

**ASSEMBLY BILL**

**No. 3043**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Luz Rivas**

February 16, 2024

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An act to add Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 6359.1) to Part 1 of Division 5 of the Labor Code, relating to occupational safety and health.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 3043, as introduced, Luz Rivas. Occupational safety: fabrication activities.

Existing law establishes the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board within the Department of Industrial Relations to promulgate and enforce occupational safety and health standards for the state, including standards dealing with exposure to harmful airborne contaminants. Existing law requires the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the department to enforce all occupational safety and health standards, as specified. A violation of these standards and regulations under specific circumstances is a crime.

This bill would prohibit a person engaged in fabrication activities or fabrication shops from using dry methods, and require the use of effective wet methods in any fabrication activities. The bill would make a violation of these provisions grounds for, among other disciplinary action, an immediate order prohibiting continued fabrication activities. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, upon request of the department, to petition the superior court to impose civil penalties for a violation of these provisions.

The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2025, the department to consult with representatives of approved apprenticeship programs to

establish a training curriculum regarding the safe performance of fabrication activities that meets specified requirements, including classroom instruction, and to certify a person who has completed that curriculum immediately upon completion. The bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2026, an owner or operator of a slab product fabrication shop from permitting a person from performing fabrication activities or employing a person to perform work near those activities, unless the person is certified by the department as having completed the training curriculum, except as specified.

The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2026, the department to develop an application and licensing process for fabrication shops to lawfully engage in fabrication activities known as a “slab product fabrication activity” license. The bill would authorize fabrication shops to engage in fabrication activities during the pendency of the application and licensing development process.

The bill would require, beginning January 1, 2026, the department to grant a 3-year license to a fabrication shop that demonstrates satisfaction of specified criteria involving workplace safety conditions and precautions, and would authorize license renewal, as specified. Among other conditions, the bill would establish certain regulatory fees in unspecified amounts for the license and renewal thereof. The bill would authorize the department to suspend or revoke a licensee in certain cases, including for gross negligence, as specified. The bill would prohibit a person or entity, or an employee thereof, from engaging in fabrication activities unless the person or entity has a license.

The bill would require, beginning January 1, 2026, an owner or operator of a slab product fabrication shop to comply with specified requirements with respect to employees who perform fabrication activities, including paying each employee at least the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for the geographic area, except as otherwise specified. The bill would authorize the department to, among other disciplinary action, suspend or revoke a license if the department finds that the owner or operator willfully violated these provisions.

The bill would prohibit, beginning January 1, 2026, a person from supplying a slab product directly to a person or entity engaged in fabrication activities if the person or entity does not have a valid license. The bill would require a person that, among other things, supplies a slab product to a person or entity engaged in fabrication services to verify the person or entity has a license, as specified. The bill would require a person that supplies a slab product to a person or entity that

is not engaged in fabrication activities to rely on written certification issued under penalty of perjury that, among other things, they will not directly engage in fabrication activities with the product without a license. By expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The bill would specify that a violation of any of the above-described provisions may be grounds for disciplinary action, as specified, but is not a crime. The bill would require moneys recovered pursuant to the above-described provisions to be deposited in an unspecified account, for expenditure by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature.

The bill would require the Director of Industrial Relations to maintain a publicly accessible database on the department's internet website that includes, among other things, information on any active orders issued by the department in the prior 12 months prohibiting an activity at a fabrication shop, as specified. Beginning January 1, 2026, the bill would require that internet website to contain additional information in the database, including information on fabrication shops in the state licensed under the bill's provisions.

On or before July 1, 2025, the bill would require the department, in consultation with specified agencies, to submit a report to the Legislature pursuant to prescribed requirements, including specifying the number of violations issued for failure to comply with any temporary or future standards adopted by the board. On or before January 1, 2027, and January 1, 2029, the bill would require the department, in consultation with other specified entities, to submit a report to the Legislature pursuant to prescribed requirements, including, in addition to the information contained in the initial report, the number of licenses issued by the department.

The bill would define various terms for these purposes. The bill would make findings and declarations related to these provisions.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.

State-mandated local program: yes.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

1 SECTION 1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the  
2 following regarding silicosis and its associated health impacts:

3 (1) According to the federal Centers for Disease Control and  
4 Prevention (CDC), silicosis is an occupational lung disease caused  
5 by the inhalation of respirable dust containing crystalline silica.

6 (2) According to the State Department of Public Health (CDPH),  
7 crystalline silica is in engineered stone, quartz, granite, and other  
8 stones. Cutting, grinding, chipping, sanding, drilling, and polishing  
9 these products can release hazardous levels of small silica particles  
10 into the air that workers breathe.

11 (3) When small particles of silica get into the lungs, they can  
12 cause permanent scarring and difficulty breathing and can also  
13 cause lung cancer, kidney damage, and several autoimmune  
14 diseases. Initial symptoms of silicosis can include shortness of  
15 breath, cough, and fatigue. Workers can die from silica dust  
16 overexposure.

17 (4) Many cases of incurable and fatal lung problems from  
18 exposure to silica dust in stone fabrication workers have been  
19 reported around the world and in the United States, including  
20 several cases among relatively young workers in California.  
21 Workers who cut, grind, and polish engineered stone slabs are at  
22 risk.

23 (5) According to the Los Angeles County Department of Public  
24 Health, silicosis is irreversible and can progress even if a person  
25 is no longer exposed to silica dust, but with the right measures in  
26 place, it is preventable. It can take a person 10 to 30 years to  
27 develop silicosis, but a person who is exposed to high levels of  
28 silica dust can develop silicosis faster.

29 (b) The Legislature finds and declares both of the following  
30 regarding the increase in the number of cases of silicosis in  
31 California:

32 (1) Since 2010, more than 1,000 cases of silicosis in workers  
33 who fabricate countertops have been reported worldwide. The first  
34 cases of silicosis were reported in Spain in 2010 and in Israel in  
35 2012. The first case of silicosis reported in the United States was  
36 in Texas in 2015.

37 (2) According to CDPH, there are 93 countertop workers  
38 identified to date with silicosis in California. At least 10 workers

1 have died, most of whom were 30 to 40 years of age, inclusive, 4  
2 workers have received lung transplants, and 5 workers are under  
3 evaluation.

4 (c) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following  
5 regarding the increase of silica used in products:

6 (1) Crystalline silica is a common mineral found in the earth's  
7 crust. Materials like sand, stone, concrete, and mortar contain  
8 crystalline silica. Stone slabs containing crystalline silica such as  
9 quartz is becoming increasingly popular for kitchen countertops.

10 (2) Workers who cut, polish, or grind products that contain  
11 crystalline silica can be exposed to hazardous levels of silica dust.

12 (3) In 1938, according to United States Secretary of Labor  
13 Frances Perkins, "silicosis can be prevented."

14 (d) The Legislature finds and declares both of the following  
15 regarding the impact of silicosis on undocumented workers:

16 (1) The demographic for workers contracting silicosis are  
17 typically young, immigrant workers and is made up of all males  
18 with a median age of 45 years of age at diagnosis, with 98 percent  
19 originating from Mexico or Central America, and who are most  
20 reliant on public insurance or are uninsured.

21 (2) Physicians at Olive View-UCLA Medical Center in the  
22 County of Los Angeles identified a cluster of patients with a rare  
23 occupational lung disease called pulmonary silicosis and played  
24 a key role in bringing their cases to light. The patients identified  
25 are predominantly Mexican and Latin American immigrant men  
26 who work as stonecutters in the San Fernando Valley, cutting  
27 synthetic stone kitchen and bathroom countertops. According to  
28 a CDPH directory, there are over 100 stone fabrication shops in  
29 the center's catchment area in the San Fernando Valley and over  
30 1,000 within the state, and many other at-risk workers in the  
31 County of Los Angeles and throughout the state.

32 (e) The Legislature finds and declares both of the following  
33 regarding the impact of silicosis worldwide:

34 (1) The New Zealand Council of Trade Unions' (NZCTU) Te  
35 Kauae Kaimahi is once again advancing its call for a total ban on  
36 engineered stone in New Zealand. According to NZCTU President  
37 Richard Wagstaff, "the evidence of the harm caused by engineered  
38 stone is overwhelming. It is clear to us that a ban on this product  
39 is the only option."

1 (2) Australia is the first country to announce a ban on engineered  
 2 stone that will start on July 1, 2024, in most states and territories,  
 3 and follows a surge in hundreds of workers developing silicosis  
 4 from working on engineered stone, a popular material mostly used  
 5 for kitchen benches and bathroom vanities. According to the  
 6 Australian Council of Trade Unions’ Assistant Secretary Liam  
 7 O’Brien, “Engineered stone is a fashion product that is killing the  
 8 workers who make it. With alternatives readily available, why are  
 9 we risking the lives of tradies for a fashionable finish in our  
 10 kitchens?”

11 (f) The Legislature finds and declares that California must use  
 12 the information described in these findings to determine the  
 13 cost-benefit ratio to workers and whether existing regulations  
 14 adequately protect workers from contracting silicosis.

15 (g) Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to enact  
 16 legislation that would help protect and prevent worker  
 17 overexposure to respirable crystalline silica by imposing all of the  
 18 following requirements:

19 (1) Prohibiting the undertaking of fabrication activities without  
 20 the use of effective wet methods that effectively suppress dust.

21 (2) Requiring a slab product fabrication activity license for  
 22 fabrication shops to engage in fabrication activities involving stone  
 23 slab product that contain crystalline silica.

24 (3) Prohibiting a person or entity from directly or indirectly  
 25 supplying a slab product to a person or entity engaged in fabrication  
 26 activities that is not associated with a valid slab product fabrication  
 27 activity license.

28 (4) Requiring the Department of Industrial Relations to maintain  
 29 a publicly accessible database on its internet website that includes,  
 30 but is not limited to, a list of workplaces with any enforcement  
 31 actions pending at those workplaces.

32 SEC. 2. Chapter 2.2 (commencing with Section 6359.1) is  
 33 added to Part 1 of Division 5 of the Labor Code, to read:

34

35 CHAPTER 2.2. FABRICATION ACTIVITIES

36

37 6359.1. For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions  
 38 apply:

39 (a) “Department” means the Department of Industrial Relations.

40 (b) “Director” means the Director of Industrial Relations.

1 (c) “Dry methods” means the undertaking of fabrication  
2 activities without the use of effective wet methods that effectively  
3 suppress dust.

4 (d) “Effective wet methods” means suppressing dust by one of  
5 the methods identified below, which ensure that water covers the  
6 entire surface of the work object where a tool, equipment, or  
7 machine contacts the work object:

8 (1) Applying a constant, continuous, and appropriate volume  
9 of running water directly onto the surface of the work object. When  
10 water flow is integrated with a tool, machine, or equipment, water  
11 flow rates shall equal or exceed manufacturer recommendations  
12 and specifications to ensure effective dust suppression.

13 (2) Submersing the work object under water.

14 (3) Water jet cutting or use of high-pressure water to cut  
15 material.

16 (e) (1) “Fabrication activities” means machining, crushing,  
17 cutting, drilling, abrading, abrasive blasting, grinding, chiseling,  
18 carving, gouging, polishing, buffing, fracturing, intentional  
19 breaking, or intentional chipping of slab products.

20 (2) “Fabrication activities” does not include onsite construction  
21 work covered by Section 1532.3 of Title 8 of the California Code  
22 of Regulations.

23 (f) (1) “Fabrication shop” means a location where fabrication  
24 activities are undertaken on slab products.

25 (2) “Fabrication shop” does not include facilities where slab  
26 products are manufactured, including, but not limited to, quarries,  
27 concrete manufacturing facilities, or tile manufacturing facilities.

28 (g) “License” means a slab product fabrication activity license  
29 to engage in fabrication activities that is issued to a fabrication  
30 shop by the department pursuant to this chapter.

31 (h) “Respirable crystalline silica” means quartz, cristobalite, or  
32 tridymite contained in airborne particles that are determined to be  
33 respirable by a sampling device designed to meet the characteristics  
34 for respirable-particle-size-selective samplers specified in the Air  
35 Quality – Particle Size Fraction Definitions for Health-Related  
36 Sampling in Report 7708 completed by the International  
37 Organization for Standardization in 1995.

38 (i) “Slab product” means a thick, flat piece of a solid stone  
39 substance, including artificial, engineered, or natural stone that is  
40 used for countertop installation or customization.

1 6359.2. (a) A person or entity engaged in fabrication activities  
2 or fabrication shops shall not use dry methods in any fabrication  
3 activities.

4 (b) A person or entity engaged in fabrication activities or  
5 fabrication shops shall use effective wet methods in any fabrication  
6 activities.

7 (c) (1) A violation of this section shall be grounds for an  
8 immediate order prohibiting continued fabrication activities by  
9 the director and may be grounds for additional fines and penalties,  
10 as determined by the director to further the purposes of this chapter.

11 (2) Notwithstanding any provision of this division to the  
12 contrary, a violation of this section is not a crime.

13 (d) A violation of this section may be reported to the Division  
14 of Labor Standards Enforcement.

15 (e) The Attorney General, upon request of the department, may  
16 petition the superior court to impose civil penalties for a violation  
17 of this section.

18 (f) All moneys recovered pursuant to this chapter shall be  
19 deposited in the \_\_\_\_ Account in the \_\_\_\_ Fund. Upon  
20 appropriation by the Legislature for this express purpose, moneys  
21 in the account may be expended by the department for the purposes  
22 of administering this chapter.

23 6359.3. (a) On or before July 1, 2025, the department shall  
24 consult with representatives of approved apprenticeship programs  
25 to establish a training curriculum regarding the safe performance  
26 of fabrication activities for the purposes of this section.

27 (1) The training curriculum shall satisfy both of the following  
28 requirements:

29 (A) The training curriculum shall cover applicable occupational  
30 safety and health standards.

31 (B) The training curriculum shall include classroom instruction  
32 and supervised hands-on activities.

33 (2) The department may authorize an approved apprenticeship  
34 program or the California Community Colleges to provide the  
35 training curriculum. The department shall approve alternative  
36 providers if approved apprenticeship programs or the California  
37 Community Colleges are unable to provide the training curriculum.

38 (b) Beginning on January 1, 2026, an owner or operator of a  
39 slab product fabrication shop shall not permit a person to perform  
40 fabrication activities or employ a person to perform work where

1 fabrication activities are being conducted, unless the person has  
2 been certified pursuant to the training curriculum described in this  
3 section.

4 (1) The owner or operator of a slab product fabrication shop  
5 shall be responsible for the costs of the training curriculum of its  
6 employees.

7 (2) The department shall certify a person who has completed  
8 the approved training curriculum immediately upon completion.

9 (3) This subdivision shall not apply to a person enrolled in, or  
10 who has graduated from, an apprenticeship program that covers  
11 fabrication activities and is approved by the Division of  
12 Apprenticeship Standards.

13 6359.4. (a) (1) On or before January 1, 2026, the department  
14 shall develop an application and licensing process for a “slab  
15 product fabrication activity” license to authorize fabrication shops  
16 to engage in fabrication activities.

17 (2) Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary,  
18 a fabrication shop may continue to engage in fabrication activities  
19 during the pendency of the application and licensing development  
20 process.

21 (3) This subdivision shall become inoperative on January 1,  
22 2026.

23 (b) (1) Commencing January 1, 2026, the department shall  
24 accept an application for and grant a license to a fabrication shop  
25 that demonstrates to the department satisfaction of all of the  
26 following workplace safety conditions and precautions:

27 (A) Evidence of a legally obtained and valid business license  
28 and applicable state contractor’s license.

29 (B) Evidence of satisfactory workers’ compensation insurance  
30 coverage.

31 (C) Demonstration of compliance with any occupational safety  
32 and health standards and orders that are promulgated by the  
33 Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board pursuant to  
34 Section 142.3.

35 (D) Implementation of an air quality monitoring program  
36 consistent with any occupational safety and health standards and  
37 orders that are promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health  
38 Standards Board pursuant to Section 142.3, and documentation of  
39 verification of implementation by a third party that is normally  
40 engaged in those kinds of verifications.

- 1 (E) Documentation of completion by all employees of a  
2 technical training program focused on the prevention of workplace  
3 respirable crystalline silica exposure, including the use of protective  
4 equipment and control measures, that is approved by the  
5 department.
- 6 (2) The department, or a third party certified by the department  
7 for this purpose, shall inspect a fabrication shop before the issuance  
8 of the license to verify that the equipment and procedures of the  
9 fabrication shop are in compliance with any occupational safety  
10 and health standards and orders that are promulgated by the  
11 Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board pursuant to  
12 Section 142.3.
- 13 (3) An applicant for a license shall submit to the department an  
14 initial registration fee in the amount of \_\_\_\_ dollars (\$\_\_\_\_), which  
15 shall be deposited in the \_\_\_\_ Account in the \_\_\_\_ Fund for the  
16 purposes of administering this chapter.
- 17 (4) Each license granted by the department shall be for a  
18 three-year period.
- 19 (5) (A) The department shall accept a renewal application for  
20 and grant a license renewal to a licensee who demonstrates to the  
21 department continued compliance with all of the following  
22 workplace safety conditions and precautions:
  - 23 (i) Evidence of compliance with the requirements of any  
24 occupational safety and health standards and orders that are  
25 promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards  
26 Board pursuant to Section 142.3.
  - 27 (ii) Documentation of certified air quality monitoring results  
28 consistent with any occupational safety and health standards and  
29 orders that are promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health  
30 Standards Board pursuant to Section 142.3 over the prior three  
31 years.
  - 32 (iii) Documentation of information related to employee-reported  
33 silicosis cases.
  - 34 (iv) Documentation of completion by all employees of a  
35 technical training program focused on the prevention of workplace  
36 respirable crystalline silica exposure, including the use of protective  
37 equipment and control measures, that is approved by the  
38 department.
- 39 (B) The department, or a third party certified by the department  
40 for this purpose, shall inspect a fabrication shop before the issuance

1 of a license renewal to verify that the equipment and procedures  
2 of the fabrication shop are in compliance with any occupational  
3 safety and health standards and orders that are promulgated by the  
4 Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board pursuant to  
5 Section 142.3.

6 (C) An applicant for a license renewal shall submit to the  
7 department a renewal fee in the amount of \_\_\_\_ dollars (\$\_\_\_\_),  
8 which shall be deposited in the \_\_\_\_ Account in the \_\_\_\_ Fund  
9 for the purposes of administering this chapter.

10 (D) A licensee may continue to engage in fabrication activities  
11 during the pendency of the license renewal application.

12 (6) The department may suspend or revoke a license issued  
13 pursuant to this section if the department finds that the licensee  
14 has engaged in gross negligence, gross incompetence, or willful  
15 or repeated disregard of an occupational safety and health standard  
16 or order.

17 (7) (A) A person or entity, or an employee of a person or entity,  
18 shall not engage in fabrication activities without a license issued  
19 by the department pursuant to this chapter.

20 (B) A violation of this paragraph may be reported to the Division  
21 of Labor Standards Enforcement.

22 (C) Notwithstanding any provision of this division to the  
23 contrary, a violation of this paragraph is not a crime.

24 6359.5. (a) The owner or operator of a slab product fabrication  
25 shop shall comply with all of the following requirements with  
26 respect to employees who perform fabrication activities:

27 (1) The owner or operator shall pay each employee at least the  
28 general prevailing rate of per diem wages for the geographic area,  
29 as published by the director pursuant to Sections 1773 and 1773.9  
30 of the Labor Code, except that the owner or operator may pay  
31 apprentices registered in programs approved by the Chief of the  
32 Division of Apprenticeship Standards at least the applicable  
33 apprentice prevailing rate.

34 (2) (A) The owner or operator shall use a skilled and trained  
35 workforce to perform the fabrication work.

36 (B) “Skilled and trained workforce” has the same meaning as  
37 that term is defined in Section 2601 of the Public Contract Code.

38 (b) (1) An owner or operator in violation of this section shall  
39 be subject to a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200) per employee  
40 per day for each violation of this section.

1 (2) Notwithstanding any provision of this division to the  
2 contrary, a violation of this section is not a crime.

3 (c) The department may suspend or revoke a license issued  
4 pursuant to this section if the department finds that the owner or  
5 operator willfully violated this section.

6 (d) The Labor Commissioner or an employee of an owner or  
7 operator in violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) may seek  
8 enforcement of the minimum wage requirement by a civil action  
9 through the same means and with the same relief available for  
10 violation of any other state minimum wage requirement.

11 (e) The remedies provided in this section are in addition to any  
12 other remedies provided by law.

13 (f) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2026.

14 6359.6. (a) A person shall not supply a slab product directly  
15 to a person or entity engaged in fabrication activities if the person  
16 or entity engaged in fabrication activities does not have a valid  
17 license.

18 (1) A person that supplies a slab product to a person or entity  
19 engaged in fabrication activities shall verify that the person or  
20 entity has a valid license before providing the slab product to the  
21 person or entity.

22 (2) A person that supplies a slab product to a person or entity  
23 that is not engaged in fabrication activities shall rely on a written  
24 certification issued under penalty of perjury from the person that  
25 the person will not directly engage in fabrication activities with  
26 the product without a license and that, if the person resells the  
27 product, the person will resell to a person or entity with a license.

28 (b) A person that seeks services that require fabrication activities  
29 and enters into a contract with a person or entity to undertake  
30 fabrication activities shall verify that the person or entity has a  
31 valid license before engaging with and providing slab products to  
32 that person or entity.

33 (c) (1) A violation of this subdivision may be grounds for  
34 penalties as determined by the director to further the purposes of  
35 this chapter.

36 (2) Notwithstanding any provision of this division to the  
37 contrary, a violation of this section is not a crime.

38 (d) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2026.

39 6359.7. (a) The director shall maintain a publicly accessible  
40 database on the department's internet website that includes

1 information on any active orders issued by the department in the  
2 prior 12 months prohibiting an activity at a fabrication shop  
3 pursuant to this chapter. The database shall also include an online  
4 tool to report suspected or alleged violations of this chapter.

5 (b) On and after January 1, 2026, the publicly accessible  
6 database, as described in subdivision (a), shall, in addition to the  
7 information specified in subdivision (a), also include information  
8 on fabrication shops in the state licensed pursuant to this chapter  
9 and on any enforcement actions pending at those licensed  
10 fabrication shops.

11 6359.8. (a) (1) On or before July 1, 2025, the department  
12 shall, in consultation with the Labor and Workforce Development  
13 Agency, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, and the  
14 State Department of Public Health, submit a report to the  
15 Legislature that includes all of the following information:

16 (A) The number of violations issued for failure to comply with  
17 any temporary or future standards adopted by the Occupational  
18 Safety and Health Standards Board.

19 (B) The number of new cases of silicosis identified since the  
20 passage of any temporary or future standards adopted by the  
21 Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board.

22 (C) An assessment of the risk to the health of workers from  
23 failing to comply with any temporary or future standards or future  
24 standards adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards  
25 Board.

26 (D) An assessment on the ban of silica-based products in  
27 Australia and the movement for a similar ban in New Zealand, and  
28 the associated benefit to the health and safety of those workers.

29 (E) The overall success or gaps in protections provided to the  
30 workers in the temporary or future standards.

31 (F) Updates on steps taken by the department or the Division  
32 of Occupational Safety and Health to increase the ratio of industrial  
33 hygienists to workers.

34 (G) The number of notices issued to fabrication shops found to  
35 be in noncompliance with department regulations relating to silica.

36 (2) A report to be submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be  
37 submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government  
38 Code.

39 (b) On or before January 1, 2027, and on or before January 1,  
40 2029, the department shall, in consultation with the Division of

1 Occupational Safety and Health, the State Department of Public  
2 Health, and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency, submit  
3 a report to the Legislature that includes all of the following  
4 information:

5 (1) The information specified in subparagraphs (A) to (E),  
6 inclusive, of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a).

7 (2) Updates on steps taken by the department or the Division  
8 of Occupational Safety and Health to increase the ratio of industrial  
9 hygienists to workers.

10 (3) The number of licenses issued by the department, violations  
11 issued for failure to comply with licensure requirements, and  
12 license suspensions.

13 (4) The number of notices issued to fabrication shops found to  
14 be in noncompliance with department regulations relating to silica.

15 (5) The overall enhancement to workers protections with the  
16 license program, including any successes or gaps.

17 (c) (1) A report to be submitted pursuant to subdivision (b)  
18 shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the  
19 Government Code.

20 (2) Pursuant to Section 10231.5 of the Government Code, this  
21 section is repealed on January 1, 2031.

22 SEC. 3. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to  
23 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because  
24 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school  
25 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or  
26 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty  
27 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of  
28 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within  
29 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California  
30 Constitution.