

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 691

To require the Secretary of Labor to issue an interim occupational safety and health standard regarding worker exposure to combustible dust, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 14, 2013

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mr. BARROW of Georgia, and Mr. COURTNEY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and the Workforce

A BILL

To require the Secretary of Labor to issue an interim occupational safety and health standard regarding worker exposure to combustible dust, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Worker Protection
5 Against Combustible Dust Explosions and Fires Act of
6 2013”.

7 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

8 Congress finds the following:

1 (1) An emergency exists concerning worker ex-
2 posure to combustible dust explosions and fires, and
3 there is a significant risk of death or severe injury
4 to workers employed at facilities where combustible
5 dusts are present.

6 (2) Following 3 catastrophic dust explosions
7 that killed 14 workers in 2003, the Chemical Safety
8 and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) issued a re-
9 port in November 2006, which identified 281 com-
10 bustible dust incidents between 1980 and 2005 that
11 killed 119 workers and injured 718. The CSB con-
12 cluded that “combustible dust explosions are a seri-
13 ous hazard in American industry”. A quarter of the
14 explosions occurred at food industry facilities, in-
15 cluding sugar plants.

16 (3) In November 2006, the CSB recommended
17 that the Occupational Safety and Health Adminis-
18 tration (OSHA) issue a standard designed to pre-
19 vent combustible dust fires and explosions in general
20 industry, based on current National Fire Protection
21 Association (NFPA) dust explosion standards.

22 (4) Fourteen workers were killed and more than
23 38 seriously injured in a catastrophic combustible
24 dust explosion at Imperial Sugar in Port Wentworth,
25 Georgia on February 7, 2008.

1 (5) An investigation by the CSB found that the
2 explosion at Imperial Sugar was fueled by a massive
3 accumulation of sugar dust throughout the pack-
4 aging building, triggering a series of secondary ex-
5 plosions throughout the factory.

6 (6) The CSB’s final report of September 24,
7 2009, regarding the Imperial Sugar Refinery explo-
8 sion reiterated its previous recommendation from
9 November 2006 that OSHA proceed expeditiously
10 “to promulgate a comprehensive standard to reduce
11 or eliminate hazards from fire and explosion from
12 combustible powders and dust”.

13 (7) Combustible dust explosions and fires con-
14 tinue to injure workers and cause property damage.
15 In the 5 years since the February 7, 2008, explosion
16 at Imperial Sugar, there have been 50 additional
17 combustible dust explosions or fires resulting in 15
18 deaths and 127 injuries to workers through Feb-
19 ruary 7, 2013, according to estimates released by
20 the Chemical Safety Board.

21 (8) On October 21, 2009, OSHA issued an ad-
22 vance notice of proposed rulemaking in response to
23 the CSB’s recommendation; however, a final rule
24 will take at least 4 more years, during which it is

1 foreseeable that additional workers will be seriously
2 injured or killed.

3 (9) OSHA issued a grain handling facilities
4 standard (29 C.F.R. 1910.272) in 1987 that has
5 proven highly effective in reducing the risk of com-
6 bustible grain dust explosions, according to an
7 OSHA evaluation.

8 (10) No OSHA standard comprehensively ad-
9 dresses combustible dust explosion hazards in gen-
10 eral industry.

11 (11) Voluntary NFPA standards exist that,
12 when implemented, effectively reduce the likelihood
13 and impact of combustible dust explosions. In par-
14 ticular—

15 (A) certain requirements currently apply to
16 existing establishments, which NFPA refers to
17 as a “retroactive” application, and include haz-
18 ard assessment, housekeeping, control of static
19 electricity, control of open flames and sparks,
20 use of certain tools, employee training, and re-
21 quirements for inspection and maintenance of
22 equipment;

23 (B) other requirements include conven-
24 tional ignition source control and dust emission
25 control technologies, such as ventilation systems

1 that capture fugitive dust, and enclosure of
2 dust generating processes;

3 (C) many employers currently implement
4 such requirements from NFPA standards to ad-
5 dress combustible dust hazards in the work-
6 place; and

7 (D) many employers maintain written com-
8 bustible dust safety programs and involve em-
9 ployees in implementing the program, which are
10 important aspects of a comprehensive combus-
11 tible dust hazard control system.

12 (12) Implementation of such means of hazard
13 control is both technologically and economically fea-
14 sible and would substantially reduce risks related to
15 combustible dust fires and explosions to workers.

16 **SEC. 3. ISSUANCE OF INTERIM STANDARD ON COMBUS-**
17 **TIBLE DUST.**

18 (a) APPLICATION AND RULEMAKING.—Not later than
19 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Sec-
20 retary of Labor shall promulgate an interim final standard
21 regulating occupational exposure to combustible dust haz-
22 ards. The interim final standard shall, at a minimum,
23 apply to manufacturing, processing, blending, conveying,
24 repackaging, and handling of combustible particulate sol-
25 ids and their dusts, including organic dusts (such as

1 sugar, candy, paper, soap, and dried blood), plastics, sul-
2 fur, wood, rubber, furniture, textiles, pesticides, pharma-
3 ceuticals, fibers, dyes, coal, metals (such as aluminum,
4 chromium, iron, magnesium, and zinc), fossil fuels, and
5 others determined by the Secretary, but shall not apply
6 to processes already covered by the occupational safety
7 and health standard on grain facilities contained in section
8 1910.272 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations.

9 (b) APPLICATION.—The interim final standard re-
10 quired under this section shall be based on those portions
11 of the National Fire Protection Association Standards in
12 effect on the date of enactment of this Act that—

13 (1) apply to existing facilities; or

14 (2) call for source and dust emission control
15 technologies, such as ventilation systems that cap-
16 ture fugitive dust, and enclosure of dust generating
17 processes.

18 (c) REQUIREMENTS.—The interim final standard re-
19 quired under this section shall include the following ele-
20 ments:

21 (1) Requirements for hazard assessment to
22 identify, evaluate, and control combustible dust haz-
23 ards.

24 (2) Requirements for a written program that
25 includes provisions for hazardous dust inspection,

1 testing, hot work, ignition control, and house-
2 keeping, including the frequency and method or
3 methods used to minimize accumulations of combus-
4 tible dust on ledges, floors, equipment, and other ex-
5 posed surfaces.

6 (3) Requirements for engineering controls, ad-
7 ministrative controls, and operating procedures, in-
8 cluding means to control fugitive dust emissions and
9 ignition sources, and the safe use and maintenance
10 of process equipment and dust collection systems
11 and filters.

12 (4) Requirements for workplace inspection and
13 housekeeping to prevent accumulation of combustible
14 dust in places of employment in such depths that it
15 can present explosion, deflagration, or other fire
16 hazards, including safe methods of dust removal.

17 (5) Requirements for participation of employees
18 and their representatives in hazard assessment, de-
19 velopment of and compliance with the written pro-
20 gram, incident investigation, and other elements of
21 hazard management.

22 (6) Requirements to provide written safety and
23 health information and annual training to managers
24 and employees and their representatives, including
25 housekeeping procedures, hot work procedures, pre-

1 ventive, predictive, and periodic maintenance proce-
2 dures, common ignition sources, and lock-out, tag-
3 out procedures.

4 (d) **APPLICABILITY OF OTHER STATUTORY RE-**
5 **QUIREMENTS.**—The requirements applicable to occupa-
6 tional safety and health standards under section 6(b) of
7 the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29
8 U.S.C. 655(b)), the requirements of chapters 5 and 6 of
9 title 5, United States Code, and titles 2 and 42, United
10 States Code, shall not apply to the issuance of the interim
11 final standard required under this section.

12 (e) **EFFECTIVE DATE OF INTERIM STANDARD.**—The
13 interim final standard shall take effect 30 days after
14 issuance, except that such standard may include a reason-
15 able phase-in period for implementation of required engi-
16 neering controls. The interim final standard shall have the
17 legal effect of an occupational safety and health standard,
18 and shall apply until a final standard becomes effective
19 under section 6 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act
20 (29 U.S.C. 655).

21 **SEC. 4. FINAL STANDARD ON COMBUSTIBLE DUST.**

22 Not later than 18 months after the date on which
23 the interim final standard is issued under section 3, the
24 Secretary of Labor shall, pursuant to section 6 of the Oc-
25 cupational Safety and Health Act (29 U.S.C. 655), issue

- 1 a proposed rule for regulating combustible dust explosions
- 2 that includes the major elements contained in the interim
- 3 final standard issued under section 3, and shall issue a
- 4 final rule 3 years after the issuance of a proposed rule.

