BEFORE THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

REVIEW COMMISSION OF NORTH CAROLINA

APR 1 9 2018

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COMPLAINANT

V.

GUY M. TURNER, INC. and its Successors

DOCKET NO. OSHANC 2016-5788 OSHA INSPECTION NO. 318028727 CSHO ID NO. N4007

ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS

RESPONDENT/PETITIONER

DECISION OF THE REVIEW COMMISSION

This appeal was heard at or about 10:00 A.M. on the 16th day of November 2017 in the OAK Courtroom, Lee House, 422 North Blount Street, Raleigh, North Carolina, by Arlene K. Edwards, Chairman, Dr. Richard G. Pearson, and Frank P. Ward, Jr, Members of the North Carolina Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.

APPEARANCES

Complainant: Melissa H. Taylor, Assistant Attorney General; North Carolina Department of Justice, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Respondent: Andrew S. Lasine; Keziah Gates, LLP, High Point, North Carolina.

The undersigned have reviewed the prior Order and record of proceedings before Hearing Examiner Ellen R. Gelbin and the briefs and arguments of the parties.

ISSUES PRESENTED

I. WHETHER THE USE OF PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT WAS REQUIRED?

II. WHETHER THE EMPLOYEES WERE EXPOSED TO CARBON BLACK IN EXCESS OF THE PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)?

SAFETY STANDARDS AND/OR STATUTES AT ISSUE

29 CFR 1910.134(e)(1): The employer did not provide a medical evaluation to determine the employee's ability to use a respirator before the employee was fit tested or required to use the respirator in the workplace.

29 CFR 1910.134(f)(1): The employer did not ensure that employee(s) required to use a tight-fitting facepiece respirator passed the appropriate qualitative fit test (QLFT) or quantitative fit test (QNFT).

29 CFR 1926.55(a) Employee(s) were exposed to an airborne concentration of carbon black listed in Appendix A of 26 CFR 1926.55 in excess of the 8 hour Time Weighted Average concentration of 3.5 milligrams per cubic meter.

FINDINGS OF FACT

- This case was initiated by a Notice of Contest which followed citations issued to the Respondent to enforce the Occupational Safety and Health Act of North Carolina (OSHANC or Act), N.C. Gen Stat. 95-126 et seq.
- 2. The Commissioner of Labor (Complainant) is responsible for enforcing OSHANC (N.C. Gen. State 95-133).
- The Respondent/Petitioner is an employer within the meaning of N.C. Gen Stat. 95-127 and is subject to the Act N.C. Gen. Stat. 95-128.
- 4. The undersigned have jurisdiction over this case pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. 95-125.
- The Review Commission adopts the Hearing Examiner's Finding of Fact
 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,

25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based on the foregoing Findings of Fact, the Commission concludes as a matter of law as follows:

- 1. The foregoing Finding of Fact are incorporated as conclusions of law to the extent necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Order.
- 2. The Commission has jurisdiction of this cause, and the parties are properly before this Commission.
- Respondent Guy M. Turner, Inc. is an employer within the meaning of N. C. Gen. Stat. 95-127 and is subject to the Act N.C. Gen. Stat. 95-128.
- 4. The Commissioner of Labor has not proven that Guy M. Turner, Inc. committed a violation of 29 CFR 1910.134(e)(1).
- 5. The Commissioner of Labor has not proven that Guy M. Turner, Inc. committed a violation of 29 CFR 1910.134(f)(1).
- 6. The Commissioner of Labor has proven that Guy M. Turner, Inc. committed a violation of 29 CFR 1926.55(a).

DISCUSSION

I. WHETHER THE USE OF PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT WAS REQUIRED?

The conclusions reached in Citation 1 Item 1A and Citation 1 Item 1B both hinge on whether use of protective equipment was required therefore triggering the provisions for medical evaluation and fit testing. The evidence clearly established that the employees were wearing the respirators because they chose to. The employer, Guy M. Turner, Inc., did not require the use of protective equipment. To require a medical evaluation or fit testing every time an employee independently makes the decision to use a facemask would place an unnecessary burden on the employer and bring work-flow to a stop. Employees should always have the choice to wear protective equipment, but that choice does not create a new responsibility for the employer.

In this case, the employer was not cited for failing to do a work site assessment, and they contend that they did such an assessment. Their assessment found fall and fire hazards but not an inhalation hazard, so they did not require the use of respirators.

The orders of the Hearing Examiner in Citation 1 Item 1A and Citation 1 Item IB are overturned because the use of respirators was voluntary, and therefore, the provisions for medical evaluation and fit testing were not triggered.

II. WHETHER THE EMPLOYEES WERE EXPOSED TO CARBON BLACK IN EXCESS OF THE PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS (PEL)?

The permissible exposure limit (PEL) of carbon black is 3.5 mg/m3. On December 17, 2015, CSHO Pearson conducted air monitoring tests. Those tests showed that employee, Alex Fraser, was exposed at a level of 9.67 mg/m3 of carbon black. Mr. Fraser was wearing a N95

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this date served a copy of the foregoing FINAL ORDER upon:

ANDREW S. LASINE KEZIAH GATES LLP P O BOX 2608 HIGH POINT, NC 27261-2608

certified mail, return receipt requested, and upon:

MELISSA H. TAYLOR NC DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LABOR SECTION PO BOX 629 RALEIGH, NC 27602-0629

by USPS first class mail, and upon:

NC DEPARTMENT OF LABOR LEGAL AFFAIRS DIVISION 1101 MAIL SERVICE CENTER RALEIGH, NC 27699-1101

by depositing a copy of the same in the NCDOL Interoffice Mail.

DAY OF Con THIS THE 2018.

ARLENE K. EDWARDS CHAIRMAN Karissa B. Sluss <

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