WAC 296-900-14010 Base penalties.

- DOSH calculates the base penalty for a violation by considering the following:
 - Specific amounts that are dictated by statute;

OR

- By assigning a weight to a violation, called "gravity." Gravity is calculated by multiplying a violation's severity rate by its probability rate. Expressed as a formula:

Gravity = Severity x Probability

Note: Most base penalties are calculated by the gravity method.

Severity and probability are established in the following ways:
 Severity:

- Severity rates are based on the most serious injury, illness, or disease that could be reasonably expected to occur because of a hazardous condition.
- Severity rates are expressed in whole numbers and range from 1 (lowest) to 3 (highest).
- $\,$ Tables 3 and 4 are used to determine the severity rate for a violation.

Table 3
Severity - Serious Violations

3	• Death
	Injuries involving permanent disability
	Chronic, irreversible illness
2	Disability of a limited nature
	• Injuries or reversible illnesses resulting in hospitalization
1	Injuries or temporary, reversible illnesses resulting in serious physical harm
	May require removal from exposure or supportive treatment without hospitalization for recovery

Table 4 Severity - General Violations

General violation

 Conditions that could cause injury or illness to an employee but would not result in serious physical harm

Probability: Definition:

A probability rate is a number that describes the likelihood that an injury, illness, or disease will occur ranging from 1 (lowest) to 3 (highest). See Table 5.

- When determining probability, DOSH considers a variety of factors, depending on the situation, such as:
 - Frequency and amount of exposure.
 - Number of employees exposed.
- Instances, or number of times, the hazard is identified in the workplace.
- How close an employee is to the hazard, i.e., the proximity of the employee to the hazard.
 - Weather and other working conditions.
 - Employee skill level and training.

- Employee awareness of the hazard.
- The pace, speed, and nature of the task or work.
- Use of personal protective equipment.
- Other mitigating or contributing circumstances.

Table 5 Probability

3	If the factors considered indicate the likelihood of injury or illness would be relatively high.
2	If the factors considered indicate the likelihood of injury or illness would be moderate.
1	If the factors considered indicate an injury or illness could occur, but the likelihood would be relatively low.

- Table 6 is used to determine the dollar amount for each gravity-based penalty, unless otherwise specified by statute.

Table 6
Gravity-Based Penalty - Serious Violations
Severity x Probability = Gravity

9 High	\$7,000
6	\$6,000
4	\$4,000
3	\$3,000
2	\$2,000
1 Low	\$1,000

The minimum penalty for a standard serious violation = one hundred dollars.

(A penalty is required by statute for a serious violation; where adjustments would result in a penalty below the minimum, the minimum will be applied.)

The maximum statutory penalty for a serious violation will be the maximum civil penalty established by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration under 29 C.F.R. 1903.15 or seven thousand dollars, whichever is more.

Links:

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration—OSHA penalties.
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration 29 C.F.R. 1903.15 Proposed penalties.
 - RCW 49.17.180 Violations—Civil penalties.

Table 7
General Violations Penalty

General violation (first time nonstatutory)	\$0
General violation base penalty	\$200

A penalty is not applied to first time general violations. The base penalty is used to calculate the penalty for willful, repeat, or failure to abate general violations.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, and 49.17.060. WSR 19-01-097, § 296-900-14010, filed 12/18/18, effective 1/21/19; WSR 15-13-049, § 296-900-14010, filed 6/9/15, effective 9/1/15; WSR 06-06-020, § 296-900-14010, filed 2/21/06, effective 6/1/06.]