
SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT
Senator Lola Smallwood-Cuevas, Chair
2025 - 2026 Regular

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SUBJECT: Employment: refineries: task force: safe staffing management plans

KEY ISSUE

This bill establishes the Refinery Safe Staffing Task Force (Task Force) to develop standards and best practices for retaining safe staffing levels at refineries and directs the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) and the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) to adopt regulations that require all refineries to develop safe staffing management plans, as specified.

ANALYSIS

Existing law:

- 1) Requires, under the California Occupational Safety and Health Act, an employer to:
 - a) Furnish employment and a place of employment that is safe and healthful.
 - b) Furnish and use safety devices and safeguards, as well as adopt and use practices, means, methods, operations, and processes that are reasonably adequate to render employment and the place of employment safe and healthful.
 - c) Do everything reasonably necessary to protect the life, safety, and health of employees. (Labor Code §6300 et seq.)
- 2) Establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) within the Department of Industrial Relations (DIR) to, among other things, propose, administer, and enforce occupational safety and health standards. (Labor Code §6300 et seq.)
- 3) Establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board (Standards Board), within DIR, to promote, adopt, and maintain reasonable and enforceable standards that will ensure a safe and healthful workplace for workers. (Labor Code §140-147.6)
- 4) Requires Cal/OSHA to issue a citation to an employer who it believes, upon inspection or investigation, has violated specified workplace health and safety laws or any standard, rule or order pursuant to them. Each citation must be in writing and must describe the nature of the violation, including a reference to the provision of the code, standard, rule, regulation, or order alleged to have been violated. The citation must also include a reasonable time for the abatement of the alleged violation. The period specified for abatement shall not commence running until the date the citation or notice is received or the date the return is made to the post office. (Lab. Code § 6317)
- 5) Directs the Standards Board and Cal/OSHA, in accordance with the California Refinery and Health Standards Board Act of 1990, to promote worker safety through implementation of

training and process safety management (PSM) practices in refineries and chemical plants and other facilities deemed appropriate. (Labor Code §7852(a))

- 6) Defines “refinery” as an establishment that produces gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, or biofuel through the processing of crude oil or alternative feedstock. (Labor Code §7853(c))
- 7) Defines “process safety management” as the application of management programs, which are not limited to engineering guidelines, when dealing with the risks associated with handling or working near hazardous chemicals. PSM is intended to prevent or minimize the consequences of catastrophic releases of acutely hazardous, flammable, or explosive chemicals. (Labor Code §7853(b))
- 8) Directs the Standards Board to adopt, by March 31, 2014, process safety management standards for refineries, chemical plants, and other manufacturing facilities, as specified. (Labor Code §7856(a))
- 9) Directs Cal/OSHA to propose, and the Standards Board to consider for adoption, regulations to implement PSM standards for refineries by January 1, 2026. (Labor Code §7856(b))
- 10) Establishes the California Accidental Release Prevention program (CalARP) with the goal of reducing regulated hazardous substances accident risks and eliminating duplication of regulatory programs. CalARP implements the federal risk management program, as provided in the federal Clean Air Act and as promulgated by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, in the state, with certain amendments that are specific to the state. (Health & Safety Code §25531 et seq.)

This bill:

- 1) Establishes the Refinery Safe Staffing Task Force (Task Force) consisting of the following members:
 - a) Three representatives of unions representing proprietary employees at refineries, as specified, one each appointed by the Governor or their appointed DIR PSM Unit regional manager, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Committee on Rules, respectively.
 - b) Three representatives of unions representing building trades whose members serve as contractors at refineries, one each appointed by the Governor or their appointed DIR PSM Unit regional manager, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Committee on Rules, respectively.
 - c) Three representatives of refinery employers, one each appointed by the Governor or their appointed DIR PSM Unit regional manager, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Committee on Rules, respectively.
 - d) Three representatives of nongovernmental organizations whose mission relates to the well-being of workers and refinery communities, one each appointed by the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Committee on Rules, respectively.
 - e) Two members of the public with expertise in refinery process safety, to be appointed by the Governor or their appointed DIR PSM Unit regional manager.
- 2) Requires all members of the Task Force to be appointed and begin serving no later than January 1, 2028.

- 3) Provides that the members of the Task Force shall serve without compensation, except that they shall receive, upon appropriation of funds for this purpose, their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and responsibilities, including traveling expenses.
- 4) Requires the Task Force to select one of its members to be its chair. Provides that the Task Force shall have all of the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth in these provisions.
- 5) Provides that the Task Force shall consult with, and may utilize, the staff of the DIR PSM Unit.
- 6) Provides that the purpose of the Task Force shall be to develop a set of standards and best practices for retaining safe staffing levels at refineries, during, and especially in the time period preceding, a refinery closure or long-term idling of a refinery, based upon thorough research and investigation.
- 7) Requires the Task Force, no later than June 1, 2029, to present to the Legislature, and make available online to the public, both of the following:
 - a) A set of standards and best practices for retaining safe staffing levels at refineries and managing understaffing during, and especially in the time period preceding, an announced or anticipated refinery closure or long-term idling of a refinery.
 - b) A report documenting the facts, analysis, and investigation upon which the standards are based. The report should consider and evaluate the standards and best practices referenced above, including, as appropriate, a wide range of potential methods and strategies for ensuring maximum employee retention in the time period preceding refinery closure or long-term idling of a refinery, including, without limitation, extended severance periods, paid job training, extended job placement assistance, priority transfer to other refineries, and financial and logistical assistance; and should further consider a wide range of methods and strategies for ensuring safe operation in the event of understaffing.
- 8) Makes the provisions that establish the Task Force, 1) through 7) above, inoperative on July 1, 2029, and repeals them as of January 1, 2030.
- 9) Requires CalEPA, by January 1, 2028, to adopt regulations that require all of the following:
 - a) All refineries, including, without limitation, all facilities subject to the California Accidental Release Prevention Program 4 regulations, shall develop safe staffing management plans, pursuant to a timeline specified by the agency, to address staffing risks associated with anticipated refinery closure or long-term idling. Each plan shall be required to include the maximum amount of reasonably feasible employee retention strategies and procedures to address risks associated with understaffing.
 - b) Within six months following the Task Force's presentation to the Legislature on standards and best practices, or by January 1, 2030, whichever is earlier, the plans shall be required to, at minimum, adhere to the standards and best practices, unless the refinery operator presents evidence sufficient to justify deviating from those standards and best practices.

- c) The plans shall be updated periodically and upon announcement of refinery closure or long-term idling pursuant to subdivision (p) Section 25354 of the Public Resources Code, or other applicable law.
 - d) The plans, and all updates thereto, shall be presented to CalEPA in draft for review and approval, and shall be subject to a public comment period of at least 30 days. CalEPA shall approve a plan after responding substantively in writing to all public comments received concerning it, and shall reject, and require prompt amendment to, any draft plan that does not comply with the standards defined in a) and b).
- 10) Requires CalEPA, following an announcement of closure or long-term idling, and periodically thereafter, to conduct inspections and investigations to ensure implementation of the refinery's plan and to address noncompliance through all available and necessary enforcement authority.
- 11) Authorizes CalEPA to, upon a determination of noncompliance with these provisions, issue a citation to the operator of the subject of the refinery. This citation is in addition to existing penalties authorized under the California Accidental Release Prevention program. The citation shall be in writing, describing with particularity the nature of the violation, and fixing a reasonable time for abatement of the alleged violation.
- 12) Provides that the plans, draft plans, draft updates to the plans, final updates to the plans, and all comments on the draft plans by CalEPA shall be promptly posted on the CalEPA's website. Trade secret claims concerning the contents of the plans shall be addressed, as specified.
- 13) Requires Cal/OSHA, by January 1, 2028, to propose, and the Standards Board to consider for adoption, regulations that require all of the following:
- a) All refinery employers shall develop safe staffing management plans, pursuant to a timeline specified by the division, to address staffing risks associated with anticipated refinery closure or long-term idling. Each plan shall be required to include the maximum amount of reasonably feasible employee retention strategies and procedures to address risks associated with understaffing.
 - b) Within six months following the Task Force's presentation to the Legislature on standards and best practices, or by January 1, 2030, whichever is earlier, the plans shall be required to, at minimum, adhere to the standards and best practices, unless the refinery operator presents evidence sufficient to justify deviating from those standards and best practices.
 - c) The plans shall be updated periodically and upon announcement of refinery closure or long-term idling pursuant to subdivision (p) Section 25354 of the Public Resources Code, or other applicable law.
 - d) The plans, and all updates thereto, shall be presented to Cal/OSHA in draft for review and approval, and shall be subject to a public comment period of at least 30 days. Cal/OSHA shall approve a plan after responding substantively in writing to all public comments received concerning it, and shall reject, and require prompt amendment to, any draft plan that does not comply with the standards defined in a) and b).
- 14) Requires, following an announcement of closure or long-term idling, and periodically thereafter, Cal/OSHA to conduct inspections and investigations to ensure implementation of

the employer's plan, and to address noncompliance through all available and necessary enforcement authority, including, without limitation, citations.

- 15) Provides that the plans, draft plans, draft updates to the plans, final updates to the plans, and all comments on the draft plans by Cal/OSHA shall be promptly posted on Cal/OSHA's website. Trade secret claims concerning the contents of the plans shall be addressed, as specified.

COMMENTS

1. Background:

This analysis is limited to AB 605's Cal/OSHA and Task Force provisions. This bill is double referred to the Senate Environmental Quality Committee for an analysis of its CalEPA and CalARP provisions.

Refinery Safety

The PSM Unit within Cal/OSHA is responsible for inspecting refineries and chemical plants that handle large quantities of toxic and flammable materials. Generally, refinery safety rules are built around the concept of process safety, which requires refineries to identify and fix hazards before accidents occur and to involve workers directly in investigations when they do. The first safety standard enforced by the PSM Unit was adopted in 1990 under the California Refinery and Health Act and was substantially similar to the federal one. Following a 2012 chemical release and fire at the Chevron U.S.A. Inc. Refinery in Richmond, however Cal/OSHA and the Legislature moved to strengthen safety standards. An interagency working group, consisting of Cal/OSHA, CalEPA, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, among others, identified serious concerns with Chevron's PSM procedures and expressed the need for stronger preventative safeguards. On May 18, 2017, the Standards Board unanimously adopted an updated PSM standard that requires refinery employers to conduct damage mechanism reviews, apply rigorous safeguard protection analyses, integrate human factors and culture assessments into safety planning, involve front-line employees in decision-making, and perform comprehensive process hazard analyses.

Specifically, refinery employers are required to include an analysis of human factors, where relevant, in major changes, incident investigations, process hazard analyses, and management of organizational change (MOOC) assessments. Human factor analysis must evaluate the following: staffing levels; the complexity of tasks; the length of time needed to complete tasks; the level of training, experience and expertise of employees; the human-machine and human-system interface; the physical challenges of the work environment in which the task is performed; employee fatigue and other effects of shiftwork and overtime; communication systems; and the understandability and clarity of operating and maintenance procedures. Before an employer can reduce staffing levels or change shift duration, they must conduct a MOOC assessment. The MOOC assessment is required for changes with a duration exceeding 90 calendar days affecting operations, engineering, maintenance, health and safety, or emergency response. All MOOC assessments must include an analysis of human factors.

In 2024, the Legislature expanded the definition of "refinery" to include an establishment that produces gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, or biofuel through the processing of crude oil or alternative feedstock. The current PSM standard covers approximately 1,500 facilities

in the state that handle or process certain hazardous chemicals, including 11 refineries which produce approximately two million barrels of crude oil per day into gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, and chemical feedstocks.¹

Ongoing Changes to the PSM Standard

In 2019, Western States Petroleum Association (WSPA) filed two lawsuits regarding the 2017 PSM safety standard (CCR §5789.1).² In a complaint filed in Sacramento Superior Court, WSPA alleged that the standard 1) did not meet requirements under the California Administrative Procedure Act; 2) was invalid; 3) was unenforceable because it was inconsistent with governing statutes; and 4) was neither reasonably necessary nor sufficiently clear.³ Additionally, in a complaint filed in the Eastern District of California, WSPA alleged that the standard was preempted by the National Labor Relations Act.⁴

As part of a 2024 settlement to resolve these lawsuits, Cal/OSHA and the Standards board agreed to engage in rulemaking to amend the PSM safety standard to address WSPA's concerns. Specifically, Cal/OSHA agreed to propose and to support amendments to the PSM standard that would:

- Amend and clarify the definitions of highly hazardous material, major change, and employee representative;
- Amend and clarify the requirements pertaining to the Hierarchy of Hazard Control Analysis; and
- Amend and clarify, with respect to employee participation in PSM activities, how employers will allow for effective participation by employees engaged in such activities.

The revised standard must be adopted in accordance with the California Administrative Procedure Act. On November 28, 2025, the Standards Board published its notice of proposed rulemaking to amend the PSM standard. The first public hearing was held on January 15, 2026. The Standards Board is in the process of soliciting and responding to stakeholder feedback. It's unclear when the updated PSM standard will be adopted by the Standards Board and filed with the Secretary of State.

Enforcement Challenges

Despite having some of the nation's toughest refinery safety rules, California has struggled with enforcement. Cal/OSHA is the entity tasked with protecting and improving the health and safety of California workers by 1) setting and enforcing labor standards; 2) providing outreach, education, and assistance to employers and employees; and 3) issuing permits, licenses, certifications, registrations and approvals. As part of their enforcement responsibilities, Cal/OSHA investigates complaints of workplace hazards filed by employees, employee representatives, and others, as well as investigating reports of serious injury and illness or death.

¹ OSHSB, Process Safety Management for Petroleum Refineries. "[Initial Statement of Reasons](#)" 2025.

² OSHSB, Process Safety Management for Petroleum Facilities. "[Notice/Informative Digest](#)" 2025.

³ Western States Petroleum Association v. California Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, California Division of Occupational Safety and Health, and California Environmental Protection Agency (Sacramento Super. Ct., Case No. 34-2019-00260210).

⁴ Western States Petroleum Association v. California Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board, et al. (E.D. Cal., Case No. 2:19-cv-1270)

In July 2025, the California State Auditor released an audit report on Cal/OSHA finding, among other things, that process deficiencies and staffing shortages have limited its ability to protect workers.⁵ Among the audits key findings were that:

- Cal/OSHA did not inspect some complaints and accidents, despite evidence that an inspection may have better protected workers.
 - During fiscal year 2023-24, Cal/OSHA classified 13 % of the complaints it received as invalid and investigated 82% of the valid complaints it received with a letter instead of an on-site inspection.
- When it does conduct on-site inspections, Cal/OSHA’s process has critical weaknesses. The audit found:
 - Cal/OSHA took weeks or even months to initiate some complaint and accident inspections, which can hinder its ability to gather relevant evidence and identify violations that have put workers at risk.
 - Cal/OSHA did not always document rationales or evidence supporting its reduction of employer’s fines.
- Cal/OSHA must address shortcomings in its staffing levels and oversight.
 - Staffing shortages and process deficiencies—such as out-of-date policies— are root causes for many of the concerns identified by the audit. Cal/OSHA had a 32 percent vacancy rate in fiscal year 2023–24, and its vacancy rate was higher for certain district offices and inspector positions.

In addition to Cal/OSHA’s challenges, the Trump administration has weakened the U.S. Chemical Safety Board, which investigates refinery accidents.

When safety monitoring is inadequate, there are serious consequences. Refineries in Martinez and El Segundo both experienced explosions in 2025. These were only the latest in a string of nearly a dozen major refinery explosions and fires over the past decade.

Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board (Standards Board)

The Standards Board, within Cal/OSHA, is the only agency in the state authorized to adopt, amend, or repeal occupational safety and health standards or orders. Its mission is to promote, adopt, and maintain reasonable and enforceable standards that ensure a safe and healthful workplace. The Standards Board consists of seven members appointed by the Governor. Two members are selected from labor, two members from management, one member from occupational safety, one member from occupational health, and one member from the general public. Among other responsibilities, the Standards Board 1) adopts and maintains standards; 2) considers petitions for new or revised standards proposed by any interested person; and 3) grants permanent variances from standards. To carry out its duties, the Standards Board holds monthly meetings throughout California.

The Standards Board must adopt standards at least as effective as federal ones for all health and safety issues that have federal standards promulgated under the Occupational Safety and health Act of 1970. Additionally, the Standards Board maintains standards unique to the state, like those for amusement rides, aerial passenger tramways, and heat illness.

⁵ [*The Division of Occupational Safety and Health: Process Deficiencies and Staffing Shortages Limit Its Ability to Protect Workers.*](#) California State Auditor.

The Administrative Procedure Act governs the public hearing and adoption process. After a rulemaking action is deemed necessary, proposed standard changes are developed by either the Standard Board's staff or Cal/OSHA's staff, generally with the assistance and recommendations of an advisory committee. Advisory committees consist of representatives from industry, labor, the public, and other interested groups. If the changes are related to federal standards, the proposal is reviewed by Federal OSHA staff. The proposal is then scheduled for hearing at one of the Board's monthly meetings, so that written and oral testimony can be solicited. Following the public hearing, all testimony is returned to the originating staff (either the Standards Board staff or Cal/OSHA) for review. When all comments and testimony have been addressed by either modifying the proposal or providing a satisfactory explanation for rejection of suggested changes, the Standards Board's staff schedules the proposed standard for consideration and adoption at its next meeting. Following adoption, a copy of the rulemaking file is sent to the Office of Administrative Law. After approval, the standards are published in Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations.

2. Committee Comments:

AB 605 would establish the Task Force and task it with developing a set of standards and best practices for retaining safe staffing levels at refineries, during, and especially in the time period preceding, an announced or anticipated refinery closure or long-term idling of a refinery. The Task Force would, no later than June 1, 2029, present to the Legislature, and make available online, its set of standards and a report documenting the facts upon which the standards are based. Additionally, the bill would direct CalEPA and Cal/OSHA, by January 1, 2028, to adopt regulations that require all refineries to develop safe staffing management plans. The regulations would be required to, at minimum, adhere to the standards and best practices established by the Task Force. Lastly, the bill would require each refinery's plan to be presented to CalEPA and Cal/OSHA for review and approval and be subject to a public comment period of at least 30 days.

Over the last several years, California has experienced a wave of petroleum refinery closures and conversions. In turn, the in-state refining sector has significantly consolidated, with in-state refining capacity declining since at least 1982.⁶ California's remaining refineries are located primarily in populated urban areas, including four in Los Angeles County and three in the Bay Area. Several of these refineries were built over one hundred years ago.⁷

While the committee recognizes the importance of maintaining safe staffing levels at refineries, the author may wish to consider the following:

- The Task Force, which is composed of representatives of unions, refinery employers, nongovernmental organizations, and PSM experts, would be directed to develop a set of standards and best practices for retaining safe staffing levels based upon thorough research and investigation. The Standards Board, as described above, would consult the same people in the process of developing a safe staffing standard. *Would the Task Force needlessly duplicate the work the Standards Board is already required to do?*

⁶ Hersbach, Thomas J.P. "[The Writing on the Wall: Why California Refineries are Closing](#)." Stanford Climate & Energy Policy Program. February 11, 2026.

⁷ Ibid.

- The Standards Board would be required to incorporate the Task Force’s standards and best practices into its safe staffing standard. The Task Force would have until June 1, 2029, to issue those standards and best practices, but the Standards Board would need to consider for adoption its safe staffing standard by January 1, 2028. It can take years for the Standards Board to adopt a new safety standard. *Would waiting for the Task Force delay the adoption of a safe staffing standard? Would this require the Standards Board to adjust its timeline?*
- The Task Force would also include in its report methods and strategies for ensuring maximum employee retention in the time period preceding refinery closure, including extended severance periods, paid job training, and priority transfer to other refineries. *Should the Task Force focus on strategies for employee retention and preparations for worker displacement rather than developing standards and best practices for safe staffing?*
- The bill would require each refinery to present its plan to Cal/OSHA for review and approval and for each plan to be subject to a public comment period of 30 days. This presentation requirement is unique to safe staffing plans. *Employers are not required to present and obtain approval of their injury and illness prevention plans or workplace violence prevention plans.*
- Cal/OSHA would be required to respond in writing to all public comments before approving a refinery’s safe staffing plan. *Given Cal/OSHA’s staffing difficulties, is this requirement feasible?*

3. Need for this bill?

According to the author:

“There are two related issues surrounding refinery closures that this bill seeks to remedy.

1) Requirements that a refinery announce closure a year in advance pursuant to Section 25354(p) of the Public Resources Code have resulted in staffing shortages. The shortages lead to remaining workers working extraordinarily long shifts, impacting their performance and the ability to retain what experienced staff remain. Without competent, healthy staff, the risk of accidents increases, which can injure workers and the surrounding community members. Staff retention policies such as extended job placement assistance, expanded severance packages, and paid job training could help address staff shortages, but refinery operators have not provided sufficient incentives.

2) The Department of Industrial Relations’ Process Safety Management for Petroleum Refineries regulations and the CalEPA Accidental Release Prevention Program should encompass plans for refinery closures. However, those requirements have not been enforced in the context of closure. Additionally, the requirements do not directly address issues of worker safety and refinery safety surrounding refinery closure nor do they require participation or oversight by enforcement authorities.”

4. Proponent Arguments:

The sponsor of the measure, United Steelworkers District 12, argues:

“Refineries handle volatile and highly hazardous substances every day, where even minor errors can have catastrophic consequences for workers, surrounding communities, and the environment. California’s existing refinery safety framework-including Process Safety Management (PSM) requirements and the California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program- recognizes that organizational changes can affect safety. However, current regulations do not specifically address the unique risks created during refinery closures or long-term idling, nor do they require employers to proactively plan for the staffing challenges that accompany these transitions.

AB 605 fills this critical gap by requiring refinery employers to develop Safe Staffing Management Plans that identify and mitigate risks associated with understaffing during closure or idling. The bill appropriately emphasizes employee retention strategies, recognizing that experienced workers possess invaluable institutional knowledge that is essential to maintaining safe operations, preserving emergency preparedness, and responding effectively to incidents. By requiring these plans to be reviewed by regulators, updated as conditions change, and subject to public input, AB 605 establishes meaningful accountability and transparency.

Importantly, AB 605 also creates a Refinery Safe Staffing Task Force that brings together labor representatives, refinery employers, process safety experts, regulators, and community stakeholders to develop evidence-based standards and best practices. This collaborative approach will help ensure that future requirements are informed by those with direct experience operating refineries safely and by those most affected by refinery incidents.”

5. Opponent Arguments:

None received.

6. Dual Referral:

The Senate Rules Committee referred this bill to the Senate Labor, Public Employment and Retirement Committee and the Senate Environmental Quality Committee.

7. Prior Legislation:

SB 966 (Gonzalez, 2026) would codify specified provisions of Cal/OSHA’s PSM safety standard related to employee participation in PSM activities. Specifically, the bill would require an employer, in consultation with employees and employee representatives, to develop, implement, and maintain a written plan providing for employee participation in all PSM elements, as specified. *This bill is set for hearing in the Assembly Labor and Employment Committee.*

AB 2157 (Connolly, 2026) would remove the July 1, 2027, sunset date for the Displaced Oil and Gas Worker Pilot Program, making the program permanent. *This bill is pending in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 3258 (Bryan, Chapter 978, Statutes of 2024) expanded the scope of the California Refinery and Chemical Plant Worker Safety Act of 1990 by revising the definition of

“refinery” and directed the Standards Board to consider for adoption, regulations that implement process safety management standards for the revised definition of refinery, as specified.

AB 3138 (Muratsuchi, Chapter 308, Statutes of 2018) restructured civil and administrative penalties for CalARP violations.

SB 1300 (Hancock, Chapter 519, Statutes of 2014) required every petroleum refinery employer to, every September 15, submit to the Cal/OSHA a full schedule for the following calendar year of planned turnarounds, and to inspect, test, and replace process materials and equipment, as specified. The bill also required a petroleum refinery employer, upon the request of Cal/OSHA, to provide onsite access and specified documentation.

AB 3672 (Elder, Chapter 1632, Statutes of 1990) established the California Refinery and Chemical Plant Worker Safety Act of 1990, which includes PSM standards to prevent or minimize the consequences of catastrophic releases of toxic, flammable, or explosive chemicals.

SUPPORT

United Steelworkers District 12 (Sponsor)
California Labor for Climate Jobs
Climate Center, The
United Steelworkers Local 675

OPPOSITION

None received

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