
MIOSHA

Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA)
Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity (LEO)

AGENCY INSTRUCTION

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MIOSHA-ADM-06-8R7

DATE:
April 24, 2024

SUBJECT: Coordination of Enforcement and Consultation Interventions

- I. Purpose. This instruction provides guidance for coordination of consultation and enforcement interventions at Michigan workplaces. It identifies the Consultation Education and Training (CET) Division’s relationship between the Construction Safety and Health Division (CSHD) and the General Industry Safety and Health Division (GISHD) interventions and how overlap will be addressed.
- II. Scope. This instruction applies agency wide.
- III. References.
 - A. [29 CFR 1908](#). Consultation Agreements, October 26, 2000, Federal Register Vol. 65, No. 208, p. 64291.
 - B. Division Instruction CET-ADM-09-1, Onsite Consultation Program Policies and Procedures Manual, as amended (Onsite CPPM).
 - C. Division Instruction CET-ADM-13-1, Consultation Education and Training (CET) Division Operations Manual, as amended (CET Ops Manual).
 - D. Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, [North American Industry Classification System \(NAICS\) Manual](#), 2002.
 - E. [Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act](#), R408.1001 et seq., P.A. 154 of 1974, as amended.
 - F. [MIOSHA Strategic Plan FY 2024-2028 Summary](#).
- IV. Distribution. MIOSHA Staff; Federal OSHA; S-drive Accessible; MIOSHA Messenger; and Internet Accessible.
- V. Cancellations. All previous versions of this agency instruction.
- VI. Next Review Date. To be reviewed three years from date of issuance.
- VII. History. History of previous versions include:
 - MIOSHA-ADM-06-8R6, January 3, 2022
 - MIOSHA-ADM-06-8R5, June 30, 2020
 - MIOSHA-ADM-06-8R4, August 13, 2019
 - MIOSHA-ADM-06-8R3, December 23, 2013
 - MIOSHA-ADM-06-8R2, June 5, 2012
 - MIOSHA-ADM-06-8R1, October 17, 2007
 - MIOSHA-ADM-06-8, November 9, 2006

- VIII. Contact. [Adrian Rocskay](#), Director, GISHD; [Tarah M. Kile](#), Director, CET Division; and [Lawrence Hidalgo](#), Director, CSHD.
- IX. Originator. Barton G. Pickelman, Director
- X. Significant Changes.
- A. Removed language around terminating visits with imminent danger. See Section XVI. CET Referrals to Enforcement, A. Criteria for Referral to MIOSHA Enforcement, 1. Imminent Danger.
 - B. Clarified verbiage on what to do if a fatality happens during a CET consultative visit. See Section XIX. Priority MIOSHA Enforcement Activities, C. Fatalities.
 - C. Made appendices consistent in style and clarified language around abatement for hazard surveys. See Appendices.
- XI. Definitions.
- A. List of Hazards: A list of all serious hazards that are identified by the onsite consultant and the correction due dates agreed upon by the employer and the consultant. The list of hazards will accompany the onsite consultant's written report.
 - B. Onsite Consultation: A CET activity funded in accordance with Section 21(d) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. These activities are administered in accordance with 29 CFR 1908 and the Onsite CPPM.
 - C. Onsite Consultation Visit: A safety and/or health hazard survey of potentially hazardous areas of the establishment performed by an onsite consultant. The majority of CET hazard surveys are onsite consultation visits. An onsite consultation visit must consist of an opening conference, an examination of the safety and health management system, a walkthrough of the workplace, and a closing conference. This visit will result in a written report to the employer, detailing findings and recommendations.
 - D. Onsite Consultation Visit *in Progress*: An onsite consultation visit shall be *in progress* from the beginning of the opening conference to the end of the correction due dates (including extensions).
 - E. Programmed Enforcement Inspections: Inspections of worksites that have been scheduled based upon objective or random selection criteria are programmed. The worksites may be selected by MIOSHA scheduling plans, special emphasis programs, or strategic plan-related criteria.
 - F. Training and Consultation (T&C) Activity (formerly known as 23g): A CET activity funded in accordance with Section 54 of the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act. Most CET consultants are T&C consultants. These activities are administered in accordance with the CET Ops Manual.
 - G. T&C Hazard Survey: A safety and/or health assessment of potentially hazardous areas of the establishment performed by a T&C consultant. The T&C hazard

survey will result in a listing of observed hazards on a hazard survey form along with recommended actions to eliminate the hazards identified.

- H. Unprogrammed Enforcement Inspections: Inspections under this category are in response to alleged hazardous working conditions that have been identified at a specific worksite. These include, but are not limited to, complaints, referrals, accidents, fatalities, imminent danger, follow-up, and monitoring inspections.
- XII. Prioritizing MIOSHA Activities. It is the goal of the Agency to avoid duplication of services between consultation and enforcement. Determining which MIOSHA activity takes priority at a worksite will be based on the reason, timing, and scope of the intervention. Unique and extenuating circumstances may require an exception to the priorities defined in this instruction.
- XIII. Confidentiality. Because the onsite consultant's written report contains information considered confidential, and because disclosure of such reports would adversely affect the operation of the MIOSHA consultation program, MIOSHA shall not disclose the consultant's written report except to the employer for whom it was prepared. Onsite Consultation staff shall not provide report information to MIOSHA compliance divisions for use in any compliance activity, except as provided for in § 1908.6(f)(1) (failure to eliminate imminent danger), § 1908.6(f)(4) (failure to eliminate serious hazards), paragraph (b)(1) of this section (inspection deferral) and paragraph (b)(4) of this section (recognition and exemption program). These practices will be applied to the T&C consultation program when possible.
- XIV. Organization of this Instruction. Because this instruction addresses MIOSHA consultation and enforcement activities, an effort was made to group consultation and enforcement specific policies and procedures. Consultation specific policies and procedures are in Sections XV. – XVIII. Enforcement specific policies and procedures begin at Section XIX.
- XV. Scheduling CET Activities.
 - A. All CET Visit Requests. Employers seeking any CET consultation visit must request and schedule a visit directly with CET. All Requests for Consultative Assistance (RCA) must be reviewed and approved by a CET supervisor. Referrals to CET for consultative assistance must be verified with the employer. Requests will be evaluated considering:
 - 1. The nature of employer's request.
 - 2. MIOSHA priorities:
 - a) Onsite consultation funding requires giving priority to small (fewer than 250 employees) high hazard employers. Each year, the Onsite Program receives a list of high hazard North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes to ensure that at least 80% of onsite services occur in those businesses.
 - b) Priority for T&C consultation services will be given to high hazard workplaces targeted by the MIOSHA Strategic Plan. While

strategic plan activities should be high priority for all CET activities, visit requests from low-hazard or large employers may be assigned to T&C consultants based on available resources.

3. Current MIOSHA Enforcement Activity. CET personnel must ask the employer if there is ongoing MIOSHA enforcement activity at that site address. In addition, the CET consultant shall conduct a history check on the Federal OSHA website to determine if there is any current enforcement activity at <http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/establishment.html>. If there is current enforcement activity at that site address, CET personnel must explain to the employer that no onsite consultation can take place until MIOSHA enforcement activity is final. Consultants in the Onsite Program are prohibited by 29 CFR 1908.7(b)(3) from conducting visits from the time a safety officer/industrial hygienist (SO/IH) initially seeks entry until the time that any citations become a final order of the Board of Health and Safety Compliance and Appeals. T&C consultants can respond to enforcement referrals or company requests for “Abatement Assistance” before a case is closed (see XVII. Abatement Assistance Provided by CET Consultants).
- B. All CET Hazard Survey Requests. Confirmation of a scheduled onsite consultation visit request or a T&C hazard survey request will be sent to the employer within two workdays from the time of the request via email from the CET consultant or by fax delivery of a “Notification of Scheduled CET Hazard Survey” (see [Appendix A](#)).
1. For multi-employer worksites, each employer at the site seeking an onsite consultation visit must submit a request.
 2. At construction sites:
 - a) A request from the general contractor will result in one “Notification of Scheduled CET Hazard Survey” which covers the entire job site. Generally, only two onsite consultation visits are allowed by each discipline (safety or health) per year/per subcontractor/per jobsite.
 - b) A subcontractor’s request for a consultation visit may be accepted only with the approval of the general contractor or the controlling employer at the site. Only the subcontractor that is involved in an onsite consultation visit or T&C hazard survey is exempt from a programmed inspection.
- C. Visit Date Confirmation. If an employer’s requested visit is scheduled thirty (30) days or more after the request date, CET staff should contact the employer within five (5) calendar days of the scheduled visit to confirm the visit date and confirm that no enforcement activity is occurring at this worksite.

XVI. CET Referrals to Enforcement. An employer's refusal or failure to correct imminent danger or serious hazards identified during a CET onsite visit or T&C hazard survey may result in a referral to enforcement.

A. Criteria for Referral to MIOSHA Enforcement:

1. Imminent Danger. If the consultant observes an imminent danger situation while conducting a consultation visit, they must inform the employer. If the employer refuses to correct or eliminate the hazard immediately, the consultant will contact their supervisor immediately about the need to make a referral to enforcement and/or seek additional guidance.
2. Serious Hazard(s) Not Corrected. When it is determined that an employer is no longer acting in good faith and/or is refusing to correct or eliminate a serious hazard within the established due date, including extensions, a referral to enforcement must be made.

B. Process for Referral by CET Onsite to MIOSHA Enforcement:

1. CET Supervisor. The CET supervisor contacted by the consultant conducting the visit shall notify the CET Program Manager (CPM) upon an employer's refusal to correct or eliminate an imminent danger or serious hazard.
2. CET Program Manager (CPM). Upon determining that an employer is no longer acting in good faith and/or is refusing to correct identified hazards, the CPM will notify the CET division director.
3. CET Division Director. The CET division director will decide if the employer will be referred for enforcement action.

To assist the division director in deciding, consultants/supervisors/project manager shall forward a chronology describing the information regarding identified hazards and circumstances of the employer's refusal.

The CET division director will make the recommendation to the agency director and director of the appropriate division.

XVII. Abatement Assistance Provided by CET Consultants.

A. CET Assistance with Hazard Abatement by Onsite Consultants. Federal Regulation 29 CFR 1908.5(b)(3) reads: "Employers may request onsite consultation to assist in the abatement of hazards cited during an OSHA enforcement inspection. However, an onsite consultative visit may not take place after an inspection until the conditions set forth in 1908.7(b)(3) have been met." The applicable section of 1908.7(b)(3) permits an onsite consultation only after "a determination has been made that no citation will be issued, or if a citation is issued, onsite consultation shall only take place with regard to those citation items which have become final orders."

B. CET Assistance with Hazard Abatement by T&C Consultants. T&C activities are not bound by the requirements of 29 CFR 1908. T&C consultants may assist with

hazard abatement. Before assigning requests for “abatement assistance,” CET supervisors will verify with enforcement the appeal status of the abatement assistance items. CET may consider the basis of the appeal to determine if they will continue with the abatement assistance request in a timely manner and not wait until the appeal date has expired. The following are appeal conditions that may warrant honoring the request before the appeal date has expired:

1. Partial settlement.
2. Penalty Reduction Agreement (PRA) in progress.
3. Issues related to penalty only.
4. Good faith of requesting employer.
5. Issues related to abatement date only.

CET consultants providing compliance assistance are encouraged to review the enforcement case and/or discuss the issues with the assigned SO/IH. If an employer specifically requests CET assistance to gain another opinion regarding citations, the consultant will recommend that the employer contact enforcement management who should inform the employer of their appeal rights.

- C. CET Assistance to Low Hazard Industries. In general, GISHD, CSHD, and the CET Division have similar priorities for responding appropriately to high hazard employers. To focus resources, CET may respond to low hazard industries with limited on-site service. Companies may be encouraged to conduct their own exposure monitoring via the Self-Help Equipment Loan Program referred to sample programs on the MIOSHA website or referred to scheduled CET seminars.
- D. Other Referrals. Other issues may be brought to MIOSHA’s attention that are not appropriate for an enforcement intervention but that raise potential workplace safety and/or health concerns. CET will assess those referrals and prioritize as appropriate.

XVIII. Priority Consultation Interventions. It is MIOSHA’s policy that the following three (3) categories of CET interventions will be given priority over programmed enforcement inspections. These are the only CET interventions that are given priority over programmed enforcement inspections. Prior to initiating the opening conference for a programmed inspection, the enforcement SO/IH should ask the employer if they are currently participating in or are scheduled for an onsite consultation, a T&C hazard survey or are currently participating in the CET Recognition Program. If an enforcement SO/IH observes a serious hazard in plain view and the employer is participating in one of the three CET interventions, the enforcement SO/IH will contact their supervisor to discuss further action. The enforcement supervisor will contact CET management. The enforcement supervisor will provide instruction to the SO/IH.

- A. Onsite Consultation Visits.
 1. Scope of Visit. There are two visit scopes:

- a) Full-service Visit. An onsite consultation visit that provides a comprehensive hazard assessment of all working conditions, equipment, and processes, at the worksite for safety and/or health.
- b) Limited-service Visit. A less comprehensive assessment than provided by a full-service visit. An onsite consultation visit that provides a focused assessment of a work process or type of hazard or a focused assessment that is conducted of only one discipline, safety or health.

Full and limited-service visits are both granted pre-visit scheduling deferral and *in progress* status.

- 2. Pre-Visit Scheduling Deferral. An employer's onsite visit will be granted a 30-day scheduling deferral (general industry) and a 10-day scheduling deferral (construction) from programmed inspections at a work site. On construction sites, the pre-visit scheduling deferral will include the general contractor as well as all the subcontractors for the entire site. Although the enforcement representatives of MIOSHA will NOT be notified of scheduled consultation visits, CET consultants will provide employers with a completed "Notification of Scheduled CET Hazard Survey" (see [Appendix A](#)). The notice will be emailed or faxed by the consultant within two workdays after the visit date is scheduled. This will provide proof of the upcoming visit. *Note that on the actual date of the visit, only those contractors that participate in the visit and receive the Notification of Onsite Consultation in progress from the consultant continue to have the deferral from programmed inspections.*
- 3. Onsite Consultation Visit in Progress. While a work site is undergoing an onsite consultation visit, programmed enforcement activity may not occur at this site until after the end of the work sites' *in progress* status (until the last serious hazard is corrected). Consultants are required to encourage employers to have hazards corrected immediately and to document abated on their reports. For construction sites, serious hazards will typically have a correction due date of no more than ten (10) business days after the closing conference.

Enforcement staff may inquire with CET onsite supervisors to determine the *in progress* status of the consultation visit. If an SO/IH visits the site, the employer shall present the SO/IH with the "Notification of Onsite Consultation in Progress" (see [Appendix B](#)). On multi-employer worksites, each employer or subcontractor participating in the visit will be provided a notification.

An SO/IH's request for proof of participation in onsite consultations should result in documentation provided by CET (see [Appendices A](#) and [B](#).) If proof is not available, the SO/IH should contact their supervisor if they have questions about the status of the CET intervention. Alternately,

enforcement staff may inquire with CET onsite consultation supervisors about the status of a visit. Again, only onsite consultation visits will be granted *in progress* status. The SO/IH shall not initiate a programmed inspection until the status of the CET activity can be verified.

4. Requirements of Onsite Consultation Visit *in Progress* Status. In order to maintain the status of onsite consultation visit *in progress*, the employer must meet the following condition:

Posting the List of Hazards. Employers must post the list of hazards, once received, in a location where it is readily observable by all affected employees for three working days or until the hazards identified on the list are corrected, whichever is later. Hazards posted are required to be current and not past correction due dates, whether original or extension, for the consultation visit to remain *in progress*.

- a) Typically, enforcement representatives may not initiate an inspection based on an employer's posted list of hazards for an open intervention. As outlined in Federal Regulation 29 CFR 1908.6(e)(8), the enforcement representative cannot schedule a compliance visit based upon the consultation program's posted List of Hazards. If there is credible information suggesting that a company has failed to correct serious hazards or to provide interim protection, an enforcement representative may investigate the issue.
- b) Employers must correct all hazards identified as imminent danger and serious to maintain *in progress* status. The employer must also provide to CET the documentation of action(s) taken to eliminate or control the identified hazards if not corrected at the time of the visit.

5. Termination of Onsite Consultation Visit *in Progress* Status. An onsite consultation visit *in progress* is terminated when MIOSHA enforcement initiates any of the following:

- a) Imminent danger investigation.
- b) Fatality investigation.
- c) Complaint investigation.
- d) Other critical inspections as determined by MIOSHA such as follow ups, referrals, or occupational disease report.

- B. T&C Hazard Survey. This visit consists of an assessment of potentially non-compliant conditions, to assist the employer in developing an effective safety and health program. This activity is an excellent opportunity to train a small group on hazard recognition. T&C hazard surveys receive the same pre-visit scheduling deferral as onsite consultation visits (see XVIII. A. 2. above). T&C hazard surveys do NOT receive *in progress* status. Instead, when a T&C hazard survey is

completed, enforcement will not proceed with a programmed investigation 30 calendar days after the last date the T&C consultant was at the work site for general industry surveys or ten (10) calendar days after the last date the T&C consultant was at the work site for construction surveys. If an SO/IH visits the site, the employer shall present the SO/IH with the “Notification of Completed T&C Hazard Survey” provided by the consultant (see [Appendix C](#)). This 30-day/ten-day deferral from programmed enforcement inspections does not apply to other T&C activities (examples: training, promotional visits, consultations).

- C. CET Recognition Program Deferrals. MIOSHA recognizes employers working proactively to address workplace safety and health issues through deferrals from scheduled enforcement investigations.
1. Pre-MVPP. If a work site is in pre-MVPP status, that is, from the time the MVPP manager accepted their application to the time they are denied, withdrawn, or granted MVPP status, MIOSHA programmed inspections at the site will be deferred.
 2. MVPP. If a work site achieves MVPP status (Star or Rising Star), it is to be deleted from MIOSHA’s programmed inspection schedule as long as the site remains in the program and continues to meet program requirements.
 3. Pre-MSHARP. If a work site is in pre-MSHARP status, that is in the process of meeting the criteria for MSHARP, MIOSHA programmed inspections at the site may be deferred until the time they are denied, withdrawn, or granted MSHARP status.
 4. MSHARP. If a work site achieves MSHARP status, it is to be deleted from MIOSHA’s programmed inspection schedule as long as the site remains in the program and continues to meet program requirements.
 5. Michigan Challenge Program (MCP). If a work site meets all the MCP criteria, MIOSHA programmed inspections at the site may be deferred for a period of six months after approval to participate is granted.

After the MIOSHA director approves a site for MVPP, MSHARP, or MCP status, the CET division director shall send an email to the enforcement area directors instructing them to remove these sites from their programmed inspection schedule for the period established by the CET Division.

6. Removal Notification. When an MVPP or MSHARP work site withdraws or their status is removed because they no longer meet program requirements, the CET division director shall send an email to the enforcement area director instructing to return these sites to their programmed inspection schedule.

The SO/IH should contact their supervisor if they have questions about an employer’s status in the CET Recognition Program. Alternately,

enforcement staff may inquire with the CPM to confirm the nature of an employer's status in the CET Recognition Program.

XIX. Priority MIOSHA Enforcement Activities.

- A. Unprogrammed Inspections. Employee complaints, referrals, fatality follow ups, and other critical inspections are not preempted by CET activities. Enforcement has a legal mandate to respond. Based on unique circumstances, an enforcement representative may choose to defer issues that are being addressed by an onsite consultation *in progress* or the compliance issues can be added to the scope of the consultation *in progress* with results shared with the enforcement representative and complainant.

Upon learning of scheduled CET services, the enforcement areas should decide if the following factors warrant deferring the investigation:

1. Timeliness of the scheduled consultation.
2. The hazard severity.
3. The previous company history.
4. The type of enforcement activity.

- B. Consultation Follow up and/or Abatement Assistance Visits. Onsite consultation follow up and/or abatement assistance visits must be deferred when the enforcement team conducts their opening conference. The onsite consultant may continue with follow-up and/or abatement assistance activity after enforcement activity becomes Final Order of the Board or after a PRA and no appeals are to be filed.

- C. Fatalities. If a fatality occurs during a CET consultation visit, the consultant shall remind the employer of their obligation to notify MIOSHA enforcement of the incident and immediately terminate the visit. The consultant shall contact the CET director who will contact the applicable MIOSHA enforcement area and provide any available information on the fatality. In addition, if the consultant becomes aware of a prior fatality at the establishment, the consultant shall contact the CET director who will contact the applicable MIOSHA enforcement team to verify the fatality was reported.

XX. Enforcement Inspections Following Consultation Services. The following conditions apply if an enforcement inspection occurs after consultation services have been provided.

- A. Employer's Good Faith. If the employer chooses to provide enforcement with a copy of the consultant's written report to the employer, it may be used by enforcement to assist in determining the employer's "good faith" for purposes of adjusting any proposed penalties and judging the extent to which an inspection is required.
- B. No Exemption from Citations. Regardless of the consultant's advice and written report to the employer, in a subsequent inspection, a compliance officer is not

precluded from finding hazardous conditions or violations of standards, rules or regulations for which citations are issued and penalties proposed.

- XXI. Enforcement Referrals to CET. If enforcement receives information about a hazardous condition(s), that does not meet the requirements of a formal complaint or referral, enforcement can provide it to CET for intervention at their discretion. Referrals of this type will be submitted by the supervisor/manager to appropriate CET management.

April 24, 2024

Coordination of Enforcement and Consultation Interventions

Appendix A
(to be placed on MIOSHA letterhead)
Notification of Scheduled CET Hazard Survey

Company Name

Site Address

This is to confirm that a hazard survey has been scheduled with the Consultation Education and Training (CET) Division.

A CET hazard survey is a safety and/or health assessment of potentially non-compliant conditions in the establishment. During this scheduled visit the consultant will identify and document hazards, unsafe conditions, and unsafe practices during a walkthrough of your facility/site.

By scheduling a CET hazard survey, employers have agreed to certain obligations. The employer must correct all serious hazards in accordance with set correction due dates and provide documentation of the action taken to eliminate or control the hazards. Failure to do so may result in referral to enforcement. Employers should correct other-than-serious and regulatory hazards in a timely manner but need not send verification of correction.

Date of Scheduled Consultation Visit: _____

This notification should be presented to a Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) enforcement representative in the event they arrive to perform a programmed (routine) inspection. This notification grants a deferral from General Industry Safety and Health Division programmed inspections for 30 calendar days prior to the scheduled consultation visit or a deferral from Construction Safety and Health Division programmed inspections for 10 calendar days prior to the scheduled consultation visit. This notification does not pre-empt an investigation of a fatality, accident, complaint, follow-up, or other critical inspections as determined by MIOSHA.

CET Consultant Signature

Date

Appendix B
(to be placed on MIOSHA letterhead)
Notification of Onsite Consultation In Progress

Company Name

Site Address

This is to confirm that an onsite consultation service is *in progress* as of the opening conference date of _____ and ending on the last serious hazard correction due date of _____.

EMPLOYER HAS AGREED TO:

- Take immediate action to eliminate employee exposure to any “imminent danger” situation identified during the onsite consultation.
- Post a list of **SERIOUS** hazards identified by the consultant during the consultation visit. This list is provided with the technical report.
- Notify the employees when the hazards are corrected.
- Take necessary action to eliminate or control any identified **SERIOUS** hazard(s) by the correction due date.
- Submit written documentation upon correcting all **SERIOUS** hazards by the required due date(s) indicated, and, if determined, permit a follow up visit to verify the corrective action.
- Recognize that a violation of one standard rule, if recorded as a **SERIOUS** hazard for any equipment or work area, requires that every piece of equipment or work area in the workplace that is similarly in need of the same corrective action be corrected.

The employer may, with appropriate justification, request an extension of the correction due date for a **SERIOUS** hazard. Prior to the due date, the request must be in writing, faxed (#517-284-7725), or emailed to the onsite consultant. If an extension is granted, the employer will receive written confirmation indicating the revised correction due date(s). Interim protection is required until permanent correction of the hazard is completed.

It is expected that this form be presented to a Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) enforcement representative while consultation is *in progress*, i.e., from the opening conference until the final correction due date. This notification does not pre-empt an investigation of a fatality, accident, complaint, follow up, or other critical inspections as determined by MIOSHA.

CET Consultant Signature

April 24, 2024

Coordination of Enforcement and Consultation Interventions

Appendix C
(to be placed on MIOSHA letterhead)
Notification of Completed T&C Hazard Survey

Company Name

Site Address

This is to confirm that a T&C hazard survey has been completed by the Consultation Education and Training (CET) Division.

A T&C hazard survey is a safety and/or health hazard assessment of potentially non-compliant areas of the establishment. During this scheduled visit, the consultant identified and documented hazards, unsafe conditions, and unsafe practices during the onsite visit of this facility/site.

Programmed Inspection Deferral Period:

_____ to _____
(start date) (end date)

THE EMPLOYER HAS AGREED TO:

- Take immediate action to eliminate employee exposure to any “imminent danger” situation identified during the consultation.
- Take necessary action to eliminate or control any identified SERIOUS hazard(s).
- Recognize that a violation of one standard rule, if recorded as a SERIOUS hazard for any equipment or work area, requires that every piece of equipment or work area in the workplace that is similarly in need of the same corrective action be corrected.

This notification may be presented to a Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Administration (MIOSHA) enforcement representative. This notification does not preempt an investigation of a fatality, accident, complaint, follow up, or other critical inspections as determined by MIOSHA. This notification may preclude a scheduled (i.e., programmed) enforcement inspection in relation to the working conditions, hazards, or situations covered by this visit, 30 calendar days after the last date CET was at the work site for general industry visits or ten calendar days after the last date CET was at the work site for construction visits.

Consultant Signature