

# Occupational safety and health law handbook

Law



Explain and discuss how the 2002 recordkeeping rules affect issues dealing with specific disorders and other issues (i. e. privacy, access, fatalities, etc.). Provide approximately 200-300 words and a reference citation for your source material.

The Occupational safety and health (OSH) also commonly is an area concerned with the safety, health and welfare of people engaged in work or employment. The main objectives of occupational safety and health programs include to foster a safe and healthy work environment.

In 2002, the laws took a drastic turn for privacy as the course of HIPAA was introduced. HIPAA amplified patient security with was critical towards patient security as it introduced new legislation that protect critical information such as social security number, private medical information and payment. This facilitated the cause of security and eliminated many types of frauds that plagued the industry.

Another element that was emphasized in 2002 was health hazards. Hazard identification is a critical steps towards identifying risk management process. It is where individual work hazards are identified and rectified through a mitigation plan for the safety of others. Prior to 2002, there was no log of audits for hazard identifications. However after 2002, organizations were not only audited but were required by law to keep logs of information and history for the sake of safe for employees. In 2002, these processes were more refined. Organizations were required to not only develop processes for efficient use of resources

#### References

OSHA Small Business > Small Business Handbook. (n. d.). OSHA Small

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Business > Small Business Handbook. Retrieved August 19, 2014, from <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/smallbusiness/small-business.html>