

OSHA's Top Citations for Bowling Centers

Bowling Centers Association of Ohio (BCAO)
November 13th, 2024

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Risk Services Specialist - Sedgwick

OSHA Required Written Programs

- Citations for NAICS 713950 for establishments with ALL sizes employees, that were **issued** during the period October 2023 through September 2024*

*Violations found on OSHA's Top 10 List for General Industry/Construction *

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Citations</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Penalty</u>	<u>Description</u>	
1910.12	12	6	\$11,384	Hazard Communication.	*
1910.157	5	4	\$627	Portable fire extinguishers.	
1910.212	5	3	\$12,282	General requirements for all machines.	*
1910.147	4	3	\$5,669	The control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout).	*
1910.37	3	3	\$0	Maintenance, safeguards, and operational features for exit routes.	
1910.132	3	3	\$1,383	General requirements.	
1904.4	2	2	\$0	Recordkeeping	
1910.133	2	2	\$0	Eye and face protection.	*
1910.219	2	1	\$2,234	Mechanical power-transmission apparatus.	
1910.253	2	1	\$3,984	Oxygen-fuel gas welding and cutting.	
1910.303	2	2	\$1,844	General - Electrical.	
1904.32	1	1	\$461	Annual summary.	
1904.39	1	1	\$2,305	Recordkeeping and Reporting	
1910.23	1	1	\$0	Ladders.	*
1910.151	1	1	\$0	Medical services and first aid.	
1910.305	1	1	\$3,984	Wiring methods, components, and equipment for general use.	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>\$46,156</u>	<u>CITATIONS FOR BOWLING CENTERS</u>	

Bowling Center Violations ✱

#1 1910.1200 \$11,384 Hazard Communication

- The Hazard Communication Standard was designed to ensure chemical safety in the workplace. Also known as the “Right To Know”.
- Information about the identities and hazards of the chemicals must be available and understandable to workers.
- Chemical manufacturers and importers are required to evaluate the hazards of the chemicals they produce or import and prepare labels and safety data sheets (SDS's) to convey the hazard information to their downstream customers.
- All employers with hazardous chemicals in their workplaces must have labels and safety data sheets for their exposed workers and train them to handle the chemicals appropriately.



Bowling Center Violations ★

#1 1910.1200 \$11,384 Hazard Communication

- 1) 1910.1200(e)(1) – If a written Hazard Communication Program is required, it should describe how to implement proper labelling (or other forms of warning), Safety Data Sheets, and employee information and training.
- 2) 1910.1200(h)(1) – Employees shall be trained with information on the hazardous chemicals in their work area. This should be done initially and when a new chemical is introduced. Training on hazards such as flammability, carcinogenicity, etc.
- 3) 1910.1200(g)(8) – Safety Data Sheets (SDS's) should be maintained and accessible for all employees on all shifts.
- 4) 1910.1200(f)(6) – Employer shall ensure each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked.
- 5) 1910.1200(g)(1) – Always ensure you have the appropriate and updated SDS from the manufacturers and/or importer for each hazardous chemical.

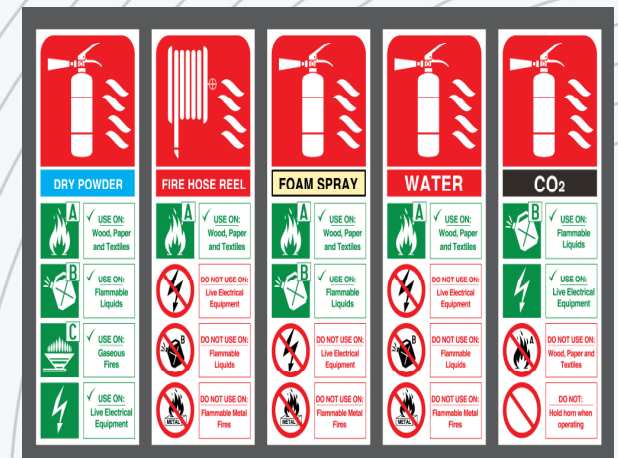
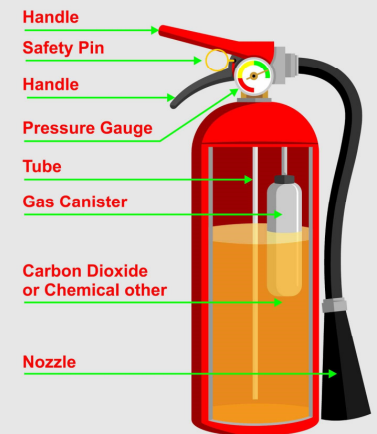
Bowling Center Violations

#2 [1910.157](#) \$627 Portable Fire Extinguishers

Applies to the placement, use, maintenance, and testing of portable fire extinguishers provided for the use of employees.

- *Exemptions*
- *General Requirements*
- *Selection and Distribution*
- *Inspection, Testing and Maintenance*
- *Hydrostatic Testing*
- *Training and Education*

EXTINGUISHER INFO



Bowling Center Violations

#2 1910.157 \$627 Portable Fire Extinguishers

- Annual Inspection of Fire Extinguishers
 - ✓ Fire extinguishers need to be checked for functionality by a **certified** outside company on an annual basis.
- Monthly Inspection of Fire Extinguishers
 - ✓ In place and not blocked.
 - ✓ Handle / lever is undamaged.
 - ✓ Pin and tamper seal are intact.
 - ✓ Pressure gauge shows fully charged.
 - ✓ Hose / nozzle is free of cracks, tears or obstructions; no visible damage.
 - ✓ Dry powder moving freely inside the cylinder.
 - ✓ Sign & date the inspection tag.



2026 2025 2024

RECHARGED ☐ INSPECTION ☒ LAST TEST 10/23 LAST RECHARGE 2023

516A80001

OTHER 10 lbs 195 Press

TOTAL WEIGHT AT THIS INSPECTION

DRY/CHEM

CUSTOMER INSPECTION	
JAN.	
FEB.	
MAR.	
APR.	
MAY	
JUNE	
JULY	
AUG.	
SEPT.	
OCT.	
NOV.	
DEC.	

If during your monthly inspections, the fire extinguisher fails one of the above, it must be removed and replaced.

Bowling Center Violations ★

#3 1910.212 \$12,282 General Requirements for All Machines – Machine Guarding.

- Moving machine parts have the potential to cause severe workplace injuries, such as crushed fingers or hands, amputations, burns, or blindness and there are safeguards to protect workers.
- Any machine part, function, or process that may cause injury must be safeguarded.

Danger Zones

- **Point of operation-** This is the area on a machine where work is actually performed upon the material being processed.....whose operation exposes an employee to injury.
- **Pinch Point** – Any point other than the point of operation at which it is possible for a part of the body to be caught between the moving parts of a press or auxiliary equipment.

Bowling Center Violations ★

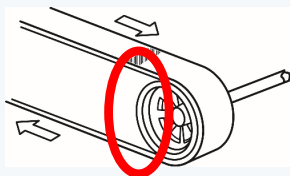
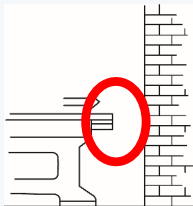
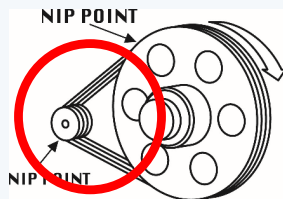
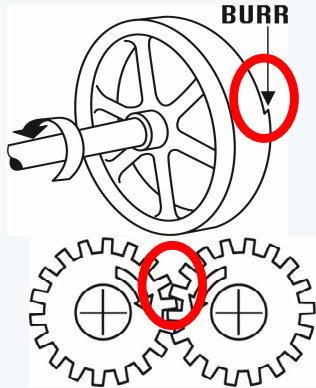
#3 1910.212 \$12,282 General Requirements for All Machines – Machine Guarding

- 1) 1910.212(a)(1) – Machine guarding shall be provided to protect employees from hazards like point of operation, ingoing nip points, rotating parts, flying chips and sparks.
Nip Point - two adjacent parts of machinery move towards each other and have the potential to capture or draw-in foreign objects.
- 2) 1910.212(a)(3) – The point of operation of machines needs to be guarded.
Point of Operation - This is the area on a machine where work is performed upon the material being processed.
- 3) 1910.212(b) – Fixed location Machines shall be securely anchored to prevent walking or moving.
- 4) 1910.212(a)(2) – Guards shall be affixed to the machine where possible and secured elsewhere if for any reason attachment to the machine is not possible.
- 5) 1910.212(a)(5) – Blades of a fan is less than seven (7) feet above the floor or working level, the blades shall be guarded. Guard openings no larger than ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch.

Types Of Machine Hazards

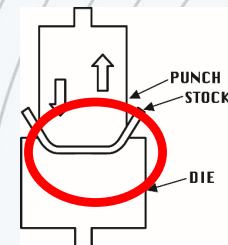
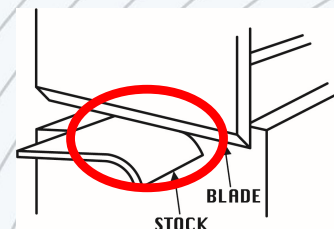
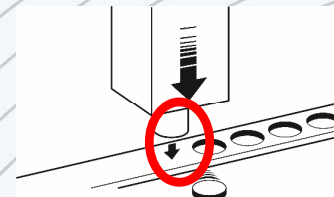
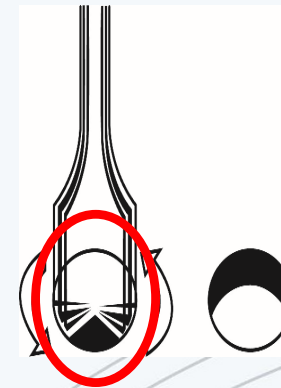


Nip Points



<u>Hazardous Motions</u>	<u>Hazardous Actions</u>
Rotating	Cutting- circular saws, bandsaws
In-running nip points	Punching
Reciprocating	Shearing
Transversing	Bending

Points of operation



Bowling Center Violations *

#4 [1910.147](#) \$5,669 The Control of Hazardous Energy (lockout/tagout)

- **Lockout/Tagout (LO/TO)** are policies and procedures that safeguard workers from hazardous energy releases.
- **Hazardous energy** - include electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, thermal, or other sources in machines and equipment that can be hazardous to workers.



What are the harmful effects of hazardous energy?

- Worker's servicing or maintaining machines or equipment may be seriously injured or killed by the unexpected startup or release of stored energy.
- Injuries may include electrocution, burns, crushing, cutting, lacerating, amputating, or fracturing body parts, even death.

Bowling Center Violations *

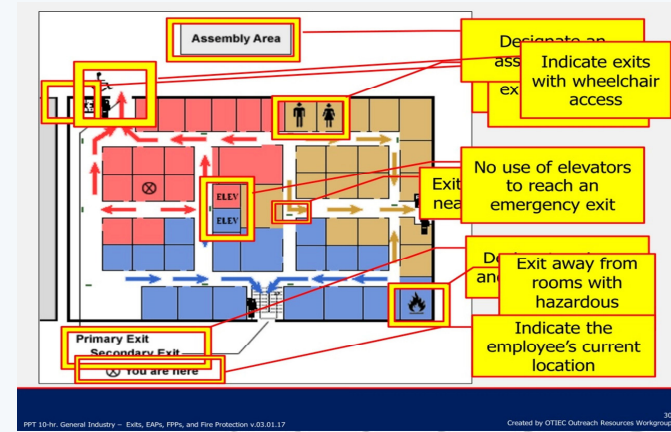
#4 1910.147 \$5,669 The Control of Hazardous Energy (lockout/tagout)

- 1) 1910.147(c)(4) – Written Energy control procedures. Procedures shall be developed documented and utilized for the control of potentially hazardous energy when employees are engaged in the activities. The procedures shall clearly and specially outline the scope, purpose, authorization, rules, and techniques.
- 2) 1910.147(c)(7) – Training and Communication. Always be sure the LO/TO Program is **communicated** with all employees and ensure they understand the purpose. Always document training.
- 3) 1910.147(c)(6) – The employer shall conduct a periodic inspection of the energy control procedure **at least annually** to ensure procedures are being followed
- 4) 1910.147(c)(1) – Employer shall develop/establish a program consisting of energy control procedures, employee training and periodic inspections. This should be done before any service or maintenance.
- 5) 1910.147(d) – A LO/TO program must follow a specific sequence to ensure effectiveness. See regulation for specific shutdown procedure.

Bowling Center Violations

#5 [1910.037](#) \$0 Maintenance, Safeguards, and Operational Features for Exit Routes.

- ✓ 29 CFR 1910.37 (i) states that **employers must install and maintain an operable employee alarm system with a distinctive signal to warn employees of fire or other emergencies.**
- ✓ Exit routes must be kept **free of explosive or highly flammable furnishings** or other decorations.
- ✓ Each exit must be clearly visible and marked by a sign reading “EXIT”.
- ✓ Exit routes, doors and discharge areas must be accessible at all times.



Bowling Center Violations

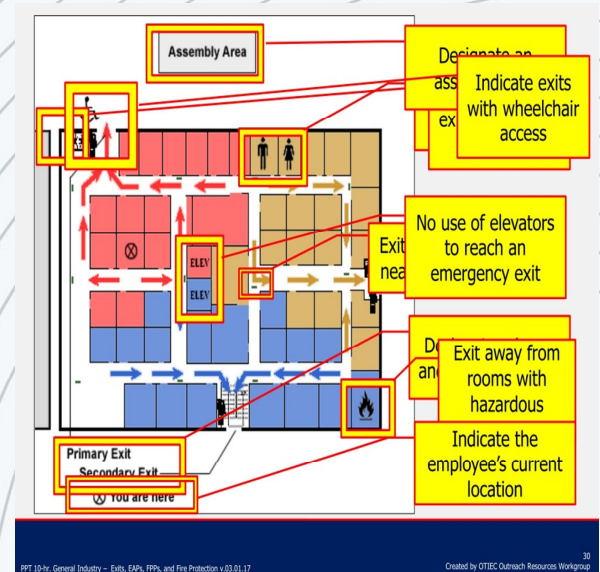
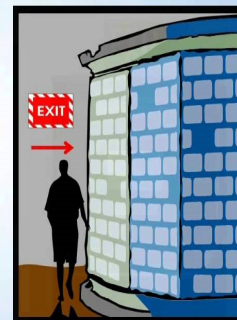
#5 1910.037 \$0 Maintenance, Safeguards, and Operational Features for Exit Routes.

- ✓ If direction of travel to exit is not obvious, signs must indicate the direction.
- ✓ If an exit or exit access could be mistaken, it must be marked with “NOT AN EXIT”.
- ✓ During repairs and alterations, exits must be “redesigned” before employees occupy the space.



Exit Marking

- If the direction of travel to the exit or exit discharge is not immediately apparent, signs must be posted along the exit access indicating direction to the nearest exit
- The line-of-sight to an exit sign must clearly be visible at all times



Bowling Center Violations

#6 [1910.132](#) \$1,383 General Requirements - PPE

Employers are required to assess the work areas to determine PPE for eyes, face, head, and extremities including protective clothing, respiratory devices and protective shield/barriers. Hazards caused by impact, penetration, chemical, heat, harmful dust and light radiation.

1. Employee-Owned Equipment.

- ✓ *What to do if employees use their own equipment?*

2. Design

- ✓ *Assuring PPE is approved for proper usage and hazards.*

3. Hazard Assessment and Equipment Selection (Appendix B)

- ✓ *employer shall assess the workplace to determine if hazards are present, or are likely to be present, which necessitate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE)*

Bowling Center Violations

#6 [1910.132](#) \$1,383 General Requirements - PPE.

4. Defective and Damaged Equipment

- ✓ ***Defective or damaged personal protective equipment shall not be used.***
- ✓ ***How to identify damaged equipment.***
- ✓ ***How to replace equipment.***



Replacing PPE

- If any PPE you're using is damaged or worn, get it repaired or replaced immediately (before work is started)
- Do not work without replacing the PPE
- Inform your supervisor when you need new PPE or replacement

5. Training

- ✓ ***What and when PPE is necessary.***
- ✓ ***How to “don” and “doff”.***
- ✓ ***Limitations***
- ✓ ***Proper care, maintenance and useful life.***
- ✓ ***Demonstrate proper usage by employee***

6. Payment for protective equipment.



Bowling Center Violations

#7 1904.40 Providing Records to Government Representatives.

Basic requirement. When an authorized **government representative** asks for the records you keep under part 1904, you must provide copies of the records **within four (4) business hours**.

What government representatives have the right to get copies of my part 1904 records?

- ❖ The government representatives authorized to receive the records are:
 - ✓ A representative of the Secretary of Labor conducting an inspection or investigation under the Act;
 - ✓ A representative of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (including the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health-NIOSH) conducting an investigation under section 20(b) of the Act, or
 - ✓ A representative of a State agency responsible for administering a State plan approved under section 18 of the Act.

Bowling Center Violations *

#8 [1910.133](#) \$0 Eye and Face Protection

Overview

- Thousands of people are blinded each year from work-related eye injuries.
- Typically, these injuries are caused by flying or falling objects, swinging objects (such as ropes or chains), or sparks striking the eye.
- A good eye and face protection program includes evaluating the areas where potential eye and face protection may be required. Hazards include chemical, environmental, radiological or mechanical irritants and hazards.



Bowling Center Violations *

#8 1910.133 \$0 Eye and Face Protection

- 1) **1926.102(a)(1)** – If any employee is exposed to eye or face hazards they must be protected. Types of hazards include flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, etc.
- 2) **1926.102(a)(2)** – Eye protection shall include side protection when there is a hazard from flying objects. Detachable side protectors are adequate if they meet requirements required by ANSI (American National Standards Institute). Approved eye protection should be marked with “Z87”.
- 3) **1926.102(a)(3)** – If an employee wears prescription lenses the eye protection must not interfere with the proper positioning of the prescription lenses or protective lenses.

ANSI Z87.1



ANSI Z87.1 Certified and Stamped

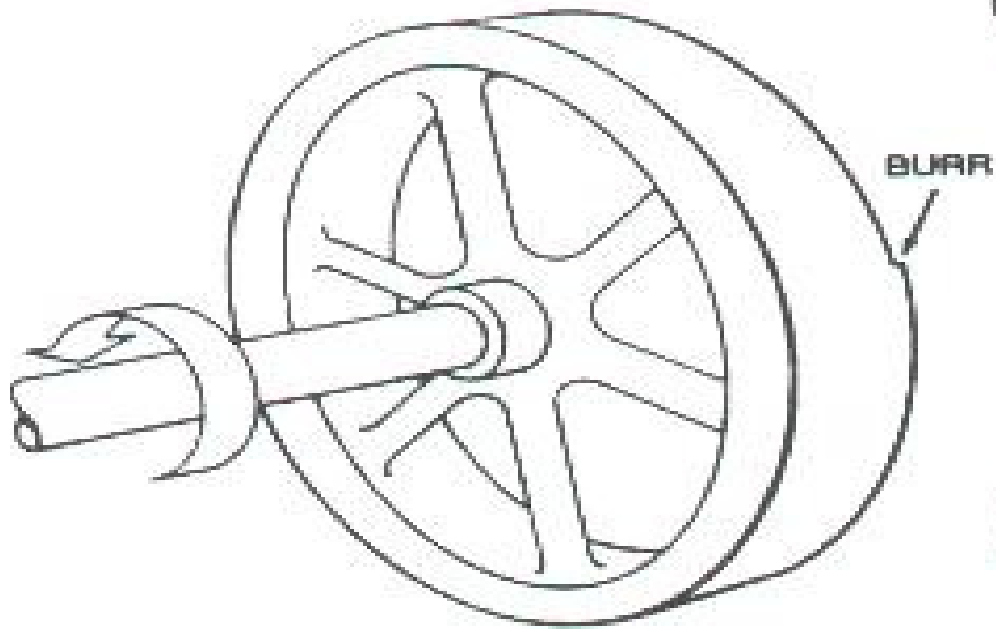


Bowling Center Violations

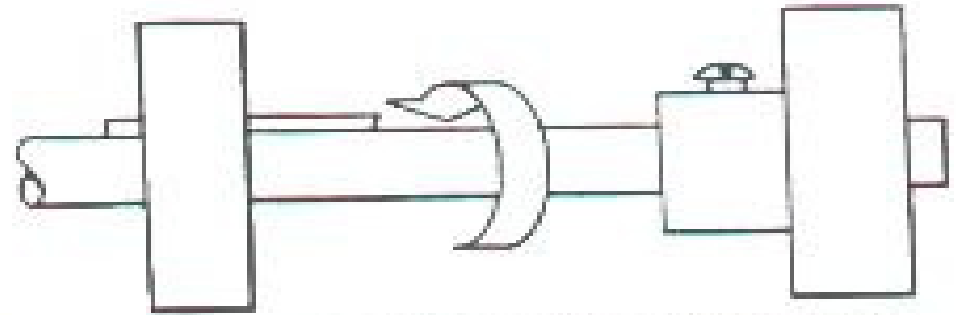
#9 [1910.219](#) \$2,234 Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus

- A **mechanical power transmission apparatus** is a system of components that transfer energy from a motor to a machine's working part.
- Examples of components in a mechanical power transmission apparatus include:
 - belts,
 - chains,
 - cranks,
 - couplings,
 - flywheels,
 - gears,
 - pulleys,
 - spindles

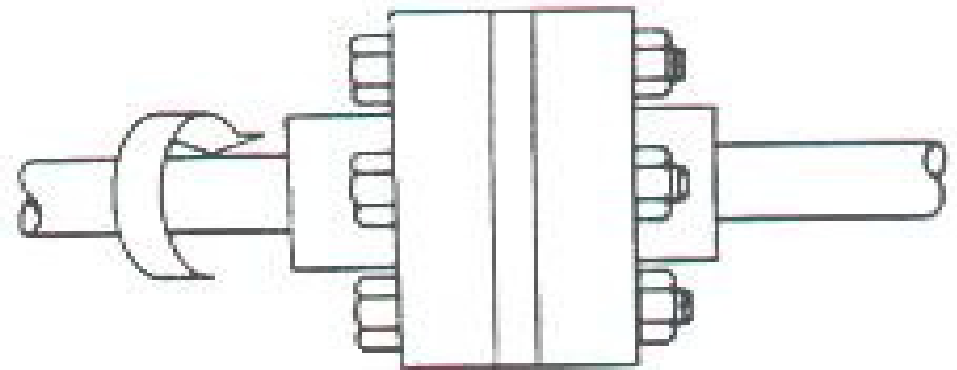
Rotating Motion



ROTATING PULLEY WITH SPOKES AND PROJECTING BURR ON FACE OF PULLEY



ROTATING SHAFT AND PULLEYS WITH PROJECTING KEY AND SET SCREW

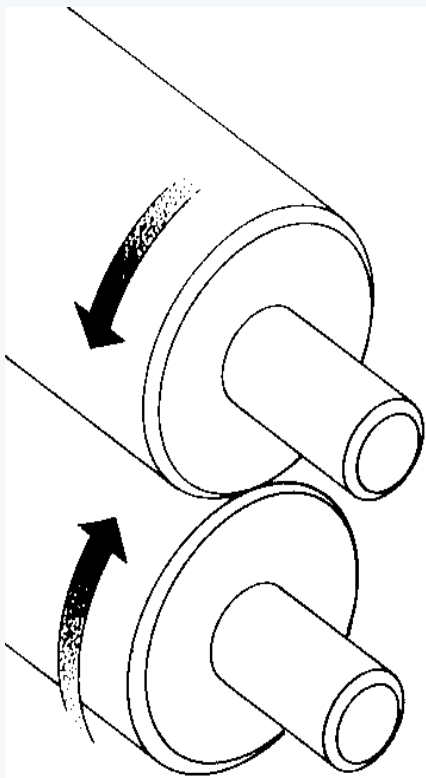


ROTATING COUPLING WITH PROJECTING BOLT HEADS

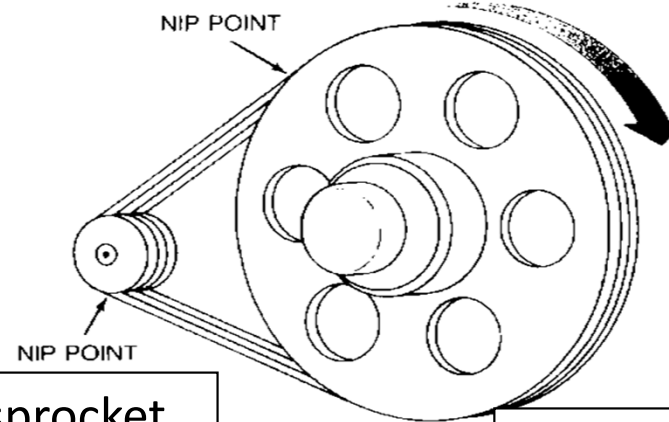


In-Running Nip Points

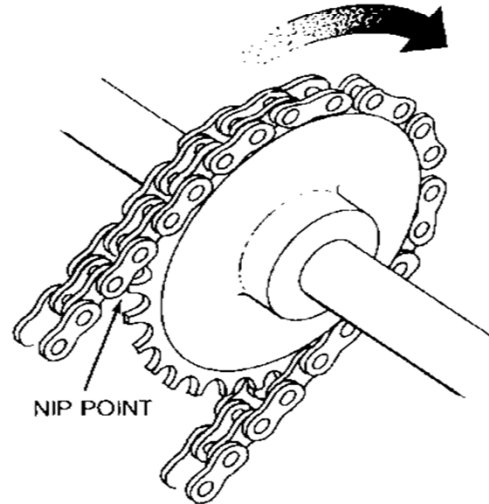
Rotating cylinders



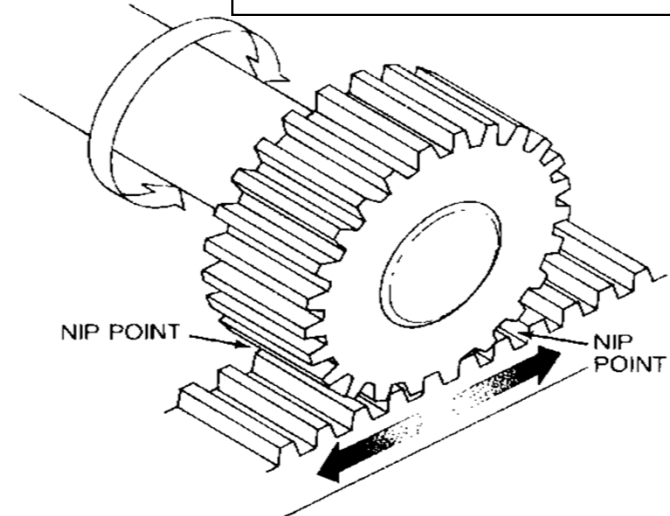
Belt and pulley



Chain and sprocket

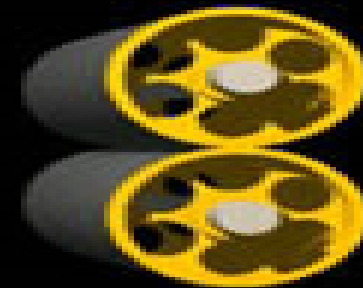


Rack and pinion



In-Running Nip Points

In-Running Nip Points



Common nip points on rotating parts



Nip points between rotating elements and parts with longitudinal motion

Bowling Center Violations

#10 [1910.253](#) \$3,984 Oxygen-Fuel Gas Welding and Cutting

Common violations of OSHA standard 1910.253, which covers oxygen-fuel gas welding and cutting, include:

❖ Improper storage

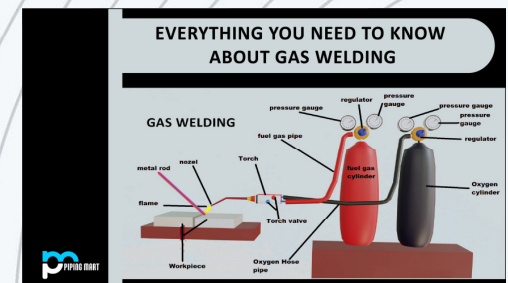
- Storing cylinders near potential ignition sources or in close proximity to combustibles

❖ Improper cylinder carts

- Using a cart that is not designed to hold cylinders in an upright position, or storing more than one oxygen or acetylene cylinder on a cart

❖ Improper handling

- Handling cylinders with oily hands or gloves, or permitting an oxygen jet to strike an oily surface



Bowling Center Violations

#11 [1910.303](#) \$1,844 General - Electrical

29 CFR 1910.303(g)(1)(ii) –

- **Working space** required by this standard **may not** be used for storage.
- When normally enclosed live parts are exposed for inspection or servicing, the working space, if in a passageway or general open space, shall be suitably guarded.



**DO NOT BLOCK
ELECTRICAL
PANEL**

Bowling Center Violations

#12 [1904.32](#) \$461 Annual Summary - Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

First, employers with ten or fewer employees at all times during the previous calendar year are exempt from routinely keeping OSHA injury and illness records.

Second, certain low-hazard industries are also partially exempt from routinely keeping OSHA injury and illness records – BOWLING CENTERS ARE NOT ON THE LOW-HAZARD INDUSTRIES LIST.

Basic requirement. At the end of each calendar year, you must:

- 1) Review the OSHA 300 Log to verify that the entries are complete and accurate, and correct any deficiencies identified;
- 2) Create an annual summary of injuries and illnesses recorded on the OSHA 300 Log;
- 3) Certify the summary; and
- 4) Post the annual summary.

#12 [1904.32](#) \$461 Annual Summary - Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses - OSHA Log

[illegible]

Bowling Center Violations

#12 [1904.32](#) \$461 Annual Summary - Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses – OSHA Summary

OSHA's Form 300A (Rev. 01/2004)		Year	
Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses		U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration	
		Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176	
<i>All establishments covered by Part 1904 must complete this Summary page, even if no injuries or illnesses occurred during the year. Remember to review the Log to verify that the entries are complete.</i>			
<i>Using the Log, count the individual entries you made for each category. Then write the totals below, making sure you've added the entries from every page of the log. If you had no cases write "0."</i>			
<i>Employees, former employees, and their representatives have the right to review the OSHA Form 300 in its entirety. They also have limited access to the OSHA Form 301 or its equivalent. See 29 CFR 1904.35 in OSHA's Recordkeeping rule, for further details on the access provisions for these forms.</i>			
Number of Cases			
Total number of deaths	Total number of cases with days away from work	Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	Total number of other recordable cases
0	0	0	0
(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
Number of Days			
Total number of days away from work	Total number of days of job transfer or restriction		
0	0		
(K)	(L)		
Injury and Illness Types			
Total number of... (M)			
(1) Injury	0	(4) Poisoning	0
(2) Skin Disorder	0	(5) Hearing Loss	0
(3) Respiratory Condition	0	(6) All Other Illnesses	0
Establishment information			
Your establishment name			
Street			
City		State	Zip
Industry description (e.g., Manufacture of motor truck trailers)			
Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), if known (e.g., SIC 3715)			
OR North American Industrial Classification (NAICS), if known (e.g., 336212)			
Employment information			
Annual average number of employees			
Total hours worked by all employees last year			
Sign here			
Knowingly falsifying this document may result in a fine.			
I certify that I have examined this document and that to the best of my knowledge the entries are true, accurate, and complete.			
Company executive		Title	
Phone		Date	
Post this Summary page from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the form			
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 58 minutes per response, including time to review the instruction, search and gather the data needed, and complete and review the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. If you have any comments about these estimates or any aspects of this data collection, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistics, Room N-3644,			

Bowling Center Violations

#13 1904.39 \$2,305 - Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses to OSHA.

What to do

- Within eight (8) hours after the **death** of an employee as a result of a **work-related incident**, the employer must report the fatality to OSHA
- Within twenty-four (24) hours, any **work-related**, **in-patient hospitalization of one or more employees, amputation** or the **loss of an eye** must be reported to OSHA

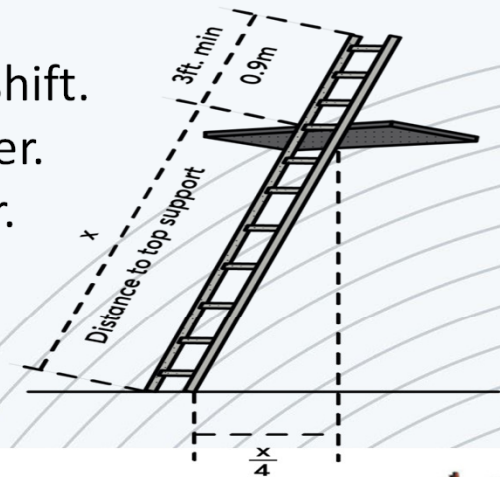
The incident must be reported using one of the following methods

- By telephone or in person to the OSHA area office that is nearest to the site of the incident
- By telephone to OSHA: 1-800-321-OSHA (6742)
- By electronic submission using the reporting application located on OSHA's public web site at www.osha.gov

Bowling Center Violations *

#14 1910.23 \$0 Ladders

- A step stool or ladder is required when attempting to reach or perform tasks overhead. Don't step on chairs, boxes, bins, or other objects.
- Choose the right style, height, material, and performance rating needed for the job.
- Inspect ladders before initial use and before each work shift.
- Set up and use your ladder according to the manufacturer.
- Avoid hazards and misuse, like ascending a closed ladder.
- Communicate ladder-related hazards.
- Train all employees on the above requirements.
- Maintain a three-point contact



Ladder Types



Step stool



Step ladder



Step ladder



Platform ladder



Telescoping ladder



Extension ladder

Bowling Center Violations ★

#14 1910.23 \$0 Ladders

- 1) 1926.134(b)(1) – If ladders are used to access an upper landing, the ladder side rails shall extend 3 feet above the landing surface. If they do not, the ladder shall be secured at its top to a rigid support and a grasping device. The ladder in no case be such that the ladder, under load, would cause the ladder to slip off its support.
- 2) 1926.1053(b)(4) – Ladders shall be used for the purpose for which they are designed.
- 3) 1926.1053(b)(13) – The top or top step of a stepladder shall not be used as a step.
- 4) 1926.1053(b)(22) – An employee shall not carry any object or load that could cause the employee to lose balance and fall.
- 5) 1926.1053(b)(6) – Ladders shall be used only on stable and level surfaces unless secured to prevent accidental movement.

Bowling Center Violations

#15 [1910.151](#) \$0 Medical and First Aid

[1910.151\(a\)](#) The employer shall ensure **the ready availability of medical personnel** for advice and consultation on matters of plant health.

[1910.151\(b\)](#) **In the absence of an infirmary, clinic, or hospital in near proximity** to the workplace which is used for the treatment of all injured employees, a person or persons shall be adequately trained to render first aid. Adequate first aid supplies shall be readily available.

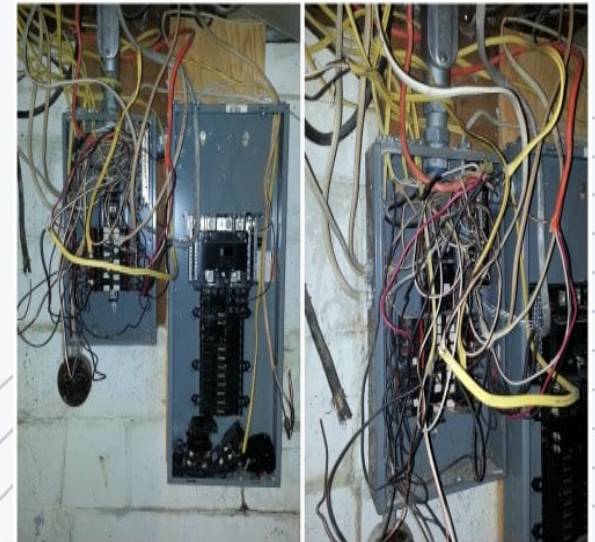
[1910.151\(c\)](#) Where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to **injurious corrosive materials**, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use.

Bowling Center Violations

#16 [1910.305](#) \$3,984 Electrical -

Wiring Methods, Components, and Equipment for General Use.

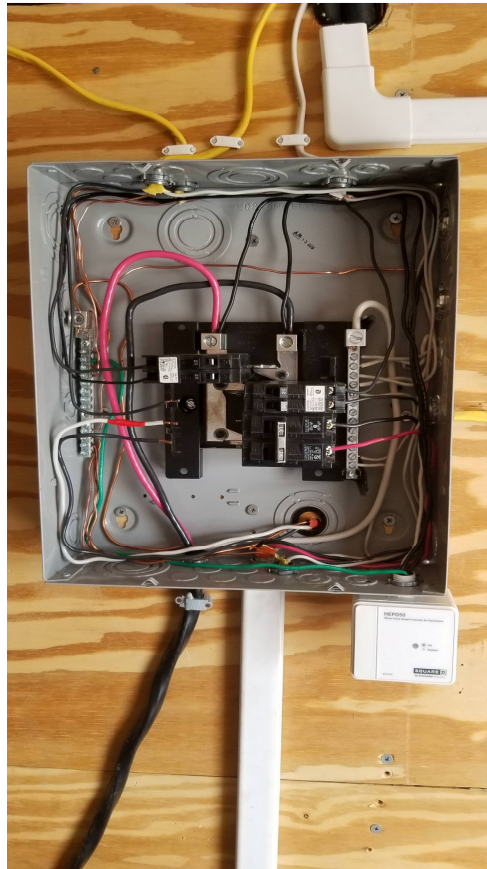
- Safety focus:
 - ✓ The primary concern is preventing electrical shock by ensuring that any unused access points to the interior of an electrical enclosure are blocked off.
- Application:
 - ✓ This applies to situations like empty spaces in a circuit breaker panel where a breaker has been removed, requiring a filler plate to cover the opening.
- "Effectively closed": **MISSING KNOCKOUT**
 - ✓ This means the closure method must be secure and provide a level of protection equivalent to the rest of the enclosure wall.



#16 Bowling Center Violations

29 CFR 1910.305 – Electrical -
Wiring Methods, Components, and Equipment for General Use.

ANYTHING WRONG HERE?



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Sedgwick

Dublin, Ohio

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www.sedgwick.com | Caring counts®

QUESTIONS

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!!



OSHA's Top Citations for Bowling Centers

Bowling Centers Association of Ohio (BCAO)
November 13th, 2024

Presented by Andy Sawan
Risk Services Specialist - Sedgwick

OSHA Required Written Programs

- Citations for NAICS **713950** for establishments with ALL sizes employees, that were **issued** during the period **October 2023 through September 2024***

*Violations found on OSHA's Top 10 List for General Industry/Construction *

<u>Standard</u>	<u>Citations</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Penalty</u>	<u>Description</u>	
<u>1910.12</u>	12	6	\$11,384	Hazard Communication.	*
<u>1910.157</u>	5	4	\$627	Portable fire extinguishers.	
<u>1910.212</u>	5	3	\$12,282	General requirements for all machines.	*
<u>1910.147</u>	4	3	\$5,669	The control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout).	*
<u>1910.37</u>	3	3	\$0	Maintenance, safeguards, and operational features for exit routes.	
<u>1910.132</u>	3	3	\$1,383	General requirements.	
<u>1904.4</u>	2	2	\$0	Recordkeeping	
<u>1910.133</u>	2	2	\$0	Eye and face protection.	*
<u>1910.219</u>	2	1	\$2,234	Mechanical power-transmission apparatus.	
<u>1910.253</u>	2	1	\$3,984	Oxygen-fuel gas welding and cutting.	
<u>1910.303</u>	2	2	\$1,844	General - Electrical.	
<u>1904.32</u>	1	1	\$461	Annual summary.	
<u>1904.39</u>	1	1	\$2,305	Recordkeeping and Reporting	
<u>1910.23</u>	1	1	\$0	Ladders.	*
<u>1910.151</u>	1	1	\$0	Medical services and first aid.	
<u>1910.305</u>	1	1	\$3,984	Wiring methods, components, and equipment for general use.	
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>\$46,156</u>	<u>CITATIONS FOR BOWLING CENTERS</u>	

Bowling Center Violations ✱

#1 1910.1200 \$11,384 Hazard Communication

- The Hazard Communication Standard was designed to ensure chemical safety in the workplace. Also known as the “Right To Know”.
- Information about the identities and hazards of the chemicals must be available and understandable to workers.
- Chemical manufacturers and importers are required to evaluate the hazards of the chemicals they produce or import and prepare labels and safety data sheets (SDS's) to convey the hazard information to their downstream customers.
- All employers with hazardous chemicals in their workplaces must have labels and safety data sheets for their exposed workers and train them to handle the chemicals appropriately.



Bowling Center Violations ★

#1 1910.1200 \$11,384 Hazard Communication

- 1) 1910.1200(e)(1) – If a written Hazard Communication Program is required, it should describe how to implement proper labelling (or other forms of warning), Safety Data Sheets, and employee information and training.
- 2) 1910.1200(h)(1) – Employees shall be trained with information on the hazardous chemicals in their work area. This should be done initially and when a new chemical is introduced. Training on hazards such as flammability, carcinogenicity, etc.
- 3) 1910.1200(g)(8) – Safety Data Sheets (SDS's) should be maintained and accessible for all employees on all shifts.
- 4) 1910.1200(f)(6) – Employer shall ensure each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked.
- 5) 1910.1200(g)(1) – Always ensure you have the appropriate and updated SDS from the manufacturers and/or importer for each hazardous chemical.

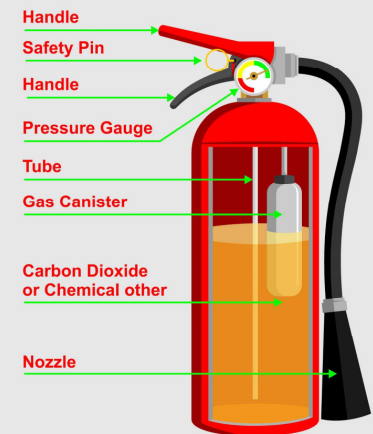
Bowling Center Violations

#2 [1910.157](#) \$627 Portable Fire Extinguishers

Applies to the placement, use, maintenance, and testing of portable fire extinguishers provided for the use of employees.

- *Exemptions*
- *General Requirements*
- *Selection and Distribution*
- *Inspection, Testing and Maintenance*
- *Hydrostatic Testing*
- *Training and Education*

EXTINGUISHER INFO



Bowling Center Violations

#2 1910.157 \$627 Portable Fire Extinguishers

- Annual Inspection of Fire Extinguishers
 - ✓ Fire extinguishers need to be checked for functionality by a **certified** outside company on an annual basis.
- Monthly Inspection of Fire Extinguishers
 - ✓ In place and not blocked.
 - ✓ Handle / lever is undamaged.
 - ✓ Pin and tamper seal are intact.
 - ✓ Pressure gauge shows fully charged.
 - ✓ Hose / nozzle is free of cracks, tears or obstructions; no visible damage.
 - ✓ Dry powder moving freely inside the cylinder.
 - ✓ Sign & date the inspection tag.



2026 2025 2024

RECHARGED ☐ INSPECTION ☒ LAST TEST 10/23 LAST RECHARGE 2023

516A80001

OTHER 10 lbs 195 Press

TOTAL WEIGHT AT THIS INSPECTION

DRY/CHEM

CUSTOMER INSPECTION	
JAN.	
FEB.	
MAR.	
APR.	
MAY	
JUNE	
JULY	
AUG.	
SEPT.	
OCT.	
NOV.	
DEC.	

If during your monthly inspections, the fire extinguisher fails one of the above, it must be removed and replaced.

Bowling Center Violations ★

#3 1910.212 \$12,282 General Requirements for All Machines – Machine Guarding.

- Moving machine parts have the potential to cause severe workplace injuries, such as crushed fingers or hands, amputations, burns, or blindness and there are safeguards to protect workers.
- Any machine part, function, or process that may cause injury must be safeguarded.

Danger Zones

- **Point of operation**- This is the area on a machine where work is actually performed upon the material being processed.....whose operation exposes an employee to injury.
- **Pinch Point** – Any point other than the point of operation at which it is possible for a part of the body to be caught between the moving parts of a press or auxiliary equipment.

Bowling Center Violations ★

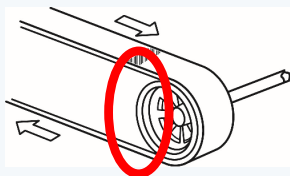
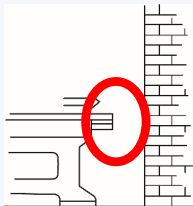
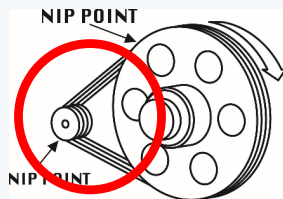
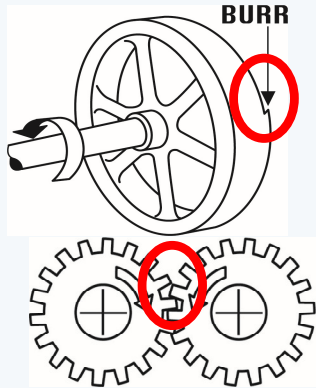
#3 1910.212 \$12,282 General Requirements for All Machines – Machine Guarding

- 1) 1910.212(a)(1) – Machine guarding shall be provided to protect employees from hazards like point of operation, ingoing nip points, rotating parts, flying chips and sparks.
Nip Point - two adjacent parts of machinery move towards each other and have the potential to capture or draw-in foreign objects.
- 2) 1910.212(a)(3) – The point of operation of machines needs to be guarded.
Point of Operation - This is the area on a machine where work is performed upon the material being processed.
- 3) 1910.212(b) – Fixed location Machines shall be securely anchored to prevent walking or moving.
- 4) 1910.212(a)(2) – Guards shall be affixed to the machine where possible and secured elsewhere if for any reason attachment to the machine is not possible.
- 5) 1910.212(a)(5) – Blades of a fan is less than seven (7) feet above the floor or working level, the blades shall be guarded. Guard openings no larger than ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch.

Types Of Machine Hazards

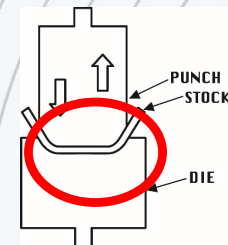
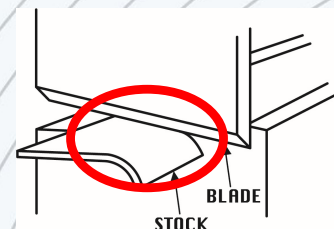
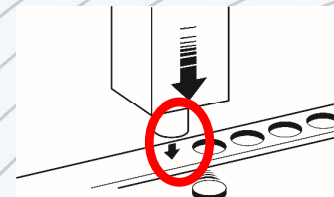
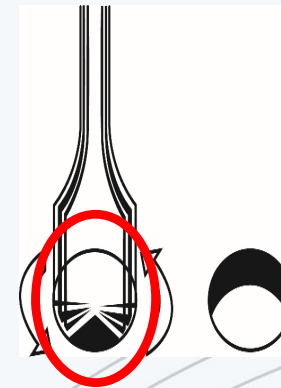


Nip Points



<u>Hazardous Motions</u>	<u>Hazardous Actions</u>
Rotating	Cutting- circular saws, bandsaws
In-running nip points	Punching
Reciprocating	Shearing
Transversing	Bending

Points of operation



Bowling Center Violations *

#4 [1910.147](#) \$5,669 The Control of Hazardous Energy (lockout/tagout)

- **Lockout/Tagout (LO/TO)** are policies and procedures that safeguard workers from hazardous energy releases.
- **Hazardous energy** - include electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, thermal, or other sources in machines and equipment that can be hazardous to workers.



What are the harmful effects of hazardous energy?

- Worker's servicing or maintaining machines or equipment may be seriously injured or killed by the unexpected startup or release of stored energy.
- Injuries may include electrocution, burns, crushing, cutting, lacerating, amputating, or fracturing body parts, even death.

Bowling Center Violations *

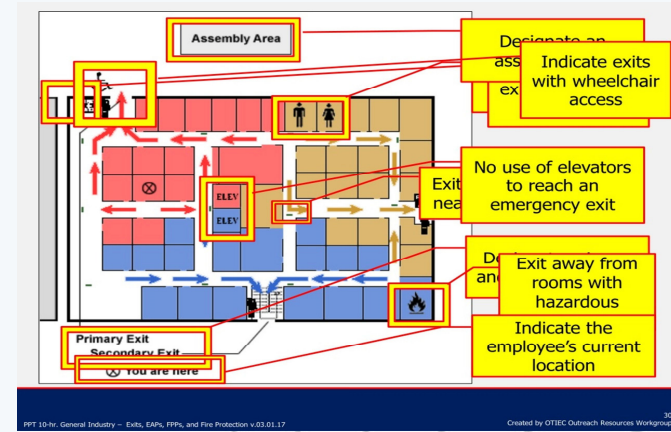
#4 1910.147 \$5,669 The Control of Hazardous Energy (lockout/tagout)

- 1) 1910.147(c)(4) – Written Energy control procedures. Procedures shall be developed documented and utilized for the control of potentially hazardous energy when employees are engaged in the activities. The procedures shall clearly and specially outline the scope, purpose, authorization, rules, and techniques.
- 2) 1910.147(c)(7) – Training and Communication. Always be sure the LO/TO Program is **communicated** with all employees and ensure they understand the purpose. Always document training.
- 3) 1910.147(c)(6) – The employer shall conduct a periodic inspection of the energy control procedure **at least annually** to ensure procedures are being followed
- 4) 1910.147(c)(1) – Employer shall develop/establish a program consisting of energy control procedures, employee training and periodic inspections. This should be done before any service or maintenance.
- 5) 1910.147(d) – A LO/TO program must follow a specific sequence to ensure effectiveness. See regulation for specific shutdown procedure.

Bowling Center Violations

#5 [1910.037](#) \$0 Maintenance, Safeguards, and Operational Features for Exit Routes.

- ✓ 29 CFR 1910.37 (i) states that **employers must install and maintain an operable employee alarm system with a distinctive signal to warn employees of fire or other emergencies.**
- ✓ Exit routes must be kept **free of explosive or highly flammable furnishings** or other decorations.
- ✓ Each exit must be clearly visible and marked by a sign reading “EXIT”.
- ✓ Exit routes, doors and discharge areas must be accessible at all times.



Bowling Center Violations

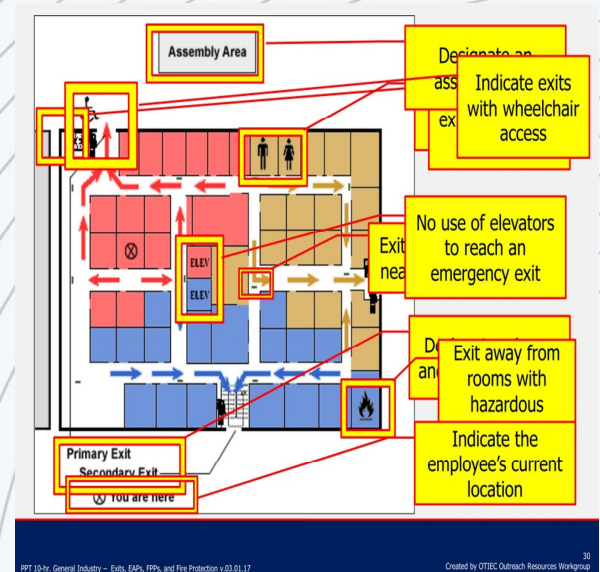
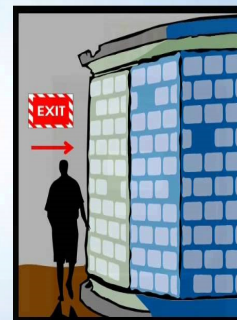
#5 [1910.037](#) \$0 Maintenance, Safeguards, and Operational Features for Exit Routes.

- ✓ If direction of travel to exit is not obvious, signs must indicate the direction.
- ✓ If an exit or exit access could be mistaken, it must be marked with “NOT AN EXIT”.
- ✓ During repairs and alterations, exits must be “redesigned” before employees occupy the space.



Exit Marking

- If the direction of travel to the exit or exit discharge is not immediately apparent, signs must be posted along the exit access indicating direction to the nearest exit
- The line-of-sight to an exit sign must clearly be visible at all times



Bowling Center Violations

#6 [1910.132](#) \$1,383 General Requirements - PPE

Employers are required to assess the work areas to determine PPE for eyes, face, head, and extremities including protective clothing, respiratory devices and protective shield/barriers. Hazards caused by impact, penetration, chemical, heat, harmful dust and light radiation.

1. Employee-Owned Equipment.

- ✓ *What to do if employees use their own equipment?*

2. Design

- ✓ *Assuring PPE is approved for proper usage and hazards.*

3. Hazard Assessment and Equipment Selection (Appendix B)

- ✓ *employer shall assess the workplace to determine if hazards are present, or are likely to be present, which necessitate the use of personal protective equipment (PPE)*

Bowling Center Violations

#6 [1910.132](#) \$1,383 General Requirements - PPE.

4. Defective and Damaged Equipment

- ✓ ***Defective or damaged personal protective equipment shall not be used.***
- ✓ ***How to identify damaged equipment.***
- ✓ ***How to replace equipment.***



Replacing PPE

- If any PPE you're using is damaged or worn, get it repaired or replaced immediately (before work is started)
- Do not work without replacing the PPE
- Inform your supervisor when you need new PPE or replacement

5. Training

- ✓ ***What and when PPE is necessary.***
- ✓ ***How to “don” and “doff”.***
- ✓ ***Limitations***
- ✓ ***Proper care, maintenance and useful life.***
- ✓ ***Demonstrate proper usage by employee***

6. Payment for protective equipment.



Bowling Center Violations

#7 1904.40 Providing Records to Government Representatives.

Basic requirement. When an authorized **government representative** asks for the records you keep under part 1904, you must provide copies of the records **within four (4) business hours**.

What government representatives have the right to get copies of my part 1904 records?

- ❖ The government representatives authorized to receive the records are:
 - ✓ A representative of the Secretary of Labor conducting an inspection or investigation under the Act;
 - ✓ A representative of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (including the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health- NIOSH) conducting an investigation under section 20(b) of the Act, or
 - ✓ A representative of a State agency responsible for administering a State plan approved under section 18 of the Act.

Bowling Center Violations *

#8 [1910.133](#) \$0 Eye and Face Protection

Overview

- Thousands of people are blinded each year from work-related eye injuries.
- Typically, these injuries are caused by flying or falling objects, swinging objects (such as ropes or chains), or sparks striking the eye.
- A good eye and face protection program includes evaluating the areas where potential eye and face protection may be required. Hazards include chemical, environmental, radiological or mechanical irritants and hazards.



Bowling Center Violations *

#8 1910.133 \$0 Eye and Face Protection

- 1) **1926.102(a)(1)** – If any employee is exposed to eye or face hazards they must be protected. Types of hazards include flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, etc.
- 2) **1926.102(a)(2)** – Eye protection shall include side protection when there is a hazard from flying objects. Detachable side protectors are adequate if they meet requirements required by ANSI (American National Standards Institute). Approved eye protection should be marked with “Z87”.
- 3) **1926.102(a)(3)** – If an employee wears prescription lenses the eye protection must not interfere with the proper positioning of the prescription lenses or protective lenses.

ANSI Z87.1



ANSI Z87.1 Certified and Stamped

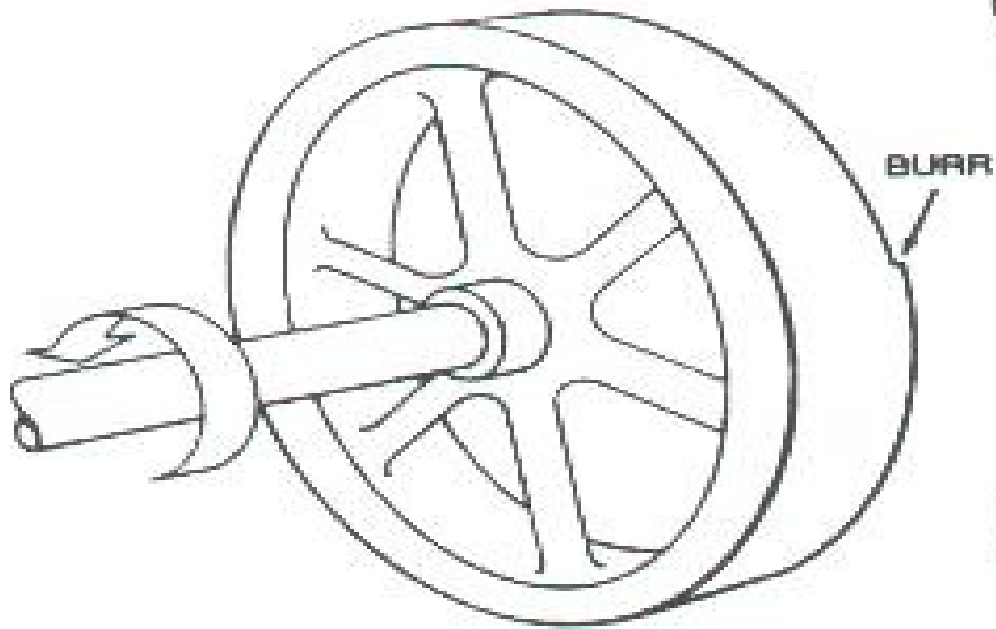


Bowling Center Violations

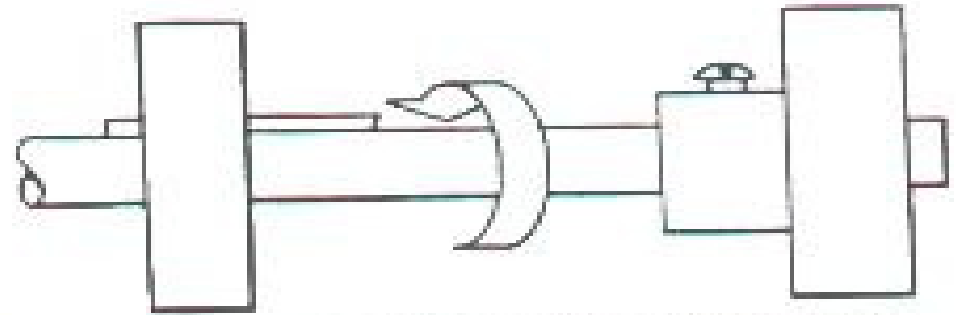
#9 [1910.219](#) \$2,234 Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus

- A **mechanical power transmission apparatus** is a system of components that transfer energy from a motor to a machine's working part.
- Examples of components in a mechanical power transmission apparatus include:
 - belts,
 - chains,
 - cranks,
 - couplings,
 - flywheels,
 - gears,
 - pulleys,
 - spindles

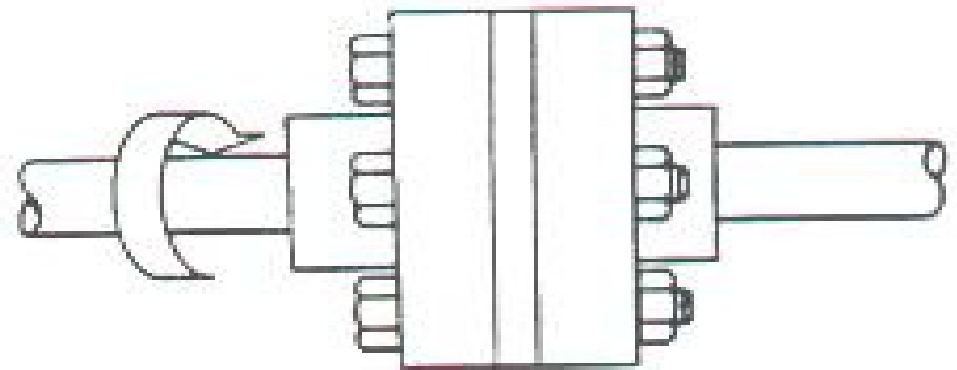
Rotating Motion



ROTATING PULLEY WITH SPOKES AND PROJECTING BURR ON FACE OF PULLEY



ROTATING SHAFT AND PULLEYS WITH PROJECTING KEY AND SET SCREW

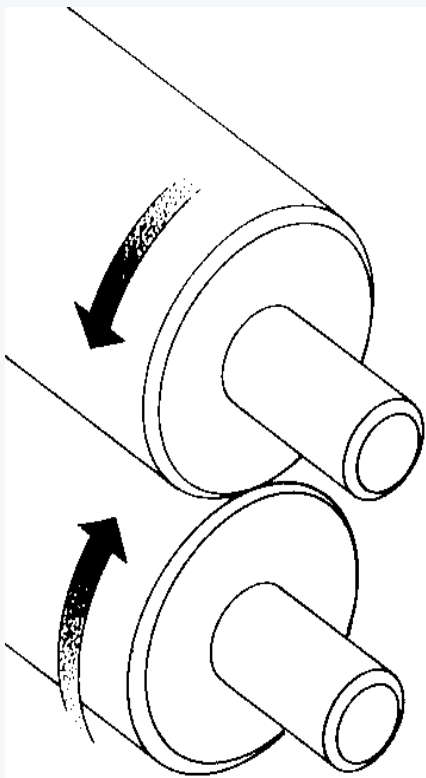


ROTATING COUPLING WITH PROJECTING BOLT HEADS

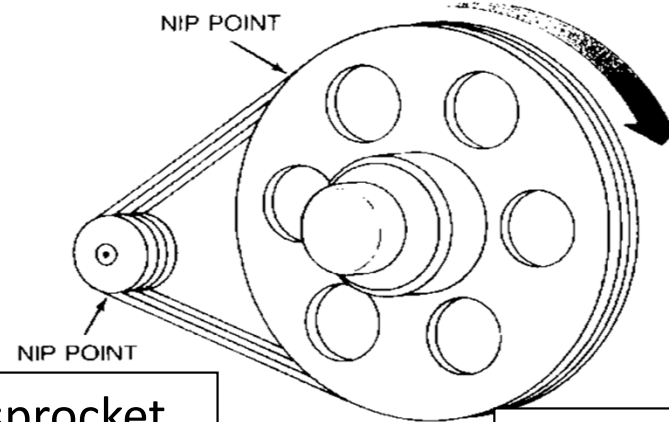


In-Running Nip Points

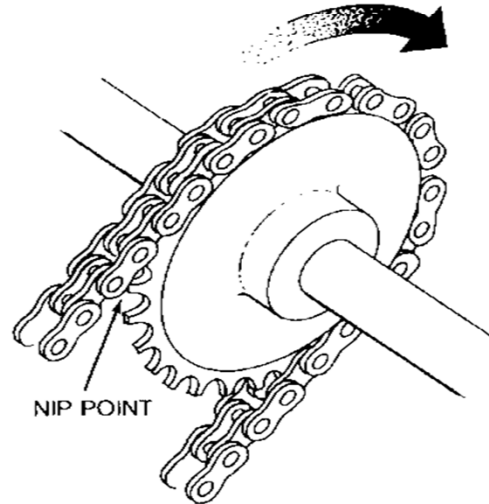
Rotating cylinders



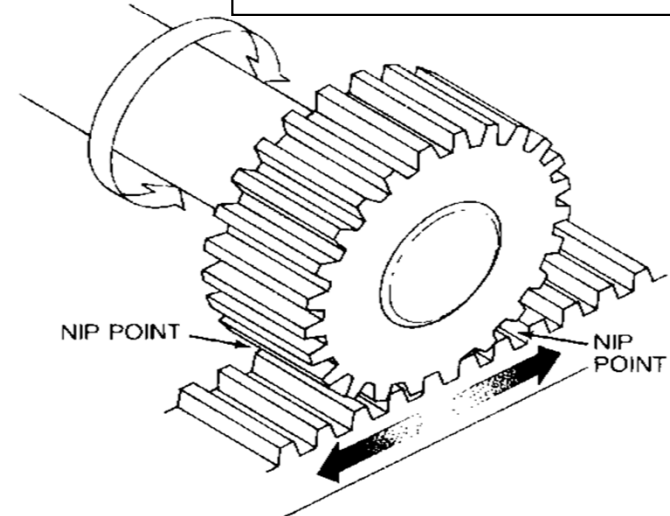
Belt and pulley



Chain and sprocket

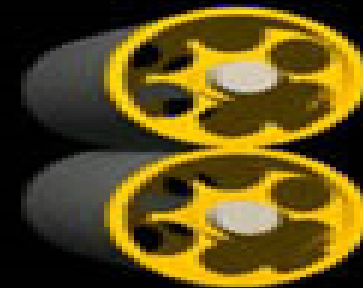


Rack and pinion



In-Running Nip Points

In-Running Nip Points



Common nip points on rotating parts



Nip points between rotating elements and parts with longitudinal motion

Bowling Center Violations

#10 [1910.253](#) \$3,984 Oxygen-Fuel Gas Welding and Cutting

Common violations of OSHA standard 1910.253, which covers oxygen-fuel gas welding and cutting, include:

❖ Improper storage

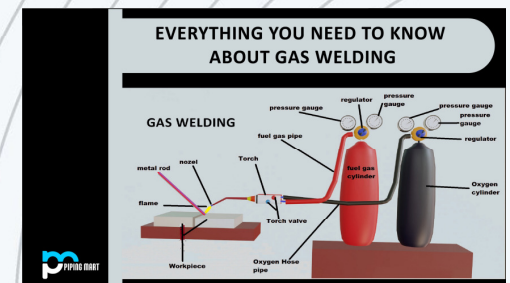
- Storing cylinders near potential ignition sources or in close proximity to combustibles

❖ Improper cylinder carts

- Using a cart that is not designed to hold cylinders in an upright position, or storing more than one oxygen or acetylene cylinder on a cart

❖ Improper handling

- Handling cylinders with oily hands or gloves, or permitting an oxygen jet to strike an oily surface



Bowling Center Violations

#11 [1910.303](#) \$1,844 General - Electrical

29 CFR 1910.303(g)(1)(ii) –

- **Working space** required by this standard **may not** be used for storage.
- When normally enclosed live parts are exposed for inspection or servicing, the working space, if in a passageway or general open space, shall be suitably guarded.



**DO NOT BLOCK
ELECTRICAL
PANEL**

Bowling Center Violations

#12 [1904.32](#) \$461 Annual Summary - Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

First, employers with ten or fewer employees at all times during the previous calendar year are exempt from routinely keeping OSHA injury and illness records.

Second, certain low-hazard industries are also partially exempt from routinely keeping OSHA injury and illness records – BOWLING CENTERS ARE NOT ON THE LOW-HAZARD INDUSTRIES LIST.

Basic requirement. At the end of each calendar year, you must:

- 1) Review the OSHA 300 Log to verify that the entries are complete and accurate, and correct any deficiencies identified;
- 2) Create an annual summary of injuries and illnesses recorded on the OSHA 300 Log;
- 3) Certify the summary; and
- 4) Post the annual summary.

Bowling Center Violations

#12 [1904.32](#) \$461 Annual Summary - Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses – OSHA Summary

OSHA's Form 300A (Rev. 01/2004)		Year	
Summary of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses		U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration	
		Form approved OMB no. 1218-0176	
All establishments covered by Part 1904 must complete this Summary page, even if no injuries or illnesses occurred during the year. Remember to review the Log to verify that the entries are complete.			
Using the Log, count the individual entries you made for each category. Then write the totals below, making sure you've added the entries from every page of the log. If you had no cases write "0."			
Employees, former employees, and their representatives have the right to review the OSHA Form 300 in its entirety. They also have limited access to the OSHA Form 301 or its equivalent. See 29 CFR 1904.35 in OSHA's Recordkeeping rule, for further details on the access provisions for these forms.			
Number of Cases			
Total number of deaths	Total number of cases with days away from work	Total number of cases with job transfer or restriction	Total number of other recordable cases
0	0	0	0
(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)
Number of Days			
Total number of days away from work	Total number of days of job transfer or restriction		
0	0		
(K)	(L)		
Injury and Illness Types			
Total number of... (M)			
(1) Injury	0	(4) Poisoning	0
(2) Skin Disorder	0	(5) Hearing Loss	0
(3) Respiratory Condition	0	(6) All Other Illnesses	0
Post this Summary page from February 1 to April 30 of the year following the year covered by the form			
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 58 minutes per response, including time to review the instruction, search and gather the data needed, and complete and review the collection of information. Persons are not required to respond to the collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. If you have any comments about these estimates or any aspects of this data collection, contact: US Department of Labor, OSHA Office of Statistics, Room N-3644,			
Establishment information			
Your establishment name			
Street			
City		State	Zip
Industry description (e.g., Manufacture of motor truck trailers)			
Standard Industrial Classification (SIC), if known (e.g., SIC 3715)			
OR North American Industrial Classification (NAICS), if known (e.g., 336212)			
Employment information			
Annual average number of employees			
Total hours worked by all employees last year			
Sign here			
Knowingly falsifying this document may result in a fine.			
I certify that I have examined this document and that to the best of my knowledge the entries are true, accurate, and complete.			
Company executive		Title	
Phone		Date	

Bowling Center Violations

#13 1904.39 \$2,305 - Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illnesses to OSHA.

What to do

- Within eight (8) hours after the **death** of an employee as a result of a **work-related incident**, the employer must report the fatality to OSHA
- Within twenty-four (24) hours, any **work-related**, **in-patient hospitalization of one or more employees, amputation** or the **loss of an eye** must be reported to OSHA

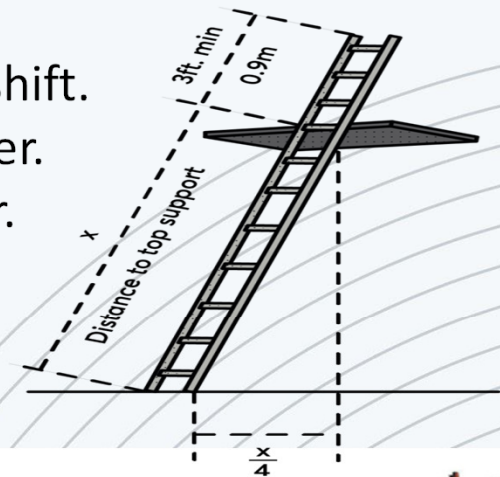
The incident must be reported using one of the following methods

- By telephone or in person to the OSHA area office that is nearest to the site of the incident
- By telephone to OSHA: 1-800-321-OSHA (6742)
- By electronic submission using the reporting application located on OSHA's public web site at www.osha.gov

Bowling Center Violations *

#14 1910.23 \$0 Ladders

- A step stool or ladder is required when attempting to reach or perform tasks overhead. Don't step on chairs, boxes, bins, or other objects.
- Choose the right style, height, material, and performance rating needed for the job.
- Inspect ladders before initial use and before each work shift.
- Set up and use your ladder according to the manufacturer.
- Avoid hazards and misuse, like ascending a closed ladder.
- Communicate ladder-related hazards.
- Train all employees on the above requirements.
- Maintain a three-point contact



Ladder Types



Step stool



Step ladder



Step ladder



Platform ladder



Telescoping ladder



Extension ladder

Bowling Center Violations ★

#14 1910.23 \$0 Ladders

- 1) 1926.134(b)(1) – If ladders are used to access an upper landing, the ladder side rails shall extend 3 feet above the landing surface. If they do not, the ladder shall be secured at its top to a rigid support and a grasping device. The ladder in no case be such that the ladder, under load, would cause the ladder to slip off its support.
- 2) 1926.1053(b)(4) – Ladders shall be used for the purpose for which they are designed.
- 3) 1926.1053(b)(13) – The top or top step of a stepladder shall not be used as a step.
- 4) 1926.1053(b)(22) – An employee shall not carry any object or load that could cause the employee to lose balance and fall.
- 5) 1926.1053(b)(6) – Ladders shall be used only on stable and level surfaces unless secured to prevent accidental movement.

Bowling Center Violations

#15 [1910.151](#) \$0 Medical and First Aid

[1910.151\(a\)](#) The employer shall ensure **the ready availability of medical personnel** for advice and consultation on matters of plant health.

[1910.151\(b\)](#) **In the absence of an infirmary, clinic, or hospital in near proximity** to the workplace which is used for the treatment of all injured employees, a person or persons shall be adequately trained to render first aid. Adequate first aid supplies shall be readily available.

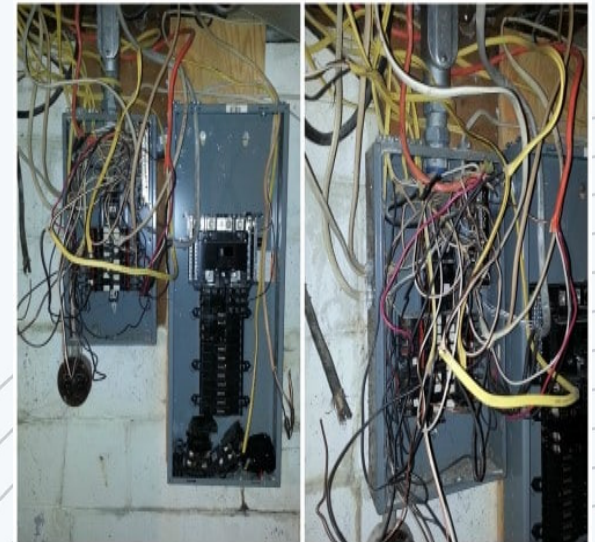
[1910.151\(c\)](#) Where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to **injurious corrosive materials**, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use.

Bowling Center Violations

#16 [1910.305](#) \$3,984 Electrical -

Wiring Methods, Components, and Equipment for General Use.

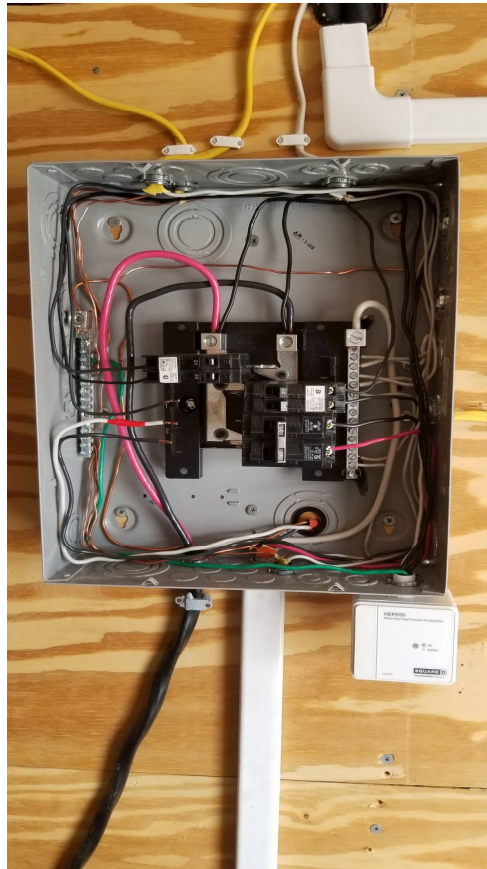
- Safety focus:
 - ✓ The primary concern is preventing electrical shock by ensuring that any unused access points to the interior of an electrical enclosure are blocked off.
- Application:
 - ✓ This applies to situations like empty spaces in a circuit breaker panel where a breaker has been removed, requiring a filler plate to cover the opening.
- "Effectively closed": **MISSING KNOCKOUT**
 - ✓ This means the closure method must be secure and provide a level of protection equivalent to the rest of the enclosure wall.



#16 Bowling Center Violations

29 CFR 1910.305 – Electrical -
Wiring Methods, Components, and Equipment for General Use.

ANYTHING WRONG HERE?



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QUESTIONS

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!!

