, the number of workers injured and degree of injury.

In capturing violation data, violations are often grouped together when they are related. For example, detailed violations in which the employer was cited for inadequate locks to secure machines and failure to perform periodic inspection of machinery could be grouped together under the primary violation of lockout/tagout. Lockout/tagout refers to a number of requirements for the maintenance of machines and equipment to protect against their starting up unexpectedly. Similarly, when reporting actual penalties, we accumulated only those penalties attached to the primary member of a group of violations (including penalties for individual violations only if they were not members of a group).

In fiscal year 1994 alone, FPDS tracked information on 179,977 contracts and 477,648 contract actions, totaling \$176 billion.⁵⁰ FPDS contains a variety of information, including the contractor's name and location, contract amounts awarded, agency the contract is with, principal place of contract performance, and products and services provided.

⁴⁸In IMIS, a proposed penalty is referred to as an initial penalty; an actual penalty is referred to as a current penalty. A proposed penalty refers to an OSHA compliance officer's judgment of the nature and severity of violations. An actual penalty refers to the penalty once the inspection is closed (either because the employer accepted the citation or a contested citation was resolved). The actual penalty is often less than the proposed penalty, but may be the same if an employer accepted a citation or was refused a penalty reduction after contesting a citation.

⁴⁹IMIS uses the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes—a federal classification system—in order to describe the type of industry each worksite is engaged in. Worksites can be divided into 11 major classifications—such as construction, manufacturing, and services.

⁵⁰This database compiles information on contracts valued at \$25,000 or more from Individual Contract Action Reports (SF 279) completed by staff in the contracting agency. GSA also tracks contract awards under \$25,000 in a separate database capturing only summary information, which is referred to as the Summary Contract Action Report (SF 281). We did not include this database of smaller contract awards in our analysis.

Restricting Analysis to IMIS Inspections in Which Company Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties

To determine which federal contractors were OSHA violators, we matched IMIS with the FPDS. We chose to restrict our matching process to inspections resulting in proposed penalties of at least \$15,000 (regardless of the amount of the actual penalty recorded when the inspection was closed). The proposed penalty is the penalty issued by OSHA in the original citation and reflects the compliance officer's judgment of the nature and severity of violations. We restricted the matching process in this way so that

- we would include in our analysis only those companies whose safety and health violations resulted in proposed penalties that we defined as significant, and
- a manually matching procedure would be feasible. A manual process was necessitated because of missing corporate identification codes in IMIS, which precluded an automated matching procedure. Only by limiting the size of one of the two databases, IMIS in this case, was a manual matching process possible.

Discussions with OSHA officials, including IMIS specialists, helped us identify ways to limit the size of IMIS. We decided to use only one fiscal year of inspection data (1994) for cases that had already closed because we would be certain that the actual penalty and disposition of any inspection would not change. We also applied several other conditions, including that at least one violation was cited.⁵¹

A proposed penalty is a compliance officer's judgment of the nature and severity of violations and, according to OSHA officials, is a better reflection of the seriousness of the citations than actual penalties because actual penalties are a product of other factors such as negotiations between OSHA and the company to encourage quicker abatement of workplace hazards. The criteria of \$15,000 or more in proposed penalties resulted in a total of 2,113 inspections. This, we determined, would be a small enough number of inspections to feasibly match against the larger FPDS. These 2,113 inspections represent only 3 percent of all closed fiscal year inspections. We referred to these inspections as those in which the company was assessed significant proposed penalties for OSHA violations.

⁵¹These additional conditions reduced the number of inspections closed in fiscal year 1994 from 112,913 to 72,950. These conditions include eliminating inspections that were scheduled but did not actually occur because the company went out of business. Also eliminated were worksites included in IMIS because they were covered by a corporatwide settlement agreement even though these particular worksites had not actually been inspected.

The Manual Matching Procedure

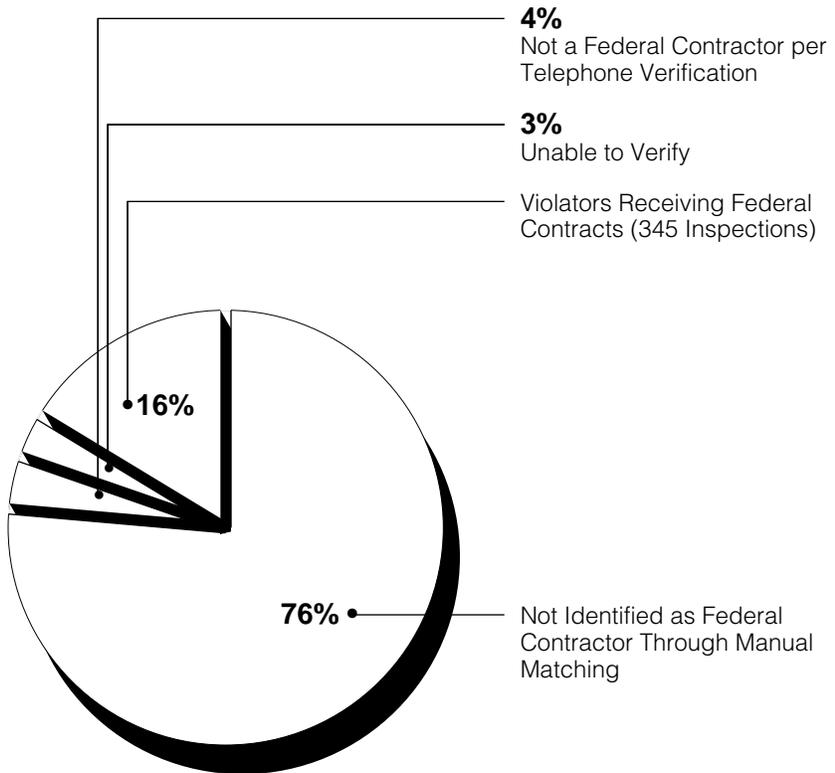
A manual matching procedure was necessitated by missing corporate identification codes in IMIS for many of the establishments inspected, precluding an automated matching procedure. IMIS includes a field for a company's Dun & Bradstreet code. However, at the time that we initiated this review, the Dun number was provided in only 20 percent of the 72,950 inspections closed in fiscal year 1994.⁵²

We manually compared each company name among the selected 2,113 inspections in IMIS with the larger FPDS, identifying those company names which were identical or nearly identical. Because companies may split up, merge, subcontract, operate subsidiaries, or change names, the company might have appeared under different names in the IMIS and the FPDS and thereby escaped our detection.

Through manual matching, we identified 499 inspections (nearly one-fourth of the 2,113 inspections) in which the company names were identical or nearly identical. We eliminated some of these 499 inspections either because our telephone verification revealed that the company listed in IMIS was not the same company as listed in FPDS or because we were unable to verify the match. A total of 345 inspections, involving 261 federal contractors, resulted because some of the federal contractors owned more than one inspected worksite. This represents 16 percent of all 2,113 inspections closed in fiscal year 1994 in which a significant proposed penalty was assessed for OSHA violations. How cases were eliminated is described below. (See fig. I.1.)

⁵²OSHA has experienced difficulties collecting this number, in part because some companies do not have a Dun & Bradstreet number or supervisors at worksites inspected do not always know this number or report it accurately. OSHA has tried to address this problem by automatically sending information regarding the worksite inspected to Dun & Bradstreet in order to get an identification number for the company that owns the worksite. OSHA is also experimenting with the use of tax identification numbers to facilitate the cross-referencing of inspections of worksites owned by or associated with the same parent company.

Figure I.1: Reasons for Eliminating Inspections to Identify Those Involving Companies That Received Federal Contracts



Note: Because of rounding, percentages do not total to 100.

Verifying by Telephone That Federal Contractor and OSHA Violator Are the Same Company

To ensure that a company listed in IMIS was the same company (or owned by the same parent company) as the company listed in FPDS, we telephoned the worksite where the OSHA violations occurred.⁵³ We verified that the company name and worksite locations, identified in both databases, referred to the same company or were owned by the same parent company. If there was more than one worksite under the same or identical name in IMIS (indicating that violations may have occurred at different worksites owned by or associated with the same parent company), we verified that all these worksites were owned by the parent company. We also asked the contact to provide the parent company name or, if a parent company name was included in FPDS, to verify that name.

⁵³If we could not find a telephone number for this location, we telephoned the company at a location provided in FPDS.

We eliminated from our matched companies those for which the telephone call revealed that the company listed in IMIS was not the same company as listed in FPDS (83 worksites representing 4 percent of the 2,113 inspections). We also eliminated companies (71 worksites representing 3 percent of the 2,113 inspections) because we were unable to verify the match for a variety of reasons. Some companies went out of business or relocated, or the location information in IMIS or FPDS was either incomplete or inaccurate. We also eliminated worksites when we were told they were organized as a franchise and the parent company exercised little oversight over the franchised worksites. The greatest portion of worksites that we could not verify were engaged in construction (52 percent). We believe that because worksites in this industry are often temporary—existing only for the duration of a construction project—the employer, in our telephone contacts, could not always recall if such a worksite existed when the inspection was conducted.

The 345 inspections of worksites verified as being owned by federal contractors include 65 that we decided did not require telephone verification because the company names and worksite locations in IMIS and FPDS matched exactly.

Analyzing FPDS

We analyzed FPDS for the dollar value of the fiscal year 1994 contracts received by the corporate parent companies of the violators. Therefore, when referring to a federal contractor in our report, we are referring to the parent company. For the 345 matched companies, we used only variations of the company name and worksite locations that were verified by telephone to retrieve fiscal year 1994 contract information from the FPDS.⁵⁴ This was a conservative approach to ensure that we were not attributing more contract dollars to that company than were verified.⁵⁵

We found it necessary to report federal contract award data for violators by parent company for several reasons:

⁵⁴We used corporate identification codes that corresponded with these verified company names and worksite locations to actually retrieve contract information in FPDS. GSA uses corporate identification codes that are a derivative of the Dun & Bradstreet codes for identifying companies. GSA relies on two sets of numbers: (1) contractor establishment codes (CEC), referring to a contractor's worksite and (2) ultimate contractor establishment codes (ULTICEC), referring to the ultimate parent company of the contractor. We retrieved all contract data by the ULTICEC corresponding to variations of the company name and worksite locations that were verified. In this way, we ensured that federal contract data for each violator were comprehensive by parent company.

⁵⁵We dropped those locations we could not verify unless the corporate identification number was the same as that for a location that we were able to verify.

- First, FPDS data did not enable us to confirm whether a company's contract activity occurred at the same worksite where the company was cited for safety and health violations. FPDS data on principal place of performance include city and state information but not a street address, which is needed to confirm a match to the worksite level. Also, the location that receives the largest dollar share of the contract is listed as the principal place of performance. Moreover, if the place of performance cannot be determined, the contractor's billing location is used instead.
- Second, it would have been difficult to get companies to confirm whether or not they conduct federal contract work at the particular worksite where the violations occurred. This information might not be readily available or might be considered confidential or proprietary.
- Third, the nature of some contract work is so dispersed (for example, interstate transportation of freight), with contract activity of some form occurring across multiple worksites, that it would have been difficult for even the company to verify exactly what activities at various worksites were supported by federal contracts. Even when focusing our analysis on the agency from which most contract dollars were awarded to a particular company, there were often many corresponding places of performance and products and services provided to this agency.

The 345 inspections involved 261 federal contractors because some federal contractors owned more than one inspected worksite. For each of the 261 federal contractors, we checked to ensure that any corporate identification code was not shared by another federal contractor we had verified as a violator. If there was a shared corporate identification code, we made sure that we had confirmed, during our telephone verifications, that these worksites were owned by the same federal contractor to preclude double counting contract awards.

Using FPDS, we examined total contract dollars awarded by each federal agency. We also ran a distribution of contract dollars to determine the number of federal contractors by the size of contract awards. We did not determine the extent to which OSHA violators were federal subcontractors (companies who receive a portion of the contract award through a primary federal contractor) with violations because we could not identify subcontractors.

Analyzing IMIS

We analyzed IMIS for characteristics of the violations cited in these inspections. We ran distributions on a number of data fields, tabulating the data by the 345 matched inspections where possible, or the 5,121

violations associated with these inspections if the data did not lend themselves to presentation by inspection.⁵⁶

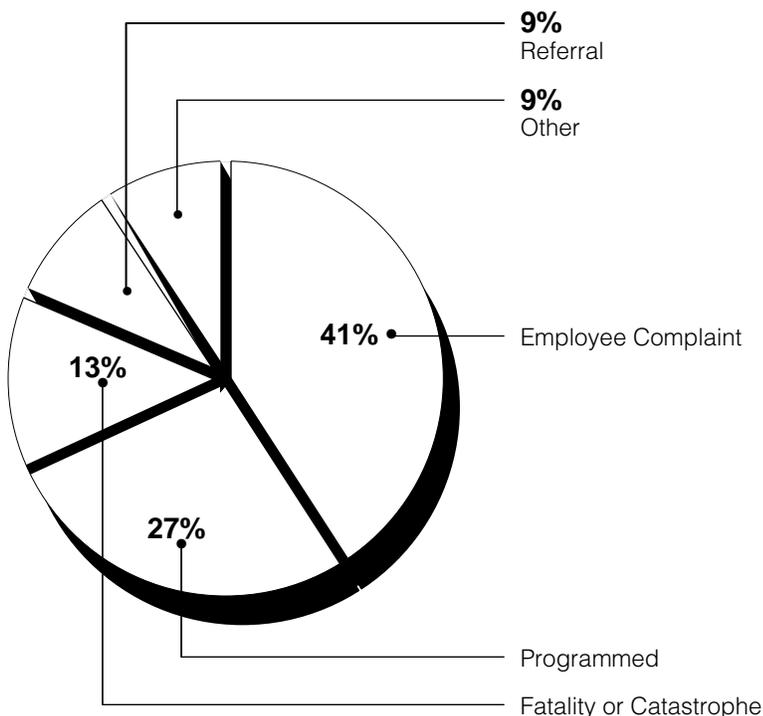
Even though all of these 345 inspections were closed in fiscal year 1994, many may have been conducted years before. Some inspections can take many years to resolve. Only 20 percent of the 345 inspections were opened and closed within fiscal year 1994, 45 percent were opened in fiscal year 1993, and 35 percent were opened in fiscal years 1986 through 1992. As a result, a company may not have been receiving federal contracts at the same time that it violated the act. Another limitation to this review is that companies may have changed their safety and health practices, particularly if a long time has elapsed between the opening and closing of an inspection. This means that worksites with poor safety and health practices when the inspection was opened may have improved their practices by the time the inspection was closed, as a result of the inspection or other factors.

Employee complaints were the most common reason these 345 inspections were conducted (41 percent). Programmed inspections, which include inspections in construction and other high-hazard industries, were the next most common (27 percent) reason given for inspections. Fatalities or catastrophes (referring to at least one fatality and the hospitalization of at least three workers) led to 13 percent of these inspections. The other 9 percent of inspections included follow-up inspections to determine if previously cited violations had been corrected and monitoring inspections to ensure that hazards were being corrected whenever a long period of time was needed to come into compliance. Referrals from any source, including media reports, led to 9 percent of these inspections. Although OSHA's first priority for conducting an inspection is if there is an alleged imminent danger situation,⁵⁷ none of our 345 matched inspections was conducted for this reason. (See fig. I.2.)

⁵⁶The 5,121 violations include only the primary violation, if several violations are grouped together, and individual violations, if they are not members of a group.

⁵⁷Imminent danger refers to any condition where there is reasonable certainty that a danger exists that can be expected to cause death or serious physical harm immediately. If it is decided that the case has merit, the OSHA area director will assign a compliance officer to conduct an immediate inspection of the workplace.

Figure I.2: Inspections Involving Federal Contractors Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties by Type of Inspection, Fiscal Year 1994



Note: Because of rounding, percentages do not total to 100.

We discovered some inconsistencies in accident data when comparing different sources of data.⁵⁸ The primary source of accident data is in the IMIS accident segment, providing data on the number of workers killed or injured and the degree of injury, among other information. However, investigation summaries, referring to accident abstracts submitted by OSHA compliance officers, referred to fatalities or injuries not always recorded in the accident segment. In addition, some violations were coded in a special manner to indicate that they were related to a fatality or catastrophe, yet there was not a corresponding accident segment or

⁵⁸Reasons for these discrepancies, according to OSHA staff, include changing definitions for catastrophe (during fiscal year 1994, the definition changed from five or more to three or more hospitalized injuries); different criteria that state-operated programs use in determining whether to report fatalities or injuries; workers for the subcontractor, not the contractor, were affected; and data input errors.

investigation summary. We reconciled these inconsistencies by conducting follow-up telephone calls to the OSHA area offices that had conducted the inspection. In many of these inspections, a fatality or injury had occurred.⁵⁹ The results of these follow-up calls are reflected in the number of fatalities and injuries and in the descriptions of the accidents, which occurred at the worksites of 50 federal contractors.

We performed a special tabulation for types of violations. Because the types of violations (serious, willful, repeat, and unclassified) are captured not by inspection but by violations only, our special tabulation involved developing counts by inspection when there was at least one violation of that particular type. We also performed a special tabulation to determine how many inspections involved additional penalties assessed under OSHA's "egregious" policy and the specific standards violated.⁶⁰ We also ran data for all worksites to determine whether a company had been penalized for failing to abate a hazard.

We ran distributions of penalties, both of total proposed penalties and total actual penalties for our 345 inspections.⁶¹ To capture the degree to which proposed penalties were reduced, we ran a distribution of the percentage difference between each proposed and actual penalty. Finally, we ran distributions by standards violated, focusing on those standards in which the greatest number of violations in these 345 inspections fell.

We chose not to report the disposition of inspections, referring to the level of review at which a contested inspection was resolved—formal settlement agreement, administrative law judge decision, or by OSHRC commissioners' decision. After requesting copies of decisions from OSHRC

⁵⁹In a few inspections, the fatalities or injuries occurred before the inspection and were recorded in the worksite's injury and illness log. The inspector included these fatalities and injuries in his or her investigation summary because they were directly related to the violations for which the company was cited. We have included these fatalities and injuries in our totals.

⁶⁰Under its "egregious" policy, OSHA issues separate penalties for each instance of a violation—or for each worker exposed to a hazard—rather than levying a single penalty. This policy, according to OSHA officials, has helped create a deterrent by allowing OSHA to levy penalties that are high enough to have an economic effect on the company. However, this policy is currently being challenged in several key cases. For example, in *Secretary of Labor v. Arcadian Corp.*, OSHRC ruled that the Secretary of Labor does not have the authority under the General Duty Clause to cite separate violations for each employee exposed to a hazard. Labor, however, has appealed this case to the federal court. Arcadian Corp. was cited following the catastrophic failure of a reactor in a fertilizer plant.

⁶¹The average penalties for these 345 inspections (\$70,000 proposed penalty; \$32,000 actual penalty) were higher compared with average penalties for all fiscal year 1994 cases—in which \$3,004 was the average proposed penalty and \$1,517 was the average actual penalty. This is because we restricted our analysis to inspections with significant proposed penalties. Penalties for federal OSHA inspections tend to be higher than for inspections by state-operated programs—\$2,446 for federal OSHA compared with \$810 for state-operated programs in actual penalties.

on those inspections in which violations were coded as being resolved by its commissioners, we found that many of these cases had actually been resolved before reaching this level of review by an administrative law judge's decision.⁶² We found disposition coding errors of this nature among inspections conducted by both federal OSHA and state-operated programs. However, we did review all administrative law judge decisions in the federal OSHA cases to make sure that the types of violations reported and the actual penalties for which the company was assessed accurately reflected the review by the administrative law judge.⁶³

We also used IMIS to characterize the worksite where the inspection occurred. OSHA staff told us that the more reliable data on the number of employees was the number at the worksite.⁶⁴ We also ran a distribution on the primary industry the worksite was engaged in, relying on SIC codes captured for each worksite. We used more detailed codes within the SIC classification system when reporting on individual worksites. To describe the federal contractors (or parent company) that own the worksites inspected, we gathered number of employees and annual sales data for selected companies—those that were assessed significant proposed penalties in more than one inspection closed in fiscal year 1994.⁶⁵

OSHA staff helped us to determine whether some of the worksites owned by federal contractors that had been assessed significant proposed penalties had a history of violations. OSHA staff, using corporate identification codes for worksites inspected, performed a search of IMIS to retrieve prior-year inspections at these same worksites. Because of missing corporate identification numbers, OSHA was only able to retrieve prior-year inspection information on about one-half (197) of the worksites. We ran a distribution by proposed penalty to determine if some of these prior inspections resulted in significant proposed penalties of \$15,000 or more.

We also asked OSHA staff to review our list of 261 federal contractors who own worksites with safety and health violations to determine whether any

⁶²We also conducted follow-up telephone calls to OSHA area offices to confirm this.

⁶³In only one inspection did we find that the administrative law judge decision was not reflected in IMIS data. Therefore, when reporting information about this individual company, we indicated that these violations had been changed to unclassified by an administrative law judge's decision. However, we included the types of violations as recorded in IMIS (before they were changed by the administrative law judge's decision) in our totals for all violators.

⁶⁴The number of workers affected by the inspection and the number of workers controlled by the employer nationally are also captured in IMIS. However, several OSHA staff told us these data were less reliable.

⁶⁵For this purpose, we referred to Series 1995 Million Dollar Directory, Dun & Bradstreet (Bethlehem, Penn.: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., 1995).

of their 345 inspections were criminally prosecuted by OSHA⁶⁶ or, conversely, whether any of these federal contractors were participants in OSHA's VPP because of exemplary safety and health practices. While OSHA staff determined that none of the 345 inspections was criminally prosecuted, they reported to us that some of these federal contractors did have worksites (other than those assessed significant proposed penalties for safety and health violations) that were VPP participants.

Exploring Ways to Improve Compliance

To explore ways to improve compliance of federal contractors with OSHA, we met with OSHA officials in the Directorate of Compliance Programs, because of their enforcement responsibilities, and Labor's Office of the Solicitor. We also met with contracting officials at GSA and the Interagency Committee on Debarment and Suspension, which coordinates suspension and debarment activities governmentwide. We also met with computer and technical staff in OSHA headquarters as well as officials in its San Francisco regional office.

We conducted our work from July 1995 to July 1996 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

⁶⁶An employer can be penalized up to \$250,000 (\$500,000 if a corporation) and sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for the willful violation of a standard when the violation causes the death of an employee.

Characteristics of the Inspections and Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties

Table II.1 provides key characteristics of inspections and contracts of the 261 federal contractors assessed significant proposed penalties for violations of safety and health regulations. Our definition of a significant penalty is a proposed penalty of \$15,000 or more regardless of the size of the actual penalty recorded when the inspection was closed (either because the employer accepted the citation or a contested citation was resolved). The proposed penalty is the penalty issued by OSHA in the original citation and reflects the compliance officer's judgment of the nature and severity of violations, while the actual penalty may be the product of other factors such as negotiations between OSHA and the company to encourage quicker abatement of workplace hazards. Because some of these 261 federal contractors own more than one worksite inspected, a total of 345 inspections appear in the table. In reporting fiscal year 1994 contract dollars, we are referring to the federal contractor (or parent company), which is identified if it is different from the name of the worksite where the violations occurred. The violations may have occurred at only one worksite or facility, possibly within a division or subsidiary, of the federal contractor and not necessarily where the contract activity was performed.

Inspection information includes the location of the worksite inspected and the activity number of the inspection that is assigned in IMIS. We have provided both the proposed and actual penalties. We have reported those standards violated that are associated with the highest actual penalty as well as standards that reportedly contributed to a fatality or injury when different than the former. In summarizing the fatality or injury, we referred to investigation summaries submitted by OSHA compliance officers or follow-up calls to local OSHA offices when other data in IMIS indicated an accident had occurred but no summary was available. To provide selected characteristics of violations, we reported whether violations included at least one violation that was willful, repeat, or serious and whether the company was assessed penalties under OSHA's "egregious" policy or for failing to abate a hazard.

If a proposed penalty of \$100,000 or more was assessed for safety and health violations (which was the case in 26 of these inspections), an asterisk appears by the activity number of the inspection. If an inspection was conducted by a state-operated safety and health program (which was the case in 71 of these inspections), a special symbol (†) appears by the activity number of the inspection.

**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Table II.1: Characteristics of the Inspections and Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
A.H.A. General Construction (\$1,180,000 in contracts)				
New York, NY (106934086)	\$22,050 (\$12,000)	Demolition	5 workers were hospitalized due to fall when floor of building, which was not shored or braced, collapsed during demolition.	Serious
A.A.R. Engine Component Services (A.A.R. Corp.; 46,224,000 in contracts)				
Frankfort, NY (018154542)	33,000 (15,750)	Hazardous materials		Repeat; serious
A.B.B. Combustion Engineering Nuclear (A.B.B. A.S.E.A. Brown Boveri, Ltd.; 100,882,000 in contracts)				
Newington, NH (108781816)	20,775 (15,900)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Acme Steel Co. (Acme Metals, Inc.; 310,000 in contracts)				
Chicago, IL (103451274)	83,000 (62,250)	Means of egress; ^a hazardous materials; personal protective equipment; general environmental controls; lockout/tagout; ^b toxic and hazardous substances	1 worker died, another was hospitalized, from exposure to blast furnace gas due to equipment failure at a steel mill.	Repeat; serious
Alamo Transformer Supply Co. (2,000 in contracts)				
Houston, TX (107489593)	30,000 (9,500)	Hazardous materials; compressed gas and air equipment; machinery and machine guarding; welding, cutting, and brazing; electrical		Serious
Albany International Corp. (214,000 in contracts)				
East Greenbush, NY (109053272)	38,250 (25,000)	Lockout/tagout	1 worker was hospitalized and died 4 days later after being crushed in a weaving loom at this textile plant.	Willful; serious
Alcan Toyo America (Toyo Aluminum KK; 512,000 in contracts)				
Lockport, IL (108719063)	16,750 (9,000)	General duty clause; personal protective equipment	1 worker died from burns when a mixer containing aluminum powder exploded at this primary metals production plant.	Serious
Alder Construction Co. (18,811,000 in contracts)				
Boise, ID (107232167)	20,500 (20,500)	General safety and health provisions; fire protection and prevention; occupational health and environmental controls; personal protective and lifesaving equipment	1 worker died due to a propane explosion when he entered a confined space, where the atmosphere had not been tested, with a lighted torch.	Serious
All American Poly Corp. (13,000 in contracts)				

(continued)

**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Dunellen, NJ (114039639)	52,000 (20,000)	Hazardous materials		Willful; serious
All-Steel, Inc. (B.T.R. PLC; 41,816,000 in contracts)				
Montgomery, IL (102997434)	22,500 (10,000)	Personal protective equipment		Willful; serious
West Hazleton, PA (018226225)	26,000 (13,000)	Hazardous materials		Serious
Allied Tube and Conduit (Tyco International, Ltd.; 17,697,000 in contracts)				
Philadelphia, PA (017999095)	22,800 (8,700)	Occupational health and environmental control		Serious
Philadelphia, PA (018253054)*	137,500 (40,000)	Machinery and machine guarding	3 workers lost fingers or parts of fingers, and a fourth worker fractured several fingers. Their fingers were either crushed or cut by machinery at this electric wiring facility. A fifth worker was hospitalized after being pinned between a forklift and a parking cart.	Willful; repeat; serious
Harvey, IL (103453387)	20,700 (12,000)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Aluminum Co. of America (4,785,000 in contracts)				
Massena, NY (106991326)	59,850 (26,910)	Materials handling and storage; machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Rockdale, TX (123431298)	15,000 (10,000)	General duty clause	1 worker died after he was crushed inside of a truck that he operated for this metal smelting and refining plant. The truck ran off the road and rolled upside down, in part because his vision was obstructed due to the truck's design.	Serious
Amcor, Inc. (C.R.H. PLC; 342,000 in contracts)				
Nampa, ID (110517984)	20,000 (11,000)	Lockout/tagout		Repeat; serious
Amoco Gas Co. (Amoco Corp.; 400,000 in contracts)				
Texas City, TX (107491433)	37,500 (0)	All deleted	9 workers were hospitalized for burns due to an explosion of a natural gas pipeline.	
The Arbors at Fairmont (Arbor Health Care Co.; 948,000 in contracts)				
Fairmont, WV (101176626)	22,950 (3,475)	Bloodborne pathogens		Serious
Arco Alaska, Inc. (Atlantic Richfield Co.; 239,137,000 in contracts)				

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Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
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Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Prudhoe Bay, AK (105867964)†	15,000 (7,500)	Process safety management; ^c standards of state-operated program	1 worker was hospitalized and 4 other workers were injured due to a flash fire in a tank. Sparks from a welding or cutting operation ignited gases in a pipe that was inadequately purged at this petroleum and natural gas facility.	Serious
Asplundh Tree Expert Co. (1,284,000 in contracts)				
Columbia, MD (119539898)†	64,950 (18,000)	Electrical	2 workers were hospitalized due to contact with a light pole that hit high-voltage lines when they were reinstalling it for this power line construction company.	Serious
AT&T Communications (AT&T; 873,855,000 in contracts)				
Danforth, ME (109797910)	15,750 (4,875)	Special industries		Serious
Avondale Industries, Inc. (111,789,000 in contracts)				
Westwego, LA (110344983)	22,300 (9,189)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
B.R. Group, Inc. (57,000 in contracts)				
Orange, MA (102861978)*	214,000 (50,000)	Machinery and machine guarding		Willful; serious
Baldt, Inc. (94,000 in contracts)				
Chester, PA (102842192)	19,500 (1,000)	Lockout/tagout; materials handling and storage; electrical; hazard communication standard		Serious
Ball Corp. (65,956,000 in contracts)				
Columbus, OH (103343000)	35,000 (25,000)	Machinery and machine guarding		
Basler Electric Co. (373,000 in contracts)				
Corning, AR (107705931)	30,650 (9,975)	Occupational health and environmental control		Serious
Bath Iron Works Corp. (Fulcrum II Limited Partnership; 797,629,000 in contracts)				
Bath, ME (101450336)*	3,816,900 (580,000)	Electrical		Egregious; willful; repeat; serious
Batson-Cook Co. (797,000 in contracts)				
Tampa, FL (109609776)	33,500 (21,775)	Construction; fall protection		Serious
Baxter Health Care Corp. (Baxter International, Inc.; 12,421,000 in contracts)				
Carolina, PR (119461473)†	22,000 (22,000)	Standards of state-operated program		Serious

(continued)

**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. (Textron, Inc.; 1,201,959,000 in contracts)				
Hurst, TX (103375663)	20,000 (5,000)	Electrical	1 worker was killed and another hospitalized due to overexposure to sulfuric acid in a confined space.	
Bender Shipbuilding & Repair Co. (14,749,000 in contracts)				
Mobile, AL (107011207)	65,050 (33,023)	Electrical		Serious
Berning Construction, Inc. (93,000 in contracts)				
Detroit, OR (123776262)†	15,075 (7,575)	Construction; standard of state-operated program		Willful; serious
Bethlehem Steel Corp. (1,729,000 in contracts)				
Sparrows Point, MD (119517068)†	55,000 (55,000)	Walking-working surfaces		Serious
Sparrows Point, MD (104383815)†	17,590 (8,190)	Walking-working surfaces		Repeat; serious
Biocraft Laboratories, Inc. (17,000 in contracts)				
Paterson, NJ (109043141)	16,500 (10,000)	Walking-working surfaces; means of egress; hazardous materials; lockout/tagout; machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Fairfield, NJ (101484780)	40,000 (14,750)	Lockout/tagout		Willful; serious
Bizzack, Inc. (4,500,000 in contracts)				
Logan, WV (116242512)	18,000 (6,500)	Construction		Serious
Blaze Construction Co. (2,208,000 in contracts)				
Pinon, AZ (002331478)	45,200 (24,574)	Construction		Repeat; serious
Many Farms, AZ (002331486)	67,500 (31,776)	Excavations ^d		Willful; repeat; serious
Blue Bell Creameries USA, Inc. (103,000 in contracts)				
Brenham, TX (123419905)	16,200 (8,625)	Personal protective equipment; electrical		Serious
Boeing (The Boeing Co.; 1,287,941,000 in contracts)				
Defense and Space Group Ridley Park, PA (018253047)	83,225 (43,100)	Machinery and machine guarding		Repeat; serious

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**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Commercial Aircraft Co. Everett, WA (115506081)†	57,700 (26,200)	Standards of state-operated program		Serious
Boise Cascade Corp. (400,000 in contracts)				
Rumford, ME (103392247)*	984,900 (476,100)	Special industries; electrical		Egregious; willful; serious
Rumford, ME (102753969)*	602,700 (273,900)	Occupational health and environmental control; hazardous materials		Egregious; willful; repeat; serious
Horseshoe Bend, ID (110502895)	82,000 (7,000)	Materials handling and storage		Serious
Rumford, ME (109793901)	21,200 (9,200)	General duty clause; walking-working surfaces; machinery and machine guarding; electrical		Serious
Boston University (of Boston University Trustees; 7,667,000 in contracts)				
Boston, MA (109124131)	18,925 (0)	All deleted		
Bowman Apple Products Co., Inc. (148,000 in contracts)				
Mt. Jackson, VA (105754790)†	35,850 (9,250)	Means of egress		Serious
Brown & Root (Halliburton Co.; 302,113,000 in contracts)				
Deer Park, TX (123652505)	20,000 (5,000)	Process safety management; personal protective equipment	1 worker died, 2 workers were hospitalized, due to gas exposure while doing maintenance work on a pipeline for this special trades contractor.	Serious
Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc. (5,623,000 in contracts)				
Corpus Christi, TX (103579934)	18,700 (8,260)	Lockout/tagout		Serious
Burns & Roe Services Corp. (Burns & Roe Enterprises, Inc.; 103,403,000 in contracts)				
Greenport, NY (108664475)	25,500 (12,750)	Hazard communication standard		Serious
Burron Medical, Inc. (B. Braun Melsungen A.G.; 228,000 in contracts)				
Allentown, PA (123264145)	52,850 (28,650)	Toxic and hazardous substances		Serious
C.H. Heist Corp. (534,000 in contracts)				
Oregon, OH (110294584)	30,000 (0)	All deleted		
Campbell Soup Co. (12,053,000 in contracts)				

(continued)

**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Tecumseh, NE (109323105)	52,000 (26,000)	Means of egress; lockout/tagout		Serious
Cargill Inc. (Tyson Foods, Inc.; 139,924,000 in contracts)				
Buena Vista, GA (106514169)	15,300 (9,180)	Toxic and hazardous substance; hazard communication standard	1 worker was injured when he mixed together unmarked chemicals that subsequently exploded. The worker was cleaning at this poultry processing facility.	Serious
Center Core, Inc. (CenterCore Group; 7,575,000 in contracts)				
Plainfield, NJ (113942155)	16,200 (9,720)	Recording and reporting		Serious
Centric Jones Construction (Centric Jones Co.; 15,041,000 in contracts)				
Aurora, CO (100748813)	16,650 (6,250)	General duty clause		Serious
Century Concrete Services, Inc. (1,315,000 in contracts)				
Richmond, VA (123658890)†	21,000 (8,875)	Fall protection		Serious
Certified Coatings (Certified Coatings of Cal; 260,000 in contracts)				
Ogden, UT (124620931)†	29,125 (13,250)	Lead; construction		Repeat; serious
Chevron USA (Chevron Corp.; 250,851,000 in contracts)				
Port Arthur, TX (123653255)	18,850 (6,100)	Bloodborne pathogens		Serious
Children's Hospital Medical Center (170,000 in contracts)				
Cincinnati, OH (102592094)	21,250 (7,000)	Hazard communication standard		Serious
Chomerics, Inc. (Parker Hannifin Corp.; 1,117,000 in contracts)				
Hudson, NH (108781717)	18,000 (9,125)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Chrysler Motors Corp., K (Chrysler Corp.; 314,074,000 in contracts)				
Kenosha, WI (102347218)*	106,600 (27,553)	Machinery and machine guarding; lockout/tagout		Serious
Cincinnati Milacron Resin Abrasion (Cincinnati Milacron, Inc.; 2,968,000 in contracts)				
Carlisle, PA (109025502)	18,000 (9,310)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Clean Harbors of Kingston, Inc. (Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc.; 456,000 in contracts)				

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**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Providence, RI (017945213)*	156,000 (60,000)	General duty clause	1 worker died because his co-workers were unable to retrieve him from a tank containing a chemical sludge when his air supply ran low. He was cleaning the tank for this facility that provides refuse collection and disposal services.	Serious
Cleveland Construction, Inc. (31,000 in contracts)				
Cincinnati, OH (103127585)	39,800 (10,000)	Electrical		Willful; serious
Colgate-Palmolive Co. (3,734,000 in contracts)				
Kansas City, KS (113820021)	15,300 (9,690)	Lockout/tagout; electrical		Serious
ConAgra, Inc. (also owns Longmont Foods; 149,606,000 in contracts)				
Boiler Co. Enterprise, AL (109246249)	15,000 (12,500)	Special industries		Serious
Fresh Meats Co. Omaha, NE (109318873)	35,550 (22,250)	Walking-working surfaces		Serious
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York (21,053,000 in contracts)				
New York, NY (107197816)	27,000 (20,250)	Occupational health and environmental controls		Repeat
Consolidated Grain and Barge Co. (C.G.B. Enterprises, Inc.; 4,865,000 in contracts)				
Mount Vernon, IN (107139784)	22,500 (10,625)	Marine terminals		Repeat; serious
Cornell University Press (Cornell University; 7,764,000 in contracts)				
Ithaca, NY (113937304)	19,100 (11,000)	Walking-working surfaces; means of egress; medical and first aid; materials handling and storage; hazard communication standard		Serious
Coyne Textile Services (Coyne International Enterprises Corp.; 257,000 in contracts)				
New Bedford, MA (109124958)	15,000 (4,000)	Electrical		Serious
Crane & Co., Inc. (69,574,000 in contracts)				
Pittsfield, MA (017830456)	25,925 (13,175)	Machinery and machine guarding; special industries		Serious
Croman Corp. (4,336,000 in contracts)				
Lumber Boise, ID (018168146)	48,000 (2,500)	Lockout/tagout		Serious
Crowley Maritime Corp. (27,991,000 in contracts)				

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Characteristics of the Inspections and
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Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Maritime Corp. Seattle, WA (109421685)	63,500 (40,500)	Occupational health and environmental control		Serious
American Transport, Inc. San Juan, PR (106716145)	40,500 (24,125)	Marine terminals		Repeat; serious
Crown American (Crown Holding Co.; 994,000 in contracts)				
Scranton, PA (017623174)	15,300 (10,000)	Fall protection		Serious
Crown Central Petroleum Corp. (also owns La Gloria Oil & Gas Co.; 29,661,000 in contracts)				
Pasadena, TX (123653081)	30,000 (12,500)	Process safety management; personal protective equipment		Serious
D.J. Manufacturing Corp. (5,373,000 in contracts)				
Caguas, PR (119466886)†	43,750 (22,750)	Machinery and machine guarding; electrical		Serious
Dana Corp. (1,550,000 in contracts)				
Spicer Axle Division Fort Wayne, IN (115017410)†	41,400 (19,800)	Standards of state-operated program; machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Chasis Prod. Oklahoma City, OK (108736869)	21,250 (11,390)	Hazard communication standard		Serious
Delco Electronics (See General Motors Corp.)				
Oak Creek, WI (103472049)	35,125 (6,000)	Lockout/tagout		
Dell Computer Corp. (4,163,000 in contracts)				
Austin, TX (123549917)	20,700 (10,350)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Austin, TX (123579559)	16,200 (8,100)	Bloodborne pathogens; hazard communication standard		Serious
Detroit Diesel Corp. (Penske Corp.; 23,211,000 in contracts)				
Detroit, MI (114811748)†	19,500 (9,750)	Standards of state-operated program		Serious
Diamond Shamrock Refining & Marketing (Diamond Shamrock, Inc.; 48,880,000 in contracts)				
Colorado Springs, CO (109549055)	31,000 (22,500)	Construction; excavations		Serious
Dick Enterprises, Inc. (56,448,000 in contracts)				
Shamokin, PA (018227009)	35,500 (2,300)	Construction		Serious
Domermuth Petroleum Equipment & Maintenance (J. Myles Group, Inc.; 241,000 in contracts)				

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**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
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Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)				
Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
East Syracuse, NY (100162056)	18,400 (8,940)	General duty clause		Willful; serious
Donohoe Construction Companies (Donohoe Companies, Inc.; 11,662,000 in contracts)				
Rockville, MD (119535847)†	21,375 (5,250)	Occupational health and environmental controls		Serious
Dreadnought Marine, Inc. (15,272,000 in contracts)				
Norfolk, VA (123673253)†	15,125 (6,325)	Hazardous materials; medical and first aid; machinery and machine guarding; portable powered tools and handheld equipment; welding, cutting, and brazing; electrical		Serious
Duncan-Smith, Inc. (70,000 in contracts)				
Charleston, SC (017419631)	19,350 (12,578)	General safety and health provisions; personal protective and lifesaving equipment; materials handling, storage, use, and disposal; cranes, derricks, hoists, elevators, and conveyors; motor vehicles, mechanized equipment, and marine operations	1 worker drowned when he jumped off a barge, without a life preserver, because he was frightened when it began to rock back and forth. The rocking action started when a sling broke as workers were pulling pilings out of the channel for this demolition or wrecking company.	Serious
Dunlop Tire Corp. (Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd.; 26,000 in contracts)				
Huntsville, AL (108955618)	25,000 (7,000)	Machinery and machine guarding	1 worker, at this facility which produces tires, died when he placed fabric on a rotating cylinder, got caught in the machine, and asphyxiated after being wound up inside the fabric.	Serious
Duro Bag Manufacturing Co. (118,000 in contracts)				
Walton, KY (124595901)†	38,000 (20,000)	Machinery and machine guarding		Repeat; serious
Dynalectric (Emcor Group, Inc.; 3,968,000 in contracts)				
Perryville, MD (102480233)	22,500 (0)	All deleted		
Dyncorp-Fort Belvoir Division (Dyncorp; 672,931,000 in contracts)				
Fort Belvoir, VA (017968827)	20,250 (10,125)	Lockout/tagout		Serious
E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. (38,484,000 in contracts)				
Niagara Falls, NY (017816026)	44,700 (8,400)	Recording and reporting		Willful; serious
E.T. Lafore, Inc. (7,978,000 in contracts)				

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**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)				
Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Denver, CO (100744580)	47,100 (30,000)	Excavations		Serious
Eastern Trans-Waste of Maryland (2,718,000 in contracts)				
Washington, DC (117940098)	12,000 (3,000)	Excavations		Serious
Eaton Corp. (95,934,000 in contracts)				
Marion, OH (106127541)	16,575 (8,050)	Confined space; ^e lockout/tagout		Serious
Eltech Systems Corp., Electrode (Eltech Systems Corp.; 223,000 in contracts)				
Chardon, OH (103544557)	25,650 (13,230)	Confined space		Serious
Emco, Inc. (Mid-South Industries, Inc.; 5,666,000 in contracts)				
Gadsden, AL (109192997)	33,375 (30,000)	Occupational health and environmental control		Serious
Empire Kosher Poultry, Inc. (75,000 in contracts)				
Mifflintown, PA (102699568)	25,000 (12,500)	Machinery and machine guarding		Repeat
Ethicon, Inc. (Johnson & Johnson; 9,658,000 in contracts)				
San Angelo, TX (123542706)	54,150 (29,775)	Lockout/tagout; medical and first aid; machinery and machine guarding; bloodborne pathogens; hazard communication standard		Serious
Exide Corp. (1,092,000 in contracts)				
Salina, KS (103163317)	23,000 (13,500)	Electrical	1 worker died from electric shock while checking fuses for this facility which manufactures storage batteries.	Serious
Exide Electronics Corp. (Exide Electronics Group, Inc.; 68,866,000 in contracts)				
Raleigh, NC (111091807)†	56,000 (56,000)	Electrical; lockout/tagout	1 worker was hospitalized, at this company which produces transformers, due to electric shock while cleaning consoles with liquid cleaners. The consoles were not disconnected from the power supply.	Repeat; serious
Exxon Oil Co. (Exxon Corp.; 532,123,000 in contracts)				
Baytown, TX (109459339)	15,300 (7,550)	Means of egress; machinery and machine guarding		
F & B Manufacturing Co. (127,000 in contracts)				
Gurnee, IL (102987740)	52,000 (14,200)	Hazardous materials; machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Federal Paper Board Co. (176,000 in contracts)				

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Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)				
Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Riegelwood, NC (018518670)†	34,500 (17,250)	Special industries		Willful; serious
Riegelwood, NC (018518688)*†	147,000 (7,500)	Special industries; standard of state-operated program	1 worker died from electric shock, at this pulp and paper mill, when a boiler precipitator within the power plant was not deenergized before he entered a confined space to work on it.	Serious
Fletcher Pacific Construction (Fletcher Challenge, Ltd.; 29,300,000 in contracts)				
Honolulu, HI (120659362)†	74,600 (0)	All deleted		
F.M.C. Corp., Wellhead Equipment Division (F.M.C. Corp.; 494,377,000 in contracts)				
Houston, TX (123553224)	24,225 (11,750)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Ford Motor Co. (44,130,000 in contracts)				
Hazelwood, MO (106547508)*	333,000 (44,825)	Welding, cutting, and brazing; electrical		Serious
Lorain, OH (106123748)	19,500 (11,500)	Walking-working surfaces		Repeat; serious
The Foxboro Co. (Siebe PLC; 21,094,000 in contracts)				
Foxboro, MA (107541567)	60,000 (60,000)	Occupational health and environmental control; hazard communication standard	1 worker died when splashed by hydrogen fluoride while he was manually dispensing the chemical from the bottom of drum. This company produces measuring and controlling devices.	
Frito-Lay, Inc. (Pepsico, Inc.; 18,720,000 in contracts)				
Allen Park, MI (110801305)†	20,400 (10,200)	Standards of state-operated program	1 worker was burned while using a high-pressure steam hot water hose while cleaning the potato peeler equipment at this food preparation facility.	Serious
Dayville, CT (109826248)	21,500 (11,000)	Walking-working surfaces	1 worker died, at this facility which produces snack foods, when his neck was crushed while making adjustments to the waste conveyor system. He was working alone at this wastewater treatment plant.	Serious
Granite City, IL (103278982)	19,200 (0)	All deleted		
Fru-Con (Bilfinger & Berger; 18,001,000 in contracts)				
Grant Town, WV (100595354)	90,500 (42,000)	Excavations		Repeat; serious

(continued)

Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Fruehauf Trailer Corp. (3,336,000 in contracts)				
St. Louis, MO (116102088)	58,850 (18,950)	Hazard communication standard		Repeat; serious
Fruit of the Loom, Inc. (414,000 in contracts)				
Lexington, SC (120477351)†	15,375 (6,150)	Hazardous materials; machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Gary's Grading and Pipeline Co. (160,000 in contracts)				
Lawrenceville, GA (106514367)	28,350 (13,000)	Excavations	1 worker was injured when a wall of an unshored trench collapsed. He was trying to install a saddle tap for this pipeline and grading company.	Serious
Gayston Corp. (621,000 in contracts)				
Springboro, OH (103385290)	15,000 (5,000)	Hazardous materials		Serious
General Electric Co. (8,710,060,000 in contracts)				
Springfield, MO (110466034)	42,500 (13,125)	Personal protective equipment		Serious
General Motors Corp. (also owns Delco Electronics; 2,386,810,000 in contracts)				
BOC Lordstown Lordstown, OH (103217881)	27,700 (15,000)	Personal protective equipment		Repeat; serious
BOC Lordstown Lordstown, OH (108836552)	30,000 (7,500)	Electrical		Serious
Trucks Moraine, OH (103376422)*	133,500 (66,400)	Hazardous materials		Willful; serious
CPC Group Oklahoma City, OK (108743253)	15,000 (6,250)	Hazardous materials; machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Georgia-Pacific Corp. (2,796,000 in contracts)				
Brunswick, GA (109006700)	19,000 (12,664)	Personal protective equipment		Serious
Brunswick, GA (109006981)	45,000 (22,331)	Special industries; electrical		Serious
Palatka, FL (110133816)	15,300 (10,125)	Fire protection; special industries; electrical		Serious
Mount Wolf, PA (109029520)	16,125 (8,065)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Cedar Springs, GA (106213911)	32,000 (19,500)	Special industries		Repeat; serious

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**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)				
Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Gold Kist, Inc. By Products (Gold Kist, Inc.; 27,202,000 in contracts)				
Ball Ground, GA (106514383)	16,100 (10,600)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Goodyear Tire/Rubber Co. (Shell Co.; 48,462,000 in contracts)				
Apple Grove, WV (100781483)	22,950 (6,026)	Construction		Serious
Goulds Pumps, Inc. (154,000 in contracts)				
Slurry Pump Ashland, PA (106464829)	45,000 (27,000)	Personal protection equipment; lockout/tagout; machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Granite Construction Co. (33,293,000 in contracts)				
Rockwall, TX (103556791)	26,550 (6,000)	Electrical; general safety and health provisions	1 worker died when a reinforced concrete panel fell on him while he was unloading a semitruck transporting these panels to a highway construction site.	Serious
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co. (Blackstone Dredging Partners; 63,949,000 in contracts)				
Baltimore, MD (102480217)	18,900 (9,450)	Shipyards		Serious
Great Plains Coca Cola Bottling Co. (945,000 in contracts)				
Oklahoma City, OK (108740200)	17,250 (2,700)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Grove North American, Division of Kidde Industries, Inc. (Hanson PLC; 25,444,000 in contracts)				
Shady Grove, PA (123177453)	16,575 (11,120)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
The Gunver Manufacturing Co. (5,077,000 in contracts)				
Manchester, CT (109829119)	15,050 (15,050)	Hazardous materials		Serious; failed to abate hazard
Handy & Harman (1,415,000 in contracts)				
Attleboro, MA (109130294)	18,750 (9,375)	Lockout/tagout; machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Hardaway Co., Inc. (Because contract was terminated or modified, net obligations for fiscal year 1994 are 0 or less.)				
St. Petersburg, FL (109607689)	15,000 (4,000)	Commercial diving operations		Serious
Harsco Corp., IKG Division (13,338,000 in contracts)				
Carlisle, OH (103385464)	18,000 (11,175)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Harvard Industries Hayes Albio (F.E.L. Corp.; 18,958,000 in contracts)				
Bryan, OH (122085277)	30,000 (30,000)	Machinery and machine guarding		Repeat; serious
Hawaii Electric Light Co. (Hawaii Electric Industries; 18,599,000 in contracts)				

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**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Hilo, HI (103885844)†	22,500 (9,000)	Standard of state-operated program	1 worker died from electric shock when disassembling a test transformer. The safety indicator was inoperable so he did not realize that the transformer was still energized.	Serious
Hawaii Stevedores, Inc. (85,000 in contracts)				
Honolulu, HI (110635059)	25,000 (15,000)	Materials handling and storage	1 worker was killed when a forklift ran into him as he was directing another driver into position to load and unload goods on a pier for this marine cargo handling company.	Serious
Heat Transfer Systems, Inc. (52,000 in contracts)				
St. Louis, MO (106546963)	16,250 (6,000)	Confined space; lockout/tagout; machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Henkels and McCoy, Inc. (2,752,000 in contracts)				
Conshohocken, PA (017871906)	20,000 (9,000)	Construction		Serious
Homer Laughlin China Co. (173,000 in contracts)				
Newell, WV (101179000)	17,500 (9,000)	Bloodborne pathogens		Willful
Houck Services, Inc. (6,000 in contracts)				
Harrisburg, PA (123176414)	17,850 (7,500)	Construction		Serious
Hunter Corp. (38,000 in contracts)				
Chesterton, IN (124059148)†	37,500 (18,700)	Standard of state-operated program; construction		Serious
Hussman Corp. (Whitman Corp.; 3,309,000 in contracts)				
Bridgeton, MO (106540446)	15,000 (5,600)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
I.A. Construction Corp. (Colas; 25,795,000 in contracts)				
Philadelphia, PA (102845575)	19,350 (7,550)	Construction		Serious
I.B.P., Inc. (47,059,000 in contracts)				
Waterloo, IA (115062556)†	23,000 (7,500)	Means of egress; hazardous materials		Serious
I.C.I. America (Imperial Americas, which also owns Zeneca Resins; 16,136,000 in contracts)				
Tamaqua, PA (106472160)	19,500 (6,925)	Hazardous materials		Serious
Idaho Pacific Corp. (32,000 in contracts)				

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**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)				
Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Ririe, ID (107234965)	23,100 (11,550)	Personal protective equipment; hazard communication standard		Serious
Indiana Michigan Power (American Electric Power Co.; 206,000 in contracts)				
Rockport, IN (123970188)†	27,500 (10,000)	Standards of state-operated program		Serious
Inland Steel Co. (Inland Steel Industries; 599,000 in contracts)				
East Chicago, IN (115036386)†	59,000 (30,725)	Standard of state-operated program; hazardous materials; means of egress	2 workers were killed when trapped in a fire which erupted at this coke-making facility. Their supervisor killed himself several days later.	Serious
International Paper Co. (23,847,000 in contracts)				
Moss Point, MS (101391787)	20,500 (10,000)	Hazard communication standard		Repeat; serious
Natchez, MS (107089484)	37,500 (18,000)	Recording and reporting		Repeat; serious
Jay, ME (018058123)*	319,620 (319,620)	Special industries		Willful; repeat; serious
Moss Point, MS (101390235)*	782,500 (372,000)	Special industries		Repeat; serious
Natchez, MS (102677952)*	482,000 (240,000)	General duty clause		Repeat; serious
Cordele, GA (106441108)	15,000 (5,000)	Confined space	1 worker died when he entered a drum to replace a faulty piece of equipment at this wood products facility. The drum, which was not deenergized or locked out, was inadvertently activated and the worker fell 14 feet into the conveyor system.	Serious
J & J Maintenance, Inc. (19,666,000 in contracts)				
Norfolk, VA (017704875)	15,375 (9,225)	Walking-working surfaces		Serious
J.H. Baxter Facility (J.H. Baxter & Co., a Ltd. California Partnership; 327,000 in contracts)				
Long Beach, CA (112086327)†	16,630 (2,510)	Standards of state-operated program		Serious
Joe E. Woods, Inc. (844,000 in contracts)				
San Carlos, AZ (102317195)	40,225 (10,000)	Excavations		Serious
John Crane, Inc. (T.I. Group PLC; 18,037,000 in contracts)				
Morton Grove, IL (102991825)	33,200 (16,100)	Hazard communication standard		Repeat; serious

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Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)				
Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Judds Brothers Construction Co. (292,000 in contracts)				
Ashland, NE (109317917)	84,000 (18,000)	Excavations		
Keebler Co. (United Biscuits Holdings PLC; 4,167,000 in contracts)				
Grand Rapids, MI (114801988)†	16,100 (4,640)	Standards of state-operated program; lockout/tagout	2 workers fractured a forearm and a finger, respectively, while cleaning conveyors at this facility that makes cookies and crackers.	Repeat; serious
Klosterman Baking Co. (96,000 in contracts)				
Cincinnati, OH (103032751)	35,000 (9,000)	Special industries		Serious
Kohler Co., Mill Division (936,000 in contracts)				
Kohler, WI (103077707)*	1,404,300 (35,730)	Recording and reporting		Willful; serious
Konica Imaging U.S.A., Inc. (Konica Corp.; 7,312,000 in contracts)				
Glen Cove, NY (113921183)	53,100 (16,792)	Toxic and hazardous substances; hazard communication standard		Serious
Kostmayer Construction Co. (547,000 in contracts)				
New Orleans, LA (107634032)	27,000 (13,500)	Construction; occupational health and environmental controls		Serious
Kraft Food Service, Inc. (Alliant Food Services; 80,005,000 in contracts)				
Englewood, CO (109547000)	23,350 (12,200)	Lockout/tagout		Serious
Krueger International (60,694,000 in contracts)				
Green Bay, WI (103520318)	17,500 (6,600)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co. (See Crown Central Petroleum Corp.)				
Tyler, TX (103564449)	53,250 (20,000)	Walking-working surfaces; hazardous materials; personal protective equipment; medical and first aid; materials handling and storage; machinery and machine guarding; electrical		Serious
Tyler, TX (107555567)	15,000 (3,500)	Toxic and hazardous substances		Serious
Lady Baltimore Foods, Inc. (38,000 in contracts)				
Kansas City, KS (113821532)	33,300 (11,600)	Lockout/tagout		Serious
Lakeside Care Center, Unicare (Crownex, Inc.; 2,183,000 in contracts)				
Lubbock, TX (107410565)	25,500 (2,025)	Bloodborne pathogens		Serious
Lambda Electronics, Inc. (Unitech, PLC; 1,075,000 in contracts)				

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Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
McAllen, TX (107431975)	26,200 (8,249)	Lockout/tagout		Serious
Lauhoff Grain Co. (Bunge Corp.; 61,486,000 in contracts)				
Danville, IL (103304135)	39,500 (11,750)	General duty clause	1 worker died and another was hospitalized when cleaning a grain bin for this grain mill products company. Both workers were drawn down into the grain bin, and the first suffocated.	Serious
Lockheed (Lockheed-Martin Corp.; 7,043,395,000 in contracts)				
Aeronautical Systems Burbank, CA (001874445)*	1,495,560 (1,495,560)	Personal protective equipment; asbestos		Violations were changed to unclassified by an administrative law judge's decision.
Engineering & Science Houston, TX (123652711)	30,000 (22,500)	Process safety management		Serious
Longmont Foods (See ConAgra, Inc.)				
Longmont, CO (100747476)	21,000 (15,750)	Hazard communication standard		Repeat; serious
Lufkin Industries, Inc. (5,724,000 in contracts)				
Lufkin, TX (123565210)	15,750 (7,475)	Hazardous materials		Serious
M & K Electrical Co., Inc. (3,000 in contracts)				
Pittsburgh, PA (108755588)	21,000 (11,000)	Electrical; general safety and health provisions; power transmission and distribution	1 worker died from electric shock while removing a compactor from between two energized conductors and inadvertently coming into contact with an energized line.	Serious
M.R. Dillard Construction Co. (1,673,000 in contracts)				
Loretto, TN (114512635)†	64,800 (12,000)	Excavations		Serious
Marine Hydraulics International (Marine Hydraulics, Inc.; 16,018,000 in contracts)				
Norfolk, VA (102899580)	20,000 (10,140)	Shipyards		Repeat; serious
Marley Cooling Tower Co., Inc. (United Dominion Industries, Ltd.; 1,907,000 in contracts)				

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Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
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Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)				
Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Needville, TX (123650103)	21,000 (5,440)	Hazardous materials; personal protective equipment; bloodborne pathogens; hazard communication standard		Serious
Marriott Corp. (Host Marriott Corp.; 2,128,000 in contracts)				
Troy, OH (103275814)	24,000 (12,000)	Personal protective equipment		Serious
Mason Technologies, Inc. (The Mason Co.-Del; 282,424,000 in contracts)				
Ceiba, PR (106716202)	19,125 (9,562.50)	Hazardous materials		Serious
Medical Laboratory Automation (36,000 in contracts)				
Pleasantville, NY (110603289)	16,950 (11,865)	Recording and reporting		Serious
Medline Industries, Inc. (1,190,000 in contracts)				
Mundelein, IL (103594396)	27,675 (15,000)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Meinecke-Johnson Co. (6,975,000 in contracts)				
Fargo, ND (107119075)	21,500 (10,750)	Construction		Willful; repeat
Metric Constructors (Philipp Holzman AG; 36,452,000 in contracts)				
Estill, SC (018112284)	20,800 (9,200)	Excavations		Serious
Misener Marine Construction, Inc. (Interbain; 9,460,000 in contracts)				
Ft. Myers, FL (109711606)	25,550 (7,200)	Construction		Serious
Montgomery Elevator (Kone Holding, Inc.; 5,930,000 in contracts)				
Tampa, FL (106491350)	55,000 (14,500)	Electrical		Repeat; serious
Winfield, KS (103164935)	18,000 (10,000)	Means of egress; lockout/tagout; medical and first aid; bloodborne pathogens		Serious
Moon Engineering Co., Inc. (7,281,000 in contracts)				
Portsmouth, VA (102899499)	20,300 (10,150)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Morrison-Knudsen Corp., Inc. (221,024,000 in contracts)				
Yonkers, NY (017651407)	70,000 (175,000)	Personal protective equipment; construction; occupational health and environmental controls		Serious
Mosler, Inc. (Kelso Investment Assoc. IV LP; 1,465,000 in contracts)				
Hamilton, OH (103275830)	37,000 (21,000)	Lockout/tagout		Repeat; serious
M.S.E. Corp. (1,089,000 in contracts)				

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Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)				
Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Indianapolis, IN (115006017)†	33,600 (20,285)	Excavations		Serious
National Beef Packing Co. LP (15,177,000 in contracts)				
Liberal, KS (106629884)*	908,600 (483,500)	Means of egress; machinery and machine guarding		Willful; repeat; serious
National Fruit Produce Co., Inc. (535,000 in contracts)				
Winchester, VA (112376587)*†	104,500 (49,125)	Means of egress		Repeat; serious
National Health Laboratories (National Health Labs Holdings; 794,000 in contracts)				
Uniondale, NY (107355133)*	123,000 (75,000)	Toxic and hazardous substances		Repeat; serious
Neosho Construction (Neosho, Inc.; 6,061,000 in contracts)				
Riverside, CA (119959757)†	80,100 (9,500)	Standards of state-operated program	1 worker was hospitalized for head injuries when he fell 10 feet onto a concrete floor while working on reinforcing a railroad undercrossing.	Serious
New York Telephone Co. (NYNEX Corp.; 5,822,000 in contracts)				
New York, NY (108946708)	16,995 (3,000)	Fire protection		Serious
Northern Indiana Pacific Service (NIPSCO Industries, Inc.; 770,000 in contracts)				
South Bend, IN (115002420)†	22,000 (14,250)	Electrical		Serious; repeat
Northwest Enviro Service, Inc. (6,803,000 in contracts)				
Seattle, WA (111284170)†	22,275 (10,000)	Standard of state-operated program		Repeat; serious
Novinger Group, Inc. (58,000 in contracts)				
Harrisburg, PA (109018937)	17,800 (9,000)	Electrical	1 worker died of electric shock when, for this plastering and drywall company, he mistakenly cut into electric wiring.	Repeat; serious
Olin Corp. (346,133,000 in contracts)				
East Alton, IL (103279196)	33,750 (11,250)	Hazardous materials; lockout/tagout		Serious
Packaging Corp. of America (Tenneco Packaging, Inc.; 504,686,000 in contracts)				
Griffith, IN (124068792)†	16,500 (5,000)	Confined space		Serious
Tama, IA (115064248)†	15,000 (4,700)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
P.C.L.- Harbert, Joint Venture (P.C.L. Enterprises; 216,000 in contracts)				

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**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Denver, CO (100748110)	32,500 (12,310)	Construction		Serious
Peace Industries, Ltd. (326,000 in contracts)				
Rolling Meadows, IL (103592515)	15,750 (11,500)	Lockout/tagout		Serious
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. (Pennsylvania Power & Light Resources, Inc.; 4,863,000 in contracts)				
Williamsport, PA (109361659)	21,000 (21,000)	General duty clause; power transmission and distribution	1 worker died of electric shock when installing underground electrical conductors in a new development. He attempted to connect a line he mistakenly thought was deenergized.	Serious
Penrose Hospital (Sisters of Charity Health Care; 232,000 in contracts)				
Colorado Springs, CO (109544643)	51,750 (38,813)	Bloodborne pathogens		Serious
Perini Corp. (54,952,000 in contracts)				
New York, NY (106183445)	94,000 (31,500)	Fall protection		Willful; repeat; serious
Piquini Management Corp. (36,597,000 in contracts)				
Kodiak, AK (108542259)†	78,750 (33,750)	Standards of state-operated program		Serious
Pizzagalli Construction, Inc. (Because contract was terminated or modified, net obligations for fiscal year 1994 are 0 or less.)				
Hanover, NH (100856921)	21,675 (9,500)	Electrical		
PMX Industries, Inc. (13,268,000 in contracts)				
Cedar Rapids, IA (115054066)†	40,000 (10,700)	Fire protection	6 workers were hospitalized from smoke inhalation as a result of fighting a fire. Hydraulic oil caught fire at this metal smelting and refining plant.	Serious
Professional Ambulance Service (American Medical Response; 712,000 in contracts)				
Atlantic City, NJ (113960538)	15,750 (15,750)	Bloodborne pathogens		Serious
P.S.I. Energy-Gibson Generating (Cinergy Corp.; 4,650,000 in contracts)				
Owensville, IN (108563958)†	15,000 (5,620)	Standard of state-operated program; personal protective equipment	2 workers were hospitalized due to burns. 20 workers were injured, although not hospitalized, as a result of smoke inhalation and cuts and bruises from falling debris. These workers were trying to fight the fire from a coal hopper explosion at this electrical services facility.	Serious

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Characteristics of the Inspections and
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Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)				
Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Public Service Co. of Colorado (17,015,000 in contracts)				
Pueblo, CO (110534286)	37,850 (28,000)	Personal protective equipment		
Pulse Electronics, Inc. (149,000 in contracts)				
Rockville, MD (119588481)†	16,575 (6,630)	Lockout/tagout		Serious
Purina Mills, Inc. (P.M. Holdings Corp.; 99,000 in contracts)				
Macon, GA (106513559)	18,000 (12,000)	Walking-working surfaces; electrical		Serious
Oklahoma City, OK (108742081)	35,000 (5,000)	Lockout/tagout	1 worker died when he got caught in a bag-stacker machine while trying to free a jammed pallet without turning off the power. He inadvertently hit a switch, causing the machine to recycle at this animal feed manufacturing facility.	Willful
Liberal, KS (103164372)	22,950 (13,162.50)	Walking-working surfaces; electrical		Serious
Radiation Systems, Inc.-Univer (Comsat Corp. RSI; 40,787,000 in contracts)				
Green Bank, WV (101174506)	23,000 (11,500)	Cranes, derricks, hoists, elevators, and conveyors	1 worker died when he fell 120 feet from a platform that hit an object and tipped to the side as it was being lowered. This worker and 3 others on the platform were not tied off. This company is a special trade contractor in the construction industry.	Serious
Ralston Purina Co. (7,388,000 in contracts)				
Clinton, IA (115066870)†	49,050 (8,700)	Standards of state-operated program		Serious
Redondo Construction Corp. (8,799,000 in contracts)				
Mayaguez, PR (119487999)†	18,275 (7,310)	Construction		Repeat; serious
Reed & Reed, Inc. (1,359,000 in contracts)				
Saint Francis, ME (102748233)	28,000 (4,000)	Construction		
Rehrig International, Inc. (28,000 in contracts)				
Richmond, VA (123656555)†	22,550 (9,020)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (5,656,000 in contracts)				
Troy, NY (108655804)	62,500 (8,000)	Toxic and hazardous substances		Repeat
Reynolds & Reynolds Co. (1,402,000 in contracts)				

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Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Edison, NJ (002119352)	19,800 (12,000)	Means of egress		Serious
Rhone Poulenc Basic Chemical (Rhone-Poulenc, Inc.; 10,693,000 in contracts)				
Martinez, CA (111995379)*†	195,165 (57,485)	Standards of state-operated program		Serious
Martinez, CA (111996526)*†	365,875 (64,250)	Standards of state-operated program	1 worker died and another was hospitalized due to chemical burns when they mistakenly extracted a valve, releasing 80,000 gallons of acid sludge from a storage tank, at this industrial chemicals facility.	Willful; serious
Rich Industries, Inc. (90,000 in contracts)				
New Philadelphia, OH (103040234)	31,500 (12,800)	Electrical; lockout/tagout	1 worker died from electric shock when he reached into a press to do maintenance work and came into contact with a live electrical part. This facility manufactures protective clothing for the nuclear industry.	Serious
Richard F. Kline, Inc. (24,000 in contracts)				
Cockeysville, MD (119586360)†	51,775 (4,100)	Construction		Serious
R.M.I. Co. (R.M.I. Titanium Co.; 7,577,000 in contracts)				
Niles, OH (105924922)	36,180 (18,452)	Walking-working surfaces		Repeat; serious
Roadway Express, Inc. (1,900,000 in contracts)				
Chicago Heights, IL (101313252)	17,425 (7,600)	Hazardous materials		Serious
Oakville, CT (109828079)	32,850 (9,900)	Hazardous materials		Serious
The Roof Doctor, Inc. (Because contract was terminated or modified, net obligations for fiscal year 1994 are 0 or less.)				
Olympia, WA (111459855)†	23,290 (8,290)	Standards of state-operated program		Willful; repeat
Rosenburg Forest Products (446,000 in contracts)				
Weed, CA (111909560)†	75,000 (10,000)	Standards of state-operated program		Serious
Roto-Rooter Services Co. (Roto-Rooter, Inc.; 1,000 in contracts)				
Baltimore, MD (119559649)†	30,250 (4,525)	Excavations		Serious
Salvation Army (5,714,000 in contracts)				

(continued)

**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Rockford, IL (122098684)	28,800 (2,880)	Means of egress; fire protection; machinery and machine guarding; electrical		Serious
Rockford, IL (122108004)	22,500 (1,000)	Personal protective equipment; hazard communication standard		Repeat; serious
Schuck and Sons Construction Co., Inc. (49,000 in contracts)				
Indio, CA (112057690)†	56,125 (1,075)	Standards of state-operated program	1 worker was hospitalized when he fell while working on a frame house for this company that builds residential buildings. The worker was leaning out from a 9-foot height while attempting to cut a roof joist when he slipped and fell to the cement porch below.	Serious
Sciaba Construction Corp. (267,000 in contracts)				
Shelburne Falls, MA (017826439)	18,200 (7,280)	Construction		Repeat; serious
Scott Paper Co. (Kimberly-Clark; 2,875,000 in contracts)				
Chester, PA (102845120)	36,750 (27,575)	Lockout/tagout		Serious
Sears (Sears Roebuck & Co.; 10,497,000 in contracts)				
Auto Center Toledo, OH (110274198)	67,000 (58,600)	General duty clause		Serious
Automotive Center Toms River, NJ (108665050)	16,500 (4,900)	Hazard communication standard		Serious
Roebuck & Co. Iowa City, IA (115054561)†	23,500 (7,000)	Materials handling and storage		Repeat; serious
Roebuck & Co. Automotive Springfield, MA (017828617)	36,900 (15,500)	Occupational health and environmental control		Serious
Sermetech International, Inc. (Teleflex, Inc.; 11,529,000 in contracts)				
Sugar Land, TX (123652174)	18,750 (8,437.50)	Hazardous materials		Serious
Shasta Industries, Inc. (79,000 in contracts)				

(continued)

**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Phoenix, AZ (115562290)†	71,000 (29,500)	Electrical; occupational health and environmental controls	1 worker died from burns when trying to use acetone to remove standing water in a swimming pool for which he was preparing a fiberglass interior surface. The acetone vapors in the pool were ignited when he switched on a vacuum. The company is a special trade contractor.	Willful; serious
Shelby Williams Industries, Inc. (401,000 in contracts)				
Morristown, TN (114488984)†	60,000 (9,200)	Hazardous materials		Repeat; serious
Shell Oil Co. (351,290,000 in contracts)				
Deer Park, TX (123652513)	44,675 (10,000)	Process safety management; personal protective equipment	1 worker died and 2 were hospitalized from exposure to gas when one of them opened the flange of a pipeline while they were doing maintenance work at this petroleum refining facility.	Serious
Wood River Roxana, IL (106552771)*	155,000 (155,000)	General duty clause		Serious
Shirley Contracting Corp. (3,989,000 in contracts)				
Washington, DC (123503294)	21,000 (8,000)	Excavations		Serious
Siemens Energy & Automation (Siemens; 47,791,000 in contracts)				
Urbana, OH (103030086)	60,000 (21,500)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Signature Flight Support Corp. (14,535,000 in contracts)				
Chicago, IL (103586947)	18,500 (10,200)	Materials handling and storage	1 worker died when inflating a tire on a baggage trailer that transports luggage to and from the aircraft. The tube exploded and the rim struck the employee in the face, causing massive head injuries. The company provides airport terminal services.	Serious
Smith & Nephew Dyonics (Smith & Nephew PLC; 589,000 in contracts)				
Andover, MA (109622332)	15,375 (7,688)	Hazardous materials		Serious
Smith & Wesson Co. (Tompkins Industries; 3,817,000 in contracts)				
Springfield, MA (102766664)	22,750 (11,375)	Machinery and machine guarding; electrical		Serious
The Smithfield Packing Co. (Smithfield Foods, Inc.; 2,975,000 in contracts)				

(continued)

Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Landover, MD (119587681)†	22,500 (7,800)	Electrical		
Snyder General Corp. (McQuay International; 557,000 in contracts)				
Verona, VA (123702128)†	19,975 (11,225)	Materials handling and storage		Serious
Spearin Preston & Burrows, Inc. (51,000 in contracts)				
New York, NY (017777251)	17,500 (2,500)	Construction		Serious
S.S.I. Food Services, Inc. (Simplot J.R. Co.; 26,736,000 in contracts)				
Wilder, ID (110516986)*	107,000 (43,000)	Lockout/tagout		Repeat; serious
Stambaugh's Air Service, Inc. (12,883,000 in contracts)				
Middletown, PA (109028738)	18,000 (12,900)	Materials handling and storage	1 worker died and another was hospitalized when trying to remove an engine from an aircraft. The 4,000-pound engine dropped on the chest of the first worker when the front chain of the mechanism used to remove the engine broke. The other worker was struck in the head by the mechanism itself.	Serious
Stevedoring (Cooper/T Smith Stevedoring, Inc.; 10,299,000 in contracts)				
Services of America Savannah, GA (106219967)	18,000 (9,000)	Materials handling and storage		Serious
Port Cooper Houston, TX (123653958)	16,900 (8,450)	Longshoring; hazardous materials		Serious
Stone Container Corp. (3,214,000 in contracts)				
Frenchtown, MT (100568815)	65,500 (60,000)	Fire protection		Repeat; serious
Frenchtown, MT (107214314)	75,000 (41,500)	Hazardous materials		Serious
Jacksonville, AR (107605776)	45,000 (30,000)	Walking-working surfaces; electrical		Repeat; serious
Columbia, SC (120493994)†	28,375 (9,350)	Confined space		Serious
Jacksonville, AR (110360427)	40,000 (3,000)	Recording and reporting		Repeat
Stonhard Manufacturing Co., Inc. (R.P.M., Inc.; 473,000 in contracts)				
Maple Shade, NJ (106741531)	17,625 (9,300)	Lockout/tagout		Serious

(continued)

Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Sun Chemical Corp. (Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.; 552,000 in contracts)				
Cincinnati, OH (103231833)	22,500 (7,000)	Walking-working surfaces		Repeat; serious
Cincinnati, OH (103273041)	15,500 (7,000)	Walking-working surfaces		Serious
Supreme Corp. (Supreme Industries, Inc.; 58,000 in contracts)				
Goshen, IN (108646167)†	39,700 (13,850)	Machinery and machine guarding		Repeat; serious
Swiftships Freeport, Inc. (Swiftships, Inc.; 2,757,000 in contracts)				
Freeport, TX (107491011)	18,600 (1,500)	General duty clause	1 worker died instantly when he was struck in the head by a 3-ton exhaust stack that was being positioned by a crane for sandblasting and painting, after being removed from a vessel. This facility is engaged in shipbuilding and repair.	Serious
Texaco Refining (Texaco, Inc.; 21,559,000 in contracts)				
Los Angeles, CA (112076500)†	83,500 (83,500)	Standard of state-operated program	10 workers were hospitalized for smoke inhalation and being struck by falling debris when a piping failure led to a petroleum explosion and fire at this petroleum refining facility.	Willful; serious
Tower Construction Co., Inc. (5,022,000 in contracts)				
Mililani Town, HI (103887865)†	24,000 (5,250)	Standard of state-operated program		Repeat; serious
Trataros Construction Co. (9,539,000 in contracts)				
New York, NY (107196248)	17,625 (11,500)	Fall protection		Repeat; serious
Trident Seafoods Corp. (880,000 in contracts)				
Naknek, AK (124072521)†	30,150 (13,050)	Standards of state-operated program		Serious
Naknek, AK (109433052)	16,500 (7,250)	Materials handling and storage		Serious
Trinity Industries, Inc. (109,805,000 in contracts)				
Longview, TX (109098921)	15,000 (4,000)	Confined space		Serious
Unifirst Corp. (5,112,000 in contracts)				
Springfield, MA (017828252)	16,500 (9,400)	Medical and first aid		Serious
Union Camp Corp. (206,000 in contracts)				

(continued)

**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Fine Paper Division Franklin, VA (112394796)†	86,250 (35,837.50)	Hazardous materials; machinery and machine guarding; electrical		Serious
Savannah, GA (017403627)	20,280 (14,490)	Special industries		Serious
Union Pacific Railroad (Union Pacific Corp.; because contract was terminated or modified, net obligations for fiscal year 1994 are 0 or less.)				
Green River, WY (114619042)†	15,750 (4,650)	Standards of state-operated program		Serious
United Airlines (U.A.L. Corp.; 2,366,000 in contracts)				
Elk Grove Village, IL (102992112)	27,500 (5,900)	Hazard communication standard; fire protection		Serious
Elk Grove Village, IL (103456794)	39,950 (10,125)	Confined space		Serious
Executive Office Elk Grove Village, IL (102992047)	95,000 (6,500)	Occupational health and environmental controls		Serious
United Parcel Service (United Parcel Service Amer., Inc.; 5,699,000 in contracts)				
Mesquite, TX (107550857)	22,500 (19,000)	Personal protective equipment		Serious
Commerce City, CO (109550491)	60,000 (60,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
Manchester, NH (017902925)	30,000 (30,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
Uniondale, NY (108664079)*	142,000 (142,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
Buffalo, NY (114098858)	30,000 (30,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
Twin Mountain, NH (108783929)	15,000 (15,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
Earth City, MO (116103722)	17,500 (9,975)	Means of egress		Serious

(continued)

**Appendix II
 Characteristics of the Inspections and
 Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
 Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Fort Collins, CO (100747146)	90,000 (90,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
Hartford, CT (123214074)	94,025 (92,500)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		Repeat; serious
Mobile, AL (106092067)	30,975 (30,975)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		Serious
Jackson, MS (018135012)	60,000 (60,000)	Hazardous materials		
Pinellas Park, FL (109709311)	90,000 (90,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
Elmsford, NY (109916726)*	165,000 (165,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
East Syracuse, NY (106898208)*	165,000 (165,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
Palm Bay, FL (109709279)	15,000 (15,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
Austin, TX (123432338)	15,000 (15,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
Bryan, TX (123424574)	60,000 (60,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
San Antonio, TX (123432254)	30,000 (30,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		

(continued)

**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Linthicum Heights, MD (119554269)†	18,300 (2,000)	Means of egress; personal protective equipment	2 workers were hospitalized from exposure to hazardous solvents that leaked from packages within the confined space of an airplane cargo hold.	Serious
Laredo, TX (107434243)	60,000 (60,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
Corpus Christi, TX (107433583)	60,000 (60,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
Belton, TX (123426421)	30,000 (30,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
Miami, FL (110056421)*	141,000 (141,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
Deerfield, FL (108995697)	15,000 (15,000)	Corporatewide settlement agreement regarding emergency response to hazardous conditions when packages are damaged.		
United Technologies Automotive (United Technologies Corp.; 2,776,447,000 in contracts)				
Columbia City, IN (114978794)†	41,000 (16,000)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Unitog, Inc. (48,000 in contracts)				
Warrensburg, MO (115971475)	34,200 (4,000)	Toxic and hazardous substances; hazard communication standard		Serious
Universal Maritime Service Corp. (Maersk, Inc.; 182,088,000 in contracts)				
Port Newark, NJ (017982646)	18,700 (4,500)	Marine terminals		Serious
University of Miami (10,020,000 in contracts)				
Fort Lauderdale, FL (109689992)	17,550 (7,200)	General duty clause; personal protective equipment; bloodborne pathogens		Serious
Valley Design and Construction (266,000 in contracts)				
Boise, ID (107234726)	17,150 (8,575)	Construction		Serious
Vickers, Inc. (Trinova Corp.; 17,831,000 in contracts)				
Omaha, NE (109321687)	28,500 (15,500)	Lockout/tagout		Serious

(continued)

Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)				
Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Omaha, NE (109322974)	24,000 (15,000)	Materials handling and storage		Repeat; serious
Victory Corrugated Container Corp. (82,000 in contracts)				
Roselle, NJ (114039951)	29,575 (16,000)	Lockout/tagout		Serious
Vineland Kosher Poultry, Inc. (349,000 in contracts)				
Vineland, NJ (108666413)	31,500 (13,300)	Walking-working surfaces; lockout/tagout; materials handling and storage; machinery and machine guarding; electrical		Serious
Vishay Intertechnology, Inc. (47,000 in contracts)				
Malvern, PA (102845518)	43,900 (12,700)	Electrical		Serious
Volunteers of America of Oklahoma (Volunteers of America, Inc.; 3,416,000 in contracts)				
Tulsa, OK (109060137)	15,000 (5,000)	Bloodborne pathogens		Repeat; serious
Wabash Valley Manufacturing, Inc. (63,000 in contracts)				
Silver Lake, IN (114974199)†	21,000 (4,900)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Waste Management Disposal (WMX Technologies, Inc.; 241,696,000 in contracts)				
Phoenix, AZ (115584815)†	63,000 (9,000)	Standards of state-operated program; means of egress		Serious
Weber Aircraft, Inc. (Zodiac, SA; 13,300,000 in contracts)				
Gainesville, TX (110372539)	28,500 (21,225)	Machinery and machine guarding; electrical		Repeat; serious
Weight Watchers Food Co. (Heinz, Inc.; 439,000 in contracts)				
Wethersfield, CT (102794856)	66,000 (42,000)	Machinery and machine guarding		Repeat; serious
West State, Inc. (W.S., Inc.; 1,310,000 in contracts)				
Portland, OR (110505344)	15,000 (2,500)	Shipyards		Serious
Westinghouse Electric Corp. (4,595,090,000 in contracts)				
Birmingham, AL (106232804)	21,925 (18,300)	Confined space		Serious
Whirlpool Corp. (2,351,000 in contracts)				
Evansville, IN (123970469)†	52,500 (26,250)	Machinery and machine guarding	1 worker was hospitalized, and his hand and forearm amputated, when he got caught while manually feeding coil through a mechanical power press. The facility manufactures household refrigerators.	Willful; serious

(continued)

**Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different; total contract dollars awarded)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Proposed penalty (actual penalty)	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty	Description of fatality or injury	Selected characteristics of violations
Fort Smith, AR (110354784)	19,000 (5,000)	Machinery and machine guarding		Serious
Willamette Industries, Inc. (1,860,000 in contracts)				
Moncure, NC (111139390)†	17,500 (6,000)	Standard of state-operated program; walking-working surfaces	1 worker died when an object, which fell from the wall of a large vessel he was cleaning along with several other workers, crushed this worker. The facility manufactures hardwood veneer or plywood.	Serious
Hawesville, KY (123812786)†	29,025 (19,350)	Machinery and machine guarding		Repeat; serious
Witco Corp. (162,000 in contracts)				
Memphis, TN (120549472)†	15,000 (15,000)	Machinery and machine guarding; personal protective equipment		Serious
Yuasa-Exide, Inc. (1,583,000 in contracts)				
San Antonio, TX (123434094)	21,600 (2,000)	Walking-working surfaces		Serious
Zeneca Resins (Imperial Americas; see I.C.I. America)				
Wilmington, MA (109620831)	17,550 (8,775)	Means of egress; hazardous material; fire protection	1 worker was hospitalized from inhaling vapors released due to improper storage of chemicals at this facility that manufactures plastics and synthetic resins. Although all workers were evacuated, this worker went to search for a co-worker without using personal protective equipment.	Serious

(Table notes on next page)

Appendix II
Characteristics of the Inspections and
Contracts of 261 Federal Contractors
Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties

*Assessed proposed penalty of \$100,000 or more for safety and health violations.

†Inspection conducted by a state-operated safety and health program.

^aMeans of egress refers to requirements that a continuous and unobstructed way to exit from any point in a building or structure be provided.

^bLockout/tagout refers to servicing and maintenance of machines and equipment to prevent their unexpected start-up, which could cause injury to employees.

^cProcess safety management refers to requirements for preventing or minimizing the consequences of catastrophic releases of toxic, reactive, flammable, or explosive chemicals.

^dExcavations refers to requirements for minimizing injuries (from cave-ins, for example) to employees who are working below the earth's surface, which would include trenches.

^eConfined space refers to practices and procedures to protect employees from the hazards of entry into permit-required confined spaces; for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, and vaults.

A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA Standard Violated

Table III.1 categorizes the 261 federal contractors assessed significant proposed penalties by the OSHA standard violated. Our definition of a significant penalty is a proposed penalty of \$15,000 or more regardless of the size of the actual penalty recorded when the inspection was closed (either because the employer accepted the citation or a contested citation was resolved). The proposed penalty is the penalty issued by OSHA in the original citation and reflects the compliance officer's judgment of the nature and severity of violations, while the actual penalty may be the product of other factors such as negotiations between OSHA and the company to encourage quicker abatement of workplace hazards. Because some of these 261 federal contractors own more than one worksite inspected, a total of 345 inspections appear in the table. The name of the federal contractor (or parent company) is identified if it is different from the name of the worksites where the violations occurred. The table also includes the location of the worksite inspected, including the corresponding activity number of the inspection as assigned in IMIS. Given that there are many different OSHA standards, we reported those standards in which the greatest number of violations in the 345 inspections fell. Because more violations were of general industry standards, we reported these standards in greater detail. We have identified those 26 inspections in which a proposed penalty of \$100,000 or more was assessed for safety and health violations with an asterisk that appears by the activity number of the inspection. Seventy-one inspections conducted by state-operated safety and health programs are identified with a special symbol (†) by the activity number of the inspection. The column of "All other standards" is often marked in inspections conducted by state-operated programs because the codes used by some states are different from the codes for federal standards.

Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

**Table III.1: OSHA Standards Violated
by 261 Federal Contractors**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)			
Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
A.H.A. General Construction New York, NY (106934086)			
A.A.R. Engine Component Service (A.A.R. Corp.) Frankfort, NY (018154542)			
A.B.B. Combustion Engineering Nuclear (A.B.B. A.S.E.A. Brown Boveri, Ltd.) Newington, NH (108781816)		X	
Acme Steel Co. (Acme Metals, Inc.) Chicago, IL (103451274)			
Alamo Transformer Supply Co. Houston, TX (107489593)		X	X
Albany International Corp. East Greenbush, NY (109053272)			
Alcan Toyo America (Toyo Aluminum KK) Lockport, IL (108719063)	X		
Alder Construction Co. Boise, ID (107232167)			
All American Poly Corp. Dunellen, NJ (114039639)		X	
All-Steel, Inc. (B.T.R. PLC) Montgomery, IL (102997434)			
West Hazleton, PA (018226225)	X	X	
Allied Tube and Conduit (Tyco International, Ltd.) Philadelphia, PA (017999095)		X	X
Philadelphia, PA (018253054)*			X
Harvey, IL (103453387)			X
Aluminum Co. of America Rockdale, TX (123431298)	X		
Massena, NY (106991326)			X
Amcor, Inc. (C.R.H. PLC) Nampa, ID (110517984)		X	X
Amoco Gas Co. (Amoco Corp.) Texas City, TX (107491433)			
The Arbors at Fairmont (Arbor Health Care Co.) Fairmont, WV (101176626)		X	
Arco Alaska, Inc. (Atlantic Richfield Co.)			

**Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
							X	X
X	X				X			
X	X	X	X	X	X			
X			X	X	X			
X	X	X		X	X			
			X		X			
					X			
							X	
X	X	X		X	X			X
X	X				X			
	X	X		X	X			
X	X	X		X	X			
X	X	X			X			
X	X	X		X	X		X	
X	X	X	X	X	X			
			X	X				

(continued)

Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Prudhoe Bay, AK (105867964)†			
Asplundh Tree Expert Co.			
Columbia, MD (119539898)†			
AT&T Communications (AT&T)			
Danforth, ME (109797910)			
Avondale Industries, Inc.			
Westwego, LA (110344983)			X
B.R. Group, Inc.			
Orange, MA (102861978)*	X		X
Baldt, Inc.			
Chester, PA (102842192)		X	
Ball Corp.			
Columbus, OH (103343000)			
Basler Electric Co.			
Corning, AR (107705931)			
Bath Iron Works Corp. (Fulcrum II Limited Partnership)			
Bath, ME (101450336)*	X	X	X
Batson-Cook Co.			
Tampa, FL (109609776)			
Baxter Health Care Corp. (Baxter International, Inc.)			
Carolina, PR (119461473)†		X	
Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. (Textron, Inc.)			
Hurst, TX (103375663)			X
Bender Shipbuilding & Repair Co.			
Mobile, AL (107011207)			X
Berning Construction, Inc.			
Detroit, OR (123776262)†			
Bethlehem Steel Corp.			
Sparrows Point, MD (104383815)†			X
Sparrows Point, MD (119517068)†			X
Biocraft Laboratories, Inc.			
Paterson, NJ (109043141)			X
Fairfield, NJ (101484780)			
Bizzack, Inc.			

**Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
X								X
		X			X		X	
					X			
	X	X			X			
X	X	X		X	X			
		X		X	X			
	X							
X	X		X	X	X			
X	X	X			X	X		X
							X	
	X	X			X			X
		X						
	X	X			X	X		
							X	X
		X			X			
X	X				X			
					X			

(continued)

Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Logan, WV (116242512)			
Blaze Construction Co.			
Many Farms, AZ (002331486)			
Pinon, AZ (002331478)			
Blue Bells Creameries USA, Inc.			
Brenham, TX (123419905)			
Boeing (The Boeing Co.)			
Commerical Aircraft Co. Everett, WA (115506081)†			
Defense and Space Group Ridley Park, PA (018253047)			X
Boise Cascade Corp.			
Horseshoe Bend, ID (110502895)			X
Rumford, ME (102753969)*	X		
Rumford, ME (103392247)*	X	X	X
Rumford, ME (109793901)	X		X
Boston University (of Boston University Trustees)			
Boston, MA (109124131)			
Bowman Apple Products Co., Inc.			
Mt. Jackson, VA (105754790)†			X
Brown & Root (Halliburton Co.)			
Deer Park, TX (123652505)			
Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc.			
Corpus Christi, TX (103579934)			X
Burns & Roe Services Corp. (Burns & Roe Enterprises, Inc.)			
Greenport, NY (108664475)		X	X
Burron Medical, Inc. (B. Braun Melsungen A.G.)			
Allentown, PA (123264145)		X	
C.H. Heist Corp.			
Oregon, OH (110294584)			
Campbell Soup Co.			
Tecumseh, NE (109323105)			X
Cargill, Inc. (Tyson Foods, Inc.)			
Buena Vista, GA (106514169)			X
Center Core, Inc. (CenterCore Group)			
Plainfield, NJ (113942155)		X	X

**Appendix III
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Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
							X	X
							X	
							X	
X	X	X		X	X			
								X
X	X	X		X	X			
					X			
X			X	X	X		X	
X	X	X			X			
	X	X			X			
X	X	X		X	X			
					X			
			X	X	X			X
X			X	X	X			
			X	X	X			
X								
			X	X	X			
	X		X	X	X			
	X	X		X	X			

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Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Centric Jones Construction (Centric Jones Co.)			
Aurora, CO (100748813)	X		
Century Concrete Services, Inc.			
Richmond, VA (123658890)†			
Certified Coatings (Certified Coating of Cal)			
Ogden, UT (124620931)†			
Chevron USA (Chevron Corp.)			
Port Arthur, TX (123653255)		X	
Children's Hospital Medical Center			
Cincinnati, OH (102592094)			
Chomerics, Inc. (Parker Hannifin Corp.)			
Hudson, NH (108781717)		X	
Chrysler Motors Corp., K (Chrysler Corp.)			
Kenosha, WI (102347218)*	X		X
Cincinnati Milacron Resin Abrasion (Cincinnati Milacron, Inc.)			
Carlisle, PA (109025502)		X	X
Clean Harbors of Kingston, Inc. (Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc.)			
Providence, RI (017945213)*	X		
Cleveland Construction			
Cincinnati, OH (103127585)			
Colgate-Palmolive Co.			
Kansas City, KS (113820021)			
ConAgra, Inc.			
Broiler Co.			
Enterprise, AL (109246249)			
Fresh Meats Co.			X
Omaha, NE (109318873)			
Consolidated Edison Co. of New York			
New York, NY (107197816)		X	
Consolidated Grain and Barge Co. (C.G.B. Enterprises, Inc.)			
Mount Vernon, IN (107139784)			
Cornell University Press (Cornell University)			
Ithaca, NY (113937304)			X
Coyne Textile Services (Coyne International Enterprises Corp.)			
New Bedford, MA (109124958)			
Crane & Co., Inc.			

**Appendix III
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Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
							X	
			X				X	
			X					
			X	X	X			
	X	X		X				
	X	X			X			
X	X	X	X	X	X			
					X			
							X	
		X			X			
					X			
	X	X			X			
							X	
						X		
		X		X	X			
		X		X				

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Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Pittsfield, MA (017830456)			
Croman Corp.			
Lumber Boise, ID (018168146)		X	
Crowley Maritime Corp.			
American Transport, Inc. San Juan, PR (106716145)			
Maritime Corp. Seattle, WA (109421685)		X	
Crown American (Crown Holding Co.)			
Scranton, PA (017623174)	X		
Crown Central Petroleum Corp.			
Pasadena, TX (123653081)			
D.J. Manufacturing Corp.			
Caguas, PR (119466886)†		X	
Dana Corp.			
Spicer Axle Div. Fort Wayne, IN (115017410)†			X
Chasis Prod. Oklahoma City, OK (108736869)		X	
Delco Electronics (General Motors Corp.)			
Oak Creek, WI (103472049)			
Dell Computer Corp.			
Austin, TX (123549917)			X
Austin, TX (123579559)		X	
Detroit Diesel Corp. (Penske Corp.)			
Detroit, MI (114811748)†			
Diamond Shamrock Refining & Marketing (Diamond Shamrock, Inc.)			
Colorado Springs, CO (109549055)		X	
Dick Enterprises, Inc.			
Shamokin, PA (018227009)			
Domermuth Petroleum Equipment & Maintenance (J. Myles Group, Inc.)			
East Syracuse, NY (100162056)	X		
Donohoe Construction Companies (Donohoe Companies, Inc.)			
Rockville, MD (119535847)†			
Dreadnought Marine, Inc.			

**Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
	X	X		X	X			
				X	X			
						X		
X	X		X	X	X			X
							X	
X					X			
	X	X		X	X			
X	X	X		X	X			X
	X			X	X			
					X			
X	X	X			X			
X			X	X	X			
		X		X	X			X
							X	
X							X	
				X	X			
				X	X		X	X

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Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Norfolk, VA (123673253)†			X
Duncan-Smith, Inc.			
Charleston, SC (017419631)			
Dunlop Tire Corp. (Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd.)			
Huntsville, AL (108955618)			
Duro Bag Manufacturing Co.			
Walton, KY (124595901)†			
Dynalectric (Emcor Group, Inc.)			
Perryville, MD (102480233)			
Dyncorp-Fort Belvoir Division (Dyncorp)			
Fort Belvoir, VA (017968827)		X	
E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Co.			
Niagara Falls, NY (017816026)	X	X	
E.T. Lafore, Inc.			
Denver, CO (100744580)			
Eastern Trans-Waste of Maryland			
Washington, DC (117940098)			
Eaton Corp.			
Marion, OH (106127541)		X	
Eltech Systems Corp, Electrode (Eltech Systems Corp.)			
Chardon, OH (103544557)			
Emco, Inc. (Mid-South Industries, Inc.)			
Gadsden, AL (109192997)			
Empire Kosher Poultry, Inc.			
Mifflintown, PA (102699568)			
Ethicon, Inc. (Johnson & Johnson)			
San Angelo, TX (123542706)		X	
Exide Corp.			
Salina, KS (103163317)			
Exide Electronics Corp. (Exide Electronics Group, Inc.)			
Raleigh, NC (111091807)†			
Exxon Oil Co. (Exxon Corp.)			
Baytown, TX (109459339)			X
F & B Manufacturing Co.			
Gurnee, IL (102987740)			X

**Appendix III
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Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
X	X	X		X	X			X
							X	X
	X							
	X		X		X			
							X	
	X	X		X	X			
				X	X			
							X	
							X	
					X			
			X	X	X			
X			X	X	X			
	X							
	X	X	X	X	X			
		X			X			
		X			X			
	X				X			
X	X	X		X	X			

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Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Federal Paper Board Co., Inc.			
Riegelwood, NC (018518670)†			X
Riegelwood, NC (018518688)*†			
Fletcher Pacific Construction (Fletcher Challenge, Ltd.)			
Honolulu, HI (120659362)†			
F.M.C. Corp., Wellhead Equipment D (F.M.C. Corp.)			
Houston, TX (123553224)			X
Ford Motor Co.			
Hazelwood, MO (106547508)*			X
Lorain, OH (106123748)			X
The Foxboro Co. (Siebe PLC)			
Foxboro, MA (107541567)	X		
Frito-Lay, Inc. (Pepisco, Inc.)			
Dayville, CT (109826248)			X
Allen Park, MI (110801305)†			
Granite City, IL (103278982)			
Fru-Con (Bilfinger & Berger)			
Grant Town, WV (100595354)			
Fruehauf Trailer Corp.			
St. Louis, MO (116102088)		X	X
Fruit of the Loom, Inc.			
Lexington, SC (120477351)†			
Gary's Grading and Pipeline Co.			
Lawrenceville, GA (106514367)			
Gayston Corp.			
Springboro, OH (103385290)			
General Electric Co.			
Springfield, MO (110466034)			
General Motors Corp.			
BOC Lordstown Lordstown, OH (103217881)			
BOC Lordstown Lordstown, OH (108836552)			X
Trucks Moraine, OH (103376422)*			X
CPC Group Oklahoma City, OK (108743253)			

**Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
					X			X
					X			X
X	X				X			
X	X	X			X			
		X		X				
			X	X	X			
X	X	X	X	X	X			
X		X		X				X
							X	
X	X	X		X	X			
X	X	X			X			
							X	
X				X	X			
		X			X			
					X			
		X						
X	X			X	X			
X	X			X				

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Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Georgia-Pacific Corp.			
Brunswick, GA (109006700)			
Brunswick, GA (109006981)			X
Palatka, FL (110133816)			
Mount Wolf, PA (109029520)		X	X
Cedar Springs, GA (106213911)	X		
Gold Kist, Inc. By Products (Gold Kist, Inc.)			
Ball Ground, GA (106514383)			X
Goodyear Tire/Rubber Co. (Shell Co.)			
Apple Grove, WV (100781483)			
Goulds Pumps, Inc.			
Slurry Pump Ashland, PA (106464829)			X
Granite Construction Co.			
Rockwall, TX (103556791)			
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co. (Blackstone Dredging Partners)			
Baltimore, MD (102480217)			
Great Plains Coca Cola Bottling Co.			
Oklahoma City, OK (108740200)			
Grove North American, Division of Kidde Industries, Inc. (Hanson PLC)			
Shady Grove, PA (123177453)	X		X
The Gunver Manufacturing Co.			
Manchester, CT (109829119)			
Handy & Harman			
Attleboro, MA (109130294)			
Hardaway Co., Inc.			
St. Petersburg, FL (109607689)			
Harsco Corp., IKG Division			
Carlisle, OH (103385464)			
Harvard Industries Hayes Albio (F.E.L. Corp.)			
Bryan, OH (122085277)			
Hawaii Electric Light Co. (Hawaii Electric Industries)			
Hilo, HI (103885844)†			
Hawaii Stevedores, Inc.			
Honolulu, HI (110635059)			
Heat Transfer Systems, Inc.			

**Appendix III
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Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
X		X		X	X			
X		X			X			
		X			X			
	X	X						
					X			
	X				X			
							X	
X	X	X		X	X			
							X	
					X	X		X
	X	X		X	X			
X	X	X		X	X			
X	X	X			X			
	X	X			X			
					X			
	X				X			
	X							
								X
					X			

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Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
St. Louis, MO (106546963)		X	
Henkels & McCoy, Inc.			
Conshohocken, PA (017871906)			
Homer Laughlin China Co.			
Newell, WV (101179000)			
Houck Services, Inc.			
Harrisburg, PA (123176414)			
Hunter Corp.			
Chesterton, IN (124059148)†			
Hussman Corp. (Whitman Corp.)			
Bridgeton, MO (106540446)		X	
I.A. Construction Corp. (Colas)			
Philadelphia, PA (102845575)			
I.B.P., Inc.			
Waterloo, IA (115062556)†			
I.C.I. America (Imperial Americas)			
Tamaqua, PA (106472160)			
Idaho Pacific Corp.			
Ririe, ID (107234965)		X	X
Indiana Michigan Power (American Electric Power Co.)			
Rockport, IN (123970188)†			
Inland Steel Co. (Inland Steel Industries)			
East Chicago, IN (115036386)†			
International Paper Co.			
Moss Point, MS (101391787)		X	
Natchez, MS (107089484)		X	
Cordele, GA (106441108)			
Jay, ME (018058123)*	X		
Moss Point, MS (101390235)*	X		X
Natchez, MS (102677952)*	X		X
J & J Maintenance Inc.			
Norfolk, VA (017704875)			X
J.H. Baxter Facility (J.H. Baxter & Co, a Ltd. California Partnership)			
Long Beach, CA (112086327)†			
Joe E. Woods, Inc.			

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Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
	X	X			X			
							X	
			X					
							X	
							X	X
	X	X			X			
			X		X		X	
X		X			X			
X	X	X		X	X			X
			X	X	X			
					X			X
X			X	X	X			
X	X	X			X			
	X	X			X			
X	X	X		X	X			
								X

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A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
San Carlos, AZ (102317195)			
John Crane, Inc. (T.I. Group PLC)			
Morton Grove, IL (102991825)			
Judds Brothers Construction Co.			
Ashland, NE (109317917)			
Keebler Co. (United Biscuits Holdings PLC)			
Grand Rapids, MI (114801988)†			
Klosterman Baking Co.			
Cincinnati, OH (103032751)			X
Kohler Co., Mill Division			
Kohler, WI (103077707)*		X	X
Konica Imaging U.S.A., Inc. (Konica Corp.)			
Glen Cove, NY (113921183)			
Kostmayer Construction Co.			
New Orleans, LA (107634032)			
Kraft Food Service, Inc. (Alliant Food Services)			
Englewood, CO (109547000)		X	
Krueger International			
Green Bay, WI (103520318)			
La Gloria Oil & Gas Co. (Crown Central Petroleum Corp.)			
Tyler, TX (107555567)			
Tyler, TX (103564449)			X
Lady Baltimore Foods, Inc.			
Kansas City, KS (113821532)		X	
Lakeside Care Center, Unicare (Crownex, Inc.)			
Lubbock, TX (107410565)			X
Lambda Electronics, Inc. (Unitech, PLC)			
McAllen, TX (107431975)		X	X
Lauhoff Grain Co. (Bunge Corp.)			
Danville, IL (103304135)	X		X
Lockheed (Lockheed-Martin Corp.)			
Aeronautical Systems (001874445)*		X	X
Engineering & Science (123652711)			
Longmont Foods (ConAgra, Inc.)			

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Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
							X	
X		X	X	X	X			
							X	
					X			X
	X	X			X			
X	X	X		X	X			
X			X	X	X			
							X	
		X		X	X			
	X		X		X			
			X					
X	X	X			X			
	X	X		X	X			
		X	X	X	X			
					X			
X	X	X	X		X			
X	X	X	X	X	X			
X					X			

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Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Longmont, CO (100747476)			
Lufkin Industries, Inc.			
Lufkin, TX (123565210)			
M & K Electrical Co., Inc.			
Pittsburgh, PA (108755588)			
M.R. Dillard Construction Co.			
Loretto, TN (114512635)†			
Marine Hydraulics International (Marine Hydraulics, Inc.)			
Norfolk, VA (102899580)			
Marley Cooling Tower Co., Inc. (United Dominion Industries, Ltd.)			
Needville, TX (123650103)			
Marriott Corp. (Host Marriott Corp.)			
Troy, OH (103275814)			
Mason Technologies, Inc. (The Mason Co.-Del)			
Ceiba, PR (106716202)			
Medical Laboratory Automation			
Pleasantville, NY (110603289)		X	
Medline Industries, Inc.			
Mundelein, IL (103594396)			
Meinecke-Johnson Co.			
Fargo, ND (107119075)			
Metric Constructors (Philipp Holzman A.G.)			
Estill, SC (018112284)			
Misener Marine Construction, Inc. (Interbain)			
Ft. Myers, FL (109711606)			
Montgomery Elevator (Kone Holding, Inc.)			
Winfield, KS (103164935)			
Tampa, FL (106491350)			
Moon Engineering Co., Inc.			
Portsmouth, VA (102899499)	X		
Morrison-Knudsen Corp., Inc.			
Yonkers, NY (017651407)		X	
Mosler, Inc. (Kelso Investment Assoc. IV LP)			
Hamilton, OH (103275830)			
M.S.E. Corp.			

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Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
				X				
X				X				
							X	
							X	
X	X	X			X	X		
X			X	X	X			
				X	X			
X		X	X	X	X			
		X	X	X	X			
	X	X			X			
							X	
							X	
			X	X	X			
							X	
	X	X			X	X		
					X		X	
	X				X			

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Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Indianapolis, IN (115006017)†			
National Beef Packing Co. LP			
Liberal, KS (106629884)*		X	X
National Fruit Produce Co., Inc.			
Winchester, VA (112376587)*†			X
National Health Laboratories (National Health Labs Holdings)			
Uniondale, NY (107355133)*			
Neosho Construction (Neosho, Inc.)			
Riverside, CA (119959757)†			
New York Telephone Co. (NYNEX Corp.)			
New York, NY (108946708)		X	X
Northern Indiana Public Service (NIPSCO Industries, Inc.)			
South Bend, IN (115002420)†			
Northwest Enviro Service, Inc.			
Seattle, WA (111284170)†			
Novinger Group			
Harrisburg, PA (109018937)			
Olin Corp.			
East Alton, IL (103279196)			
Packaging Corp. of America (Tenneco Packaging, Inc.)			
Griffith, IN (124068792)†			
Tama, IA (115064248)†			
P.C.L.-Harbert, Joint Venture (P.C.L. Enterprises)			
Denver, CO (100748110)			
Peace Industries, Ltd.			
Rolling Meadows, IL (103592515)			X
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. (Pennsylvania Power & Light Resources, Inc.)			
Williamsport, PA (109361659)	X		
Penrose Hospital (Sisters of Charity Health Care)			
Colorado Springs, CO (109544643)			
Perini Corp.			
New York, NY (106183445)			
Piquini Management Corp.			
Kodiak, AK (108542259)†			
Pizzagalli Construction, Inc.			

**Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
							X	X
X	X	X			X			
X	X	X		X	X		X	X
			X					
								X
	X				X			
					X		X	
								X
							X	
X					X			
					X			
	X	X			X			X
							X	
X	X	X			X			
							X	
			X	X				
							X	
								X

(continued)

Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Hanover, NH (100856921)			
PMX Industries, Inc.			
Cedar Rapids, IA (115054066)†			
Professional Ambulance Service (American Medical Response)			
Atlantic City, NJ (113960538)	X	X	
P.S.I. Energy-Gibson Generating (Cinergy Corp.)			
Owensville, IN (108563958)†			
Public Service Co. of Colorado			
Pueblo, CO (110534286)			
Pulse Electronics, Inc.			
Rockville, MD (119588481)†			
Purina Mills, Inc. (P.M. Holdings Corp.)			
Macon, GA (106513559)			X
Liberal, KS (103164372)			X
Oklahoma City, OK (108742081)			
Radiation Systems, Inc.-Univer (Comsat Corp. RSI)			
Green Bank, WV (101174506)			
Ralston Purina Co.			
Clinton, IA (115066870)†			X
Redondo Construction Corp.			
Mayaguez, PR (119487999)†			
Reed & Reed, Inc.			
Saint Francis, ME (102748233)			
Rehrig International, Inc.			
Richmond, VA (123656555)†			X
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute			
Troy, NY (108655804)			
Reynolds & Reynolds Co.			
Edison, NJ (002119352)			
Rhone Poulenc Basic Chemical (Rhone-Poulenc, Inc.)			
Martinez, CA (111995379)*†			
Martinez, CA (111996526)*†			
Rich Industries, Inc.			
New Philadelphia, OH (103040234)			
Richard F. Kline, Inc.			

**Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
							X	
					X			
			X	X				
					X			X
				X	X			
X	X	X		X	X			X
	X	X			X			
	X	X			X			
					X			
							X	
X	X	X			X			X
							X	
							X	
X	X	X		X	X			
			X					
	X				X			X
								X
								X
	X	X			X			

(continued)

Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Cockeysville, MD (119586360)†			
R.M.I. Co.			
Niles, OH (105924922)			X
Roadway Express, Inc.			
Chicago Heights, IL (101313252)			
Oakville, CT (109828079)			
The Roof Doctor, Inc.			
Olympia, WA (111459855)†			
Roseburg Forest Products			
Weed, CA (111909560)†			
Roto-Rooter Services Co. (Roto-Rooter, Inc.)			
Baltimore, MD (119559649)†			
Salvation Army			
Rockford, IL (122098684)			
Rockford, IL (122108004)			
Schuck and Sons Construction Co., Inc.			
Indio, CA (112057690)†			
Sciaba Construction Corp.			
Shelburne Falls, MA (017826439)		X	
Scott Paper Co. (Kimberly-Clark)			
Chester, PA (102845120)		X	X
Sears (Sears Roebuck & Co.)			
Auto Center Toledo, OH (110274198)	X		
Automotive Center Toms River, NJ (108665050)		X	
Roebuck & Co. Iowa City, IA (115054561)†			X
Roebuck & Co. Automotive Springfield, MA (017828617)			
Sermetech International, Inc. (Teleflex, Inc.)			
Sugar Land, TX (123652174)			X
Shasta Industries, Inc.			
Phoenix, AZ (115562290)†			
Shelby Williams Industries, Inc.			
Morristown, TN (114488984)†			

**Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
							X	
X	X	X		X	X			
X			X	X	X			
X					X			
								X
								X
				X			X	X
	X	X		X	X			X
		X		X	X			
								X
							X	
	X	X			X			
				X				
				X	X			
					X			
		X	X	X	X			
X				X	X			
							X	
X				X	X			

(continued)

Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Shell Oil Co.			
Deer Park, TX (123652513)			
Wood River Roxana, IL (106552771)*	X		
Shirley Contracting Corp.			
Washington, DC (123503294)			
Siemens Energy & Automation (Siemens)			
Urbana, OH (103030086)			
Signature Flight Support Corp.			
Chicago, IL (103586947)			
Smith & Nephew Dyonics (Smith & Nephew PLC)			
Andover, MA (109622332)			
Smith & Wesson Co. (Tompkins Industries)			
Springfield, MA (102766664)			X
The Smithfield Packing Co. (Smithfield Foods, Inc.)			
Landover, MD (119587681)†			X
Snyder General Corp. (McQuay International)			
Verona, VA (123702128)†			X
Spearin Preston & Burrows, Inc.			
New York, NY (017777251)			
S.S.I. Food Services, Inc. (Simplot J.R. Co.)			
Wilder, ID (110516986)*			
Stambaugh's Air Service, Inc.			
Middletown, PA (109028738)	X		X
Stevedoring (Cooper/T Smith Stevedoring, Inc.)			
Services of America Savannah, GA (106219967)			
Port Cooper Houston, TX (123653958)			
Stone Container Corp.			
Jacksonville, AR (107605776)		X	X
Jacksonville, AR (110360427)		X	
Frenchtown, MT (100568815)	X		X
Frenchtown, MT (107214314)	X		
Columbia, SC (120493994)†			X
Stonhard Manufacturing Co., Inc. (R.P.M., Inc.)			

**Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
X				X	X			
X		X	X	X	X			
							X	
	X				X			
	X			X	X			
X	X			X	X			
	X	X			X			
X	X	X		X	X			X
X	X	X		X	X			
							X	
			X		X			
					X			
					X			
X						X		
		X		X	X			
X	X	X		X	X			
X					X			
	X	X		X	X			X

(continued)

Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Maple Shade, NJ (106741531)		X	X
Sun Chemical Corp. (Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.)			
Cincinnati, OH (103231833)			X
Cincinnati, OH (103273041)			X
Supreme Corp. (Supreme Industries, Inc.)			
Goshen, IN (108646167)†			
Swiftships Freeport, Inc. (Swiftships, Inc.)			
Freeport, TX (107491011)	X	X	
Texaco Refining (Texaco, Inc.)			
Los Angeles, CA (112076500)†			
Tower Construction Co., Inc.			
Mililani Town, HI (103887865)†			
Trataros Construction Co.			
New York, NY (107196248)			
Trident Seafoods Corp.			
Naknek, AK (109433052)			
Naknek, AK (124072521)†			
Trinity Industries, Inc.			
Longview, TX (109098921)			
Unifirst Corp.			
Springfield, MA (017828252)			X
Union Camp Corp.			
Fine Paper Division Franklin, VA (112394796)†			X
Savannah, GA (017403627)	X		X
Union Pacific Railroad (Union Pacific Corp.)			
Green River, WY (114619042)†			
United Airlines (U.A.L. Corp.)			
Elk Grove Village, IL (102992112)		X	
Elk Grove Village, IL (103456794)			X
Executive Office Elk Grove Village, IL (102992047)			
United Parcel Service (United Parcel Service Amer., Inc.)			
Mobile, AL (106092067)			
Commerce City, CO (109550491)			
Fort Collins, CO (100747146)			

**Appendix III
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Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
X	X			X	X			
	X				X			
	X	X	X	X	X			X
								X
								X
							X	X
X	X				X	X		X
					X			
X		X	X	X	X			
X	X	X		X	X			
X	X	X		X	X			
								X
			X	X	X		X	
	X	X			X			
							X	
					X			X
								X
								X

(continued)

Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Hartford, CT (123214074)			
Palm Bay, FL (109709279)			
Pinellas Park, FL (109709311)			
Earth City, MO (116103722)			
Jackson, MS (018135012)			
Manchester, NH (017902925)			
Twin Mountain, NH (108783929)			
Buffalo, NY (114098858)			
East Syracuse, NY (106898208)*			
Elmsford, NY (109916726)*			
Uniondale, NY (108664079)*			
Austin, TX (123432338)			
Mesquite, TX (107550857)			
Deerfield, FL (108995697)			
Miami, FL (110056421)*			
Linthicum Heights, MD (119554269)†			
Belton, TX (123426421)			
Bryan, TX (123424574)			
Corpus Christi, TX (107433583)			
Laredo, TX (107434243)			
San Antonio, TX (123432254)			
United Technologies Automotive (United Technologies Corp.)			
Columbia City, IN (114978794)†			X
Unitog, Inc.			
Warrensburg, MO (115971475)		X	
Universal Maritime Service Corp. (Maersk, Inc.)			
Port Newark, NJ (017982646)			
University of Miami			
Fort Lauderdale, FL (109689992)	X		
Valley Design and Construction			
Boise, ID (107234726)			
Vickers, Inc. (Trinova Corp.)			
Omaha, NE (109321687)			X
Omaha, NE (109322974)			X
Victory Corrugated Container Corp.			

**Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
				X	X			X
								X
								X
					X			
X								
								X
								X
								X
								X
								X
								X
					X			
								X
								X
					X			
								X
								X
								X
								X
	X	X		X	X			
		X	X	X	X			
					X	X		
			X		X			
							X	
X		X		X	X			
	X	X			X			

(continued)

Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location (IMIS activity number)	General duty clause	Recording and reporting	Walking-working surfaces
Roselle, NJ (114039951)			X
Vineland Kosher Poultry, Inc.			
Vineland, NJ (108666413)		X	X
Vishay Intertechnology, Inc.			
Malvern, PA (102845518)		X	X
Volunteers of America of Oklahoma (Volunteers of America, Inc.)			
Tulsa, OK (109060137)			
Wabash Valley Manufacturing, Inc.			
Silver Lake, IN (114974199)†			X
Waste Management Disposal (W.M.X. Technologies, Inc.)			
Phoenix, AZ (115584815)†			X
Weber Aircraft, Inc. (Zodiac, SA)			
Gainesville, TX (110372539)		X	
Weight Watchers Food Co. (Heinz, Inc.)			
Wethersfield, CT (102794856)			X
West State, Inc. (W.S., Inc.)			
Portland, OR (110505344)			
Westinghouse Electric Corp.			
Birmingham, AL (106232804)			
Whirlpool Corp.			
Fort Smith, AR (110354784)			
Evansville, IN (123970469)†			
Willamette Industries, Inc.			
Hawesville, KY (123812786)†			X
Moncure, NC (111139390)†			X
Witco Corp.			
Memphis, TN (120549472)†			
Yuasa-Exide, Inc.			
San Antonio, TX (123434094)		X	X
Zeneca Resins (Imperial Americas)			
Wilmington, MA (109620831)			

**Appendix III
A Total of 261 Federal Contractors Assessed
Significant Proposed Penalties by OSHA
Standard Violated**

Hazardous materials	Machinery and machine guarding	Electrical	Toxic and hazardous substances	Hazard communications	Other general industry	Shipyards, marine terminals, longshoring	Construction	All other standards
	X	X			X			
	X	X		X	X			
	X	X			X			
			X					
	X	X			X			
					X			X
	X	X			X			
X	X		X		X			
						X		
	X	X	X		X			
	X				X			
	X							X
					X			X
	X			X	X			
	X			X	X			
X					X			

Note: Toxic and hazardous substances include asbestos, lead, and bloodborne pathogens.

*Assessed proposed penalty of \$100,000 or more for safety and health violations.

†Inspection conducted by a state-operated safety and health program.

Fatalities and Injuries Associated With Inspections Involving 50 Federal Contractors

Table IV.1 identifies the 50 federal contractors that were assessed significant proposed penalties in an OSHA inspection in which a fatality or injury occurred. The location of the worksite inspected and the corresponding activity number for the inspection, as assigned in IMIS, are provided. The name of the federal contractor (or parent company) is identified if it is different from the name of the worksite where the violations occurred. In describing the fatality or injury, we referred to investigation summaries submitted by OSHA compliance officers or follow-up calls to area OSHA offices when other data in IMIS indicated an accident had occurred but no summary was available. The accident segment of IMIS provided counts for fatalities and injuries, which we supplemented with information obtained through our follow-up calls. We have reported only those standards violated that are associated with the highest actual penalty as well as standards that reportedly contributed to a fatality or injury when different from the former. Regardless, factors other than a company's OSHA violations may have contributed to some of these fatalities or injuries, such as misjudgments by the worker or the worker's failure to follow company safety practices. We have identified those inspections in which a proposed penalty of \$100,000 or more was assessed with an asterisk and those inspections conducted by state-operated safety and health programs with a special symbol (†).

Table IV.1: Fatalities and Injuries Associated With Inspections Involving 50 Federal Contractors

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Fatalities	Hospitalized injuries	Non-hospitalized injuries	Description of fatality or injury	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty
A.H.A. General Construction					
New York, NY (106934086)		5		5 workers were hospitalized due to fall when floor of building, which was not shored or braced, collapsed during demolition.	Demolition
Acme Steel Co. (Acme Metals, Inc.)					
Chicago, IL (103451274)	1	1		1 worker died, another was hospitalized, from exposure to blast furnace gas due to equipment failure at a steel mill.	Means of egress; ^a hazardous materials; personal protective equipment; general environmental controls lockout/tagout; ^b toxic and hazardous substances
Albany International Corp.					

(continued)

**Appendix IV
Fatalities and Injuries Associated With
Inspections Involving 50 Federal
Contractors**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Fatalities	Hospitalized injuries	Non-hospitalized injuries	Description of fatality or injury	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty
East Greenbush, NY (109053272)	1			1 worker was hospitalized and died 4 days later after being crushed in a weaving loom at this textile plant.	Lockout/tagout
Alcan Toyo America (Toyo Aluminum KK)					
Lockport, IL (108719063)	1			1 worker died from burns when a mixer containing aluminum powder exploded at this primary metals production plant.	General duty clause; personal protective equipment
Alder Construction, Inc.					
Boise, ID (107232167)	1			1 worker died due to a propane explosion when he entered a confined space, where the atmosphere had not been tested, with a lighted torch.	General safety and health provisions; fire protection and prevention; occupational health and environmental controls; personal protective and lifesaving equipment
Allied Tube and Conduit (Tyco International, Ltd.)					
Philadelphia, PA (018253054)*		5		3 workers lost fingers or parts of fingers, and a fourth worker fractured several fingers. Their fingers were either crushed or cut by machinery at this electric wiring facility. A fifth worker was hospitalized after being pinned between a forklift and a parking cart.	Machinery and machine guarding
Aluminum Co. of America					
Rockdale, TX (123431298)	1			1 worker died after he was crushed inside of a truck which he operated for this metal smelting and refining plant. The truck ran off the road and rolled upside down, in part because his vision was obstructed due to the truck's design.	General duty clause
Amoco Gas Co. (Amoco Corp.)					
Texas City, TX (107491433)		9		9 workers were hospitalized for burns due to an explosion of a natural gas pipeline.	All deleted
Arco Alaska, Inc. (Atlantic Richfield Co.)					

(continued)

**Appendix IV
Fatalities and Injuries Associated With
Inspections Involving 50 Federal
Contractors**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)					
Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Fatalities	Hospitalized injuries	Non-hospitalized injuries	Description of fatality or injury	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty
Prudhoe Bay, AK (105867964)†		1	4	1 worker was hospitalized and 4 other workers were injured due to a flash fire in a tank. Sparks from a welding or cutting operation ignited gases in a pipe that was inadequately purged at this petroleum and natural gas facility.	Process safety management; ^o standards of state-operated program
Asplundh Tree Expert Co.					
Columbia, MD (119539898)†		2		2 workers were hospitalized due to contact with a light pole that hit high voltage lines when they were reinstalling the pole for this power line construction company.	Electrical
Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. (Textron, Inc.)					
Hurst, TX (103375663)	1	1		1 worker was killed and another hospitalized due to overexposure to sulfuric acid in a confined space.	Electrical
Brown & Root (Halliburton Co.)					
Deer Park, TX (123652505)	1	2		1 worker died, 2 workers were hospitalized, due to gas exposure while doing maintenance work on a pipeline for this special trades contractor.	Process safety management; personal protective equipment
Cargill, Inc. (Tyson Foods, Inc.)					
Buena Vista, GA (106514169)			1	1 worker was injured when he mixed together unmarked chemicals that subsequently exploded. The worker was cleaning at this poultry processing facility.	Toxic and hazardous substance; hazard communication standard
Clean Harbors of Kingston, Inc. (Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc.)					
Providence, RI (017945213)*	1			1 worker died because his co-workers were unable to retrieve him from a tank containing a chemical sludge when his air supply ran low. He was cleaning the tank for this facility that provides refuse collection and disposal services.	General duty clause
Duncan-Smith, Inc.					

(continued)

**Appendix IV
Fatalities and Injuries Associated With
Inspections Involving 50 Federal
Contractors**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Fatalities	Hospitalized injuries	Non-hospitalized injuries	Description of fatality or injury	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty
Charleston, SC (017419631)	1			1 worker drowned when he jumped off a barge without a life preserver because he was frightened when it began to rock back and forth. The rocking action started when a sling broke as workers were pulling pilings out of the channel for this demolition and wrecking company.	General safety and health provisions; personal protective and life saving equipment; materials handling, storage, use, and disposal; cranes, derricks, hoists, elevators, and conveyors; motor vehicles, mechanized equipment, and marine operations
Dunlop Tire Corp. (Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Ltd.)					
Huntsville, AL (108955618)	1			1 worker, at this facility which produces tires, died when he placed fabric on a rotating cylinder, got caught in the machine, and asphyxiated after being wound up inside the fabric.	Machinery and machine guarding
Exide Corp.					
Salina, KS (103163317)	1			1 worker died from electric shock while checking fuses for this facility, which manufactures storage batteries.	Electrical
Exide Electronics Corp. (Exide Electronics Group, Inc.)					
Raleigh, NC (111091807)†		1		1 worker was hospitalized, at this company which produces transformers, due to electric shock while cleaning consoles with a liquid cleaner. The consoles were not disconnected from the power supply.	Electrical; lockout/tagout
Federal Paper Board Co., Inc.					
Riegelwood, NC (018518688)*†	1			1 worker died from electric shock, at this pulp and paper mill, when a boiler precipitator within the power plant was not deenergized before he entered a confined space to work on it.	Special industries; standard of state-operated program
The Foxboro Co. (Siebe PLC)					

(continued)

**Appendix IV
Fatalities and Injuries Associated With
Inspections Involving 50 Federal
Contractors**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)					
Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Fatalities	Hospitalized injuries	Non-hospitalized injuries	Description of fatality or injury	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty
Foxboro, MA (107541567)	1			1 worker died when splashed by hydrogen fluoride while he was manually dispensing the chemical from the bottom of the drum. This company produces measuring and controlling devices.	Occupational health and environmental control; hazard communication standard
Frito-Lay, Inc. (Pepisco, Inc.)					
Allen Park, MI (110801305)†			1	1 worker was burned while using a high pressure steam hot water hose while cleaning the potato peeler equipment at this food preparation facility.	Standards of state-operated program
Dayville, CT (109826248)	1			1 worker died, at this facility which produces snack foods, when his neck was crushed while making adjustments to the waste conveyor system. He was working alone at this wastewater treatment plant.	Walking-working surfaces
Gary's Grading and Pipeline Co.					
Lawrenceville, GA (106514367)			1	1 worker was injured when a wall of an unshored trench collapsed. He was trying to install a saddle tap for this grading and pipeline company.	Excavations ^d
Granite Construction Co.					
Rockwall, TX (103556791)	1			1 worker died when a reinforced concrete panel fell on him while he was unloading a semitruck transporting these panels to a highway construction site.	Electrical; general safety and health provisions
Hawaii Electric Light Co., Inc. (Hawaii Electric Industries)					
Hilo, HI (103885844)†	1			1 worker died from electric shock when disassembling a test transformer. The safety indicator was inoperable so he did not realize that the transformer was still energized.	Standard of state-operated program
Hawaii Stevedores, Inc.					
Honolulu, HI (110635059)	1			1 worker was killed when a forklift ran into him as he was directing another driver into position to load and unload goods on a pier for this marine cargo handling company.	Materials handling and storage
Inland Steel Co. (Inland Steel Industries)					

(continued)

**Appendix IV
Fatalities and Injuries Associated With
Inspections Involving 50 Federal
Contractors**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)					
Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Fatalities	Hospitalized injuries	Non-hospitalized injuries	Description of fatality or injury	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty
East Chicago, IN (115036386)†	3			2 workers were killed when trapped in a fire that erupted at this coke-making facility. Their supervisor killed himself several days later.	Standards of state-operated program; hazardous materials; means of egress
International Paper Co.					
Cordele, GA (106441108)	1			1 worker died when he entered a drum to replace a faulty piece of equipment at this wood products facility. The drum, which was not deenergized or locked out, was inadvertently activated and the worker fell 14 feet into the conveyor system.	Confined space ^e
Keebler Co. (United Biscuits Holdings PLC)					
Grand Rapids, MI (114801988)†			2	2 workers fractured a forearm and a finger, respectively, while cleaning conveyors at this facility which makes cookies and crackers.	Standards of state-operated program; lockout/tagout
Lauhoff Grain Co., Inc. (Bunge Corp.)					
Danville, IL (103304135)	1	1		1 worker died and another was hospitalized when cleaning a grain bin for this grain mill products company. Both workers were drawn down into the grain bin, and the first suffocated.	General duty clause
M & K Electrical Co., Inc.					
Pittsburgh, PA (108755588)	1			1 worker died from electric shock while removing a compactor from between two energized conductors and inadvertently coming into contact with an energized line.	Electical; general safety and health provisions; power transmission and distribution
Neosho Construction (Neosho, Inc.)					
Riverside, CA (119959757)†		1		1 worker was hospitalized for head injuries when he fell 10 feet onto a concrete floor while working on reinforcing a railroad undercrossing.	Standards of state-operated program
Novinger Group					
Harrisburg, PA (109018937)	1			1 worker died of electric shock when, for this plastering and drywall company, he mistakenly cut into electrical wiring.	Electrical
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. (Pennsylvania Power & Light Resources, Inc.)					

(continued)

**Appendix IV
Fatalities and Injuries Associated With
Inspections Involving 50 Federal
Contractors**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Fatalities	Hospitalized injuries	Non-hospitalized injuries	Description of fatality or injury	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty
Williamsport, PA (109361659)	1			1 worker died of electric shock when installing underground electrical conductors in a new development. He attempted to connect a line he mistakenly thought was deenergized.	General duty clause; power transmission and distribution
P.M.X. Industries, Inc.					
Cedar Rapids, IA (115054066)†		6		6 workers were hospitalized from smoke inhalation as a result of fighting a fire. Hydraulic oil caught fire at this metal smelting and refining plant.	Fire protection
P.S.I. Energy-Gibson Generating (Cinergy Corp.)					
Owensville, IN (108563958)†		2	20	2 workers were hospitalized due to burns. 20 workers were injured, although not hospitalized, as a result of smoke inhalation and cuts and bruises from falling debris. These workers were trying to fight the fire from a coal hopper explosion at this electrical services facility.	Standard of state-operated program; personal protective equipment
Purina Mills, Inc. (PM Holdings Corp.)					
Oklahoma City, OK (108742081)	1			1 worker died when he got caught in a bag-stacker machine while trying to free a jammed pallet without turning off the power. He inadvertently hit a switch, causing the machine to recycle at this animal feed manufacturing facility.	Lockout/tagout
Radiation Systems, Inc.-Univer (Comsat Corp. RSI)					
Green Bank, WV (101174506)	1			1 worker died when he fell 120 feet from a platform that hit an object and tipped to the side as it was being lowered. This worker and 3 others on the platform were not tied off. This company is a special trades contractor in the construction industry.	Cranes, derricks, hoists, elevators, and conveyors
Rhone Poulenc Basic Chemicals (Rhone-Poulenc, Inc.)					
Martinez, CA (111996526)*†	1	1		1 worker died and another was hospitalized due to chemical burns when they mistakenly extracted a valve, releasing 80,000 gallons of acid sludge from a storage tank at this industrial chemicals facility.	Standards of state-operated program
Rich Industries, Inc.					

(continued)

**Appendix IV
Fatalities and Injuries Associated With
Inspections Involving 50 Federal
Contractors**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Fatalities	Hospitalized injuries	Non-hospitalized injuries	Description of fatality or injury	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty
New Philadelphia, OH (103040234)	1			1 worker died from electric shock when he reached into a press to do maintenance work and came into contact with a live electrical part. This facility manufactures protective clothing for the nuclear industry.	Electrical; lockout/tagout
Schuck and Sons Construction Co., Inc.					
Indio, CA (112057690)†		1		1 worker was hospitalized when he fell while working on a frame house for this company that builds residential buildings. The worker was leaning out from a 9-foot height while attempting to cut a roof joist when he slipped and fell to the cement porch below.	Standards of state-operated program
Shasta Industries, Inc.					
Phoenix, AZ (115562290)†	1			1 worker died from burns when trying to use acetone to remove standing water in a swimming pool for which he was preparing a fiberglass interior surface. The acetone vapors in the pool were ignited when he switched on a vacuum. The company is a special trades contractor.	Electrical; occupational health and environmental controls
Shell Oil Co.					
Deer Park, TX (123652513)	1	2		1 worker died and 2 were hospitalized from exposure to gas when one of them opened the flange of a pipeline while they were doing maintenance work at this petroleum refining facility.	Process safety management; personal protective equipment
Signature Flight Support Corp.					
Chicago, IL (103586947)	1			1 worker died when inflating a tire on a baggage trailer that transports luggage to and from the aircraft. The tube exploded and the rim struck the employee in the face, causing massive head injuries. The company provides airport terminal services.	Materials handling and storage
Stambaugh's Air Service, Inc.					

(continued)

**Appendix IV
Fatalities and Injuries Associated With
Inspections Involving 50 Federal
Contractors**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)					
Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Fatalities	Hospitalized injuries	Non-hospitalized injuries	Description of fatality or injury	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty
Middletown, PA (109028738)	1		1	1 worker died and another was hospitalized when trying to remove an engine from an aircraft. The 4,000-pound engine dropped on the chest of the first worker when the front chain of the mechanism used to remove the engine broke. The other worker was struck in the head by the mechanism itself.	Materials handling and storage
Swiftships Freeport, Inc. (Swiftships, Inc.)					
Freeport, TX (107491011)	1			1 worker died instantly when he was struck in the head by a 3-ton exhaust stack that was being positioned by a crane for sandblasting and painting, after being removed from a vessel. This facility is engaged in shipbuilding and repair.	General duty clause
Texaco Refining (Texaco, Inc.)					
Los Angeles, CA (112076500)†		10		10 workers were hospitalized for smoke inhalation and being struck by falling debris when a piping failure led to a petroleum explosion and fire at this petroleum refining facility.	Standard of state-operated program
United Parcel Service (United Parcel Service Amer, Inc.)					
Linthicum Heights, MD (119554269)†		2		2 workers were hospitalized from exposure to hazardous solvents that leaked from packages within the confined space of an airplane cargo hold.	Means of egress; personal protective equipment
Whirlpool Corp.					
Evansville, IN (123970469)†		1		1 worker was hospitalized, and his hand and forearm amputated, when he got caught while manually feeding coil through a mechanical power press. The facility manufactures household refrigerators.	Machinery and machine guarding
Willamette Industries, Inc.					
Moncure, NC (111139390)†	1			1 worker died when an object, which fell from the wall of a large vessel he was cleaning along with several other workers, crushed this worker. The facility manufactures hardwood veneer and plywood.	Standard of state-operated program; walking-working surfaces

(continued)

**Appendix IV
Fatalities and Injuries Associated With
Inspections Involving 50 Federal
Contractors**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)

Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Fatalities	Hospitalized injuries	Non-hospitalized injuries	Description of fatality or injury	OSHA standard violated associated with highest actual penalty
Zeneca Resins (Imperial Americas)					
Wilmington, MA (109620831)		1		1 worker was hospitalized from inhaling vapors released due to improper storage of chemicals at a facility which manufactures plastics and synthetic resins. Although all workers were evacuated, this worker went to search for a co-worker without personal protective equipment.	Means of egress; hazardous materials; fire protection
Total	35	55	30		

*Assessed proposed penalty of \$100,000 or more for safety and health violations.

†Inspection conducted by a state-operated safety and health program.

^aMeans of egress refers to requirements that a continuous and unobstructed way to exit from any point in a building or structure be provided.

^bLockout/tagout refers to servicing and maintenance of machines and equipment to prevent their unexpected start-up that could cause injury to employees.

^cProcess safety management refers to requirements for preventing or minimizing the consequences of catastrophic releases of toxic, reactive, flammable, or explosive chemicals.

^dExcavations refers to requirements for minimizing injuries (from cave-ins, for example) to employees who are working below the earth's surface, which would include trenches.

^eConfined space refers to practices and procedures to protect employees from the hazards of entry into permit-required confined spaces, for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, and vaults.

Federal Contractors Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties in More Than One Inspection Closed in Fiscal Year 1994

Table V.1 provides information on federal contractors assessed a significant proposed penalty more than once in fiscal year 1994 for violations that occurred at different worksites owned by or associated with the same company. In a few cases, the federal contractor was assessed a significant proposed penalty more than once in fiscal year 1994 at the same or different worksites located in the same city. Our definition of a significant penalty is a proposed penalty of \$15,000 or more regardless of the size of the actual penalty recorded when the inspection was closed (either because the employer accepted the citation or a contested citation was resolved). The proposed penalty is the penalty issued by OSHA in the original citation and reflects the compliance officer's judgment of the nature and severity of violations. Inspections of these worksites are grouped by federal contractor (or parent company). The name of the federal contractor is identified if it is different from the name of the worksite where the violations occurred.

Locations for the worksites inspected are provided, as well as the activity number of each inspection as assigned in IMIS. The primary industry of the worksite inspected is also provided, based on SIC codes in IMIS. Finally, the number of inspections closed in fiscal year 1994 in which a worksite owned by the same federal contractor was assessed significant proposed penalties is also provided.

Table V.1: Federal Contractors Assessed Significant Proposed Penalties in More Than One Inspection Closed in Fiscal Year 1994

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)	Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Primary industry of establishment	Number of inspections resulting in proposed penalty of \$15,000 or more closed in fiscal year 1994
All-Steel, Inc. (B.T.R. PLC)	Montgomery, IL (102997434); West Hazleton, PA (018226225)	Office furniture, except wood	2
Allied Tube & Conduit Co. (Tyco International, Inc.)	Philadelphia, PA (017999095) (018253054); Harvey, IL (103453387)	Steel pipe and tubes; noncurrent-carrying wiring devices	3
Aluminum Co. of America	Rockdale, TX (123431298); Massena, NY (106991326)	Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	2
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	Sparrows Point, MD (104383815) (119517068)	Steel works, blast furnaces (including coke ovens), and rolling mills	2

(continued)

**Appendix V
Federal Contractors Assessed Significant
Proposed Penalties in More Than One
Inspection Closed in Fiscal Year 1994**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)	Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Primary industry of establishment	Number of inspections resulting in proposed penalty of \$15,000 or more closed in fiscal year 1994
Biocraft Laboratories, Inc.	Fairfield, NJ (101484780); Paterson, NJ (109043141)	Pharmaceutical preparations	2
Blaze Construction Co.	Pinon, AZ (002331478); Many Farms, AZ (002331486)	General contractors—single-family houses	2
Boeing Commercial Aircraft Co./Defense & Space Group (The Boeing Co.)	Everett, WA (115506081); Ridley Park, PA (018253047)	Aircraft	2
Boise Cascade Corp.	Rumford, ME (103392247) (102753969) (109793901); Horseshoe, ID (110502895)	Paper mills; sawmills and planing mills	4
ConAgra Broiler Co./Fresh Meats Co./Longmont Foods (ConAgra, Inc.)	Enterprise, AL (109246249); Omaha, NE (109318873); Longmont, CO (100747476)	Prepared feeds and feed ingredients for animals and fowls; meat packing plants; poultry slaughtering and processing	3
Crowley American Transport Inc./Maritime Corp. (Crowley Maritime Corp.)	San Juan, PR (106716145); Seattle, WA (109421685)	Marine cargo handling; ship building and repairing	2
Crown Central Petroleum/La Gloria Oil & Gas Co. (Crown Central Petroleum Corp.)	Pasadena, TX (123653081); Tyler, TX (107555567) (103564449)	Petroleum refining	3
Dana Spicer Axle Division/Chasis Prod. (Dana Corp.)	Fort Wayne, IN (115017410); Oklahoma City, OK (108736869)	Motor vehicle parts and accessories	2
Dell Computer Corp.	Austin, TX (123579559) (123549917)	Computer peripheral equipment; computers	2
Federal Paper Board Co.	Riegelwood, NC (018518670) (018518688)	Paper mills	2
Ford Motor Co.	Hazelwood, MO (106547508); Lorain, OH (106123748)	Motor vehicles and passenger car bodies	2

(continued)

**Appendix V
Federal Contractors Assessed Significant
Proposed Penalties in More Than One
Inspection Closed in Fiscal Year 1994**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)	Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Primary industry of establishment	Number of inspections resulting in proposed penalty of \$15,000 or more closed in fiscal year 1994
Frito-Lay, Inc. (Pepsico, Inc.)	Allen Park, MI (110801305); Dayville, CT (109826248); Granite City, IL (103278982)	Food preparations; potato chips, corn chips, and similar snacks; grocery stores	3
General Motors BOC Lordstown/Truck/CPC Group/Delco Electronics/ (General Motors Corp.)	Lordstown, OH (103217881) (108836552); Moraine, OH (103376422); Oklahoma City, OK (108743253); Oak Creek, WI (103472049)	Motor vehicles and passenger car bodies; motor vehicle parts and accessories; semiconductors and related devices	5
Georgia-Pacific Corp.	Brunswick, GA (109006700) (109006981); Palatka, FL (110133816); Mount Wolf, PA (109029520); Cedar Springs, GA (106213911)	Pulp mills; paper mills; corrugated and solid fiber boxes; paperboard mills	5
I.C.I. America/Zeneca Resins (Imperial Americas)	Tamaqua, PA (106472160); Wilmington, MA (109620831)	Explosives; plastics materials, synthetic resins, and nonvulcanizable elastomers	2
International Paper Co.	Moss Point, MS (101391787) (101390235); Natchez, MS (107089484) (102677952); Cordele, GA (106441108); Jay, ME (018058123)	Paper mills; pulp mills; reconstituted wood products	6
Lockheed Aeronautical Systems/Engineering & Science (Lockheed-Martin Corp.)	Burbank, CA (001874445); Houston, TX (123652711)	Aircraft; engineering services	2
Montgomery Elevator (Kone Holding, Inc.)	Winfield, KS (103164935); Tampa, FL (106491350)	Elevators and moving stairways; installation or erection of building equipment	2

(continued)

**Appendix V
Federal Contractors Assessed Significant
Proposed Penalties in More Than One
Inspection Closed in Fiscal Year 1994**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)	Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Primary industry of establishment	Number of inspections resulting in proposed penalty of \$15,000 or more closed in fiscal year 1994
Packaging Corp. of America (Tenneco Packaging, Inc.)	Griffith, IN (124068792); Tama, IA (115064248)	Sanitary food containers; paperboard mills	2
Purina Mills, Inc. (P.M. Holdings Corp.)	Macon, GA (106513559); Liberal, KS (103164372); Oklahoma City, OK (108742081)	Prepared feeds and feed ingredients for animals and fowls	3
Rhone Poulenc Basic Chemical (Rhone-Poulenc, Inc.)	Martinez, CA (111995379) (111996526)	Industrial inorganic chemicals	2
Roadway Express, Inc.	Chicago Hts, IL (101313252); Oakville, CT (109828079)	Terminal and joint terminal maintenance facilities for motor freight transportation; local trucking without storage	2
Salvation Army	Rockford, IL (122098684) (122108004)	Individual and family social services	2
Sears Automotive Center/Roebuck & Co. (Sears Roebuck & Co.)	Toledo, OH (110274198); Toms River, NJ (108665050); Iowa City, IA (115054561); Springfield, MA (017828617)	General automotive repair shops; miscellaneous general merchandise stores	4
Shell Oil Co./Wood River (Shell Oil Co.)	Deer Park, TX (123652513); Roxana, IL (106552771)	Petroleum refining	2
Stevedoring Services of America/Port Cooper (Cooper/T Smith Stevedoring, Inc.)	Savannah, GA (106219967); Houston, TX (123653958)	Repair shops and related services; marine cargo handling	2
Stone Container Corp.	Jacksonville, AR (107605776) (110360427); Frenchtown, MT (100568815) (107214314); Columbia, SC (120493994)	Plastics, foil, and coated paper bags; uncoated paper and multiwall bags; paperboard mills; paper mills; corrugated and solid fiber boxes	5

(continued)

**Appendix V
Federal Contractors Assessed Significant
Proposed Penalties in More Than One
Inspection Closed in Fiscal Year 1994**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)	Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Primary industry of establishment	Number of inspections resulting in proposed penalty of \$15,000 or more closed in fiscal year 1994
Sun Chemical Corp. (Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.)	Cincinnati, OH (103231833) (103273041)	Cyclic organic crudes and intermediates, and organic dyes and pigments; industrial organic chemicals	2
Trident Seafoods Corp.	Naknek, AK (109433052) (124072521)	Prepared fresh or frozen fish and seafoods; canned and cured fish and seafoods	2
Union Camp Corp./Fine Paper Division (Union Camp Corp.)	Savannah, GA (017403627); Franklin, VA (112394796)	Paper mills	2
United Airlines/Executive Office (U.A.L. Corp.)	Elk Grove Village, IL (102992112) (103456794) (102992047)	Air transportation	3
UPS (United Parcel Service Amer., Inc.)	Mobile, AL (106092067); Commerce City, CO (109550491); Fort Collins, CO (100747146); Hartford, CT (123214074); Palm Bay, FL (109709279); Pinellas Park, FL (109709311); Earth City, MO (116103722); Jackson, MS (018135012); Manchester, NH (017902925); Twin Mountain, NH (108783929); Buffalo, NY (114098858); East Syracuse, NY (106898208); Elmsford, NY (109916726);	Courier services, except by air; air courier services; trucking, except local; terminal and joint terminal maintenance facilities for motor freight transportation; arrangement of transportation of freight and cargo	24

(continued)

**Appendix V
Federal Contractors Assessed Significant
Proposed Penalties in More Than One
Inspection Closed in Fiscal Year 1994**

Worksite (name of federal contractor if different)	Location of inspection (IMIS activity number)	Primary industry of establishment	Number of inspections resulting in proposed penalty of \$15,000 or more closed in fiscal year 1994
	Uniondale, NY (108664079); Austin, TX (123432338); Mesquite, TX (107550857); Deerfield Beach, FL (108995697); Miami, FL (110056421); Linthicum Hts., MD (119554269); Belton, TX (123426421); Bryan, TX (123424574); Corpus Christi, TX (107433583); Laredo, TX (107434243); San Antonio, TX (123432254)		
Vickers, Inc. (Trinova Corp.)	Omaha, NE (109321687) (109322974)	Fluid power pumps and motors	2
Whirlpool Corp.	Fort Smith, AR (110354784); Evansville, IN (123970469)	Household refrigerators and home and farm freezers	2
Willamette Industries, Inc.	Hawesville, KY (123812786); Moncure, NC (111139390)	Paper mills; hardwood veneer and plywood	2

GAO Contacts and Staff Acknowledgments

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Staff Acknowledgments

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Appendix VI
GAO Contacts and Staff Acknowledgments

Related GAO Products

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