1926.16(a)

The prime contractor and any subcontractors may make their own arrangements with respect to obligations which might be more appropriately treated on a jobsite basis rather than individually. Thus, for example, the prime contractor and his subcontractors may wish to make an express agreement that the prime contractor or one of the subcontractors will provide all required first-aid or toilet facilities, thus relieving the subcontractors from the actual, but not any legal, responsibility (or, as the case may be, relieving the other subcontractors from this responsibility). In no case shall the prime contractor be relieved of overall responsibility for compliance with the requirements of this part for all work to be performed under the contract.

- 1926.16(b)

  By contracting for full performance of a contract subject to section 107 of the Act, the prime contractor assumes all obligations prescribed as employer obligations under the standards contained in this part, whether or not he subcontracts any part of the work.

- 1926.16(c)

To the extent that a subcontractor of any tier agrees to perform any part of the contract, he also assumes responsibility for complying with the standards in this part with respect to that part. Thus, the prime contractor assumes the entire responsibility under the contract and the subcontractor assumes responsibility with respect to his portion of the work. With respect to subcontracted work, the prime contractor and any subcontractor or subcontractors shall be deemed to have joint responsibility.

- 1926.16(d)

  Where joint responsibility exists, both the prime contractor and his subcontractor or subcontractors, regardless of tier, shall be considered subject to the enforcement provisions of the Act.

- 1926 Subpart C - General Safety and Health Provisions

- 1926.20 - General safety and health provisions.

- 1926.20(a)
  Contractor requirements.
- 1926.20(a)(1)
  Section 107 of the Act requires that it shall be a condition of each contract which is entered into under legislation subject to Reorganization Plan Number 14 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1267), as defined in § 1926.12, and is for construction, alteration, and/or repair, including painting and decorating, that no contractor or subcontractor for any part of the contract work shall require any laborer or mechanic employed in the performance of the contract to work in surroundings or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to his health or safety.
- 1926.20(b)
  Accident prevention responsibilities.
- 1926.20(b)(1)
  It shall be the responsibility of the employer to initiate and maintain such programs as may be necessary to comply with this part.
- 1926.20(b)(2)
  Such programs shall provide for frequent and regular inspections of the job sites, materials, and equipment to be made by competent persons designated by the employers.
- 1926.20(b)(3)
  The use of any machinery, tool, material, or equipment which is not in compliance with any applicable requirement of this part is prohibited. Such machine, tool, material, or equipment shall either be identified as unsafe by tagging or locking the controls to render them inoperable or shall be physically removed from its place of operation.

- 1926.20(b)(4)
  The employer shall permit only those employees qualified by training or experience to operate equipment and machinery.
- 1926.20(c)
  The standards contained in this part shall apply with respect to employments performed in a workplace in a State, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Wake Island, Outer Continental Shelf lands defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and Johnston Island.
- 1926.20(d)
- 1926.20(d)(1)
  If a particular standard is specifically applicable to a condition, practice, means, method, operation, or process, it shall prevail over any different general standard which might otherwise be applicable to the same condition, practice, means, method, operation, or process.
- 1926.20(d)(2)
  On the other hand, any standard shall apply according to its terms to any employment and place of employment in any industry, even though particular standards are also prescribed for the industry to the extent that none of such particular standards applies.
- 1926.20(e)
  In the event a standard protects on its face a class of persons larger than employees, the standard shall be applicable under this part only to employees and their employment and places of employment.
- 1926.20(f)
  Compliance duties owed to each employee -
- 1926.20(f)(1)
  Personal protective equipment. Standards in this part requiring the employer to provide personal protective equipment (PPE), including respirators and other types of PPE, because of hazards to employees impose a separate compliance duty with respect to each employee covered by the requirement. The employer must provide PPE to each employee required to use the PPE, and each failure to provide PPE to an employee may be considered a separate violation.
- 1926.20(f)(2)
  Training. Standards in this part requiring training on hazards and related matters, such as standards requiring that employees receive training or that the employer train employees, provide training to employees, or institute or

implement a training program, impose a separate compliance duty with respect to each employee covered by the requirement. The employer must train each affected employee in the manner required by the standard, and each failure to train an employee may be considered a separate violation.

- 1926.21 - Safety training and education.
- 1926.21(a)
  General requirements. The Secretary shall, pursuant to section 107(f) of the Act, establish and supervise programs for the education and training of employers and employees in the recognition, avoidance and prevention of unsafe conditions in employments covered by the act.
- 1926.21(b)
  Employer responsibility.
- 1926.21(b)(1)
  The employer should avail himself of the safety and health training programs the Secretary provides.
- 1926.21(b)(2)
  The employer shall instruct each employee in the recognition and avoidance of unsafe conditions and the regulations applicable to his work environment to control or eliminate any hazards or other exposure to illness or injury.
- 1926.21(b)(3)
  Employees required to handle or use poisons, caustics, and other harmful substances shall be instructed regarding the safe handling and use, and be made aware of the potential hazards, personal hygiene, and personal protective measures required.
- 1926.21(b)(4)
  In job site areas where harmful plants or animals are present, employees who may be exposed shall be instructed regarding the potential hazards, and how to avoid injury, and the first aid procedures to be used in the event of injury.
- 1926.21(b)(5)
  Employees required to handle or use flammable liquids, gases, or toxic materials shall be instructed in the safe handling and use of these materials and made aware of the specific requirements contained in subparts D, F, and other applicable subparts of this part.

- 1926.22 - Recording and reporting of injuries.
  [Reserved]

- 1926.23 - First aid and medical attention.
  First aid services and provisions for medical care shall be made available by the employer for every employee covered by these regulations. Regulations prescribing specific requirements for first aid, medical attention, and emergency facilities are contained in Subpart D of this part.

- 1926.24 - Fire protection and prevention.
  The employer shall be responsible for the development and maintenance of an effective fire protection and prevention program at the job site throughout all phases of the construction, repair, alteration, or demolition work. The employer shall ensure the availability of the fire protection and suppression equipment required by Subpart F of this part.

- 1926.25 - Housekeeping.
  1926.25(a)

  During the course of construction, alteration, or repairs, form and scrap lumber with protruding nails, and all other debris, shall be kept cleared from work areas, passageways, and stairs, in and around buildings or other structures.

- 1926.25(b)

  Combustible scrap and debris shall be removed at regular intervals during the course of construction. Safe means shall be provided to facilitate such removal.

- 1926.25(c)

  Containers shall be provided for the collection and separation of waste, trash, oily and used rags, and other refuse. Containers used for garbage and other oily, flammable, or hazardous wastes, such as caustics, acids, harmful dusts, etc. shall be equipped with covers. Garbage and other waste shall be disposed of at frequent and regular intervals.

- 1926.26 - Illumination.
  Construction areas, aisles, stairs, ramps, runways, corridors, offices, shops, and storage areas where work is in progress shall be lighted with either natural or artificial illumination. The minimum illumination requirements for work areas are contained in Subpart D of this part.

- 1926.27 - Sanitation.
  Health and sanitation requirements for drinking water are contained in Subpart D of this part.

- 1926.28 - Personal protective equipment.
  1926.28(a)

  The employer is responsible for requiring the wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment in all operations where there is an exposure to hazardous conditions or where this part indicates the need for using such equipment to reduce the hazards to the employees.

- 1926.28(b)

  Regulations governing the use, selection, and maintenance of personal protective and lifesaving equipment are described under Subpart E of this part.

- 1926.29 - Acceptable certifications.
  1926.29(a)

  Pressure vessels. Current and valid certification by an insurance company or regulatory authority shall be deemed as acceptable evidence of safe installation, inspection, and testing of pressure vessels provided by the employer.

- 1926.29(b)

  Boilers. Boilers provided by the employer shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this part when evidence of current and valid certification by an insurance company or regulatory authority attesting to the safe installation, inspection, and testing is presented.

- 1926.29(c)

  Other requirements. Regulations prescribing specific requirements for other types of pressure vessels and similar equipment are contained in subparts F and O of this part.

- 1926.30 - Shipbuilding and ship repairing.
  1926.30(a)

  General. Shipbuilding, ship repairing, alterations, and maintenance performed on ships under Government contract, except naval ship construction, is work subject to the Act.

- 1926.30(b)

  Applicable safety and health standards. For the purpose of work carried out under this section, the safety and health regulations in part 1915 of this title, Shipyard Employment, shall apply.

- 1926.32 - Definitions.
  The following definitions shall apply in the application of the regulations in this part:

- 1926.32(a)

  Act means section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, commonly known as the Construction Safety Act (86 Stat. 96; 40 U.S.C. 333).

- 1926.32(b)

  ANSI means American National Standards Institute.

- 1926.32(c)

  Approved means sanctioned, endorsed, accredited, certified, or accepted as satisfactory by a duly constituted and nationally recognized authority or agency.

- 1926.32(d)

  Authorized person means a person approved or assigned by the employer to perform a specific type of duty or duties or to be at a specific location or locations at the jobsite.

- 1926.32(e)

Administration means the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

- 1926.32(f)

Competent person means one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

- 1926.32(g)

Construction work. For purposes of this section, *Construction work* means work for construction, alteration, and/or repair, including painting and decorating.

- 1926.32(h)

Defect means any characteristic or condition which tends to weaken or reduce the strength of the tool, object, or structure of which it is a part.

- 1926.32(i)

Designated person means "authorized person" as defined in paragraph (d) of this section.

- 1926.32(j)

Employee means every laborer or mechanic under the Act regardless of the contractual relationship which may be alleged to exist between the laborer and mechanic and the contractor or subcontractor who engaged him. “Laborer and mechanic” are not defined in the Act, but the identical terms are used in the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a), which provides for minimum wage protection on Federal and federally assisted construction contracts. The use of the same term in a statute which often applies concurrently with section 107 of the Act has considerable precedential value in ascertaining the meaning of “laborer and mechanic” as used in the Act. Laborer generally means one who performs manual labor or who labors at an occupation requiring physical strength; mechanic generally means a worker skilled with tools. See 18 Comp. Gen. 341.

- 1926.32(k)

Employer means contractor or subcontractor within the meaning of the Act and of this part.

- 1926.32(l)

Hazardous substance means a substance which, by reason of being explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, oxidizing, irritating, or otherwise harmful, is likely to cause death or injury.

- 1926.32(m)

Qualified means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

- 1926.32(n)

Safety factor means the ratio of the ultimate breaking strength of a member or piece of material or equipment to the actual working stress or safe load when in use.

- 1926.32(o)

  Secretary means the Secretary of Labor.

- 1926.32(p)

  SAE means Society of Automotive Engineers.

- 1926.32(q)

  Shall means mandatory.

- 1926.32(r)

  Should means recommended.

- 1926.32(s)

  Suitable means that which fits, and has the qualities or qualifications to meet a given purpose, occasion, condition, function, or circumstance.

- 1926.33 - Access to employee exposure and medical records.
  Note: The requirements applicable to construction work under this section are identical to those set forth at § 1910.1020 of this chapter.

- 1926.34 - Means of egress.
  1926.34(a)

  General. In every building or structure exits shall be so arranged and maintained as to provide free and unobstructed egress from all parts of the building or structure at all times when it is occupied. No lock or fastening to prevent free escape from the inside of any building shall be installed except in mental, penal, or corrective institutions where supervisory personnel is continually on duty and effective provisions are made to remove occupants in case of fire or other emergency.

- 1926.34(b)

  Exit marking. Exits shall be marked by a readily visible sign. Access to exits shall be marked by readily visible signs in all cases where the exit or way to reach it is not immediately visible to the occupants.

- 1926.34(c)

  Maintenance and workmanship. Means of egress shall be continually maintained free of all obstructions or impediments to full instant use in the case of fire or other emergency.

- 1926.35 - Employee emergency action plans.
  1926.35(a)

Scope and application. This section applies to all emergency action plans required by a particular OSHA standard. The emergency action plan shall be in writing (except as provided in the last sentence of paragraph (e)(3) of this section) and shall cover those designated actions employers and employees must take to ensure employee safety from fire and other emergencies.

- 1926.35(b)

Elements. The following elements, at a minimum, shall be included in the plan:

- 1926.35(b)(1)

Emergency escape procedures and emergency escape route assignments;

- 1926.35(b)(2)

Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate;

- 1926.35(b)(3)

Procedures to account for all employees after emergency evacuation has been completed;

- 1926.35(b)(4)

Rescue and medical duties for those employees who are to perform them;

- 1926.35(b)(5)

The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies; and

- 1926.35(b)(6)

Names or regular job titles of persons or departments who can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

- 1926.35(c)

Alarm system.

- 1926.35(c)(1)

The employer shall establish an employee alarm system which complies with § 1926.159.

- 1926.35(c)(2)

If the employee alarm system is used for alerting fire brigade members, or for other purposes, a distinctive signal for each purpose shall be used.

- 1926.35(d)

Evacuation. The employer shall establish in the emergency action plan the types of evacuation to be used in emergency circumstances.

- 1926.35(e)

Training.

- 1926.35(e)(1)

  Before implementing the emergency action plan, the employer shall designate and train a sufficient number of persons to assist in the safe and orderly emergency evacuation of employees.

- 1926.35(e)(2)

  The employer shall review the plan with each employee covered by the plan at the following times:

- 1926.35(e)(2)(i)

  Initially when the plan is developed,

- 1926.35(e)(2)(ii)

  Whenever the employee's responsibilities or designated actions under the plan change, and

- 1926.35(e)(2)(iii)

  Whenever the plan is changed.

- 1926.35(e)(3)

  The employer shall review with each employee upon initial assignment those parts of the plan which the employee must know to protect the employee in the event of an emergency. The written plan shall be kept at the workplace and made available for employee review. For those employers with 10 or fewer employees the plan may be communicated orally to employees and the employer need not maintain a written plan.

- 1926 Subpart D - Occupational Health and Environmental Controls

- 1926.50 - Medical services and first aid.
  1926.50(a)

  The employer shall insure the availability of medical personnel for advice and consultation on matters of occupational health.

- 1926.50(b)

  Provisions shall be made prior to commencement of the project for prompt medical attention in case of serious injury.

- 1926.50(c)

  In the absence of an infirmary, clinic, hospital, or physician, that is reasonably accessible in terms of time and distance to the worksite, which is available for the treatment of injured employees, a person who has a valid certificate in first-aid training from the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the American Red Cross, or equivalent training that can be verified by documentary evidence, shall be available at the worksite to render first aid.

- 1926.50(d)
- 1926.50(d)(1)

  First aid supplies shall be easily accessible when required.

- 1926.50(d)(2)

  The contents of the first aid kit shall be placed in a weatherproof container with individual sealed packages for each type of item, and shall be checked by the employer before being sent out on each job and at least weekly on each job to ensure that the expended items are replaced.

- 1926.50(e)

  Proper equipment for prompt transportation of the injured person to a physician or hospital, or a communication system for contacting necessary ambulance service, shall be provided.

- 1926.50(f)
- 1926.50(f)(1)

  In areas where 911 emergency dispatch services are not available, the telephone numbers of the physicians, hospitals, or ambulances shall be conspicuously posted.

- 1926.50(f)(2)

  In areas where 911 emergency dispatch services are available and an employer uses a communication system for contacting necessary emergency-medical service, the employer must:

- 1926.50(f)(2)(i)

  Ensure that the communication system is effective in contacting the emergency-medical service; and

- 1926.50(f)(2)(ii)
- 1926.50(f)(2)(ii)(A)

  When using a communication system in an area that does not automatically supply the caller's latitude and longitude information to the 911 emergency dispatcher, the employer must post in a conspicuous location at the worksite either:

- 1926.50(f)(2)(ii)(A)(1)

  The latitude and longitude of the worksite; or

- 1926.50(f)(2)(ii)(A)(2)

  Other location-identification information that communicates effectively to employees the location of the worksite.

- 1926.50(f)(2)(ii)(B)

The requirement specified in paragraph (f)(2)(ii)(A) of this section does not apply to worksites with readily available telephone land lines that have 911 emergency service that automatically identifies the location of the caller.

- 1926.50(g)

  Where the eyes or body of any person may be exposed to injurious corrosive materials, suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body shall be provided within the work area for immediate emergency use.

- 1926.50 App A - Medical services and first aid.
  Appendix A to § 1926.50 - First aid Kits (Non-Mandatory)

  First aid supplies are required to be easily accessible under paragraph § 1926.50(d)(1). An example of the minimal contents of a generic first aid kit is described in American National Standard (ANSI) Z308.1-1978 "Minimum Requirements for Industrial Unit-Type First-aid Kits". The contents of the kit listed in the ANSI standard should be adequate for small work sites. When larger operations or multiple operations are being conducted at the same location, employers should determine the need for additional first aid kits at the worksite, additional types of first aid equipment and supplies and additional quantities and types of supplies and equipment in the first aid kits.

  In a similar fashion, employers who have unique or changing first-aid needs in their workplace may need to enhance their first-aid kits. The employer can use the OSHA 300 log, OSHA 301 log, or other reports to identify these unique problems. Consultation from the local fire/rescue department, appropriate medical professional, or local emergency room may be helpful to employers in these circumstances. By assessing the specific needs of their workplace, employers can ensure that reasonably anticipated supplies are available. Employers should assess the specific needs of their worksite periodically and augment the first aid kit appropriately.

  If it is reasonably anticipated employees will be exposed to blood or other potentially infectious materials while using first-aid supplies, employers should provide personal protective equipment (PPE). Appropriate PPE includes gloves, gowns, face shields, masks and eye protection (see "Occupational Exposure to Blood borne Pathogens", 29 CFR 1910.1030(d)(3)) (56 FR 64175).

- 1926.51 - Sanitation.
  1926.51(a)

  Potable water.

- 1926.51(a)(1)

  An adequate supply of potable water shall be provided in all places of employment.

- 1926.51(a)(2)

  Portable containers used to dispense drinking water shall be capable of being tightly closed, and equipped with a tap. Water shall not be dipped from containers.

- 1926.51(a)(3)

  Any container used to distribute drinking water shall be clearly marked as to the nature of its contents and not used for any other purpose.

- 1926.51(a)(4)

  The common drinking cup is prohibited.

- 1926.51(a)(5)

  Where single service cups (to be used but once) are supplied, both a sanitary container for the unused cups and a receptacle for disposing of the used cups shall be provided.

- 1926.51(a)(6)

  Potable water means water that meets the standards for drinking purposes of the State or local authority having jurisdiction, or water that meets the quality standards prescribed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (40 CFR part 141).

- 1926.51(b)

  Nonpotable water.

- 1926.51(b)(1)

  Outlets for nonpotable water, such as water for industrial or firefighting purposes only, shall be identified by signs meeting the requirements of subpart G of this part, to indicate clearly that the water is unsafe and is not to be used for drinking, washing, or cooking purposes.

- 1926.51(b)(2)

  There shall be no cross-connection, open or potential, between a system furnishing potable water and a system furnishing nonpotable water.

- 1926.51(c)

  Toilets at construction jobsites.

- 1926.51(c)(1)

  Toilets shall be provided for employees according to the following table:

Table D-1

Number of employees	Minimum number of facilities
20 or less	1.
20 or more	1 toilet seat and 1 urinal per 40 workers.

Table D-1

Number of employees	Minimum number of facilities
200 or more	1 toilet seat and 1 urinal per 50 workers.

- 1926.51(c)(2)

  Under temporary field conditions, provisions shall be made to assure not less than one toilet facility is available.

- 1926.51(c)(3)

  Job sites, not provided with a sanitary sewer, shall be provided with one of the following toilet facilities unless prohibited by local codes:

- 1926.51(c)(3)(i)

  Privies (where their use will not contaminate ground or surface water);

- 1926.51(c)(3)(ii)

  Chemical toilets;

- 1926.51(c)(3)(iii)

  Recirculating toilets;

- 1926.51(c)(3)(iv)

  Combustion toilets.

- 1926.51(c)(4)

  The requirements of this paragraph (c) for sanitation facilities shall not apply to mobile crews having transportation readily available to nearby toilet facilities.

- 1926.51(d)

  Food handling.

- 1926.51(d)(1)

  All employees' food service facilities and operations shall meet the applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations of the jurisdictions in which they are located.

- 1926.51(d)(2)

  All employee food service facilities and operations shall be carried out in accordance with sound hygienic principles. In all places of employment where all or part of the food service is provided, the food dispensed shall be wholesome, free from spoilage, and shall be processed, prepared, handled, and stored in such a manner as to be protected against contamination.

- 1926.51(e)

  Temporary sleeping quarters. When temporary sleeping quarters are provided, they shall be heated, ventilated, and lighted.

- 1926.51(f)

  Washing facilities.

- 1926.51(f)(1)

  The employer shall provide adequate washing facilities for employees engaged in the application of paints, coating, herbicides, or insecticides, or in other operations where contaminants may be harmful to the employees. Such facilities shall be in near proximity to the worksite and shall be so equipped as to enable employees to remove such substances.

- 1926.51(f)(2)

  General. Washing facilities shall be maintained in a sanitary condition.

- 1926.51(f)(3)

  Lavatories.

- 1926.51(f)(3)(i)

  Lavatories shall be made available in all places of employment. The requirements of this subdivision do not apply to mobile crews or to normally unattended work locations if employees working at these locations have transportation readily available to nearby washing facilities which meet the other requirements of this paragraph.

- 1926.51(f)(3)(ii)

  Each lavatory shall be provided with hot and cold running water, or tepid running water.

- 1926.51(f)(3)(iii)

  Hand soap or similar cleansing agents shall be provided.

- 1926.51(f)(3)(iv)

  Individual hand towels or sections thereof, of cloth or paper, air blowers or clean individual sections of continuous cloth toweling, convenient to the lavatories, shall be provided.

- 1926.51(f)(4)

  Showers.

- 1926.51(f)(4)(i)

  Whenever showers are required by a particular standard, the showers shall be provided in accordance with paragraphs (f)(4) (ii) through (v) of this section.

- 1926.51(f)(4)(ii)

One shower shall be provided for each 10 employees of each sex, or numerical fraction thereof, who are required to shower during the same shift.

- 1926.51(f)(4)(iii)

  Body soap or other appropriate cleansing agents convenient to the showers shall be provided as specified in paragraph (f)(3)(iii) of this section.

- 1926.51(f)(4)(iv)

  Showers shall be provided with hot and cold water feeding a common discharge line.

- 1926.51(f)(4)(v)

  Employees who use showers shall be provided with individual clean towels.

- 1926.51(g)

  Eating and drinking areas. No employee shall be allowed to consume food or beverages in a toilet room nor in any area exposed to a toxic material.

- 1926.51(h)

  Vermin control. Every enclosed workplace shall be so constructed, equipped, and maintained, so far as reasonably practicable, as to prevent the entrance or harborage of rodents, insects, and other vermin. A continuing and effective extermination program shall be instituted where their presence is detected.

- 1926.51(i)

  Change rooms. Whenever employees are required by a particular standard to wear protective clothing because of the possibility of contamination with toxic materials, change rooms equipped with storage facilities for street clothes and separate storage facilities for the protective clothing shall be provided.

- 1926.52 - Occupational noise exposure.
  1926.52(a)

  Protection against the effects of noise exposure shall be provided when the sound levels exceed those shown in Table D-2 of this section when measured on the A-scale of a standard sound level meter at slow response.

- 1926.52(b)

  When employees are subjected to sound levels exceeding those listed in Table D-2 of this section, feasible administrative or engineering controls shall be utilized. If such controls fail to reduce sound levels within the levels of the table, personal protective equipment as required in subpart E, shall be provided and used to reduce sound levels within the levels of the table.

- 1926.52(c)

If the variations in noise level involve maxima at intervals of 1 second or less, it is to be considered continuous.

- 1926.52(d)
- 1926.52(d)(1)

  In all cases where the sound levels exceed the values shown herein, a continuing, effective hearing conservation program shall be administered.

- Table D-2 - Permissible Noise Exposures

Duration per day, hours	Sound level dBA slow response
8	90
6	92
4	95
3	97
2	100
1½	102
1	105
½	110
¼ or less	115

- 1926.52(d)(2)
- 1926.52(d)(2)(i)

  When the daily noise exposure is composed of two or more periods of noise exposure of different levels, their combined effect should be considered, rather than the individual effect of each. Exposure to different levels for various periods of time shall be computed according to the formula set forth in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this section.

- 1926.52(d)(2)(ii)

  $\boldsymbol{F}_e = (T_1/L_1) + (T_2/L_2) + \cdots + (T_n/L_n)$

  Where:

  F_e = The equivalent noise exposure factor.

T = The period of noise exposure at any essentially constant level.

L = The duration of the permissible noise exposure at the constant level (from Table D-2).

If the value of F_e exceeds unity (1) the exposure exceeds permissible levels.

1926.52(d)(2)(iii)

A sample computation showing an application of the formula in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) of this section is as follows. An employee is exposed at these levels for these periods:

110 db A ¼ hour.

100 db A ½ hour.

90 db A 1½ hours.

F_e = (¼/ ½) + (½/2) + (1½/8)

F_e = 0.500 + 0.25 + 0.188

F_e = 0.938

Since the value of F_e does not exceed unity, the exposure is within permissible limits.

- 1926.52(e)

  Exposure to impulsive or impact noise should not exceed 140 dB peak sound pressure level.

- 1926.53 - Ionizing radiation.
  1926.53(a)

  In construction and related activities involving the use of sources of ionizing radiation, the pertinent provisions of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Standards for Protection Against Radiation (10 CFR part 20), relating to protection against occupational radiation exposure, shall apply.

- 1926.53(b)

  Any activity which involves the use of radioactive materials or X-rays, whether or not under license from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, shall be performed by competent persons specially trained in the proper and safe operation of such equipment. In the case of materials used under Commission license, only persons actually licensed, or competent persons under direction and supervision of the licensee, shall perform such work.

- 1926.54 - Nonionizing radiation.
  1926.54(a)

  Only qualified and trained employees shall be assigned to install, adjust, and operate laser equipment.

- 1926.54(b)

Proof of qualification of the laser equipment operator shall be available and in possession of the operator at all times.

- 1926.54(c)

  Employees, when working in areas in which a potential exposure to direct or reflected laser light greater than 0.005 watts (5 milliwatts) exists, shall be provided with antilaser eye protection devices as specified in Subpart E of this part.

- 1926.54(d)

  Areas in which lasers are used shall be posted with standard laser warning placards.

- 1926.54(e)

  Beam shutters or caps shall be utilized, or the laser turned off, when laser transmission is not actually required. When the laser is left unattended for a substantial period of time, such as during lunch hour, overnight, or at change of shifts, the laser shall be turned off.

- 1926.54(f)

  Only mechanical or electronic means shall be used as a detector for guiding the internal alignment of the laser.

- 1926.54(g)

  The laser beam shall not be directed at employees.

- 1926.54(h)

  When it is raining or snowing, or when there is dust or fog in the air, the operation of laser systems shall be prohibited where practicable; in any event, employees shall be kept out of range of the area of source and target during such weather conditions.

- 1926.54(i)

  Laser equipment shall bear a label to indicate maximum output.

- 1926.54(j)

  Employees shall not be exposed to light intensities above:

- 1926.54(j)(1)

  Direct staring: 1 micro-watt per square centimeter;

- 1926.54(j)(2)

  Incidental observing: 1 milliwatt per square centimeter;

- 1926.54(j)(3)

  Diffused reflected light: 2 1/2 watts per square centimeter.

- 1926.54(k)

Laser unit in operation should be set up above the heads of the employees, when possible.

- 1926.54(l)

  Employees shall not be exposed to microwave power densities in excess of 10 milliwatts per square centimeter.

- 1926.55 - Gases, vapors, fumes, dusts, and mists.
  1926.55(a)

  Employers must limit an employee's exposure to any substance listed in Table 1 or 2 of this section in accordance with the following:

- 1926.55(a)(1)

  ***Substances with limits preceded by (C)-Ceiling Values*.** An employee's exposure, as determined from breathing-zone air samples, to any substance in Table 1 of this section with a permissible exposure limit preceded by (C) must at no time exceed the exposure limit specified for that substance. If instantaneous monitoring is not feasible, then the employer must assess the ceiling as a 15-minute time-weighted average exposure that the employer cannot exceed at any time during the working day.

- 1926.55(a)(2)

  Other substances - 8-hour Time Weighted Averages. An employee's exposure, as determined from breathing-zone air samples, to any substance in Table 1 or 2 of this section with a permissible exposure limit not preceded by (C) must not exceed the limit specified for that substance measured as an 8-hour time-weighted average in any work shift.

- 1926.55(b)

  To achieve compliance with paragraph (a) of this section, administrative or engineering controls must first be implemented whenever feasible. When such controls are not feasible to achieve full compliance, protective equipment or other protective measures shall be used to keep the exposure of employees to air contaminants within the limits prescribed in this section. Any equipment and technical measures used for this purpose must first be approved for each particular use by a competent industrial hygienist or other technically qualified person. Whenever respirators are used, their use shall comply with §1926.103.

- 1926.55(c)

  Paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section do not apply to the exposure of employees to airborne asbestos, tremolite, anthophyllite, or actinolite dust. Whenever any employee is exposed to airborne asbestos, tremolite, anthophyllite, or actinolite dust, the requirements of §1926.1101 shall apply.

- 1926.55(d)

  Paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section do not apply to the exposure of employees to formaldehyde. Whenever any employee is exposed to formaldehyde, the requirements of §1910.1048 of this title shall apply.

Table 1 to §1926.55 — Permissible Exposure Limits for Airborne Contaminants

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m^3 [b]	Skin designation*
Abate; see Temephos				
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	200	360	—
Acetic acid	64-19-7	10	25	—
Acetic anhydride	108-24-7	5	20	—
Acetone	67-64-1	1000	2400	—
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	40	70	—
2-Acetylaminofluorine; see §1926.1114	53-96-3			
Acetylene	74-86-2	E		
Acetylene dichloride; see 1,2-Dichloroethylene				
Acetylene tetrabromide	79-27-6	1	14	—
Acrolein	107-02-8	0.1	0.25	—
Acrylamide	79-06-1	—	0.3	X
Acrylonitrile; see §1926.1145	107-13-1			
Aldrin	309-00-2	—	0.25	X
Allyl alcohol	107-18-6	2	5	X
Allyl chloride	107-05-1	1	3	—
Allyl glycidyl ether (AGE)	106-92-3	(C)10	(C)45	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m^3 [b]	Skin designation*
Allyl propyl disulfide	2179-59-1	2	12	—
alpha-Alumina	1344-28-1			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Alundum; see alpha-Alumina				
4-Aminodiphenyl; see §1926.1111	92-67-1			
2-Aminoethanol; see Ethanolamine				
2-Aminopyridine	504-29-0	0.5	2	—
Ammonia	7664-41-7	50	35	—
Ammonium sulfamate	7773-06-0			
Total dust		—	15	—
Respirable fraction		—	5	—
n-Amyl acetate	628-63-7	100	525	—
sec-Amyl acetate	626-38-0	125	650	—
Aniline and homologs	62-53-3	5	19	X
Anisidine (o-, p-isomers)	29191-52-4	—	0.5	X
Antimony and compounds (as Sb)	7440-36-0	—	0.5	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
ANTU (alpha Naphthylthiourea)	86-88-4	—	0.3	—
Argon	7440-37-1	E		
Arsenic, inorganic compounds (as As); see §1926.1118	7440-38-2	—	—	—
Arsenic, organic compounds (as As)	7440-38-2	—	0.5	—
Arsine	7784-42-1	0.05	0.2	—
Asbestos; see §1926.1101				
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0	—	0.2	X
Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba)	7440-39-3	—	0.5	—
Benzene[g]; see §1926.1128	71-43-2			
Benzidine; see §1926.1110	92-87-5			
p-Benzoquinone; see Quinone				
Benzo(a)pyrene; see Coal tar pitch volatiles				
Benzoyl peroxide	94-36-0	—	5	—
Benzyl chloride	100-44-7	1	5	—
Beryllium and beryllium compounds (as Be); see 1926.1124[(q)]	7440-41-7	—	0.002	—
Biphenyl; see Diphenyl				

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Bisphenol A; see Diglycidyl ether				
Boron oxide	1303-86-2			
Total dust		—	15	—
Boron tribromide	10294-33-4	1	10	—
Boron trifluoride	7637-07-2	(C)1	(C)3	—
Bromine	7726-95-6	0.1	0.7	—
Bromine pentafluoride	7789-30-2	0.1	0.7	—
Bromoform	75-25-2	0.5	5	X
Butadiene (1,3-Butadiene); see 29 CFR 1910.1051; 29 CFR 1910.19(l)	106-99-0	STEL 1 ppm/5 ppm		—
Butanethiol; see Butyl mercaptan				
2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone)	78-93-3	200	590	—
2-Butoxyethanol	111-76-2	50	240	X
n-Butyl-acetate	123-86-4	150	710	—
sec-Butyl acetate	105-46-4	200	950	—
tert-Butyl acetate	540-88-5	200	950	—
n-Butyl alcohol	71-36-3	100	300	—
sec-Butyl alcohol	78-92-2	150	450	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
tert-Butyl alcohol	75-65-0	100	300	—
Butylamine	109-73-9	(C)5	(C)15	X
tert-Butyl chromate (as CrO_3); see 1926.1126[n]	1189-85-1			
n-Butyl glycidyl ether (BGE)	2426-08-6	50	270	—
Butyl mercaptan	109-79-5	0.5	1.5	—
p-tert-Butyltoluene	98-51-1	10	60	—
Cadmium (as Cd); see 1926.1127	7440-43-9			
Calcium carbonate	1317-65-3			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Calcium oxide	1305-78-8	—	5	—
Calcium sulfate	7778-18-9			
Total dust		—	15	—
Respirable fraction		—	5	—
Camphor, synthetic	76-22-2	—	2	—
Carbaryl (Sevin)	63-25-2	—	5	—
Carbon black	1333-86-4	—	3.5	—
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	5000	9000	—
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	20	60	X

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	50	55	—
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	10	65	X
Cellulose	9004-34-6			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Chlordane	57-74-9	—	0.5	X
Chlorinated camphene	8001-35-2	—	0.5	X
Chlorinated diphenyl oxide	55720-99-5	—	0.5	—
Chlorine	7782-50-5	1	3	—
Chlorine dioxide	10049-04-4	0.1	0.3	
Chlorine trifluoride	7790-91-2	(C)0.1	(C)0.4	—
Chloroacetaldehyde	107-20-0	(C)1	(C)3	—
a-Chloroacetophenone (Phenacyl chloride)	532-27-4	0.05	0.3	—
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	75	350	—
o-Chlorobenzylidene malononitrile	2698-41-1	0.05	0.4	—
Chlorobromomethane	74-97-5	200	1050	—
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene; see beta-Chloroprene				

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m^3 [b]	Skin designation*
Chlorodiphenyl (42% Chlorine) (PCB)	53469-21-9	—	1	X
Chlorodiphenyl (54% Chlorine) (PCB)	11097-69-1	—	0.5	X
1-Chloro,2,3-epoxypropane; see Epichlorohydrin				
2-Chloroethanol; see Ethylene chlorohydrin				
Chloroethylene; see Vinyl chloride				
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	67-66-3	(C)50	(C)240	—
bis(Chloromethyl) ether; see §1926.1108	542-88-1			
Chloromethyl methyl ether; see §1926.1106	107-30-2			
1-Chloro-1-nitropropane	600-25-9	20	100	—
Chloropicrin	76-06-2	0.1	0.7	—
beta-Chloroprene	126-99-8	25	90	X
Chromium (II) compounds				
(as Cr)	7440-47-3	—	0.5	—
Chromium (III) compounds				
(as Cr)	7440-47-3	—	0.5	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Chromium (VI) compounds; See 1926.1126[o]				
Chromium metal and insol. salts (as Cr)	7440-47-3	—	1	—
Chrysene; see Coal tar pitch volatiles				
Coal tar pitch volatiles (benzene soluble fraction), anthracene, BaP, phenanthrene, acridine, chrysene, pyrene	65996-93-2	—	0.2	—
Cobalt metal, dust, and fume (as Co)	7440-48-4	—	0.1	—
Copper	7440-50-8			
Fume (as Cu)		—	0.1	—
Dusts and mists (as Cu)		—	1	—
Corundum; see Emery				
Cotton dust (raw)		—	1	
Crag herbicide (Sesone)	136-78-7			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Cresol, all isomers	1319-77-3	5	22	X
Crotonaldehyde	123-73-9;	2	6	
	4170-30-3			

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Cumene	98-82-8	50	245	X
Cyanides (as CN)	Varies with Compound	—	5	X
Cyanogen	460-19-5	10	—	—
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	300	1050	—
Cyclohexanol	108-93-0	50	200	—
Cyclohexanone	108-94-1	50	200	—
Cyclohexene	110-83-8	300	1015	—
Cyclonite	121-82-4	—	1.5	X
Cyclopentadiene	542-92-7	75	200	—
DDT, see Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane				
DDVP, see Dichlorvos				
2,4-D (Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	94-75-7	—	10	—
Decaborane	17702-41-9	0.05	0.3	X
Demeton (Systox)	8065-48-3	—	0.1	X
Diacetone alcohol (4-Hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone)	123-42-2	50	240	—
1,2-Diaminoethane; see Ethylenediamine				

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m^3 [b]	Skin designation*
Diazomethane	334-88-3	0.2	0.4	—
Diborane	19287-45-7	0.1	0.1	—
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP); see §1926.1144	96-12-8			—
1,2-Dibromoethane; see Ethylene dibromide				
Dibutyl phosphate	107-66-4	1	5	—
Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	—	5	—
Dichloroacetylene	7572-29-4	(C)0.1	(C)0.4	—
o-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	(C)50	(C)300	—
p-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	75	450	—
3,3′-Dichlorobenzidine; see §1926.1107	91-94-1			
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	1000	4950	—
1,3-Dichloro-5,5-dimethyl hydantoin	118-52-5	—	0.2	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)	50-29-3	—	1	X
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	100	400	—
1,2-Dichloroethane; see Ethylene dichloride				
1,2-Dichloroethylene	540-59-0	200	790	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Dichloroethyl ether	111-44-4	(C)15	(C)90	X
Dichloromethane; see Methylene chloride				
Dichloromonofluoromethane	75-43-4	1000	4200	—
1,1-Dichloro-1-nitroethane	594-72-9	(C)10	(C)60	—
1,2-Dichloropropane; see Propylene dichloride				
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	76-14-2	1000	7000	—
Dichlorvos (DDVP)	62-73-7	—	1	X
Dieldrin	60-57-1	—	0.25	X
Diethylamine	109-89-7	25	75	—
2-Diethylaminoethanol	100-37-8	10	50	X
Diethylene triamine	111-40-0	(C)10	(C)42	X
Diethyl ether; see Ethyl ether				
Difluorodibromomethane	75-61-6	100	860	—
Diglycidyl ether (DGE)	2238-07-5	(C)0.5	(C)2.8	—
Dihydroxybenzene; see Hydroquinone				
Diisobutyl ketone	108-83-8	50	290	—
Diisopropylamine	108-18-9	5	20	X

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene; see §1926.1115	60-11-7			
Dimethoxymethane; see Methylal				
Dimethyl acetamide	127-19-5	10	35	X
Dimethylamine	124-40-3	10	18	—
Dimethylaminobenzene; see Xylidine				
Dimethylaniline (N,N-Dimethylaniline)	121-69-7	5	25	X
Dimethylbenzene; see Xylene				
Dimethyl-1,2-dibromo- 2,2-dichloroethyl phosphate	300-76-5	—	3	—
Dimethylformamide	68-12-2	10	30	X
2,6-Dimethyl-4-heptanone; see Diisobutyl ketone				
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	57-14-7	0.5	1	X
Dimethylphthalate	131-11-3	—	5	—
Dimethyl sulfate	77-78-3	1	5	X
Dinitrobenzene (all isomers)			1	X
(ortho)	528-29-0			
(meta)	99-65-0			

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
(para)	100-25-4			
Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1	—	0.2	X
Dinitrotoluene	25321-14-6	—	1.5	X
Dioxane (Diethylene dioxide)	123-91-1	100	360	X
Diphenyl (Biphenyl)	92-52-4	0.2	1	—
Diphenylamine	122-39-4	—	10	—
Diphenylmethane diisocyanate; see Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate				
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether	34590-94-8	100	600	X
Di-sec octyl phthalate (Di-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate)	117-81-7	—	5	—
Emery	12415-34-8			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Endosulfan	115-29-7	—	0.1	X
Endrin	72-20-8	—	0.1	X
Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8	5	19	X
EPN	2104-64-5	—	0.5	X

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
1,2-Epoxypropane; see Propylene oxide				
2,3-Epoxy-1-propanol; see Glycidol				
Ethane	74-84-0	E		
Ethanethiol; see Ethyl mercaptan				
Ethanolamine	141-43-5	3	6	—
2-Ethoxyethanol (Cellosolve)	110-80-5	200	740	X
2-Ethoxyethyl acetate (Cellosolve acetate)	111-15-9	100	540	X
Ethyl acetate	141-78-6	400	1400	—
Ethyl acrylate	140-88-5	25	100	X
Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	64-17-5	1000	1900	—
Ethylamine	75-04-7	10	18	—
Ethyl amyl ketone (5-Methyl-3-heptanone)	541-85-5	25	130	—
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	100	435	—
Ethyl bromide	74-96-4	200	890	—
Ethyl butyl ketone (3-Heptanone)	106-35-4	50	230	—
Ethyl chloride	75-00-3	1000	2600	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Ethyl ether	60-29-7	400	1200	—
Ethyl formate	109-94-4	100	300	—
Ethyl mercaptan	75-08-1	0.5	1	—
Ethyl silicate	78-10-4	100	850	—
Ethylene	74-85-1	E		
Ethylene chlorohydrin	107-07-3	5	16	X
Ethylenediamine	107-15-3	10	25	—
Ethylene dibromide	106-93-4	(C)25	(C)190	X
Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)	107-06-2	50	200	—
Ethylene glycol dinitrate	628-96-6	(C)0.2	(C)1	X
Ethylene glycol methyl acetate; see Methyl cellosolve acetate				
Ethyleneimine; see §1926.1112	151-56-4			
Ethylene oxide; see §1926.1147	75-21-8			
Ethylidene chloride; see 1,1-Dichloroethane				
N-Ethylmorpholine	100-74-3	20	94	X
Ferbam	14484-64-1			
Total dust		—	15	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Ferrovanadium dust	12604-58-9	—	1	—
Fibrous Glass				
Total dust				—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Fluorides (as F)	Varies with compound	—	2.5	—
Fluorine	7782-41-4	0.1	0.2	—
Fluorotrichloromethane (Trichlorofluoromethane)	75-69-4	1000	5600	—
Formaldehyde; see §1926.1148	50-00-0			
Formic acid	64-18-6	5	9	—
Furfural	98-01-1	5	20	X
Furfuryl alcohol	98-00-0	50	200	—
Gasoline	8006-61-9		A[3]	—
Glycerin (mist)	56-81-5			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Glycidol	556-52-5	50	150	—
Glycol monoethyl ether; see 2-Ethoxyethanol				

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Graphite, natural, respirable dust	7782-42-5	([2])	([2])	([2])
Graphite, synthetic				
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Guthion; see Azinphos methyl				
Gypsum	13397-24-5			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Hafnium	7440-58-6	—	0.5	—
Helium	7440-59-7	E		
Heptachlor	76-44-8	—	0.5	X
Heptane (n-Heptane)	142-82-5	500	2000	—
Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	1	10	X
Hexachloronaphthalene	1335-87-1	—	0.2	X
n-Hexane	110-54-3	500	1800	—
2-Hexanone (Methyl n-butyl ketone)	591-78-6	100	410	—
Hexone (Methyl isobutyl ketone)	108-10-1	100	410	—
sec-Hexyl acetate	108-84-9	50	300	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Hydrazine	302-01-2	1	1.3	X
Hydrogen	1333-74-0	E		
Hydrogen bromide	10035-10-6	3	10	—
Hydrogen chloride	7647-01-0	(C)5	(C)7	—
Hydrogen cyanide	74-90-8	10	11	X
Hydrogen fluoride (as F)	7664-39-3	3	2	—
Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	1	1.4	—
Hydrogen selenide (as Se)	7783-07-5	0.05	.02	—
Hydrogen sulfide	7783-06-4	10	15	—
Hydroquinone	123-31-9	—	2	—
Indene	95-13-6	10	45	—
Indium and compounds (as In)	7440-74-6	—	0.1	—
Iodine	7553-56-2	(C)0.1	(C)1	—
Iron oxide fume	1309-37-1	—	10	—
Iron salts (soluble) (as Fe)	Varies with compound	—	1	—
Isoamyl acetate	123-92-2	100	525	—
Isoamyl alcohol (primary and secondary)	123-51-3	100	360	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Isobutyl acetate	110-19-0	150	700	—
Isobutyl alcohol	78-83-1	100	300	—
Isophorone	78-59-1	25	140	—
Isopropyl acetate	108-21-4	250	950	—
Isopropyl alcohol	67-63-0	400	980	—
Isopropylamine	75-31-0	5	12	—
Isopropyl ether	108-20-3	500	2100	—
Isopropyl glycidyl ether (IGE)	4016-14-2	50	240	—
Kaolin	1332-58-7			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Ketene	463-51-4	0.5	0.9	—
Lead, inorganic (as Pb); see 1926.62	7439-92-1			
Limestone	1317-65-3			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Lindane	58-89-9	—	0.5	X
Lithium hydride	7580-67-8	—	0.025	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
L.P.G. (Liquefied petroleum gas)	68476-85-7	1000	1800	
Magnesite	546-93-0			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Magnesium oxide fume	1309-48-4			
Total particulate		15	—	—
Malathion	121-75-5			
Total dust		—	15	X
Maleic anhydride	108-31-6	0.25		
Manganese compounds (as Mn)	7439-96-5	—	(C)5	—
Manganese fume (as Mn)	7439-96-5	—	(C)5	—
Marble	1317-65-3			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Mercury (aryl and inorganic)(as Hg)	7439-97-6		0.1	X
Mercury (organo) alkyl compounds (as Hg)	7439-97-6	—	0.01	X
Mercury (vapor) (as Hg)	7439-97-6	—	0.1	X
Mesityl oxide	141-79-7	25	100	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Methane	74-82-8	E		
Methanethiol; see Methyl mercaptan				
Methoxychlor	72-43-5			
Total dust		—	15	—
2-Methoxyethanol (Methyl cellosolve)	109-86-4	25	80	X
2-Methoxyethyl acetate (Methyl cellosolve acetate)	110-49-6	25	120	X
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	200	610	—
Methyl acetylene (Propyne)	74-99-7	1000	1650	—
Methyl acetylene-propadiene mixture (MAPP)		1000	1800	—
Methyl acrylate	96-33-3	10	35	X
Methylal (Dimethoxy-methane)	109-87-5	1000	3100	—
Methyl alcohol	67-56-1	200	260	—
Methylamine	74-89-5	10	12	—
Methyl amyl alcohol; see Methyl isobutyl carbinol				
Methyl n-amyl ketone	110-43-0	100	465	—
Methyl bromide	74-83-9	(C)20	(C)80	X

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m^3 [b]	Skin designation*
Methyl butyl ketone; see 2-Hexanone				
Methyl cellosolve; see 2-Methoxyethanol				
Methyl cellosolve acetate; see 2-Methoxyethyl acetate				
Methylene chloride; see §1910.1052				
Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)	71-55-6	350	1900	—
Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	500	2000	—
Methylcyclohexanol	25639-42-3	100	470	—
o-Methylcyclohexanone	583-60-8	100	460	X
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	500	1740	—
Methylenedianiline (MDA)	101-77-9			
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK); see 2-Butanone				
Methyl formate	107-31-3	100	250	—
Methyl hydrazine (Monomethyl hydrazine)	60-34-4	(C)0.2	(C)0.35	X
Methyl iodide	74-88-4	5	28	X
Methyl isoamyl ketone	110-12-3	100	475	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Methyl isobutyl carbinol	108-11-2	25	100	X
Methyl isobutyl ketone; see Hexone				
Methyl isocyanate	624-83-9	0.02	0.05	X
Methyl mercaptan	74-93-1	0.5	1	—
Methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	100	410	—
Methyl propyl ketone; see 2-Pentanone				
Methyl silicate	681-84-5	(C)5	(C)30	—
alpha-Methyl styrene	98-83-9	(C)100	(C)480	—
Methylene bisphenyl isocyanate (MDI)	101-68-8	(C)0.02	(C)0.2	—
Mica; see Silicates				
Molybdenum (as Mo)	7439-98-7			
Soluble compounds		—	5	—
Insoluble compounds				
Total dust		—	15	—
Monomethyl aniline	100-61-8	2	9	X
Monomethyl hydrazine; see Methyl hydrazine				
Morpholine	110-91-8	20	70	X

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Naphtha (Coal tar)	8030-30-6	100	400	—
Naphthalene	91-20-3	10	50	—
alpha-Naphthylamine; see §1926.1104	134-32-7			
beta-Naphthylamine; see §1926.1109	91-59-8			—
Neon	7440-01-9	E		
Nickel carbonyl (as Ni)	13463-39-3	0.001	0.007	—
Nickel, metal and insoluble compounds (as Ni)	7440-02-0	—	1	—
Nickel, soluble compounds (as Ni)	7440-02-0	—	1	—
Nicotine	54-11-5	—	0.5	X
Nitric acid	7697-37-2	2	5	—
Nitric oxide	10102-43-9	25	30	—
p-Nitroaniline	100-01-6	1	6	X
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	1	5	X
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	100-00-5	—	1	X
4-Nitrodiphenyl; see §1926.1103	92-93-3			
Nitroethane	79-24-3	100	310	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	E		
Nitrogen dioxide	10102-44-0	(C)5	(C)9	—
Nitrogen trifluoride	7783-54-2	10	29	—
Nitroglycerin	55-63-0	(C)0.2	(C)2	X
Nitromethane	75-52-5	100	250	—
1-Nitropropane	108-03-2	25	90	—
2-Nitropropane	79-46-9	25	90	—
N-Nitrosodimethylamine; see §1926.1116	62-79-9			—
Nitrotoluene (all isomers)		5	30	X
o-isomer	88-72-2;			
m-isomer	99-08-1;			
p-isomer	99-99-0			
Nitrotrichloromethane; see Chloropicrin				
Nitrous oxide	10024-97-2	E		
Octachloronaphthalene	2234-13-1	—	0.1	X
Octane	111-65-9	400	1900	—
Oil mist, mineral	8012-95-1	—	5	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Osmium tetroxide (as Os)	20816-12-0	—	0.002	—
Oxalic acid	144-62-7	—	1	—
Oxygen difluoride	7783-41-7	0.05	0.1	—
Ozone	10028-15-6	0.1	0.2	—
Paraquat, respirable dust	4685-14-7;	—	0.5	X
	1910-42-5;			
	2074-50-2			
Parathion	56-38-2	—	0.1	X
Particulates not otherwise regulated				
Total dust organic and inorganic		—	15	—
PCB; see Chlorodiphenyl (42% and 54% chlorine)				
Pentaborane	19624-22-7	0.005	0.01	—
Pentachloronaphthalene	1321-64-8	—	0.5	X
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	—	0.5	X
Pentaerythritol	115-77-5			
Total dust		—		—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Respirable fraction		—		—
Pentane	109-66-0	500	1500	—
2-Pentanone (Methyl propyl ketone)	107-87-9	200	700	—
Perchloroethylene (Tetrachloroethylene)	127-18-4	100	670	—
Perchloromethyl mercaptan	594-42-3	0.1	0.8	—
Perchloryl fluoride	7616-94-6	3	13.5	—
Petroleum distillates (Naphtha)(Rubber Solvent)			A[3]	—
Phenol	108-95-2	5	19	X
p-Phenylene diamine	106-50-3	—	0.1	X
Phenyl ether, vapor	101-84-8	1	7	—
Phenyl ether-biphenyl mixture, vapor		1	7	—
Phenylethylene; see Styrene				
Phenyl glycidyl ether (PGE)	122-60-1	10	60	—
Phenylhydrazine	100-63-0	5	22	X
Phosdrin (Mevinphos)	7786-34-7	—	0.1	X
Phosgene (Carbonyl chloride)	75-44-5	0.1	0.4	—
Phosphine	7803-51-2	0.3	0.4	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Phosphoric acid	7664-38-2	—	1	—
Phosphorus (yellow)	7723-14-0	—	0.1	—
Phosphorus pentachloride	10026-13-8	—	1	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide	1314-80-3	—	1	—
Phosphorus trichloride	7719-12-2	0.5	3	—
Phthalic anhydride	85-44-9	2	12	—
Picric acid	88-89-1	—	0.1	X
Pindone (2-Pivalyl-1,3-indandione)	83-26-1	—	0.1	—
Plaster of Paris	26499-65-0			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Platinum (as Pt)	7440-06-4			
Metal		—	—	—
Soluble salts		—	0.002	—
Polytetrafluoroethylene decomposition products			A[2]	
Portland cement	65997-15-1			
Total dust		—	15	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Respirable fraction		5		—
Propane	74-98-6	E		
Propargyl alcohol	107-19-7	1	—	X
beta-Propriolactone; see §1926.1113	57-57-8			
n-Propyl acetate	109-60-4	200	840	—
n-Propyl alcohol	71-23-8	200	500	—
n-Propyl nitrate	627-13-4	25	110	—
Propylene dichloride	78-87-5	75	350	—
Propylene imine	75-55-8	2	5	X
Propylene oxide	75-56-9	100	240	—
Propyne; see Methyl acetylene				
Pyrethrum	8003-34-7	—	5	—
Pyridine	110-86-1	5	15	—
Quinone	106-51-4	0.1	0.4	—
RDX; see Cyclonite				
Rhodium (as Rh), metal fume and insoluble compounds	7440-16-6	—	0.1	—
Rhodium (as Rh), soluble compounds	7440-16-6	—	0.001	—
Ronnel	299-84-3	—	10	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Rotenone	83-79-4	—	5	—
Rouge				
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Selenium compounds (as Se)	7782-49-2	—	0.2	—
Selenium hexafluoride (as Se)	7783-79-1	0.05	0.4	—
Silica, amorphous, precipitated and gel	112926-00-8	([2])	([2])	([2])
Silica, amorphous, diatomaceous earth, containing less than 1% crystalline silica	61790-53-2	([2])	([2])	([2])
Silica, crystalline, respirable dust				
Cristobalite; see 1926.1153	14464-46-1			
Quartz; see 1926.1153[5]	14808-60-7			
Tripoli (as quartz); see 1926.1153[5]	1317-95-9			
Tridymite; see 1926.1153	15468-32-3			
Silica, fused, respirable dust	60676-86-0	([2])	([2])	([2])
Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica)				

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Mica (respirable dust)	12001-26-2	([2])	([2])	([2])
Soapstone, total dust		([2])	([2])	([2])
Soapstone, respirable dust		([2])	([2])	([2])
Talc (containing asbestos); use asbestos limit; see §1926.1101				
Talc (containing no asbestos), respirable dust	14807-96-6	([2])	([2])	([2])
Tremolite, asbestiform; see §1926.1101				
Silicon carbide	409-21-2			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Silver, metal and soluble compounds (as Ag)	7440-22-4	—	0.01	—
Soapstone; see Silicates				
Sodium fluoroacetate	62-74-8	—	0.05	X
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	—	2	—
Starch	9005-25-8			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Stibine	7803-52-3	0.1	0.5	—
Stoddard solvent	8052-41-3	200	1150	—
Strychnine	57-24-9	—	0.15	—
Styrene	100-42-5	(C)100	(C)420	—
Sucrose	57-50-1			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Sulfur dioxide	7446-09-5	5	13	—
Sulfur hexafluoride	2551-62-4	1000	6000	—
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	—	1	—
Sulfur monochloride	10025-67-9	1	6	—
Sulfur pentafluoride	5714-22-7	0.025	0.25	—
Sulfuryl fluoride	2699-79-8	5	20	—
Systox, see Demeton				
2,4,5-T (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	93-76-5	—	10	—
Talc; see Silicates—				
Tantalum, metal and oxide dust	7440-25-7	—	5	—
TEDP (Sulfotep)	3689-24-5	—	0.2	X

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Teflon decomposition products			A2	
Tellurium and compounds (as Te)	13494-80-9	—	0.1	—
Tellurium hexafluoride (as Te)	7783-80-4	0.02	0.2	—
Temephos	3383-96-8			
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
TEPP (Tetraethyl pyrophosphate)	107-49-3	—	0.05	X
Terphenyls	26140-60-3	(C)1	(C)9	—
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloro-2,2-difluoroethane	76-11-9	500	4170	—
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloro-1,2-difluoroethane	76-12-0	500	4170	—
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	5	35	X
Tetrachloroethylene; see Perchloroethylene				
Tetrachloromethane; see Carbon tetrachloride				
Tetrachloronaphthalene	1335-88-2	—	2	X
Tetraethyl lead (as Pb)	78-00-2	—	0.1	X
Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	200	590	—

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Tetramethyl lead, (as Pb)	75-74-1	—	0.15	X
Tetramethyl succinonitrile	3333-52-6	0.5	3	X
Tetranitromethane	509-14-8	1	8	—
Tetryl (2,4,6-Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine)	479-45-8	—	1.5	X
Thallium, soluble compounds (as Tl)	7440-28-0	—	0.1	X
Thiram	137-26-8	—	5	—
Tin, inorganic compounds (except oxides) (as Sn)	7440-31-5	—	2	—
Tin, organic compounds (as Sn)	7440-31-5	—	0.1	—
Tin oxide (as Sn)	21651-19-4	—	—	—
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Titanium dioxide	13463-67-7			
Total dust		—		—
Toluene	108-88-3	200	750	—
Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate (TDI)	584-84-9	(C)0.02	(C)0.14	—
o-Toluidine	95-53-4	5	22	X

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Toxaphene; see Chlorinated camphene				
Tremolite; see Silicates				
Tributyl phosphate	126-73-8	—	5	—
1,1,1-Trichloroethane; see Methyl chloroform				
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	10	45	X
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	100	535	—
Trichloromethane; see Chloroform				
Trichloronaphthalene	1321-65-9	—	5	X
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	96-18-4	50	300	—
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	1000	7600	—
Triethylamine	121-44-8	25	100	—
Trifluorobromomethane	75-63-8	1000	6100	—
Trimethyl benzene	25551-13-7	25	120	—
2,4,6-Trinitrophenol; see Picric acid				
2,4,6-Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine; see Tetryl				

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	118-96-7	—	1.5	X
Triorthocresyl phosphate	78-30-8	—	0.1	—
Triphenyl phosphate	115-86-6	—	3	—
Tungsten (as W)	7440-33-7			
Insoluble compounds		—	5	—
Soluble compounds		—	1	—
Turpentine	8006-64-2	100	560	—
Uranium (as U)	7440-61-1			
Soluble compounds		—	0.2	—
Insoluble compounds		—	0.2	—
Vanadium	1314-62-1			
Respirable dust (as $V_2 O_5$)		—	(C)0.5	—
Fume (as $V_2 O_5$)		—	(C)0.1	—
Vegetable oil mist				
Total dust		—		—
Respirable fraction		—		—
Vinyl benzene; see Styrene				
Vinyl chloride; see §1926.1117	75-01-4			
Vinyl cyanide; see Acrylonitrile				

Substance	CAS No.[d]	ppm[a]	mg/m³ [b]	Skin designation*
Vinyl toluene	25013-15-4	100	480	—
Warfarin	81-81-2	—	0.1	—
Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)	1330-20-7	100	435	—
Xylidine	1300-73-8	5	25	X
Yttrium	7440-65-5	—	1	—
Zinc chloride fume	7646-85-7	—	1	—
Zinc oxide fume	1314-13-2	—	5	—
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2			
Total dust		—	15	—
Respirable fraction		—	5	—
Zirconium compounds (as Zr)	7440-67-7	—	5	

- **Table 2 to §1926.55 — Mineral Dusts**

Substance	mppcf[(j)]
SILICA:	
Crystalline	250[(k)]
Quartz. Threshold Limit calculated from the formula[(p)]	% SiO_2 + 5
Cristobalite	
Amorphous, including natural diatomaceous earth	20

Substance	mppcf[(j)]
SILICATES (less than 1% crystalline silica)	
Mica	20
Portland cement	50
Soapstone	20
Talc (non-asbestiform)	20
Talc (fibrous), use asbestos limit	--
Graphite (natural)	15
Inert or Nuisance Particulates:[(m)]	50 (or 15 mg/m^3 whichever is the smaller) of total dust <1% SiO_2
[Inert or Nuisance Dusts includes all mineral, inorganic, and organic dusts as indicated by examples in TLV's appendix D]	
Conversion factors	
mppcf × 35.3 = million particles per cubic meter = particles per c.c.	

Footnotes to Tables 1 and 2 of this section:

[1][Reserved]

[2]See Table 2 of this section.

[3]Use Asbestos Limit §1926.1101.

[4][Reserved]

[5]See Table 2 of this section for the exposure limit for any operations or sectors where the exposure limit in §1926.1153 is stayed or is otherwise not in effect.

*An "X" designation in the "Skin Designation" column indicates that the substance is a dermal hazard.

[a]Parts of vapor or gas per million parts of contaminated air by volume at 25 °C and 760 torr.

[b]Milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air. When entry is in this column only, the value is exact; when listed with a ppm entry, it is approximate.

[c][Reserved]

[d]The CAS number is for information only. Enforcement is based on the substance name. For an entry covering more than one metal compound, measured as the metal, the CAS number for the metal is given—not CAS numbers for the individual compounds.

e-f[Reserved]

[g]For sectors excluded from §1926.1128 the limit is 10 ppm TWA.

h-i[Reserved]

[j]Millions of particles per cubic foot of air, based on impinger samples counted by light-field techniques.

[k]The percentage of crystalline silica in the formula is the amount determined from airborne samples, except in those instances in which other methods have been shown to be applicable.

[l][Reserved]

[m]Covers all organic and inorganic particulates not otherwise regulated. Same as Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated.

[n]If the exposure limit in §1926.1126 is stayed or is otherwise not in effect, the exposure limit is a ceiling of 0.1 mg/m^3.

[o]If the exposure limit in §1926.1126 is stayed or is otherwise not in effect, the exposure limit is 0.1 mg/m^3(as CrO_3) as an 8-hour TWA.

[p]This standard applies to any operations or sectors for which the respirable crystalline silica standard, 1926.1153, is stayed or otherwise is not in effect.

[q]This standard applies to any operations or sectors for which the beryllium standard, 1926.1124, is stayed or otherwise is not in effect.

The 1970 TLV uses letter designations instead of a numerical value as follows:

A[1][Reserved]

A[2]Polytetrafluoroethylene decomposition products. Because these products decompose in part by hydrolysis in alkaline solution, they can be quantitatively determined in air as fluoride to provide an index of exposure. No TLV is recommended pending determination of the toxicity of the products, but air concentrations should be minimal.

A[3]Gasoline and/or Petroleum Distillates. The composition of these materials varies greatly and thus a single TLV for all types of these materials is no longer applicable. The content of benzene, other aromatics and additives should be determined to arrive at the appropriate TLV.

E Simple asphyxiants. The limiting factor is the available oxygen which shall be at least 19.5% and be within the requirements addressing explosion in part 1926.

1926.56 - Illumination.
1926.56(a)

General. Construction areas, ramps, runways, corridors, offices, shops, and storage areas shall be lighted to not less than the minimum illumination intensities listed in Table D-3 while any work is in progress:

TABLE D-3 - MINIMUM ILLUMINATION INTENSITIES IN FOOT-CANDLES

Foot-candles	Area or operation
5	General construction area lighting.
3	General construction areas, concrete placement, excavation and waste areas, access ways, active storage areas, loading platforms, refueling, and field maintenance areas.
5	Indoors: warehouses, corridors, hallways, and exitways.
5	Tunnels, shafts, and general underground work areas: (Exception: minimum of 10 foot-candles is required at tunnel and shaft heading during drilling, mucking, and scaling. Bureau of Mines approved cap lights shall be acceptable for use in the tunnel heading)
10	General construction plant and shops (e.g., batch plants, screening plants, mechanical and electrical equipment rooms, carpenter shops,

| rigging lofts and active store rooms, mess halls,

| and indoor toilets and workrooms.)

30..... | First aid stations, infirmaries, and offices.

_____|_____

1926.56(b)

Other areas. For areas or operations not covered above, refer to the American National Standard A11.1-1965, R1970, Practice for Industrial Lighting, for recommended values of illumination.

1926.57 - Ventilation.
1926.57(a)

General. Whenever hazardous substances such as dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases exist or are produced in the course of construction work, their concentrations shall not exceed the limits specified in § 1926.55(a). When ventilation is used as an engineering control method, the system shall be installed and operated according to the requirements of this section.

1926.57(b)

Local exhaust ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation when used as described in (a) shall be designed to prevent dispersion into the air of dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, and gases in concentrations causing harmful exposure. Such exhaust systems shall be so designed that dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases are not drawn through the work area of employees.

1926.57(c)

Design and operation. Exhaust fans, jets, ducts, hoods, separators, and all necessary appurtenances, including refuse receptacles, shall be so designed, constructed, maintained and operated as to ensure the required protection by maintaining a volume and velocity of exhaust air sufficient to gather dusts, fumes, vapors, or gases from said equipment or process, and to convey them to suitable points of safe disposal, thereby preventing their dispersion in harmful quantities into the atmosphere where employees work.

1926.57(d)

Duration of operations.

1926.57(d)(1)

The exhaust system shall be in operation continually during all operations which it is designed to serve. If the employee remains in the contaminated zone, the system shall continue to operate after the cessation of said operations, the length of time to depend upon the individual circumstances and effectiveness of the general ventilation system.

1926.57(d)(2)

Since dust capable of causing disability is, according to the best medical opinion, of microscopic size, tending to remain for hours in suspension in still air, it is essential that the exhaust system be continued in operation for a time after the work process or equipment served by the same shall have ceased, in order to ensure the removal of the harmful elements to the required extent. For the same reason, employees wearing respiratory equipment should not remove same immediately until the atmosphere seems clear.

1926.57(e)

Disposal of exhaust materials. The air outlet from every dust separator, and the dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases collected by an exhaust or ventilating system shall discharge to the outside atmosphere. Collecting systems which return air to work area may be used if concentrations which accumulate in the work area air do not result in harmful exposure to employees. Dust and refuse discharged from an exhaust system shall be disposed of in such a manner that it will not result in harmful exposure to employees.

1926.57(f)

Abrasive blasting -

1926.57(f)(1)

Definitions applicable to this paragraph -

1926.57(f)(1)(i)

Abrasive. A solid substance used in an abrasive blasting operation.

1926.57(f)(1)(ii)

Abrasive-blasting respirator. A respirator constructed so that it covers the wearer's head, neck, and shoulders to protect the wearer from rebounding abrasive.

1926.57(f)(1)(iii)

Blast cleaning barrel. A complete enclosure which rotates on an axis, or which has an internal moving tread to tumble the parts, in order to expose various surfaces of the parts to the action of an automatic blast spray.

1926.57(f)(1)(iv)

Blast cleaning room. A complete enclosure in which blasting operations are performed and where the operator works inside of the room to operate the blasting nozzle and direct the flow of the abrasive material.

1926.57(f)(1)(v)

Blasting cabinet. An enclosure where the operator stands outside and operates the blasting nozzle through an opening or openings in the enclosure.

1926.57(f)(1)(vi)

Clean air. Air of such purity that it will not cause harm or discomfort to an individual if it is inhaled for extended periods of time.

1926.57(f)(1)(vii)

Dust collector. A device or combination of devices for separating dust from the air handled by an exhaust ventilation system.

1926.57(f)(1)(viii)

Exhaust ventilation system. A system for removing contaminated air from a space, comprising two or more of the following elements

(A) enclosure or hood,

(B) duct work,

(C) dust collecting equipment,

(D) exhauster, and

(E) discharge stack.

1926.57(f)(1)(ix)

Particulate-filter respirator. An air purifying respirator, commonly referred to as a dust or a fume respirator, which removes most of the dust or fume from the air passing through the device.

1926.57(f)(1)(x)

Respirable dust. Airborne dust in sizes capable of passing through the upper respiratory system to reach the lower lung passages.

1926.57(f)(1)(xi)

Rotary blast cleaning table. An enclosure where the pieces to be cleaned are positioned on a rotating table and are passed automatically through a series of blast sprays.

1926.57(f)(1)(xii)

Abrasive blasting. The forcible application of an abrasive to a surface by pneumatic pressure, hydraulic pressure, or centrifugal force.

1926.57(f)(2)

Dust hazards from abrasive blasting.

1926.57(f)(2)(i)

Abrasives and the surface coatings on the materials blasted are shattered and pulverized during blasting operations and the dust formed will contain particles of respirable size. The composition and toxicity of the dust from these sources shall be considered in making an evaluation of the potential health hazards.

1926.57(f)(2)(ii)

The concentration of respirable dust or fume in the breathing zone of the abrasive-blasting operator or any other worker shall be kept below the levels specified in § 1926.55 or other pertinent sections of this part.

1926.57(f)(2)(iii)

Organic abrasives which are combustible shall be used only in automatic systems. Where flammable or explosive dust mixtures may be present, the construction of the equipment, including the exhaust system and all electric wiring, shall conform to the requirements of American National Standard Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock, and Vapor Removal or Conveying, Z33.1-1961 (NFPA 91-1961), and subpart S of this part. The blast nozzle shall be bonded and grounded to prevent the build up of static charges. Where flammable or explosive dust mixtures may be present, the abrasive blasting enclosure, the ducts, and the dust collector shall be constructed with loose panels or explosion venting areas, located on sides away from any occupied area, to provide for pressure relief in case of explosion, following the principles set forth in the National Fire Protection Association Explosion Venting Guide. NFPA 68-1954.

1926.57(f)(3)

Blast-cleaning enclosures.

1926.57(f)(3)(i)

Blast-cleaning enclosures shall be exhaust ventilated in such a way that a continuous inward flow of air will be maintained at all openings in the enclosure during the blasting operation.

1926.57(f)(3)(i)(A)

All air inlets and access openings shall be baffled or so arranged that by the combination of inward air flow and baffling the escape of abrasive or dust particles into an adjacent work area will be minimized and visible spurts of dust will not be observed.

1926.57(f)(3)(i)(B)

The rate of exhaust shall be sufficient to provide prompt clearance of the dust-laden air within the enclosure after the cessation of blasting.

1926.57(f)(3)(i)(C)

Before the enclosure is opened, the blast shall be turned off and the exhaust system shall be run for a sufficient period of time to remove the dusty air within the enclosure.

1926.57(f)(3)(i)(D)

Safety glass protected by screening shall be used in observation windows, where hard deep-cutting abrasives are used.

1926.57(f)(3)(i)(E)

Slit abrasive-resistant baffles shall be installed in multiple sets at all small access openings where dust might escape, and shall be inspected regularly and replaced when needed.

1926.57(f)(3)(i)(E)(1)

Doors shall be flanged and tight when closed.

1926.57(f)(3)(i)(E)(2)

Doors on blast-cleaning rooms shall be operable from both inside and outside, except that where there is a small operator access door, the large work access door may be closed or opened from the outside only.

1926.57(f)(4)

Exhaust ventilation systems.

1926.57(f)(4)(i)

The construction, installation, inspection, and maintenance of exhaust systems shall conform to the principles and requirements set forth in American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960, and ANSI Z33.1-1961.

1926.57(f)(4)(i)(a)

When dust leaks are noted, repairs shall be made as soon as possible.

1926.57(f)(4)(i)(b)

The static pressure drop at the exhaust ducts leading from the equipment shall be checked when the installation is completed and periodically thereafter to assure continued satisfactory operation. Whenever an appreciable change in the pressure drop indicates a partial blockage, the system shall be cleaned and returned to normal operating condition.

1926.57(f)(4)(ii)

In installations where the abrasive is recirculated, the exhaust ventilation system for the blasting enclosure shall not be relied upon for the removal of fines from the spent abrasive instead of an abrasive separator. An abrasive separator shall be provided for the purpose.

1926.57(f)(4)(iii)

The air exhausted from blast-cleaning equipment shall be discharged through dust collecting equipment. Dust collectors shall be set up so that the accumulated dust can be emptied and removed without contaminating other working areas.

1926.57(f)(5)

Personal protective equipment.

1926.57(f)(5)(i)

Employers must use only respirators approved by NIOSH under 42 CFR part 84 for protecting employees from dusts produced during abrasive-blasting operations.

1926.57(f)(5)(ii)

Abrasive-blasting respirators shall be worn by all abrasive-blasting operators:

1926.57(f)(5)(ii)(A)

When working inside of blast-cleaning rooms, or

1926.57(f)(5)(ii)(B)

When using silica sand in manual blasting operations where the nozzle and blast are not physically separated from the operator in an exhaust ventilated enclosure, or

1926.57(f)(5)(ii)(C)

Where concentrations of toxic dust dispersed by the abrasive blasting may exceed the limits set in § 1926.55 or other pertinent sections of this part and the nozzle and blast are not physically separated from the operator in an exhaust-ventilated enclosure.

1926.57(f)(5)(iii)

Properly fitted particulate-filter respirators, commonly referred to as dust-filter respirators, may be used for short, intermittent, or occasional dust exposures such as cleanup, dumping of dust collectors, or unloading shipments of sand at a receiving point when it is not feasible to control the dust by enclosure, exhaust ventilation, or other means. The respirators used must be approved by NIOSH under 42 CFR part 84 for protection against the specific type of dust encountered.

1926.57(f)(5)(iv)

A respiratory protection program as defined and described in § 1926.103, shall be established wherever it is necessary to use respiratory protective equipment.

1926.57(f)(5)(v)

Operators shall be equipped with heavy canvas or leather gloves and aprons or equivalent protection to protect them from the impact of abrasives. Safety shoes shall be worn to protect against foot injury where heavy pieces of work are handled.

1926.57(f)(5)(v)(A)

Safety shoes shall conform to the requirements of American National Standard for Men's Safety-Toe Footwear, Z41.1-1967.

1926.57(f)(5)(v)(B)

Equipment for protection of the eyes and face shall be supplied to the operator when the respirator design does not provide such protection and to any other personnel working in the vicinity of abrasive blasting operations. This equipment shall conform to the requirements of § 1926.102.

1926.57(f)(6)

Air supply and air compressors. Air for abrasive-blasting respirators must be free of harmful quantities of dusts, mists, or noxious gases, and must meet the requirements for supplied-air quality and use specified in 29 CFR 1910.134(i).

1926.57(f)(7)

Operational procedures and general safety. Dust shall not be permitted to accumulate on the floor or on ledges outside of an abrasive-blasting enclosure, and dust spills shall be cleaned up promptly. Aisles and walkways shall be kept clear of steel shot or similar abrasive which may create a slipping hazard.

1926.57(f)(8)

Scope. This paragraph applies to all operations where an abrasive is forcibly applied to a surface by pneumatic or hydraulic pressure, or by centrifugal force. It does not apply to steam blasting, or steam cleaning, or hydraulic cleaning methods where work is done without the aid of abrasives.

1926.57(g)

Grinding, polishing, and buffing operations -

1926.57(g)(1)

Definitions applicable to this paragraph -

1926.57(g)(1)(i)

Abrasive cutting-off wheels. Organic-bonded wheels, the thickness of which is not more than one forty-eighth of their diameter for those up to, and including, 20 inches (50.8 cm) in diameter, and not more than one-sixtieth of their diameter for those larger than 20 inches (50.8 cm) in diameter, used for a multitude of operations variously known as cutting, cutting off, grooving, slotting, coping, and jointing, and the like. The wheels may be “solid” consisting of organic-bonded abrasive material throughout, “steel centered” consisting of a steel disc with a rim of organic-bonded material moulded around the periphery, or of the “inserted tooth” type consisting of a steel disc with organic-bonded abrasive teeth or inserts mechanically secured around the periphery.

1926.57(g)(1)(ii)

Belts. All power-driven, flexible, coated bands used for grinding, polishing, or buffing purposes.

1926.57(g)(1)(iii)

Branch pipe. The part of an exhaust system piping that is connected directly to the hood or enclosure.

1926.57(g)(1)(iv)

Cradle. A movable fixture, upon which the part to be ground or polished is placed.

1926.57(g)(1)(v)

Disc wheels. All power-driven rotatable discs faced with abrasive materials, artificial or natural, and used for grinding or polishing on the side of the assembled disc.

1926.57(g)(1)(vi)

Entry loss. The loss in static pressure caused by air flowing into a duct or hood. It is usually expressed in inches of water gauge.

1926.57(g)(1)(vii)

Exhaust system. A system consisting of branch pipes connected to hoods or enclosures, one or more header pipes, an exhaust fan, means for separating solid contaminants from the air flowing in the system, and a discharge stack to outside.

1926.57(g)(1)(viii)

Grinding wheels. All power-driven rotatable grinding or abrasive wheels, except disc wheels as defined in this standard, consisting of abrasive particles held together by artificial or natural bonds and used for peripheral grinding.

1926.57(g)(1)(ix)

Header pipe (main pipe). A pipe into which one or more branch pipes enter and which connects such branch pipes to the remainder of the exhaust system.

1926.57(g)(1)(x)

Hoods and enclosures. The partial or complete enclosure around the wheel or disc through which air enters an exhaust system during operation.

1926.57(g)(1)(xi)

Horizontal double-spindle disc grinder. A grinding machine carrying two power-driven, rotatable, coaxial, horizontal spindles upon the inside ends of which are mounted abrasive disc wheels used for grinding two surfaces simultaneously.

1926.57(g)(1)(xii)

Horizontal single-spindle disc grinder. A grinding machine carrying an abrasive disc wheel upon one or both ends of a power-driven, rotatable single horizontal spindle.

1926.57(g)(1)(xiii)

Polishing and buffing wheels. All power-driven rotatable wheels composed all or in part of textile fabrics, wood, felt, leather, paper, and may be coated with abrasives on the periphery of the wheel for purposes of polishing, buffing, and light grinding.

1926.57(g)(1)(xiv)

Portable grinder. Any power-driven rotatable grinding, polishing, or buffing wheel mounted in such manner that it may be manually manipulated.

1926.57(g)(1)(xv)

Scratch brush wheels. All power-driven rotatable wheels made from wire or bristles, and used for scratch cleaning and brushing purposes.

1926.57(g)(1)(xvi)

Swing-frame grinder. Any power-driven rotatable grinding, polishing, or buffing wheel mounted in such a manner that the wheel with its supporting framework can be manipulated over stationary objects.

1926.57(g)(1)(xvii)

Velocity pressure (vp). The kinetic pressure in the direction of flow necessary to cause a fluid at rest to flow at a given velocity. It is usually expressed in inches of water gauge.

1926.57(g)(1)(xviii)

Vertical spindle disc grinder. A grinding machine having a vertical, rotatable power-driven spindle carrying a horizontal abrasive disc wheel.

1926.57(g)(2)

Application. Wherever dry grinding, dry polishing or buffing is performed, and employee exposure, without regard to the use of respirators, exceeds the permissible exposure limits prescribed in § 1926.55 or other pertinent sections of this part, a local exhaust ventilation system shall be provided and used to maintain employee exposures within the prescribed limits.

1926.57(g)(3)

Hood and branch pipe requirements.

1926.57(g)(3)(i)

Hoods connected to exhaust systems shall be used, and such hoods shall be designed, located, and placed so that the dust or dirt particles shall fall or be projected into the hoods in the direction of the air flow. No wheels, discs, straps, or belts shall be operated in such manner and in such direction as to cause the dust and dirt particles to be thrown into the operator's breathing zone.

1926.57(g)(3)(ii)

Grinding wheels on floor stands, pedestals, benches, and special-purpose grinding machines and abrasive cutting-off wheels shall have not less than the minimum exhaust volumes shown in Table D-57.1 with a recommended minimum duct velocity of 4,500 feet per minute in the branch and 3,500 feet per minute in the main. The entry losses from all hoods except the vertical-spindle disc grinder hood, shall equal 0.65 velocity pressure for a straight takeoff and 0.45 velocity pressure for a tapered takeoff. The entry loss for the vertical-spindle disc grinder hood is shown in figure D-57.1 (following paragraph (g) of this section).

TABLE D-57.1 - GRINDING AND ABRASIVE CUTTING-OFF WHEELS

_____

| | |

| Wheel width, | Minimum exhaust

Wheel diameter, inches (cm) | inches (cm) | volume

| | (feet^{3}/min.)

_____|_____|_____

| | |

To 9 (22.86) ..... | 1½ (3.81) | 220

Over 9 to 16 (22.86 to 40.64) | 2 (5.08) | 390

Over 16 to 19 | |

(40.64 to 48.26) | 3 (7.62) | 500

Over 19 to 24 | |

(48.26 to 60.96) | 4 (10.16) | 610

Over 24 to 30 | |

(60.96 to 76.2) ..... | 5 (12.7) | 880

Over 30 to 36 | |

(76.2 to 91.44) ..... | 6 (15.24) | 1,200

_____|_____|_____

For any wheel wider than wheel diameters shown in Table D-57.1, increase the exhaust volume by the ratio of the new width to the width shown.

Example:

If wheel width = 4½ inches (11.43 cm), then 4.5 ÷ 4 × 610 = 686 (rounded to 690).

1926.57(g)(3)(iii)

Scratch-brush wheels and all buffing and polishing wheels mounted on floor stands, pedestals, benches, or special-purpose machines shall have not less than the minimum exhaust volume shown in Table D-57.2.

TABLE D-57.2 - BUFFING AND POLISHING WHEELS

_____

| |

| Wheel width, | Minimum exhaust

Wheel diameter, inches (cm) | inches (cm) | volume

| | (feet^3/min.)

_____|_____|_____

| |

To 9 (22.86) ..... | 2 (5.08) | 300

Over 9 to 16 (22.86 to 40.64) | 3 (7.62) | 500

Over 16 to 19 | |

(40.64 to 48.26) | 4 (10.16) | 610

Over 19 to 24 | |

(48.26 to 60.96) | 5 (12.7) | 740

Over 24 to 30 | |

(60.96 to 76.2) ..... | 6 (15.24) | 1,040

Over 30 to 36 | |

(76.2 to 91.44) ..... | 6 (15.24) | 1,200

_____|_____|_____

1926.57(g)(3)(iv)

Grinding wheels or discs for horizontal single-spindle disc grinders shall be hooded to collect the dust or dirt generated by the grinding operation and the hoods shall be connected to branch pipes having exhaust volumes as shown in Table D-57.3.

TABLE D-57.3 - HORIZONTAL SINGLE-SPINDLE DISC GRINDER

_____

|

Disc diameter, inches (cm) | Exhaust volume (feet^3/min.)

_____|_____

|

Up to 12 (30.48)..... | 220

Over 12 to 19 (30.48 to 48.26).....	390
Over 19 to 30 (48.26 to 76.2).....	610
Over 30 to 36 (76.2 to 91.44).....	880

1926.57(g)(3)(v)

Grinding wheels or discs for horizontal double-spindle disc grinders shall have a hood enclosing the grinding chamber and the hood shall be connected to one or more branch pipes having exhaust volumes as shown in Table D-57.4.

TABLE D-57.4 - HORIZONTAL DOUBLE-SPINDLE DISC GRINDER

Disc diameter, inches (cm)	Exhaust volume ($feet^3$)/min.)
Up to 19 (48.26).....	610
Over 19 to 25 (48.26 to 63.5).....	880
Over 25 to 30 (63.5 to 76.2).....	1,200
Over 30 to 53 (76.2 to 134.62).....	1,770
Over 53 to 72 (134.62 to 182.88)....	6,280

1926.57(g)(3)(vi)

Grinding wheels or discs for vertical single-spindle disc grinders shall be encircled with hoods to remove the dust generated in the operation. The hoods shall be connected to one or more branch pipes having exhaust volumes as shown in Table D-57.5.

TABLE D-57.5 - VERTICAL SPINDLE DISC GRINDER

| One-half or | Disc not

| more of disc | covered

| covered |

|_____|_____

| | | |

Disc diameter, inches (cm) | | Exhaust| | Exhaust

|Number[1]|foot[3]/ |Number[1] | foot[3]/

| | min. | | min.

_____|_____|_____|_____|_____

| | | |

Up to 20 (50.8)..... | 1 | 500 | 2 | 780

Over 20 to 30 (50.8 to 76.2).... | 2 | 780 | 2 | 1,480

Over 30 to 53 (76.2 to 134.62).. | 2 | 1,770 | 4 | 3,530

Over 53 to 72 (134.62 to 182.88) | 2 | 3,140 | 5 | 6,010

_____|_____|_____|_____|_____

[1]Number of exhaust outlets around periphery of hood, or

equal distribution provided by other means.

1926.57(g)(3)(vii)

Grinding and polishing belts shall be provided with hoods to remove dust and dirt generated in the operations and the hoods shall be connected to branch pipes having exhaust volumes as shown in Table D-57.6.

TABLE D-57.6 - GRINDING AND POLISHING BELTS

_____

|

Belts width, inches (cm) | Exhaust volume (feet[3]/min.)

_____|_____

|

Up to 3 (7.62).....	220
Over 3 to 5 (7.62 to 12.7).....	300
Over 5 to 7 (12.7 to 17.78).....	390
Over 7 to 9 (17.78 to 22.86).....	500
Over 9 to 11 (22.86 to 27.94).....	610
Over 11 to 13 (27.94 to 33.02).....	740

1926.57(g)(3)(viii)

Cradles and swing-frame grinders. Where cradles are used for handling the parts to be ground, polished, or buffed, requiring large partial enclosures to house the complete operation, a minimum average air velocity of 150 feet per minute shall be maintained over the entire opening of the enclosure. Swing-frame grinders shall also be exhausted in the same manner as provided for cradles. (See fig. D-57.3)

1926.57(g)(3)(ix)

Where the work is outside the hood, air volumes must be increased as shown in American Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960 (section 4, exhaust hoods).

1926.57(g)(4)

Exhaust systems.

1926.57(g)(4)(i)

Exhaust systems for grinding, polishing, and buffing operations should be designed in accordance with American Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960.

1926.57(g)(4)(ii)

Exhaust systems for grinding, polishing, and buffing operations shall be tested in the manner described in American Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960.

1926.57(g)(4)(iii)

All exhaust systems shall be provided with suitable dust collectors.

1926.57(g)(5)

Hood and enclosure design.

1926.57(g)(5)(i)

1926.57(g)(5)(i)(A)

It is the dual function of grinding and abrasive cutting-off wheel hoods to protect the operator from the hazards of bursting wheels as well as to provide a means for the removal of dust and dirt generated. All hoods shall be not less in structural strength than specified in the American National Standard Safety Code for the Use, Care, and Protection of Abrasive Wheels, B7.1-1970.

1926.57(g)(5)(i)(B)

Due to the variety of work and types of grinding machines employed, it is necessary to develop hoods adaptable to the particular machine in question, and such hoods shall be located as close as possible to the operation.

1926.57(g)(5)(ii)

Exhaust hoods for floor stands, pedestals, and bench grinders shall be designed in accordance with figure D-57.2. The adjustable tongue shown in the figure shall be kept in working order and shall be adjusted within one-fourth inch (0.635 cm) of the wheel periphery at all times.

1926.57(g)(5)(iii)

Swing-frame grinders shall be provided with exhaust booths as indicated in figure D-57.3.

1926.57(g)(5)(iv)

Portable grinding operations, whenever the nature of the work permits, shall be conducted within a partial enclosure. The opening in the enclosure shall be no larger than is actually required in the operation and an average face air velocity of not less than 200 feet per minute shall be maintained.

1926.57(g)(5)(v)

Hoods for polishing and buffing and scratch-brush wheels shall be constructed to conform as closely to figure D-57.4 as the nature of the work will permit.

1926.57(g)(5)(vi)

Cradle grinding and polishing operations shall be performed within a partial enclosure similar to figure D-57.5. The operator shall be positioned outside the working face of the opening of the enclosure. The face opening of the enclosure should not be any greater in area than that actually required for the performance of the operation and the average air velocity into the working face of the enclosure shall not be less than 150 feet per minute.

1926.57(g)(5)(vii)

Hoods for horizontal single-spindle disc grinders shall be constructed to conform as closely as possible to the hood shown in figure D-57.6. It is essential that there be a space between the back of the wheel and the hood, and a space around the periphery of the wheel of at least 1 inch (2.54 cm) in order to permit the suction to act around the wheel periphery. The opening on the side of the disc

shall be no larger than is required for the grinding operation, but must never be less than twice the area of the branch outlet.

1926.57(g)(5)(viii)

Horizontal double-spindle disc grinders shall have a hood encircling the wheels and grinding chamber similar to that illustrated in figure D-57.7. The openings for passing the work into the grinding chamber should be kept as small as possible, but must never be less than twice the area of the branch outlets.

1926.57(g)(5)(ix)

Vertical-spindle disc grinders shall be encircled with a hood so constructed that the heavy dust is drawn off a surface of the disc and the lighter dust exhausted through a continuous slot at the top of the hood as shown in figure D-57.1.

1926.57(g)(5)(x)

Grinding and polishing belt hoods shall be constructed as close to the operation as possible. The hood should extend almost to the belt, and 1-inch (2.54 cm) wide openings should be provided on either side. Figure D-57.8 shows a typical hood for a belt operation.

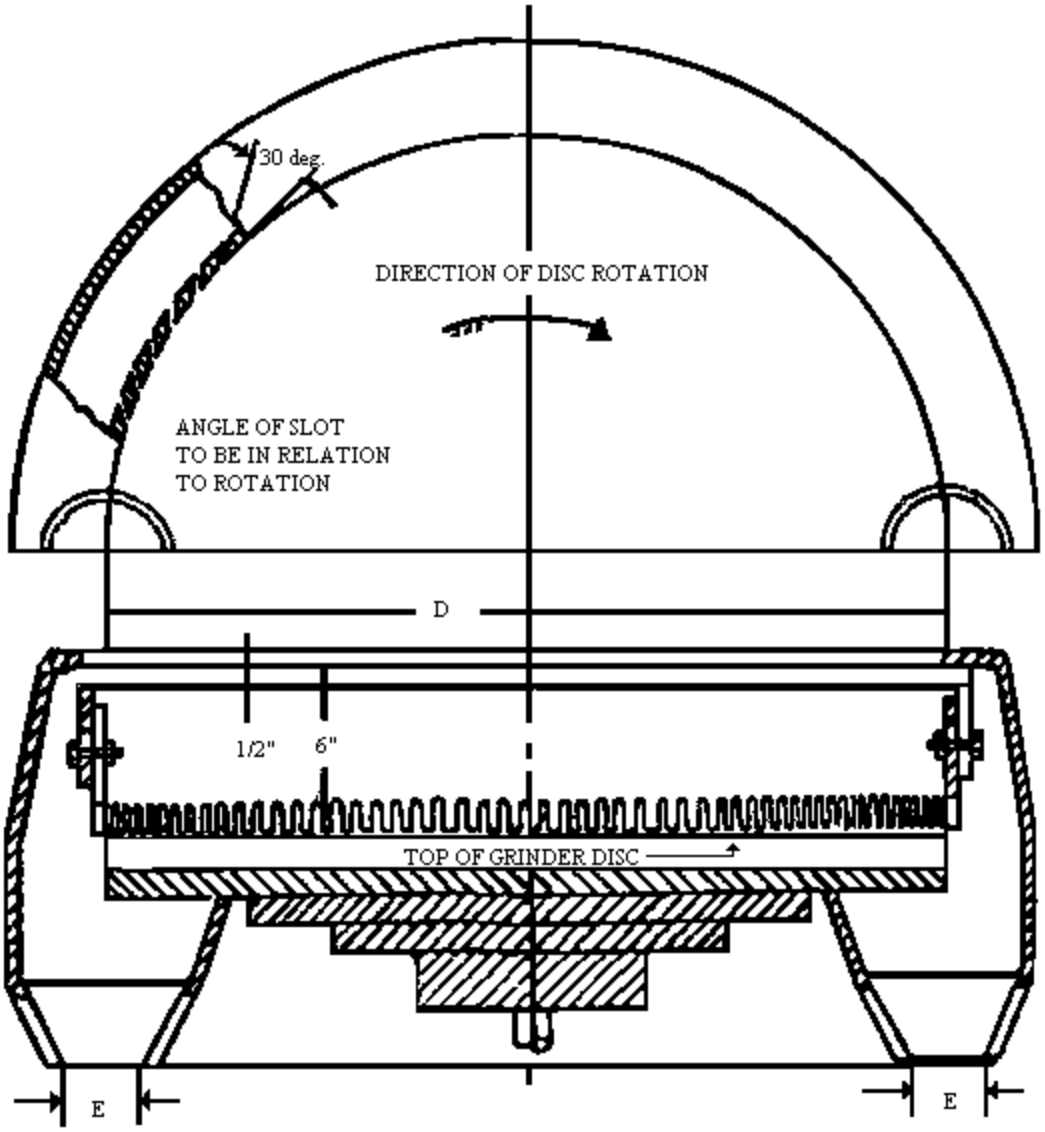

Figure D-57.1 - Vertical Spindle Disc Grinder Exhaust Hood and Branch Pipe Connections

Dia. *D* inches (cm)		Exhaust *E*		Volume	
Min.	Max.	No	Pipes	Dia.	ft³/min	Exhausted at 4,500 ft/min	Note

.....| 20 (50.8)	1	4 ¼ (10.795)	500	When one-half or more of the disc can be hooded, use exhaust ducts as shown at the left.
Over 20 (50.8)...| 30 (76.2)	2	4 (10.16)	780	
Over 30 (76.2)...| 72 (182.88)	2	6 (15.24)	1,770	
Over 53 (134.62).| 72 (182.88)	2	8 (20.32)	3,140	
	20 (50.8)	2	4 (10.16)	780	When no hood can be used over disc, use exhaust ducts

| | | | | as

| | | | | shown

| | | | | at left.

Over 20 (50.8)...| 20 | 2 | 4 | 780 |

| (50.8) | | (10.16) | |

Over 30 (76.2)...| 30 | 2 | 5 ½ | 1,480 |

| (76.2) | | (13.97) | |

Over 53 (134.62).| 53 | 4 | 6 | 3,530 |

| (134.62) | | (15.24) | |

| 72 | 5 | 7 | 6,010 |

| (182.88) | | (17.78) | |

_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____

Entry loss = 1.0 slot velocity pressure + 0.5 branch velocity pressure.

Minimum slot velocity = 2,000 ft/min - ½-inch (1.27 cm) slot width.

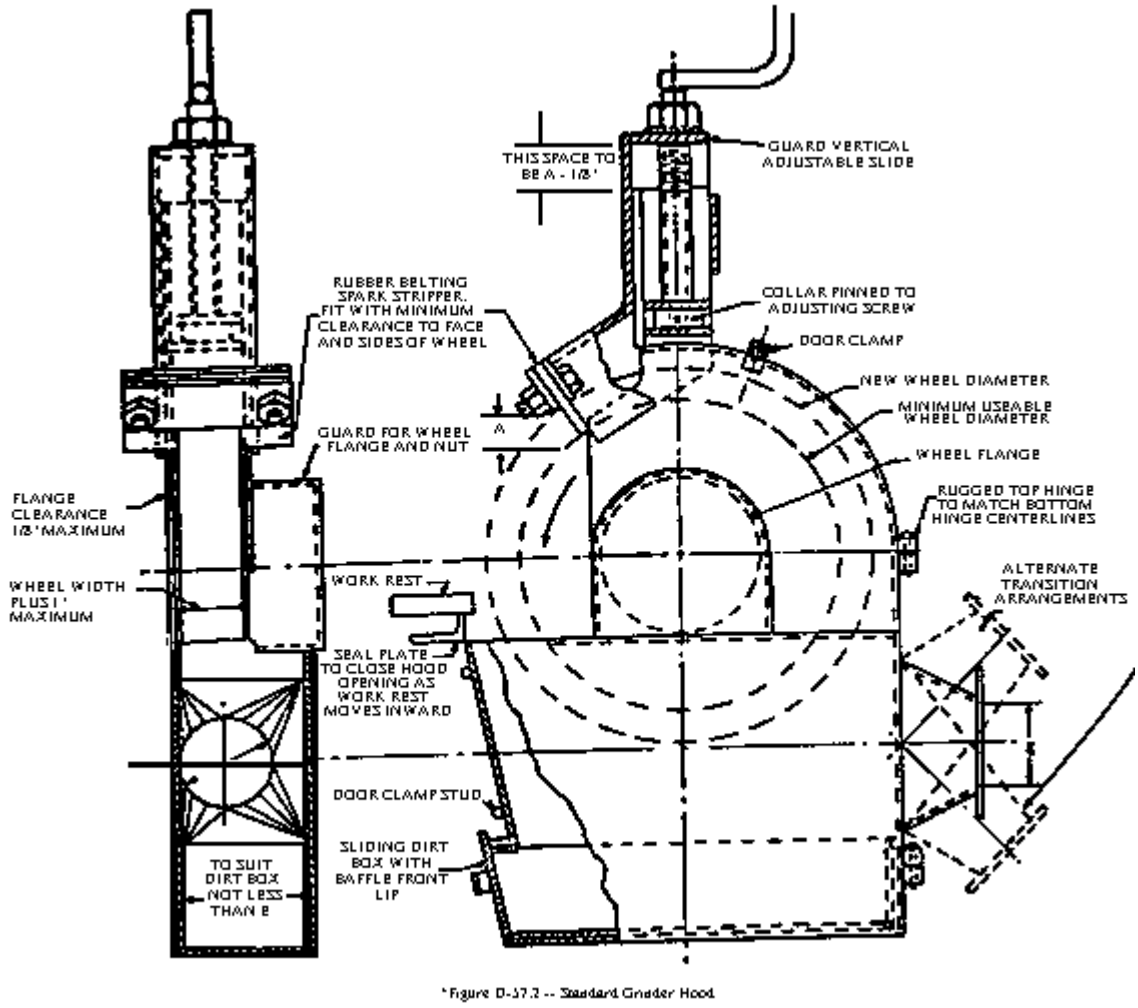

*Figure D-57.2 -- Standard Grinder Hood.

Figure D-57.2 - Standard Grinder Hood

Wheel dimension, inches (centimeters)			Exhaust outlet, inches (centimeters)	Volume of air at 4,500 ft/min
Diameter				
Min= *d*	Max= *D*	Width, Max	*E*	

9 (22.86)	1 ½ (3.81)	3	220
Over 9 (22.86)...	16 (40.64)	2 (5.08)	4	390
Over 16 (40.64)..	19 (48.26)	3 (7.62)	4 ½	500
Over 19 (48.26)..	24 (60.96)	4 (10.16)	5	610
Over 24 (60.96)..	30 (76.2)	5 (12.7)	6	880
Over 30 (76.2)...	36 (91.44)	6 (15.24)	7	1,200

Entry loss = 0.45 velocity pressure for tapered takeoff 0.65 velocity pressure for straight takeoff.

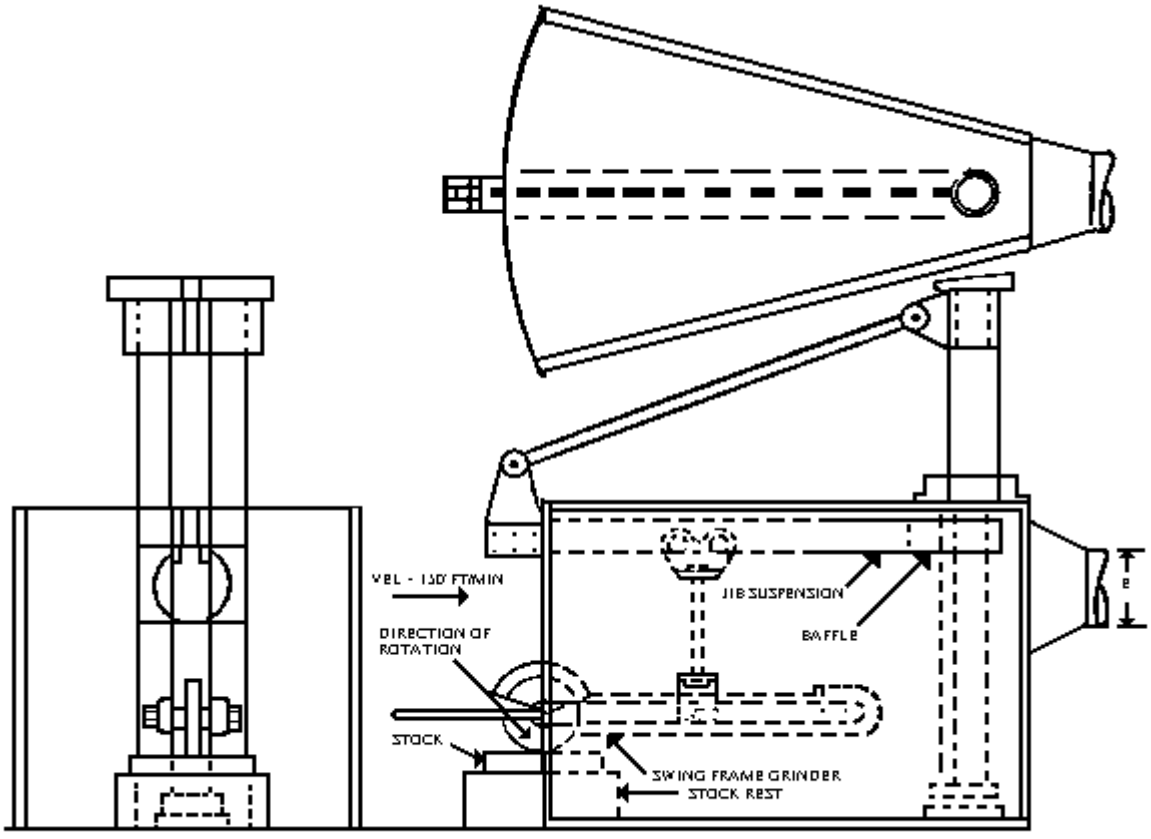

Figure D-57.3 - A Method of Applying an Exhaust Enclosure to Swing-Frame Grinders

Note: Baffle to reduce front opening as much as possible.

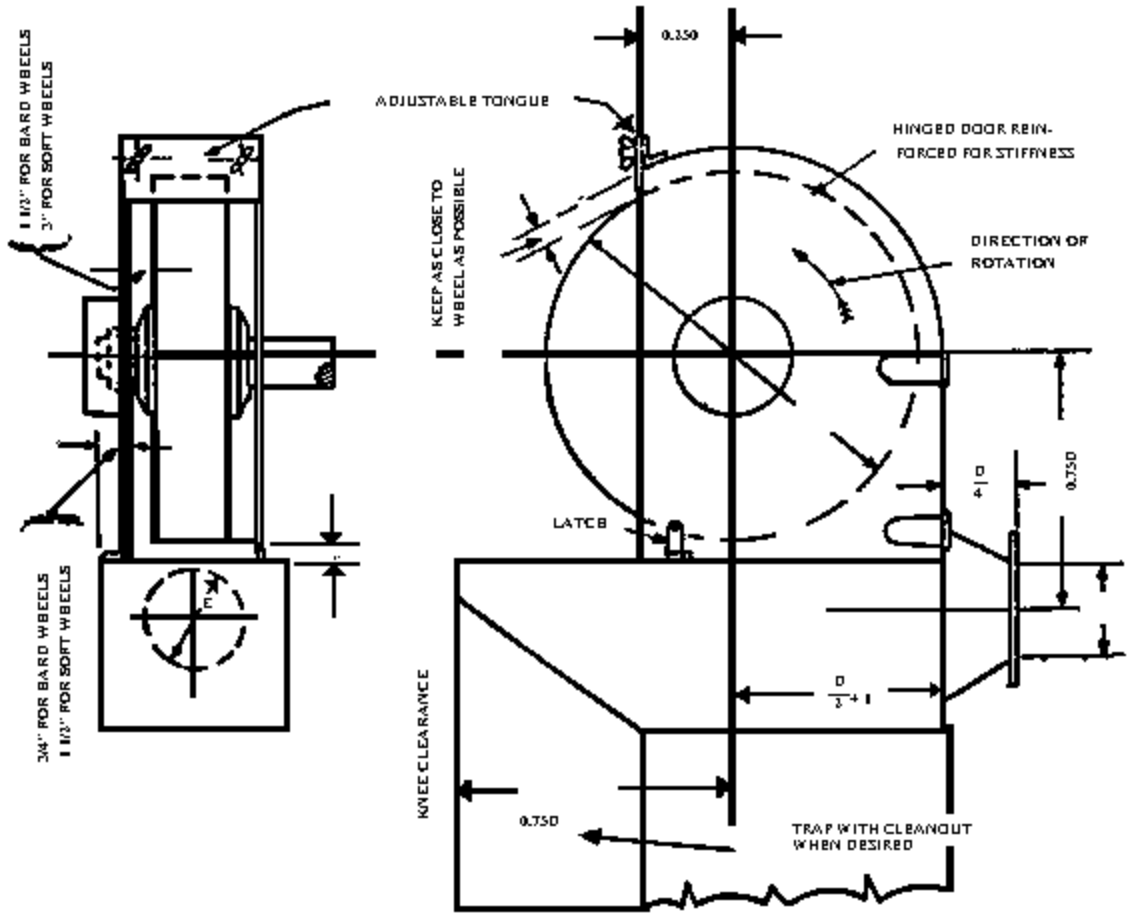

Figure D-57.4

Standard Buffing and Polishing Hood

Wheel dimension, inches (centimeters)			Exhaust outlet, inches	Volume of air at
Diameter				
Min= *d*	Max= *D*	Width, Max	*E*	4,500 ft/min

	9 (22.86)	2 (5.08)	3 ½ (3.81)	300
Over 9 (22.86)...	16 (40.64)	3 (5.08)	4	500
Over 16 (40.64)..	19 (48.26)	4 (11.43)	5	610
Over 19 (48.26)..	24 (60.96)	5 (12.7)	5 ½	740
Over 24 (60.96)..	30 (76.2)	6 (15.24)	6 ½	1,040
Over 30 (76.2)...	36 (91.44)	6 (15.24)	7	1,200

Entry loss = 0.15 velocity pressure for tapered takeoff; 0.65 velocity pressure for straight takeoff.

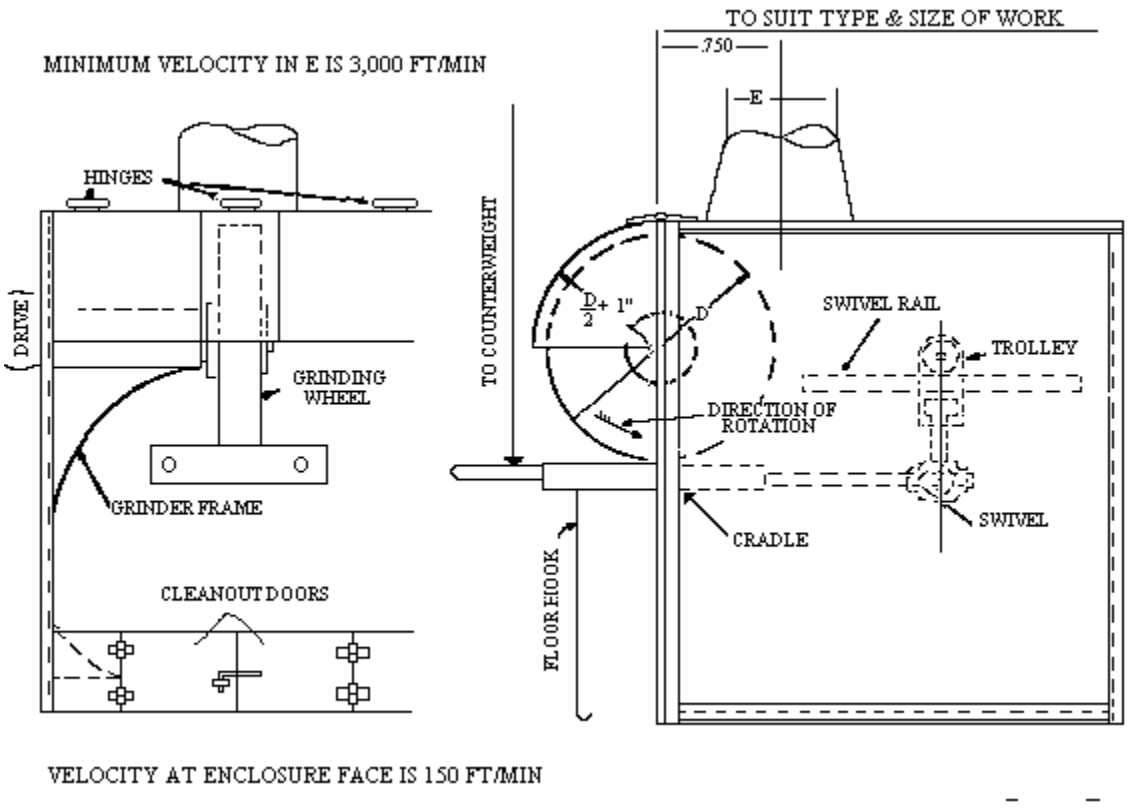

Figure D-57.5 - Cradle Polishing or Grinding Enclosure

Entry loss = 0.45 velocity pressure for tapered takeoff.

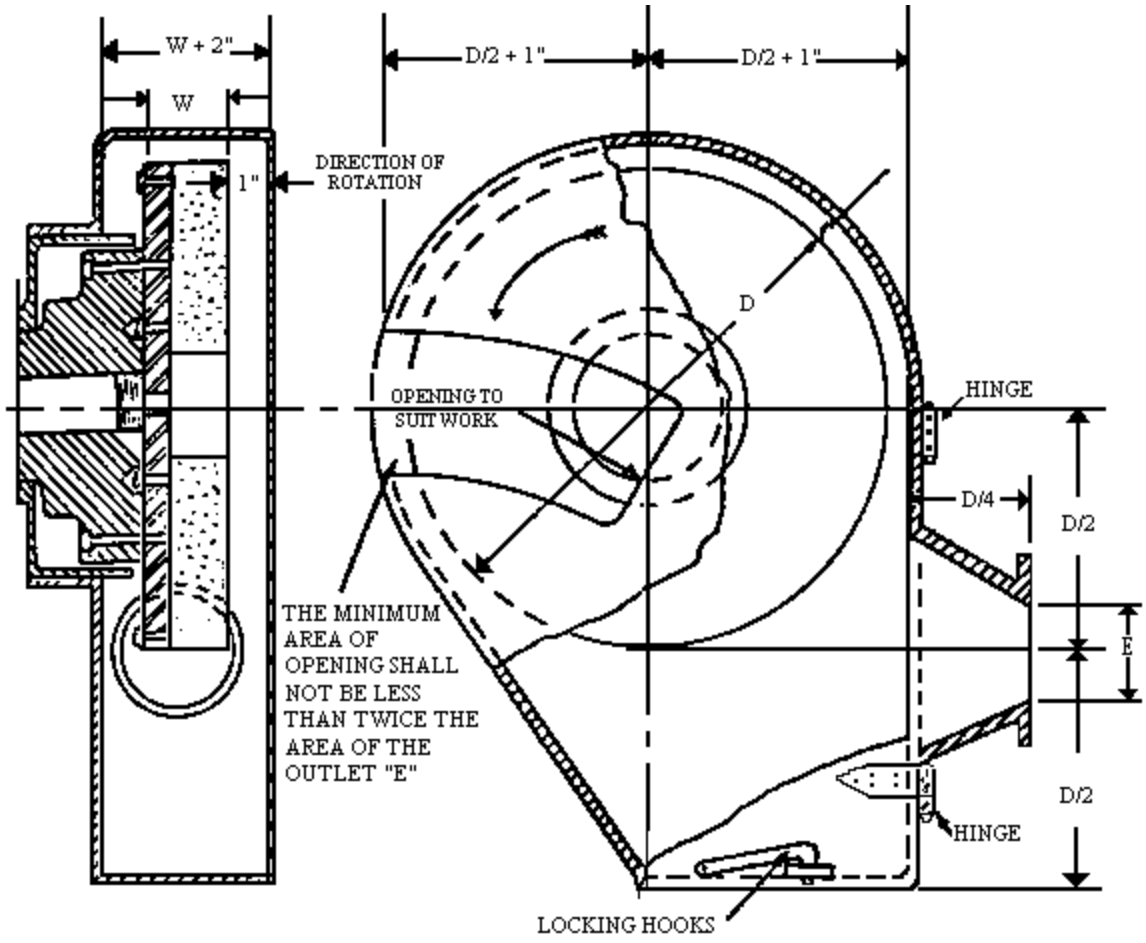

Figure D-57.6 - Horizontal Single-Spindle Disc Grinder Exhaust Hood and Branch Pipe Connections

Dia *D*,inches (centimeters)		Exhaust *E*,	Volume
Min.	Max.	(cm)	ft/min ft^3/min
	12 (30.48)	3 (7.6)	220
Over 12 (30.48).....	19 (48.26)	4 (10.16)	390

Over 19 (48.26).....| 30 (76.2) | 5 (12.7) | 610

Over 30 (76.2).....| 36 (91.44) | 6 (15.24) | 880

_____|_____|_____|_____

NOTE: If grinding wheels are used for disc grinding purposes, hoods must conform to structural strength and materials as described in 9.1.

Entry loss = 0.45 velocity pressure for tapered takeoff.

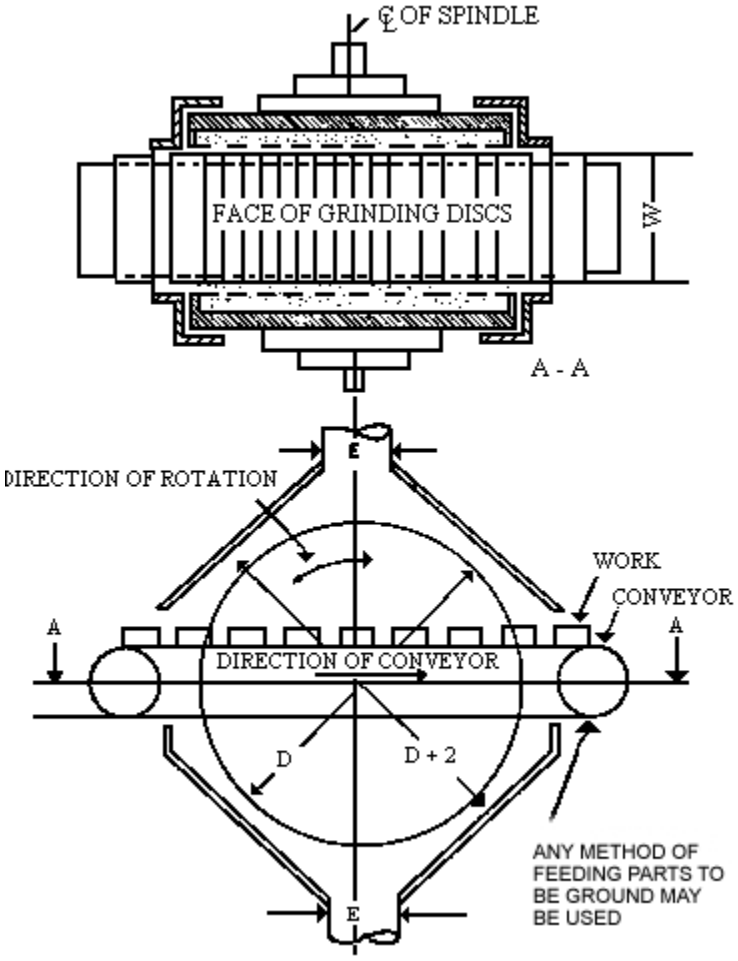

Figure D-57.7 - Horizontal Double-Spindle Disc Grinder Exhaust Hood and Branch Pipe Connections

_____

| | |

Disc dia.inches | | Volume |

(centimeters) | Exhaust E | exhausted |

_____|_____| at | Note

| | | | 4,500 |

| Min. | Max. | No | | ft/min. |

| | Pipes | Dia. | ft^3/min |

|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | | | |

| 19 (48.26) | 1 | 5 | 610 | |

| Over 19 (48.26).. | 25 (63.5) | 1 | 6 | 880 | When width "W" permits, exhaust ducts should be as near heaviest grinding as possible. |

| Over 25 (63.5)... | 30 (76.2) | 1 | 7 | 1,200 | |

| Over 30 (76.2)... | 53 (134.62) | 2 | 6 | 1,770 | |

| Over 53 (134.62). | 72 (182.88) | 4 | 8 | 6,280 | |

Entry loss = 0.45 velocity pressure for tapered takeoff.

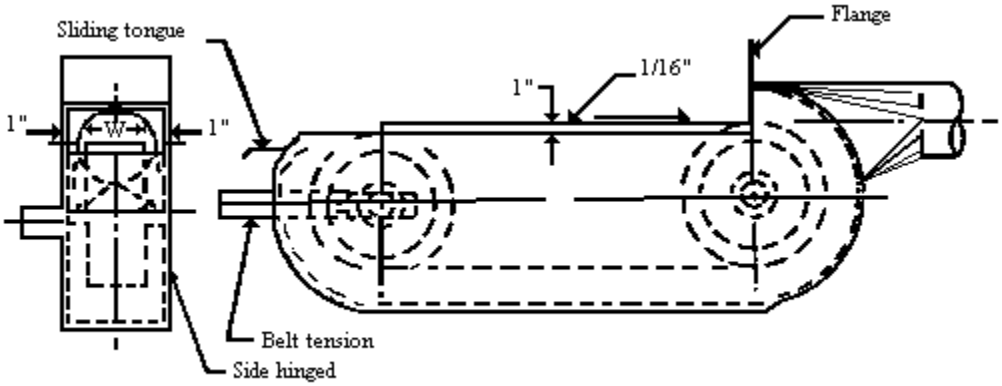

Figure D-57.8 - A Typical Hood for a Belt Operation

Entry loss = 0.45 velocity pressure for tapered takeoff.

Belt width W. inches (centimeters)	Exhaust Volume ft.^{1}/min
Up to 3 (7.62)	220
3 to 5 (7.62 to 12.7)	300
5 to 7 (12.7 to 17.78)	390
7 to 9 (17.78 to 22.86)	500
9 to 11 (22.86 to 27.94)	610
11 to 13 (27.94 to 33.02)	740

Minimum duct velocity = 4,500 ft/min branch, 3,500 ft/min main.

Entry loss = 0.45 velocity pressure for tapered takeoff; 0.65 velocity pressure for straight takeoff.

1926.57(g)(6)

Scope. This paragraph (g), prescribes the use of exhaust hood enclosures and systems in removing dust, dirt, fumes, and gases generated through the grinding, polishing, or buffing of ferrous and nonferrous metals.

1926.57(h)

Spray finishing operations -

1926.57(h)(1)

Definitions applicable to this paragraph -

1926.57(h)(1)(i)

Spray-finishing operations. Spray-finishing operations are employment of methods wherein organic or inorganic materials are utilized in dispersed form for deposit on surfaces to be coated, treated, or cleaned. Such methods of deposit may involve either automatic, manual, or electrostatic deposition but do not include metal spraying or metallizing, dipping, flow coating, roller coating, tumbling, centrifuging, or spray washing and degreasing as conducted in self-contained washing and degreasing machines or systems.

1926.57(h)(1)(ii)

Spray booth. Spray booths are defined and described in § 1926.66(a). (See sections 103, 104, and 105 of the Standard for Spray Finishing Using Flammable and Combustible Materials, NFPA No. 33-1969).

1926.57(h)(1)(iii)

Spray room. A spray room is a room in which spray-finishing operations not conducted in a spray booth are performed separately from other areas.

1926.57(h)(1)(iv)

Minimum maintained velocity. Minimum maintained velocity is the velocity of air movement which must be maintained in order to meet minimum specified requirements for health and safety.

1926.57(h)(2)

Location and application. Spray booths or spray rooms are to be used to enclose or confine all operations. Spray-finishing operations shall be located as provided in sections 201 through 206 of the Standard for Spray Finishing Using Flammable and Combustible Materials, NFPA No. 33-1969.

1926.57(h)(3)

Design and construction of spray booths.

1926.57(h)(3)(i)

Spray booths shall be designed and constructed in accordance with § 1926.66(b) (1) through (4) and (6) through (10) (see sections 301-304 and 306-310 of the Standard for Spray Finishing Using Flammable and Combustible Materials, NFPA No. 33-1969), for general construction specifications. For a more detailed discussion of fundamentals relating to this subject, see ANSI Z9.2-1960

1926.57(h)(3)(i)(A)

Lights, motors, electrical equipment, and other sources of ignition shall conform to the requirements of § 1926.66(b)(10) and (c). (See section 310 and chapter 4 of the Standard for Spray Finishing Using Flammable and Combustible Materials NFPA No. 33-1969.)

1926.57(h)(3)(i)(B)

In no case shall combustible material be used in the construction of a spray booth and supply or exhaust duct connected to it.

1926.57(h)(3)(ii)

Unobstructed walkways shall not be less than 6½ feet (1.976 m) high and shall be maintained clear of obstruction from any work location in the booth to a booth exit or open booth front. In booths where the open front is the only exit, such exits shall be not less than 3 feet (0.912 m) wide. In booths having multiple exits, such exits shall not be less than 2 feet (0.608 m) wide, provided that the maximum distance from the work location to the exit is 25 feet (7.6 m) or less. Where booth exits are provided with doors, such doors shall open outward from the booth.

1926.57(h)(3)(iii)

Baffles, distribution plates, and dry-type overspray collectors shall conform to the requirements of § 1926.66(b) (4) and (5). (See sections 304 and 305 of the Standard for Spray Finishing Using Flammable and Combustible Materials, NFPA No. 33-1969.)

1926.57(h)(3)(iii)(A)

Overspray filters shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the requirements of § 1926.66(b)(5), (see section 305 of the Standard for Spray Finishing Using Flammable and Combustible Materials, NFPA No. 33-1969), and shall only be in a location easily accessible for inspection, cleaning, or replacement.

1926.57(h)(3)(iii)(B)

Where effective means, independent of the overspray filters, are installed which will result in design air distribution across the booth cross section, it is permissible to operate the booth without the filters in place.

1926.57(h)(3)(iv)

1926.57(h)(3)(iv)(A)

For wet or water-wash spray booths, the water-chamber enclosure, within which intimate contact of contaminated air and cleaning water or other cleaning medium is maintained, if made of steel, shall be 18 gage or heavier and adequately protected against corrosion.

1926.57(h)(3)(iv)(B)

Chambers may include scrubber spray nozzles, headers, troughs, or other devices. Chambers shall be provided with adequate means for creating and maintaining scrubbing action for removal of particulate matter from the exhaust air stream.

1926.57(h)(3)(v)

Collecting tanks shall be of welded steel construction or other suitable non-combustible material. If pits are used as collecting tanks, they shall be concrete, masonry, or other material having similar properties.

1926.57(h)(3)(v)(A)

Tanks shall be provided with weirs, skimmer plates, or screens to prevent sludge and floating paint from entering the pump suction box. Means for automatically maintaining the proper water level shall also be provided. Fresh water inlets shall not be submerged. They shall terminate at least one pipe diameter above the safety overflow level of the tank.

1926.57(h)(3)(v)(B)

Tanks shall be so constructed as to discourage accumulation of hazardous deposits.

1926.57(h)(3)(vi)

Pump manifolds, risers, and headers shall be adequately sized to insure sufficient water flow to provide efficient operation of the water chamber.

1926.57(h)(4)

Design and construction of spray rooms.

1926.57(h)(4)(i)

Spray rooms, including floors, shall be constructed of masonry, concrete, or other noncombustible material.

1926.57(h)(4)(ii)

Spray rooms shall have noncombustible fire doors and shutters.

1926.57(h)(4)(iii)

Spray rooms shall be adequately ventilated so that the atmosphere in the breathing zone of the operator shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (h)(6)(ii) of this section.

1926.57(h)(4)(iv)

Spray rooms used for production spray-finishing operations shall conform to the requirements for spray booths.

1926.57(h)(5)

Ventilation.

1926.57(h)(5)(i)

Ventilation shall be provided in accordance with provisions of § 1926.66(d) (see chapter 5 of the Standard for Spray Finishing Using Flammable or Combustible Materials, NFPA No. 33-1969), and in accordance with the following:

1926.57(h)(5)(i)(A)

Where a fan plenum is used to equalize or control the distribution of exhaust air movement through the booth, it shall be of sufficient strength or rigidity to withstand the differential air pressure or other superficially imposed loads for which the equipment is designed and also to facilitate cleaning. Construction specifications shall be at least equivalent to those of paragraph (h)(5)(iii) of this section.

1926.57(h)(5)(i)(B)

[Reserved]

1926.57(h)(5)(ii)

Inlet or supply ductwork used to transport makeup air to spray booths or surrounding areas shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.

1926.57(h)(5)(ii)(A)

If negative pressure exists within inlet ductwork, all seams and joints shall be sealed if there is a possibility of infiltration of harmful quantities of noxious gases, fumes, or mists from areas through which ductwork passes.

1926.57(h)(5)(ii)(B)

Inlet ductwork shall be sized in accordance with volume flow requirements and provide design air requirements at the spray booth.

1926.57(h)(5)(ii)(C)

Inlet ductwork shall be adequately supported throughout its length to sustain at least its own weight plus any negative pressure which is exerted upon it under normal operating conditions.

1926.57(h)(5)(iii)

[Reserved]

1926.57(h)(5)(iii)(A)

Exhaust ductwork shall be adequately supported throughout its length to sustain its weight plus any normal accumulation in interior during normal operating conditions and any negative pressure exerted upon it.

1926.57(h)(5)(iii)(B)

Exhaust ductwork shall be sized in accordance with good design practice which shall include consideration of fan capacity, length of duct, number of turns and elbows, variation in size, volume, and character of materials being exhausted. See American National Standard Z9.2-1960 for further details and explanation concerning elements of design.

1926.57(h)(5)(iii)(C)

Longitudinal joints in sheet steel ductwork shall be either lock-seamed, riveted, or welded. For other than steel construction, equivalent securing of joints shall be provided.

1926.57(h)(5)(iii)(D)

Circumferential joints in ductwork shall be substantially fastened together and lapped in the direction of airflow. At least every fourth joint shall be provided with connecting flanges, bolted together, or of equivalent fastening security.

1926.57(h)(5)(iii)(E)

Inspection or clean-out doors shall be provided for every 9 to 12 feet (2.736 to 3.648 m) of running length for ducts up to 12 inches (0.304 m) in diameter, but the distance between cleanout doors may be greater for larger pipes. (See 8.3.21 of American National Standard Z9.1-1951.) A clean-out door or doors shall be provided for servicing the fan, and where necessary, a drain shall be provided.

1926.57(h)(5)(iii)(F)

Where ductwork passes through a combustible roof or wall, the roof or wall shall be protected at the point of penetration by open space or fire-resistive material between the duct and the roof or wall. When ducts pass through firewalls, they shall be provided with automatic fire dampers on both sides of the wall, except that three-eighth-inch steel plates may be used in lieu of automatic fire dampers for ducts not exceeding 18 inches (45.72 cm) in diameter.

1926.57(h)(5)(iii)(G)

Ductwork used for ventilating any process covered in this standard shall not be connected to ducts ventilating any other process or any chimney or flue used for conveying any products of combustion.

1926.57(h)(6)

Velocity and air flow requirements.

1926.57(h)(6)(i)

Except where a spray booth has an adequate air replacement system, the velocity of air into all openings of a spray booth shall be not less than that specified in Table D-57.7 for the operating conditions specified. An adequate air replacement system is one which introduces replacement air upstream or above the object being sprayed and is so designed that the velocity of air in the booth cross section is not less than that specified in Table D-57.7 when measured upstream or above the object being sprayed.

TABLE D-57.7 - MINIMUM MAINTAINED VELOCITIES INTO SPRAY BOOTHS

Operating conditions for objects	Airflow velocities, f.p.m. Crossdraft,

completely inside	f.p.m.		
booth		Design	Range
Electrostatic and automatic airless operation contained in booth without operator.	Negligible.....	50 large booth...	50-75
	.....	100 small booth..	75-125
Air-operated guns, manual or automatic	Up to 50	100 large booth..	75-125
	.....	150 small booth..	125-175
Air-operated guns, manual or automatic	Up to 100.....	150 large booth..	125-175
	.....	200 small booth..	150-250

Notes:

(1) Attention is invited to the fact that the effectiveness of the spray booth is dependent upon the relationship of the depth of the booth to its height and width.

(2) Crossdrafts can be eliminated through proper design and such design should be sought. Crossdrafts in excess of 100fpm (feet per minute) should not be permitted.

(3) Excessive air pressures result in loss of both efficiency and material waste in addition to creating a backlash that may carry overspray and fumes into adjacent work areas.

(4) Booths should be designed with velocities shown in the column headed “Design.” However, booths operating with velocities shown in the column headed “Range” are in compliance with this standard.

1926.57(h)(6)(ii)

In addition to the requirements in paragraph (h)(6)(i) of this section the total air volume exhausted through a spray booth shall be such as to dilute solvent vapor to at least 25 percent of the lower explosive limit of the solvent being sprayed. An example of the method of calculating this volume is given below.

Example: To determine the lower explosive limits of the most common solvents used in spray finishing, see Table D-57.8. Column 1 gives the number of cubic feet of vapor per gallon of solvent and column 2 gives the lower explosive limit (LEL) in percentage by volume of air. Note that the quantity of solvent will be diminished by the quantity of solids and nonflammables contained in the finish.

To determine the volume of air in cubic feet necessary to dilute the vapor from 1 gallon of solvent to 25 percent of the lower explosive limit, apply the following formula:

Dilution volume required per gallon of solvent = 4 (100-LEL) (cubic feet of vapor per gallon) ÷ LEL

Using toluene as the solvent.

(1) LEL of toluene from Table D-57.8, column 2, is 1.4 percent.

(2) Cubic feet of vapor per gallon from Table D-57.8, column 1, is 30.4 cubic feet per gallon.

(3) Dilution volume required =

4 (100-1.4) 30.4 ÷ 1.4 = 8,564 cubic feet.

(4) To convert to cubic feet per minute of required ventilation, multiply the dilution volume required per gallon of solvent by the number of gallons of solvent evaporated per minute.

Table D-57.8 - Lower Explosive Limit of Some Commonly Used Solvents

Solvent	Cubic feet per gallon of vapor of liquid at 70 °F (21.11 °C).	Lower explosive limit in percent by volume of air at 70 °F (21.11 °C)

	Column 1	Column 2
Acetone	44.0	2.6
Amyl Acetate (iso)	21.6	[1]1.0
Amyl Alcohol (n)	29.6	1.2
Amyl Alcohol (iso)	29.6	1.2
Benzene	36.8	[1]1.4
Butyl Acetate (n)	24.8	1.7
Butyl Alcohol (n)	35.2	1.4
Butyl Cellosolve	24.8	1.1
Cellosolve	33.6	1.8
Cellosolve Acetate	23.2	1.7
Cyclohexnone	31.2	[1]1.1
1,1 Dichloroethylene	42.4	5.9
1,2 Dichloroethylene	42.4	9.7
Ethyl Acetate	32.8	2.5
Ethyl Alcohol	55.2	4.3
Ethyl Lactate	28.0	[1]1.5
Methyl Acetate	40.0	3.1
Methyl Alcohol	80.8	7.3
Methyl Cellosolve	40.8	2.5
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	36.0	1.8
Methyl n-Propyl Ketone ...	30.4	1.5
Naphtha (VM&P)		
(76°Naphtha).....	22.4	0.9
Naphtha (100°Flash)		
Safety Solvent -		
Stoddard Solvent	23.2	1.0
Propyl Acetate (n)	27.2	2.8
Propyl Acetate (iso)	28.0	1.1

Propyl Alcohol (n)	44.8	2.1
Propyl Alcohol (iso)	44.0	2.0
Toluene	30.4	1.4
Turpentine	20.8	0.8
Xylene (o)	26.4	1.0

[1]At 212 °F (100 °C).

1926.57(h)(6)(iii)

1926.57(h)(6)(iii)(A)

When an operator is in a booth downstream of the object being sprayed, an air-supplied respirator or other type of respirator approved by NIOSH under 42 CFR part 84 for the material being sprayed should be used by the operator.

1926.57(h)(6)(iii)(B)

Where downdraft booths are provided with doors, such doors shall be closed when spray painting.

1926.57(h)(7)

Make-up air.

1926.57(h)(7)(i)

Clean fresh air, free of contamination from adjacent industrial exhaust systems, chimneys, stacks, or vents, shall be supplied to a spray booth or room in quantities equal to the volume of air exhausted through the spray booth.

1926.57(h)(7)(ii)

Where a spray booth or room receives make-up air through self-closing doors, dampers, or louvers, they shall be fully open at all times when the booth or room is in use for spraying. The velocity of air through such doors, dampers, or louvers shall not exceed 200 feet per minute. If the fan characteristics are such that the required air flow through the booth will be provided, higher velocities through the doors, dampers, or louvers may be used.

1926.57(h)(7)(iii)

1926.57(h)(7)(iii)(A)

Where the air supply to a spray booth or room is filtered, the fan static pressure shall be calculated on the assumption that the filters are dirty to the extent that they require cleaning or replacement.

1926.57(h)(7)(iii)(B)

The rating of filters shall be governed by test data supplied by the manufacturer of the filter. A pressure gage shall be installed to show the pressure drop across the filters. This gage shall be marked to show the pressure drop at which the filters require cleaning or replacement. Filters shall be replaced or cleaned whenever the pressure drop across them becomes excessive or whenever the air flow through the face of the booth falls below that specified in Table D-57.7.

1926.57(h)(7)(iv)

1926.57(h)(7)(iv)(A)

Means for heating make-up air to any spray booth or room, before or at the time spraying is normally performed, shall be provided in all places where the outdoor temperature may be expected to remain below 55 °F. (12.77 °C.) for appreciable periods of time during the operation of the booth except where adequate and safe means of radiant heating for all operating personnel affected is provided. The replacement air during the heating seasons shall be maintained at not less than 65 °F. (18.33 °C.) at the point of entry into the spray booth or spray room. When otherwise unheated make-up air would be at a temperature of more than 10 °F. below room temperature, its temperature shall be regulated as provided in section 3.6.3 of ANSI Z9.2-1960.

1926.57(h)(7)(iv)(B)

As an alternative to an air replacement system complying with the preceding section, general heating of the building in which the spray room or booth is located may be employed provided that all occupied parts of the building are maintained at not less than 65 °F. (18.33 °C.) when the exhaust system is in operation or the general heating system supplemented by other sources of heat may be employed to meet this requirement.

1926.57(h)(7)(iv)(C)

No means of heating make-up air shall be located in a spray booth.

1926.57(h)(7)(iv)(D)

Where make-up air is heated by coal or oil, the products of combustion shall not be allowed to mix with the make-up air, and the products of combustion shall be conducted outside the building through a flue terminating at a point remote from all points where make-up air enters the building.

1926.57(h)(7)(iv)(E)

Where make-up air is heated by gas, and the products of combustion are not mixed with the make-up air but are conducted through an independent flue to a point outside the building remote from all points where make-up air enters the building, it is not necessary to comply with paragraph (h)(7)(iv)(F) of this section.

1926.57(h)(7)(iv)(F)

Where make-up air to any manually operated spray booth or room is heated by gas and the products of combustion are allowed to mix with the supply air, the following precautions must be taken:

1926.57(h)(7)(iv)(F)(1)

The gas must have a distinctive and strong enough odor to warn workmen in a spray booth or room of its presence if in an unburned state in the make-up air.

1926.57(h)(7)(iv)(F)(2)

The maximum rate of gas supply to the make-up air heater burners must not exceed that which would yield in excess of 200 p.p.m. (parts per million) of carbon monoxide or 2,000 p.p.m. of total combustible gases in the mixture if the unburned gas upon the occurrence of flame failure were mixed with all of the make-up air supplied.

1926.57(h)(7)(iv)(F)(3)

A fan must be provided to deliver the mixture of heated air and products of combustion from the plenum chamber housing the gas burners to the spray booth or room.

1926.57(h)(8)

Scope. Spray booths or spray rooms are to be used to enclose or confine all spray finishing operations covered by this paragraph (h). This paragraph does not apply to the spraying of the exteriors of buildings, fixed tanks, or similar structures, nor to small portable spraying apparatus not used repeatedly in the same location.

1926.57(i)

Open surface tanks -

1926.57(i)(1)

General.

1926.57(i)(1)(i)

This paragraph applies to all operations involving the immersion of materials in liquids, or in the vapors of such liquids, for the purpose of cleaning or altering the surface or adding to or imparting a finish thereto or changing the character of the materials, and their subsequent removal from the liquid or vapor, draining, and drying. These operations include washing, electroplating, anodizing, pickling, quenching, dying, dipping, tanning, dressing, bleaching, degreasing, alkaline cleaning, stripping, rinsing, digesting, and other similar operations.

1926.57(i)(1)(ii)

Except where specific construction specifications are prescribed in this section, hoods, ducts, elbows, fans, blowers, and all other exhaust system parts, components, and supports thereof shall be so constructed as to meet conditions of service and to facilitate maintenance and shall conform in construction to the specifications contained in American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960.

1926.57(i)(2)

Classification of open-surface tank operations.

1926.57(i)(2)(i)

Open-surface tank operations shall be classified into 16 classes, numbered A-1 to D-4, inclusive.

1926.57(i)(2)(ii)

Determination of class. Class is determined by two factors, hazard potential designated by a letter from A to D, inclusive, and rate of gas, vapor, or mist evolution designated by a number from 1 to 4, inclusive (for example, B.3).

1926.57(i)(2)(iii)

Hazard potential is an index, on a scale of from A to D, inclusive, of the severity of the hazard associated with the substance contained in the tank because of the toxic, flammable, or explosive nature of the vapor, gas, or mist produced therefrom. The toxic hazard is determined from the concentration, measured in parts by volume of a gas or vapor, per million parts by volume of contaminated air (p.p.m.), or in milligrams of mist per cubic meter of air (mg./m.^{3}), below which ill effects are unlikely to occur to the exposed worker. The concentrations shall be those in § 1926.55 or other pertinent sections of this part.

1926.57(i)(2)(iv)

The relative fire or explosion hazard is measured in degrees Fahrenheit in terms of the closed-cup flash point of the substance in the tank. Detailed information on the prevention of fire hazards in dip tanks may be found in Dip Tanks Containing Flammable or Combustible Liquids, NFPA No. 34-1966, National Fire Protection Association. Where the tank contains a mixture of liquids, other than organic solvents, whose effects are additive, the hygienic standard of the most toxic component (for example, the one having the lowest p.p.m. or mg./m.^{3}) shall be used, except where such substance constitutes an insignificantly small fraction of the mixture. For mixtures of organic solvents, their combined effect, rather than that of either individually, shall determine the hazard potential. In the absence of information to the contrary, the effects shall be considered as additive. If the sum of the ratios of the airborne concentration of each contaminant to the toxic concentration of that contaminant exceeds unity, the toxic concentration shall be considered to have been exceeded. (See Note A to paragraph (i)(2)(v) of this section.)

1926.57(i)(2)(v)

Hazard potential shall be determined from Table D-57.9, with the value indicating greater hazard being used. When the hazardous material may be either a vapor with a threshold limit value (*TLV*) in p.p.m. or a mist with a *TLV* in mg./m.$_3$, the *TLV* indicating the greater hazard shall be used (for example, A takes precedence over B or C; B over C; C over D).

Note A:

$(c_1 \div TLV_1) + (c_2 \div TLV_2) + (c_3 \div TLV_3) + ; \ldots (c_N \div TLV_N)1$

Where:

c = Concentration measured at the operation in p.p.m.

TABLE D-57.9 - DETERMINATION OF HAZARD POTENTIAL

	Toxicity group		
Hazard potential	Gas or vapor (p.p.m.)	Mist (mg./m^3)	Flash point in degrees F. (C.)
A	0-10	0-0.1	.....
B	11-100	0.11-1.0	Under 100 (37.77)
C	101-500	1.1-10	100 200 (37.77-93.33)
D	Over 500	Over 10	Over 200 (93.33)

1926.57(i)(2)(vi)

Rate of gas, vapor, or mist evolution is a numerical index, on a scale of from 1 to 4, inclusive, both of the relative capacity of the tank to produce gas, vapor, or mist and of the relative energy with which it is projected or carried upwards from the tank. Rate is evaluated in terms of

1926.57(i)(2)(vi)(A)

The temperature of the liquid in the tank in degrees Fahrenheit;

1926.57(i)(2)(vi)(B)

The number of degrees Fahrenheit that this temperature is below the boiling point of the liquid in degrees Fahrenheit;

1926.57(i)(2)(vi)(C)

The relative evaporation of the liquid in still air at room temperature in an arbitrary scale — fast, medium, slow, or nil; and

1926.57(i)(2)(vi)(D)

The extent that the tank gases or produces mist in an arbitrary scale — high, medium, low, and nil. (See Table D-57.10, Note 2.) Gassing depends upon electrochemical or mechanical processes, the effects of which have to be individually evaluated for each installation (see Table D-57.10, Note 3).

1926.57(i)(2)(vii)

Rate of evolution shall be determined from Table D-57.10. When evaporation and gassing yield different rates, the lowest numerical value shall be used.

TABLE D-57.10 - DETERMINATION OF RATE OF GAS, VAPOR, OR MIST EVOLUTION[1]

Rate	Liquid temperature, °F (C)	Degrees below boiling point	Relative evaporation[2]	Gassing[3]
1...	Over 200 (93.33)	0-20	Fast.....	High.
2...	150-200 (65.55-93.33)	21-50	Medium.....	Medium.
3...	94-149 (34.44-65)	51-100	Slow.....	Low.
4...	Under 94 (34.44)	Over 100	Nil.....	Nil.

[1] In certain classes of equipment, specifically vapor degreasers, an internal condenser or vapor level thermostat is used to prevent the vapor from leaving the tank during normal operation. In such cases, rate of vapor evolution from the tank into the workroom is not dependent upon the factors listed in the table, but rather upon abnormalities of operating procedure, such as carryout of vapors from excessively fast action, dragout of liquid by entrainment in parts, contamination of solvent by water and other materials, or improper heat balance. When operating procedure is excellent,

effective rate of evolution may be taken as 4. When operating procedure is average, the effective rate of evolution may be taken as 3. When operation is poor, a rate of 2 or 1 is indicated, depending upon observed conditions.

[2] Relative evaporation rate is determined according to the methods described by A. K. Doolittle in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, vol. 27, p. 1169, (3) where time for 100-percent evaporation is as follows: Fast: 0-3 hours; Medium: 3-12 hours; Slow: 12-50 hours; Nil: more than 50 hours.

[3] Gassing means the formation by chemical or electrochemical action of minute bubbles of gas under the surface of the liquid in the tank and is generally limited to aqueous solutions.

1926.57(i)(3)

Ventilation. Where ventilation is used to control potential exposures to workers as defined in paragraph (i)(2)(iii) of this section, it shall be adequate to reduce the concentration of the air contaminant to the degree that a hazard to the worker does not exist. Methods of ventilation are discussed in American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960.

1926.57(i)(4)

Control requirements.

1926.57(i)(4)(i)

Control velocities shall conform to Table D-57.11 in all cases where the flow of air past the breathing or working zone of the operator and into the hoods is undisturbed by local environmental conditions, such as open windows, wall fans, unit heaters, or moving machinery.

1926.57(i)(4)(ii)

All tanks exhausted by means of hoods which

1926.57(i)(4)(ii)(A)

Project over the entire tank;

1926.57(i)(4)(ii)(B)

Are fixed in position in such a location that the head of the workman, in all his normal operating positions while working at the tank, is in front of all hood openings; and

1926.57(i)(4)(ii)(C)

Are completely enclosed on at least two sides, shall be considered to be exhausted through an enclosing hood.

1926.57(i)(4)(ii)(D)

The quantity of air in cubic feet per minute necessary to be exhausted through an enclosing hood shall be not less than the product of the control velocity times the net area of all openings in the enclosure through which air can flow into the hood.

TABLE D-57.11 - CONTROL VELOCITIES IN FEET PER MINUTE (F.P.M.)

FOR UNDISTURBED LOCATIONS

	Enclosing hood		Canopy hood[2]	
			Lateral	
Class	One open side	Two open sides	exhaust[1]	Three open sides	Four open sides
B-1 and A-2	100	150	150	Do not use	Do not use
A-3[2], B-1, B-2, and C-1	75	100	100	125	175
A-3, C-2, and D-1[3]	65	90	75	100	150
B-4[2], C-3, and D-2[3]	50	75	50	75	125
A-4, C-4, D-3[3],					

and D-4[4] ... | ..... | ..... |..... |..... | .....

_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____

[1] See Table D-57.12 for computation of ventilation rate.

[2] Do not use canopy hood for Hazard Potential A processes.

[3] Where complete control of hot water is desired, design

as next highest class.

[4] General room ventilation required.

1926.57(i)(4)(iii)

All tanks exhausted by means of hoods which do not project over the entire tank, and in which the direction of air movement into the hood or hoods is substantially horizontal, shall be considered to be laterally exhausted. The quantity of air in cubic feet per minute necessary to be laterally exhausted per square foot of tank area in order to maintain the required control velocity shall be determined from Table D-57.12 for all variations in ratio of tank width (W) to tank length $(L). The total quantity of air in cubic feet per minute required to be exhausted per tank shall be not less than the product of the area of tank surface times the cubic feet per minute per square foot of tank area, determined from Table D-57.12.

1926.57(i)(4)(iii)(A)

For lateral exhaust hoods over 42 inches (1.06 m) wide, or where it is desirable to reduce the amount of air removed from the workroom, air supply slots or orifices shall be provided along the side or the center of the tank opposite from the exhaust slots. The design of such systems shall meet the following criteria:

1926.57(i)(4)(iii)(A)(1)

The supply air volume plus the entrained air shall not exceed 50 percent of the exhaust volume.

1926.57(i)(4)(iii)(A)(2)

The velocity of the supply airstream as it reaches the effective control area of the exhaust slot shall be less than the effective velocity over the exhaust slot area.

TABLE D-57.12 - MINIMUM VENTILATION RATE IN CUBIC FEET OF AIR PER

MINUTE PER SQUARE FOOT OF TANK AREA FOR LATERAL EXHAUST

_____

|

| C.f.m. per sq. ft. to maintain required minimum

Required minimum control velocity, f.p.m. (from Table D-57.11)	velocities at following ratios (tank width (W)/ tank length (L)[1] [2]				
	0.0-0.09	0.1-0.24	0.25-0.49	0.5-0.99	1.0-2.0
Hood along one side or two parallel sides of tank when one hood is against a wall or baffle[2].					
Also for a manifold along tank centerline.[3]					
50	50	60	75	90	100
75	75	90	110	130	150
100	100	125	150	175	200
150	150	190	225	260	300
Hood along one side or two parallel sides of free standing tank not against wall or baffle.					
50	75	90	100	110	125
75	110	130	150	170	190
100	150	175	200	225	250
150	225	260	300	340	375

[1] It is not practicable to ventilate across the long

dimension of a tank whose ratio *W/L* exceeds 2.0.

It is undesirable to do so when *W/L* exceeds 1.0. For circular tanks with lateral exhaust along up to ½ the circumference, use *W/L* = 1.0; for over one-half the circumference use *W/L* = 0.5.

[2] Baffle is a vertical plate the same length as the tank, and with the top of the plate as high as the tank is wide. If the exhaust hood is on the side of a tank against a building wall or close to it, it is perfectly baffled.

[3] Use *W/2* as tank width in computing when manifold is along centerline, or when hoods are used on two parallel sides of a tank.

Tank Width (*W*) means the effective width over which the hood must pull air to operate (for example, where the hood face is set back from the edge of the tank, this set back must be added in measuring tank width). The surface area of tanks can frequently be reduced and better control obtained (particularly on conveyorized systems) by using covers extending from the upper edges of the slots toward the center of the tank.

1926.57(i)(4)(iii)(A)(3)

The vertical height of the receiving exhaust hood, including any baffle, shall not be less than one-quarter the width of the tank.

1926.57(i)(4)(iii)(A)(4)

The supply airstream shall not be allowed to impinge on obstructions between it and the exhaust slot in such a manner as to significantly interfere with the performance of the exhaust hood.

1926.57(i)(4)(iii)(A)(5)

Since most failure of push-pull systems result from excessive supply air volumes and pressures, methods of measuring and adjusting the supply air shall be provided. When satisfactory control has been achieved, the adjustable features of the hood shall be fixed so that they will not be altered.

1926.57(i)(4)(iv)

All tanks exhausted by means of hoods which project over the entire tank, and which do not conform to the definition of enclosing hoods, shall be considered to be overhead canopy hoods. The quantity of air in cubic feet per minute necessary to be exhausted through a canopy hood shall be not less than the product of the control velocity times the net area of all openings between the bottom edges of the hood and the top edges of the tank.

1926.57(i)(4)(v)

The rate of vapor evolution (including steam or products of combustion) from the process shall be estimated. If the rate of vapor evolution is equal to or greater than 10 percent of the calculated exhaust volume required, the exhaust volume shall be increased in equal amount.

1926.57(i)(5)

Spray cleaning and degreasing. Wherever spraying or other mechanical means are used to disperse a liquid above an open-surface tank, control must be provided for the airborne spray. Such operations shall be enclosed as completely as possible. The inward air velocity into the enclosure shall be sufficient to prevent the discharge of spray into the workroom. Mechanical baffles may be used to help prevent the discharge of spray. Spray painting operations are covered by paragraph (h) of this section.

1926.57(i)(6)

Control means other than ventilation. Tank covers, foams, beads, chips, or other materials floating on the tank surface so as to confine gases, mists, or vapors to the area under the cover or to the foam, bead, or chip layer; or surface tension depressive agents added to the liquid in the tank to minimize mist formation, or any combination thereof, may all be used as gas, mist, or vapor control means for open-surface tank operations, provided that they effectively reduce the concentrations of hazardous materials in the vicinity of the worker below the limits set in accordance with paragraph (i)(2) of this section.

1926.57(i)(7)

System design.

1926.57(i)(7)(i)

The equipment for exhausting air shall have sufficient capacity to produce the flow of air required in each of the hoods and openings of the system.

1926.57(i)(7)(ii)

The capacity required in paragraph (i)(7)(i) of this section shall be obtained when the airflow producing equipment is operating against the following pressure losses, the sum of which is the static pressure:

1926.57(i)(7)(ii)(A)

Entrance losses into the hood.

1926.57(i)(7)(ii)(B)

Resistance to airflow in branch pipe including bends and transformations.

1926.57(i)(7)(ii)(C)

Entrance loss into the main pipe.

1926.57(i)(7)(ii)(D)

Resistance to airflow in main pipe including bends and transformations.

1926.57(i)(7)(ii)(E)

Resistance of mechanical equipment; that is, filters, washers, condensers, absorbers, etc., plus their entrance and exit losses.

1926.57(i)(7)(ii)(F)

Resistance in outlet duct and discharge stack.

1926.57(i)(7)(iii)

Two or more operations shall not be connected to the same exhaust system where either one or the combination of the substances removed may constitute a fire, explosion, or chemical reaction hazard in the duct system. Traps or other devices shall be provided to insure that condensate in ducts does not drain back into any tank.

1926.57(i)(7)(iv)

The exhaust system, consisting of hoods, ducts, air mover, and discharge outlet, shall be designed in accordance with American National Standard Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960, or the manual, Industrial Ventilation, published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists 1970. Airflow and pressure loss data provided by the manufacturer of any air cleaning device shall be included in the design calculations.

1926.57(i)(8)

Operation.

1926.57(i)(8)(i)

The required airflow shall be maintained at all times during which gas, mist, or vapor is emitted from the tank, and at all times the tank, the draining, or the drying area is in operation or use. When the system is first installed, the airflow from each hood shall be measured by means of a pitot traverse in the exhaust duct and corrective action taken if the flow is less than that required. When the proper flow is obtained, the hood static pressure shall be measured and recorded. At intervals of not more than 3 months operation, or after a prolonged shutdown period, the hoods and duct system shall be inspected for evidence of corrosion or damage. In any case where the airflow is found to be

less than required, it shall be increased to the required value. (Information on airflow and static pressure measurement and calculations may be found in American National Standard Fundamental Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems, Z9.2-1960, or in the manual, Industrial Ventilation, published by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.)

1926.57(i)(8)(ii)

The exhaust system shall discharge to the outer air in such a manner that the possibility of its effluent entering any building is at a minimum. Recirculation shall only be through a device for contaminant removal which will prevent the creation of a health hazard in the room or area to which the air is recirculated.

1926.57(i)(8)(iii)

A volume of outside air in the range of 90 percent to 110 percent of the exhaust volume shall be provided to each room having exhaust hoods. The outside air supply shall enter the workroom in such a manner as not to be detrimental to any exhaust hood. The airflow of the makeup air system shall be measured on installation. Corrective action shall be taken when the airflow is below that required. The makeup air shall be uncontaminated.

1926.57(i)(9)

Personal protection.

1926.57(i)(9)(i)

All employees working in and around open-surface tank operations must be instructed as to the hazards of their respective jobs, and in the personal protection and first aid procedures applicable to these hazards.

1926.57(i)(9)(ii)

All persons required to work in such a manner that their feet may become wet shall be provided with rubber or other impervious boots or shoes, rubbers, or wooden-soled shoes sufficient to keep feet dry.

1926.57(i)(9)(iii)

All persons required to handle work wet with a liquid other than water shall be provided with gloves impervious to such a liquid and of a length sufficient to prevent entrance of liquid into the tops of the gloves. The interior of gloves shall be kept free from corrosive or irritating contaminants.

1926.57(i)(9)(iv)

All persons required to work in such a manner that their clothing may become wet shall be provided with such aprons, coats, jackets, sleeves, or other garments made of rubber, or of other materials impervious to liquids other than water, as are required to keep their clothing dry. Aprons shall extend well below the top of boots to prevent liquid splashing into the boots. Provision of dry, clean, cotton clothing along with rubber shoes or short boots and an apron impervious to liquids other

than water shall be considered a satisfactory substitute where small parts are cleaned, plated, or acid dipped in open tanks and rapid work is required.

1926.57(i)(9)(v)

Whenever there is a danger of splashing, for example, when additions are made manually to the tanks, or when acids and chemicals are removed from the tanks, the employees so engaged shall be required to wear either tight-fitting chemical goggles or an effective face shield. See § 1926.102.

1926.57(i)(9)(vi)

When, during the emergencies specified in paragraph (i)(11)(v) of this section, employees must be in areas where concentrations of air contaminants are greater than the limits set by paragraph (i)(2)(iii) of this section or oxygen concentrations are less than 19.5 percent, they must use respirators that reduce their exposure to a level below these limits or that provide adequate oxygen. Such respirators must also be provided in marked, quickly-accessible storage compartments built for this purpose when the possibility exists of accidental release of hazardous concentrations of air contaminants. Respirators must be approved by NIOSH under 42 CFR part 84, selected by a competent industrial hygienist or other technically-qualified source, and used in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.103.

1926.57(i)(9)(vii)

Near each tank containing a liquid which may burn, irritate, or otherwise be harmful to the skin if splashed upon the worker's body, there shall be a supply of clean cold water. The water pipe (carrying a pressure not exceeding 25 pounds(11.325 kg)) shall be provided with a quick opening valve and at least 48 inches (1.216 m) of hose not smaller than three-fourths inch, so that no time may be lost in washing off liquids from the skin or clothing. Alternatively, deluge showers and eye flushes shall be provided in cases where harmful chemicals may be splashed on parts of the body.

1926.57(i)(9)(viii)

Operators with sores, burns, or other skin lesions requiring medical treatment shall not be allowed to work at their regular operations until so authorized by a physician. Any small skin abrasions, cuts, rash, or open sores which are found or reported shall be treated by a properly designated person so that chances of exposures to the chemicals are removed. Workers exposed to chromic acids shall have a periodic examination made of the nostrils and other parts of the body, to detect incipient ulceration.

1926.57(i)(9)(ix)

Sufficient washing facilities, including soap, individual towels, and hot water, shall be provided for all persons required to use or handle any liquids which may burn, irritate, or otherwise be harmful to the skin, on the basis of at least one basin (or its equivalent) with a hot water faucet for every 10 employees. See § 1926.51(f).

1926.57(i)(9)(x)

Locker space or equivalent clothing storage facilities shall be provided to prevent contamination of street clothing.

1926.57(i)(9)(xi)

First aid facilities specific to the hazards of the operations conducted shall be readily available.

1926.57(i)(10)

Special precautions for cyanide. Dikes or other arrangements shall be provided to prevent the possibility of intermixing of cyanide and acid in the event of tank rupture.

1926.57(i)(11)

Inspection, maintenance, and installation.

1926.57(i)(11)(i)

Floors and platforms around tanks shall be prevented from becoming slippery both by original type of construction and by frequent flushing. They shall be firm, sound, and of the design and construction to minimize the possibility of tripping.

1926.57(i)(11)(ii)

Before cleaning the interior of any tank, the contents shall be drained off, and the cleanout doors shall be opened where provided. All pockets in tanks or pits, where it is possible for hazardous vapors to collect, shall be ventilated and cleared of such vapors.

1926.57(i)(11)(iii)

Tanks which have been drained to permit employees to enter for the purposes of cleaning, inspection, or maintenance may contain atmospheres which are hazardous to life or health, through the presence of flammable or toxic air contaminants, or through the absence of sufficient oxygen. Before employees shall be permitted to enter any such tank, appropriate tests of the atmosphere shall be made to determine if the limits set by paragraph (i)(2)(iii) of this section are exceeded, or if the oxygen concentration is less than 19.5 percent.

1926.57(i)(11)(iv)

If the tests made in accordance with paragraph (i)(11)(iii) of this section indicate that the atmosphere in the tank is unsafe, before any employee is permitted to enter the tank, the tank shall be ventilated until the hazardous atmosphere is removed, and ventilation shall be continued so as to prevent the occurrence of a hazardous atmosphere as long as an employee is in the tank.

1926.57(i)(11)(v)

If, in emergencies, such as rescue work, it is necessary to enter a tank which may contain a hazardous atmosphere, suitable respirators, such as self-contained breathing apparatus; hose mask with blower, if there is a possibility of oxygen deficiency; or a gas mask, selected and operated in accordance with paragraph (i)(9)(vi) of this section, shall be used. If a contaminant in the tank can cause dermatitis, or be absorbed through the skin, the employee entering the tank shall also wear protective clothing. At least one trained standby employee, with suitable respirator, shall be present in the nearest uncontaminated area. The standby employee must be able to communicate with the employee in the tank and be able to haul him out of the tank with a lifeline if necessary.

1926.57(i)(11)(vi)

Maintenance work requiring welding or open flame, where toxic metal fumes such as cadmium, chromium, or lead may be evolved, shall be done only with sufficient local exhaust ventilation to prevent the creation of a health hazard, or be done with respirators selected and used in accordance with paragraph (i)(9)(vi) of this section. Welding, or the use of open flames near any solvent cleaning equipment shall be permitted only after such equipment has first been thoroughly cleared of solvents and vapors.

1926.57(i)(12)

Vapor degreasing tanks.

1926.57(i)(12)(i)

In any vapor degreasing tank equipped with a condenser or vapor level thermostat, the condenser or thermostat shall keep the level of vapors below the top edge of the tank by a distance at least equal to one-half the tank width, or at least 36 inches (0.912 m), whichever is shorter.

1926.57(i)(12)(ii)

Where gas is used as a fuel for heating vapor degreasing tanks, the combustion chamber shall be of tight construction, except for such openings as the exhaust flue, and those that are necessary for supplying air for combustion. Flues shall be of corrosion-resistant construction and shall extend to the outer air. If mechanical exhaust is used on this flue, a draft diverter shall be used. Special precautions must be taken to prevent solvent fumes from entering the combustion air of this or any other heater when chlorinated or fluorinated hydrocarbon solvents (for example, trichloroethylene, Freon) are used.

1926.57(i)(12)(iii)

Heating elements shall be so designed and maintained that their surface temperature will not cause the solvent or mixture to decompose, break down, or be converted into an excessive quantity of vapor.

1926.57(i)(12)(iv)

Tanks or machines of more than 4 square feet (0.368 m^2) of vapor area, used for solvent cleaning or vapor degreasing, shall be equipped with suitable cleanout or sludge doors located near the bottom of each tank or still. These doors shall be so designed and gasketed that there will be no leakage of solvent when they are closed.

1926.57(i)(13)

Scope.

1926.57(i)(13)(i)

This paragraph (i) applies to all operations involving the immersion of materials in liquids, or in the vapors of such liquids, for the purpose of cleaning or altering their surfaces, or adding or imparting a finish thereto, or changing the character of the materials, and their subsequent removal from the

liquids or vapors, draining, and drying. Such operations include washing, electroplating, anodizing, pickling, quenching, dyeing, dipping, tanning, dressing, bleaching, degreasing, alkaline cleaning, stripping, rinsing, digesting, and other similar operations, but do not include molten materials handling operations, or surface coating operations.

1926.57(i)(13)(ii)

Molten materials handling operations means all operations, other than welding, burning, and soldering operations, involving the use, melting, smelting, or pouring of metals, alloys, salts, or other similar substances in the molten state. Such operations also include heat treating baths, descaling baths, die casting stereotyping, galvanizing, tinning, and similar operations.

1926.57(i)(13)(iii)

Surface coating operations means all operations involving the application of protective, decorative, adhesive, or strengthening coating or impregnation to one or more surfaces, or into the interstices of any object or material, by means of spraying, spreading, flowing, brushing, roll coating, pouring, cementing, or similar means; and any subsequent draining or drying operations, excluding open-tank operations.

1926.58 - COVID–19.
The requirements applicable to construction work under this section are identical to those set forth at 29 CFR 1910.501 Subpart U.

1926.59 - Hazard Communication.
Note: The requirements applicable to construction work under this section are identical to those set forth at § 1910.1200 of this chapter.

1926.60 - Methylenedianiline.
1926.60(a)

Scope and application.

1926.60(a)(1)

This section applies to all construction work as defined in 29 CFR 1910.12(b), in which there is exposure to MDA, including but not limited to the following:

1926.60(a)(1)(i)

Construction, alteration, repair, maintenance, or renovation of structures, substrates, or portions thereof, that contain MDA;

1926.60(a)(1)(ii)

Installation or the finishing of surfaces with products containing MDA;

1926.60(a)(1)(iii)

MDA spill/emergency cleanup at construction sites; and

1926.60(a)(1)(iv)

Transportation, disposal, storage, or containment of MDA or products containing MDA on the site or location at which construction activities are performed.

1926.60(a)(2)

Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(7) and (f)(5) of this section, this section does not apply to the processing, use, and handling of products containing MDA where initial monitoring indicates that the product is not capable of releasing MDA in excess of the action level under the expected conditions of processing, use, and handling which will cause the greatest possible release; and where no "dermal exposure to MDA" can occur.

1926.60(a)(3)

Except as provided in paragraph (a)(7) of this section, this section does not apply to the processing, use, and handling of products containing MDA where objective data are reasonably relied upon which demonstrate the product is not capable of releasing MDA under the expected conditions of processing, use, and handling which will cause the greatest possible release; and where no "dermal exposure to MDA" can occur.

1926.60(a)(4)

Except as provided in paragraph (a)(7) of this section, this section does not apply to the storage, transportation, distribution or sale of MDA in intact containers sealed in such a manner as to contain the MDA dusts, vapors, or liquids, except for the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1200 and paragraph (e) of this section.

1926.60(a)(5)

Except as provided in paragraph (a)(7) of this section, this section does not apply to materials in any form which contain less than 0.1% MDA by weight or volume.

1926.60(a)(6)

Except as provided in paragraph (a)(7) of this section, this section does not apply to "finished articles containing MDA."

1926.60(a)(7)

Where products containing MDA are exempted under paragraphs (a)(2) through (a)(6) of this section, the employer shall maintain records of the initial monitoring results or objective data supporting that exemption and the basis for the employer's reliance on the data, as provided in the recordkeeping provision of paragraph (o) of this section.

1926.60(b)

Definitions. For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

Action level means a concentration of airborne MDA of 5 ppb as an eight (8)-hour time-weighted average.

Assistant Secretary means the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, or designee.

Authorized person means any person specifically authorized by the employer whose duties require the person to enter a regulated area, or any person entering such an area as a designated representative of employees for the purpose of exercising the right to observe monitoring and measuring procedures under paragraph (p) of this section, or any other person authorized by the Act or regulations issued under the Act.

Container means any barrel, bottle, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, commercial packaging or the like, but does not include piping systems.

Decontamination area means an area outside of but as near as practical to the regulated area, consisting of an equipment storage area, wash area, and clean change area, which is used for the decontamination of workers, materials, and equipment contaminated with MDA.

Dermal exposure to MDA occurs where employees are engaged in the handling, application or use of mixtures or materials containing MDA, with any of the following non-airborne forms of MDA:

(i) Liquid, powdered, granular, or flaked mixtures containing MDA in concentrations greater than 0.1% by weight or volume; and

(ii) Materials other than "finished articles" containing MDA in concentrations greater than 0.1% by weight or volume.

Director means the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or designee.

Emergency means any occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment which results in an unexpected and potentially hazardous release of MDA.

Employee exposure means exposure to MDA which would occur if the employee were not using respirators or protective work clothing and equipment.

Finished article containing MDA is defined as a manufactured item:

(i) Which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture;

(ii) Which has end use function(s) dependent in whole or part upon its shape or design during end use; and

(iii) Where applicable, is an item which is fully cured by virtue of having been subjected to the conditions (temperature, time) necessary to complete the desired chemical reaction.

Historical monitoring data means monitoring data for construction jobs that meet the following conditions:

(i) The data upon which judgments are based are scientifically sound and were collected using methods that are sufficiently accurate and precise;

(ii) The processes and work practices that were in use when the historical monitoring data were obtained are essentially the same as those to be used during the job for which initial monitoring will not be performed;

(iii) The characteristics of the MDA-containing material being handled when the historical monitoring data were obtained are the same as those on the job for which initial monitoring will not be performed;

(iv) Environmental conditions prevailing when the historical monitoring data were obtained are the same as those on the job for which initial monitoring will not be performed; and

(v) Other data relevant to the operations, materials, processing, or employee exposures covered by the exception are substantially similar. The data must be scientifically sound, the characteristics of the MDA containing material must be similar and the environmental conditions comparable.

4,4'Methylenedianiline or MDA means the chemical; 4,4'-diaminodiphenylmethane, Chemical Abstract Service Registry number 101-77-9, in the form of a vapor, liquid, or solid. The definition also includes the salts of MDA.

Regulated Areas means areas where airborne concentrations of MDA exceed or can reasonably be expected to exceed, the permissible exposure limits, or where "dermal exposure to MDA" can occur.

STEL means short term exposure limit as determined by any 15-minute sample period.

1926.60(c)

Permissible exposure limits. The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to an airborne concentration of MDA in excess of ten parts per billion (10 ppb) as an 8-hour time-weighted average and a STEL of one hundred parts per billion (100 ppb).

1926.60(d)

Communication among employers. On multi-employer worksites, an employer performing work involving the application of MDA or materials containing MDA for which establishment of one or more regulated areas is required shall inform other employers on the site of the nature of the employer's work with MDA and of the existence of, and requirements pertaining to, regulated areas.

1926.60(e)

Emergency situations -

1926.60(e)(1)

Written plan.

1926.60(e)(1)(i)

A written plan for emergency situations shall be developed for each construction operation where there is a possibility of an emergency. The plan shall include procedures where the employer identifies emergency escape routes for his employees at each construction site before the

construction operation begins. Appropriate portions of the plan shall be implemented in the event of an emergency.

1926.60(e)(1)(ii)

The plan shall specifically provide that employees engaged in correcting emergency conditions shall be equipped with the appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing as required in paragraphs (i) and (j) of this section until the emergency is abated.

1926.60(e)(1)(iii)

The plan shall specifically include provisions for alerting and evacuating affected employees as well as the applicable elements prescribed in 29 CFR 1910.38 and 29 CFR 1910.39, "Emergency action plans" and "Fire prevention plans," respectively.

1926.60(e)(2)

Alerting employees. Where there is the possibility of employee exposure to MDA due to an emergency, means shall be developed to promptly alert employees who have the potential to be directly exposed. Affected employees not engaged in correcting emergency conditions shall be evacuated immediately in the event that an emergency occurs. Means shall also be developed for alerting other employees who may be exposed as a result of the emergency.

1926.60(f)

Exposure monitoring -

1926.60(f)(1)

General.

1926.60(f)(1)(i)

Determinations of employee exposure shall be made from breathing zone air samples that are representative of each employee's exposure to airborne MDA over an eight (8) hour period. Determination of employee exposure to the STEL shall be made from breathing zone air samples collected over a 15 minute sampling period.

1926.60(f)(1)(ii)

Representative employee exposure shall be determined on the basis of one or more samples representing full shift exposure for each shift for each job classification in each work area where exposure to MDA may occur.

1926.60(f)(1)(iii)

Where the employer can document that exposure levels are equivalent for similar operations in different work shifts, the employer shall only be required to determine representative employee exposure for that operation during one shift.

1926.60(f)(2)

Initial monitoring. Each employer who has a workplace or work operation covered by this standard shall perform initial monitoring to determine accurately the airborne concentrations of MDA to which employees may be exposed unless:

1926.60(f)(2)(i)

The employer can demonstrate, on the basis of objective data, that the MDA-containing product or material being handled cannot cause exposures above the standard's action level, even under worst-case release conditions; or

1926.60(f)(2)(ii)

The employer has historical monitoring or other data demonstrating that exposures on a particular job will be below the action level.

1926.60(f)(3)

Periodic monitoring and monitoring frequency.

1926.60(f)(3)(i)

If the monitoring required by paragraph (f)(2) of this section reveals employee exposure at or above the action level, but at or below the PELs, the employer shall repeat such monitoring for each such employee at least every six (6) months.

1926.60(f)(3)(ii)

If the monitoring required by paragraph (f)(2) of this section reveals employee exposure above the PELs, the employer shall repeat such monitoring for each such employee at least every three (3) months.

1926.60(f)(3)(iii)

Employers who are conducting MDA operations within a regulated area can forego periodic monitoring if the employees are all wearing supplied-air respirators while working in the regulated area.

1926.60(f)(3)(iv)

The employer may alter the monitoring schedule from every three months to every six months for any employee for whom two consecutive measurements taken at least 7 days apart indicate that the employee exposure has decreased to below the PELs but above the action level.

1926.60(f)(4)

Termination of monitoring.

1926.60(f)(4)(i)

If the initial monitoring required by paragraph (f)(2) of this section reveals employee exposure to be below the action level, the employer may discontinue the monitoring for that employee, except as otherwise required by paragraph (f)(5) of this section.

1926.60(f)(4)(ii)

If the periodic monitoring required by paragraph (f)(3) of this section reveals that employee exposures, as indicated by at least two consecutive measurements taken at least 7 days apart, are below the action level the employer may discontinue the monitoring for that employee, except as otherwise required by paragraph (f)(5) of this section.

1926.60(f)(5)

Additional monitoring. The employer shall institute the exposure monitoring required under paragraphs (f)(2) and (f)(3) of this section when there has been a change in production process, chemicals present, control equipment, personnel, or work practices which may result in new or additional exposures to MDA, or when the employer has any reason to suspect a change which may result in new or additional exposures.

1926.60(f)(6)

Accuracy of monitoring. Monitoring shall be accurate, to a confidence level of 95 percent, to within plus or minus 25 percent for airborne concentrations of MDA.

1926.60(f)(7)

Employee notification of monitoring results.

1926.60(f)(7)(i)

The employer must, as soon as possible but no later than 5 working days after the receipt of the results of any monitoring performed under this section, notify each affected employee of these results either individually in writing or by posting the results in an appropriate location that is accessible to employees.

1926.60(f)(7)(ii)

The written notification required by paragraph (f)(7)(i) of this section shall contain the corrective action being taken by the employer or any other protective measures which have been implemented to reduce the employee exposure to or below the PELs, wherever the PELs are exceeded.

1926.60(f)(8)

Visual monitoring. The employer shall make routine inspections of employee hands, face and forearms potentially exposed to MDA. Other potential dermal exposures reported by the employee must be referred to the appropriate medical personnel for observation. If the employer determines that the employee has been exposed to MDA the employer shall:

1926.60(f)(8)(i)

Determine the source of exposure;

1926.60(f)(8)(ii)

Implement protective measures to correct the hazard; and

1926.60(f)(8)(iii)

Maintain records of the corrective actions in accordance with paragraph (o) of this section.

1926.60(g)

Regulated areas -

1926.60(g)(1)

Establishment -

1926.60(g)(1)(i)

Airborne exposures. The employer shall establish regulated areas where airborne concentrations of MDA exceed or can reasonably be expected to exceed, the permissible exposure limits.

1926.60(g)(1)(ii)

Dermal exposures. Where employees are subject to "dermal exposure to MDA" the employer shall establish those work areas as regulated areas.

1926.60(g)(2)

Demarcation. Regulated areas shall be demarcated from the rest of the workplace in a manner that minimizes the number of persons potentially exposed.

1926.60(g)(3)

Access. Access to regulated areas shall be limited to authorized persons.

1926.60(g)(4)

Personal protective equipment and clothing. Each person entering a regulated area shall be supplied with, and required to use, the appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment in accordance with paragraphs (i) and (j) of this section.

1926.60(g)(5)

Prohibited activities. The employer shall ensure that employees do not eat, drink, smoke, chew tobacco or gum, or apply cosmetics in regulated areas.

1926.60(h)

Methods of compliance -

1926.60(h)(1)

Engineering controls and workpractices and respirators.

1926.60(h)(1)(i)

The employer shall use one or any combination of the following control methods to achieve compliance with the permissible exposure limits prescribed by paragraph (c) of this section:

1926.60(h)(1)(i)(A)

Local exhaust ventilation equipped with HEPA filter dust collection systems;

1926.60(h)(1)(i)(B)

General ventilation systems;

1926.60(h)(1)(i)(C)

Use of workpractices; or

1926.60(h)(1)(i)(D)

Other engineering controls such as isolation and enclosure that the Assistant Secretary can show to be feasible.

1926.60(h)(1)(ii)

Wherever the feasible engineering controls and work practices "which can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the PELs, the employer shall use them to reduce employee exposure to the lowest levels achievable by these controls and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protective devices which comply with the requirements of paragraph (i) of this section.

1926.60(h)(2)

Special Provisions. For workers engaged in spray application methods, respiratory protection must be used in addition to feasible engineering controls and work practices to reduce employee exposure to or below the PELs.

1926.60(h)(3)

Prohibitions. Compressed air shall not be used to remove MDA, unless the compressed air is used in conjunction with an enclosed ventilation system designed to capture the dust cloud created by the compressed air.

1926.60(h)(4)

Employee rotation. The employer shall not use employee rotation as a means of compliance with the exposure limits prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section.

1926.60(h)(5)

Compliance program.

1926.60(h)(5)(i)

The employer shall establish and implement a written program to reduce employee exposure to or below the PELs by means of engineering and work practice controls, as required by paragraph (h)(1) of this section, and by use of respiratory protection where permitted under this section.

1926.60(h)(5)(ii)

Upon request this written program shall be furnished for examination and copying to the Assistant Secretary, the Director, affected employees and designated employee representatives. The employer shall review and, as necessary, update such plans at least once every 12 months to make certain they reflect the current status of the program.

1926.60(i)

Respiratory protection -

1926.60(i)(1)

General. For employees who use respirators required by this section, the employer must provide each employee an appropriate respirator that complies with the requirements of this paragraph. Respirators must be used during:

1926.60(i)(1)(i)

Periods necessary to install or implement feasible engineering and work-practice controls.

1926.60(i)(1)(ii)

Work operations, such as maintenance and repair activities and spray-application processes, for which engineering and work-practice controls are not feasible.

1926.60(i)(1)(iii)

Work operations for which feasible engineering and work-practice controls are not yet sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the PELs.

1926.60(i)(1)(iv)

Emergencies.

1926.60(i)(2)

Respirator program. The employer must implement a respiratory protection program in accordance with § 1910.134 (b) through (d) (except (d)(1)(iii)), and (f) through (m), which covers each employee required by this section to use a respirator.

1926.60(i)(3)

Respirator selection.

1926.60(i)(3)(i)

Employers must:

1926.60(i)(3)(i)(A)

Select, and provide to employees, the appropriate respirators specified in paragraph (d)(3)(i)(A) of 29 CFR 1910.134.

1926.60(i)(3)(i)(B)

Provide HEPA filters for powered and non-powered air-purifying respirators.

1926.60(i)(3)(i)(C)

For escape, provide employees with one of the following respirator options: Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece or hood operated in the positive-pressure or continuous-flow mode; or a full facepiece air-purifying respirator.

1926.60(i)(3)(i)(D)

Provide a combination HEPA filter and organic vapor canister or cartridge with air-purifying respirators when MDA is in liquid form or used as part of a process requiring heat.

1926.60(i)(3)(ii)

An employee who cannot use a negative-pressure respirator must be given the option of using a positive-pressure respirator, or a supplied-air respirator operated in the continuous-flow or pressure-demand mode.

1926.60(j)

Protective work clothing and equipment -

1926.60(j)(1)

Provision and use. Where employees are subject to dermal exposure to MDA, where liquids containing MDA can be splashed into the eyes, or where airborne concentrations of MDA are in excess of the PEL, the employer shall provide, at no cost to the employee, and ensure that the employee uses, appropriate protective work clothing and equipment which prevent contact with MDA such as, but not limited to:

1926.60(j)(1)(i)

Aprons, coveralls or other full-body work clothing;

1926.60(j)(1)(ii)

Gloves, head coverings, and foot coverings; and

1926.60(j)(1)(iii)

Face shields, chemical goggles; or

1926.60(j)(1)(iv)

Other appropriate protective equipment which comply with 29 CFR 1910.133.

1926.60(j)(2)

Removal and storage.

1926.60(j)(2)(i)

The employer shall ensure that, at the end of their work shift, employees remove MDA-contaminated protective work clothing and equipment that is not routinely removed throughout the day in change areas provided in accordance with the provisions in paragraph (k) of this section.

1926.60(j)(2)(ii)

The employer shall ensure that, during their work shift, employees remove all other MDA-contaminated protective work clothing or equipment before leaving a regulated area.

1926.60(j)(2)(iii)

The employer shall ensure that no employee takes MDA-contaminated work clothing or equipment out of the decontamination areas, except those employees authorized to do so for the purpose of laundering, maintenance, or disposal.

1926.60(j)(2)(iv)

MDA-contaminated work clothing or equipment shall be placed and stored and transported in sealed, impermeable bags, or other closed impermeable containers.

1926.60(j)(2)(v)

Containers of MDA-contaminated protective work clothing or equipment which are to be taken out of decontamination areas or the workplace for cleaning, maintenance, or disposal, shall bear labels warning of the hazards of MDA.

1926.60(j)(3)

Cleaning and replacement.

1926.60(j)(3)(i)

The employer shall provide the employee with clean protective clothing and equipment. The employer shall ensure that protective work clothing or equipment required by this paragraph is cleaned, laundered, repaired, or replaced at intervals appropriate to maintain its effectiveness.

1926.60(j)(3)(ii)

The employer shall prohibit the removal of MDA from protective work clothing or equipment by blowing, shaking, or any methods which allow MDA to re-enter the workplace.

1926.60(j)(3)(iii)

The employer shall ensure that laundering of MDA-contaminated clothing shall be done so as to prevent the release of MDA in the workplace.

1926.60(j)(3)(iv)

Any employer who gives MDA-contaminated clothing to another person for laundering shall inform such person of the requirement to prevent the release of MDA.

1926.60(j)(3)(v)

The employer shall inform any person who launders or cleans protective clothing or equipment contaminated with MDA of the potentially harmful effects of exposure.

1926.60(j)(4)

Visual Examination.

1926.60(j)(4)(i)

The employer shall ensure that employees' work clothing is examined periodically for rips or tears that may occur during performance of work.

1926.60(j)(4)(ii)

When rips or tears are detected, the protective equipment or clothing shall be repaired and replaced immediately.

1926.60(k)

Hygiene facilities and practices -

1926.60(k)(1)

General.

1926.60(k)(1)(i)

The employer shall provide decontamination areas for employees required to work in regulated areas or required by paragraph (j)(1) of this section to wear protective clothing. Exception: In lieu of the decontamination area requirement specified in paragraph (k)(1)(i) of this section, the employer may permit employees engaged in small scale, short duration operations, to clean their protective clothing or dispose of the protective clothing before such employees leave the area where the work was performed.

1926.60(k)(1)(ii)

Change areas. The employer shall ensure that change areas are equipped with separate storage facilities for protective clothing and street clothing, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.141(e).

1926.60(k)(1)(iii)

Equipment area. The equipment area shall be supplied with impermeable, labeled bags and containers for the containment and disposal of contaminated protective clothing and equipment.

1926.60(k)(2)

Shower area.

1926.60(k)(2)(i)

Where feasible, shower facilities shall be provided which comply with 29 CFR 1910.141(d)(3) wherever the possibility of employee exposure to airborne levels of MDA in excess of the permissible exposure limit exists.

1926.60(k)(2)(ii)

Where dermal exposure to MDA occurs, the employer shall ensure that materials spilled or deposited on the skin are removed as soon as possible by methods which do not facilitate the dermal absorption of MDA.

1926.60(k)(3)

Lunch Areas.

1926.60(k)(3)(i)

Whenever food or beverages are consumed at the worksite and employees are exposed to MDA the employer shall provide clean lunch areas were MDA levels are below the action level and where no dermal exposure to MDA can occur.

1926.60(k)(3)(ii)

The employer shall ensure that employees wash their hands and faces with soap and water prior to eating, drinking, smoking, or applying cosmetics.

1926.60(k)(3)(iii)

The employer shall ensure that employees do not enter lunch facilities with contaminated protective work clothing or equipment.

1926.60(l)

Communication of hazards to employees -

1926.60(l)(1)

Hazard communication. The employer shall include Methylenedianiline (MDA) in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (§ 1910.1200). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of MDA and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of HCS and paragraph (l)(3) of this section. The employer shall ensure that at least the following hazards are addressed: Cancer; liver effects; and skin sensitization.

1926.60(l)(2)

Signs and labels -

1926.60(l)(2)(i)

Signs.

1926.60(l)(2)(i)(A)

The employer shall post and maintain legible signs demarcating regulated areas and entrances or access-ways to regulated areas that bear the following legend:

DANGER

MDA

MAY CAUSE CANCER

CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE LIVER

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED IN

THIS AREA

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

1926.60(l)(2)(i)(B)

Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (l)(2)(i)(A) of this section:

DANGER

MDA

MAY CAUSE CANCER

LIVER TOXIN

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING MAY BE REQUIRED TO BE WORN IN

THIS AREA

1926.60(l)(2)(ii)

Labels.

1926.60(l)(2)(ii)(A)

The employer shall ensure that labels or other appropriate forms of warning are provided for containers of MDA within the workplace. The labels shall comply with the requirements of § 1910.1200(f) and shall include at least the following information for pure MDA and mixtures containing MDA:

DANGER

CONTAINS MDA

MAY CAUSE CANCER

CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE LIVER

1926.60(l)(2)(ii)(B)

Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information workplace labels in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraph (l)(2)(ii)(A) of this section:

1926.60(l)(2)(ii)(B)(1)

For Pure MDA:

DANGER

CONTAINS MDA

MAY CAUSE CANCER

LIVER TOXIN

1926.60(l)(2)(ii)(B)(2)

For mixtures containing MDA:

DANGER

CONTAINS MDA

CONTAINS MATERIALS WHICH MAY CAUSE CANCER

LIVER TOXIN

1926.60(l)(3)

Information and training.

1926.60(l)(3)(i)

The employer shall provide employees with information and training on MDA, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200(h), at the time of initial assignment and at least annually thereafter.

1926.60(l)(3)(ii)

In addition to the information required under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the employer shall:

1926.60(l)(3)(ii)(A)

Provide an explanation of the contents of this section, including appendices A and B of this section, and indicate to employees where a copy of the standard is available;

1926.60(l)(3)(ii)(B)

Describe the medical surveillance program required under paragraph (n) of this section, and explain the information contained in appendix C of this section; and

1926.60(l)(3)(ii)(C)

Describe the medical removal provision required under paragraph (n) of this section.

1926.60(l)(4)

Access to training materials.

1926.60(l)(4)(i)

The employer shall make readily available to all affected employees, without cost, all written materials relating to the employee training program, including a copy of this regulation.

1926.60(l)(4)(ii)

The employer shall provide to the Assistant Secretary and the Director, upon request, all information and training materials relating to the employee information and training program.

1926.60(m)

Housekeeping.

1926.60(m)(1)

All surfaces shall be maintained as free as practicable of visible accumulations of MDA.

1926.60(m)(2)

The employer shall institute a program for detecting MDA leaks, spills, and discharges, including regular visual inspections of operations involving liquid or solid MDA.

1926.60(m)(3)

All leaks shall be repaired and liquid or dust spills cleaned up promptly.

1926.60(m)(4)

Surfaces contaminated with MDA may not be cleaned by the use of compressed air.

1926.60(m)(5)

Shoveling, dry sweeping, and other methods of dry clean-up of MDA may be used where HEPA filtered vacuuming and/or wet cleaning are not feasible or practical.

1926.60(m)(6)

Waste, scrap, debris, bags, containers, equipment, and clothing contaminated with MDA shall be collected and disposed of in a manner to prevent the re-entry of MDA into the workplace.

1926.60(n)

Medical surveillance -

1926.60(n)(1)

General.

1926.60(n)(1)(i)

The employer shall make available a medical surveillance program for employees exposed to MDA under the following circumstances:

1926.60(n)(1)(i)(A)

Employees exposed at or above the action level for 30 or more days per year;

1926.60(n)(1)(i)(B)

Employees who are subject to dermal exposure to MDA for 15 or more days per year;

1926.60(n)(1)(i)(C)

Employees who have been exposed in an emergency situation;

1926.60(n)(1)(i)(D)

Employees whom the employer, based on results from compliance with paragraph (f)(8) of this section, has reason to believe are being dermally exposed; and

1926.60(n)(1)(i)(E)

Employees who show signs or symptoms of MDA exposure.

1926.60(n)(1)(ii)

The employer shall ensure that all medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician at a reasonable time and place, and provided without cost to the employee.

1926.60(n)(2)

Initial examinations.

1926.60(n)(2)(i)

Within 150 days of the effective date of this standard, or before the time of initial assignment, the employer shall provide each employee covered by paragraph (n)(1)(i) of this section with a medical examination including the following elements:

1926.60(n)(2)(i)(A)

A detailed history which includes:

1926.60(n)(2)(i)(A)(1)

Past work exposure to MDA or any other toxic substances;

1926.60(n)(2)(i)(A)(2)

A history of drugs, alcohol, tobacco, and medication routinely taken (duration and quantity); and

1926.60(n)(2)(i)(A)(3)

A history of dermatitis, chemical skin sensitization, or previous hepatic disease.

1926.60(n)(2)(i)(B)

A physical examination which includes all routine physical examination parameters, skin examination, and examination for signs of liver disease.

1926.60(n)(2)(i)(C)

Laboratory tests including:

1926.60(n)(2)(i)(C)(1)

Liver function tests and (2) Urinalysis

1926.60(n)(2)(i)(D)

Additional tests as necessary in the opinion of the physician.

1926.60(n)(2)(ii)

No initial medical examination is required if adequate records show that the employee has been examined in accordance with the requirements of this section within the previous six months prior to the effective date of this standard or prior to the date of initial assignment.

1926.60(n)(3)

Periodic examinations.

1926.60(n)(3)(i)

The employer shall provide each employee covered by this section with a medical examination at least annually following the initial examination. These periodic examinations shall include at least the following elements:

1926.60(n)(3)(i)(A)

A brief history regarding any new exposure to potential liver toxins, changes in drug, tobacco, and alcohol intake, and the appearance of physical signs relating to the liver, and the skin;

1926.60(n)(3)(i)(B)

The appropriate tests and examinations including liver function tests and skin examinations; and

1926.60(n)(3)(i)(C)

Appropriate additional tests or examinations as deemed necessary by the physician.

1926.60(n)(3)(ii)

If in the physician's opinion the results of liver function tests indicate an abnormality, the employee shall be removed from further MDA exposure in accordance with paragraph (n)(9) of this section. Repeat liver function tests shall be conducted on advice of the physician.

1926.60(n)(4)

Emergency examinations. If the employer determines that the employee has been exposed to a potentially hazardous amount of MDA in an emergency situation under paragraph (e) of this section, the employer shall provide medical examinations in accordance with paragraphs (n)(3) (i) and (ii) of this section. If the results of liver function testing indicate an abnormality, the employee shall be removed in accordance with paragraph (n)(9) of this section. Repeat liver function tests shall be conducted on the advice of the physician. If the results of the tests are normal, tests must be

repeated two to three weeks from the initial testing. If the results of the second set of tests are normal and on the advice of the physician, no additional testing is required.

1926.60(n)(5)

Additional examinations. Where the employee develops signs and symptoms associated with exposure to MDA, the employer shall provide the employee with an additional medical examination including liver function tests. Repeat liver function tests shall be conducted on the advice of the physician. If the results of the tests are normal, tests must be repeated two to three weeks from the initial testing. If the results of the second set of tests are normal and on the advice of the physician, no additional testing is required.

1926.60(n)(6)

Multiple physician review mechanism.

1926.60(n)(6)(i)

If the employer selects the initial physician who conducts any medical examination or consultation provided to an employee under this section, and the employee has signs or symptoms of occupational exposure to MDA (which could include an abnormal liver function test), and the employee disagrees with the opinion of the examining physician, and this opinion could affect the employee's job status, the employee may designate an appropriate and mutually acceptable second physician:

1926.60(n)(6)(i)(A)

To review any findings, determinations or recommendations of the initial physician; and

1926.60(n)(6)(i)(B)

To conduct such examinations, consultations, and laboratory tests as the second physician deems necessary to facilitate this review.

1926.60(n)(6)(ii)

The employer shall promptly notify an employee of the right to seek a second medical opinion after each occasion that an initial physician conducts a medical examination or consultation pursuant to this section. The employer may condition its participation in, and payment for, the multiple physician review mechanism upon the employee doing the following within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the foregoing notification, or receipt of the initial physician's written opinion, whichever is later:

1926.60(n)(6)(ii)(A)

The employee informing the employer that he or she intends to seek a second medical opinion, and

1926.60(n)(6)(ii)(B)

The employee initiating steps to make an appointment with a second physician.

1926.60(n)(6)(iii)

If the findings, determinations, or recommendations of the second physician differ from those of the initial physician, then the employer and the employee shall assure that efforts are made for the two physicians to resolve any disagreement.

1926.60(n)(6)(iv)

If the two physicians have been unable to quickly resolve their disagreement, then the employer and the employee through their respective physicians shall designate a third physician:

1926.60(n)(6)(iv)(A)

To review any findings, determinations, or recommendations of the prior physicians; and

1926.60(n)(6)(iv)(B)

To conduct such examinations, consultations, laboratory tests, and discussions with the prior physicians as the third physician deems necessary to resolve the disagreement of the prior physicians.

1926.60(n)(6)(v)

The employer shall act consistent with the findings, determinations, and recommendations of the second physician, unless the employer and the employee reach a mutually acceptable agreement.

1926.60(n)(7)

Information provided to the examining physician.

1926.60(n)(7)(i)

The employer shall provide the following information to the examining physician:

1926.60(n)(7)(i)(A)

A copy of this regulation and its appendices;

1926.60(n)(7)(i)(B)

A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's potential exposure to MDA;

1926.60(n)(7)(i)(C)

The employee's current actual or representative MDA exposure level;

1926.60(n)(7)(i)(D)

A description of any personal protective equipment used or to be used; and

1926.60(n)(7)(i)(E)

Information from previous employment related medical examinations of the affected employee.

1926.60(n)(7)(ii)

The employer shall provide the foregoing information to a second physician under this section upon request either by the second physician, or by the employee.

1926.60(n)(8)

Physician's written opinion.

1926.60(n)(8)(i)

For each examination under this section, the employer shall obtain, and provide the employee with a copy of, the examining physician's written opinion within 15 days of its receipt. The written opinion shall include the following:

1926.60(n)(8)(i)(A)

The occupationally pertinent results of the medical examination and tests;

1926.60(n)(8)(i)(B)

The physician's opinion concerning whether the employee has any detected medical conditions which would place the employee at increased risk of material impairment of health from exposure to MDA;

1926.60(n)(8)(i)(C)

The physician's recommended limitations upon the employee's exposure to MDA or upon the employee's use of protective clothing or equipment and respirators; and

1926.60(n)(8)(i)(D)

A statement that the employee has been informed by the physician of the results of the medical examination and any medical conditions resulting from MDA exposure which require further explanation or treatment.

1926.60(n)(8)(ii)

The written opinion obtained by the employer shall not reveal specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposures.

1926.60(n)(9)

Medical removal -

1926.60(n)(9)(i)

Temporary medical removal of an employee -

1926.60(n)(9)(i)(A)

Temporary removal resulting from occupational exposure. The employee shall be removed from work environments in which exposure to MDA is at or above the action level or where dermal exposure to MDA may occur, following an initial examination (paragraph (n)(2) of this section), periodic examinations (paragraph (n)(3) of this section), an emergency situation (paragraph (n)(4) of

this section), or an additional examination (paragraph (n)(5) of this section) in the following circumstances:

1926.60(n)(9)(i)(A)(1)

When the employee exhibits signs and/or symptoms indicative of acute exposure to MDA; or

1926.60(n)(9)(i)(A)(2)

When the examining physician determines that an employee's abnormal liver function tests are not associated with MDA exposure but that the abnormalities may be exacerbated as a result of occupational exposure to MDA.

1926.60(n)(9)(i)(B)

Temporary removal due to a final medical determination.

1926.60(n)(9)(i)(B)(1)

The employer shall remove an employee from work having an exposure to MDA at or above the action level or where the potential for dermal exposure exists on each occasion that a final medical determination results in a medical finding, determination, or opinion that the employee has a detected medical condition which places the employee at increased risk of material impairment to health from exposure to MDA.

1926.60(n)(9)(i)(B)(2)

For the purposes of this section, the phrase "final medical determination" shall mean the outcome of the physician review mechanism used pursuant to the medical surveillance provisions of this section.

1926.60(n)(9)(i)(B)(3)

Where a final medical determination results in any recommended special protective measures for an employee, or limitations on an employee's exposure to MDA, the employer shall implement and act consistent with the recommendation.

1926.60(n)(9)(ii)

Return of the employee to former job status.

1926.60(n)(9)(ii)(A)

The employer shall return an employee to his or her former job status:

1926.60(n)(9)(ii)(A)(1)

When the employee no longer shows signs or symptoms of exposure to MDA, or upon the advice of the physician.

1926.60(n)(9)(ii)(A)(2)

When a subsequent final medical determination results in a medical finding, determination, or opinion that the employee no longer has a detected medical condition which places the employee at increased risk of material impairment to health from exposure to MDA.

1926.60(n)(9)(ii)(B)

For the purposes of this section, the requirement that an employer return an employee to his or her former job status is not intended to expand upon or restrict any rights an employee has or would have had, absent temporary medical removal, to a specific job classification or position under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement.

1926.60(n)(9)(iii)

Removal of other employee special protective measure or limitations. The employer shall remove any limitations placed on an employee or end any special protective measures provided to an employee pursuant to a final medical determination when a subsequent final medical determination indicates that the limitations or special protective measures are no longer necessary.

1926.60(n)(9)(iv)

Employer options pending a final medical determination. Where the physician review mechanism used pursuant to the medical surveillance provisions of this section, has not yet resulted in a final medical determination with respect to an employee, the employer shall act as follows:

1926.60(n)(9)(iv)(A)

Removal. The employer may remove the employee from exposure to MDA, provide special protective measures to the employee, or place limitations upon the employee, consistent with the medical findings, determinations, or recommendations of the physician who has reviewed the employee's health status.

1926.60(n)(9)(iv)(B)

Return. The employer may return the employee to his or her former job status, and end any special protective measures provided to the employee, consistent with the medical findings, determinations, or recommendations of any of the physicians who have reviewed the employee's health status, with two exceptions:

1926.60(n)(9)(iv)(B)(1)

If the initial removal, special protection, or limitation of the employee resulted from a final medical determination which differed from the findings, determinations, or recommendations of the initial physician; or

1926.60(n)(9)(iv)(B)(2)

The employee has been on removal status for the preceding six months as a result of exposure to MDA, then the employer shall await a final medical determination.

1926.60(n)(9)(v)

Medical removal protection benefits -

1926.60(n)(9)(v)(A)

Provisions of medical removal protection benefits. The employer shall provide to an employee up to six (6) months of medical removal protection benefits on each occasion that an employee is removed from exposure to MDA or otherwise limited pursuant to this section.

1926.60(n)(9)(v)(B)

Definition of medical removal protection benefits. For the purposes of this section, the requirement that an employer provide medical removal protection benefits means that the employer shall maintain the earnings, seniority, and other employment rights and benefits of an employee as though the employee had not been removed from normal exposure to MDA or otherwise limited.

1926.60(n)(9)(v)(C)

Follow-up medical surveillance during the period of employee removal or limitations. During the period of time that an employee is removed from normal exposure to MDA or otherwise limited, the employer may condition the provision of medical removal protection benefits upon the employee's participation in follow-up medical surveillance made available pursuant to this section.

1926.60(n)(9)(v)(D)

Workers' compensation claims. If a removed employee files a claim for workers' compensation payments for a MDA-related disability, then the employer shall continue to provide medical removal protection benefits pending disposition of the claim. To the extent that an award is made to the employee for earnings lost during the period of removal, the employer's medical removal protection obligation shall be reduced by such amount. The employer shall receive no credit for workers' compensation payments received by the employee for treatment-related expenses.

1926.60(n)(9)(v)(E)

Other credits. The employer's obligation to provide medical removal protection benefits to a removed employee shall be reduced to the extent that the employee receives compensation for earnings lost during the period of removal either from a publicly or employer-funded compensation program, or receives income from employment with any employer made possible by virtue of the employee's removal.

1926.60(n)(9)(v)(F)

Employees who do not recover within the 6 months of removal. The employer shall take the following measures with respect to any employee removed from exposure to MDA:

1926.60(n)(9)(v)(F)(1)

The employer shall make available to the employee a medical examination pursuant to this section to obtain a final medical determination with respect to the employee;

1926.60(n)(9)(v)(F)(2)

The employer shall assure that the final medical determination obtained indicates whether or not the employee may be returned to his or her former job status, and, if not, what steps should be taken to protect the employee's health;

1926.60(n)(9)(v)(F)(3)

Where the final medical determination has not yet been obtained, or once obtained indicates that the employee may not yet be returned to his or her former job status, the employer shall continue to provide medical removal protection benefits to the employee until either the employee is returned to former job status, or a final medical determination is made that the employee is incapable of ever safely returning to his or her former job status; and

1926.60(n)(9)(v)(F)(4)

Where the employer acts pursuant to a final medical determination which permits the return of the employee to his or her former job status despite what would otherwise be an unacceptable liver function test, later questions concerning removing the employee again shall be decided by a final medical determination. The employer need not automatically remove such an employee pursuant to the MDA removal criteria provided by this section.

1926.60(n)(9)(vi)

Voluntary removal or restriction of an employee. Where an employer, although not required by this section to do so, removes an employee from exposure to MDA or otherwise places limitations on an employee due to the effects of MDA exposure on the employee's medical condition, the employer shall provide medical removal protection benefits to the employee equal to that required by paragraph (n)(9)(v) of this section.

1926.60(o)

Recordkeeping -

1926.60(o)(1)

Objective data for exempted operations.

1926.60(o)(1)(i)

Where the employer has relied on objective data that demonstrate that products made from or containing MDA are not capable of releasing MDA or do not present a dermal exposure problem under the expected conditions of processing, use, or handling to exempt such operations from the initial monitoring requirements under paragraph (f)(2) of this section, the employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of objective data reasonably relied upon in support of the exemption.

1926.60(o)(1)(ii)

The record shall include at least the following information:

1926.60(o)(1)(ii)(A)

The product qualifying for exemption;

1926.60(o)(1)(ii)(B)

The source of the objective data;

1926.60(o)(1)(ii)(C)

The testing protocol, results of testing, and/or analysis of the material for the release of MDA;

1926.60(o)(1)(ii)(D)

A description of the operation exempted and how the data support the exemption; and

1926.60(o)(1)(ii)(E)

Other data relevant to the operations, materials, processing, or employee exposures covered by the exemption.

1926.60(o)(1)(iii)

The employer shall maintain this record for the duration of the employer's reliance upon such objective data.

1926.60(o)(2)

Historical monitoring data.

1926.60(o)(2)(i)

Where the employer has relied on historical monitoring data that demonstrate that exposures on a particular job will be below the action level to exempt such operations from the initial monitoring requirements under paragraph (f)(2) of this section, the employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of historical monitoring data reasonably relied upon in support of the exception.

1926.60(o)(2)(ii)

The record shall include information that reflect the following conditions:

1926.60(o)(2)(ii)(A)

The data upon which judgments are based are scientifically sound and were collected using methods that are sufficiently accurate and precise;

1926.60(o)(2)(ii)(B)

The processes and work practices that were in use when the historical monitoring data were obtained are essentially the same as those to be used during the job for which initial monitoring will not be performed;

1926.60(o)(2)(ii)(C)

The characteristics of the MDA-containing material being handled when the historical monitoring data were obtained are the same as those on the job for which initial monitoring will not be performed;

1926.60(o)(2)(ii)(D)

Environmental conditions prevailing when the historical monitoring data were obtained are the same as those on the job for which initial monitoring will not be performed; and

1926.60(o)(2)(ii)(E)

Other data relevant to the operations, materials, processing, or employee exposures covered by the exception.

1926.60(o)(2)(iii)

The employer shall maintain this record for the duration of the employer's reliance upon such historical monitoring data.

1926.60(o)(3)

The employer may utilize the services of competent organizations such as industry trade associations and employee associations to maintain the records required by this section.

1926.60(o)(4)

Exposure measurements.

1926.60(o)(4)(i)

The employer shall keep an accurate record of all measurements taken to monitor employee exposure to MDA.

1926.60(o)(4)(ii)

This record shall include at least the following information:

1926.60(o)(4)(ii)(A)

The date of measurement;

1926.60(o)(4)(ii)(B)

The operation involving exposure to MDA;

1926.60(o)(4)(ii)(C)

Sampling and analytical methods used and evidence of their accuracy;

1926.60(o)(4)(ii)(D)

Number, duration, and results of samples taken;

1926.60(o)(4)(ii)(E)

Type of protective devices worn, if any; and

1926.60(o)(4)(ii)(F)

Name and exposure of the employees whose exposures are represented.

1926.60(o)(4)(iii)

The employer shall maintain this record for at least thirty (30) years, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.33.

1926.60(o)(5)

Medical surveillance.

1926.60(o)(5)(i)

The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record for each employee subject to medical surveillance by paragraph (n) of this section, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.33.

1926.60(o)(5)(ii)

The record shall include at least the following information:

1926.60(o)(5)(ii)(A)

The name of the employee;

1926.60(o)(5)(ii)(B)

A copy of the employee's medical examination results, including the medical history, questionnaire responses, results of any tests, and physician's recommendations.

1926.60(o)(5)(ii)(C)

Physician's written opinions;

1926.60(o)(5)(ii)(D)

Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to MDA; and

1926.60(o)(5)(ii)(E)

A copy of the information provided to the physician as required by paragraph (n) of this section.

1926.60(o)(5)(iii)

The employer shall ensure that this record is maintained for the duration of employment plus thirty (30) years, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.33.

1926.60(o)(5)(iv)

A copy of the employee's medical removal and return to work status.

1926.60(o)(6)

Training records. The employer shall maintain all employee training records for one (1) year beyond the last date of employment.

1926.60(o)(7)

Availability.

1926.60(o)(7)(i)

The employer, upon written request, shall make all records required to be maintained by this section available to the Assistant Secretary and the Director for examination and copying.

1926.60(o)(7)(ii)

The employer, upon request, shall make any exposure records required by paragraphs (f) and (n) of this section available for examination and copying to affected employees, former employees, designated representatives, and the Assistant Secretary, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.33(a)-(e) and (g)-(i).

1926.60(o)(7)(iii)

The employer, upon request, shall make employee medical records required by paragraphs (n) and (o) of this section available for examination and copying to the subject employee, anyone having the specific written consent of the subject employee, and the Assistant Secretary, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.33.

1926.60(o)(8)

Transfer of records. The employer shall comply with the requirements concerning transfer of records set forth in 29 CFR 1910.1020(h).

1926.60(p)

Observation of monitoring -

1926.60(p)(1)

Employee observation. The employer shall provide affected employees, or their designated representatives, an opportunity to observe the measuring or monitoring of employee exposure to MDA conducted pursuant to paragraph (f) of this section.

1926.60(p)(2)

Observation procedures. When observation of the measuring or monitoring of employee exposure to MDA requires entry into areas where the use of protective clothing and equipment or respirators is required, the employer shall provide the observer with personal protective clothing and equipment or respirators required to be worn by employees working in the area, assure the use of such clothing and equipment or respirators, and require the observer to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

1926.60(q)

Appendices. The information contained in appendices A, B, C, and D of this section is not intended, by itself, to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed by this standard nor detract from any existing obligation.

1926.60 App A - Substance Data Sheet, for 4-4'-METHYLENEDIANILINE

Appendix A to § 1926.60 - Substance Data Sheet, for 4-4' Methylenedianiline

Note: The requirements applicable to construction work under this appendix A are identical to those set forth in appendix A to § 1910.1050 of this chapter.

1926.60 App B - Substance Technical Guidelines, MDA

Appendix B to § 1926.60 - Substance Technical Guidelines, MDA

Note: The requirements applicable to construction work under this appendix B are identical to those set forth in appendix B to § 1910.1050 of this chapter.

1926.60 App C - Medical Surveillance Guidelines for MDA

Note: The requirements applicable to construction work under this appendix C are identical to those set forth in appendix C to § 1910.1050 of this chapter.

1926.60 App D - Sampling and Analytical Methods for MDA Monitoring and Measurement Procedures

Note: The requirements applicable to construction work under this appendix D are identical to those set forth in appendix D to § 1910.1050 of this chapter.

1926.61 - Retention of DOT markings, placards and labels.

Note: The requirements applicable to construction work under this section are identical to those set forth at § 1910.1201 of this chapter.

1926.62 - Lead.

1926.62(a)

Scope. This section applies to all construction work where an employee may be occupationally exposed to lead. All construction work excluded from coverage in the general industry standard for lead by 29 CFR 1910.1025(a)(2) is covered by this standard. Construction work is defined as work for construction, alteration and/or repair, including painting and decorating. It includes but is not limited to the following:

1926.62(a)(1)

Demolition or salvage of structures where lead or materials containing lead are present;

1926.62(a)(2)

Removal or encapsulation of materials containing lead;

1926.62(a)(3)

New construction, alteration, repair, or renovation of structures, substrates, or portions thereof, that contain lead, or materials containing lead;

1926.62(a)(4)

Installation of products containing lead;

1926.62(a)(5)

Lead contamination/emergency cleanup;

1926.62(a)(6)

Transportation, disposal, storage, or containment of lead or materials containing lead on the site or location at which construction activities are performed, and

1926.62(a)(7)

Maintenance operations associated with the construction activities described in this paragraph.

1926.62(b)

Definitions.

Action level means employee exposure, without regard to the use of respirators, to an airborne concentration of lead of 30 micrograms per cubic meter of air (30 μg/m^3) calculated as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA).

Assistant Secretary means the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, or designee.

Competent person means one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable lead hazards in the surroundings or working conditions and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

Director means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or designee.

Lead means metallic lead, all inorganic lead compounds, and organic lead soaps. Excluded from this definition are all other organic lead compounds.

This section means this standard.

1926.62(c)

Permissible exposure limit.

1926.62(c)(1)

The employer shall assure that no employee is exposed to lead at concentrations greater than fifty micrograms per cubic meter of air (50 μg/m^3) averaged over an 8-hour period.

1926.62(c)(2)

If an employee is exposed to lead for more than 8 hours in any work day the employees' allowable exposure, as a time weighted average (TWA) for that day, shall be reduced according to the following formula:

Allowable employee exposure (in $\mu g/m^3$) = 400 divided by hours worked in the day.

1926.62(c)(3)

When respirators are used to limit employee exposure as required under paragraph (c) of this section and all the requirements of paragraphs (e)(1) and (f) of this section have been met, employee exposure may be considered to be at the level provided by the protection factor of the respirator for those periods the respirator is worn. Those periods may be averaged with exposure levels during periods when respirators are not worn to determine the employee's daily TWA exposure.

1926.62(d)

Exposure assessment -

1926.62(d)(1)

General.

1926.62(d)(1)(i)

Each employer who has a workplace or operation covered by this standard shall initially determine if any employee may be exposed to lead at or above the action level.

1926.62(d)(1)(ii)

For the purposes of paragraph (d) of this section, employee exposure is that exposure which would occur if the employee were not using a respirator.

1926.62(d)(1)(iii)

With the exception of monitoring under paragraph (d)(3), where monitoring is required under this section, the employer shall collect personal samples representative of a full shift including at least one sample for each job classification in each work area either for each shift or for the shift with the highest exposure level.

1926.62(d)(1)(iv)

Full shift personal samples shall be representative of the monitored employee's regular, daily exposure to lead.

1926.62(d)(2)

Protection of employees during assessment of exposure.

1926.62(d)(2)(i)

With respect to the lead related tasks listed in paragraph (d)(2)(i) of this section, where lead is present, until the employer performs an employee exposure assessment as required in paragraph (d) of this section and documents that the employee performing any of the listed tasks is not exposed above the PEL, the employer shall treat the employee as if the employee were exposed above the PEL, and not in excess of ten (10) times the PEL, and shall implement employee protective measures prescribed in paragraph (d)(2)(v) of this section. The tasks covered by this requirement are:

1926.62(d)(2)(i)(A)

Where lead containing coatings or paint are present: Manual demolition of structures (e.g, dry wall), manual scraping, manual sanding, heat gun applications, and power tool cleaning with dust collection systems;

1926.62(d)(2)(i)(B)

Spray painting with lead paint

1926.62(d)(2)(ii)

In addition, with regard to tasks not listed in paragraph (d)(2)(i), where the employee has any reason to believe that an employee performing the task may be exposed to lead in excess of the PEL, until the employer performs an employee exposure assessment as required by paragraph (d) of this section and documents that the employee's lead exposure is not above the PEL the employer shall treat the employee as if the employee were exposed above the PEL and shall implememt employee protective measures as prescribed in paragraph (d)(2)(v) of this section.

1926.62(d)(2)(iii)

With respect to the tasks listed in this paragraph (d)(2)(iii) of this section, where lead is present, until the employer performs an employee exposure assessment as required in this paragraph (d), and documents that the employee performing any of the listed tasks is not exposed in excess of 500 $\mu g/m^3$, the employer shall treat the employee as if the employee were exposed to lead in excess of 500 $\mu g/m^3$ and shall implement employee protective measures as prescribed in paragraph (d)(2)(v) of this section. Where the employer does establish that the employee is exposed to levels of lead below 500 $\mu g/m^3$, the employer may provide the exposed employee with the appropriate respirator prescribed for such use at such lower exposures, in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section. The tasks covered by this requirement are:

1926.62(d)(2)(iii)(A)

Using lead containing mortar; lead burning

1926.62(d)(2)(iii)(B)

Where lead containing coatings or paint are present: rivet busting; power tool cleaning without dust collection systems; cleanup activities where dry expendable abrasives are used; and abrasive blasting enclosure movement and removal.

1926.62(d)(2)(iv)

With respect to the tasks listed in this paragraph (d)(2)(iv), where lead is present, until the employer performs an employee exposure assessment as required in this paragraph (d) and documents that the employee performing any of the listed tasks is not exposed to lead in excess of 2,500 $\mu g/m^3$ (50×PEL), the employer shall treat the employee as if the employee were exposed to lead in excess of 2,500 $\mu g/m^3$ and shall implement employee protective measures as prescribed in paragraph (d)(2)(v) of this section. Where the employer does establish that the employee is exposed to levels of lead below 2,500 $\mu g/m^3$, the employer may provide the exposed employee with the appropriate respirator prescribed for use at such lower exposures, in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section. Interim protection as described in this paragraph is required where lead containing coatings or paint are present on structures when performing:
(A) Abrasive blasting,
(B) Welding,
(C) Cutting, and
(D) Torch burning.

1926.62(d)(2)(v)

Until the employer performs an employee exposure assessment as required under paragraph (d) of this section and determines actual employee exposure, the employer shall provide to employees performing the tasks described in paragraphs (d)(2)(i), (d)(2)(ii), (d)(2)(iii) and (d)(2)(iv) of this section with interim protection as follows:

1926.62(d)(2)(v)(A)

Appropriate respiratory protection in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section.

1926.62(d)(2)(v)(B)

Appropriate personal protective clothing and equipment in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section.

1926.62(d)(2)(v)(C)

Change areas in accordance with paragraph (i)(2) of this section.

1926.62(d)(2)(v)(D)

Hand washing facilities in accordance with paragraph (i)(5) of this section.

1926.62(d)(2)(v)(E)

Biological monitoring in accordance with paragraph (j)(1)(i) of this section, to consist of blood sampling and analysis for lead and zinc protoporphyrin levels, and

1926.62(d)(2)(v)(F)

Training as required under paragraph (l)(1)(i) of this section regarding 29 CFR 1926.59, Hazard Communication; training as required under paragraph (1)(2)(iii) of this section, regarding use of respirators; and training in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.21, Safety training and education.

1926.62(d)(3)

Basis of initial determination.

1926.62(d)(3)(i)

Except as provided under paragraphs (d)(3)(iii) and (d)(3)(iv) of this section the employer shall monitor employee exposures and shall base initial determinations on the employee exposure monitoring results and any of the following, relevant considerations:

1926.62(d)(3)(i)(A)

Any information, observations, or calculations which would indicate employee exposure to lead;

1926.62(d)(3)(i)(B)

Any previous measurements of airborne lead; and

1926.62(d)(3)(i)(C)

Any employee complaints of symptoms which may be attributable to exposure to lead.

1926.62(d)(3)(ii)

Monitoring for the initial determination where performed may be limited to a representative sample of the exposed employees who the employer reasonably believes are exposed to the greatest airborne concentrations of lead in the workplace.

1926.62(d)(3)(iii)

Where the employer has previously monitored for lead exposures, and the data were obtained within the past 12 months during work operations conducted under workplace conditions closely resembling the processes, type of material, control methods, work practices, and environmental conditions used and prevailing in the employer's current operations, the employer may rely on such earlier monitoring results to satisfy the requirements of paragraphs (d)(3)(i) and (d)(6) of this section if the sampling and analytical methods meet the accuracy and confidence levels of paragraph (d)(9) of this section.

1926.62(d)(3)(iv)

Where the employer has objective data, demonstrating that a particular product or material containing lead or a specific process, operation or activity involving lead cannot result in employee exposure to lead at or above the action level during processing, use, or handling, the employer may rely upon such data instead of implementing initial monitoring.

1926.62(d)(3)(iv)(A)

The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record documenting the nature and relevancy of objective data as specified in paragraph (n)(4) of this section, where used in assessing employee exposure in lieu of exposure monitoring.

1926.62(d)(3)(iv)(B)

Objective data, as described in paragraph (d)(3)(iv) of this section, is not permitted to be used for exposure assessment in connection with paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

1926.62(d)(4)

Positive initial determination and initial monitoring.

1926.62(d)(4)(i)

Where a determination conducted under paragraphs (d) (1), (2) and (3) of this section shows the possibility of any employee exposure at or above the action level the employer shall conduct monitoring which is representative of the exposure for each employee in the workplace who is exposed to lead.

1926.62(d)(4)(ii)

Where the employer has previously monitored for lead exposure, and the data were obtained within the past 12 months during work operations conducted under workplace conditions closely resembling the processes, type of material, control methods, work practices, and environmental conditions used and prevailing in the employer's current operations, the employer may rely on such earlier monitoring results to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (d)(4)(i) of this section if the sampling and analytical methods meet the accuracy and confidence levels of paragraph (d)(9) of this section.

1926.62(d)(5)

Negative initial determination. Where a determination, conducted under paragraphs (d) (1), (2), and (3) of this section is made that no employee is exposed to airborne concentrations of lead at or above the action level the employer shall make a written record of such determination. The record shall include at least the information specified in paragraph (d)(3)(i) of this section and shall also include the date of determination, location within the worksite, and the name of each employee monitored.

1926.62(d)(6)

Frequency.

1926.62(d)(6)(i)

If the initial determination reveals employee exposure to be below the action level further exposure determination need not be repeated except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d)(7) of this section.

1926.62(d)(6)(ii)

If the initial determination or subsequent determination reveals employee exposure to be at or above the action level but at or below the PEL the employer shall perform monitoring in accordance with this paragraph at least every 6 months. The employer shall continue monitoring at the required frequency until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least 7 days apart, are below the action level at which time the employer may discontinue monitoring for that employee except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d)(7) of this section.

1926.62(d)(6)(iii)

If the initial determination reveals that employee exposure is above the PEL the employer shall perform monitoring quarterly. The employer shall continue monitoring at the required frequency until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least 7 days apart, are at or below the PEL but at or above the action level at which time the employer shall repeat monitoring for that employee at the frequency specified in paragraph (d)(6)(ii) of this section, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d)(7) of this section. The employer shall continue monitoring at the required frequency until at least two consecutive measurements, taken at least 7 days apart, are below the action level at which time the employer may discontinue monitoring for that employee except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d)(7) of this section.

1926.62(d)(7)

Additional exposure assessments. Whenever there has been a change of equipment, process, control, personnel or a new task has been initiated that may result in additional employees being exposed to lead at or above the action level or may result in employees already exposed at or above the action level being exposed above the PEL, the employer shall conduct additional monitoring in accordance with this paragraph.

1926.62(d)(8)

Employee notification.

1926.62(d)(8)(i)

The employer must, as soon as possible but no later than 5 working days after the receipt of the results of any monitoring performed under this section, notify each affected employee of these results either individually in writing or by posting the results in an appropriate location that is accessible to employees.

1926.62(d)(8)(ii)

Whenever the results indicate that the representative employee exposure, without regard to respirators, is at or above the PEL the employer shall include in the written notice a statement that the employees exposure was at or above that level and a description of the corrective action taken or to be taken to reduce exposure to below that level.

1926.62(d)(9)

Accuracy of measurement. The employer shall use a method of monitoring and analysis which has an accuracy (to a confidence level of 95%) of not less than plus or minus 25 percent for airborne concentrations of lead equal to or greater than 30 $\mu g/m^3$.

1926.62(e)

Methods of compliance -

1926.62(e)(1)

Engineering and work practice controls. The employer shall implement engineering and work practice controls, including administrative controls, to reduce and maintain employee exposure to lead to or below the permissible exposure limit to the extent that such controls are feasible. Wherever all feasible engineering and work practices controls that can be instituted are not sufficient to reduce employee exposure to or below the permissible exposure limit prescribed in paragraph (c) of this section, the employer shall nonetheless use them to reduce employee exposure to the lowest feasible level and shall supplement them by the use of respiratory protection that complies with the requirements of paragraph (f) of this section.

1926.62(e)(2)

Compliance program.

1926.62(e)(2)(i)

Prior to commencement of the job each employer shall establish and implement a written compliance program to achieve compliance with paragraph (c) of this section.

1926.62(e)(2)(ii)

Written plans for these compliance programs shall include at least the following:

1926.62(e)(2)(ii)(A)

A description of each activity in which lead is emitted; e.g. equipment used, material involved, controls in place, crew size, employee job responsibilities, operating procedures and maintenance practices;

1926.62(e)(2)(ii)(B)

A description of the specific means that will be employed to achieve compliance and, where engineering controls are required engineering plans and studies used to determine methods selected for controlling exposure to lead;

1926.62(e)(2)(ii)(C)

A report of the technology considered in meeting the PEL;

1926.62(e)(2)(ii)(D)

Air monitoring data which documents the source of lead emissions;

1926.62(e)(2)(ii)(E)

A detailed schedule for implementation of the program, including documentation such as copies of purchase orders for equipment, construction contracts, etc.;

1926.62(e)(2)(ii)(F)

A work practice program which includes items required under paragraphs (g), (h) and (i) of this section and incorporates other relevant work practices such as those specified in paragraph (e)(5) of this section;

1926.62(e)(2)(ii)(G)

An administrative control schedule required by paragraph (e)(4) of this section, if applicable;

1926.62(e)(2)(ii)(H)

A description of arrangements made among contractors on multi-contractor sites with respect to informing affected employees of potential exposure to lead and with respect to responsibility for compliance with this section as set-forth in § 1926.16.

1926.62(e)(2)(ii)(I)

Other relevant information.

1926.62(e)(2)(iii)

The compliance program shall provide for frequent and regular inspections of job sites, materials, and equipment to be made by a competent person.

1926.62(e)(2)(iv)

Written programs shall be submitted upon request to any affected employee or authorized employee representatives, to the Assistant Secretary and the Director, and shall be available at the worksite for examination and copying by the Assistant Secretary and the Director.

1926.62(e)(2)(v)

Written programs must be revised and updated at least annually to reflect the current status of the program.

1926.62(e)(3)

Mechanical ventilation. When ventilation is used to control lead exposure, the employer shall evaluate the mechanical performance of the system in controlling exposure as necessary to maintain its effectiveness.

1926.62(e)(4)

Administrative controls. If administrative controls are used as a means of reducing employees TWA exposure to lead, the employer shall establish and implement a job rotation schedule which includes:

1926.62(e)(4)(i)

Name or identification number of each affected employee;

1926.62(e)(4)(ii)

Duration and exposure levels at each job or work station where each affected employee is located; and

1926.62(e)(4)(iii)

Any other information which may be useful in assessing the reliability of administrative controls to reduce exposure to lead.

1926.62(e)(5)

The employer shall ensure that, to the extent relevant, employees follow good work practices such as described in appendix B of this section.

1926.62(f)

Respiratory protection -

1926.62(f)(1)

General. For employees who use respirators required by this section, the employer must provide each employee an appropriate respirator that complies with the requirements of this paragraph. Respirators must be used during:

1926.62(f)(1)(i)

Periods when an employee's exposure to lead exceeds the PEL.

1926.62(f)(1)(ii)

Work operations for which engineering and work-practice controls are not sufficient to reduce employee exposures to or below the PEL.

1926.62(f)(1)(iii)

Periods when an employee requests a respirator.

1926.62(f)(1)(iv)

Periods when respirators are required to provide interim protection of employees while they perform the operations specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

1926.62(f)(2)

Respirator program.

1926.62(f)(2)(i)

The employer must implement a respiratory protection program in accordance with §1910.134(b) through (d) (except (d)(1)(iii)), and (f) through (m), which covers each employee required by this section to use a respirator.

1926.62(f)(2)(ii)

If an employee has breathing difficulty during fit testing or respirator use, the employer must provide the employee with a medical examination in accordance with paragraph (j)(3)(i)(B) of this section to determine whether or not the employee can use a respirator while performing the required duty.

1926.62(f)(3)

Respirator selection.

1926.62(f)(3)(i)

Employers must:

1926.62(f)(3)(i)(A)

Select, and provide to employees, the appropriate respirators specified in paragraph (d)(3)(i)(A) of 29 CFR 1910.134.

1926.62(f)(3)(i)(B)

Provide employees with a full facepiece respirator instead of a half mask respirator for protection against lead aerosols that may cause eye or skin irritation at the use concentrations.

1926.62(f)(3)(i)(C)

Provide HEPA filters for powered and non-powered air-purifying respirators.

1926.62(f)(3)(ii)

The employer must provide a powered air-purifying respirator when an employee chooses to use such a respirator and it will provide adequate protection to the employee.

1926.62(g)

Protective work clothing and equipment -

1926.62(g)(1)

Provision and use. Where an employee is exposed to lead above the PEL without regard to the use of respirators, where employees are exposed to lead compounds which may cause skin or eye irritation (e.g. lead arsenate, lead azide), and as interim protection for employees performing tasks as specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, the employer shall provide at no cost to the employee and assure that the employee uses appropriate protective work clothing and equipment that prevents contamination of the employee and the employee's garments such as, but not limited to:

1926.62(g)(1)(i)

Coveralls or similar full-body work clothing;

1926.62(g)(1)(ii)

Gloves, hats, and shoes or disposable shoe coverlets; and

1926.62(g)(1)(iii)

Face shields, vented goggles, or other appropriate protective equipment which complies with § 1910.133 of this chapter.

1926.62(g)(2)

Cleaning and replacement.

1926.62(g)(2)(i)

The employer shall provide the protective clothing required in paragraph (g)(1) of this section in a clean and dry condition at least weekly, and daily to employees whose exposure levels without regard to a respirator are over 200 μg/m^3 of lead as an 8-hour TWA.

1926.62(g)(2)(ii)

The employer shall provide for the cleaning, laundering, and disposal of protective clothing and equipment required by paragraph (g)(1) of this section.

1926.62(g)(2)(iii)

The employer shall repair or replace required protective clothing and equipment as needed to maintain their effectiveness.

1926.62(g)(2)(iv)

The employer shall assure that all protective clothing is removed at the completion of a work shift only in change areas provided for that purpose as prescribed in paragraph (i)(2) of this section.

1926.62(g)(2)(v)

The employer shall assure that contaminated protective clothing which is to be cleaned, laundered, or disposed of, is placed in a closed container in the change area which prevents dispersion of lead outside the container.

1926.62(g)(2)(vi)

The employer shall inform in writing any person who cleans or launders protective clothing or equipment of the potentially harmful effects of exposure to lead.

1926.62(g)(2)(vii)(A)

The employer shall ensure that the containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment required by paragraph (g)(2)(v) of this section are labeled as follows:

DANGER: CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT CONTAMINATED WITH LEAD. MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD. CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE WHEN HANDLING. DO NOT REMOVE DUST BY BLOWING OR SHAKING. DISPOSE OF LEAD CONTAMINATED WASH WATER IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, OR FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

1926.62(g)(2)(vii)(B)

Prior to June 1, 2015, employers may include the following information on bags or containers of contaminated protective clothing and equipment required by paragraph (g)(2)(v) in lieu of the labeling requirements in paragraph (g)(2)(vii)(A) of this section:

Caution: Clothing contaminated with lead. Do not remove dust by blowing or shaking. Dispose of lead contaminated wash water in accordance with applicable local, state, or federal regulations.

1926.62(g)(2)(viii)

The employer shall prohibit the removal of lead from protective clothing or equipment by blowing, shaking, or any other means which disperses lead into the air.

1926.62(h)

Housekeeping -

1926.62(h)(1)

All surfaces shall be maintained as free as practicable of accumulations of lead.

1926.62(h)(2)

Clean-up of floors and other surfaces where lead accumulates shall wherever possible, be cleaned by vacuuming or other methods that minimize the likelihood of lead becoming airborne.

1926.62(h)(3)

Shoveling, dry or wet sweeping, and brushing may be used only where vacuuming or other equally effective methods have been tried and found not to be effective.

1926.62(h)(4)

Where vacuuming methods are selected, the vacuums shall be equipped with HEPA filters and used and emptied in a manner which minimizes the reentry of lead into the workplace.

1926.62(h)(5)

Compressed air shall not be used to remove lead from any surface unless the compressed air is used in conjunction with a ventilation system designed to capture the airborne dust created by the compressed air.

1926.62(i)

Hygiene facilities and practices.

1926.62(i)(1)

The employer shall assure that in areas where employees are exposed to lead above the PEL without regard to the use of respirators, food or beverage is not present or consumed, tobacco products are not present or used, and cosmetics are not applied.

1926.62(i)(2)

Change areas.

1926.62(i)(2)(i)

The employer shall provide clean change areas for employees whose airborne exposure to lead is above the PEL, and as interim protection for employees performing tasks as specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section, without regard to the use of respirators.

1926.62(i)(2)(ii)

The employer shall assure that change areas are equipped with separate storage facilities for protective work clothing and equipment and for street clothes which prevent cross-contamination.

1926.62(i)(2)(iii)

The employer shall assure that employees do not leave the workplace wearing any protective clothing or equipment that is required to be worn during the work shift.

1926.62(i)(3)

Showers.

1926.62(i)(3)(i)

The employer shall provide shower facilities, where feasible, for use by employees whose airborne exposure to lead is above the PEL.

1926.62(i)(3)(ii)

The employer shall assure, where shower facilities are available, that employees shower at the end of the work shift and shall provide an adequate supply of cleansing agents and towels for use by affected employees.

1926.62(i)(4)

Eating facilities.

1926.62(i)(4)(i)

The employer shall provide lunchroom facilities or eating areas for employees whose airborne exposure to lead is above the PEL, without regard to the use of respirators.

1926.62(i)(4)(ii)

The employer shall assure that lunchroom facilities or eating areas are as free as practicable from lead contamination and are readily accessible to employees.

1926.62(i)(4)(iii)

The employer shall assure that employees whose airborne exposure to lead is above the PEL, without regard to the use of a respirator, wash their hands and face prior to eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics.

1926.62(i)(4)(iv)

The employer shall assure that employees do not enter lunchroom facilities or eating areas with protective work clothing or equipment unless surface lead dust has been removed by vacuuming, downdraft booth, or other cleaning method that limits dispersion of lead dust.

1926.62(i)(5)

Hand washing facilities.

1926.62(i)(5)(i)

The employer shall provide adequate handwashing facilities for use by employees exposed to lead in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.51(f).

1926.62(i)(5)(ii)

Where showers are not provided the employer shall assure that employees wash their hands and face at the end of the work-shift.

1926.62(j)

Medical surveillance -

1926.62(j)(1)

General.

1926.62(j)(1)(i)

The employer shall make available initial medical surveillance to employees occupationally exposed on any day to lead at or above the action level. Initial medical surveillance consists of biological monitoring in the form of blood sampling and analysis for lead and zinc protoporphyrin levels.

1926.62(j)(1)(ii)

The employer shall institute a medical surveillance program in accordance with paragraphs (j)(2) and (j)(3) of this section for all employees who are or may be exposed by the employer at or above the action level for more than 30 days in any consecutive 12 months;

1926.62(j)(1)(iii)

The employer shall assure that all medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician.

1926.62(j)(1)(iv)

The employer shall make available the required medical surveillance including multiple physician review under paragraph (j)(3)(iii) without cost to employees and at a reasonable time and place.

1926.62(j)(2)

Biological monitoring -

1926.62(j)(2)(i)

Blood lead and ZPP level sampling and analysis. The employer shall make available biological monitoring in the form of blood sampling and analysis for lead and zinc protoporphyrin levels to each employee covered under paragraphs (j)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section on the following schedule:

1926.62(j)(2)(i)(A)

For each employee covered under paragraph (j)(1)(ii) of this section, at least every 2 months for the first 6 months and every 6 months thereafter;

1926.62(j)(2)(i)(B)

For each employee covered under paragraphs (j)(1) (i) or (ii) of this section whose last blood sampling and analysis indicated a blood lead level at or above 40 µg/dl, at least every two months. This frequency shall continue until two consecutive blood samples and analyses indicate a blood lead level below 40 µg/dl; and

1926.62(j)(2)(i)(C)

For each employee who is removed from exposure to lead due to an elevated blood lead level at least monthly during the removal period.

1926.62(j)(2)(ii)

Follow-up blood sampling tests. Whenever the results of a blood lead level test indicate that an employee's blood lead level is at or above the numerical criterion for medical removal under paragraph (k)(1)(i) of this section, the employer shall provide a second (follow-up) blood sampling test within two weeks after the employer receives the results of the first blood sampling test.

1926.62(j)(2)(iii)

Accuracy of blood lead level sampling and analysis. Blood lead level sampling and analysis provided pursuant to this section shall have an accuracy (to a confidence level of 95 percent) within plus or minus 15 percent or 6 µg/dl, whichever is greater, and shall be conducted by a laboratory approved by OSHA.

1926.62(j)(2)(iv)

Employee notification.

1926.62(j)(2)(iv)(A)

Within five working days after the receipt of biological monitoring results, the employer shall notify each employee in writing of his or her blood lead level; and

1926.62(j)(2)(iv)(B)

The employer shall notify each employee whose blood lead level is at or above 40 µg/dl that the standard requires temporary medical removal with Medical Removal Protection benefits when an employee's blood lead level is at or above the numerical criterion for medical removal under paragraph (k)(1)(i) of this section.

1926.62(j)(3)

Medical examinations and consultations -

1926.62(j)(3)(i)

Frequency. The employer shall make available medical examinations and consultations to each employee covered under paragraph (j)(1)(ii) of this section on the following schedule:

1926.62(j)(3)(i)(A)

At least annually for each employee for whom a blood sampling test conducted at any time during the preceding 12 months indicated a blood lead level at or above 40 µg/dl;

1926.62(j)(3)(i)(B)

As soon as possible, upon notification by an employee either that the employee has developed signs or symptoms commonly associated with lead intoxication, that the employee desires medical advice concerning the effects of current or past exposure to lead on the employee's ability to procreate a healthy child, that the employee is pregnant, or that the employee has demonstrated difficulty in breathing during a respirator fitting test or during use; and

1926.62(j)(3)(i)(C)

As medically appropriate for each employee either removed from exposure to lead due to a risk of sustaining material impairment to health, or otherwise limited pursuant to a final medical determination.

1926.62(j)(3)(ii)

Content. The content of medical examinations made available pursuant to paragraph (j)(3)(i)(B)-(C) of this section shall be determined by an examining physician and, if requested by an employee, shall include pregnancy testing or laboratory evaluation of male fertility. Medical examinations made available pursuant to paragraph (j)(3)(i)(A) of this section shall include the following elements:

1926.62(j)(3)(ii)(A)

A detailed work history and a medical history, with particular attention to past lead exposure (occupational and non-occupational), personal habits (smoking, hygiene), and past gastrointestinal, hematologic, renal, cardiovascular, reproductive and neurological problems;

1926.62(j)(3)(ii)(B)

A thorough physical examination, with particular attention to teeth, gums, hematologic, gastrointestinal, renal, cardiovascular, and neurological systems. Pulmonary status should be evaluated if respiratory protection will be used;

1926.62(j)(3)(ii)(C)

A blood pressure measurement;

1926.62(j)(3)(ii)(D)

A blood sample and analysis which determines:

1926.62(j)(3)(ii)(D)(1)

Blood lead level;

1926.62(j)(3)(ii)(D)(2)

Hemoglobin and hematocrit determinations, red cell indices, and examination of peripheral smear morphology;

1926.62(j)(3)(ii)(D)(3)

Zinc protoporphyrin;

1926.62(j)(3)(ii)(D)(4)

Blood urea nitrogen; and,

1926.62(j)(3)(ii)(D)(5)

Serum creatinine;

1926.62(j)(3)(ii)(E)

A routine urinalysis with microscopic examination; and

1926.62(j)(3)(ii)(F)

Any laboratory or other test relevant to lead exposure which the examining physician deems necessary by sound medical practice.

1926.62(j)(3)(iii)

Multiple physician review mechanism.

1926.62(j)(3)(iii)(A)

If the employer selects the initial physician who conducts any medical examination or consultation provided to an employee under this section, the employee may designate a second physician:

1926.62(j)(3)(iii)(A)(1)

To review any findings, determinations or recommendations of the initial physician; and

1926.62(j)(3)(iii)(A)(2)

To conduct such examinations, consultations, and laboratory tests as the second physician deems necessary to facilitate this review.

1926.62(j)(3)(iii)(B)

The employer shall promptly notify an employee of the right to seek a second medical opinion after each occasion that an initial physician conducts a medical examination or consultation pursuant to this section. The employer may condition its participation in, and payment for, the multiple physician review mechanism upon the employee doing the following within fifteen (15) days after

receipt of the foregoing notification, or receipt of the initial physician's written opinion, whichever is later:

1926.62(j)(3)(iii)(B)(1)

The employee informing the employer that he or she intends to seek a second medical opinion, and

1926.62(j)(3)(iii)(B)(2)

The employee initiating steps to make an appointment with a second physician.

1926.62(j)(3)(iii)(C)

If the findings, determinations or recommendations of the second physician differ from those of the initial physician, then the employer and the employee shall assure that efforts are made for the two physicians to resolve any disagreement.

1926.62(j)(3)(iii)(D)

If the two physicians have been unable to quickly resolve their disagreement, then the employer and the employee through their respective physicians shall designate a third physician:

1926.62(j)(3)(iii)(D)(1)

To review any findings, determinations or recommendations of the prior physicians; and

1926.62(j)(3)(iii)(D)(2)

To conduct such examinations, consultations, laboratory tests and discussions with the prior physicians as the third physician deems necessary to resolve the disagreement of the prior physicians.

1926.62(j)(3)(iii)(E)

The employer shall act consistent with the findings, determinations and recommendations of the third physician, unless the employer and the employee reach an agreement which is otherwise consistent with the recommendations of at least one of the three physicians.

1926.62(j)(3)(iv)

Information provided to examining and consulting physicians.

1926.62(j)(3)(iv)(A)

The employer shall provide an initial physician conducting a medical examination or consultation under this section with the following information:

1926.62(j)(3)(iv)(A)(1)

A copy of this regulation for lead including all Appendices;

1926.62(j)(3)(iv)(A)(2)

A description of the affected employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposure;

1926.62(j)(3)(iv)(A)(3)

The employee's exposure level or anticipated exposure level to lead and to any other toxic substance (if applicable);

1926.62(j)(3)(iv)(A)(4)

A description of any personal protective equipment used or to be used;

1926.62(j)(3)(iv)(A)(5)

Prior blood lead determinations; and

1926.62(j)(3)(iv)(A)(6)

All prior written medical opinions concerning the employee in the employer's possession or control.

1926.62(j)(3)(iv)(B)

The employer shall provide the foregoing information to a second or third physician conducting a medical examination or consultation under this section upon request either by the second or third physician, or by the employee.

1926.62(j)(3)(v)

Written medical opinions.

1926.62(j)(3)(v)(A)

The employer shall obtain and furnish the employee with a copy of a written medical opinion from each examining or consulting physician which contains only the following information:

1926.62(j)(3)(v)(A)(1)

The physician's opinion as to whether the employee has any detected medical condition which would place the employee at increased risk of material impairment of the employee's health from exposure to lead;

1926.62(j)(3)(v)(A)(2)

Any recommended special protective measures to be provided to the employee, or limitations to be placed upon the employee's exposure to lead;

1926.62(j)(3)(v)(A)(3)

Any recommended limitation upon the employee's use of respirators, including a determination of whether the employee can wear a powered air purifying respirator if a physician determines that the employee cannot wear a negative pressure respirator; and

1926.62(j)(3)(v)(A)(4)

The results of the blood lead determinations.

1926.62(j)(3)(v)(B)

The employer shall instruct each examining and consulting physician to:

1926.62(j)(3)(v)(B)(1)

Not reveal either in the written opinion or orally, or in any other means of communication with the employer, findings, including laboratory results, or diagnoses unrelated to an employee's occupational exposure to lead; and

1926.62(j)(3)(v)(B)(2)

Advise the employee of any medical condition, occupational or nonoccupational, which dictates further medical examination or treatment.

1926.62(j)(3)(vi)

Alternate physician determination mechanisms. The employer and an employee or authorized employee representative may agree upon the use of any alternate physician determination mechanism in lieu of the multiple physician review mechanism provided by paragraph (j)(3)(iii) of this section so long as the alternate mechanism is as expeditious and protective as the requirements contained in this paragraph.

1926.62(j)(4)

Chelation.

1926.62(j)(4)(i)

The employer shall assure that any person whom he retains, employs, supervises or controls does not engage in prophylactic chelation of any employee at any time.

1926.62(j)(4)(ii)

If therapeutic or diagnostic chelation is to be performed by any person in paragraph (j)(4)(i) of this section, the employer shall assure that it be done under the supervision of a licensed physician in a clinical setting with thorough and appropriate medical monitoring and that the employee is notified in writing prior to its occurrence.

1926.62(k)

Medical removal protection -

1926.62(k)(1)

Temporary medical removal and return of an employee -

1926.62(k)(1)(i)

Temporary removal due to elevated blood lead level. The employer shall remove an employee from work having an exposure to lead at or above the action level on each occasion that a periodic and a follow-up blood sampling test conducted pursuant to this section indicate that the employee's blood lead level is at or above 50 µg/dl; and,

1926.62(k)(1)(ii)

Temporary removal due to a final medical determination.

1926.62(k)(1)(ii)(A)

The employer shall remove an employee from work having an exposure to lead at or above the action level on each occasion that a final medical determination results in a medical finding, determination, or opinion that the employee has a detected medical condition which places the employee at increased risk of material impairment to health from exposure to lead.

1926.62(k)(1)(ii)(B)

For the purposes of this section, the phrase *final medical determination* means the written medical opinion on the employees' health status by the examining physician or, where relevant, the outcome of the multiple physician review mechanism or alternate medical determination mechanism used pursuant to the medical surveillance provisions of this section.

1926.62(k)(1)(ii)(C)

Where a final medical determination results in any recommended special protective measures for an employee, or limitations on an employee's exposure to lead, the employer shall implement and act consistent with the recommendation.

1926.62(k)(1)(iii)

Return of the employee to former job status.

1926.62(k)(1)(iii)(A)

The employer shall return an employee to his or her former job status:

1926.62(k)(1)(iii)(A)(1)

For an employee removed due to a blood lead level at or above 50 µg/dl when two consecutive blood sampling tests indicate that the employee's blood lead level is below 40 µg/dl;

1926.62(k)(1)(iii)(A)(2)

For an employee removed due to a final medical determination, when a subsequent final medical determination results in a medical finding, determination, or opinion that the employee no longer has a detected medical condition which places the employee at increased risk of material impairment to health from exposure to lead.

1926.62(k)(1)(iii)(B)

For the purposes of this section, the requirement that an employer return an employee to his or her former job status is not intended to expand upon or restrict any rights an employee has or would have had, absent temporary medical removal, to a specific job classification or position under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement.

1926.62(k)(1)(iv)

Removal of other employee special protective measure or limitations. The employer shall remove any limitations placed on an employee or end any special protective measures provided to an employee pursuant to a final medical determination when a subsequent final medical determination indicates that the limitations or special protective measures are no longer necessary.

1926.62(k)(1)(v)

Employer options pending a final medical determination. Where the multiple physician review mechanism, or alternate medical determination mechanism used pursuant to the medical surveillance provisions of this section, has not yet resulted in a final medical determination with respect to an employee, the employer shall act as follows:

1926.62(k)(1)(v)(A)

Removal. The employer may remove the employee from exposure to lead, provide special protective measures to the employee, or place limitations upon the employee, consistent with the medical findings, determinations, or recommendations of any of the physicians who have reviewed the employee's health status.

1926.62(k)(1)(v)(B)

Return. The employer may return the employee to his or her former job status, end any special protective measures provided to the employee, and remove any limitations placed upon the employee, consistent with the medical findings, determinations, or recommendations of any of the physicians who have reviewed the employee's health status, with two exceptions.

1926.62(k)(1)(v)(B)(1)

If the initial removal, special protection, or limitation of the employee resulted from a final medical determination which differed from the findings, determinations, or recommendations of the initial physician or;

1926.62(k)(1)(v)(B)(2)

If the employee has been on removal status for the preceding eighteen months due to an elevated blood lead level, then the employer shall await a final medical determination.

1926.62(k)(2)

Medical removal protection benefits -

1926.62(k)(2)(i)

Provision of medical removal protection benefits. The employer shall provide an employee up to eighteen (18) months of medical removal protection benefits on each occasion that an employee is removed from exposure to lead or otherwise limited pursuant to this section.

1926.62(k)(2)(ii)

Definition of medical removal protection benefits. For the purposes of this section, the requirement that an employer provide medical removal protection benefits means that, as long as the job the

employee was removed from continues, the employer shall maintain the total normal earnings, seniority and other employment rights and benefits of an employee, including the employee's right to his or her former job status as though the employee had not been medically removed from the employee's job or otherwise medically limited.

1926.62(k)(2)(iii)

Follow-up medical surveillance during the period of employee removal or limitation. During the period of time that an employee is medically removed from his or her job or otherwise medically limited, the employer may condition the provision of medical removal protection benefits upon the employee's participation in follow-up medical surveillance made available pursuant to this section.

1926.62(k)(2)(iv)

Workers' compensation claims. If a removed employee files a claim for workers' compensation payments for a lead-related disability, then the employer shall continue to provide medical removal protection benefits pending disposition of the claim. To the extent that an award is made to the employee for earnings lost during the period of removal, the employer's medical removal protection obligation shall be reduced by such amount. The employer shall receive no credit for workers' compensation payments received by the employee for treatment-related expenses.

1926.62(k)(2)(v)

Other credits. The employer's obligation to provide medical removal protection benefits to a removed employee shall be reduced to the extent that the employee receives compensation for earnings lost during the period of removal either from a publicly or employer-funded compensation program, or receives income from employment with another employer made possible by virtue of the employee's removal.

1926.62(k)(2)(vi)

Voluntary removal or restriction of an employee. Where an employer, although not required by this section to do so, removes an employee from exposure to lead or otherwise places limitations on an employee due to the effects of lead exposure on the employee's medical condition, the employer shall provide medical removal protection benefits to the employee equal to that required by paragraph (k)(2) (i) and (ii) of this section.

1926.62(l)

Communication of hazards -

1926.62(l)(1)

General -

1926.62(l)(1)(i)

Hazard communication. The employer shall include lead in the program established to comply with the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (§ 1910.1200). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of lead and safety data sheets, and is trained in

accordance with the provisions of HCS and paragraph (l) of this section. The employer shall ensure that at least the following hazards are addressed:

1926.62(l)(1)(i)(A)

Reproductive/developmental toxicity;

1926.62(l)(1)(i)(B)

Central nervous system effects;

1926.62(l)(1)(i)(C)

Kidney effects;

1926.62(l)(1)(i)(D)

Blood effects; and

1926.62(l)(1)(i)(E)

Acute toxicity effects.

1926.62(l)(1)(ii)

The employer shall train each employee who is subject to exposure to lead at or above the action level on any day, or who is subject to exposure to lead compounds which may cause skin or eye irritation (*e.g.*, lead arsenate, lead azide), in accordance with the requirements of this section. The employer shall institute a training program and ensure employee participation in the program.

1926.62(l)(1)(iii)

The employer shall provide the training program as initial training prior to the time of job assignment or prior to the start up date for this requirement, whichever comes last.

1926.62(l)(1)(iv)

The employer shall also provide the training program at least annually for each employee who is subject to lead exposure at or above the action level on any day.

1926.62(l)(2)

Training program. The employer shall assure that each employee is trained in the following:

1926.62(l)(2)(i)

The content of this standard and its appendices;

1926.62(l)(2)(ii)

The specific nature of the operations which could result in exposure to lead above the action level;

1926.62(l)(2)(iii)

The purpose, proper selection, fitting, use, and limitations of respirators;

1926.62(l)(2)(iv)

The purpose and a description of the medical surveillance program, and the medical removal protection program including information concerning the adverse health effects associated with excessive exposure to lead (with particular attention to the adverse reproductive effects on both males and females and hazards to the fetus and additional precautions for employees who are pregnant);

1926.62(l)(2)(v)

The engineering controls and work practices associated with the employee's job assignment including training of employees to follow relevant good work practices described in appendix B of this section;

1926.62(l)(2)(vi)

The contents of any compliance plan in effect;

1926.62(l)(2)(vii)

Instructions to employees that chelating agents should not routinely be used to remove lead from their bodies and should not be used at all except under the direction of a licensed physician; and

1926.62(l)(2)(viii)

The employee's right of access to records under 29 CFR 1910.20.

1926.62(l)(3)

Access to information and training materials.

1926.62(l)(3)(i)

The employer shall make readily available to all affected employees a copy of this standard and its appendices.

1926.62(l)(3)(ii)

The employer shall provide, upon request, all materials relating to the employee information and training program to affected employees and their designated representatives, and to the Assistant Secretary and the Director.

1926.62(m)

Signs -

1926.62(m)(1)

General.

1926.62(m)(1)(i)

The employer shall post the following warning signs in each work area where an employee's exposure to lead is above the PEL.

DANGER
LEAD WORK AREA
MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD
CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE IN THIS AREA

1926.62(m)(1)(ii)

The employer shall ensure that no statement appears on or near any sign required by this paragraph (m) that contradicts or detracts from the meaning of the required sign.

1926.62(m)(1)(iii)

The employer shall ensure that signs required by this paragraph (m) are illuminated and cleaned as necessary so that the legend is readily visible.

1926.62(m)(1)(iv)

The employer may use signs required by other statutes, regulations or ordinances in addition to, or in combination with, signs required by this paragraph (m).

1926.62(m)(1)(v)

Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified in paragraph (m)(1)(i) of this section:

WARNING
LEAD WORK AREA
POISON
NO SMOKING OR EATING

1926.62(n)

Recordkeeping -

1926.62(n)(1)

Exposure assessment.

1926.62(n)(1)(i)

The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record of all monitoring and other data used in conducting employee exposure assessments as required in paragraph (d) of this section.

1926.62(n)(1)(ii)

Exposure monitoring records shall include:

1926.62(n)(1)(ii)(A)

The date(s), number, duration, location and results of each of the samples taken if any, including a description of the sampling procedure used to determine representative employee exposure where applicable;

1926.62(n)(1)(ii)(B)

A description of the sampling and analytical methods used and evidence of their accuracy;

1926.62(n)(1)(ii)(C)

The type of respiratory protective devices worn, if any;

1926.62(n)(1)(ii)(D)

Name and job classification of the employee monitored and of all other employees whose exposure the measurement is intended to represent; and

1926.62(n)(1)(ii)(E)

The environmental variables that could affect the measurement of employee exposure.

1926.62(n)(1)(iii)

The employer shall maintain monitoring and other exposure assessment records in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.33.

1926.62(n)(2)

Medical surveillance.

1926.62(n)(2)(i)

The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record for each employee subject to medical surveillance as required by paragraph (j) of this section.

1926.62(n)(2)(ii)

This record shall include:

1926.62(n)(2)(ii)(A)

The name and description of the duties of the employee;

1926.62(n)(2)(ii)(B)

A copy of the physician's written opinions;

1926.62(n)(2)(ii)(C)

Results of any airborne exposure monitoring done on or for that employee and provided to the physician; and

1926.62(n)(2)(ii)(D)

Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to lead.

1926.62(n)(2)(iii)

The employer shall keep, or assure that the examining physician keeps, the following medical records:

1926.62(n)(2)(iii)(A)

A copy of the medical examination results including medical and work history required under paragraph (j) of this section;

1926.62(n)(2)(iii)(B)

A description of the laboratory procedures and a copy of any standards or guidelines used to interpret the test results or references to that information;

1926.62(n)(2)(iii)(C)

A copy of the results of biological monitoring.

1926.62(n)(2)(iv)

The employer shall maintain or assure that the physician maintains medical records in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.33.

1926.62(n)(3)

Medical removals.

1926.62(n)(3)(i)

The employer shall establish and maintain an accurate record for each employee removed from current exposure to lead pursuant to paragraph (k) of this section.

1926.62(n)(3)(ii)

Each record shall include:

1926.62(n)(3)(ii)(A)

The name of the employee;

1926.62(n)(3)(ii)(B)

The date of each occasion that the employee was removed from current exposure to lead as well as the corresponding date on which the employee was returned to his or her former job status;

1926.62(n)(3)(ii)(C)

A brief explanation of how each removal was or is being accomplished; and

1926.62(n)(3)(ii)(D)

A statement with respect to each removal indicating whether or not the reason for the removal was an elevated blood lead level.

1926.62(n)(3)(iii)

The employer shall maintain each medical removal record for at least the duration of an employee's employment.

1926.62(n)(4)

Objective data for exemption from requirement for initial monitoring.

1926.62(n)(4)(i)

For purposes of this section, objective data are information demonstrating that a particular product or material containing lead or a specific process, operation, or activity involving lead cannot release dust or fumes in concentrations at or above the action level under any expected conditions of use. Objective data can be obtained from an industry-wide study or from laboratory product test results from manufacturers of lead containing products or materials. The data the employer uses from an industry-wide survey must be obtained under workplace conditions closely resembling the processes, types of material, control methods, work practices and environmental conditions in the employer's current operations.

1926.62(n)(4)(ii)

The employer shall maintain the record of the objective data relied upon for at least 30 years.

1926.62(n)(5)

Availability. The employer shall make available upon request all records required to be maintained by paragraph (n) of this section to affected employees, former employees, and their designated representatives, and to the Assistant Secretary and the Director for examination and copying.

1926.62(n)(6)

Transfer of records.

1926.62(n)(6)(i)

Whenever the employer ceases to do business, the successor employer shall receive and retain all records required to be maintained by paragraph (n) of this section.

1926.62(n)(6)(ii)

The employer shall also comply with any additional requirements involving the transfer of records set forth in 29 CFR 1910.1020(h).

1926.62(o)

Observation of monitoring -

1926.62(o)(1)

Employee observation. The employer shall provide affected employees or their designated representatives an opportunity to observe any monitoring of employee exposure to lead conducted pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section.

1926.62(o)(2)

Observation procedures.

1926.62(o)(2)(i)

Whenever observation of the monitoring of employee exposure to lead requires entry into an area where the use of respirators, protective clothing or equipment is required, the employer shall provide the observer with and assure the use of such respirators, clothing and equipment, and shall require the observer to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

1926.62(o)(2)(ii)

Without interfering with the monitoring, observers shall be entitled to:

1926.62(o)(2)(ii)(A)

Receive an explanation of the measurement procedures;

1926.62(o)(2)(ii)(B)

Observe all steps related to the monitoring of lead performed at the place of exposure; and

1926.62(o)(2)(ii)(C)

Record the results obtained or receive copies of the results when returned by the laboratory.

1926.62(p)

Appendices. The information contained in the appendices to this section is not intended by itself, to create any additional obligations not otherwise imposed by this standard nor detract from any existing obligation.

1926.62 App A - Substance Data Sheet for Occupational Exposure to Lead
I. Substance Identification

A. *Substance*: Pure lead (Pb) is a heavy metal at room temperature and pressure and is a basic chemical element. It can combine with various other substances to form numerous lead compounds.

B. *Compounds covered by the standard*: The word lead when used in this interim final standard means elemental lead, all inorganic lead compounds and a class of organic lead compounds called lead soaps. This standard does not apply to other organic lead compounds.

C. *Uses*: Exposure to lead occurs in several different occupations in the construction industry, including demolition or salvage of structures where lead or lead-containing materials are present; removal or encapsulation of lead-containing materials, new construction, alteration, repair, or renovation of structures that contain lead or materials containing lead; installation of products containing lead. In addition, there are construction related activities where exposure to lead may occur, including transportation, disposal, storage, or containment of lead or materials containing lead on construction sites, and maintenance operations associated with construction activities.

D. *Permissible exposure*: The permissible exposure limit (PEL) set by the standard is 50 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air (50 $\mu g/m^3$), averaged over an 8-hour workday.

E. *Action level*: The interim final standard establishes an action level of 30 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air (30 $\mu g/m^3$), averaged over an 8-hour workday. The action level triggers several ancillary provisions of the standard such as exposure monitoring, medical surveillance, and training.

II. Health Hazard Data

A. *Ways in which lead enters your body*. When absorbed into your body in certain doses, lead is a toxic substance. The object of the lead standard is to prevent absorption of harmful quantities of lead. The standard is intended to protect you not only from the immediate toxic effects of lead, but also from the serious toxic effects that may not become apparent until years of exposure have passed. Lead can be absorbed into your body by inhalation (breathing) and ingestion (eating). Lead (except for certain organic lead compounds not covered by the standard, such as tetraethyl lead) is not absorbed through your skin. When lead is scattered in the air as a dust, fume respiratory tract. Inhalation of airborne lead is generally the most important source of occupational lead absorption. You can also absorb lead through your digestive system if lead gets into your mouth and is swallowed. If you handle food, cigarettes, chewing tobacco, or make-up which have lead on them or handle them with hands contaminated with lead, this will contribute to ingestion. A significant portion of the lead that you inhale or ingest gets into your blood stream. Once in your blood stream, lead is circulated throughout your body and stored in various organs and body tissues. Some of this lead is quickly filtered out of your body and excreted, but some remains in the blood and other tissues. As exposure to lead continues, the amount stored in your body will increase if you are absorbing more lead than your body is excreting. Even though you may not be aware of any immediate symptoms of disease, this lead stored in your tissues can be slowly causing irreversible damage, first to individual cells, then to your organs and whole body systems.

B. *Effects of overexposure to lead* - (1) *Short term (acute) overexposure*. Lead is a potent, systemic poison that serves no known useful function once absorbed by your body. Taken in large enough doses, lead can kill you in a matter of days. A condition affecting the brain called acute encephalopathy may arise which develops quickly to seizures, coma, and death from cardiorespiratory arrest. A short term dose of lead can lead to acute encephalopathy. Short term occupational exposures of this magnitude are highly unusual, but not impossible. Similar forms of encephalopathy may, however, arise from extended, chronic exposure to lower doses of lead. There is no sharp dividing line between rapidly developing acute effects of lead, and chronic effects which take longer to acquire. Lead adversely affects numerous body systems, and causes forms of health impairment and disease which arise after periods of exposure as short as days or as long as several years.

(2) *Long-term (chronic) overexposure*. Chronic overexposure to lead may result in severe damage to your blood-forming, nervous, urinary and reproductive systems. Some common symptoms of chronic overexposure include loss of appetite, metallic taste in the mouth, anxiety, constipation, nausea, pallor, excessive tiredness, weakness, insomnia, headache, nervous irritability, muscle and joint pain or soreness, fine tremors, numbness, dizziness, hyperactivity and colic. In lead colic there may be severe abdominal pain. Damage to the central nervous system in general and the brain (encephalopathy) in particular is one of the most severe forms of lead poisoning. The most severe,

often fatal, form of encephalopathy may be preceded by vomiting, a feeling of dullness progressing to drowsiness and stupor, poor memory, restlessness, irritability, tremor, and convulsions. It may arise suddenly with the onset of seizures, followed by coma, and death. There is a tendency for muscular weakness to develop at the same time. This weakness may progress to paralysis often observed as a characteristic “wrist drop” or “foot drop” and is a manifestation of a disease to the nervous system called peripheral neuropathy. Chronic overexposure to lead also results in kidney disease with few, if any, symptoms appearing until extensive and most likely permanent kidney damage has occurred. Routine laboratory tests reveal the presence of this kidney disease only after about two-thirds of kidney function is lost. When overt symptoms of urinary dysfunction arise, it is often too late to correct or prevent worsening conditions, and progression to kidney dialysis or death is possible. Chronic overexposure to lead impairs the reproductive systems of both men and women. Overexposure to lead may result in decreased sex drive, impotence and sterility in men. Lead can alter the structure of sperm cells raising the risk of birth defects. There is evidence of miscarriage and stillbirth in women whose husbands were exposed to lead or who were exposed to lead themselves. Lead exposure also may result in decreased fertility, and abnormal menstrual cycles in women. The course of pregnancy may be adversely affected by exposure to lead since lead crosses the placental barrier and poses risks to developing fetuses. Children born of parents either one of whom were exposed to excess lead levels are more likely to have birth defects, mental retardation, behavioral disorders or die during the first year of childhood. Overexposure to lead also disrupts the blood-forming system resulting in decreased hemoglobin (the substance in the blood that carries oxygen to the cells) and ultimately anemia. Anemia is characterized by weakness, pallor and fatigability as a result of decreased oxygen carrying capacity in the blood.

(3) *Health protection goals of the standard*. Prevention of adverse health effects for most workers from exposure to lead throughout a working lifetime requires that a worker's blood lead level (BLL, also expressed as PbB) be maintained at or below forty micrograms per deciliter of whole blood (40 µg/dl). The blood lead levels of workers (both male and female workers) who intend to have children should be maintained below 30 µg/dl to minimize adverse reproductive health effects to the parents and to the developing fetus. The measurement of your blood lead level (BLL) is the most useful indicator of the amount of lead being absorbed by your body. Blood lead levels are most often reported in units of milligrams (mg) or micrograms (µg) of lead (1 mg = 1000 µg) per 100 grams (100g), 100 milliliters (100 ml) or deciliter (dl) of blood. These three units are essentially the same. Sometime BLLs are expressed in the form of mg% or µg%. This is a shorthand notation for 100g, 100 ml, or dl. (References to BLL measurements in this standard are expressed in the form of µg/dl.)

BLL measurements show the amount of lead circulating in your blood stream, but do not give any information about the amount of lead stored in your various tissues. BLL measurements merely show current absorption of lead, not the effect that lead is having on your body or the effects that past lead exposure may have already caused. Past research into lead-related diseases, however, has focused heavily on associations between BLLs and various diseases. As a result, your BLL is an important indicator of the likelihood that you will gradually acquire a lead-related health impairment or disease.

Once your blood lead level climbs above 40 µg/dl, your risk of disease increases. There is a wide variability of individual response to lead, thus it is difficult to say that a particular BLL in a given

person will cause a particular effect. Studies have associated fatal encephalopathy with BLLs as low as 150 µg/dl. Other studies have shown other forms of diseases in some workers with BLLs well below 80 µg/dl. Your BLL is a crucial indicator of the risks to your health, but one other factor is also extremely important. This factor is the length of time you have had elevated BLLs. The longer you have an elevated BLL, the greater the risk that large quantities of lead are being gradually stored in your organs and tissues (body burden). The greater your overall body burden, the greater the chances of substantial permanent damage. The best way to prevent all forms of lead-related impairments and diseases - both short term and long term - is to maintain your BLL below 40 µg/dl. The provisions of the standard are designed with this end in mind.

Your employer has prime responsibility to assure that the provisions of the standard are complied with both by the company and by individual workers. You, as a worker, however, also have a responsibility to assist your employer in complying with the standard. You can play a key role in protecting your own health by learning about the lead hazards and their control, learning what the standard requires, following the standard where it governs your own actions, and seeing that your employer complies with provisions governing his or her actions.

(4) *Reporting signs and symptoms of health problems*. You should immediately notify your employer if you develop signs or symptoms associated with lead poisoning or if you desire medical advice concerning the effects of current or past exposure to lead or your ability to have a healthy child. You should also notify your employer if you have difficulty breathing during a respirator fit test or while wearing a respirator. In each of these cases, your employer must make available to you appropriate medical examinations or consultations. These must be provided at no cost to you and at a reasonable time and place. The standard contains a procedure whereby you can obtain a second opinion by a physician of your choice if your employer selected the initial physician.

1926.62 App B - Employee Standard Summary

This appendix summarizes key provisions of the interim final standard for lead in construction that you as a worker should become familiar with.

I. Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) - Paragraph (C)

The standard sets a permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 50 micrograms of lead per cubic meter of air (50 µg/m^3), averaged over an 8-hour workday which is referred to as a time-weighted average (TWA). This is the highest level of lead in air to which you may be permissibly exposed over an 8-hour workday. However, since this is an 8-hour average, short exposures above the PEL are permitted so long as for each 8-hour work day your average exposure does not exceed this level. This interim final standard, however, takes into account the fact that your daily exposure to lead can extend beyond a typical 8-hour workday as the result of overtime or other alterations in your work schedule. To deal with this situation, the standard contains a formula which reduces your permissible exposure when you are exposed more than 8 hours. For example, if you are exposed to lead for 10 hours a day, the maximum permitted average exposure would be 40 µg/m^3.

II. Exposure Assessment - Paragraph (D)

If lead is present in your workplace in any quantity, your employer is required to make an initial

determination of whether any employee's exposure to lead exceeds the action level (30 $\mu g/m^3$ averaged over an 8-hour day). Employee exposure is that exposure which would occur if the employee were not using a respirator. This initial determination requires your employer to monitor workers' exposures unless he or she has objective data which can demonstrate conclusively that no employee will be exposed to lead in excess of the action level. Where objective data is used in lieu of actual monitoring the employer must establish and maintain an accurate record, documenting its relevancy in assessing exposure levels for current job conditions. If such objective data is available, the employer need proceed no further on employee exposure assessment until such time that conditions have changed and the determination is no longer valid.

Objective data may be compiled from various sources, e.g., insurance companies and trade associations and information from suppliers or exposure data collected from similar operations. Objective data may also comprise previously-collected sampling data including area monitoring. If it cannot be determined through using objective data that worker exposure is less than the action level, your employer must conduct monitoring or must rely on relevant previous personal sampling, if available. Where monitoring is required for the initial determination, it may be limited to a representative number of employees who are reasonably expected to have the highest exposure levels. If your employer has conducted appropriate air sampling for lead in the past 12 months, he or she may use these results, provided they are applicable to the same employee tasks and exposure conditions and meet the requirements for accuracy as specified in the standard. As with objective data, if such results are relied upon for the initial determination, your employer must establish and maintain a record as to the relevancy of such data to current job conditions.

If there have been any employee complaints of symptoms which may be attributable to exposure to lead or if there is any other information or observations which would indicate employee exposure to lead, this must also be considered as part of the initial determination.

If this initial determination shows that a reasonable possibility exists that any employee may be exposed, without regard to respirators, over the action level, your employer must set up an air monitoring program to determine the exposure level representative of each employee exposed to lead at your workplace. In carrying out this air monitoring program, your employer is not required to monitor the exposure of every employee, but he or she must monitor a representative number of employees and job types. Enough sampling must be done to enable each employee's exposure level to be reasonably represent full shift exposure. In addition, these air samples must be taken under conditions which represent each employee's regular, daily exposure to lead. Sampling performed in the past 12 months may be used to determine exposures above the action level if such sampling was conducted during work activities essentially similar to present work conditions.

The standard lists certain tasks which may likely result in exposures to lead in excess of the PEL and, in some cases, exposures in excess of 50 times the PEL. If you are performing any of these tasks, your employer must provide you with appropriate respiratory protection, protective clothing and equipment, change areas, hand washing facilities, biological monitoring, and training until such time that an exposure assessment is conducted which demonstrates that your exposure level is below the PEL.

If you are exposed to lead and air sampling is performed, your employer is required to notify you in writing within 5 working days of the air monitoring results which represent your exposure. If the results indicate that your exposure exceeds the PEL (without regard to your use of a respirator), then your employer must also notify you of this in writing, and provide you with a description of the corrective action that has been taken or will be taken to reduce your exposure.

Your exposure must be rechecked by monitoring, at least every six months if your exposure is at or over the action level but below the PEL. Your employer may discontinue monitoring for you if 2 consecutive measurements, taken at least 7 days apart, are at or below the action level. Air monitoring must be repeated every 3 months if you are exposed over the PEL. Your employer must continue monitoring for you at this frequency until 2 consecutive measurements, taken at least 7 days apart, are below the PEL but above the action level, at which time your employer must repeat monitoring of your exposure every six months and may discontinue monitoring only after your exposure drops to or below the action level. However, whenever there is a change of equipment, process, control, or personnel or a new type of job is added at your workplace which may result in new or additional exposure to lead, your employer must perform additional monitoring.

III. Methods of Compliance - Paragraph (E)

Your employer is required to assure that no employee is exposed to lead in excess of the PEL as an 8-hour TWA. The interim final standard for lead in construction requires employers to institute engineering and work practice controls including administrative controls to the extent feasible to reduce employee exposure to lead. Where such controls are feasible but not adequate to reduce exposures below the PEL they must be used nonetheless to reduce exposures to the lowest level that can be accomplished by these means and then supplemented with appropriate respiratory protection.

Your employer is required to develop and implement a written compliance program prior to the commencement of any job where employee exposures may reach the PEL as an 8-hour TWA. The interim final standard identifies the various elements that must be included in the plan. For example, employers are required to include a description of operations in which lead is emitted, detailing other relevant information about the operation such as the type of equipment used, the type of material involved, employee job responsibilities, operating procedures and maintenance practices. In addition, your employer's compliance plan must specify the means that will be used to achieve compliance and, where engineering controls are required, include any engineering plans or studies that have been used to select the control methods. If administrative controls involving job rotation are used to reduce employee exposure to lead, the job rotation schedule must be included in the compliance plan. The plan must also detail the type of protective clothing and equipment, including respirators, housekeeping and hygiene practices that will be used to protect you from the adverse effects of exposure to lead.

The written compliance program must be made available, upon request, to affected employees and their designated representatives, the Assistant Secretary and the Director.

Finally, the plan must be reviewed and updated at least every 6 months to assure it reflects the current status in exposure control.

IV. Respiratory Protection - Paragraph (F)

Your employer is required to provide and assure your use of respirators when your exposure to lead is not controlled below the PEL by other means. The employer must pay the cost of the respirator. Whenever you request one, your employer is also required to provide you a respirator even if your air exposure level is not above the PEL. You might desire a respirator when, for example, you have received medical advice that your lead absorption should be decreased. Or, you may intend to have children in the near future, and want to reduce the level of lead in your body to minimize adverse reproductive effects. While respirators are the least satisfactory means of controlling your exposure, they are capable of providing significant protection if properly chosen, fitted, worn, cleaned, maintained, and replaced when they stop providing adequate protection.

Your employer is required to select your respirator according to the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.62(f)(3), including the requirements referenced in 29 CFR 1910.134(d)(3)(i)(A) of this chapter. Any respirator chosen must be approved by NIOSH under the provisions of 42 CFR part 84. These respirator selection references will enable your employer to choose a type of respirator that will give you a proper amount of protection based on your airborne lead exposure. Your employer may select a type of respirator that provides greater protection than that required by the standard; that is, one recommended for a higher concentration of lead than is present in your workplace. For example, a powered air-purifying respirator (PAPR) is much more protective than a typical negative pressure respirator, and may also be more comfortable to wear. A PAPR has a filter, cartridge, or canister to clean the air, and a power source that continuously blows filtered air into your breathing zone. Your employer might make a PAPR available to you to ease the burden of having to wear a respirator for long periods of time. The standard provides that you can obtain a PAPR upon request.

Your employer must also start a Respiratory Protection Program. This program must include written procedures for the proper selection, use, cleaning, storage, and maintenance of respirators.

Your employer must ensure that your respirator facepiece fits properly. Proper fit of a respirator facepiece is critical to your protection from airborne lead. Obtaining a proper fit on each employee may require your employer to make available several different types of respirator masks. To ensure that your respirator fits properly and that facepiece leakage is minimal, your employer must give you either a qualitative or quantitative fit test as specified in appendix A of the Respiratory Protection standard located at 29 CFR 1910.134.

You must also receive from your employer proper training in the use of respirators. Your employer is required to teach you how to wear a respirator, to know why it is needed, and to understand its limitations.

The standard provides that if your respirator uses filter elements, you must be given an opportunity to change the filter elements whenever an increase in breathing resistance is detected. You also must be permitted to periodically leave your work area to wash your face and respirator facepiece whenever necessary to prevent skin irritation. If you ever have difficulty in breathing during a fit test

or while using a respirator, your employer must make a medical examination available to you to determine whether you can safely wear a respirator. The result of this examination may be to give you a positive pressure respirator (which reduces breathing resistance) or to provide alternative means of protection.

V. Protective Work Clothing and Equipment - Paragraph (G)

If you are exposed to lead above the PEL as an 8-hour TWA, without regard to your use of a respirator, or if you are exposed to lead compounds such as lead arsenate or lead azide which can cause skin and eye irritation, your employer must provide you with protective work clothing and equipment appropriate for the hazard. If work clothing is provided, it must be provided in a clean and dry condition at least weekly, and daily if your airborne exposure to lead is greater than 200 $\mu g/m^3$. Appropriate protective work clothing and equipment can include coveralls or similar full-body work clothing, gloves, hats, shoes or disposable shoe coverlets, and face shields or vented goggles. Your employer is required to provide all such equipment at no cost to you. In addition, your employer is responsible for providing repairs and replacement as necessary, and also is responsible for the cleaning, laundering or disposal of protective clothing and equipment.

The interim final standard requires that your employer assure that you follow good work practices when you are working in areas where your exposure to lead may exceed the PEL. With respect to protective clothing and equipment, where appropriate, the following procedures should be observed prior to beginning work:

1. Change into work clothing and shoe covers in the clean section of the designated changing areas;

2. Use work garments of appropriate protective gear, including respirators before entering the work area; and

3. Store any clothing not worn under protective clothing in the designated changing area.

Workers should follow these procedures upon leaving the work area:

1. HEPA vacuum heavily contaminated protective work clothing while it is still being worn. At no time may lead be removed from protective clothing by any means which result in uncontrolled dispersal of lead into the air;

2. Remove shoe covers and leave them in the work area;

3. Remove protective clothing and gear in the dirty area of the designated changing area. Remove protective coveralls by carefully rolling down the garment to reduce exposure to dust.

4. Remove respirators last; and

5. Wash hands and face.

Workers should follow these procedures upon finishing work for the day (in addition to procedures described above):

1. Where applicable, place disposal coveralls and shoe covers with the abatement waste;

2. Contaminated clothing which is to be cleaned, laundered or disposed of must be placed in closed containers in the change room.

3. Clean protective gear, including respirators, according to standard procedures;

4. Wash hands and face again. If showers are available, take a shower and wash hair. If shower facilities are not available at the work site, shower immediately at home and wash hair.

VI. Housekeeping - Paragraph (H)

Your employer must establish a housekeeping program sufficient to maintain all surfaces as free as practicable of accumulations of lead dust. Vacuuming is the preferred method of meeting this requirement, and the use of compressed air to clean floors and other surfaces is generally prohibited unless removal with compressed air is done in conjunction with ventilation systems designed to contain dispersal of the lead dust. Dry or wet sweeping, shoveling, or brushing may not be used except where vacuuming or other equally effective methods have been tried and do not work. Vacuums must be used equipped with a special filter called a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter and emptied in a manner which minimizes the reentry of lead into the workplace.

VII. Hygiene Facilities and Practices - Paragraph (I)

The standard requires that hand washing facilities be provided where occupational exposure to lead occurs. In addition, change areas, showers (where feasible), and lunchrooms or eating areas are to be made available to workers exposed to lead above the PEL. Your employer must assure that except in these facilities, food and beverage is not present or consumed, tobacco products are not present or used, and cosmetics are not applied, where airborne exposures are above the PEL. Change rooms provided by your employer must be equipped with separate storage facilities for your protective clothing and equipment and street clothes to avoid cross-contamination. After showering, no required protective clothing or equipment worn during the shift may be worn home. It is important that contaminated clothing or equipment be removed in change areas and not be worn home or you will extend your exposure and expose your family since lead from your clothing can accumulate in your house, car, etc.

Lunchrooms or eating areas may not be entered with protective clothing or equipment unless surface dust has been removed by vacuuming, downdraft booth, or other cleaning method. Finally, workers exposed above the PEL must wash both their hands and faces prior to eating, drinking, smoking or applying cosmetics.

All of the facilities and hygiene practices just discussed are essential to minimize additional sources of lead absorption from inhalation or ingestion of lead that may accumulate on you, your clothes, or your possessions. Strict compliance with these provisions can virtually eliminate several sources of lead exposure which significantly contribute to excessive lead absorption.

VIII. Medical surveillance - Paragraph (J)

The medical surveillance program is part of the standard's comprehensive approach to the prevention of lead-related disease. Its purpose is to supplement the main thrust of the standard which is aimed at minimizing airborne concentrations of lead and sources of ingestion. Only medical surveillance can determine if the other provisions of the standard have affectively protected you as an individual. Compliance with the standard's provision will protect most workers from the adverse effects of lead exposure, but may not be satisfactory to protect individual workers (1) who have high body burdens of lead acquired over past years, (2) who have additional uncontrolled sources of non-occupational lead exposure, (3) who exhibit unusual variations in lead absorption rates, or (4) who have specific non-work related medical conditions which could be aggravated by lead exposure (e.g., renal disease, anemia). In addition, control systems may fail, or hygiene and respirator programs may be inadequate. Periodic medical surveillance of individual workers will help detect those failures. Medical surveillance will also be important to protect your reproductive ability-regardless of whether you are a man or woman.

All medical surveillance required by the interim final standard must be performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician. The employer must provide required medical surveillance without cost to employees and at a reasonable time and place. The standard's medical surveillance program has two parts - periodic biological monitoring and medical examinations. Your employer's obligation to offer you medical surveillance is triggered by the results of the air monitoring program. Full medical surveillance must be made available to all employees who are or may be exposed to lead in excess of the action level for more than 30 days a year and whose blood lead level exceeds 40 µg/dl. Initial medical surveillance consisting of blood sampling and analysis for lead and zinc protoporphyrin must be provided to all employees exposed at any time (1 day) above the action level.

Biological monitoring under the standard must be provided at least every 2 months for the first 6 months and every 6 months thereafter until your blood lead level is below 40 µg/dl. A zinc protoporphyrin (ZPP) test is a very useful blood test which measures an adverse metabolic effect of lead on your body and is therefore an indicator of lead toxicity.

If your BLL exceeds 40 µg/dl the monitoring frequency must be increased from every 6 months to at least every 2 months and not reduced until two consecutive BLLs indicate a blood lead level below 40 µg/dl. Each time your BLL is determined to be over 40 µg/dl, your employer must notify you of this in writing within five working days of his or her receipt of the test results. The employer must also inform you that the standard requires temporary medical removal with economic protection when your BLL exceeds 50 µg/dl. (See Discussion of Medical Removal Protection-Paragraph (k).) Anytime your BLL exceeds 50 µg/dl your employer must make available to you within two weeks of

receipt of these test results a second follow-up BLL test to confirm your BLL. If the two tests both exceed 50 μg/dl, and you are temporarily removed, then your employer must make successive BLL tests available to you on a monthly basis during the period of your removal.

Medical examinations beyond the initial one must be made available on an annual basis if your blood lead level exceeds 40 μg/dl at any time during the preceding year and you are being exposed above the airborne action level of 30 $\mu g/m^3$ for 30 or more days per year. The initial examination will provide information to establish a baseline to which subsequent data can be compared.

An initial medical examination to consist of blood sampling and analysis for lead and zinc protoporphyrin must also be made available (prior to assignment) for each employee being assigned for the first time to an area where the airborne concentration of lead equals or exceeds the action level at any time. In addition, a medical examination or consultation must be made available as soon as possible if you notify your employer that you are experiencing signs or symptoms commonly associated with lead poisoning or that you have difficulty breathing while wearing a respirator or during a respirator fit test. You must also be provided a medical examination or consultation if you notify your employer that you desire medical advice concerning the effects of current or past exposure to lead on your ability to procreate a healthy child.

Finally, appropriate follow-up medical examinations or consultations may also be provided for employees who have been temporarily removed from exposure under the medical removal protection provisions of the standard. (See Part IX, below.)

The standard specifies the minimum content of pre-assignment and annual medical examinations. The content of other types of medical examinations and consultations is left up to the sound discretion of the examining physician. Pre-assignment and annual medical examinations must include (1) a detailed work history and medical history; (2) a thorough physical examination, including an evaluation of your pulmonary status if you will be required to use a respirator; (3) a blood pressure measurement; and (4) a series of laboratory tests designed to check your blood chemistry and your kidney function. In addition, at any time upon your request, a laboratory evaluation of male fertility will be made (microscopic examination of a sperm sample), or a pregnancy test will be given.

The standard does not require that you participate in any of the medical procedures, tests, etc. which your employer is required to make available to you. Medical surveillance can, however, play a very important role in protecting your health. You are strongly encouraged, therefore, to participate in a meaningful fashion. The standard contains a multiple physician review mechanism which will give you a chance to have a physician of your choice directly participate in the medical surveillance program. If you are dissatisfied with an examination by a physician chosen by your employer, you can select a second physician to conduct an independent analysis. The two doctors would attempt to resolve any differences of opinion, and select a third physician to resolve any firm dispute. Generally your employer will choose the physician who conducts medical surveillance under the lead standard-unless you and your employer can agree on the choice of a physician or physicians. Some companies and unions have agreed in advance, for example, to use certain independent

medical laboratories or panels of physicians. Any of these arrangements are acceptable so long as required medical surveillance is made available to workers.

The standard requires your employer to provide certain information to a physician to aid in his or her examination of you. This information includes (1) the standard and its appendices, (2) a description of your duties as they relate to occupational lead exposure, (3) your exposure level or anticipated exposure level, (4) a description of any personal protective equipment you wear, (5) prior blood lead level results, and (6) prior written medical opinions concerning you that the employer has. After a medical examination or consultation the physician must prepare a written report which must contain (1) the physician's opinion as to whether you have any medical condition which places you at increased risk of material impairment to health from exposure to lead, (2) any recommended special protective measures to be provided to you, (3) any blood lead level determinations, and (4) any recommended limitation on your use of respirators. This last element must include a determination of whether you can wear a powered air purifying respirator (PAPR) if you are found unable to wear a negative pressure respirator.

The medical surveillance program of the interim lead standard may at some point in time serve to notify certain workers that they have acquired a disease or other adverse medical condition as a result of occupational lead exposure. If this is true, these workers might have legal rights to compensation from public agencies, their employers, firms that supply hazardous products to their employers, or other persons. Some states have laws, including worker compensation laws, that disallow a worker who learns of a job-related health impairment to sue, unless the worker sues within a short period of time after learning of the impairment. (This period of time may be a matter of months or years.) An attorney can be consulted about these possibilities. It should be stressed that OSHA is in no way trying to either encourage or discourage claims or lawsuits. However, since results of the standard's medical surveillance program can significantly affect the legal remedies of a worker who has acquired a job-related disease or impairment, it is proper for OSHA to make you aware of this.

The medical surveillance section of the standard also contains provisions dealing with chelation. Chelation is the use of certain drugs (administered in pill form or injected into the body) to reduce the amount of lead absorbed in body tissues. Experience accumulated by the medical and scientific communities has largely confirmed the effectiveness of this type of therapy for the treatment of very severe lead poisoning. On the other hand, it has also been established that there can be a long list of extremely harmful side effects associated with the use of chelating agents. The medical community has balanced the advantages and disadvantages resulting from the use of chelating agents in various circumstances and has established when the use of these agents is acceptable. The standard includes these accepted limitations due to a history of abuse of chelation therapy by some lead companies. The most widely used chelating agents are calcium disodium EDTA, (Ca Na2 EDTA), Calcium Disodium Versenate (Versenate), and d-penicillamine (pencillamine or Cupramine).

The standard prohibits "prophylactic chelation" of any employee by any person the employer retains, supervises or controls. *Prophylactic chelation* is the routine use of chelating or similarly acting drugs to prevent elevated blood levels in workers who are occupationally exposed to lead, or

the use of these drugs to routinely lower blood lead levels to predesignated concentrations believed to be "safe". It should be emphasized that where an employer takes a worker who has no symptoms of lead poisoning and has chelation carried out by a physician (either inside or outside of a hospital) solely to reduce the worker's blood lead level, that will generally be considered prophylactic chelation. The use of a hospital and a physician does not mean that prophylactic chelation is not being performed. Routine chelation to prevent increased or reduce current blood lead levels is unacceptable whatever the setting.

The standard allows the use of "therapeutic" or "diagnostic" chelation if administered under the supervision of a licensed physician in a clinical setting with thorough and appropriate medical monitoring. Therapeutic chelation responds to severe lead poisoning where there are marked symptoms. Diagnostic chelation involved giving a patient a dose of the drug then collecting all urine excreted for some period of time as an aid to the diagnosis of lead poisoning.

In cases where the examining physician determines that chelation is appropriate, you must be notified in writing of this fact before such treatment. This will inform you of a potentially harmful treatment, and allow you to obtain a second opinion.

IX. Medical Removal Protection - Paragraph (K)

Excessive lead absorption subjects you to increased risk of disease. Medical removal protection (MRP) is a means of protecting you when, for whatever reasons, other methods, such as engineering controls, work practices, and respirators, have failed to provide the protection you need. MRP involves the temporary removal of a worker from his or her regular job to a place of significantly lower exposure without any loss of earnings, seniority, or other employment rights or benefits. The purpose of this program is to cease further lead absorption and allow your body to naturally excrete lead which has previously been absorbed. Temporary medical removal can result from an elevated blood lead level, or a medical opinion. For up to 18 months, or for as long as the job the employee was removed from lasts, protection is provided as a result of either form of removal. The vast majority of removed workers, however, will return to their former jobs long before this eighteen month period expires.

You may also be removed from exposure even if your blood lead level is below 50 µg/dl if a final medical determination indicates that you temporarily need reduced lead exposure for medical reasons. If the physician who is implementing your employers medical program makes a final written opinion recommending your removal or other special protective measures, your employer must implement the physician's recommendation. If you are removed in this manner, you may only be returned when the doctor indicates that it is safe for you to do so.

The standard does not give specific instructions dealing with what an employer must do with a removed worker. Your job assignment upon removal is a matter for you, your employer and your union (if any) to work out consistent with existing procedures for job assignments. Each removal must be accomplished in a manner consistent with existing collective bargaining relationships. Your employer is given broad discretion to implement temporary removals so long as no attempt is made

to override existing agreements. Similarly, a removed worker is provided no right to veto an employer's choice which satisfies the standard.

In most cases, employers will likely transfer removed employees to other jobs with sufficiently low lead exposure. Alternatively, a worker's hours may be reduced so that the time weighted average exposure is reduced, or he or she may be temporarily laid off if no other alternative is feasible.

In all of these situation, MRP benefits must be provided during the period of removal - i.e., you continue to receive the same earnings, seniority, and other rights and benefits you would have had if you had not been removed. Earnings includes more than just your base wage; it includes overtime, shift differentials, incentives, and other compensation you would have earned if you had not been removed. During the period of removal you must also be provided with appropriate follow-up medical surveillance. If you were removed because your blood lead level was too high, you must be provided with a monthly blood test. If a medical opinion caused your removal, you must be provided medical tests or examinations that the doctor believes to be appropriate. If you do not participate in this follow up medical surveillance, you may lose your eligibility for MRP benefits.

When you are medically eligible to return to your former job, your employer must return you to your "former job status." This means that you are entitled to the position, wages, benefits, etc., you would have had if you had not been removed. If you would still be in your old job if no removal had occurred that is where you go back. If not, you are returned consistent with whatever job assignment discretion your employer would have had if no removal had occurred. MRP only seeks to maintain your rights, not expand them or diminish them.

If you are removed under MRP and you are also eligible for worker compensation or other compensation for lost wages, your employer's MRP benefits obligation is reduced by the amount that you actually receive from these other sources. This is also true if you obtain other employment during the time you are laid off with MRP benefits.

The standard also covers situations where an employer voluntarily removes a worker from exposure to lead due to the effects of lead on the employee's medical condition, even though the standard does not require removal. In these situations MRP benefits must still be provided as though the standard required removal. Finally, it is important to note that in all cases where removal is required, respirators cannot be used as a substitute. Respirators may be used before removal becomes necessary, but not as an alternative to a transfer to a low exposure job, or to a lay-off with MRP benefits.

X. Employee Information and Training - Paragraph (L)

Your employer is required to provide an information and training program for all employees exposed to lead above the action level or who may suffer skin or eye irritation from lead compounds such as lead arsenate or lead azide. The program must train these employees regarding the specific hazards associated with their work environment, protective measures which can be taken, including the contents of any compliance plan in effect, the danger of lead to their bodies (including their

reproductive systems), and their rights under the standard. All employees must be trained prior to initial assignment to areas where there is a possibility of exposure over the action level.

This training program must also be provided at least annually thereafter unless further exposure above the action level will not occur.

XI. Signs - Paragraph (M)

The standard requires that the following warning sign be posted in work areas when the exposure to lead is above the PEL:

DANGER
LEAD WORK AREA
MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD
CAUSES DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM
DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE IN THIS AREA

Prior to June 1, 2016, employers may use the following legend in lieu of that specified above:

WARNING
LEAD WORK AREA
POISON
NO SMOKING OR EATING

XII. Recordkeeping - Paragraph (N)

Your employer is required to keep all records of exposure monitoring for airborne lead. These records must include the name and job classification of employees measured, details of the sampling and analytical techniques, the results of this sampling, and the type of respiratory protection being worn by the person sampled. Such records are to be retained for at least 30 years. Your employer is also required to keep all records of biological monitoring and medical examination results. These records must include the names of the employees, the physician's written opinion, and a copy of the results of the examination. Medical records must be preserved and maintained for the duration of employment plus 30 years. However, if the employee's duration of employment is less than one year, the employer need not retain that employee's medical records beyond the period of employment if they are provided to the employee upon termination of employment.

Recordkeeping is also required if you are temporarily removed from your job under the medical removal protection program. This record must include your name, the date of your removal and return, how the removal was or is being accomplished, and whether or not the reason for the removal was an elevated blood lead level. Your employer is required to keep each medical removal record only for as long as the duration of an employee's employment.

The standard requires that if you request to see or copy environmental monitoring, blood lead level

monitoring, or medical removal records, they must be made available to you or to a representative that you authorize. Your union also has access to these records. Medical records other than BLL's must also be provided upon request to you, to your physician or to any other person whom you may specifically designate. Your union does not have access to your personal medical records unless you authorize their access.

XIII. Observation of Monitoring - Paragraph (O)

When air monitoring for lead is performed at your workplace as required by this standard, your employer must allow you or someone you designate to act as an observer of the monitoring. Observers are entitled to an explanation of the measurement procedure, and to record the results obtained. Since results will not normally be available at the time of the monitoring, observers are entitled to record or receive the results of the monitoring when returned by the laboratory. Your employer is required to provide the observer with any personal protective devices required to be worn by employees working in the area that is being monitored. The employer must require the observer to wear all such equipment and to comply with all other applicable safety and health procedures.

XIV. For Additional Information

A. A copy of the interim standard for lead in construction can be obtained free of charge by calling or writing the OSHA Office of Publications, room N-3101, United States Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210: Telephone (202) 219-4667.

B. Additional information about the standard, its enforcement, and your employer's compliance can be obtained from the nearest OSHA Area Office listed in your telephone directory under United States Government/Department of Labor.

1926.62 App C - Medical Surveillance Guidelines
Introduction

The primary purpose of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 is to assure, so far as possible, safe and healthful working conditions for every working man and woman. The interim final occupational health standard for lead in construction is designed to protect workers exposed to inorganic lead including metallic lead, all inorganic lead compounds and organic lead soaps.

Under this interim final standard occupational exposure to inorganic lead is to be limited to 50 $\mu g/m^3$ (micrograms per cubic meter) based on an 8 hour time-weighted average (TWA). This permissible exposure limit (PEL) must be achieved through a combination of engineering, work practice and administrative controls to the extent feasible. Where these controls are in place but are found not to reduce employee exposures to or below the PEL, they must be used nonetheless, and supplemented with respirators to meet the 50 $\mu g/m^3$ exposure limit.

The standard also provides for a program of biological monitoring for employees exposed to lead above the action level at any time, and additional medical surveillance for all employees exposed to

levels of inorganic lead above 30 µg/m^3 (TWA) for more than 30 days per year and whose BLL exceeds 40 µg/dl.

The purpose of this document is to outline the medical surveillance provisions of the interim standard for inorganic lead in construction, and to provide further information to the physician regarding the examination and evaluation of workers exposed to inorganic lead.

Section 1 provides a detailed description of the monitoring procedure including the required frequency of blood testing for exposed workers, provisions for medical removal protection (MRP), the recommended right of the employee to a second medical opinion, and notification and recordkeeping requirements of the employer. A discussion of the requirements for respirator use and respirator monitoring and OSHA's position on prophylactic chelation therapy are also included in this section.

Section 2 discusses the toxic effects and clinical manifestations of lead poisoning and effects of lead intoxication on enzymatic pathways in heme synthesis. The adverse effects on both male and female reproductive capacity and on the fetus are also discussed.

Section 3 outlines the recommended medical evaluation of the worker exposed to inorganic lead, including details of the medical history, physical examination, and recommended laboratory tests, which are based on the toxic effects of lead as discussed in Section 2.

Section 4 provides detailed information concerning the laboratory tests available for the monitoring of exposed workers. Included also is a discussion of the relative value of each test and the limitations and precautions which are necessary in the interpretation of the laboratory results.

I. Medical Surveillance and Monitoring Requirements for Workers Exposed to Inorganic Lead

Under the interim final standard for inorganic lead in the construction industry, initial medical surveillance consisting of biological monitoring to include blood lead and ZPP level determination shall be provided to employees exposed to lead at or above the action level on any one day. In addition, a program of biological monitoring is to be made available to all employees exposed above the action level at any time and additional medical surveillance is to be made available to all employees exposed to lead above 30 µg/m^3 TWA for more than 30 days each year and whose BLL exceeds 40 µg/dl. This program consists of periodic blood sampling and medical evaluation to be performed on a schedule which is defined by previous laboratory results, worker complaints or concerns, and the clinical assessment of the examining physician.

Under this program, the blood lead level (BLL) of all employees who are exposed to lead above 30 µg/m^3 for more than 30 days per year or whose blood lead is above 40 µg/dl but exposed for no more than 30 days per year is to be determined at least every two months for the first six months of exposure and every six months thereafter. The frequency is increased to every two months for employees whose last blood lead level was 40 µg/dl or above. For employees who are removed from exposure to lead due to an elevated blood lead, a new blood lead level must be measured monthly. A zinc protoporphyrin (ZPP) measurement is strongly recommended on each occasion that a blood lead level measurement is made.

An annual medical examination and consultation performed under the guidelines discussed in Section 3 is to be made available to each employee exposed above 30 μg/m^3 for more than 30 days per year for whom a blood test conducted at any time during the preceding 12 months indicated a blood lead level at or above 40 μg/dl. Also, an examination is to be given to all employees prior to their assignment to an area in which airborne lead concentrations reach or exceed the 30 μg/m^3 for more than 30 days per year. In addition, a medical examination must be provided as soon as possible after notification by an employee that the employee has developed signs or symptoms commonly associated with lead intoxication, that the employee desires medical advice regarding lead exposure and the ability to procreate a healthy child, or that the employee has demonstrated difficulty in breathing during a respirator fitting test or during respirator use. An examination is also to be made available to each employee removed from exposure to lead due to a risk of sustaining material impairment to health, or otherwise limited or specially protected pursuant to medical recommendations.

Results of biological monitoring or the recommendations of an examining physician may necessitate removal of an employee from further lead exposure pursuant to the standard's medical removal protection (MRP) program. The object of the MRP program is to provide temporary medical removal to workers either with substantially elevated blood lead levels or otherwise at risk of sustaining material health impairment from continued substantial exposure to lead.

Under the standard's ultimate worker removal criteria, a worker is to be removed from any work having an eight hour TWA exposure to lead of 30 μg/m^3 when his or her blood lead level reaches 50 μg/dl and is confirmed by a second follow-up blood lead level performed within two weeks after the employer receives the results of the first blood sampling test. Return of the employee to his or her job status depends on a worker's blood lead level declining to 40 μg/dl.

As part of the interim standard, the employer is required to notify in writing each employee whose blood lead level exceeds 40 μg/dl. In addition each such employee is to be informed that the standard requires medical removal with MRP benefits, discussed below, when an employee's blood lead level exceeds the above defined limit.

In addition to the above blood lead level criterion, temporary worker removal may also take place as a result of medical determinations and recommendations. Written medical opinions must be prepared after each examination pursuant to the standard. If the examining physician includes a medical finding, determination or opinion that the employee has a medical condition which places the employee at increased risk of material health impairment from exposure to lead, then the employee must be removed from exposure to lead at or above 30 μg/m^3. Alternatively, if the examining physician recommends special protective measures for an employee (e.g., use of a powered air purifying respirator) or recommends limitations on an employee's exposure to lead, then the employer must implement these recommendations.

Recommendations may be more stringent than the specific provisions of the standard. The examining physician, therefore, is given broad flexibility to tailor special protective procedures to the needs of individual employees. This flexibility extends to the evaluation and management of pregnant workers and male and female workers who are planning to raise children. Based on the history, physical examination, and laboratory studies, the physician might recommend special protective measures or medical removal for an employee who is pregnant or who is planning to

conceive a child when, in the physician's judgment, continued exposure to lead at the current job would pose a significant risk. The return of the employee to his or her former job status, or the removal of special protections or limitations, depends upon the examining physician determining that the employee is no longer at increased risk of material impairment or that special measures are no longer needed.

During the period of any form of special protection or removal, the employer must maintain the worker's earnings, seniority, and other employment rights and benefits (as though the worker had not been removed) for a period of up to 18 months or for as long as the job the employee was removed from lasts if less than 18 months. This economic protection will maximize meaningful worker participation in the medical surveillance program, and is appropriate as part of the employer's overall obligation to provide a safe and healthful workplace. The provisions of MRP benefits during the employee's removal period may, however, be conditioned upon participation in medical surveillance.

The lead standard provides for a multiple physician review in cases where the employee wishes a second opinion concerning potential lead poisoning or toxicity. If an employee wishes a second opinion, he or she can make an appointment with a physician of his or her choice. This second physician will review the findings, recommendations or determinations of the first physician and conduct any examinations, consultations or tests deemed necessary in an attempt to make a final medical determination. If the first and second physicians do not agree in their assessment they must try to resolve their differences. If they cannot reach an agreement then they must designate a third physician to resolve the dispute.

The employer must provide examining and consulting physicians with the following specific information: A copy of the lead regulations and all appendices, a description of the employee's duties as related to exposure, the exposure level or anticipated level to lead and any other toxic substances (if applicable), a description of personal protective equipment used, blood lead levels, and all prior written medical opinions regarding the employee in the employer's possession or control. The employer must also obtain from the physician and provide the employee with a written medical opinion containing blood lead levels, the physicians's opinion as to whether the employee is at risk of material impairment to health, any recommended protective measures for the employee if further exposure is permitted, as well as any recommended limitations upon an employee's use of respirators.

Employers must instruct each physician not to reveal to the employer in writing or in any other way his or her findings, laboratory results, or diagnoses which are felt to be unrelated to occupational lead exposure. They must also instruct each physician to advise the employee of any occupationally or non-occupationally related medical condition requiring further treatment or evaluation.

The standard provides for the use of respirators where engineering and other primary controls are not effective. However, the use of respirator protection shall not be used in lieu of temporary medical removal due to elevated blood lead levels or findings that an employee is at risk of material health impairment. This is based on the numerous inadequacies of respirators including skin rash where the facepiece makes contact with the skin, unacceptable stress to breathing in some workers with underlying cardiopulmonary impairment, difficulty in providing adequate fit, the tendency for respirators to create additional hazards by interfering with vision, hearing, and mobility, and the

difficulties of assuring the maximum effectiveness of a complicated work practice program involving respirators. Respirators do, however, serve a useful function where engineering and work practice controls are inadequate by providing supplementary, interim, or short-term protection, provided they are properly selected for the environment in which the employee will be working, properly fitted to the employee, maintained and cleaned periodically, and worn by the employee when required.

In its interim final standard on occupational exposure to inorganic lead in the construction industry, OSHA has prohibited prophylactic chelation. Diagnostic and therapeutic chelation are permitted only under the supervision of a licensed physician with appropriate medical monitoring in an acceptable clinical setting. The decision to initiate chelation therapy must be made on an individual basis and take into account the severity of symptoms felt to be a result of lead toxicity along with blood lead levels, ZPP levels, and other laboratory tests as appropriate. EDTA and penicillamine which are the primary chelating agents used in the therapy of occupational lead poisoning have significant potential side effects and their use must be justified on the basis of expected benefits to the worker. Unless frank and severe symptoms are present, therapeutic chelation is not recommended, given the opportunity to remove a worker from exposure and allow the body to naturally excrete accumulated lead. As a diagnostic aid, the chelation mobilization test using CA-EDTA has limited applicability. According to some investigators, the test can differentiate between lead-induced and other nephropathies. The test may also provide an estimation of the mobile fraction of the total body lead burden.

Employers are required to assure that accurate records are maintained on exposure assessment, including environmental monitoring, medical surveillance, and medical removal for each employee. Exposure assessment records must be kept for at least 30 years. Medical surveillance records must be kept for the duration of employment plus 30 years except in cases where the employment was less than one year. If duration of employment is less than one year, the employer need not retain this record beyond the term of employment if the record is provided to the employee upon termination of employment. Medical removal records also must be maintained for the duration of employment. All records required under the standard must be made available upon request to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health and the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Employers must also make environmental and biological monitoring and medical removal records available to affected employees and to former employees or their authorized employee representatives. Employees or their specifically designated representatives have access to their entire medical surveillance records.

In addition, the standard requires that the employer inform all workers exposed to lead at or above 30 $\mu g/m^3$ of the provisions of the standard and all its appendices, the purpose and description of medical surveillance and provisions for medical removal protection if temporary removal is required. An understanding of the potential health effects of lead exposure by all exposed employees along with full understanding of their rights under the lead standard is essential for an effective monitoring program.

II. Adverse Health Effects of Inorganic Lead

Although the toxicity of lead has been known for 2,000 years, the knowledge of the complex relationship between lead exposure and human response is still being refined. Significant research

into the toxic properties of lead continues throughout the world, and it should be anticipated that our understanding of thresholds of effects and margins of safety will be improved in future years. The provisions of the lead standard are founded on two prime medical judgments: First, the prevention of adverse health effects from exposure to lead throughout a working lifetime requires that worker blood lead levels be maintained at or below 40 μg/dl and second, the blood lead levels of workers, male or female, who intend to parent in the near future should be maintained below 30 μg/dl to minimize adverse reproductive health effects to the parents and developing fetus. The adverse effects of lead on reproduction are being actively researched and OSHA encourages the physician to remain abreast of recent developments in the area to best advise pregnant workers or workers planning to conceive children.

The spectrum of health effects caused by lead exposure can be subdivided into five developmental stages: Normal, physiological changes of uncertain significance, pathophysiological changes, overt symptoms (morbidity), and mortality. Within this process there are no sharp distinctions, but rather a continuum of effects. Boundaries between categories overlap due to the wide variation of individual responses and exposures in the working population. OSHA's development of the lead standard focused on pathophysiological changes as well as later stages of disease.

1. Heme Synthesis Inhibition. The earliest demonstrated effect of lead involves its ability to inhibit at least two enzymes of the heme synthesis pathway at very low blood levels. Inhibition of delta aminolevulinic acid dehydrase (ALA-D) which catalyzes the conversion of delta-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) to protoporphyrin is observed at a blood lead level below 20 μg/dl. At a blood lead level of 40 μg/dl, more than 20% of the population would have 70% inhibition of ALA-D. There is an exponential increase in ALA excretion at blood lead levels greater than 40 μg/dl.

Another enzyme, ferrochelatase, is also inhibited at low blood lead levels. Inhibition of ferrochelatase leads to increased free erythrocyte protoporphyrin (FEP) in the blood which can then bind to zinc to yield zinc protoporphyrin. At a blood lead level of 50 μg/dl or greater, nearly 100% of the population will have an increase in FEP. There is also an exponential relationship between blood lead levels greater than 40 μg/dl and the associated ZPP level, which has led to the development of the ZPP screening test for lead exposure.

While the significance of these effects is subject to debate, it is OSHA's position that these enzyme disturbances are early stages of a disease process which may eventually result in the clinical symptoms of lead poisoning. Whether or not the effects do progress to the later stages of clinical disease, disruption of these enzyme processes over a working lifetime is considered to be a material impairment of health.

One of the eventual results of lead-induced inhibition of enzymes in the heme synthesis pathway is anemia which can be asymptomatic if mild but associated with a wide array of symptoms including dizziness, fatigue, and tachycardia when more severe. Studies have indicated that lead levels as low as 50 μg/dl can be associated with a definite decreased hemoglobin, although most cases of lead-induced anemia, as well as shortened red-cell survival times, occur at lead levels exceeding 80 μg/dl. Inhibited hemoglobin synthesis is more common in chronic cases whereas shortened erythrocyte life span is more common in acute cases.

In lead-induced anemias, there is usually a reticulocytosis along with the presence of basophilic stippling, and ringed sideroblasts, although none of the above are pathognomonic for lead-induced anemia.

2. Neurological Effects. Inorganic lead has been found to have toxic effects on both the central and peripheral nervous systems. The earliest stages of lead-induced central nervous system effects first manifest themselves in the form of behavioral disturbances and central nervous system symptoms including irritability, restlessness, insomnia and other sleep disturbances, fatigue, vertigo, headache, poor memory, tremor, depression, and apathy. With more severe exposure, symptoms can progress to drowsiness, stupor, hallucinations, delirium, convulsions and coma.

The most severe and acute form of lead poisoning which usually follows ingestion or inhalation of large amounts of lead is acute encephalopathy which may arise precipitously with the onset of intractable seizures, coma, cardiorespiratory arrest, and death within 48 hours.

While there is disagreement about what exposure levels are needed to produce the earliest symptoms, most experts agree that symptoms definitely can occur at blood lead levels of 60 µg/dl whole blood and therefore recommend a 40 µg/dl maximum. The central nervous system effects frequently are not reversible following discontinued exposure or chelation therapy and when improvement does occur, it is almost always only partial.

The peripheral neuropathy resulting from lead exposure characteristically involves only motor function with minimal sensory damage and has a marked predilection for the extensor muscles of the most active extremity. The peripheral neuropathy can occur with varying degrees of severity. The earliest and mildest form which can be detected in workers with blood lead levels as low as 50 µg/dl is manifested by slowing of motor nerve conduction velocity often without clinical symptoms. With progression of the neuropathy there is development of painless extensor muscle weakness usually involving the extensor muscles of the fingers and hand in the most active upper extremity, followed in severe cases by wrist drop or, much less commonly, foot drop.

In addition to slowing of nerve conduction, electromyographical studies in patients with blood lead levels greater than 50 µg/dl have demonstrated a decrease in the number of acting motor unit potentials, an increase in the duration of motor unit potentials, and spontaneous pathological activity including fibrillations and fasciculations. Whether these effects occur at levels of 40 µg/dl is undetermined.

While the peripheral neuropathies can occasionally be reversed with therapy, again such recovery is not assured particularly in the more severe neuropathies and often improvement is only partial. The lack of reversibility is felt to be due in part to segmental demyelination.

3. Gastrointestinal. Lead may also affect the gastrointestinal system producing abdominal colic or diffuse abdominal pain, constipation, obstipation, diarrhea, anorexia, nausea and vomiting. Lead colic rarely develops at blood lead levels below 80 µg/dl.

4. Renal. Renal toxicity represents one of the most serious health effects of lead poisoning. In the early stages of disease nuclear inclusion bodies can frequently be identified in proximal renal tubular cells. Renal function remains normal and the changes in this stage are probably reversible. With more advanced disease there is progressive interstitial fibrosis and impaired renal function.

Eventually extensive interstitial fibrosis ensues with sclerotic glomeruli and dilated and atrophied proximal tubules; all represent end stage kidney disease. Azotemia can be progressive, eventually resulting in frank uremia necessitating dialysis. There is occasionally associated hypertension and hyperuricemia with or without gout.

Early kidney disease is difficult to detect. The urinalysis is normal in early lead nephropathy and the blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine increase only when two-thirds of kidney function is lost. Measurement of creatinine clearance can often detect earlier disease as can other methods of measurement of glomerular filtration rate. An abnormal Ca-EDTA mobilization test has been used to differentiate between lead-induced and other nephropathies, but this procedure is not widely accepted. A form of Fanconi syndrome with aminoaciduria, glycosuria, and hyperphosphaturia indicating severe injury to the proximal renal tubules is occasionally seen in children.

5. Reproductive effects. Exposure to lead can have serious effects on reproductive function in both males and females. In male workers exposed to lead there can be a decrease in sexual drive, impotence, decreased ability to produce healthy sperm, and sterility. Malformed sperm (teratospermia), decreased number of sperm (hypospermia), and sperm with decreased motility (asthenospermia) can all occur. Teratospermia has been noted at mean blood lead levels of 53 μg/dl and hypospermia and asthenospermia at 41 μg/dl. Furthermore, there appears to be a dose-response relationship for teratospermia in lead exposed workers.

Women exposed to lead may experience menstrual disturbances including dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia and amenorrhea. Following exposure to lead, women have a higher frequency of sterility, premature births, spontaneous miscarriages, and stillbirths.

Germ cells can be affected by lead and cause genetic damage in the egg or sperm cells before conception and result in failure to implant, miscarriage, stillbirth, or birth defects.

Infants of mothers with lead poisoning have a higher mortality during the first year and suffer from lowered birth weights, slower growth, and nervous system disorders.

Lead can pass through the placental barrier and lead levels in the mother's blood are comparable to concentrations of lead in the umbilical cord at birth. Transplacental passage becomes detectable at 12-14 weeks of gestation and increases until birth.

There is little direct data on damage to the fetus from exposure to lead but it is generally assumed that the fetus and newborn would be at least as susceptible to neurological damage as young children. Blood lead levels of 50-60 μg/dl in children can cause significant neurobehavioral impairments and there is evidence of hyperactivity at blood levels as low as 25 μg/dl. Given the overall body of literature concerning the adverse health effects of lead in children, OSHA feels that the blood lead level in children should be maintained below 30 μg/dl with a population mean of 15 μg/dl. Blood lead levels in the fetus and newborn likewise should not exceed 30 μg/dl.

Because of lead's ability to pass through the placental barrier and also because of the demonstrated adverse effects of lead on reproductive function in both the male and female as well as the risk of genetic damage of lead on both the ovum and sperm, OSHA recommends a 30 μg/dl maximum permissible blood lead level in both males and females who wish to bear children.

6. Other toxic effects. Debate and research continue on the effects of lead on the human body. Hypertension has frequently been noted in occupationally exposed individuals although it is difficult to assess whether this is due to lead's adverse effects on the kidney or if some other mechanism is involved. Vascular and electrocardiographic changes have been detected but have not been well characterized. Lead is thought to impair thyroid function and interfere with the pituitary-adrenal axis, but again these effects have not been well defined.

III. Medical Evaluation

The most important principle in evaluating a worker for any occupational disease including lead poisoning is a high index of suspicion on the part of the examining physician. As discussed in Section 2, lead can affect numerous organ systems and produce a wide array of signs and symptoms, most of which are non-specific and subtle in nature at least in the early stages of disease. Unless serious concern for lead toxicity is present, many of the early clues to diagnosis may easily be overlooked.

The crucial initial step in the medical evaluation is recognizing that a worker's employment can result in exposure to lead. The worker will frequently be able to define exposures to lead and lead containing materials but often will not volunteer this information unless specifically asked. In other situations the worker may not know of any exposures to lead but the suspicion might be raised on the part of the physician because of the industry or occupation of the worker. Potential occupational exposure to lead and its compounds occur in many occupations in the construction industry, including demolition and salvaging operations, removal or encapsulation of materials containing lead, construction, alteration, repair or renovation of structures containing lead, transportation, disposal, storage or containment of lead or lead-containing materials on construction sites, and maintenance operations associated with construction activities.

Once the possibility for lead exposure is raised, the focus can then be directed toward eliciting information from the medical history, physical exam, and finally from laboratory data to evaluate the worker for potential lead toxicity.

A complete and detailed work history is important in the initial evaluation. A listing of all previous employment with information on job description, exposure to fumes or dust, known exposures to lead or other toxic substances, a description of any personal protective equipment used, and previous medical surveillance should all be included in the worker's record. Where exposure to lead is suspected, information concerning on-the-job personal hygiene, smoking or eating habits in work areas, laundry procedures, and use of any protective clothing or respiratory protection equipment should be noted. A complete work history is essential in the medical evaluation of a worker with suspected lead toxicity, especially when long term effects such as neurotoxicity and nephrotoxicity are considered.

The medical history is also of fundamental importance and should include a listing of all past and current medical conditions, current medications including proprietary drug intake, previous surgeries and hospitalizations, allergies, smoking history, alcohol consumption, and also non-occupational lead exposures such as hobbies (hunting, riflery). Also known childhood exposures should be elicited. Any previous history of hematological, neurological, gastrointestinal, renal, psychological, gynecological, genetic, or reproductive problems should be specifically noted.

A careful and complete review of systems must be performed to assess both recognized complaints and subtle or slowly acquired symptoms which the worker might not appreciate as being significant. The review of symptoms should include the following:

1. General - weight loss, fatigue, decreased appetite.

2. Head, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Throat (HEENT) - headaches, visual disturbances or decreased visual acuity, hearing deficits or tinnitus, pigmentation of the oral mucosa, or metallic taste in mouth.

3. Cardio-pulmonary - shortness of breath, cough, chest pains, palpitations, or orthopnea.

4. Gastrointestinal - nausea, vomiting, heartburn, abdominal pain, constipation or diarrhea.

5. Neurologic - irritability, insomnia, weakness (fatigue), dizziness, loss of memory, confusion, hallucinations, incoordination, ataxia, decreased strength in hands or feet, disturbances in gait, difficulty in climbing stairs, or seizures.

6. Hematologic - pallor, easy fatigability, abnormal blood loss, melena.

7. Reproductive (male and female and spouse where relevant) - history of infertility, impotence, loss of libido, abnormal menstrual periods, history of miscarriages, stillbirths, or children with birth defects.

8. Musculo-skeletal - muscle and joint pains.

The physical examination should emphasize the neurological, gastrointestinal, and cardiovascular systems. The worker's weight and blood pressure should be recorded and the oral mucosa checked for pigmentation characteristic of a possible Burtonian or lead line on the gingiva. It should be noted, however, that the lead line may not be present even in severe lead poisoning if good oral hygiene is practiced.

The presence of pallor on skin examination may indicate an anemia which, if severe, might also be associated with a tachycardia. If an anemia is suspected, an active search for blood loss should be undertaken including potential blood loss through the gastrointestinal tract.

A complete neurological examination should include an adequate mental status evaluation including a search for behavioral and psychological disturbances, memory testing, evaluation for irritability, insomnia, hallucinations, and mental clouding. Gait and coordination should be examined along with close observation for tremor. A detailed evaluation of peripheral nerve function including careful sensory and motor function testing is warranted. Strength testing particularly of extensor muscle groups of all extremities is of fundamental importance.

Cranial nerve evaluation should also be included in the routine examination.

The abdominal examination should include auscultation for bowel sounds and abdominal bruits and palpation for organomegaly, masses, and diffuse abdominal tenderness.

Cardiovascular examination should evaluate possible early signs of congestive heart failure. Pulmonary status should be addressed particularly if respirator protection is contemplated.

As part of the medical evaluation, the interim lead standard requires the following laboratory studies:

1. Blood lead level

2. Hemoglobin and hematocrit determinations, red cell indices, and examination of the peripheral blood smear to evaluate red blood cell morphology

3. Blood urea nitrogen

4. Serum creatinine

5. Routine urinalysis with microscopic examination.

6. A zinc protoporphyrin level.

In addition to the above, the physician is authorized to order any further laboratory or other tests which he or she deems necessary in accordance with sound medical practice. The evaluation must also include pregnancy testing or laboratory evaluation of male fertility if requested by the employee. Additional tests which are probably not warranted on a routine basis but may be appropriate when blood lead and ZPP levels are equivocal include delta aminolevulinic acid and coproporphyrin concentrations in the urine, and dark-field illumination for detection of basophilic stippling in red blood cells.

If an anemia is detected further studies including a careful examination of the peripheral smear, reticulocyte count, stool for occult blood, serum iron, total iron binding capacity, bilirubin, and, if appropriate, vitamin B12 and folate may be of value in attempting to identify the cause of the anemia.

If a peripheral neuropathy is suspected, nerve conduction studies are warranted both for diagnosis and as a basis to monitor any therapy.

If renal disease is questioned, a 24 hour urine collection for creatinine clearance, protein, and electrolytes may be indicated. Elevated uric acid levels may result from lead-induced renal disease and a serum uric acid level might be performed.

An electrocardiogram and chest x-ray may be obtained as deemed appropriate.

Sophisticated and highly specialized testing should not be done routinely and where indicated should be under the direction of a specialist.

IV. Laboratory Evaluation

The blood lead level at present remains the single most important test to monitor lead exposure and is the test used in the medical surveillance program under the lead standard to guide employee medical removal. The ZPP has several advantages over the blood lead level. Because of its relatively recent development and the lack of extensive data concerning its interpretation, the ZPP currently remains an ancillary test.

This section will discuss the blood lead level and ZPP in detail and will outline their relative advantages and disadvantages. Other blood tests currently available to evaluate lead exposure will also be reviewed.

The blood lead level is a good index of current or recent lead absorption when there is no anemia present and when the worker has not taken any chelating agents. However, blood lead levels along with urinary lead levels do not necessarily indicate the total body burden of lead and are not adequate measures of past exposure. One reason for this is that lead has a high affinity for bone and up to 90% of the body's total lead is deposited there. A very important component of the total lead body burden is lead in soft tissue (liver, kidney, and brain). This fraction of the lead body burden, the biologically active lead, is not entirely reflected by blood lead levels since it is a function of the dynamics of lead absorption, distribution, deposition in bone and excretion. Following discontinuation of exposure to lead, the excess body burden is only slowly mobilized from bone and other relatively stable body stores and excreted. Consequently, a high blood lead level may only represent recent heavy exposure to lead without a significant total body excess and likewise a low blood lead level does not exclude an elevated total body burden of lead.

Also due to its correlation with recent exposures, the blood lead level may vary considerably over short time intervals.

To minimize laboratory error and erroneous results due to contamination, blood specimens must be carefully collected after thorough cleaning of the skin with appropriate methods using lead-free blood containers and analyzed by a reliable laboratory. Under the standard, samples must be analyzed in laboratories which are approved by OSHA. Analysis is to be made using atomic absorption spectrophotometry, anodic stripping voltammetry or any method which meets the accuracy requirements set forth by the standard.

The determination of lead in urine is generally considered a less reliable monitoring technique than analysis of whole blood primarily due to individual variability in urinary excretion capacity as well as the technical difficulty of obtaining accurate 24 hour urine collections. In addition, workers with renal insufficiency, whether due to lead or some other cause, may have decreased lead clearance and consequently urine lead levels may underestimate the true lead burden. Therefore, urine lead levels should not be used as a routine test.

The zinc protoporphyrin test, unlike the blood lead determination, measures an adverse metabolic effect of lead and as such is a better indicator of lead toxicity than the level of blood lead itself. The level of ZPP reflects lead absorption over the preceding 3 to 4 months, and therefore is a better indicator of lead body burden. The ZPP requires more time than the blood lead to read significantly elevated levels; the return to normal after discontinuing lead exposure is also slower. Furthermore, the ZPP test is simpler, faster, and less expensive to perform and no contamination is possible. Many investigators believe it is the most reliable means of monitoring chronic lead absorption.

Zinc protoporphyrin results from the inhibition of the enzyme ferrochelatase which catalyzes the insertion of an iron molecule into the protoporphyrin molecule, which then becomes heme. If iron is not inserted into the molecule then zinc, having a greater affinity for protoporphyrin, takes the place of the iron, forming ZPP.

An elevation in the level of circulating ZPP may occur at blood lead levels as low as 20-30 µg/dl in some workers. Once the blood lead level has reached 40 µg/dl there is more marked rise in the ZPP value from its normal range of less than 100 µg/dl100 ml. Increases in blood lead levels beyond 40 µg/100 g are associated with exponential increases in ZPP.

Whereas blood lead levels fluctuate over short time spans, ZPP levels remain relatively stable. ZPP is measured directly in red blood cells and is present for the cell's entire 120 day life-span. Therefore, the ZPP level in blood reflects the average ZPP production over the previous 3-4 months and consequently the average lead exposure during that time interval.

It is recommended that a hematocrit be determined whenever a confirmed ZPP of 50 µg/100 ml whole blood is obtained to rule out a significant underlying anemia. If the ZPP is in excess of 100 µg/100 ml and not associated with abnormal elevations in blood lead levels, the laboratory should be checked to be sure that blood leads were determined using atomic absorption spectrophotometry anodic stripping voltammetry, or any method which meets the accuracy requirements set forth by the standard by an OSHA approved laboratory which is experienced in lead level determinations. Repeat periodic blood lead studies should be obtained in all individuals with elevated ZPP levels to be certain that an associated elevated blood lead level has not been missed due to transient fluctuations in blood leads.

ZPP has a characteristic fluorescence spectrum with a peak at 594 nm which is detectable with a hematofluorimeter. The hematofluorimeter is accurate and portable and can provide on-site, instantaneous results for workers who can be frequently tested via a finger prick.

However, careful attention must be given to calibration and quality control procedures. Limited data on blood lead-ZPP correlations and the ZPP levels which are associated with the adverse health effects discussed in Section 2 are the major limitations of the test. Also it is difficult to correlate ZPP levels with environmental exposure and there is some variation of response with age and sex. Nevertheless, the ZPP promises to be an important diagnostic test for the early detection of lead toxicity and its value will increase as more data is collected regarding its relationship to other manifestations of lead poisoning.

Levels of delta-aminolevulinic acid (ALA) in the urine are also used as a measure of lead exposure. Increasing concentrations of ALA are believed to result from the inhibition of the enzyme delta-aminolevulinic acid dehydrase (ALA-D). Although the test is relatively easy to perform, inexpensive, and rapid, the disadvantages include variability in results, the necessity to collect a complete 24 hour urine sample which has a specific gravity greater than 1.010, and also the fact that ALA decomposes in the presence of light.

The pattern of porphyrin excretion in the urine can also be helpful in identifying lead intoxication. With lead poisoning, the urine concentrations of coproporphyrins I and II, porphobilinogen and uroporphyrin I rise. The most important increase, however, is that of coproporphyrin III; levels may exceed 5,000 µg/l in the urine in lead poisoned individuals, but its correlation with blood lead levels and ZPP are not as good as those of ALA. Increases in urinary porphyrins are not diagnostic of lead toxicity and may be seen in porphyria, some liver diseases, and in patients with high reticulocyte counts.

Summary. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's interim standard for inorganic lead in the construction industry places significant emphasis on the medical surveillance of all workers exposed to levels of inorganic lead above 30 µg/m^3 TWA. The physician has a fundamental role in this surveillance program, and in the operation of the medical removal protection program.

Even with adequate worker education on the adverse health effects of lead and appropriate training in work practices, personal hygiene and other control measures, the physician has a primary responsibility for evaluating potential lead toxicity in the worker. It is only through a careful and detailed medical and work history, a complete physical examination and appropriate laboratory testing that an accurate assessment can be made. Many of the adverse health effects of lead toxicity are either irreversible or only partially reversible and therefore early detection of disease is very important.

This document outlines the medical monitoring program as defined by the occupational safety and health standard for inorganic lead. It reviews the adverse health effects of lead poisoning and describes the important elements of the history and physical examinations as they relate to these adverse effects. Finally, the appropriate laboratory testing for evaluating lead exposure and toxicity is presented.

It is hoped that this review and discussion will give the physician a better understanding of the OSHA standard with the ultimate goal of protecting the health and well-being of the worker exposed to lead under his or her care.

1926.64 - Process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals.
For requirements regarding the process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals as it pertains to construction work, follow the requirements in 29 CFR 1910.119.

1926.65 - Hazardous waste operations and emergency response.
1926.65(a)

Scope, application, and definitions -

1926.65(a)(1)

Scope. This section covers the following operations, unless the employer can demonstrate that the operation does not involve employee exposure or the reasonable possibility for employee exposure to safety or health hazards:

1926.65(a)(1)(i)

Clean-up operations required by a governmental body, whether Federal, state, local or other involving hazardous substances that are conducted at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites (including, but not limited to, the EPA's National Priority Site List (NPL), state priority site lists, sites recommended for the EPA NPL, and initial investigations of government identified sites which are conducted before the presence or absence of hazardous substances has been ascertained);

1926.65(a)(1)(ii)

Corrective actions involving clean-up operations at sites covered by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.);

1926.65(a)(1)(iii)

Voluntary clean-up operations at sites recognized by Federal, state, local or other governmental bodies as uncontrolled hazardous waste sites;

1926.65(a)(1)(iv)

Operations involving hazardous wastes that are conducted at treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities regulated by 40 CFR parts 264 and 265 pursuant to RCRA; or by agencies under agreement with U.S.E.P.A. to implement RCRA regulations; and

1926.65(a)(1)(v)

Emergency response operations for releases of, or substantial threats of releases of, hazardous substances without regard to the location of the hazard.

1926.65(a)(2)

Application.

1926.65(a)(2)(i)

All requirements of 29 CFR parts 1910 and 1926 apply pursuant to their terms to hazardous waste and emergency response operations whether covered by this section or not. If there is a conflict or overlap, the provision more protective of employee safety and health shall apply without regard to 29 CFR 1926.20(e).

1926.65(a)(2)(ii)

Hazardous substance clean-up operations within the scope of paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iii) of this section must comply with all paragraphs of this section except paragraphs (p) and (q).

1926.65(a)(2)(iii)

Operations within the scope of paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of this section must comply only with the requirements of paragraph (p) of this section.

Notes and Exceptions:

(A) All provisions of paragraph (p) of this section cover any treatment, storage or disposal (TSD) operation regulated by 40 CFR parts 264 and 265 or by state law authorized under RCRA, and required to have a permit or interim status from EPA pursuant to 40 CFR 270.1 or from a state agency pursuant to RCRA.

(B) Employers who are not required to have a permit or interim status because they are conditionally exempt small quantity generators under 40 CFR 261.5 or are generators who qualify under 40 CFR 262.34 for exemptions from regulation under 40 CFR parts 264, 265 and 270 (“excepted employers”) are not covered by paragraphs (p)(1) through (p)(7) of this section. Excepted employers who are required by the EPA or state agency to have their employees engage in emergency response or who direct their employees to engage in emergency response are covered by paragraph (p)(8) of this section, and cannot be exempted by (p)(8)(i) of this section. Excepted

employers who are not required to have employees engage in emergency response, who direct their employees to evacuate in the case of such emergencies and who meet the requirements of paragraph (p)(8)(i) of this section are exempt from the balance of paragraph (p)(8) of this section.

(C) If an area is used primarily for treatment, storage or disposal, any emergency response operations in that area shall comply with paragraph (p)(8) of this section. In other areas not used primarily for treatment, storage, or disposal, any emergency response operations shall comply with paragraph (q) of this section. Compliance with the requirements of paragraph (q) of this section shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of paragraph (p)(8) of this section.

1926.65(a)(2)(iv)

Emergency response operations for releases of, or substantial threats of releases of, hazardous substances which are not covered by paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iv) of this section must only comply with the requirements of paragraph (q) of this section.

1926.65(a)(3)

Definitions - Buddy system means a system of organizing employees into work groups in such a manner that each employee of the work group is designated to be observed by at least one other employee in the work group. The purpose of the buddy system is to provide rapid assistance to employees in the event of an emergency.

Clean-up operation means an operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleared-up, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment.

Decontamination means the removal of hazardous substances from employees and their equipment to the extent necessary to preclude the occurrence of foreseeable adverse health affects.

Emergency response or responding to emergencies means a response effort by employees from outside the immediate release area or by other designated responders (i.e., mutual-aid groups, local fire departments, etc.) to an occurrence which results, or is likely to result, in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous substance. Responses to incidental releases of hazardous substances where the substance can be absorbed, neutralized, or otherwise controlled at the time of release by employees in the immediate release area, or by maintenance personnel are not considered to be emergency responses within the scope of this standard. Responses to releases of hazardous substances where there is no potential safety or health hazard (i.e., fire, explosion, or chemical exposure) are not considered to be emergency responses.

Facility means

(A) any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or

(B) any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include any consumer product in consumer use or any water-borne vessel.

Hazardous materials response (HAZMAT) team means an organized group of employees, designated by the employer, who are expected to perform work to handle and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance. The team members perform responses to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances for the purpose of control or stabilization of the incident. A HAZMAT team is not a fire brigade nor is a typical fire brigade a HAZMAT team. A HAZMAT team, however, may be a separate component of a fire brigade or fire department.

Hazardous substance means any substance designated or listed under paragraphs (A) through (D) of this definition, exposure to which results or may result in adverse affects on the health or safety of employees:

(A) Any substance defined under section 101(14) of CERCLA;

(B) Any biological agent and other disease-causing agent which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any person, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations in such persons or their offspring;

(C) Any substance listed by the U.S. Department of Transportation as hazardous materials under 49 CFR 172.101 and appendices; and

(D) Hazardous waste as herein defined.

Hazardous waste means -

(A) A waste or combination of wastes as defined in 40 CFR 261.3, or

(B) Those substances defined as hazardous wastes in 49 CFR 171.8.

Hazardous waste operation means any operation conducted within the scope of this standard.

Hazardous waste site or *Site* means any facility or location within the scope of this standard at which hazardous waste operations take place.

Health hazard means a chemical or a pathogen where acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. It also includes stress due to temperature extremes. The term *health hazard* includes chemicals that are classified in accordance with the Hazard Communication Standard, § 1910.1200, as posing one of the following hazardous effects: acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye damage or eye irritation; respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); aspiration toxicity or simple asphyxiant. (*See* Appendix A to § 1910.1200 - Health Hazard Criteria (Mandatory) for the criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a health hazard.)

IDLH or *Immediately dangerous to life or health* means an atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.

Oxygen deficiency means that concentration of oxygen by volume below which atmosphere supplying respiratory protection must be provided. It exists in atmospheres where the percentage of oxygen by volume is less than 19.5 percent oxygen.

Permissible exposure limit means the exposure, inhalation or dermal permissible exposure limit specified either in § 1926.55, elsewhere in subpart D, or in other pertinent sections of this part.

Published exposure level means the exposure limits published in "NIOSH Recommendations for Occupational Health Standards" dated 1986 incorporated by reference, or if none is specified, the exposure limits published in the standards specified by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in their publication "Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices for 1987-88" dated 1987 incorporated by reference.

Post emergency response means that portion of an emergency response performed after the immediate threat of a release has been stabilized or eliminated and clean-up of the site has begun. If post emergency response is performed by an employer's own employees who were part of the initial emergency response, it is considered to be part of the initial response and not post emergency response. However, if a group of an employer's own employees, separate from the group providing initial response, performs the clean-up operation, then the separate group of employees would be considered to be performing post-emergency response and subject to paragraph (q)(11) of this section.

Qualified person means a person with specific training, knowledge and experience in the area for which the person has the responsibility and the authority to control.

Site safety and health supervisor (or official) means the individual located on a hazardous waste site who is responsible to the employer and has the authority and knowledge necessary to implement the site safety and health plan and verify compliance with applicable safety and health requirements.

Small quantity generator means a generator of hazardous wastes who in any calendar month generates no more than 1,000 kilograms (2,205 pounds) of hazardous waste in that month.

Uncontrolled hazardous waste site, means an area identified as an uncontrolled hazardous waste site by a governmental body, whether Federal, state, local or other where an accumulation of hazardous substances creates a threat to the health and safety of individuals or the environment or both. Some sites are found on public lands such as those created by former municipal, county or state landfills where illegal or poorly managed waste disposal has taken place. Other sites are found on private property, often belonging to generators or former generators of hazardous substance wastes. Examples of such sites include, but are not limited to, surface impoundments, landfills, dumps, and tank or drum farms. Normal operations at TSD sites are not covered by this definition.

1926.65(b)

Safety and health program.

Note to (b):

Safety and health programs developed and implemented to meet other Federal, state, or local regulations are considered acceptable in meeting this requirement if they cover or are modified to cover the topics required in this paragraph. An additional or separate safety and health program is not required by this paragraph.

1926.65(b)(1)

General.

1926.65(b)(1)(i)

Employers shall develop and implement a written safety and health program for their employees involved in hazardous waste operations. The program shall be designed to identify, evaluate, and control safety and health hazards, and provide for emergency response for hazardous waste operations.

1926.65(b)(1)(ii)

The written safety and health program shall incorporate the following:

1926.65(b)(1)(ii)(A)

An organizational structure;

1926.65(b)(1)(ii)(B)

A comprehensive workplan;

1926.65(b)(1)(ii)(C)

A site-specific safety and health plan which need not repeat the employer's standard operating procedures required in paragraph (b)(1)(ii)(F) of this section;

1926.65(b)(1)(ii)(D)

The safety and health training program;

1926.65(b)(1)(ii)(E)

The medical surveillance program;

1926.65(b)(1)(ii)(F)

The employer's standard operating procedures for safety and health; and

1926.65(b)(1)(ii)(G)

Any necessary interface between general program and site specific activities.

1926.65(b)(1)(iii)

Site excavation. Site excavations created during initial site preparation or during hazardous waste operations shall be shored or sloped as appropriate to prevent accidental collapse in accordance with subpart P of 29 CFR part 1926.

1926.65(b)(1)(iv)

Contractors and sub-contractors. An employer who retains contractor or sub-contractor services for work in hazardous waste operations shall inform those contractors, sub-contractors, or their representatives of the site emergency response procedures and any potential fire, explosion, health, safety or other hazards of the hazardous waste operation that have been identified by the employer, including those identified in the employer's information program.

1926.65(b)(1)(v)

Program availability. The written safety and health program shall be made available to any contractor or subcontractor or their representative who will be involved with the hazardous waste operation; to employees; to employee designated representatives; to OSHA personnel, and to personnel of other Federal, state, or local agencies with regulatory authority over the site.

1926.65(b)(2)

Organizational structure part of the site program -

1926.65(b)(2)(i)

The organizationa1 structure part of the program shall establish the specific chain of command and specify the overall responsibilities of supervisors and employees. It shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

1926.65(b)(2)(i)(A)

A general supervisor who has the responsibility and authority to direct all hazardous waste operations.

1926.65(b)(2)(i)(B)

A site safety and health supervisor who has the responsibility and authority to develop and implement the site safety and health plan and verify compliance.

1926.65(b)(2)(i)(C)

All other personnel needed for hazardous waste site operations and emergency response and their general functions and responsibilities.

1926.65(b)(2)(i)(D)

The lines of authority, responsibility, and communication.

1926.65(b)(2)(ii)

The organizational structure shall be reviewed and updated as necessary to reflect the current status of waste site operations.

1926.65(b)(3)

Comprehensive workplan part of the site program. The comprehensive workplan part of the program shall address the tasks and objectives of the site operations and the logistics and resources required to reach those tasks and objectives.

1926.65(b)(3)(i)

The comprehensive workplan shall address anticipated clean-up activities as well as normal operating procedures which need not repeat the employer's procedures available elsewhere.

1926.65(b)(3)(ii)

The comprehensive workplan shall define work tasks and objectives and identify the methods for accomplishing those tasks and objectives.

1926.65(b)(3)(iii)

The comprehensive workplan shall establish personnel requirements for implementing the plan.

1926.65(b)(3)(iv)

The comprehensive workplan shall provide for the implementation of the training required in paragraph (e) of this section.

1926.65(b)(3)(v)

The comprehensive workplan shall provide for the implementation of the required informational programs required in paragraph (i) of this section.

1926.65(b)(3)(vi)

The comprehensive workplan shall provide for the implementation of the medical surveillance program described in paragraph (f) of this section.

1926.65(b)(4)

Site-specific safety and health plan part of the program -

1926.65(b)(4)(i)

General. The site safety and health plan, which must be kept on site, shall address the safety and health hazards of each phase of site operation and include the requirements and procedures for employee protection.

1926.65(b)(4)(ii)

Elements. The site safety and health plan, as a minimum, shall address the following:

1926.65(b)(4)(ii)(A)

A safety and health risk or hazard analysis for each site task and operation found in the workplan.

1926.65(b)(4)(ii)(B)

Employee training assignments to assure compliance with paragraph (e) of this section.

1926.65(b)(4)(ii)(C)

Personal protective equipment to be used by employees for each of the site tasks and operations being conducted as required by the personal protective equipment program in paragraph (g)(5) of this section.

1926.65(b)(4)(ii)(D)

Medical surveillance requirements in accordance with the program in paragraph (f) of this section.

1926.65(b)(4)(ii)(E)

Frequency and types of air monitoring, personnel monitoring, and environmental sampling techniques and instrumentation to be used, including methods of maintenance and calibration of monitoring and sampling equipment to be used.

1926.65(b)(4)(ii)(F)

Site control measures in accordance with the site control program required in paragraph (d) of this section.

1926.65(b)(4)(ii)(G)

Decontamination procedures in accordance with paragraph (k) of this section.

1926.65(b)(4)(ii)(H)

An emergency response plan meeting the requirements of paragraph (l) of this section for safe and effective responses to emergencies, including the necessary PPE and other equipment.

1926.65(b)(4)(ii)(I)

Confined space entry procedures.

1926.65(b)(4)(ii)(J)

A spill containment program meeting the requirements of paragraph (j) of this section.

1926.65(b)(4)(iii)

Pre-entry briefing. The site specific safety and health plan shall provide for pre-entry briefings to be held prior to initiating any site activity, and at such other times as necessary to ensure that employees are apprised of the site safety and health plan and that this plan is being followed. The information and data obtained from site characterization and analysis work required in paragraph (c) of this section shall be used to prepare and update the site safety and health plan.

1926.65(b)(4)(iv)

Effectiveness of site safety and health plan. Inspections shall be conducted by the site safety and health supervisor or, in the absence of that individual, another individual who is knowledgeable in occupational safety and health, acting on behalf of the employer as necessary to determine the effectiveness of the site safety and health plan. Any deficiencies in the effectiveness of the site safety and health plan shall be corrected by the employer.

1926.65(c)

Site characterization and analysis -

1926.65(c)(1)

General. Hazardous waste sites shall be evaluated in accordance with this paragraph to identify specific site hazards and to determine the appropriate safety and health control procedures needed to protect employees from the identified hazards.

1926.65(c)(2)

Preliminary evaluation. A preliminary evaluation of a site's characteristics shall be performed prior to site entry by a qualified person in order to aid in the selection of appropriate employee protection methods prior to site entry. Immediately after initial site entry, a more detailed evaluation of the site's specific characteristics shall be performed by a qualified person in order to further identify existing site hazards and to further aid in the selection of the appropriate engineering controls and personal protective equipment for the tasks to be performed.

1926.65(c)(3)

Hazard identification. All suspected conditions that may pose inhalation or skin absorption hazards that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH), or other conditions that may cause death or serious harm, shall be identified during the preliminary survey and evaluated during the detailed survey. Examples of such hazards include, but are not limited to, confined space entry, potentially explosive or flammable situations, visible vapor clouds, or areas where biological indicators such as dead animals or vegetation are located.

1926.65(c)(4)

Required information. The following information to the extent available shall be obtained by the employer prior to allowing employees to enter a site:

1926.65(c)(4)(i)

Location and approximate size of the site.

1926.65(c)(4)(ii)

Description of the response activity and/or the job task to be performed.

1926.65(c)(4)(iii)

Duration of the planned employee activity.

1926.65(c)(4)(iv)

Site topography and accessibility by air and roads.

1926.65(c)(4)(v)

Safety and health hazards expected at the site.

1926.65(c)(4)(vi)

Pathways for hazardous substance dispersion.

1926.65(c)(4)(vii)

Present status and capabilities of emergency response teams that would provide assistance to hazardous waste clean-up site employees at the time of an emergency.

1926.65(c)(4)(viii)

Hazardous substances and health hazards involved or expected at the site, and their chemical and physical properties.

1926.65(c)(5)

Personal protective equipment. Personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be provided and used during initial site entry in accordance with the following requirements:

1926.65(c)(5)(i)

Based upon the results of the preliminary site evaluation, an ensemble of PPE shall be selected and used during initial site entry which will provide protection to a level of exposure below permissible exposure limits and published exposure levels for known or suspected hazardous substances and health hazards, and which will provide protection against other known and suspected hazards identified during the preliminary site evaluation. If there is no permissible exposure limit or published exposure level, the employer may use other published studies and information as a guide to appropriate personal protective equipment.

1926.65(c)(5)(ii)

If positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus is not used as part of the entry ensemble, and if respiratory protection is warranted by the potential hazards identified during the preliminary site evaluation, an escape self-contained breathing apparatus of at least five minute's duration shall be carried by employees during initial site entry.

1926.65(c)(5)(iii)

If the preliminary site evaluation does not produce sufficient information to identify the hazards or suspected hazards of the site, an ensemble providing protection equivalent to Level B PPE shall be provided as minimum protection, and direct reading instruments shall be used as appropriate for identifying IDLH conditions. (See appendix B for a description of Level B hazards and the recommendations for Level B protective equipment.)

1926.65(c)(5)(iv)

Once the hazards of the site have been identified, the appropriate PPE shall be selected and used in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section.

1926.65(c)(6)

Monitoring. The following monitoring shall be conducted during initial site entry when the site evaluation produces information that shows the potential for ionizing radiation or IDLH conditions, or when the site information is not sufficient reasonably to eliminate these possible conditions:

1926.65(c)(6)(i)

Monitoring with direct reading instruments for hazardous levels of ionizing radiation.

1926.65(c)(6)(ii)

Monitoring the air with appropriate direct reading test equipment (i.e., combustible gas meters, detector tubes) for IDLH and other conditions that may cause death or serious harm (combustible or explosive atmospheres, oxygen deficiency, toxic substances).

1926.65(c)(6)(iii)

Visually observing for signs of actual or potential IDLH or other dangerous conditions.

1926.65(c)(6)(iv)

An ongoing air monitoring program in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section shall be implemented after site characterization has determined the site is safe for the start-up of operations.

1926.65(c)(7)

Risk identification. Once the presence and concentrations of specific hazardous substances and health hazards have been established, the risks associated with these substances shall be identified. Employees who will be working on the site shall be informed of any risks that have been identified. In situations covered by the Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1926.59, training required by that standard need not be duplicated.

Note to (c)(7).
Risks to consider include, but are not limited to:

(a) Exposures exceeding the permissible exposure limits and published exposure levels.

(b) IDLH concentrations.

(c) Potential skin absorption and irritation sources.

(d) Potential eye irritation sources.

(e) Explosion sensitivity and flammability ranges.

(f) Oxygen deficiency.

1926.65(c)(8)

Employee notification. Any information concerning the chemical, physical, and toxicologic properties of each substance known or expected to be present on site that is available to the employer and relevant to the duties an employee is expected to perform shall be made available to

the affected employees prior to the commencement of their work activities. The employer may utilize information developed for the hazard communication standard for this purpose.

1926.65(d)

Site control -

1926.65(d)(1)

General. Appropriate site control procedures shall be implemented to control employee exposure to hazardous substances before clean-up work begins.

1926.65(d)(2)

Site control program. A site control program for protecting employees which is part of the employer's site safety and health program required in paragraph (b) of this section shall be developed during the planning stages of a hazardous waste clean-up operation and modified as necessary as new information becomes available.

1926.65(d)(3)

Elements of the site control program. The site control program shall, as a minimum, include: A site map; site work zones; the use of a "buddy system"; site communications including alerting means for emergencies; the standard operating procedures or safe work practices; and, identification of the nearest medical assistance. Where these requirements are covered elsewhere they need not be repeated.

1926.65(e)

Training -

1926.65(e)(1)

General.

1926.65(e)(1)(i)

All employees working on site (such as but not limited to equipment operators, general laborers and others) exposed to hazardous substances, health hazards, or safety hazards and their supervisors and management responsible for the site shall receive training meeting the requirements of this paragraph before they are permitted to engage in hazardous waste operations that could expose them to hazardous substances, safety, or health hazards, and they shall receive review training as specified in this paragraph.

1926.65(e)(1)(ii)

Employees shall not be permitted to participate in or supervise field activities until they have been trained to a level required by their job function and responsibility.

1926.65(e)(2)

Elements to be covered. The training shall thoroughly cover the following:

1926.65(e)(2)(i)

Names of personnel and alternates responsible for site safety and health;

1926.65(e)(2)(ii)

Safety, health and other hazards present on the site;

1926.65(e)(2)(iii)

Use of personal protective equipment;

1926.65(e)(2)(iv)

Work practices by which the employee can minimize risks from hazards;

1926.65(e)(2)(v)

Safe use of engineering controls and equipment on the site;

1926.65(e)(2)(vi)

Medical surveillance requirements, including recognition of symptoms and signs which might indicate overexposure to hazards; and

1926.65(e)(2)(vii)

The contents of paragraphs (G) through (J) of the site safety and health plan set forth in paragraph (b)(4)(ii) of this section.

1926.65(e)(3)

Initial training.

1926.65(e)(3)(i)

General site workers (such as equipment operators, general laborers and supervisory personnel) engaged in hazardous substance removal or other activities which expose or potentially expose workers to hazardous substances and health hazards shall receive a minimum of 40 hours of instruction off the site, and a minimum of three days actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor.

1926.65(e)(3)(ii)

Workers on site only occasionally for a specific limited task (such as, but not limited to, ground water monitoring, land surveying, or geo-physical surveying) and who are unlikely to be exposed over permissible exposure limits and published exposure limits shall receive a minimum of 24 hours of instruction off the site, and the minimum of one day actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor.

1926.65(e)(3)(iii)

Workers regularly on site who work in areas which have been monitored and fully characterized indicating that exposures are under permissible exposure limits and published exposure limits

where respirators are not necessary, and the characterization indicates that there are no health hazards or the possibility of an emergency developing, shall receive a minimum of 24 hours of instruction off the site and the minimum of one day actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor.

1926.65(e)(3)(iv)

Workers with 24 hours of training who are covered by paragraphs (e)(3)(ii) and (e)(3)(iii) of this section, and who become general site workers or who are required to wear respirators, shall have the additional 16 hours and two days of training necessary to total the training specified in paragraph (e)(3)(i).

1926.65(e)(4)

Management and supervisor training. On-site management and supervisors directly responsible for, or who supervise employees engaged in, hazardous waste operations shall receive 40 hours initial training, and three days of supervised field experience (the training may be reduced to 24 hours and one day if the only area of their responsibility is employees covered by paragraphs (e)(3)(ii) and (e)(3)(iii)) and at least eight additional hours of specialized training at the time of job assignment on such topics as, but not limited to, the employer's safety and health program and the associated employee training program, personal protective equipment program, spill containment program, and health hazard monitoring procedure and techniques.

1926.65(e)(5)

Qualifications for trainers. Trainers shall be qualified to instruct employees about the subject matter that is being presented in training. Such trainers shall have satisfactorily completed a training program for teaching the subjects they are expected to teach, or they shall have the academic credentials and instructional experience necessary for teaching the subjects. Instructors shall demonstrate competent instructional skills and knowledge of the applicable subject matter.

1926.65(e)(6)

Training certification. Employees and supervisors that have received and successfully completed the training and field experience specified in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(4) of this section shall be certified by their instructor or the head instructor and trained supervisor as having successfully completed the necessary training. A written certificate shall be given to each person so certified. Any person who has not been so certified or who does not meet the requirements of paragraph (e)(9) of this section shall be prohibited from engaging in hazardous waste operations.

1926.65(e)(7)

Emergency response. Employees who are engaged in responding to hazardous emergency situations at hazardous waste clean-up sites that may expose them to hazardous substances shall be trained in how to respond to such expected emergencies.

1926.65(e)(8)

Refresher training. Employees specified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section, and managers and supervisors specified in paragraph (e)(4) of this section, shall receive eight hours of refresher

training annually on the items specified in paragraph (e)(2) and/or (e)(4) of this section, any critique of incidents that have occurred in the past year that can serve as training examples of related work, and other relevant topics.

1926.65(e)(9)

Equivalent training. Employers who can show by documentation or certification that an employee's work experience and/or training has resulted in training equivalent to that training required in paragraphs (e)(1) through (e)(4) of this section shall not be required to provide the initial training requirements of those paragraphs to such employees and shall provide a copy of the certification or documentation to the employee upon request. However, certified employees or employees with equivalent training new to a site shall receive appropriate, site specific training before site entry and have appropriate supervised field experience at the new site. Equivalent training includes any academic training or the training that existing employees might have already received from actual hazardous waste site work experience.

1926.65(f)

Medical surveillance -

1926.65(f)(1)

General. Employers engaged in operations specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iv) of this section and not covered by (a)(2)(iii) exceptions and employers of employees specified in paragraph (q)(9) shall institute a medical surveillance program in accordance with this paragraph.

1926.65(f)(2)

Employees covered. The medical surveillance program shall be instituted by the employer for the following employees:

1926.65(f)(2)(i)

All employees who are or may be exposed to hazardous substances or health hazards at or above the permissible exposure limits or, if there is no permissible exposure limit, above the published exposure levels for these substances, without regard to the use of respirators, for 30 days or more a year;

1926.65(f)(2)(ii)

All employees who wear a respirator for 30 days or more a year or as required by § 1926.103;

1926.65(f)(2)(iii)

All employees who are injured, become ill or develop signs or symptoms due to possible overexposure involving hazardous substances or health hazards from an emergency response or hazardous waste operation; and

1926.65(f)(2)(iv)

Members of HAZMAT teams.

1926.65(f)(3)

Frequency of medical examinations and consultations. Medical examinations and consultations shall be made available by the employer to each employee covered under paragraph (f)(2) of this section on the following schedules:

1926.65(f)(3)(i)

For employees covered under paragraphs (f)(2)(i), (f)(2)(ii), and (f)(2)(iv):

1926.65(f)(3)(i)(A)

Prior to assignment;

1926.65(f)(3)(i)(B)

At least once every twelve months for each employee covered unless the attending physician believes a longer interval (not greater than biennially) is appropriate;

1926.65(f)(3)(i)(C)

At termination of employment or reassignment to an area where the employee would not be covered if the employee has not had an examination within the last six months;

1926.65(f)(3)(i)(D)

As soon as possible upon notification by an employee that the employee has developed signs or symptoms indicating possible overexposure to hazardous substances or health hazards, or that the employee has been injured or exposed above the permissible exposure limits or published exposure levels in an emergency situation;

1926.65(f)(3)(i)(E)

At more frequent times, if the examining physician determines that an increased frequency of examination is medically necessary.

1926.65(f)(3)(ii)

For employees covered under paragraph (f)(2)(iii) and for all employees including those of employers covered by paragraph (a)(1)(v) who may have been injured, received a health impairment, developed signs or symptoms which may have resulted from exposure to hazardous substances resulting from an emergency incident, or exposed during an emergency incident to hazardous substances at concentrations above the permissible exposure limits or the published exposure levels without the necessary personal protective equipment being used:

1926.65(f)(3)(ii)(A)

As soon as possible following the emergency incident or development of signs or symptoms;

1926.65(f)(3)(ii)(B)

At additional times, if the examining physician determines that follow-up examinations or consultations are medically necessary.

1926.65(f)(4)

Content of medical examinations and consultations.

1926.65(f)(4)(i)

Medical examinations required by paragraph (f)(3) of this section shall include a medical and work history (or updated history if one is in the employee's file) with special emphasis on symptoms related to the handling of hazardous substances and health hazards, and to fitness for duty including the ability to wear any required PPE under conditions (i.e., temperature extremes) that may be expected at the work site.

1926.65(f)(4)(ii)

The content of medical examinations or consultations made available to employees pursuant to paragraph (f) shall be determined by the attending physician. The guidelines in the *Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities* (See appendix D, Reference #10) should be consulted.

1926.65(f)(5)

Examination bv a physician and costs. All medical examinations and procedures shall be performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician, preferably one knowledgeable in occupational medicine, and shall be provided without cost to the employee, without loss of pay, and at a reasonable time and place.

1926.65(f)(6)

Information provided to the physician. The employer shall provide one copy of this standard and its appendices to the attending physician, and in addition the following for each employee:

1926.65(f)(6)(i)

A description of the employee's duties as they relate to the employee's exposures.

1926.65(f)(6)(ii)

The employee's exposure levels or anticipated exposure levels.

1926.65(f)(6)(iii)

A description of any personal protective equipment used or to be used.

1926.65(f)(6)(iv)

Information from previous medical examinations of the employee which is not readily available to the examining physician.

1926.65(f)(6)(v)

Information required by § 1926.103.

1926.65(f)(7)

Physician's written opinion.

1926.65(f)(7)(i)

The employer shall obtain and furnish the employee with a copy of a written opinion from the attending physician containing the following:

1926.65(f)(7)(i)(A)

The physician's opinion as to whether the employee has any detected medical conditions which would place the employee at increased risk of material impairment of the employee's health from work in hazardous waste operations or emergency response, or from respirator use.

1926.65(f)(7)(i)(B)

The physician's recommended limitations upon the employee's assigned work.

1926.65(f)(7)(i)(C)

The results of the medical examination and tests if requested by the employee.

1926.65(f)(7)(i)(D)

A statement that the employee has been informed by the physician of the results of the medical examination and any medical conditions which require further examination or treatment.

1926.65(f)(7)(ii)

The written opinion obtained by the employer shall not reveal specific findings or diagnoses unrelated to occupational exposures.

1926.65(f)(8)

Recordkeeping.

1926.65(f)(8)(i)

An accurate record of the medical surveillance required by paragraph (f) of this section shall be retained. This record shall be retained for the period specified and meet the criteria of 29 CFR 1926.33.

1926.65(f)(8)(ii)

The record required in paragraph (f)(8)(i) of this section shall include at least the following information:

1926.65(f)(8)(ii)(A)

The name of the employee;

1926.65(f)(8)(ii)(B)

Physician's written opinions, recommended limitations, and results of examinations and tests;

1926.65(f)(8)(ii)(C)

Any employee medical complaints related to exposure to hazardous substances;

1926.65(f)(8)(ii)(D)

A copy of the information provided to the examining physician by the employer, with the exception of the standard and its appendices.

1926.65(g)

Engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment for employee protection. Engineering controls, work practices, personal protective equipment, or a combination of these shall be implemented in accordance with this paragraph to protect employees from exposure to hazardous substances and safety and health hazards.

1926.65(g)(1)

Engineering controls, work practices and PPE for substances regulated either in § 1926.55, elsewhere in subpart D, or in other pertinent sections of this part.

1926.65(g)(1)(i)

Engineering controls and work practices shall be instituted to reduce and maintain employee exposure to or below the permissible exposure limits for substances regulated either in § 1926.55 or other pertinent sections of this part, except to the extent that such controls and practices are not feasible.

Note to (g)(1)(i):
Engineering controls which may be feasible include the use of pressurized cabs or control booths on equipment, and/or the use of remotely operated material handling equipment. Work practices which may be feasible are removing all non-essential employees from potential exposure during opening of drums, wetting down dusty operations and locating employees upwind of possible hazards.

(ii) Whenever engineering controls and work practices are not feasible or not required, any reasonable combination of engineering controls, work practices and PPE shall be used to reduce and maintain employee exposures to or below the permissible exposure limits or dose limits for substances regulated either in § 1926.55 or other pertinent sections of this part.

(iii) The employer shall not implement a schedule of employee rotation as a means of compliance with permissible exposure limits or dose limits except when there is no other feasible way of complying with the airborne or dermal dose limits for ionizing radiation.

(iv) The provisions of subpart D shall be followed.

1926.65(g)(2)

Engineering controls, work practices, and PPE for substances not regulated either in § 1926.55, elsewhere in subpart D, or in other pertinent sections of this part. An appropriate combination of engineering controls, work practices, and personal protective equipment shall be used to reduce and maintain employee exposure to or below published exposure levels for hazardous substances and health hazards not regulated either in § 1926.55, elsewhere in subpart D, or in other pertinent

sections of this part. The employer may use the published literature and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) as a guide in making the employer's determination as to what level of protection the employer believes is appropriate for hazardous substances and health hazards for which there is no permissible exposure limit or published exposure limit.

1926.65(g)(3)

Personal protective equipment selection.

1926.65(g)(3)(i)

Personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be selected and used which will protect employees from the hazards and potential hazards they are likely to encounter as identified during the site characterization and analysis.

1926.65(g)(3)(ii)

Personal protective equipment selection shall be based on an evaluation of the performance characteristics of the PPE relative to the requirements and limitations of the site, the task-specific conditions and duration, and the hazards and potential hazards identified at the site.

1926.65(g)(3)(iii)

Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus, or positive pressure air-line respirators equipped with an escape air supply, shall be used when chemical exposure levels present will create a substantial possibility of immediate death, immediate serious illness or injury, or impair the ability to escape.

1926.65(g)(3)(iv)

Totally-encapsulating chemical protective suits (protection equivalent to Level A protection as recommended in appendix B) shall be used in conditions where skin absorption of a hazardous substance may result in a substantial possibility of immediate death, immediate serious illness or injury, or impair the ability to escape.

1926.65(g)(3)(v)

The level of protection provided by PPE selection shall be increased when additional information on site conditions indicates that increased protection is necessary to reduce employee exposures below permissible exposure limits and published exposure levels for hazardous substances and health hazards. (See appendix B for guidance on selecting PPE ensembles.)

Note to (g)(3):
The level of employee protection provided may be decreased when additional information or site conditions show that decreased protection will not result in hazardous exposures to employees.

1926.65(g)(3)(vi)

Personal protective equipment shall be selected and used to meet the requirements of subpart E of this part and additional requirements specified in this section.

1926.65(g)(4)

Totally-encapsulating chemical protective suits.

1926.65(g)(4)(i)

Totally-encapsulating suits shall protect employees from the particular hazards which are identified during site characterization and analysis.

1926.65(g)(4)(ii)

Totally-encapsulating suits shall be capable of maintaining positive air pressure. (See appendix A for a test method which may be used to evaluate this requirement.)

1926.65(g)(4)(iii)

Totally-encapsulating suits shall be capable of preventing inward test gas leakage of more than 0.5 percent. (See appendix A for a test method which may be used to evaluate this requirement.)

1926.65(g)(5)

Personal protective equipment (PPE) program. A written personal protective equipment program, which is part of the employer's safety and health program required in paragraph (b) of this section or required in paragraph (p)(1) of this section and which is also a part of the site-specific safety and health plan shall be established. The PPE program shall address the elements listed below. When elements, such as donning and doffing procedures, are provided by the manufacturer of a piece of equipment and are attached to the plan, they need not be rewritten into the plan as long as they adequately address the procedure or element.

1926.65(g)(5)(i)

PPE selection based upon site hazards,

1926.65(g)(5)(ii)

PPE use and limitations of the equipment,

1926.65(g)(5)(iii)

Work mission duration,

1926.65(g)(5)(iv)

PPE maintenance and storage,

1926.65(g)(5)(v)

PPE decontamination and disposal,

1926.65(g)(5)(vi)

PPE training and proper fitting,

1926.65(g)(5)(vii)

PPE donning and doffing procedures,

1926.65(g)(5)(viii)

PPE inspection procedures prior to, during, and after use,

1926.65(g)(5)(ix)

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the PPE program, and

1926.65(g)(5)(x)

Limitations during temperature extremes, heat stress, and other appropriate medical considerations.

1926.65(h)

Monitoring -

1926.65(h)(1)

General.

1926.65(h)(1)(i)

Monitoring shall be performed in accordance with this paragraph where there may be a question of employee exposure to hazardous concentrations of hazardous substances in order to assure proper selection of engineering controls, work practices and personal protective equipment so that employees are not exposed to levels which exceed permissible exposure limits, or published exposure levels if there are no permissible exposure limits, for hazardous substances.

1926.65(h)(1)(ii)

Air monitoring shall be used to identify and quantify airborne levels of hazardous substances and safety and health hazards in order to determine the appropriate level of employee protection needed on site.

1926.65(h)(2)

Initial entry. Upon initial entry, representative air monitoring shall be conducted to identify any IDLH condition, exposure over permissible exposure limits or published exposure levels, exposure over a radioactive material's dose limits or other dangerous condition such as the presence of flammable atmospheres or oxygen-deficient environments.

1926.65(h)(3)

Periodic monitoring. Periodic monitoring shall be conducted when the possibility of an IDLH condition or flammable atmosphere has developed or when there is indication that exposures may have risen over permissible exposure limits or published exposure levels since prior monitoring. Situations where it shall be considered whether the possibility that exposures have risen are as follows:

1926.65(h)(3)(i)

When work begins on a different portion of the site.

1926.65(h)(3)(ii)

When contaminants other than those previously identified are being handled.

1926.65(h)(3)(iii)

When a different type of operation is initiated (e.g., drum opening as opposed to exploratory well drilling).

1926.65(h)(3)(iv)

When employees are handling leaking drums or containers or working in areas with obvious liquid contamination (e.g., a spill or lagoon).

1926.65(h)(4)

Monitoring of high-risk employees. After the actual clean-up phase of any hazardous waste operation commences; for example, when soil, surface water or containers are moved or disturbed; the employer shall monitor those employees likely to have the highest exposures to hazardous substances and health hazards likely to be present above permissible exposure limits or published exposure levels by using personal sampling frequently enough to characterize employee exposures. If the employees likely to have the highest exposure are over permissible exposure limits or published exposure limits, then monitoring shall continue to determine all employees likely to be above those limits. The employer may utilize a representative sampling approach by documenting that the employees and chemicals chosen for monitoring are based on the criteria stated above.

Note to (h):
It is not required to monitor employees engaged in site characterization operations covered by paragraph (c) of this section.

1926.65(i)

Informational programs. Employers shall develop and implement a program, which is part of the employer's safety and health program required in paragraph (b) of this section, to inform employees, contractors, and subcontractors (or their representative) actually engaged in hazardous waste operations of the nature, level and degree of exposure likely as a result of participation in such hazardous waste operations. Employees, contractors and subcontractors working outside of the operations part of a site are not covered by this standard.

1926.65(j)

Handling drums and containers -

1926.65(j)(1)

General.

1926.65(j)(1)(i)

Hazardous substances and contaminated soils, liquids, and other residues shall be handled, transported, labeled, and disposed of in accordance with this paragraph.

1926.65(j)(1)(ii)

Drums and containers used during the clean-up shall meet the appropriate DOT, OSHA, and EPA regulations for the wastes that they contain.

1926.65(j)(1)(iii)

When practical, drums and containers shall be inspected and their integrity shall be assured prior to being moved. Drums or containers that cannot be inspected before being moved because of storage conditions (i.e., buried beneath the earth, stacked behind other drums, stacked several tiers high in a pile, etc.) shall be moved to an accessible location and inspected prior to further handling.

1926.65(j)(1)(iv)

Unlabelled drums and containers shall be considered to contain hazardous substances and handled accordingly until the contents are positively identified and labeled.

1926.65(j)(1)(v)

Site operations shall be organized to minimize the amount of drum or container movement.

1926.65(j)(1)(vi)

Prior to movement of drums or containers, all employees exposed to the transfer operation shall be warned of the potential hazards associated with the contents of the drums or containers.

1926.65(j)(1)(vii)

U.S. Department of Transportation specified salvage drums or containers and suitable quantities of proper absorbent shall be kept available and used in areas where spills, leaks, or ruptures may occur.

1926.65(j)(1)(viii)

Where major spills may occur, a spill containment program, which is part of the employer's safety and health program required in paragraph (b) of this section, shall be implemented to contain and isolate the entire volume of the hazardous substance being transferred.

1926.65(j)(1)(ix)

Drums and containers that cannot be moved without rupture, leakage, or spillage shall be emptied into a sound container using a device classified for the material being transferred.

1926.65(j)(1)(x)

A ground-penetrating system or other type of detection system or device shall be used to estimate the location and depth of buried drums or containers.

1926.65(j)(1)(xi)

Soil or covering material shall be removed with caution to prevent drum or container rupture.

1926.65(j)(1)(xii)

Fire extinguishing equipment meeting the requirements of subpart F of this part shall be on hand and ready for use to control incipient fires.

1926.65(j)(2)

Opening drums and containers. The following procedures shall be followed in areas where drums or containers are being opened:

1926.65(j)(2)(i)

Where an airline respirator system is used, connections to the source of air supply shall be protected from contamination and the entire system shall be protected from physical damage.

1926.65(j)(2)(ii)

Employees not actually involved in opening drums or containers shall be kept a safe distance from the drums or containers being opened.

1926.65(j)(2)(iii)

If employees must work near or adjacent to drums or containers being opened, a suitable shield that does not interfere with the work operation shall be placed between the employee and the drums or containers being opened to protect the employee in case of accidental explosion.

1926.65(j)(2)(iv)

Controls for drum or container opening equipment, monitoring equipment, and fire suppression equipment shall be located behind the explosion-resistant barrier.

1926.65(j)(2)(v)

When there is a reasonable possibility of flammable atmospheres being present, material handling equipment and hand tools shall be of the type to prevent sources of ignition.

1926.65(j)(2)(vi)

Drums and containers shall be opened in such a manner that excess interior pressure will be safely relieved. If pressure can not be relieved from a remote location, appropriate shielding shall be placed between the employee and the drums or containers to reduce the risk of employee injury.

1926.65(j)(2)(vii)

Employees shall not stand upon or work from drums or containers.

1926.65(j)(3)

Material handling equipment. Material handiing equipment used to transfer drums and containers shall be selected, positioned and operated to minimize sources of ignition related to the equipment from igniting vapors released from ruptured drums or containers.

1926.65(j)(4)

Radioactive wastes. Drums and containers containing radioactive wastes shall not be handled until such time as their hazard to employees is properly assessed.

1926.65(j)(5)

Shock sensitive wastes. As a minimum, the following special precautions shall be taken when drums and containers containing or suspected of containing shock-sensitive wastes are handled:

1926.65(j)(5)(i)

All non-essential employees shall be evacuated from the area of transfer.

1926.65(j)(5)(ii)

Material handling equipment shall be provided with explosive containment devices or protective shields to protect equipment operators from exploding containers.

1926.65(j)(5)(iii)

An employee alarm system capable of being perceived above surrounding light and noise conditions shall be used to signal the commencement and completion of explosive waste handling activities.

1926.65(j)(5)(iv)

Continuous communications (i.e., portable radios, hand signals, telephones, as appropriate) shall be maintained between the employee-in-charge of the immediate handling area and both the site safety and health supervisor and the command post until such time as the handling operation is completed. Communication equipment or methods that could cause shock sensitive materials to explode shall not be used.

1926.65(j)(5)(v)

Drums and containers under pressure, as evidenced by bulging or swelling, shall not be moved until such time as the cause for excess pressure is determined and appropriate containment procedures have been implemented to protect employees from explosive relief of the drum.

1926.65(j)(5)(vi)

Drums and containers containing packaged laboratory wastes shall be considered to contain shock-sensitive or explosive materials until they have been characterized.

Caution: Shipping of shock sensitive wastes may be prohibited under U.S. Department of Transportation regulations. Employers and their shippers should refer to 49 CFR 173.21 and 173.50.

1926.65(j)(6)

Laboratory waste packs. In addition to the requirements of paragraph (j)(5) of this section, the following precautions shall be taken, as a minimum, in handling laboratory waste packs (lab packs):

1926.65(j)(6)(i)

Lab packs shall be opened only when necessary and then only by an individual knowledgeable in the inspection, classification, and segregation of the containers within the pack according to the hazards of the wastes.

1926.65(j)(6)(ii)

If crystalline material is noted on any container, the contents shall be handled as a shock-sensitive waste until the contents are identified.

1926.65(j)(7)

Sampling of drum and container contents. Sampling of containers and drums shall be done in accordance with a sampling procedure which is part of the site safety and health plan developed for and available to employees and others at the specific worksite.

1926.65(j)(8)

Shipping and transport.

1926.65(j)(8)(i)

Drums and containers shall be identified and classified prior to packaging for shipment.

1926.65(j)(8)(ii)

Drum or container staging areas shall be kept to the minimum number necessary to identify and classify materials safely and prepare them for transport.

1926.65(j)(8)(iii)

Staging areas shall be provided with adequate access and egress routes.

1926.65(j)(8)(iv)

Bulking of hazardous wastes shall be permitted only after a thorough characterization of the materials has been completed.

1926.65(j)(9)

Tank and vault procedures.

1926.65(j)(9)(i)

Tanks and vaults containing hazardous substances shall be handled in a manner similar to that for drums and containers, taking into consideration the size of the tank or vault.

1926.65(j)(9)(ii)

Appropriate tank or vault entry procedures as described in the employer's safety and health plan shall be followed whenever employees must enter a tank or vault.

1926.65(k)

Decontamination -

1926.65(k)(1)

General. Procedures for all phases of decontamination shall be developed and implemented in accordance with this paragraph.

1926.65(k)(2)

Decontamination procedures.

1926.65(k)(2)(i)

A decontamination procedure shall be developed, communicated to employees and implemented before any employees or equipment may enter areas on site where potential for exposure to hazardous substances exists.

1926.65(k)(2)(ii)

Standard operating procedures shall be developed to minimize employee contact with hazardous substances or with equipment that has contacted hazardous substances.

1926.65(k)(2)(iii)

All employees leaving a contaminated area shall be appropriately decontaminated; all contaminated clothing and equipment leaving a contaminated area shall be appropriately disposed of or decontaminated.

1926.65(k)(2)(iv)

Decontamination procedures shall be monitored by the site safety and health supervisor to determine their effectiveness. When such procedures are found to be ineffective, appropriate steps shall be taken to correct any deficiencies.

1926.65(k)(3)

Location. Decontamination shall be performed in geographical areas that will minimize the exposure of uncontaminated employees or equipment to contaminated employees or equipment.

1926.65(k)(4)

Equipment and solvents. All equipment and solvents used for decontamination shall be decontaminated or disposed of properly.

1926.65(k)(5)

Personal protective clothing and equipment.

1926.65(k)(5)(i)

Protective clothing and equipment shall be decontaminated, cleaned, laundered, maintained or replaced as needed to maintain their effectiveness.

1926.65(k)(5)(ii)

Employees whose non-impermeable clothing becomes wetted with hazardous substances shall immediately remove that clothing and proceed to shower. The clothing shall be disposed of or decontaminated before it is removed from the work zone.

1926.65(k)(6)

Unauthorized employees. Unauthorized employees shall not remove protective clothing or equipment from change rooms.

1926.65(k)(7)

Commercial laundries or cleaning establishments. Commercial laundries or cleaning establishments that decontaminate protective clothing or equipment shall be informed of the potentially harmful effects of exposures to hazardous substances.

1926.65(k)(8)

Showers and change rooms. Where the decontamination procedure indicates a need for regular showers and change rooms outside of a contaminated area, they shall be provided and meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.141. If temperature conditions prevent the effective use of water, then other effective means for cleansing shall be provided and used.

1926.65(l)

Emergency response by employees at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites -

1926.65(l)(1)

Emergency response plan.

1926.65(l)(1)(i)

An emergency response plan shall be developed and implemented by all employers within the scope of paragraphs (a)(1) (i)-(ii) of this section to handle anticipated emergencies prior to the commencement of hazardous waste operations. The plan shall be in writing and available for inspection and copying by employees, their representatives, OSHA personnel and other governmental agencies with relevant responsibilities.

1926.65(l)(1)(ii)

Employers who will evacuate their employees from the danger area when an emergency occurs, and who do not permit any of their employees to assist in handling the emergency, are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph if they provide an emergency action plan complying with § 1926.35 of this part.

1926.65(l)(2)

Elements of an emergency response plan. The employer shall develop an emergency response plan for emergencies which shall address, as a minimum, the following:

1926.65(l)(2)(i)

Pre-emergency planning.

1926.65(l)(2)(ii)

Personnel roles, lines of authority, and communication.

1926.65(l)(2)(iii)

Emergency recognition and prevention.

1926.65(l)(2)(iv)

Safe distances and places of refuge.

1926.65(l)(2)(v)

Site security and control.

1926.65(l)(2)(vi)

Evacuation routes and procedures.

1926.65(l)(2)(vii)

Decontamination procedures which are not covered by the site safety and health plan.

1926.65(l)(2)(viii)

Emergency medical treatment and first aid.

1926.65(l)(2)(ix)

Emergency alerting and response procedures.

1926.65(l)(2)(x)

Critique of response and follow-up.

1926.65(l)(2)(xi)

PPE and emergency equipment.

1926.65(l)(3)

Procedures for handling emergency incidents.

1926.65(l)(3)(i)

In addition to the elements for the emergency response plan required in paragraph (1)(2) of this section, the following elements shall be included for emergency response plans:

1926.65(l)(3)(i)(A)

Site topography, layout, and prevailing weather conditions.

1926.65(l)(3)(i)(B)

Procedures for reporting incidents to local, state, and federal governmental agencies.

1926.65(l)(3)(ii)

The emergency response plan shall be a separate section of the Site Safety and Health Plan.

1926.65(l)(3)(iii)

The emergency response plan shall be compatible and integrated with the disaster, fire and/or emergency response plans of local, state, and federal agencies.

1926.65(l)(3)(iv)

The emergency response plan shall be rehearsed regularly as part of the overall training program for site operations.

1926.65(l)(3)(v)

The site emergency response plan shall be reviewed periodically and, as necessary, be amended to keep it current with new or changing site conditions or information.

1926.65(l)(3)(vi)

An employee alarm system shall be installed to notify employees of an emergency situation; to stop work activities if necessary; to lower background noise in order to speed communication; and to begin emergency procedures.

1926.65(l)(3)(vii)

Based upon the information available at time of the emergency, the employer shall evaluate the incident and the site response capabilities and proceed with the appropriate steps to implement the site emergency response plan.

1926.65(m)

Illumination. Areas accessible to employees shall be lighted to not less than the minimum illumination intensities listed in the following Table D-65.1 while any work is in progress:

TABLE D-65.1 - MINIMUM ILLUMINATION INTENSITIES IN FOOT-CANDLES

Foot-candles	Area or operations
5	General site areas.
3	Excavation and waste areas, accessways, active storage areas, loading platforms, refuelin maintenance areas.
5	Indoors: Warehouses, corridors, hallways, and exitways.

TABLE D-65.1 - MINIMUM ILLUMINATION INTENSITIES IN FOOT-CANDLES

Foot-candles	Area or operations
5	Tunnels, shafts, and general underground work areas. (Exception: Minimum of 10 foot-ca required at tunnel and shaft heading during drilling mucking, and scaling. Mine Safety and Administration approved cap lights shall be acceptable for use in the tunnel heading.)
10	General shops (e.g., mechanical and electrical equipment rooms, active storerooms, barr quarters, locker or dressing rooms, dining areas, and indoor toilets and workrooms.)
30	First aid stations, infirmaries, and offices.

1926.65(n)

Sanitation at temporary workplaces -

1926.65(n)(1)

Potable water.

1926.65(n)(1)(i)

An adequate supply of potable water shall be provided on the site.

1926.65(n)(1)(ii)

Portable containers used to dispense drinking water shall be capable of being tightly closed, and equipped with a tap. Water shall not be dipped from containers.

1926.65(n)(1)(iii)

Any container used to distribute drinking water shall be clearly marked as to the nature of its contents and not used for any other purpose.

1926.65(n)(1)(iv)

Where single service cups (to be used but once) are supplied, both a sanitary container for the unused cups and a receptacle for disposing of the used cups shall be provided.

1926.65(n)(2)

Nonpotable water.

1926.65(n)(2)(i)

Outlets for nonpotable water, such as water for firefighting purposes, shall be identified to indicate clearly that the water is unsafe and is not to be used for drinking, washing, or cooking purposes.

1926.65(n)(2)(ii)

There shall be no cross-connection, open or potential, between a system furnishing potable water and a system furnishing nonpotable water.

1926.65(n)(3)

Toilet facilities.

1926.65(n)(3)(i)

Toilets shall be provided for employees according to the following Table D-65.2.

TABLE D-65.2 - TOILET FACILITIES

Number of employees	Minimum number of facilities
20 or fewer	One.
More than 20, fewer than 200	One toilet seat and one urinal per 40 employees.
More than 200	One toilet seat and one urinal per 50 employees.

1926.65(n)(3)(ii)

Under temporary field conditions, provisions shall be made to assure that at least one toilet facility is available.

1926.65(n)(3)(iii)

Hazardous waste sites not provided with a sanitary sewer shall be provided with the following toilet facilities unless prohibited by local codes:

1926.65(n)(3)(iii)(A)

Chemical toilets;

1926.65(n)(3)(iii)(B)

Recirculating toilets;

1926.65(n)(3)(iii)(C)

Combustion toilets; or

1926.65(n)(3)(iii)(D)

Flush toilets.

1926.65(n)(3)(iv)

The requirements of this paragraph for sanitation facilities shall not apply to mobile crews having transportation readily available to nearby toilet facilities.

1926.65(n)(3)(v)

Doors entering toilet facilities shall be provided with entrance locks controlled from inside the facility.

1926.65(n)(4)

Food handling. All food service facilities and operations for employees shall meet the applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations of the jurisdictions in which they are located.

1926.65(n)(5)

Temporary sleeping quarters. When temporary sleeping quarters are provided, they shall be heated, ventilated, and lighted.

1926.65(n)(6)

Washing facilities. The employer shall provide adequate washing facilities for employees engaged in operations where hazardous substances may be harmful to employees. Such facilities shall be in near proximity to the worksite; in areas where exposures are below permissible exposure limits and published exposure levels and which are under the controls of the employer; and shall be so equipped as to enable employees to remove hazardous substances from themselves.

1926.65(n)(7)

Showers and change rooms. When hazardous waste clean-up or removal operations commence on a site and the duration of the work will require six months or greater time to complete, the employer shall provide showers and change rooms for all employees exposed to hazardous substances and health hazards involved in hazardous waste clean-up or removal operations.

1926.65(n)(7)(i)

Showers shall be provided and shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.51(f)(4).

1926.65(n)(7)(ii)

Change rooms shall be provided and shall meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.51(i). Change rooms shall consist of two separate change areas separated by the shower area required in paragraph (n)(7)(i) of this section. One change area, with an exit leading off the worksite, shall provide employees with a clean area where they can remove, store, and put on street clothing. The second area, with an exit to the worksite, shall provide employees with an area where they can put on, remove and store work clothing and personal protective equipment.

1926.65(n)(7)(iii)

Showers and change rooms shall be located in areas where exposures are below the permissible exposure limits and published exposure levels. If this cannot be accomplished, then a ventilation system shall be provided that will supply air that is below the permissible exposure limits and published exposure levels.

1926.65(n)(7)(iv)

Employers shall assure that employees shower at the end of their work shift and when leaving the hazardous waste site.

1926.65(o)

New technology programs.

1926.65(o)(1)

The employer shall develop and implement procedures for the introduction of effective new technologies and equipment developed for the improved protection of employees working with hazardous waste clean-up operations, and the same shall be implemented as part of the site safety and health program to assure that employee protection is being maintained.

1926.65(o)(2)

New technologies, equipment or control measures available to the industry, such as the use of foams, absorbents, adsorbents, neutralizers, or other means to suppress the level of air contaminates while excavating the site or for spill control, shall be evaluated by employers or their representatives. Such an evaluation shall be done to determine the effectiveness of the new methods, materials, or equipment before implementing their use on a large scale for enhancing employee protection. Information and data from manufacturers or suppliers may be used as part of the employer's evaluation effort. Such evaluations shall be made available to OSHA upon request.

1926.65(p)

Certain operations conducted under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). Employers conducting operations at treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facilities specified in paragraph (a)(1)(iv) of this section shall provide and implement the programs specified in this paragraph. See the "Notes and Exceptions" to paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section for employers not covered.

1926.65(p)(1)

Safety and health program. The employer shall develop and implement a written safety and health program for employees involved in hazardous waste operations that shall be available for inspection by employees, their representatives and OSHA personnel. The program shall be designed to identify, evaluate and control safety and health hazards in their facilities for the purpose of employee protection, to provide for emergency response meeting the requirements of paragraph (p)(8) of this section and to address as appropriate site analysis, engineering controls, maximum exposure limits, hazardous waste handling procedures and uses of new technologies.

1926.65(p)(2)

Hazard communication program. The employer shall implement a hazard communication program meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.59 as part of the employer's safety and program.

Note to 1926.65:
The exemption for hazardous waste provided in § 1926.59 is applicable to this section.

1926.65(p)(3)

Medical surveillance program. The employer shall develop and implement a medical surveillance program meeting the requirements of paragraph (f) of this section.

1926.65(p)(4)

Decontamination program. The employer shall develop and implement a decontamination procedure meeting the requirements of paragraph (k) of this section.

1926.65(p)(5)

New technology program. The employer shall develop and implement procedures meeting the requirements of paragraph (o) of this section for introducing new and innovative equipment into the workplace.

1926.65(p)(6)

Material handling program. Where employees will be handling drums or containers, the employer shall develop and implement procedures meeting the requirements of paragraphs (j)(1) (ii) through (viii) and (xi) of this section, as well as (j)(3) and (j)(8) of this section prior to starting such work.

1926.65(p)(7)

Training program -

1926.65(p)(7)(i)

New employees. The employer shall develop and implement a training program, which is part of the employer's safety and health program, for employees exposed to health hazards or hazardous substances at TSD operations to enable the employees to perform their assigned duties and functions in a safe and healthful manner so as not endanger themselves or other employees. The initial training shall be for 24 hours and refresher training shall be for eight hours annually. Employees who have received the initial training required by this paragraph shall be given a written certificate attesting that they have successfully completed the necessary training.

1926.65(p)(7)(ii)

Current employees. Employers who can show by an employee's previous work experience and/or training that the employee has had training equivalent to the initial training required by this paragraph, shall be considered as meeting the initial training requirements of this paragraph as to that employee. Equivalent training includes the training that existing employees might have already received from actual site work experience. Current employees shall receive eight hours of refresher training annually.

1926.65(p)(7)(iii)

Trainers. Trainers who teach initial training shall have satisfactorily completed a training course for teaching the subjects they are expected to teach or they shall have the academic credentials and instruction experience necessary to demonstrate a good command of the subject matter of the courses and competent instructional skills.

1926.65(p)(8)

Emergency response program -

1926.65(p)(8)(i)

Emergency response plan. An emergency response plan shall be developed and implemented by all employers. Such plans need not duplicate any of the subjects fully addressed in the employer's contingency planning required by permits, such as those issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the contingency plan is made part of the emergency response plan. The emergency response plan shall be a written portion of the employers safety and health program required in paragraph (p)(1) of this section. Employers who will evacuate their employees from the worksite location when an emergency occurs and who do not permit any of their employees to assist in handling the emergency are exempt from the requirements of paragraph (p)(8) if they provide an emergency action plan complying with § 1926.35 of this part.

1926.65(p)(8)(ii)

Elements of an emergency response plan. The employer shall develop an emergency response plan for emergencies which shall address, as a minimum, the following areas to the extent that they are not addressed in any specific program required in this paragraph:

1926.65(p)(8)(ii)(A)

Pre-emergency planning and coordination with outside parties.

1926.65(p)(8)(ii)(B)

Personnel roles, lines of authority, and communication.

1926.65(p)(8)(ii)(C)

Emergency recognition and prevention.

1926.65(p)(8)(ii)(D)

Safe distances and places of refuge.

1926.65(p)(8)(ii)(E)

Site security and control.

1926.65(p)(8)(ii)(F)

Evacuation routes and procedures.

1926.65(p)(8)(ii)(G)

Decontamination procedures.

1926.65(p)(8)(ii)(H)

Emergency medical treatment and first aid.

1926.65(p)(8)(ii)(I)

Emergency alerting and response procedures.

1926.65(p)(8)(ii)(J)

Critique of response and follow-up.

1926.65(p)(8)(ii)(K)

PPE and emergency equipment.

1926.65(p)(8)(iii)

Training.

1926.65(p)(8)(iii)(A)

Training for emergency response employees shall be completed before they are called upon to perform in real emergencies. Such training shall include the elements of the emergency response plan, standard operating procedures the employer has established for the job, the personal protective equipment to be worn and procedures for handling emergency incidents.

Exception #1: An employer need not train all employees to the degree specified if the employer divides the work force in a manner such that a sufficient number of employees who have responsibility to control emergencies have the training specified, and all other employees, who may first respond to an emergency incident, have sufficient awareness training to recognize that an emergency response situation exists and that they are instructed in that case to summon the fully trained employees and not attempt control activities for which they are not trained.

Exception #2: An employer need not train all employees to the degree specified if arrangements have been made in advance for an outside fully-trained emergency response team to respond in a reasonable period and all employees, who may come to the incident first, have sufficient awareness training to recognize that an emergency response situation exists and they have been instructed to call the designated outside fully-trained emergency response team for assistance.

1926.65(p)(8)(iii)(B)

Employee members of TSD facility emergency response organizations shall be trained to a level of competence in the recognition of health and safety hazards to protect themselves and other employees. This would include training in the methods used to minimize the risk from safety and health hazards; in the safe use of control equipment; in the selection and use of appropriate personal protective equipment; in the safe operating procedures to be used at the incident scene; in the techniques of coordination with other employees to minimize risks; in the appropriate response to over exposure from health hazards or injury to themselves and other employees; and in the recognition of subsequent symptoms which may result from over exposures.

1926.65(p)(8)(iii)(C)

The employer shall certify that each covered employee has attended and successfully completed the training required in paragraph (p)(8)(iii) of this section, or shall certify the employee's competency

at least yearly. The method used to demonstrate competency for certification of training shall be recorded and maintained by the employer.

1926.65(p)(8)(iv)

Procedures for handling emergency incidents.

1926.65(p)(8)(iv)(A)

In addition to the elements for the emergency response plan required in paragraph (p)(8)(ii) of this section, the following elements shall be included for emergency response plans to the extent that they do not repeat any information already contained in the emergency response plan:

1926.65(p)(8)(iv)(A)(1)

Site topography, layout, and prevailing weather conditions.

1926.65(p)(8)(iv)(A)(2)

Procedures for reporting incidents to local, state, and federal governmental agencies.

1926.65(p)(8)(iv)(B)

The emergency response plan shall be compatible and integrated with the disaster, fire and/or emergency response plans of local, state, and federal agencies.

1926.65(p)(8)(iv)(C)

The emergency response plan shall be rehearsed regularly as part of the overall training program for site operations.

1926.65(p)(8)(iv)(D)

The site emergency response plan shall be reviewed periodically and, as necessary, be amended to keep it current with new or changing site conditions or information.

1926.65(p)(8)(iv)(E)

An employee alarm system shall be installed to notify employees of an emergency situation; to stop work activities if necessary; to lower background noise in order to speed communication; and to begin emergency procedures.

1926.65(p)(8)(iv)(F)

Based upon the information available at time of the emergency, the employer shall evaluate the incident and the site response capabilities and proceed with the appropriate steps to implement the site emergency response plan.

1926.65(q)

Emergency response to hazardous substance releases. This paragraph covers employers whose employees are engaged in emergency response no matter where it occurs except that it does not cover employees engaged in operations specified in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (a)(1)(iv) of this

section. Those emergency response organizations who have developed and implemented programs equivalent to this paragraph for handling releases of hazardous substances pursuant to section 303 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. 11003) shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this paragraph.

1926.65(q)(1)

Emergency response plan. An emergency response plan shall be developed and implemented to handle anticipated emergencies prior to the commencement of emergency response operations. The plan shall be in writing and available for inspection and copying by employees, their representatives and OSHA personnel. Employers who will evacuate their employees from the danger area when an emergency occurs, and who do not permit any of their employees to assist in handling the emergency, are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph if they provide an emergency action plan in accordance with § 1926.35 of this part.

1926.65(q)(2)

Elements of an emergency response plan. The employer shall develop an emergency response plan for emergencies which shall address, as a minimum, the following to the extent that they are not addressed elsewhere:

1926.65(q)(2)(i)

Pre-emergency planning and coordination with outside parties.

1926.65(q)(2)(ii)

Personnel roles, lines of authority, training, and communication.

1926.65(q)(2)(iii)

Emergency recognition and prevention.

1926.65(q)(2)(iv)

Safe distances and places of refuge.

1926.65(q)(2)(v)

Site security and control.

1926.65(q)(2)(vi)

Evacuation routes and procedures.

1926.65(q)(2)(vii)

Decontamination.

1926.65(q)(2)(viii)

Emergency medical treatment and first aid.

1926.65(q)(2)(ix)

Emergency alerting and response procedures.

1926.65(q)(2)(x)

Critique of response and follow-up.

1926.65(q)(2)(xi)

PPE and emergency equipment.

1926.65(q)(2)(xii)

Emergency response organizations may use the local emergency response plan or the state emergency response plan or both, as part of their emergency response plan to avoid duplication. Those items of the emergency response plan that are being properly addressed by the SARA Title III plans may be substituted into their emergency plan or otherwise kept together for the employer and employee's use.

1926.65(q)(3)

Procedures for handling emergency response.

1926.65(q)(3)(i)

The senior emergency response official responding to an emergency shall become the individual in charge of a site-specific Incident Command System (ICS). All emergency responders and their communications shall be coordinated and controlled through the individual in charge of the ICS assisted by the senior official present for each employer.

Note to (g)(3)(i):
The *senior official* at an emergency response is the most senior official on the site who has the responsibility for controlling the operations at the site. Initially it is the senior officer on the first-due piece of responding emergency apparatus to arrive on the incident scene. As more senior officers arrive (i.e., battalion chief, fire chief, state law enforcement official, site coordinator, etc.) the position is passed up the line of authority which has been previously established.

1926.65(q)(3)(ii)

The individual in charge of the ICS shall identify, to the extent possible, all hazardous substances or conditions present and shall address as appropriate site analysis, use of engineering controls, maximum exposure limits, hazardous substance handling procedures, and use of any new technologies.

1926.65(q)(3)(iii)

Based on the hazardous substances and/or conditions present, the individual in charge of the ICS shall implement appropriate emergency operations, and assure that the personal protective equipment worn is appropriate for the hazards to be encountered.

1926.65(q)(3)(iv)

Employees engaged in emergency response and exposed to hazardous substances presenting an inhalation hazard or potential inhalation hazard shall wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus while engaged in emergency response, until such time that the individual in charge of the ICS determines through the use of air monitoring that a decreased level of respiratory protection will not result in hazardous exposures to employees.

1926.65(q)(3)(v)

The individual in charge of the ICS shall limit the number of emergency response personnel at the emergency site, in those areas of potential or actual exposure to incident or site hazards, to those who are actively performing emergency operations. However, operations in hazardous areas shall be performed using the buddy system in groups of two or more.

1926.65(q)(3)(vi)

Back-up personnel shall stand by with equipment ready to provide assistance or rescue. Advance first aid support personnel, as a minimum, shall also stand by with medical equipment and transportation capability.

1926.65(q)(3)(vii)

The individual in charge of the ICS shall designate a safety official, who is knowledgable in the operations being implemented at the emergency response site, with specific responsibility to identify and evaluate hazards and to provide direction with respect to the safety of operations for the emergency at hand.

1926.65(q)(3)(viii)

When activities are judged by the safety official to be an IDLH condition and/or to involve an imminent danger condition, the safety official shall have the authority to alter, suspend, or terminate those activities. The safety official shall immediately inform the individual in charge of the ICS of any actions needed to be taken to correct these hazards at the emergency scene.

1926.65(q)(3)(ix)

After emergency operations have terminated, the individual in charge of the ICS shall implement appropriate decontamination procedures.

1926.65(q)(3)(x)

When deemed necessary for meeting the tasks at hand, approved self-contained compressed air breathing apparatus may be used with approved cylinders from other approved self-contained compressed air breathing apparatus provided that such cylinders are of the same capacity and pressure rating. All compressed air cylinders used with self-contained breathing apparatus shall meet U.S. Department of Transportation and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health criteria.

1926.65(q)(4)

Skilled support personnel. Personnel, not necessarily an employer's own employees, who are skilled in the operation of certain equipment, such as mechanized earth moving or digging equipment or

crane and hoisting equipment, and who are needed temporarily to perform immediate emergency support work that cannot reasonably be performed in a timely fashion by an employer's own employees, and who will be or may be exposed to the hazards at an emergency response scene, are not required to meet the training required in this paragraph for the employer's regular employees. However, these personnel shall be given an initial briefing at the site prior to their participation in any emergency response. The initial briefing shall include instruction in the wearing of appropriate personal protective equipment, what chemical hazards are involved, and what duties are to be performed. All other appropriate safety and health precautions provided to the employer's own employees shall be used to assure the safety and health of these personnel.

1926.65(q)(5)

Specialist employees. Employees who, in the course of their regular job duties, work with and are trained in the hazards of specific hazardous substances, and who will be called upon to provide technical advice or assistance at a hazardous substance release incident to the individual in charge, shall receive training or demonstrate competency in the area of their specialization annually.

1926.65(q)(6)

Training. Training shall be based on the duties and function to be performed by each responder of an emergency response organization. The skill and knowledge levels required for all new responders, those hired after the effective date of this standard, shall be conveyed to them through training before they are permitted to take part in actual emergency operations on an incident. Employees who participate, or are expected to participate, in emergency response, shall be given training in accordance with the following paragraphs:

1926.65(q)(6)(i)

First responder awareness level. First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

1926.65(q)(6)(i)(A)

An understanding of what hazardous substances are, and the risks associated with them in an incident.

1926.65(q)(6)(i)(B)

An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous substances are present.

1926.65(q)(6)(i)(C)

The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.

1926.65(q)(6)(i)(D)

The ability to identify the hazardous substances, if possible.

1926.65(q)(6)(i)(E)

An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness individual in the employer's emergency response plan including site security and control and the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.

1926.65(q)(6)(i)(F)

The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communication center.

1926.65(q)(6)(ii)

First responder operations level. First responders at the operations level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the operational level shall have received at least eight hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for the awareness level and the employer shall so certify:

1926.65(q)(6)(ii)(A)

Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.

1926.65(q)(6)(ii)(B)

Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the first responder operational level.

1926.65(q)(6)(ii)(C)

An understanding of basic hazardous materials terms.

1926.65(q)(6)(ii)(D)

Know how to perform basic control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with their unit.

1926.65(q)(6)(ii)(E)

Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.

1926.65(q)(6)(ii)(F)

An understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination procedures.

1926.65(q)(6)(iii)

Hazardous materials technician. Hazardous materials technicians are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. Hazardous materials technicians shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

1926.65(q)(6)(iii)(A)

Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.

1926.65(q)(6)(iii)(B)

Know the classification, identification and verification of known and unknown materials by using field survey instruments and equipment.

1926.65(q)(6)(iii)(C)

Be able to function within an assigned role in the Incident Command System.

1926.65(q)(6)(iii)(D)

Know how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials technician.

1926.65(q)(6)(iii)(E)

Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques.

1926.65(q)(6)(iii)(F)

Be able to perform advance control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit.

1926.65(q)(6)(iii)(G)

Understand and implement decontamination procedures.

1926.65(q)(6)(iii)(H)

Understand termination procedures.

1926.65(q)(6)(iii)(I)

Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.

1926.65(q)(6)(iv)

Hazardous materials specialist. Hazardous materials specialists are individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician, however, those duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. The hazardous materials specialist would

also act as the site liaison with Federal, state, local and other government authorities in regards to site activities. Hazardous materials specialists shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the technician level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

1926.65(q)(6)(iv)(A)

Know how to implement the local emergency response plan.

1926.65(q)(6)(iv)(B)

Understand classification, identification and verification of known and unknown materials by using advanced survey instruments and equipment.

1926.65(q)(6)(iv)(C)

Know of the state emergency response plan.

1926.65(q)(6)(iv)(D)

Be able to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the hazardous materials specialist.

1926.65(q)(6)(iv)(E)

Understand in-depth hazard and risk techniques.

1926.65(q)(6)(iv)(F)

Be able to perform specialized control, containment, and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available.

1926.65(q)(6)(iv)(G)

Be able to determine and implement decontamination procedures.

1926.65(q)(6)(iv)(H)

Have the ability to develop a site safety and control plan.

1926.65(q)(6)(iv)(I)

Understand chemical, radiological and toxicological terminology and behavior.

1926.65(q)(6)(v)

On scene incident commander. Incident commanders, who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

1926.65(q)(6)(v)(A)

Know and be able to implement the employer's incident command system.

1926.65(q)(6)(v)(B)

Know how to implement the employer's emergency response plan.

1926.65(q)(6)(v)(C)

Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.

1926.65(q)(6)(v)(D)

Know how to implement the local emergency response plan.

1926.65(q)(6)(v)(E)

Know of the state emergency response plan and of the Federal Regional Response Team.

1926.65(q)(6)(v)(F)

Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.

1926.65(q)(7)

Trainers. Trainers who teach any of the above training subjects shall have satisfactorily completed a training course for teaching the subjects they are expected to teach, such as the courses offered by the U.S. National Fire Academy, or they shall have the training and/or academic credentials and instructional experience necessary to demonstrate competent instructional skills and a good command of the subject matter of the courses they are to teach.

1926.65(q)(8)

Refresher training.

1926.65(q)(8)(i)

Those employees who are trained in accordance with paragraph (q)(6) of this section shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies, or shall demonstrate competency in those areas at least yearly.

1926.65(q)(8)(ii)

A statement shall be made of the training or competency, and if a statement of competency is made, the employer shall keep a record of the methodology used to demonstrate competency.

1926.65(q)(9)

Medical surveillance and consultation.

1926.65(q)(9)(i)

Members of an organized and designated HAZMAT team and hazardous materials specialists shall receive a baseline physical examination and be provided with medical surveillance as required in paragraph (f) of this section.

1926.65(q)(9)(ii)

Any emergency response employees who exhibits signs or symptoms which may have resulted from exposure to hazardous substances during the course of an emergency incident, either immediately or subsequently, shall be provided with medical consultation as required in paragraph (f)(3)(ii) of this section.

1926.65(q)(10)

Chemical protective clothing. Chemical protective clothing and equipment to be used by organized and designated HAZMAT team members, or to be used by hazardous materials specialists, shall meet the requirements of paragraphs (g) (3) through (5) of this section.

1926.65(q)(11)

Post-emergency response operations. Upon completion of the emergency response, if it is determined that it is necessary to remove hazardous substances, health hazards, and materials contaminated with them (such as contaminated soil or other elements of the natural environment) from the site of the incident, the employer conducting the clean-up shall comply with one of the following:

1926.65(q)(11)(i)

Meet all of the requirements of paragraphs (b) through (o) of this section; or

1926.65(q)(11)(ii)

Where the clean-up is done on plant property using plant or workplace employees, such employees shall have completed the training requirements of the following: 29 CFR 1926.35, 1926.59, and 1926.103, and other appropriate safety and health training made necessary by the tasks that they are expected to be performed such as personal protective equipment and decontamination procedures. All equipment to be used in the performance of the clean-up work shall be in serviceable condition and shall have been inspected prior to use.

1926.65 App A - Personal Protective Equipment Test Methods

Note: The following appendices serve as non-mandatory guidelines to assist employees and employers in complying with the appropriate requirements of this section. However 1926.65(g) makes mandatory in certain circumstances the use of Level A and Level B PPE protection.

This appendix sets forth the non-mandatory examples of tests which may be used to evaluate compliance with 1926.65(g)(4)(ii) and (iii). Other tests and other challenge agents may be used to evaluate compliance.

A. "Totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit pressure test"

1.0 - Scope

1.1 This practice measures the ability of a gas tight totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit material, seams, and closures to maintain a fixed positive pressure. The results of this practice allow the gas tight integrity of a totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit to be evaluated.

1.2 Resistance of the suit materials to permeation, penetration, and degradation by specific hazardous substances is not determined by this test method.

2.0 - Definition of terms

2.1 "Totally-encapsulated chemical protective suit (TECP suit)" means a full body garment which is constructed of protective clothing materials; covers the wearer's torso, head, arms, legs and respirator; may cover the wearer's hands and feet with tightly attached gloves and boots; completely encloses the wearer and respirator by itself or in combination with the wearer's gloves and boots.

2.2 "Protective clothing material" means any material or combination of materials used in an item of clothing for the purpose of isolating parts of the body from direct contact with a potentially hazardous liquid or gaseous chemicals.

2.3 "Gas tight" means, for the purpose of this test method, the limited flow of a gas under pressure from the inside of a TECP suit to atmosphere at a prescribed pressure and time interval.

3.0 - Summary of test method

3.1 The TECP suit is visually inspected and modified for the test. The test apparatus is attached to the suit to permit inflation to the pre-test suit expansion pressure for removal of suit wrinkles and creases. The pressure is lowered to the test pressure and monitored for three minutes. If the pressure drop is excessive, the TECP suit fails the test and is removed from service. The test is repeated after leak location and repair.

4.0 - Required Supplies

4.1 Source of compressed air.

4.2 Test apparatus for suit testing, including a pressure measurement device with a sensitivity of at least 1/4 inch water gauge.

4.3 Vent valve closure plugs or sealing tape.

4.4 Soapy water solution and soft brush.

4.5 Stop watch or appropriate timing device.

5.0 - Safety Precautions

5.1 Care shall be taken to provide the correct pressure safety devices required for the source of compressed air used.

6.0 - Test Procedure

6.1 Prior to each test, the tester shall perform a visual inspection of the suit. Check the suit for seam integrity by visually examining the seams and gently pulling on the seams. Ensure that all air supply lines, fittings, visor, zippers, and valves are secure and show no signs of deterioration.

6.1.1 Seal off the vent valves along with any other normal inlet or exhaust points (such as umbilical air line fittings or face piece opening) with tape or other appropriate means (caps, plugs, fixture, etc.). Care should be exercised in the sealing process not to damage any of the suit components.

6.1.2 Close all closure assemblies.

6.1.3 Prepare the suit for inflation by providing an improvised connection point on the suit for connecting an airline. Attach the pressure test apparatus to the suit to permit suit inflation from a compressed air source equipped with a pressure indicating regulator. The leak tightness of the pressure test apparatus should be tested before and after each test by closing off the end of the tubing attached to the suit and assuring a pressure of three inches water gauge for three minutes can be maintained. If a component is removed for the test, that component shall be replaced and a second test conducted with another component removed to permit a complete test of the ensemble.

6.1.4 The pre-test expansion pressure (A) and the suit test pressure (B) shall be supplied by the suit manufacturer, but in no case shall they be less than: (A)=three inches water gauge; and (B)=two inches water gauge. The ending suit pressure (C) shall be no less than 80 percent of the test pressure (B); i.e., the pressure drop shall not exceed 20 percent of the test pressure (B).

6.1.5 Inflate the suit until the pressure inside is equal to pressure (A), the pre-test expansion suit pressure. Allow at least one minute to fill out the wrinkles in the suit. Release sufficient air to reduce the suit pressure to pressure (B), the suit test pressure. Begin timing. At the end of three minutes, record the suit pressure as pressure (C), the ending suit pressure. The difference between the suit test pressure and the ending suit test pressure (B-C) shall be defined as the suit pressure drop.

6.1.6 If the suit pressure drop is more than 20 percent of the suit test pressure (B) during the three-minute test period, the suit fails the test and shall be removed from service.

7.0 - Retest Procedure

7.1 If the suit fails the test check for leaks by inflating the suit to pressure (A) and brushing or wiping the entire suit (including seams, closures, lens gaskets, glove-to-sleeve joints, etc.) with a mild soap and water solution. Observe the suit for the formation of soap bubbles, which is an indication of a leak. Repair all identified leaks.

7.2 Retest the TECP suit as outlined in Test procedure 6.0.

8.0 - Report

8.1 Each TECP suit tested by this practice shall have the following information recorded:

8.1.1 Unique identification number, identifying brand name, date of purchase, material of construction, and unique fit features, e.g., special breathing apparatus.

8.1.2 The actual values for test pressures (A), (B), and (C) shall be recorded along with the specific observation times. If the ending pressure (C) is less than 80 percent of the test pressure (B), the suit shall be identified as failing the test. When possible, the specific leak location shall be identified in the test records. Retest pressure data shall be recorded as an additional test.

8.1.3 The source of the test apparatus used shall be identified and the sensitivity of the pressure gauge shall be recorded.

8.1.4 Records shall be kept for each pressure test even if repairs are being made at the test location.

CAUTION

Visually inspect all parts of the suit to be sure they are positioned correctly and secured tightly before putting the suit back into service. Special care should be taken to examine each exhaust valve to make sure it is not blocked.

Care should also be exercised to assure that the inside and outside of the suit is completely dry before it is put into storage.

B. "Totally-Encapsulating Chemical Protective Suit Qualitative Leak Test"

1.0 - Scope

1.1 This practice semi-qualitatively tests gas tight totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit integrity by detecting inward leakage of ammonia vapor. Since no modifications are made to the suit to carry out this test, the results from this practice provide a realistic test for the integrity of the entire suit.

1.2 Resistance of the suit materials to permeation, penetration, and degradation is not determined by this test method. ASTM test methods are available to test suit materials for these characteristics and the tests are usually conducted by the manufacturers of the suits.

2.0 - Definition of terms

2.1 "Totally-encapsulated chemical protective suit (TECP suit)" means a full body garment which is constructed of protective clothing materials; covers the wearer's torso, head, arms, legs and respirator; may cover the wearer's hands and feet with tightly attached gloves and boots; completely encloses the wearer and respirator by itself or in combination with the wearer's gloves, and boots.

2.2 "Protective clothing material" means any material or combination of materials used in an item of clothing for the purpose of isolating parts of the body from direct contact with a potentially hazardous liquid or gaseous chemicals.

2.3 "Gas tight" means, for the purpose of this test method, the limited flow of a gas under pressure from the inside of a TECP suit to atmosphere at a prescribed pressure and time interval.

2.4 "Intrusion Coefficient" means a number expressing the level of protection provided by a gas tight totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit. The intrusion coefficient is calculated by dividing the test room challenge agent concentration by the concentration of challenge agent found inside the suit. The accuracy of the intrusion coefficient is dependent on the challenge agent monitoring methods. The larger the intrusion coefficient the greater the protection provided by the TECP suit.

3.0 - Summary of recommended practice

3.1 The volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution (ammonia hydroxide NH(4)OH) required to generate the test atmosphere is determined using the directions outlined in 6.1. The suit is donned by a person wearing the appropriate respiratory equipment (either a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or a positive pressure supplied air respirator) and worn inside the enclosed test room. The concentrated aqueous ammonia solution is taken by the suited individual into the test room and poured into an open plastic pan. A two-minute evaporation period is observed before the test room concentration is measured, using a high range ammonia length of stain detector tube. When the ammonia vapor reaches a concentration of between 1000 and 1200 ppm, the suited individual starts a standardized exercise protocol to stress and flex the suit. After this protocol is completed, the test room concentration is measured again. The suited individual exits the test room and his stand-by person measures the ammonia concentration inside the suit using a low range ammonia length of stain detector tube or other more sensitive ammonia detector. A stand-by person is required to observe the test individual during the test procedure; aid the person in donning and doffing the TECP suit; and monitor the suit interior. The intrusion coefficient of the suit can be calculated by dividing the average test area concentration by the interior suit concentration. A colorimetric ammonia indicator strip of bromophenol blue or equivalent is placed on the inside of the suit face piece lens so that the suited individual is able to detect a color change and know if the suit has a significant leak. If a color change is observed the individual shall leave the test room immediately.

4.0 - Required supplies

4.1 A supply of concentrated aqueous ammonium hydroxide (58 percent by weight).

4.2 A supply of bromophenol/blue indicating paper or equivalent, sensitive to 5-10 ppm ammonia or greater over a two-minute period of exposure. [pH 3.0 (yellow) to pH 4.6 (blue)]

4.3 A supply of high range (0.5-10 volume percent) and low range (5-700 ppm) detector tubes for ammonia and the corresponding sampling pump. More sensitive ammonia detectors can be substituted for the low range detector tubes to improve the sensitivity of this practice.

4.4 A shallow plastic pan (PVC) at least 12":14":1" and a half pint plastic container (PVC) with tightly closing lid.

4.5 A graduated cylinder or other volumetric measuring device of at least 50 milliliters in volume with an accuracy of at least plus or minus milliliters.

5.0 - Safety precautions

5.1 Concentrated aqueous ammonium hydroxide, NH_4 OH, is a corrosive volatile liquid requiring eye, skin, and respiratory protection. The person conducting the test shall review the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for aqueous ammonia.

5.2 Since the established permissible exposure limit for ammonia is 35 ppm as a 15 minute STEL, only persons wearing a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or a positive pressure supplied air respirator shall be in the chamber. Normally only the person wearing the totally-encapsulating suit will be inside the chamber. A stand-by person shall have a positive pressure self-

contained breathing apparatus, or a positive pressure supplied air respirator available to enter the test area should the suited individual need assistance.

5.3 A method to monitor the suited individual must be used during this test. Visual contact is the simplest but other methods using communication devices are acceptable.

5.4 The test room shall be large enough to allow the exercise protocol to be carried out and then to be ventilated to allow for easy exhaust of the ammonia test atmosphere after the test(s) are completed.

5.5 Individuals shall be medically screened for the use of respiratory protection and checked for allergies to ammonia before participating in this test procedure.

6.0 - Test procedure

6.1.1 Measure the test area to the nearest foot and calculate its volume in cubic feet. Multiply the test area volume by 0.2 milliliters of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution per cubic foot of test area volume to determine the approximate volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia required to generate 1000 ppm in the test area.

6.1.2 Measure this volume from the supply of concentrated aqueous ammonia and place it into a closed plastic container.

6.1.3 Place the container, several high range ammonia detector tubes, and the pump in the clean test pan and locate it near the test area entry door so that the suited individual has easy access to these supplies.

6.2.1 In a non-contaminated atmosphere, open a pre-sealed ammonia indicator strip and fasten one end of the strip to the inside of the suit face shield lens where it can be seen by the wearer. Moisten the indicator strip with distilled water. Care shall be taken not to contaminate the detector part of the indicator paper by touching it. A small piece of masking tape or equivalent should be used to attach the indicator strip to the interior of the suit face shield.

6.2.2 If problems are encountered with this method of attachment, the indicator strip can be attached to the outside of the respirator face piece lens being used during the test.

6.3 Don the respiratory protective device normally used with the suit, and then don the TECP suit to be tested. Check to be sure all openings which are intended to be sealed (zippers, gloves, etc.) are completely sealed. DO NOT, however, plug off any venting valves.

6.4 Step into the enclosed test room such as a closet, bathroom, or test booth, equipped with an exhaust fan. No air should be exhausted from the chamber during the test because this will dilute the ammonia challenge concentrations.

6.5 Open the container with the pre-measured volume of concentrated aqueous ammonia within the enclosed test room, and pour the liquid into the empty plastic test pan. Wait two minutes to allow for adequate volatilization of the concentrated aqueous ammonia. A small mixing fan can be used near the evaporation pan to increase the evaporation rate of the ammonia solution.

6.6 After two minutes a determination of the ammonia concentration within the chamber should be made using the high range colorimetric detector tube. A concentration of 1000 ppm ammonia or greater shall be generated before the exercises are started.

6.7 To test the integrity of the suit the following four minute exercise protocol should be followed:

6.7.1 Raising the arms above the head with at least 15 raising motions completed in one minute.

6.7.2 Walking in place for one minute with at least 15 raising motions of each leg in a one-minute period.

6.7.3 Touching the toes with a least 10 complete motions of the arms from above the head to touching of the toes in a one-minute period.

6.7.4 Knee bends with at least 10 complete standing and squatting motions in a one-minute period.

6.8 If at any time during the test the colorimetric indicating paper should change colors, the test should be stopped and section 6.10 and 6.12 initiated (See paragraph 4.2).

6.9 After completion of the test exercise, the test area concentration should be measured again using the high range colorimetric detector tube.

6.10 Exit the test area.

6.11 The opening created by the suit zipper or other appropriate suit penetration should be used to determine the ammonia concentration in the suit with the low range length of stain detector tube or other ammonia monitor. The internal TECP suit air should be sampled far enough from the enclosed test area to prevent a false ammonia reading.

6.12 After completion of the measurement of the suit interior ammonia concentration the test is concluded and the suit is doffed and the respirator removed.

6.13 The ventilating fan for the test room should be turned on and allowed to run for enough time to remove the ammonia gas. The fan shall be vented to the outside of the building.

6.14 Any detectable ammonia in the suit interior (five ppm ammonia (NH(3)) or more for the length of stain detector tube) indicates that the suit has failed the test. When other ammonia detectors are used a lower level of detection is possible, and it should be specified as the pass/fail criteria.

6.15 By following this test method, an intrusion coefficient of approximately 200 or more can be measured with the suit in a completely operational condition. If the intrusion coefficient is 200 or more, then the suit is suitable for emergency response and field use.

7.0 - Retest procedures

7.1 If the suit fails this test, check for leaks by following the pressure test in test A above.

7.2 Retest the TECP suit as outlined in the test procedure 6.0.

8.0 - Report

8.1 Each gas tight totally-encapsulating chemical protective suit tested by this practice shall have the following information recorded.

8.1.1 Unique identification number, identifying brand name, date of purchase, material of construction, and unique suit features; e.g., special breathing apparatus.

8.1.2 General description of test room used for test.

8.1.3 Brand name and purchase date of ammonia detector strips and color change data.

8.1.4 Brand name, sampling range, and expiration date of the length of stain ammonia detector tubes. The brand name and model of the sampling pump should also be recorded. If another type of ammonia detector is used, it should be identified along with its minimum detection limit for ammonia.

8.1.5 Actual test results shall list the two test area concentrations, their average, the interior suit concentration, and the calculated intrusion coefficient. Retest data shall be recorded as an additional test.

8.2 The evaluation of the data shall be specified as "suit passed" or "suit failed," and the date of the test. Any detectable ammonia (five ppm or greater for the length of stain detector tube) in the suit interior indicates the suit has failed this test. When other ammonia detectors are used, a lower level of detection is possible and it should be specified as the pass fail criteria.

CAUTION

Visually inspect all parts of the suit to be sure they are positioned correctly and secured tightly before putting the suit back into service. Special care should be taken to examine each exhaust valve to make sure it is not blocked.

Care should also be exercised to assure that the inside and outside of the suit is completely dry before it is put into storage.

1926.65 App B - General Description and Discussion of the Levels of Protection and Protective Gear
This appendix sets forth information about personal protective equipment (PPE) protection levels which may be used to assist employers in complying with the PPE requirements of this section.

As required by the standard, PPE must be selected which will protect employees from the specific hazards which they are likely to encounter during their work on-site.

Selection of the appropriate PPE is a complex process which should take into consideration a variety of factors. Key factors involved in this process are identification of the hazards, or suspected hazards; their routes of potential hazard to employees (inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, and eye or skin contact); and the performance of the PPE materials (and seams) in providing a barrier to these hazards. The amount of protection provided by PPE is material-hazard specific. That is, protective equipment materials will protect well against some hazardous substances and poorly, or not at all, against others. In many instances, protective equipment materials cannot be found which will provide continuous protection from the particular hazardous substance. In these cases the breakthrough time of the protective material should exceed the work durations.

Other factors in this selection process to be considered are matching the PPE to the employee's work requirements and task-specific conditions. The durability of PPE materials, such as tear strength and seam strength, should be considered in relation to the employee's tasks. The effects of PPE in relation to heat stress and task duration are a factor in selecting and using PPE. In some cases layers of PPE may be necessary to provide sufficient protection, or to protect expensive PPE inner garments, suits or equipment.

The more that is known about the hazards at the site, the easier the job of PPE selection becomes. As more information about the hazards and conditions at the site becomes available, the site supervisor can make decisions to up-grade or down-grade the level of PPE protection to match the tasks at hand.

The following are guidelines which an employer can use to begin the selection of the appropriate PPE. As noted above, the site information may suggest the use of combinations of PPE selected from the different protection levels (i.e., A, B, C, or D) as being more suitable to the hazards of the work. It should be cautioned that the listing below does not fully address the performance of the specific PPE material in relation to the specific hazards at the job site, and that PPE selection, evaluation and re-selection is an ongoing process until sufficient information about the hazards and PPE performance is obtained.

Part A. Personal protective equipment is divided into four categories based on the degree of protection afforded. (See Part B of this appendix for further explanation of Levels A, B, C, and D hazards.)

I. Level A - To be selected when the greatest level of skin, respiratory, and eye protection is required.

The following constitute Level A equipment; it may be used as appropriate;

1. Positive pressure, full face-piece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA, approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).

2. Totally-encapsulating chemical-protective suit.

3. Coveralls.(1)

4. Long underwear.(1)

5. Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant.

6. Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant.

7. Boots, chemical-resistant, steel toe and shank.

8. Hard hat (under suit).(1)

9. Disposable protective suit, gloves and boots (depending on suit construction, may be worn over totally-encapsulating suit).

II. Level B - The highest level of respiratory protection is necessary but a lesser level of skin protection is needed.

The following constitute Level B equipment; it may be used as appropriate.

1. Positive pressure, full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or positive pressure supplied air respirator with escape SCBA (NIOSH approved).

2. Hooded chemical-resistant clothing (overalls and long-sleeved jacket; coveralls; one or two-piece chemical-splash suit; disposable chemical-resistant overalls).

3. Coveralls.(1)

4. Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant.

5. Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant.

6. Boots, outer, chemical-resistant steel toe and shank.

7. Boot-covers, outer, chemical-resistant (disposable).(1)

8. Hard hat.(1)

9. [Reserved]

10. Face shield.(1)

III. Level C - The concentration(s) and type(s) of airborne substance(s) is known and the criteria for using air purifying respirators are met.

The following constitute Level C equipment; it may be used as appropriate.

1. Full-face or half-mask, air purifying respirators (NIOSH approved).

2. Hooded chemical-resistant clothing (overalls; two-piece chemical-splash suit; disposable chemical-resistant overalls).

3. Coveralls.(1)

4. Gloves, outer, chemical-resistant.

5. Gloves, inner, chemical-resistant.

6. Boots (outer), chemical-resistant steel toe and shank.(1)

7. Boot-covers, outer, chemical-resistant (disposable).(1)

8. Hard hat.(1)

9. Escape mask.(1)

10. Face shield.(1)

IV. Level D - A work uniform affording minimal protection, used for nuisance contamination only.

The following constitute Level D equipment; it may be used as appropriate:

1. Coveralls.

2. Gloves.(1)

3. Boots/shoes, chemical-resistant steel toe and shank.

4. Boots, outer, chemical-resistant (disposable).(1)

5. Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles*.

6. Hard hat.(1)

7. Escape mask.(1)

8. Face shield.(1)

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Footnote(1) Optional, as applicable.

Part B. The types of hazards for which levels A, B, C, and D protection are appropriate are described below:

I. Level A - Level A protection should be used when:

1. The hazardous substance has been identified and requires the highest level of protection for skin, eyes, and the respiratory system based on either the measured (or potential for) high concentration of atmospheric vapors, gases, or particulates; or the site operations and work functions involve a high potential for splash, immersion, or exposure to unexpected vapors, gases, or particulates of materials that are harmful to skin or capable of being absorbed through the skin;

2. Substances with a high degree of hazard to the skin are known or suspected to be present, and skin contact is possible; or

3. Operations are being conducted in confined, poorly ventilated areas, and the absence of conditions requiring Level A have not yet been determined.

II. Level B - Level B protection should be used when:

1. The type and atmospheric concentration of substances have been identified and require a high level of respiratory protection, but less skin protection;

2. The atmosphere contains less than 19.5 percent oxygen; or

3. The presence of incompletely identified vapors or gases is indicated by a direct-reading organic vapor detection instrument, but vapors and gases are not suspected of containing high levels of chemicals harmful to skin or capable of being absorbed through the skin.

Note: This involves atmospheres with IDLH concentrations of specific substances that present severe inhalation hazards and that do not represent a severe skin hazard; or that do not meet the criteria for use of air-purifying respirators.

III. Level C - Level C protection should be used when:

1. The atmospheric contaminants, liquid splashes, or other direct contact will not adversely affect or be absorbed through any exposed skin;

2. The types of air contaminants have been identified, concentrations measured, and an air-purifying respirator is available that can remove the contaminants; and

3. All criteria for the use of air-purifying respirators are met.

IV. Level D - Level D protection should be used when:

1. The atmosphere contains no known hazard; and

2. Work functions preclude splashes, immersion, or the potential for unexpected inhalation of or contact with hazardous levels of any chemicals.

Note: As stated before, combinations of personal protective equipment other than those described for Levels A, B, C, and D protection may be more appropriate and may be used to provide the proper level of protection.

As an aid in selecting suitable chemical protective clothing, it should be noted that the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has developed standards on chemical protective clothing. The standards that have been adopted by include:

NFPA 1991 - Standard on Vapor-Protective Suits for Hazardous Chemical

Emergencies (EPA Level A Protective Clothing) NFPA 1992 - Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Suits for Hazardous

Chemical Emergencies (EPA Level B Protective Clothing) NFPA 1993 - Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Suits for Non-emergency,

Non-flammable Hazardous Chemical Situations (EPA Level B Protective

Clothing)

These standards apply documentation and performance requirements to the manufacture of chemical protective suits. Chemical protective suits meeting these requirements are labeled as compliant with the appropriate standard. It is recommended that chemical protective suits that meet these standards be used.

1926.65 App C - Compliance Guidelines

1. "Occupational Safety and Health Program." Each hazardous waste site clean-up effort will require an occupational safety and health program headed by the site coordinator or the employer's representative. The purpose of the program will be the protection of employees at the site and will be an extension of the employer's overall safety and health program. The program will need to be developed before work begins on the site and implemented as work proceeds as stated in paragraph (b). The program is to facilitate coordination and communication of safety and health issues among personnel responsible for the various activities which will take place at the site. It will provide the overall means for planning and implementing the needed safety and health training and job orientation of employees who will be working at the site. The program will provide the means for identifying and controlling worksite hazards and the means for monitoring program

effectiveness. The program will need to cover the responsibilities and authority of the site coordinator or the employer's manager on the site for the safety and health of employees at the site, and the relationships with contractors or support services as to what each employer's safety and health responsibilities are for their employees on the site. Each contractor on the site needs to have its own safety and health program so structured that it will smoothly interface with the program of the site coordinator or principal contractor.

Also those employers involved with treating, storing or disposal of hazardous waste as covered in paragraph (p) must have implemented a safety and health program for their employees. This program is to include the hazard communication program required in paragraph (p)(1) and the training required in paragraphs (p)(7) and (p)(8) as parts of the employers comprehensive overall safety and health program. This program is to be in writing.

Each site or workplace safety and health program will need to include the following: (1) Policy statements of the line of authority and accountability for implementing the program, the objectives of the program and the role of the site safety and health supervisor or manager and staff; (2) means or methods for the development of procedures for identifying and controlling workplace hazards at the site; (3) means or methods for the development and communication to employees of the various plans, work rules, standard operating procedures and practices that pertain to individual employees and supervisors; (4) means for the training of supervisors and employees to develop the needed skills and knowledge to perform their work in a safe and healthful manner; (5) means to anticipate and prepare for emergency situations; and (6) means for obtaining information feedback to aid in evaluating the program and for improving the effectiveness of the program. The management and employees should be trying continually to improve the effectiveness of the program thereby enhancing the protection being afforded those working on the site.

Accidents on the site or workplace should be investigated to provide information on how such occurrences can be avoided in the future. When injuries or illnesses occur on the site or workplace, they will need to be investigated to determine what needs to be done to prevent this incident from occurring again. Such information will need to be used as feedback on the effectiveness of the program and the information turned into positive steps to prevent any reoccurrence. Receipt of employee suggestions or complaints relating to safety and health issues involved with site or workplace activities is also a feedback mechanism that can be used effectively to improve the program and may serve in part as an evaluative tool(s).

For the development and implementation of the program to be the most effective, professional safety and health personnel should be used. Certified Safety Professionals, Board Certified Industrial Hygienists or Registered Professional Safety Engineers are good examples of professional stature for safety and health managers who will administer the employer's program.

2. "Training." The training programs for employees subject to the requirements of paragraph (e) of this standard should address: the safety and health hazards employees should expect to find on hazardous waste clean-up sites; what control measures or techniques are effective for those hazards; what monitoring procedures are effective in characterizing exposure levels; what makes an effective employer's safety and health program; what a site safety and health plan should include; hands on training with personal protective equipment and clothing they may be expected to use; the contents of the OSHA standard relevant to the employee's duties and function; and, employee's

responsibilities under OSHA and other regulations. Supervisors will need training in their responsibilities under the safety and health program and its subject areas such as the spill containment program, the personal protective equipment program, the medical surveillance program, the emergency response plan and other areas.

The training programs for employees subject to the requirements of paragraph (p) of this standard should address: the employers safety and health program elements impacting employees; the hazard communication program; the medical surveillance program; the hazards and the controls for such hazards that employees need to know for their job duties and functions. All require annual refresher training.

The training programs for employees covered by the requirements of paragraph (q) of this standard should address those competencies required for the various levels of response such as: the hazards associated with hazardous substances; hazard identification and awareness; notification of appropriate persons; the need for and use of personal protective equipment including respirators; the decontamination procedures to be used; preplanning activities for hazardous substance incidents including the emergency response plan; company standard operating procedures for hazardous substance emergency responses; the use of the incident command system and other subjects. Hands-on training should be stressed whenever possible. Critiques done after an incident which include an evaluation of what worked and what did not and how could the incident be better handled the next time may be counted as training time.

For hazardous materials specialists (usually members of hazardous materials teams), the training should address the care, use and/or testing of chemical protective clothing including totally encapsulating suits, the medical surveillance program, the standard operating procedures for the hazardous materials team including the use of plugging and patching equipment and other subject areas.

Officers and leaders who may be expected to be in charge at an incident should be fully knowledgeable of their company's incident command system. They should know where and how to obtain additional assistance and be familiar with the local district's emergency response plan and the state emergency response plan.

Specialist employees such as technical experts, medical experts or environmental experts that work with hazardous materials in their regular jobs, who may be sent to the incident scene by the shipper, manufacturer or governmental agency to advise and assist the person in charge of the incident should have training on an annual basis. Their training should include the care and use of personal protective equipment including respirators; knowledge of the incident command system and how they are to relate to it; and those areas needed to keep them current in their respective field as it relates to safety and health involving specific hazardous substances.

Those skilled support personnel, such as employees who work for public works departments or equipment operators who operate bulldozers, sand trucks, backhoes, etc., who may be called to the incident scene to provide emergency support assistance, should have at least a safety and health briefing before entering the area of potential or actual exposure. These skilled support personnel, who have not been a part of the emergency response plan and do not meet the training

requirements, should be made aware of the hazards they face and should be provided all necessary protective clothing and equipment required for their tasks.

There are two National Fire Protection Association standards, NFPA 472 - "Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Material Incidents" and NFPA 471 - "Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Material Incidents", which are excellent resource documents to aid fire departments and other emergency response organizations in developing their training program materials. NFPA 472 provides guidance on the skills and knowledge needed for first responder awareness level, first responder operations level, hazmat technicians, and hazmat specialist. It also offers guidance for the officer corp who will be in charge of hazardous substance incidents.

3. "Decontamination." Decontamination procedures should be tailored to the specific hazards of the site, and may vary in complexity and number of steps, depending on the level of hazard and the employee's exposure to the hazard. Decontamination procedures and PPE decontamination methods will vary depending upon the specific substance, since one procedure or method may not work for all substances. Evaluation of decontamination methods and procedures should be performed, as necessary, to assure that employees are not exposed to hazards by re-using PPE. References in appendix D may be used for guidance in establishing an effective decontamination program. In addition, the U.S. Coast Guard's Manual, "Policy Guidance for Response to Hazardous Chemical Releases," U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, DC (COMDTINST M16465.30) is a good reference for establishing an effective decontamination program.

4. "Emergency response plans." States, along with designated districts within the states, will be developing or have developed local emergency response plans. These state and district plans should be utilized in the emergency response plans called for in the standard. Each employer should assure that its emergency response plan is compatible with the local plan. The major reference being used to aid in developing the state and local district plans is the "Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide", NRT-1. The current Emergency Response Guidebook from the U.S. Department of Transportation, CMA's CHEMTREC and the Fire Service Emergency Management Handbook may also be used as resources.

Employers involved with treatment, storage, and disposal facilities for hazardous waste, which have the required contingency plan called for by their permit, would not need to duplicate the same planning elements. Those items of the emergency response plan that are properly addressed in the contingency plan may be substituted into the emergency response plan required in 1926.65 or otherwise kept together for employer and employee use.

5. "Personal protective equipment programs." The purpose of personal protective clothing and equipment (PPE) is to shield or isolate individuals from the chemical, physical, and biologic hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous substance site.

As discussed in appendix B, no single combination of protective equipment and clothing is capable of protecting against all hazards. Thus PPE should be used in conjunction with other protective methods and its effectiveness evaluated periodically.

The use of PPE can itself create significant worker hazards, such as heat stress, physical and psychological stress, and impaired vision, mobility, and communication. For any given situation, equipment and clothing should be selected that provide an adequate level of protection. However, over-protection, as well as under-protection, can be hazardous and should be avoided where possible.

Two basic objectives of any PPE program should be to protect the wearer from safety and health hazards, and to prevent injury to the wearer from incorrect use and/or malfunction of the PPE. To accomplish these goals, a comprehensive PPE program should include hazard identification, medical monitoring, environmental surveillance, selection, use, maintenance, and decontamination of PPE and its associated training.

The written PPE program should include policy statements, procedures, and guidelines. Copies should be made available to all employees, and a reference copy should be made available at the worksite. Technical data on equipment, maintenance manuals, relevant regulations, and other essential information should also be collected and maintained.

6. "Incident command system (ICS)." Paragraph 1926.65(q)(3)(ii) requires the implementation of an ICS. The ICS is an organized approach to effectively control and manage operations at an emergency incident. The individual in charge of the ICS is the senior official responding to the incident. The ICS is not much different than the "command post" approach used for many years by the fire service. During large complex fires involving several companies and many pieces of apparatus, a command post would be established. This enabled one individual to be in charge of managing the incident, rather than having several officers from different companies making separate, and sometimes conflicting, decisions. The individual in charge of the command post would delegate responsibility for performing various tasks to subordinate officers. Additionally, all communications were routed through the command post to reduce the number of radio transmissions and eliminate confusion. However, strategy, tactics, and all decisions were made by one individual.

The ICS is a very similar system, except it is implemented for emergency response to all incidents, both large and small, that involve hazardous substances.

For a small incident, the individual in charge of the ICS may perform many tasks of the ICS. There may not be any, or little, delegation of tasks to subordinates. For example, in response to a small incident, the individual in charge of the ICS, in addition to normal command activities, may become the safety officer and may designate only one employee (with proper equipment) as a back-up to provide assistance if needed. OSHA does recommend, however, that at least two employees be designated as back-up personnel since the assistance needed may include rescue.

To illustrate the operation of the ICS, the following scenario might develop during a small incident, such as an overturned tank truck with a small leak of flammable liquid.

The first responding senior officer would implement and take command of the ICS. That person would size-up the incident and determine if additional personnel and apparatus were necessary; would determine what actions to take to control the leak; and, determine the proper level of personal protective equipment. If additional assistance is not needed, the individual in charge of the ICS would implement actions to stop and control the leak using the fewest number of personnel that

can effectively accomplish the tasks. The individual in charge of the ICS then would designate himself as the safety officer and two other employees as a back-up in case rescue may become necessary. In this scenario, decontamination procedures would not be necessary.

A large complex incident may require many employees and difficult, time-consuming efforts to control. In these situations, the individual in charge of the ICS will want to delegate different tasks to subordinates in order to maintain a span of control that will keep the number of subordinates, that are reporting, to a manageable level.

Delegation of task at large incidents may be by location, where the incident scene is divided into sectors, and subordinate officers coordinate activities within the sector that they have been assigned.

Delegation of tasks can also be by function. Some of the functions that the individual in charge of the ICS may want to delegate at a large incident are: medical services; evacuation; water supply; resources (equipment, apparatus); media relations; safety; and, site control (integrate activities with police for crowd and traffic control). Also for a large incident, the individual in charge of the ICS will designate several employees as back-up personnel; and a number of safety officers to monitor conditions and recommend safety precautions.

Therefore, no matter what size or complexity an incident may be, by implementing an ICS there will be one individual in charge who makes the decisions and gives directions; and, all actions, and communications are coordinated through one central point of command. Such a system should reduce confusion, improve safety, organize and coordinate actions, and should facilitate effective management of the incident.

7. "Site Safety and Control Plans." The safety and security of response personnel and others in the area of an emergency response incident site should be of primary concern to the incident commander. The use of a site safety and control plan could greatly assist those in charge of assuring the safety and health of employees on the site.

A comprehensive site safety and control plan should include the following: summary analysis of hazards on the site and a risk analysis of those hazards; site map or sketch; site work zones (clean zone, transition or decontamination zone, work or hot zone); use of the buddy system; site communications; command post or command center; standard operating procedures and safe work practices; medical assistance and triage area; hazard monitoring plan (air contaminate monitoring, etc.); decontamination procedures and area; and other relevant areas. This plan should be a part of the employer's emergency response plan or an extension of it to the specific site.

8. "Medical surveillance programs." Workers handling hazardous substances may be exposed to toxic chemicals, safety hazards, biologic hazards, and radiation. Therefore, a medical surveillance program is essential to assess and monitor workers' health and fitness for employment in hazardous waste operations and during the course of work; to provide emergency and other treatment as needed; and to keep accurate records for future reference.

The "Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities" developed by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and the Environmental

Protection Agency (EPA); October 1985 provides an excellent example of the types of medical testing that should be done as part of a medical surveillance program.

9. "New Technology and Spill Containment Programs." Where hazardous substances may be released by spilling from a container that will expose employees to the hazards of the materials, the employer will need to implement a program to contain and control the spilled material. Diking and ditching, as well as use of absorbents like diatomaceous earth, are traditional techniques which have proven to be effective over the years. However, in recent years new products have come into the marketplace, the use of which complement and increase the effectiveness of these traditional methods. These new products also provide emergency responders and others with additional tools or agents to use to reduce the hazards of spilled materials.

These agents can be rapidly applied over a large area and can be uniformly applied or otherwise can be used to build a small dam, thus improving the workers' ability to control spilled material. These application techniques enhance the intimate contact between the agent and the spilled material allowing for the quickest effect by the agent or quickest control of the spilled material. Agents are available to solidify liquid spilled materials, to suppress vapor generation from spilled materials, and to do both. Some special agents, which when applied as recommended by the manufacturer, will react in a controlled manner with the spilled material to neutralize acids or caustics, or greatly reduce the level of hazard of the spilled material.

There are several modern methods and devices for use by emergency response personnel or others involved with spill control efforts to safely apply spill control agents to control spilled material hazards. These include portable pressurized applicators similar to hand-held portable fire extinguishing devices, and nozzle and hose systems similar to portable fire fighting foam systems which allow the operator to apply the agent without having to come into contact with the spilled material. The operator is able to apply the agent to the spilled material from a remote position.

The solidification of liquids provides for rapid containment and isolation of hazardous substance spills. By directing the agent at run-off points or at the edges of the spill, the reactant solid will automatically create a barrier to slow or stop the spread of the material. Clean-up of hazardous substances is greatly improved when solidifying agents, acid or caustic neutralizers, or activated carbon adsorbents are used. Properly applied, these agents can totally solidify liquid hazardous substances or neutralize or absorb them, which results in materials which are less hazardous and easier to handle, transport, and dispose of. The concept of spill treatment, to create less hazardous substances, will improve the safety and level of protection of employees working at spill clean-up operations or emergency response operations to spills of hazardous substances.

The use of vapor suppression agents for volatile hazardous substances, such as flammable liquids and those substances which present an inhalation hazard, is important for protecting workers. The rapid and uniform distribution of the agent over the surface of the spilled material can provide quick vapor knockdown. There are temporary and long-term foam-type agents which are effective on vapors and dusts, and activated carbon adsorption agents which are effective for vapor control and soaking-up of the liquid. The proper use of hose lines or hand-held portable pressurized applicators provides good mobility and permits the worker to deliver the agent from a safe distance without having to step into the untreated spilled material. Some of these systems can be recharged in the field to provide coverage of larger spill areas than the design limits of a single charged applicator

unit. Some of the more effective agents can solidify the liquid flammable hazardous substances and at the same time elevate the flashpoint above 140 deg. F so the resulting substance may be handled as a nonhazardous waste material if it meets the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 40 CFR part 261 requirements (See particularly 261.21).

All workers performing hazardous substance spill control work are expected to wear the proper protective clothing and equipment for the materials present and to follow the employer's established standard operating procedures for spill control. All involved workers need to be trained in the established operating procedures; in the use and care of spill control equipment; and in the associated hazards and control of such hazards of spill containment work.

These new tools and agents are the things that employers will want to evaluate as part of their new technology program. The treatment of spills of hazardous substances or wastes at an emergency incident as part of the immediate spill containment and control efforts is sometimes acceptable to EPA and a permit exception is described in 40 CFR 264.1(g)(8) and 265.1(c)(11).

1926.65 App D - References

The following references may be consulted for further information on the subject of this standard:

1. OSHA Instruction DFO CPL 2.70 - January 29, 1986, "Special Emphasis Program: Hazardous Waste Sites."

2. OSHA Instruction DFO CPL 2-2.37A - January 29, 1986, "Technical Assistance and Guidelines for Superfund and Other Hazardous Waste Site Activities."

3. OSHA Instruction DTS CPL 2.74 - January 29, 1986, "Hazardous Waste Activity Form, OSHA 175."

4. "Hazardous Waste Inspections Reference Manual," U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1986.

5. Memorandum of Understanding Among the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the United States Coast Guard, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, "Guidance for Worker Protection During Hazardous Waste Site Investigations and Clean-up and Hazardous Substance Emergencies." December 18, 1980.

6. "National Priorities List," 1st Edition, October 1984; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Revised periodically.

7. "The Decontamination of Response Personnel," Field Standard Operating Procedures (F.S.O.P.) 7; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Hazardous Response Support Division, December 1984.

8. "Preparation of a Site Safety Plan," Field Standard Operating Procedures (F.S.O.P.) 9; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Hazardous Response Support Division, April 1985.

9. "Standard Operating Safety Guidelines;" U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Hazardous Response Support Division, Environmental Response Team; November 1984.

10. "Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities," National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); October 1985.

11. "Protecting Health and Safety at Hazardous Waste Sites: An Overview," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA/625/9-85/006; September 1985.

12. "Hazardous Waste Sites and Hazardous Substance Emergencies," NIOSH Worker Bulletin, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; December 1982.

13. "Personal Protective Equipment for Hazardous Materials Incidents: A Selection Guide;" U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; October 1984.

14. "Fire Service Emergency Management Handbook," International Association of Fire Chiefs Foundation, 101 East Holly Avenue, Unit 10B, Sterling, VA 22170, January 1985.

15. "Emergency Response Guidebook," U.S Department of Transportation, Washington, DC, 1987.

16. "Report to the Congress on Hazardous Materials Training, Planning and Preparedness," Federal Emergency Management Agency, Washington, DC, July 1986.

17. "Workbook for Fire Command," Alan V. Brunacini and J. David Beageron, National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269, 1985.

18. "Fire Command," Alan V. Brunacini, National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269, 1985.

19. "Incident Command System," Fire Protection Publications, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078, 1983.

20. "Site Emergency Response Planning," Chemical Manufacturers Association, Washington, DC 20037, 1986.

21. "Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning Guide," NRT-1, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, March 1987.

22. "Community Teamwork: Working Together to Promote Hazardous Materials Transportation Safety." U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, DC, May 1983.

23. "Disaster Planning Guide for Business and Industry," Federal Emergency Management Agency, Publication No. FEMA 141, August 1987.

1926.65 App E - Training Curriculum Guidelines - Non-mandatory

The following non-mandatory general criteria may be used for assistance in developing site-specific training curriculum used to meet the training requirements of 29 CFR 1926.65(e); 29 CFR 1926.65(p)(7), (p)(8)(iii); and 29 CFR 1926.65(q)(6), (q)(7), and (q)(8). These are generic guidelines and they are not presented as a complete training curriculum for any specific employer. Site-specific training programs must be developed on the basis of a needs assessment of the hazardous waste site, RCRA/TSDF, or emergency response operation in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.65.

It is noted that the legal requirements are set forth in the regulatory text of Sec. 1926.65. The guidance set forth here presents a highly effective program that in the areas covered would meet or exceed the regulatory requirements. In addition, other approaches could meet the regulatory requirements.

Suggested General Criteria

Definitions:

"Competent" means possessing the skills, knowledge, experience, and judgment to perform assigned tasks or activities satisfactorily as determined by the employer.

"Demonstration" means the showing by actual use of equipment or procedures.

"Hands-on training" means training in a simulated work environment that permits each student to have experience performing tasks, making decisions, or using equipment appropriate to the job assignment for which the training is being conducted.

"Initial training" means training required prior to beginning work.

"Lecture" means an interactive discourse with a class lead by an instructor.

"Proficient" means meeting a stated level of achievement.

"Site-specific" means individual training directed to the operations of a specific job site.

"Training hours" means the number of hours devoted to lecture, learning activities, small group work sessions, demonstration, evaluations, or hands-on experience.

Suggested Core Criteria:

1. Training facility. The training facility should have available sufficient resources, equipment, and site locations to perform didactic and hands-on training when appropriate. Training facilities should have sufficient organization, support staff, and services to conduct training in each of the courses offered.

2. Training Director. Each training program should be under the direction of a training director who is responsible for the program. The Training Director should have a minimum of two years of employee education experience.

3. Instructors. Instructors should be deem competent on the basis of previous documented experience in their area of instruction, successful completion of a "train-the-trainer" program specific to the topics they will teach, and an evaluation of instructional competence by the Training Director.

Instructors should be required to maintain professional competency by participating in continuing education or professional development programs or by completing successfully an annual refresher course and having an annual review by the Training Director.

The annual review by the Training Director should include observation of an instructor's delivery, a review of those observations with the trainer, and an analysis of any instructor or class evaluations completed by the students during the previous year.

4. Course materials. The Training Director should approve all course materials to be used by the training provider. Course materials should be reviewed and updated at least annually. Materials and equipment should be in good working order and maintained properly.

All written and audio-visual materials in training curricula should be peer reviewed by technically competent outside reviewers or by a standing advisory committee.

Reviews should possess expertise in the following disciplines were applicable: occupational health, industrial hygiene and safety, chemical/environmental engineering, employee education, or emergency response. One or more of the peer reviewers should be a employee experienced in the work activities to which the training is directed.

5. Students. The program for accepting students should include:

a. Assurance that the student is or will be involved in work where chemical exposures are likely and that the student possesses the skills necessary to perform the work.

b. A policy on the necessary medical clearance.

6. Ratios. Student-instructor ratios should not exceed 30 students per instructor. Hands-on activity requiring the use of personal protective equipment should have the following student- instructor ratios. For Level C or Level D personal protective equipment the ratio should be 10 students per instructor. For Level A or Level B personal protective equipment the ratio should be 5 students per instructor.

7. Proficiency assessment. Proficiency should be evaluated and documented by the use of a written assessment and a skill demonstration selected and developed by the Training Director and training staff. The assessment and demonstration should evaluate the knowledge and individual skills developed in the course of training. The level of minimum achievement necessary for proficiency shall be specified in writing by the Training Director.

If a written test is used, there should be a minimum of 50 questions. If a written test is used in combination with a skills demonstration, a minimum of 25 questions should be used. If a skills demonstration is used, the tasks chosen and the means to rate successful completion should be fully documented by the Training Director.

The content of the written test or of the skill demonstration shall be relevant to the objectives of the course. The written test and skill demonstration should be updated as necessary to reflect changes in the curriculum and any update should be approved by the Training Director.

The proficiency assessment methods, regardless of the approach or combination of approaches used, should be justified, document and approved by the Training Director.

The proficiency of those taking the additional courses for supervisors should be evaluated and document by using proficiency assessment methods acceptable to the Training Director. These

proficiency assessment methods must reflect the additional responsibilities borne by supervisory personnel in hazardous waste operations or emergency response.

8. Course certificate. Written documentation should be provided to each student who satisfactorily completes the training course. The documentation should include:

a. Student's name.

b. Course title.

c. Course date.

d. Statement that the student has successfully completed the course.

e. Name and address of the training provider.

f. An individual identification number for the certificate.

g. List of the levels of personal protective equipment used by the student to complete the course.

This documentation may include a certificate and an appropriate wallet-sized laminated card with a photograph of the student and the above information. When such course certificate cards are used, the individual identification number for the training certificate should be shown on the card.

9. Recordkeeping. Training providers should maintain records listing the dates courses were presented, the names of the individual course attenders, the names of those students successfully completing each course, and the number of training certificates issued to each successful student. These records should be maintained for a minimum of five years after the date an individual participated in a training program offered by the training provider. These records should be available and provided upon the student's request or as mandated by law.

10. Program quality control. The Training Director should conduct or direct an annual written audit of the training program. Program modifications to address deficiencies, if any, should be documented, approved, and implemented by the training provider. The audit and the program modification documents should be maintained at the training facility.

Suggested Program Quality Control Criteria

Factors listed here are suggested criteria for determining the quality and appropriateness of employee health and safety training for hazardous waste operations and emergency response.

A. Training Plan.

Adequacy and appropriateness of the training program's curriculum development, instructor training, distribution of course materials, and direct student training should be considered, including:

1. The duration of training, course content, and course schedules/agendas;

2. The different training requirements of the various target populations, as specified in the appropriate generic training curriculum;

3. The process for the development of curriculum, which includes appropriate technical input, outside review, evaluation, program pretesting.

4. The adequate and appropriate inclusion of hands-on, demonstration, and instruction methods;

5. Adequate monitoring of student safety, progress, and performance during the training.

B. Program management, Training Director, staff, and consultants.

Adequacy and appropriateness of staff performance and delivering an effective training program should be considered, including:

1. Demonstration of the training director's leadership in assuring quality of health and safety training.

2. Demonstration of the competency of the staff to meet the demands of delivering high quality hazardous waste employee health and safety training.

3. Organization charts establishing clear lines of authority.

4. Clearly defined staff duties including the relationship of the training staff to the overall program.

5. Evidence that the training organizational structure suits the needs of the training program.

6. Appropriateness and adequacy of the training methods used by the instructors.

7. Sufficiency of the time committed by the training director and staff to the training program.

8. Adequacy of the ratio of training staff to students.

9. Availability and commitment of the training program of adequate human and equipment resources in the areas of:

a. Health effects,

b. Safety,

c. Personal protective equipment (PPE),

d. Operational procedures,

e. Employee protection practices/procedures.

10. Appropriateness of management controls.

11. Adequacy of the organization and appropriate resources assigned to assure appropriate training.

12. In the case of multiple-site training programs, adequacy of satellite centers management.

C. Training facilities and resources.

Adequacy and appropriateness of the facilities and resources for supporting the training program should be considered, including:

1. Space and equipment to conduct the training.

2. Facilities for representative hands-on training.

3. In the case of multiple-site programs, equipment and facilities at the satellite centers.

4. Adequacy and appropriateness of the quality control and evaluations program to account for instructor performance.

5. Adequacy and appropriateness of the quality control and evaluation program to ensure appropriate course evaluation, feedback, updating, and corrective action.

6. Adequacy and appropriateness of disciplines and expertise being used within the quality control and evaluation program.

7. Adequacy and appropriateness of the role of student evaluations to provide feedback for training program improvement.

D. Quality control and evaluation.

Adequacy and appropriateness of quality control and evaluation plans for training programs should be considered, including:

1. A balanced advisory committee and/or competent outside reviewers to give overall policy guidance;

2. Clear and adequate definition of the composition and active programmatic role of the advisory committee or outside reviewers.

3. Adequacy of the minutes or reports of the advisory committee or outside reviewers' meetings or written communication.

4. Adequacy and appropriateness of the quality control and evaluations program to account for instructor performance.

5. Adequacy and appropriateness of the quality control and evaluation program to ensure appropriate course evaluation, feedback, updating, and corrective action.

6. Adequacy and appropriateness of disciplines and expertise being used within the quality control and evaluation program.

7. Adequacy and appropriateness of the role of student evaluations to provide feedback for training program improvement.

E. Students

Adequacy and appropriateness of the program for accepting students should be considered, including:

1. Assurance that the student already possess the necessary skills for their job, including necessary documentation.

2. Appropriateness of methods the program uses to ensure that recruits are capable of satisfactorily completing training.

3. Review and compliance with any medical clearance policy.

F. Institutional Environment and Administrative Support

The adequacy and appropriateness of the institutional environment and administrative support system for the training program should be considered, including:

1. Adequacy of the institutional commitment to the employee training program.

2. Adequacy and appropriateness of the administrative structure and administrative support.

G. Summary of Evaluation Questions

Key questions for evaluating the quality and appropriateness of an overall training program should include the following:

1. Are the program objectives clearly stated?

2. Is the program accomplishing its objectives?

3. Are appropriate facilities and staff available?

4. Is there an appropriate mix of classroom, demonstration, and hands-on training?

5. Is the program providing quality employee health and safety training that fully meets the intent of regulatory requirements?

6. What are the program's main strengths?

7. What are the program's main weaknesses?

8. What is recommended to improve the program?

9. Are instructors instructing according to their training outlines?

10. Is the evaluation tool current and appropriate for the program content?

11. Is the course material current and relevant to the target group?

Suggested Training Curriculum Guidelines

The following training curriculum guidelines are for those operations specifically identified in 29 CFR 1926.65 as requiring training. Issues such as qualifications of instructors, training certification, and similar criteria appropriate to all categories of operations addressed in 1926.65 have been covered in the preceding section and are not re-addressed in each of the generic guidelines. Basic core requirements for training programs that are addressed include:

1. General Hazardous Waste Operations

2. RCRA operations--Treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

3. Emergency Response.

A. General Hazardous Waste Operations and Site-specific Training

1. Off-site training.

Minimum training course content for hazardous waste operations, required by 29 CFR 1926.65(e), should include the following topics or procedures:

a. Regulatory knowledge.

(1) A review of 29 CFR 1926.65 and the core elements of an occupational safety and health program.

(2) The content of a medical surveillance program as outlined in 29 CFR 1926.65(f).

(3) The content of an effective site safety and health plan consistent with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.65(b)(4)(ii).

(4) Emergency response plan and procedures as outlined in 29 CFR 1910.38 and 29 CFR 1926.65(l).

(5) Adequate illumination.

(6) Sanitation recommendation and equipment.

(7) Review and explanation of OSHA's hazard-communication standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and lock-out-tag-out standard (29 CFR 1910.147).

(8) Review of other applicable standards including but not limited to those in the construction standards (29 CFR Part 1926).

(9) Rights and responsibilities of employers and employees under applicable OSHA and EPA laws.

b. Technical knowledge.

(1) Type of potential exposures to chemical, biological, and radiological hazards; types of human responses to these hazards and recognition of those responses; principles of toxicology and information about acute and chronic hazards; health and safety considerations of new technology.

(2) Fundamentals of chemical hazards including but not limited to vapor pressure, boiling points, flash points, ph, other physical and chemical properties.

(3) Fire and explosion hazards of chemicals.

(4) General safety hazards such as but not limited to electrical hazards, powered equipment hazards, motor vehicle hazards, walking- working surface hazards, excavation hazards, and hazards associated with working in hot and cold temperature extremes.

(5) Review and knowledge of confined space entry procedures in 29 CFR 1910.146.

(6) Work practices to minimize employee risk from site hazards.

(7) Safe use of engineering controls, equipment, and any new relevant safety technology or safety procedures.

(8) Review and demonstration of competency with air sampling and monitoring equipment that may be used in a site monitoring program.

(9) Container sampling procedures and safeguarding; general drum and container handling procedures including special requirement for laboratory waste packs, shock-sensitive wastes, and radioactive wastes.

(10) The elements of a spill control program.

(11) Proper use and limitations of material handling equipment.

(12) Procedures for safe and healthful preparation of containers for shipping and transport.

(13) Methods of communication including those used while wearing respiratory protection.

c. Technical skills.

(1) Selection, use maintenance, and limitations of personal protective equipment including the components and procedures for carrying out a respirator program to comply with 29 CFR 1910.134.

(2) Instruction in decontamination programs including personnel, equipment, and hardware; hands-on training including level A, B, and C ensembles and appropriate decontamination lines; field activities including the donning and doffing of protective equipment to a level commensurate with the employee's anticipated job function and responsibility and to the degree required by potential hazards.

(3) Sources for additional hazard information; exercises using relevant manuals and hazard coding systems.

d. Additional suggested items.

(1) A laminated, dated card or certificate with photo, denoting limitations and level of protection for which the employee is trained should be issued to those students successfully completing a course.

(2) Attendance should be required at all training modules, with successful completion of exercises and a final written or oral examination with at least 50 questions.

(3) A minimum of one-third of the program should be devoted to hands-on exercises.

(4) A curriculum should be established for the 8-hour refresher training required by 29 CFR 1926.65(e)(8), with delivery of such courses directed toward those areas of previous training that need improvement or reemphasis.

(5) A curriculum should be established for the required 8-hour training for supervisors. Demonstrated competency in the skills and knowledge provided in a 40-hour course should be a prerequisite for supervisor training.

2. Refresher training.

The 8-hour annual refresher training required in 29 CFR 1926.65(e)(8) should be conducted by qualified training providers. Refresher training should include at a minimum the following topics and procedures:

(a) Review of and retraining on relevant topics covered in the 40-hour program, as appropriate, using reports by the students on their work experiences.

(b) Update on developments with respect to material covered in the 40-hour course.

(c) Review of changes to pertinent provisions of EPA or OSHA standards or laws.

(d) Introduction of additional subject areas as appropriate.

(e) Hands-on review of new or altered PPE or decontamination equipment or procedures. Review of new developments in personal protective equipment.

(f) Review of newly developed air and contaminant monitoring equipment.

3. On-site training.

a. The employer should provide employees engaged in hazardous waste site activities with information and training prior to initial assignment into their work area, as follows:

(1) The requirements of the hazard communication program including the location and availability of the written program, required lists of hazardous chemicals, and safety data sheets.

(2) Activities and locations in their work area where hazardous substance may be present.

(3) Methods and observations that may be used to detect the present or release of a hazardous chemical in the work area (such as monitoring conducted by the employer, continuous monitoring devices, visual appearances, or other evidence (sight, sound or smell) of hazardous chemicals being released, and applicable alarms from monitoring devices that record chemical releases.

(4) The physical and health hazards of substances known or potentially present in the work area.

(5) The measures employees can take to help protect themselves from work-site hazards, including specific procedures the employer has implemented.

(6) An explanation of the labeling system and safety data sheets and how employees can obtain and use appropriate hazard information.

(7) The elements of the confined space program including special PPE, permits, monitoring requirements, communication procedures, emergency response, and applicable lock-out procedures.

b. The employer should provide hazardous waste employees information and training and should provide a review and access to the site safety and plan as follows:

(1) Names of personnel and alternate responsible for site safety and health.

(2) Safety and health hazards present on the site.

(3) Selection, use, maintenance, and limitations of personal protective equipment specific to the site.

(4) Work practices by which the employee can minimize risks from hazards.

(5) Safe use of engineering controls and equipment available on site.

(6) Safe decontamination procedures established to minimize employee contact with hazardous substances, including:

(A) Employee decontamination,

(B) Clothing decontamination, and

(C) Equipment decontamination.

(7) Elements of the site emergency response plan, including:

(A) Pre-emergency planning.

(B) Personnel roles and lines of authority and communication.

(C) Emergency recognition and prevention.

(D) Safe distances and places of refuge.

(E) Site security and control.

(F) Evacuation routes and procedures.

(G) Decontamination procedures not covered by the site safety and health plan.

(H) Emergency medical treatment and first aid.

(I) Emergency equipment and procedures for handling emergency incidents.

c. The employer should provide hazardous waste employees information and training on personal protective equipment used at the site, such as the following:

(1) PPE to be used based upon known or anticipated site hazards.

(2) PPE limitations of materials and construction; limitations during temperature extremes, heat stress, and other appropriate medical considerations; use and limitations of respirator equipment as well as documentation procedures as outlined in 29 CFR 1910.134.

(3) PPE inspection procedures prior to, during, and after use.

(4) PPE donning and doffing procedures.

(5) PPE decontamination and disposal procedures.

(6) PPE maintenance and storage.

(7) Task duration as related to PPE limitations.

d. The employer should instruct the employee about the site medical surveillance program relative to the particular site, including:

(1) Specific medical surveillance programs that have been adapted for the site.

(2) Specific signs and symptoms related to exposure to hazardous materials on the site.

(3) The frequency and extent of periodic medical examinations that will be used on the site.

(4) Maintenance and availability of records.

(5) Personnel to be contacted and procedures to be followed when signs and symptoms of exposures are recognized.

e. The employees will review and discuss the site safety plan as part of the training program. The location of the site safety plan and all written programs should be discussed with employees including a discussion of the mechanisms for access, review, and references described.

B. RCRA Operations Training for Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities.

1. As a minimum, the training course required in 29 CFR 1926.65 (p) should include the following topics:

(a) Review of the applicable paragraphs of 29 CFR 1926.65 and the elements of the employer's occupational safety and health plan.

(b) Review of relevant hazards such as, but not limited to, chemical, biological, and radiological exposures; fire and explosion hazards; thermal extremes; and physical hazards.

(c) General safety hazards including those associated with electrical hazards, powered equipment hazards, lock-out-tag-out procedures, motor vehicle hazards and walking-working surface hazards.

(d) Confined-space hazards and procedures.

(e) Work practices to minimize employee risk from workplace hazards.

(f) Emergency response plan and procedures including first aid meeting the requirements of paragraph (p)(8).

(g) A review of procedures to minimize exposure to hazardous waste and various type of waste streams, including the materials handling program and spill containment program.

(h) A review of hazard communication programs meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1200.

(i) A review of medical surveillance programs meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.65(p)(3) including the recognition of signs and symptoms of overexposure to hazardous substance including known synergistic interactions.

(j) A review of decontamination programs and procedures meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.65(p)(4).

(k) A review of an employer's requirements to implement a training program and its elements.

(l) A review of the criteria and programs for proper selection and use of personal protective equipment, including respirators.

(m) A review of the applicable appendices to 29 CFR 1926.65.

(n) Principles of toxicology and biological monitoring as they pertain to occupational health.

(o) Rights and responsibilities of employees and employers under applicable OSHA and EPA laws.

(p) Hands-on exercises and demonstrations of competency with equipment to illustrate the basic equipment principles that may be used during the performance of work duties, including the donning and doffing of PPE.

(q) Sources of reference, efficient use of relevant manuals, and knowledge of hazard coding systems to include information contained in hazardous waste manifests.

(r) At least 8 hours of hands-on training.

(s) Training in the job skills required for an employee's job function and responsibility before they are permitted to participate in or supervise field activities.

2. The individual employer should provide hazardous waste employees with information and training prior to an employee's initial assignment into a work area. The training and information should cover the following topics:

(a) The Emergency response plan and procedures including first aid.

(b) A review of the employer's hazardous waste handling procedures including the materials handling program and elements of the spill containment program, location of spill response kits or equipment, and the names of those trained to respond to releases.

(c) The hazardous communication program meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1200.

(d) A review of the employer's medical surveillance program including the recognition of signs and symptoms of exposure to relevant hazardous substance including known synergistic interactions.

(e) A review of the employer's decontamination program and procedures.

(f) An review of the employer's training program and the parties responsible for that program.

(g) A review of the employer's personal protective equipment program including the proper selection and use of PPE based upon specific site hazards.

(h) All relevant site-specific procedures addressing potential safety and health hazards. This may include, as appropriate, biological and radiological exposures, fire and explosion hazards, thermal hazards, and physical hazards such as electrical hazards, powered equipment hazards, lock-out-tag-out hazards, motor vehicle hazards, and walking-working surface hazards.

(i) Safe use engineering controls and equipment on site.

(j) Names of personnel and alternates responsible for safety and health.

C. Emergency response training.

Federal OSHA standards in 29 CFR 1926.65(q) are directed toward private sector emergency responders. Therefore, the guidelines provided in this portion of the appendix are directed toward that employee population. However, they also impact indirectly through State OSHA or USEPA regulations some public sector emergency responders. Therefore, the guidelines provided in this portion of the appendix may be applied to both employee populations.

States with OSHA state plans must cover their employees with regulations at least as effective as the Federal OSHA standards. Public employees in states without approved state OSHA programs covering hazardous waste operations and emergency response are covered by the U.S. EPA under 40 CFR 311, a regulation virtually identical to Sec. 1926.65.

Since this is a non-mandatory appendix and therefore not an enforceable standard, OSHA recommends that those employers, employees or volunteers in public sector emergency response organizations outside Federal OSHA jurisdiction consider the following criteria in developing their own training programs. A unified approach to training at the community level between emergency response organizations covered by Federal OSHA and those not covered directly by Federal OSHA can help ensure an effective community response to the release or potential release of hazardous substances in the community.

a. General considerations.

Emergency response organizations are required to consider the topics listed in Sec. 1926.65(q)(6). Emergency response organizations may use some or all of the following topics to supplement those mandatory topics when developing their response training programs. Many of the topics would require an interaction between the response provider and the individuals responsible for the site where the response would be expected.

(1) Hazard recognition, including:

(A) Nature of hazardous substances present,

(B) Practical applications of hazard recognition, including presentations on biology, chemistry, and physics.

(2) Principles of toxicology, biological monitoring, and risk assessment.

(3) Safe work practices and general site safety.

(4) Engineering controls and hazardous waste operations.

(5) Site safety plans and standard operating procedures.

(6) Decontamination procedures and practices.

(7) Emergency procedures, first aid, and self-rescue.

(8) Safe use of field equipment.

(9) Storage, handling, use and transportation of hazardous substances.

(10) Use, care, and limitations of personal protective equipment.

(11) Safe sampling techniques.

(12) Rights and responsibilities of employees under OSHA and other related laws concerning right-to-know, safety and health, compensations and liability.

(13) Medical monitoring requirements.

(14) Community relations.

b. Suggested criteria for specific courses.

(1) First responder awareness level.

(A) Review of and demonstration of competency in performing the applicable skills of 29 CFR 1926.65(q).

(B) Hands-on experience with the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) and familiarization with OSHA standard 29 CFR 1926.60.

(C) Review of the principles and practices for analyzing an incident to determine both the hazardous substances present and the basic hazard and response information for each hazardous substance present.

(D) Review of procedures for implementing actions consistent with the local emergency response plan, the organization's standard operating procedures, and the current edition of DOT's ERG including emergency notification procedures and follow-up communications.

(E) Review of the expected hazards including fire and explosions hazards, confined space hazards, electrical hazards, powered equipment hazards, motor vehicle hazards, and walking-working surface hazards.

(F) Awareness and knowledge of the competencies for the First Responder at the Awareness Level covered in the National Fire Protection Association's Standard No. 472, Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents.

(2) First responder operations level.

(A) Review of and demonstration of competency in performing the applicable skills of 29 CFR 1926.65(q).

(B) Hands-on experience with the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), manufacturer safety data sheets, CHEMTREC/CANUTEC, shipper or manufacturer contacts and other relevant sources of information addressing hazardous substance releases. Familiarization with OSHA standard 29 CFR 1926.60.

(C) Review of the principles and practices for analyzing an incident to determine the hazardous substances present, the likely behavior of the hazardous substance and its container, the types of hazardous substance transportation containers and vehicles, the types and selection of the appropriate defensive strategy for containing the release.

(D) Review of procedures for implementing continuing response actions consistent with the local emergency response plan, the organization's standard operating procedures, and the current edition of DOT's ERG including extended emergency notification procedures and follow-up communications.

(E) Review of the principles and practice for proper selection and use of personal protective equipment.

(F) Review of the principles and practice of personnel and equipment decontamination.

(G) Review of the expected hazards including fire and explosions hazards, confined space hazards, electrical hazards, powered equipment hazards, motor vehicle hazards, and walking-working surface hazards.

(H) Awareness and knowledge of the competencies for the First Responder at the Operations Level covered in the National Fire Protection Association's Standard No. 472, Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents.

(3) Hazardous materials technician.

(A) Review of and demonstration of competency in performing the applicable skills of 29 CFR 1926.65(q).

(B) Hands-on experience with written and electronic information relative to response decision making including but not limited to the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), manufacturer safety data sheets, CHEMTREC/CANUTEC, shipper or manufacturer contacts, computer data bases and response models, and other relevant sources of information addressing hazardous substance releases. Familiarization with 29 CFR 1926.60.

(C) Review of the principles and practices for analyzing an incident to determine the hazardous substances present, their physical and chemical properties, the likely behavior of the hazardous substance and its container, the types of hazardous substance transportation containers and vehicles involved in the release, the appropriate strategy for approaching release sites and containing the release.

(D) Review of procedures for implementing continuing response actions consistent with the local emergency response plan, the organization's standard operating procedures, and the current edition of DOT's ERG including extended emergency notification procedures and follow-up communications.

(E) Review of the principles and practice for proper selection and use of personal protective equipment.

(F) Review of the principles and practices of establishing exposure zones, proper decontamination and medical surveillance stations and procedures.

(G) Review of the expected hazards including fire and explosions hazards, confined space hazards, electrical hazards, powered equipment hazards, motor vehicle hazards, and walking-working surface hazards.

(H) Awareness and knowledge of the competencies for the Hazardous Materials Technician covered in the National Fire Protection Association's Standard No. 472, Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents.

(4) Hazardous materials specialist.

(A) Review of and demonstration of competency in performing the applicable skills of 29 CFR 1926.65(q).

(B) Hands-on experience with retrieval and use of written and electronic information relative to response decision making including but not limited to the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), manufacturer safety data sheets, CHEMTREC/CANUTEC, shipper or manufacturer contacts, computer data bases and response models, and other relevant sources of information addressing hazardous substance releases. Familiarization with 29 CFR 1926.60.

(C) Review of the principles and practices for analyzing an incident to determine the hazardous substances present, their physical and chemical properties, and the likely behavior of the hazardous substance and its container, vessel, or vehicle.

(D) Review of the principles and practices for identification of the types of hazardous substance transportation containers, vessels and vehicles involved in the release; selecting and using the various types of equipment available for plugging or patching transportation containers, vessels or vehicles; organizing and directing the use of multiple teams of hazardous material technicians and selecting the appropriate strategy for approaching release sites and containing or stopping the release.

(E) Review of procedures for implementing continuing response actions consistent with the local emergency response plan, the organization's standard operating procedures, including knowledge of the available public and private response resources, establishment of an incident command post, direction of hazardous material technician teams, and extended emergency notification procedures and follow-up communications.

(F) Review of the principles and practice for proper selection and use of personal protective equipment.

(G) Review of the principles and practices of establishing exposure zones and proper decontamination, monitoring and medical surveillance stations and procedures.

(H) Review of the expected hazards including fire and explosions hazards, confined space hazards, electrical hazards, powered equipment hazards, motor vehicle hazards, and walking-working surface hazards.

(I) Awareness and knowledge of the competencies for the Off-site Specialist Employee covered in the National Fire Protection Association's Standard No. 472, Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents.

(5) Incident commander.

The incident commander is the individual who, at any one time, is responsible for and in control of the response effort. This individual is the person responsible for the direction and coordination of the response effort. An incident commander's position should be occupied by the most senior, appropriately trained individual present at the response site. Yet, as necessary and appropriate by the level of response provided, the position may be occupied by many individuals during a particular response as the need for greater authority, responsibility, or training increases. It is possible for the first responder at the awareness level to assume the duties of incident commander until a more senior and appropriately trained individual arrives at the response site.

Therefore, any emergency responder expected to perform as an incident commander should be trained to fulfill the obligations of the position at the level of response they will be providing including the following:

(A) Ability to analyze a hazardous substance incident to determine the magnitude of the response problem.

(B) Ability to plan and implement an appropriate response plan within the capabilities of available personnel and equipment.

(C) Ability to implement a response to favorably change the outcome of the incident in a manner consistent with the local emergency response plan and the organization's standard operating procedures.

(D) Ability to evaluate the progress of the emergency response to ensure that the response objectives are being met safely, effectively, and efficiently.

(E) Ability to adjust the response plan to the conditions of the response and to notify higher levels of response when required by the changes to the response plan.

1926.66 - Criteria for design and construction of spray booths.
1926.66(a)

Definitions applicable to this section -

1926.66(a)(1)

Aerated solid powders. Aerated powders shall mean any powdered material used as a coating material which shall be fluidized within a container by passing air uniformly from below. It is common practice to fluidize such materials to form a fluidized powder bed and then dip the part to be coated into the bed in a manner similar to that used in liquid dipping. Such beds are also used as sources for powder spray operations.

1926.66(a)(2)

Spraying area. Any area in which dangerous quantities of flammable vapors or mists, or combustible residues, dusts, or deposits are present due to the operation of spraying processes.

1926.66(a)(3)

Spray booth. A power-ventilated structure provided to enclose or accommodate a spraying operation to confine and limit the escape of spray, vapor, and residue, and to safely conduct or direct them to an exhaust system.

1926.66(a)(4)

Waterwash spray booth. A spray booth equipped with a water washing system designed to minimize dusts or residues entering exhaust ducts and to permit the recovery of overspray finishing material.

1926.66(a)(5)

Dry spray booth. A spray booth not equipped with a water washing system as described in paragraph (a)(4) of this section. A dry spray booth may be equipped with

1926.66(a)(5)(i)

Distribution or baffle plates to promote an even flow of air through the booth or cause the deposit of overspray before it enters the exhaust duct; or

1926.66(a)(5)(ii)

Overspray dry filters to minimize dusts; or

1926.66(a)(5)(iii)

Overspray dry filters to minimize dusts or residues entering exhaust ducts; or

1926.66(a)(5)(iv)

Overspray dry filter rolls designed to minimize dusts or residues entering exhaust ducts; or

1926.66(a)(5)(v)

Where dry powders are being sprayed, with powder collection systems so arranged in the exhaust to capture oversprayed material.

1926.66(a)(6)

Fluidized bed. A container holding powder coating material which is aerated from below so as to form an air-supported expanded cloud of such material through which the preheated object to be coated is immersed and transported.

1926.66(a)(7)

Electrostatic fluidized bed. A container holding powder coating material which is aerated from below so as to form an air-supported expanded cloud of such material which is electrically charged with a charge opposite to the charge of the object to be coated; such object is transported, through the container immediately above the charged and aerated materials in order to be coated.

1926.66(a)(8)

Approved. Shall mean approved and listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

1926.66(a)(9)

Listed. See "approved" in paragraph (a)(8) of this section.

1926.66(b)

Spray booths -

1926.66(b)(1)

Construction. Spray booths shall be substantially constructed of steel, securely and rigidly supported, or of concrete or masonry except that aluminum or other substantial noncombustible

material may be used for intermittent or low volume spraying. Spray booths shall be designed to sweep air currents toward the exhaust outlet.

1926.66(b)(2)

Interiors. The interior surfaces of spray booths shall be smooth and continuous without edges and otherwise designed to prevent pocketing of residues and facilitate cleaning and washing without injury.

1926.66(b)(3)

Floors. The floor surface of a spray booth and operator's working area, if combustible, shall be covered with noncombustible material of such character as to facilitate the safe cleaning and removal of residues.

1926.66(b)(4)

Distribution or baffle plates. Distribution or baffle plates, if installed to promote an even flow of air through the booth or cause the deposit of overspray before it enters the exhaust duct, shall be of noncombustible material and readily removable or accessible on both sides for cleaning. Such plates shall not be located in exhaust ducts.

1926.66(b)(5)

Dry type overspray collectors - ***(exhaust air filters)***. In conventional dry type spray booths, overspray dry filters or filter rolls, if installed, shall conform to the following:

1926.66(b)(5)(i)

The spraying operations except electrostatic spraying operations shall be so designed, installed and maintained that the average air velocity over the open face of the booth (or booth cross section during spraying operations) shall be not less than 100 linear feet per minute. Electrostatic spraying operations may be conducted with an air velocity over the open face of the booth of not less than 60 linear feet per minute, or more, depending on the volume of the finishing material being applied and its flammability and explosion characteristics. Visible gauges or audible alarm or pressure activated devices shall be installed to indicate or insure that the required air velocity is maintained. Filter rolls shall be inspected to insure proper replacement of filter media.

1926.66(b)(5)(ii)

All discarded filter pads and filter rolls shall be immediately removed to a safe, well-detached location or placed in a water-filled metal container and disposed of at the close of the day's operation unless maintained completely in water.

1926.66(b)(5)(iii)

The location of filters in a spray booth shall be so as to not reduce the effective booth enclosure of the articles being sprayed.

1926.66(b)(5)(iv)

Space within the spray booth on the downstream and upstream sides of filters shall be protected with approved automatic sprinklers.

1926.66(b)(5)(v)

Filters or filter rolls shall not be used when applying a spray material known to be highly susceptible to spontaneous heating and ignition.

1926.66(b)(5)(vi)

Clean filters or filter rolls shall be noncombustible or of a type having a combustibility not in excess of class 2 filters as listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Filters and filter rolls shall not be alternately used for different types of coating materials, where the combination of materials may be conducive to spontaneous ignition.

1926.66(b)(6)

Frontal area. Each spray booth having a frontal area larger than 9 square feet shall have a metal deflector or curtain not less than 2½ inches (5.35 cm) deep installed at the upper outer edge of the booth over the opening.

1926.66(b)(7)

Conveyors. Where conveyors are arranged to carry work into or out of spray booths, the openings therefor shall be as small as practical.

1926.66(b)(8)

Separation of operations. Each spray booth shall be separated from other operations by not less than 3 feet (0.912 m), or by a greater distance, or by such partition or wall as to reduce the danger from juxtaposition of hazardous operations. See also paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

1926.66(b)(9)

Cleaning. Spray booths shall be so installed that all portions are readily accessible for cleaning. A clear space of not less than 3 feet (0.912 m) on all sides shall be kept free from storage or combustible construction.

1926.66(b)(10)

Illumination. When spraying areas are illuminated through glass panels or other transparent materials, only fixed lighting units shall be used as a source of illumination. Panels shall effectively isolate the spraying area from the area in which the lighting unit is located, and shall be of a noncombustible material of such a nature or so protected that breakage will be unlikely. Panels shall be so arranged that normal accumulations of residue on the exposed surface of the panel will not be raised to a dangerous temperature by radiation or conduction from the source of illumination.

1926.66(c)

Electrical and other sources of ignition -

1926.66(c)(1)

Conformance. All electrical equipment, open flames and other sources of ignition shall conform to the requirements of this paragraph, except as follows:

1926.66(c)(1)(i)

Electrostatic apparatus shall conform to the requirements of paragraphs (e) and (f) of this section;

1926.66(c)(1)(ii)

Drying, curing, and fusion apparatus shall conform to the requirements of paragraph (g) of this section;

1926.66(c)(1)(iii)

[Reserved]

1926.66(c)(1)(iv)

Powder coating equipment shall conform to the requirements of paragraph (c)(1) of this section.

1926.66(c)(2)

Minimum separation. There shall be no open flame or spark producing equipment in any spraying area nor within 20 feet (6.08 m) thereof, unless separated by a partition.

1926.66(c)(3)

Hot surfaces. Space-heating appliances, steampipes, or hot surfaces shall not be located in a spraying area where deposits of combustible residues may readily accumulate.

1926.66(c)(4)

Wiring conformance. Electrical wiring and equipment shall conform to the provisions of this paragraph and shall otherwise be in accordance with subpart S of this part.

1926.66(c)(5)

Combustible residues, areas. Unless specifically approved for locations containing both deposits of readily ignitable residue and explosive vapors, there shall be no electrical equipment in any spraying area, whereon deposits of combustible residues may readily accumulate, except wiring in rigid conduit or in boxes or fittings containing no taps, splices, or terminal connections.

1926.66(c)(6)

Wiring type approved. Electrical wiring and equipment not subject to deposits of combustible residues but located in a spraying area as herein defined shall be of explosion-proof type approved for Class I, group D locations and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of subpart S of this part, for Class I, Division 1, Hazardous Locations. Electrical wiring, motors, and other equipment outside of but within 20 feet (6.08 m) of any spraying area, and not separated therefrom by partitions, shall not produce sparks under normal operating conditions and shall otherwise conform to the provisions of subpart S of this part for Class I, Division 2 Hazardous Locations.

1926.66(c)(7)

Lamps. Electric lamps outside of, but within 20 feet (6.08 m) of any spraying area, and not separated therefrom by a partition, shall be totally enclosed to prevent the falling of hot particles and shall be protected from mechanical injury by suitable guards or by location.

1926.66(c)(8)

Portable lamps. Portable electric lamps shall not be used in any spraying area during spraying operations. Portable electric lamps, if used during cleaning or repairing operations, shall be of the type approved for hazardous Class I locations.

1926.66(c)(9)

Grounding.

1926.66(c)(9)(i)

All metal parts of spray booths, exhaust ducts, and piping systems conveying flammable or combustible liquids or aerated solids shall be properly electrically grounded in an effective and permanent manner.

1926.66(d)

Ventilation -

1926.66(d)(1)

Conformance. Ventilating and exhaust systems shall be in accordance with the Standard for Blower and Exhaust Systems for Vapor Removal, NFPA No. 91-1961, where applicable and shall also conform to the provisions of this section.

1926.66(d)(2)

General. All spraying areas shall be provided with mechanical ventilation adequate to remove flammable vapors, mists, or powders to a safe location and to confine and control combustible residues so that life is not endangered. Mechanical ventilation shall be kept in operation at all times while spraying operations are being conducted and for a sufficient time thereafter to allow vapors from drying coated articles and drying finishing material residue to be exhausted.

1926.66(d)(3)

Independent exhaust. Each spray booth shall have an independent exhaust duct system discharging to the exterior of the building, except that multiple cabinet spray booths in which identical spray finishing material is used with a combined frontal area of not more than 18 square feet may have a common exhaust. If more than one fan serves one booth, all fans shall be so interconnected that one fan cannot operate without all fans being operated.

1926.66(d)(4)

Fan-rotating element. The fan-rotating element shall be nonferrous or nonsparking or the casing shall consist of or be lined with such material. There shall be ample clearance between the fan-rotating element and the fan casing to avoid a fire by friction, necessary allowance being made for

ordinary expansion and loading to prevent contact between moving parts and the duct or fan housing. Fan blades shall be mounted on a shaft sufficiently heavy to maintain perfect alignment even when the blades of the fan are heavily loaded, the shaft preferably to have bearings outside the duct and booth. All bearings shall be of the self-lubricating type, or lubricated from the outside duct.

1926.66(d)(5)

Electric motors. Electric motors driving exhaust fans shall not be placed inside booths or ducts. See also paragraph (c) of this section.

1926.66(d)(6)

Belts. Belts shall not enter the duct or booth unless the belt and pulley within the duct or booth are thoroughly enclosed.

1926.66(d)(7)

Exhaust ducts. Exhaust ducts shall be constructed of steel and shall be substantially supported. Exhaust ducts without dampers are preferred; however, if dampers are installed, they shall be maintained so that they will be in a full open position at all times the ventilating system is in operation.

1926.66(d)(7)(i)

Exhaust ducts shall be protected against mechanical damage and have a clearance from unprotected combustible construction or other combustible material of not less than 18 inches (45.72 cm).

1926.66(d)(7)(ii)

If combustible construction is provided with the following protection applied to all surfaces within 18 inches (45.72 cm), clearances may be reduced to the distances indicated:

Exhaust ducts: clearances may be reduced to the distances indicated -	
(*a*) 28-gage sheet metal on 1/4-inch asbestos mill board	1 (
(*b*) 28-gage sheet metal on 1/8-inch asbestos mill board spaced out 1 inch (2.54 cm) on noncombustible spacers	9 (
(*c*) 22-gage sheet metal on 1-inch rockwool batts reinforced with wire mesh or the equivalent	3 c

Exhaust ducts: clearances may be reduced to the distances indicated -
(*d*) Where ducts are protected with an approved automatic sprinkler system, properly maintained, the clearance required in paragraph (d)(7)(i) of this section may be reduced to 6 inches (15.24 cm)

1926.66(d)(8)

Discharge clearance. Unless the spray booth exhaust duct terminal is from a water-wash spray booth, the terminal discharge point shall be not less than 6 feet from any combustible exterior wall or roof nor discharge in the direction of any combustible construction or unprotected opening in any noncombustible exterior wall within 25 feet (7.6 m).

1926.66(d)(9)

Air exhaust. Air exhaust from spray operations shall not be directed so that it will contaminate makeup air being introduced into the spraying area or other ventilating intakes, nor directed so as to create a nuisance. Air exhausted from spray operations shall not be recirculated.

1926.66(d)(10)

Access doors. When necessary to facilitate cleaning, exhaust ducts shall be provided with an ample number of access doors.

1926.66(d)(11)

Room intakes. Air intake openings to rooms containing spray finishing operations shall be adequate for the efficient operation of exhaust fans and shall be so located as to minimize the creation of dead air pockets.

1926.66(d)(12)

Drying spaces. Freshly sprayed articles shall be dried only in spaces provided with adequate ventilation to prevent the formation of explosive vapors. In the event adequate and reliable ventilation is not provided such drying spaces shall be considered a spraying area.

1926.66(e)

Fixed electrostatic apparatus -

1926.66(e)(1)

Conformance. Where installation and use of electrostatic spraying equipment is used, such installation and use shall conform to all other paragraphs of this section, and shall also conform to the requirements of this paragraph.

1926.66(e)(2)

Type approval. Electrostatic apparatus and devices used in connection with coating operations shall be of approved types.

1926.66(e)(3)

Location. Transformers, power packs, control apparatus, and all other electrical portions of the equipment, with the exception of high-voltage grids, electrodes, and electrostatic atomizing heads and their connections, shall be located outside of the spraying area, or shall otherwise conform to the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section.

1926.66(e)(4)

Support. Electrodes and electrostatic atomizing heads shall be adequately supported in permanent locations and shall be effectively insulated from the ground. Electrodes and electrostatic atomizing heads which are permanently attached to their bases, supports, or reciprocators, shall be deemed to comply with this section. Insulators shall be nonporous and noncombustible.

1926.66(e)(5)

Insulators, grounding. High-voltage leads to electrodes shall be properly insulated and protected from mechanical injury or exposure to destructive chemicals. Electrostatic atomizing heads shall be effectively and permanently supported on suitable insulators and shall be effectively guarded against accidental contact or grounding. An automatic means shall be provided for grounding the electrode system when it is electrically deenergized for any reason. All insulators shall be kept clean and dry.

1926.66(e)(6)

Safe distance. A safe distance shall be maintained between goods being painted and electrodes or electrostatic atomizing heads or conductors of at least twice the sparking distance. A suitable sign indicating this safe distance shall be conspicuously posted near the assembly.

1926.66(e)(7)

Conveyors required. Goods being painted using this process are to be supported on conveyors. The conveyors shall be so arranged as to maintain safe distances between the goods and the electrodes or electrostatic atomizing heads at all times. Any irregularly shaped or other goods subject to possible swinging or movement shall be rigidly supported to prevent such swinging or movement which would reduce the clearance to less than that specified in paragraph (e)(6) of this section.

1926.66(e)(8)

Prohibition. This process is not acceptable where goods being coated are manipulated by hand. When finishing materials are applied by electrostatic equipment which is manipulated by hand, see paragraph (f) of this section for applicable requirements.

1926.66(e)(9)

Fail-safe controls. Electrostatic apparatus shall be equipped with automatic controls which will operate without time delay to disconnect the power supply to the high voltage transformer and to signal the operator under any of the following conditions:

1926.66(e)(9)(i)

Stoppage of ventilating fans or failure of ventilating equipment from any cause.

1926.66(e)(9)(ii)

Stoppage of the conveyor carrying goods through the high voltage field.

1926.66(e)(9)(iii)

Occurrence of a ground or of an imminent ground at any point on the high voltage system.

1926.66(e)(9)(iv)

Reduction of clearance below that specified in paragraph (e)(6) of this section.

1926.66(e)(10)

Guarding. Adequate booths, fencing, railings, or guards shall be so placed about the equipment that they, either by their location or character or both, assure that a safe isolation of the process is maintained from plant storage or personnel. Such railings, fencing, and guards shall be of conducting material, adequately grounded.

1926.66(e)(11)

Ventilation. Where electrostatic atomization is used the spraying area shall be so ventilated as to insure safe conditions from a fire and health standpoint.

1926.66(e)(12)

Fire protection. All areas used for spraying, including the interior of the booth, shall be protected by automatic sprinklers where this protection is available. Where this protection is not available, other approved automatic extinguishing equipment shall be provided.

1926.66(f)

Electrostatic hand spraying equipment -

1926.66(f)(1)

Application. This paragraph shall apply to any equipment using electrostatically charged elements for the atomization and/or, precipitation of materials for coatings on articles, or for other similar purposes in which the atomizing device is hand held and manipulated during the spraying operation.

1926.66(f)(2)

Conformance. Electrostatic hand spraying equipment shall conform with the other provisions of this section.

1926.66(f)(3)

Equipment approval and specifications. Electrostatic hand spray apparatus and devices used in connection with coating operations shall be of approved types. The high voltage circuits shall be designed so as to not produce a spark of sufficient intensity to ignite any vapor-air mixtures nor result in appreciable shock hazard upon coming in contact with a grounded object under all normal

operating conditions. The electrostatically charged exposed elements of the handgun shall be capable of being energized only by a switch which also controls the coating material supply.

1926.66(f)(4)

Electrical support equipment. Transformers, powerpacks, control apparatus, and all other electrical portions of the equipment, with the exception of the handgun itself and its connections to the power supply shall be located outside of the spraying area or shall otherwise conform to the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section.

1926.66(f)(5)

Spray gun ground. The handle of the spraying gun shall be electrically connected to ground by a metallic connection and to be so constructed that the operator in normal operating position is in intimate electrical contact with the grounded handle.

1926.66(f)(6)

Grounding-general. All electrically conductive objects in the spraying area shall be adequately grounded. This requirement shall apply to paint containers, wash cans, and any other objects or devices in the area. The equipment shall carry a prominent permanently installed warning regarding the necessity for this grounding feature.

1926.66(f)(7)

Maintenance of grounds. Objects being painted or coated shall be maintained in metallic contact with the conveyor or other grounded support. Hooks shall be regularly cleaned to insure this contact and areas of contact shall be sharp points or knife edges where possible. Points of support of the object shall be concealed from random spray where feasible and where the objects being sprayed are supported from a conveyor, the point of attachment to the conveyor shall be so located as to not collect spray material during normal operation.

1926.66(f)(8)

Interlocks. The electrical equipment shall be so interlocked with the ventilation of the spraying area that the equipment cannot be operated unless the ventilation fans are in operation.

1926.66(f)(9)

Ventilation. The spraying operation shall take place within a spray area which is adequately ventilated to remove solvent vapors released from the operation.

1926.66(g)

Drying, curing, or fusion apparatus -

1926.66(g)(1)

Conformance. Drying, curing, or fusion apparatus in connection with spray application of flammable and combustible finishes shall conform to the Standard for Ovens and Furnaces, NFPA 86A-1969, where applicable and shall also conform with the following requirements of this paragraph.

1926.66(g)(2)

Alternate use prohibited. Spray booths, rooms, or other enclosures used for spraying operations shall not alternately be used for the purpose of drying by any arrangement which will cause a material increase in the surface temperature of the spray booth, room, or enclosure.

1926.66(g)(3)

Adjacent system interlocked. Except as specifically provided in paragraph (g)(4) of this section, drying, curing, or fusion units utilizing a heating system having open flames or which may produce sparks shall not be installed in a spraying area, but may be installed adjacent thereto when equipped with an interlocked ventilating system arranged to:

1926.66(g)(3)(i)

Thoroughly ventilate the drying space before the heating system can be started;

1926.66(g)(3)(ii)

Maintain a safe atmosphere at any source of ignition;

1926.66(g)(3)(iii)

Automatically shut down the heating system in the event of failure of the ventilating system.

1926.66(g)(4)

Alternate use permitted. Automobile refinishing spray booths or enclosures, otherwise installed and maintained in full conformity with this section, may alternately be used for drying with portable electrical infrared drying apparatus when conforming with the following:

1926.66(g)(4)(i)

Interior (especially floors) of spray enclosures shall be kept free of overspray deposits.

1926.66(g)(4)(ii)

During spray operations, the drying apparatus and electrical connections and wiring thereto shall not be located within spray enclosure nor in any other location where spray residues may be deposited thereon.

1926.66(g)(4)(iii)

The spraying apparatus, the drying apparatus, and the ventilating system of the spray enclosure shall be equipped with suitable interlocks so arranged that:

1926.66(g)(4)(iii)(a)

The spraying apparatus cannot be operated while the drying apparatus is inside the spray enclosure.

1926.66(g)(4)(iii)(b)

The spray enclosure will be purged of spray vapors for a period of not less than 3 minutes before the drying apparatus can be energized.

1926.66(g)(4)(iii)(c)

The ventilating system will maintain a safe atmosphere within the enclosure during the drying process and the drying apparatus will automatically shut off in the event of failure of the ventilating system.

1926.66(g)(4)(iv)

All electrical wiring and equipment of the drying apparatus shall conform with the applicable sections of subpart S of this part. Only equipment of a type approved for Class I, Division 2 hazardous locations shall be located within 18 inches (45.72 cm) of floor level. All metallic parts of the drying apparatus shall be properly electrically bonded and grounded.

1926.66(g)(4)(v)

The drying apparatus shall contain a prominently located, permanently attached warning sign indicating that ventilation should be maintained during the drying period and that spraying should not be conducted in the vicinity that spray will deposit on apparatus.

1926 Subpart E - Personal Protective and Life Saving Equipment

AUTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.; 29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657; Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71 (36 FR 8754), 8-76 (41 FR 25059), 9-83 (48 FR 35736), 1-90 (55 FR 9033), 6-96 (62 FR 111), 5-2002 (67 FR 65008), 5-2007 (72 FR 31160), 4-2010 (75 FR 55355), or 1-2012 (77 FR 3912), as applicable; and 29 CFR part 1911.

[59 FR 40672, Aug. 9, 1994; 60 FR 39254, Aug. 2, 1995; 61 FR 9227, March 7, 1996; 61 FR 31427, June 20, 1996; 63 FR 1152, Jan. 8, 1998; 72 FR 64429, Nov. 15, 2007; 77 FR 37600, June 22, 2012; 79 FR 20693, July 10, 2014; 81 FR 16092, March 25, 2016; 84 FR 21577, May 14, 2019]

1926.95 - Criteria for personal protective equipment.

1926.95(a)

Application. Protective equipment, including personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, and extremities, protective clothing, respiratory devices, and protective shields and barriers, shall be provided, used, and maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition wherever it is necessary by reason of hazards of processes or environment, chemical hazards, radiological hazards, or mechanical irritants encountered in a manner capable of causing injury or impairment in the function of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation or physical contact.

1926.95(b)

Employee-owned equipment. Where employees provide their own protective equipment, the employer shall be responsible to assure its adequacy, including proper maintenance, and sanitation of such equipment.

1926.95(c)

Design. All personal protective equipment shall be of safe design and construction for the work to be performed.

1926.95(d)

Payment for protective equipment.

1926.95(d)(1)

Except as provided by paragraphs (d)(2) through (d)(6) of this section, the protective equipment, including personal protective equipment (PPE), used to comply with this part, shall be provided by the employer at no cost to employees.

1926.95(d)(2)

The employer is not required to pay for non-specialty safety-toe protective footwear (including steel-toe shoes or steel-toe boots) and non-specialty prescription safety eyewear, provided that the employer permits such items to be worn off the job-site.

1926.95(d)(3)

When the employer provides metatarsal guards and allows the employee, at his or her request, to use shoes or boots with built-in metatarsal protection, the employer is not required to reimburse the employee for the shoes or boots.

1926.95(d)(4)

The employer is not required to pay for:

1926.95(d)(4)(i)

Everyday clothing, such as long-sleeve shirts, long pants, street shoes, and normal work boots; or

1926.95(d)(4)(ii)

Ordinary clothing, skin creams, or other items, used solely for protection from weather, such as winter coats, jackets, gloves, parkas, rubber boots, hats, raincoats, ordinary sunglasses, and sunscreen.

1926.95(d)(5)

The employer must pay for replacement PPE, except when the employee has lost or intentionally damaged the PPE.

1926.95(d)(6)

Where an employee provides adequate protective equipment he or she owns pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, the employer may allow the employee to use it and is not required to reimburse the employee for that equipment. The employer shall not require an employee to provide or pay for his or her own PPE, unless the PPE is excepted by paragraphs (d)(2) through (d)(5) of this section.

1926.95(d)(7)

This section shall become effective on February 13, 2008. Employers must implement the PPE payment requirements no later than May 15, 2008.

Note to § 1926.95(d): When the provisions of another OSHA standard specify whether or not the employer must pay for specific equipment, the payment provisions of that standard shall prevail.

1926.96 - Occupational foot protection.

Safety-toe footwear for employees shall meet the requirements and specifications in American National Standard for Men's Safety-Toe Footwear, Z41.1-1967.

1926.97 - Electrical protective equipment.

926.97(a)

Design requirements for specific types of electrical protective equipment. Rubber insulating blankets, rubber insulating matting, rubber insulating covers, rubber insulating line hose, rubber insulating gloves, and rubber insulating sleeves shall meet the following requirements:

1926.97(a)(1)

Manufacture and marking of rubber insulating equipment.

1926.97(a)(1)(i)

Blankets, gloves, and sleeves shall be produced by a seamless process.

1926.97(a)(1)(ii)

Each item shall be clearly marked as follows:

1926.97(a)(1)(ii)(A)

Class 00 equipment shall be marked Class 00.

1926.97(a)(1)(ii)(B)

Class 0 equipment shall be marked Class 0.

1926.97(a)(1)(ii)(C)

Class 1 equipment shall be marked Class 1.

1926.97(a)(1)(ii)(D)

Class 2 equipment shall be marked Class 2.

1926.97(a)(1)(ii)(E)

Class 3 equipment shall be marked Class 3.

1926.97(a)(1)(ii)(F)

Class 4 equipment shall be marked Class 4.

1926.97(a)(1)(ii)(G)

Nonozone-resistant equipment shall be marked Type I.

1926.97(a)(1)(ii)(H)

Ozone-resistant equipment shall be marked Type II.

1926.97(a)(1)(ii)(I)

Other relevant markings, such as the manufacturer's identification and the size of the equipment, may also be provided.

1926.97(a)(1)(iii)

Markings shall be nonconducting and shall be applied in such a manner as not to impair the insulating qualities of the equipment.

1926.97(a)(1)(iv)

Markings on gloves shall be confined to the cuff portion of the glove.

1926.97(a)(2)

Electrical requirements.

1926.97(a)(2)(i)

Equipment shall be capable of withstanding the ac proof-test voltage specified in Table E-1 or the dc proof-test voltage specified in Table E-2.

1926.97(a)(2)(i)(A)

The proof test shall reliably indicate that the equipment can withstand the voltage involved.

1926.97(a)(2)(i)(B)

The test voltage shall be applied continuously for 3 minutes for equipment other than matting and shall be applied continuously for 1 minute for matting.

1926.97(a)(2)(i)(C)

Gloves shall also be capable of separately withstanding the ac proof-test voltage specified in Table E-1 after a 16-hour water soak. (See the note following paragraph (a)(3)(ii)(B) of this section.)

1926.97(a)(2)(ii)

When the ac proof test is used on gloves, the 60-hertz proof-test current may not exceed the values specified in Table E-1 at any time during the test period.

1926.97(a)(2)(ii)(A)

If the ac proof test is made at a frequency other than 60 hertz, the permissible proof-test current shall be computed from the direct ratio of the frequencies.

1926.97(a)(2)(ii)(B)

For the test, gloves (right side out) shall be filled with tap water and immersed in water to a depth that is in accordance with Table E-3. Water shall be added to or removed from the glove, as necessary, so that the water level is the same inside and outside the glove.

1926.97(a)(2)(ii)(C)

After the 16-hour water soak specified in paragraph (a)(2)(i)(C) of this section, the 60-hertz proof-test current may not exceed the values given in Table E-1 by more than 2 milliamperes.

1926.97(a)(2)(iii)

Equipment that has been subjected to a minimum breakdown voltage test may not be used for electrical protection. (See the note following paragraph (a)(3)(ii)(B) of this section.)

1926.97(a)(2)(iv)

Material used for Type II insulating equipment shall be capable of withstanding an ozone test, with no visible effects. The ozone test shall reliably indicate that the material will resist ozone exposure in actual use. Any visible signs of ozone deterioration of the material, such as checking, cracking, breaks, or pitting, is evidence of failure to meet the requirements for ozone-resistant material. (See the note following paragraph (a)(3)(ii)(B) of this section.)

1926.97(a)(3)

Workmanship and finish.

1926.97(a)(3)(i)

Equipment shall be free of physical irregularities that can adversely affect the insulating properties of the equipment and that can be detected by the tests or inspections required under this section.

1926.97(a)(3)(ii)

Surface irregularities that may be present on all rubber goods (because of imperfections on forms or molds or because of inherent difficulties in the manufacturing process) and that may appear as indentations, protuberances, or imbedded foreign material are acceptable under the following conditions:

1926.97(a)(3)(ii)(A)

The indentation or protuberance blends into a smooth slope when the material is stretched.

1926.97(a)(3)(ii)(B)

Foreign material remains in place when the insulating material is folded and stretches with the insulating material surrounding it.

Note to paragraph (a): Rubber insulating equipment meeting the following national consensus standards is deemed to be in compliance with the performance requirements of paragraph (a) of this section:

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D120-09, *Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Gloves*.

ASTM D178-01 (2010), *Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Matting*.

ASTM D1048-12, *Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Blankets*.

ASTM D1049-98 (2010), *Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Covers*.

ASTM D1050-05 (2011), *Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Line Hose*.

ASTM D1051-08, *Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Sleeves*.

The preceding standards also contain specifications for conducting the various tests required in paragraph (a) of this section. For example, the ac and dc proof tests, the breakdown test, the water-soak procedure, and the ozone test mentioned in this paragraph are described in detail in these ASTM standards.

ASTM F1236-96 (2012), *Standard Guide for Visual Inspection of Electrical Protective Rubber Products*, presents methods and techniques for the visual inspection of electrical protective equipment made of rubber. This guide also contains descriptions and photographs of irregularities that can be found in this equipment.

ASTM F819-10, *Standard Terminology Relating to Electrical Protective Equipment for Workers*, includes definitions of terms relating to the electrical protective equipment covered under this section.

1926.97(b)

Design requirements for other types of electrical protective equipment. The following requirements apply to the design and manufacture of electrical protective equipment that is not covered by paragraph (a) of this section:

1926.97(b)(1)

Voltage withstand. Insulating equipment used for the protection of employees shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, the voltages that may be imposed upon it.

Note to paragraph (b)(1): These voltages include transient overvoltages, such as switching surges, as well as nominal line voltage. See appendix B to subpart V of this part for a discussion of transient overvoltages on electric power transmission and distribution systems. See IEEE Std 516-2009, *IEEE Guide for Maintenance Methods on Energized Power Lines*, for methods of determining the magnitude of transient overvoltages on an electrical system and for a discussion comparing the ability of insulation equipment to withstand a transient overvoltage based on its ability to withstand ac voltage testing.

1926.97(b)(2)

Equipment current.

1926.97(b)(2)(i)

Protective equipment used for the primary insulation of employees from energized circuit parts shall be capable of passing a current test when subjected to the highest nominal voltage on which the equipment is to be used.

1926.97(b)(2)(ii)

When insulating equipment is tested in accordance with paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section, the equipment current may not exceed 1 microampere per kilovolt of phase-to-phase applied voltage.

Note 1 to paragraph (b)(2): This paragraph applies to equipment that provides primary insulation of employees from energized parts. It does not apply to equipment used for secondary insulation or equipment used for brush contact only.

Note 2 to paragraph (b)(2): For ac excitation, this current consists of three components: Capacitive current because of the dielectric properties of the insulating material itself, conduction current through the volume of the insulating equipment, and leakage current along the surface of the tool or equipment. The conduction current is normally negligible. For clean, dry insulating equipment, the leakage current is small, and the capacitive current predominates.

Note to paragraph (b): Plastic guard equipment is deemed to conform to the performance requirements of paragraph (b) of this section if it meets, and is used in accordance with, ASTM F712-06 (2011), *Standard Test Methods and Specifications for Electrically Insulating Plastic Guard Equipment for Protection of Workers*.

1926.97(c)

In-service care and use of electrical protective equipment -

1926.97(c)(1)

General. Electrical protective equipment shall be maintained in a safe, reliable condition.

1926.97(c)(2)

Specific requirements. The following specific requirements apply to rubber insulating blankets, rubber insulating covers, rubber insulating line hose, rubber insulating gloves, and rubber insulating sleeves:

1926.97(c)(2)(i)

Maximum use voltages shall conform to those listed in Table E-4.

1926.97(c)(2)(ii)

Insulating equipment shall be inspected for damage before each day's use and immediately following any incident that can reasonably be suspected of causing damage. Insulating gloves shall be given an air test, along with the inspection.

Note to paragraph (c)(2)(ii): ASTM F1236-96 (2012), *Standard Guide for Visual Inspection of Electrical Protective Rubber Products*, presents methods and techniques for the visual inspection of

electrical protective equipment made of rubber. This guide also contains descriptions and photographs of irregularities that can be found in this equipment.

1926.97(c)(2)(iii)

Insulating equipment with any of the following defects may not be used:

1926.97(c)(2)(iii)(A)

A hole, tear, puncture, or cut;

1926.97(c)(2)(iii)(B)

Ozone cutting or ozone checking (that is, a series of interlacing cracks produced by ozone on rubber under mechanical stress);

1926.97(c)(2)(iii)(C)

An embedded foreign object;

1926.97(c)(2)(iii)(D)

Any of the following texture changes: Swelling, softening, hardening, or becoming sticky or inelastic.

1926.97(c)(2)(iii)(E)

Any other defect that damages the insulating properties.

1926.97(c)(2)(iv)

Insulating equipment found to have other defects that might affect its insulating properties shall be removed from service and returned for testing under paragraphs (c)(2)(viii) and (c)(2)(ix) of this section.

1926.97(c)(2)(v)

Insulating equipment shall be cleaned as needed to remove foreign substances.

1926.97(c)(2)(vi)

Insulating equipment shall be stored in such a location and in such a manner as to protect it from light, temperature extremes, excessive humidity, ozone, and other damaging substances and conditions.

1926.97(c)(2)(vii)

Protector gloves shall be worn over insulating gloves, except as follows:

1926.97(c)(2)(vii)(A)

Protector gloves need not be used with Class 0 gloves, under limited-use conditions, when small equipment and parts manipulation necessitate unusually high finger dexterity.

Note to paragraph (c)(2)(vii)(A): Persons inspecting rubber insulating gloves used under these conditions need to take extra care in visually examining them. Employees using rubber insulating gloves under these conditions need to take extra care to avoid handling sharp objects.

1926.97(c)(2)(vii)(B)

If the voltage does not exceed 250 volts, ac, or 375 volts, dc, protector gloves need not be used with Class 00 gloves, under limited-use conditions, when small equipment and parts manipulation necessitate unusually high finger dexterity.

Note to paragraph (c)(2)(vii)(B): Persons inspecting rubber insulating gloves used under these conditions need to take extra care in visually examining them. Employees using rubber insulating gloves under these conditions need to take extra care to avoid handling sharp objects.

1926.97(c)(2)(vii)(C)

Any other class of glove may be used without protector gloves, under limited-use conditions, when small equipment and parts manipulation necessitate unusually high finger dexterity but only if the employer can demonstrate that the possibility of physical damage to the gloves is small and if the class of glove is one class higher than that required for the voltage involved.

1926.97(c)(2)(vii)(D)

Insulating gloves that have been used without protector gloves may not be reused until they have been tested under the provisions of paragraphs (c)(2)(viii) and (c)(2)(ix) of this section.

1926.97(c)(2)(viii)

Electrical protective equipment shall be subjected to periodic electrical tests. Test voltages and the maximum intervals between tests shall be in accordance with Table E-4 and Table E-5.

1926.97(c)(2)(ix)

The test method used under paragraphs (c)(2)(viii) and (c)(2)(xi) of this section shall reliably indicate whether the insulating equipment can withstand the voltages involved.

Note to paragraph (c)(2)(ix): Standard electrical test methods considered as meeting this paragraph are given in the following national consensus standards:

ASTM D120-09, *Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Gloves*.

ASTM D178-01 (2010), *Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Matting*.

ASTM D1048-12, *Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Blankets*.

ASTM D1049-98 (2010), *Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Covers*.

ASTM D1050-05 (2011), *Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Line Hose*.

ASTM D1051-08, *Standard Specification for Rubber Insulating Sleeves*.

ASTM F478-09, *Standard Specification for In-Service Care of Insulating Line Hose and Covers*.

ASTM F479-06 (2011), *Standard Specification for In-Service Care of Insulating Blankets*.

ASTM F496-08, *Standard Specification for In-Service Care of Insulating Gloves and Sleeves*.

1926.97(c)(2)(x)

Insulating equipment failing to pass inspections or electrical tests may not be used by employees, except as follows:

1926.97(c)(2)(x)(A)

Rubber insulating line hose may be used in shorter lengths with the defective portion cut off.

1926.97(c)(2)(x)(B)

Rubber insulating blankets may be salvaged by severing the defective area from the undamaged portion of the blanket. The resulting undamaged area may not be smaller than 560 millimeters by 560 millimeters (22 inches by 22 inches) for Class 1, 2, 3, and 4 blankets.

1926.97(c)(2)(x)(C)

Rubber insulating blankets may be repaired using a compatible patch that results in physical and electrical properties equal to those of the blanket.

1926.97(c)(2)(x)(D)

Rubber insulating gloves and sleeves with minor physical defects, such as small cuts, tears, or punctures, may be repaired by the application of a compatible patch. Also, rubber insulating gloves and sleeves with minor surface blemishes may be repaired with a compatible liquid compound. The repaired area shall have electrical and physical properties equal to those of the surrounding material. Repairs to gloves are permitted only in the area between the wrist and the reinforced edge of the opening.

1926.97(c)(2)(xi)

Repaired insulating equipment shall be retested before it may be used by employees.

1926.97(c)(2)(xii)

The employer shall certify that equipment has been tested in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs (c)(2)(iv), (c)(2)(vii)(D), (c)(2)(viii), (c)(2)(ix), and (c)(2)(xi) of this section. The certification shall identify the equipment that passed the test and the date it was tested and shall be made available upon request to the Assistant Secretary for Occupational Safety and Health and to employees or their authorized representatives.

Note to paragraph (c)(2)(xii): Marking equipment with, and entering onto logs, the results of the tests and the dates of testing are two acceptable means of meeting the certification requirement.

Table E-1 - AC Proof-Test Requirements

Class of equipment	Proof-test voltage rms V	Maximum proof-test current, mA (gloves only)			
		280-mm (11-in) glove	360-mm (14-in) glove	410-mm (16-in) glove	46 in
00	2,500	8	12	n/a	n/
0	5,000	8	12	14	16
1	10,000	n/a	14	16	18
2	20,000	n/a	16	18	20
3	30,000	n/a	18	20	22
4	40,000	n/a	n/a	22	24

Table E-2 - DC Proof-Test Requirements

Class of equipment	Proof-test voltage
00	10,000
0	20,000
1	40,000
2	50,000
3	60,000
4	70,000

Note: The dc voltages listed in this table are not appropriate for proof testing rubber insulating line hose or covers. For this equipment, dc proof tests shall use a voltage high enough to indicate that

the equipment can be safely used at the voltages listed in Table E-4. See ASTM D1050-05 (2011) and ASTM D1049-98 (2010) for further information on proof tests for rubber insulating line hose and covers, respectively.

Table E-3 - Glove Tests - Water Level[12]

Class of glove	AC proof test		DC proof test	
	mm	in	mm	in
00	38	1.5	38	1.
0	38	1.5	38	1.
1	38	1.5	51	2.
2	64	2.5	76	3.
3	89	3.5	102	4.
4	127	5.0	153	6.

[1] The water level is given as the clearance from the reinforced edge of the glove to the water line, with a tolerance of ±13 mm. (±0.5 in.).

[2] If atmospheric conditions make the specified clearances impractical, the clearances may be increased by a maximum of 25 mm. (1 in.).

Table E-4 - Rubber Insulating Equipment, Voltage Requirements

Class of equipment	Maximum use voltage [1] AC rms	Retest voltage [2] AC rms	Retest voltag
00	500	2,500	10,000
0	1,000	5,000	20,000
1	7,500	10,000	40,000

Table E-4 - Rubber Insulating Equipment, Voltage Requirements

Class of equipment	Maximum use voltage [1] AC rms	Retest voltage [2] AC rms	Retest voltag
2	17,000	20,000	50,000
3	26,500	30,000	60,000
4	36,000	40,000	70,000

[1] The maximum use voltage is the ac voltage (rms) classification of the protective equipment that designates the maximum nominal design voltage of the energized system that may be safely worked. The nominal design voltage is equal to the phase-to-phase voltage on multiphase circuits. However, the phase-to-ground potential is considered to be the nominal design voltage if:

(1) There is no multiphase exposure in a system area and the voltage exposure is limited to the phase-to-ground potential, or

(2) The electric equipment and devices are insulated or isolated or both so that the multiphase exposure on a grounded wye circuit is removed.

[2] The proof-test voltage shall be applied continuously for at least 1 minute, but no more than 3 minutes.

Table E-5 - Rubber Insulating Equipment, Test Intervals

Type of equipment	When to test
Rubber insulating line hose	Upon indication that insulating value is suspect and after repair.
Rubber insulating covers	Upon indication that insulating value is suspect and after repair.
Rubber insulating blankets	Before first issue and every 12 months thereafter;[1] upon indication that insulating value and after repair.
Rubber insulating gloves	Before first issue and every 6 months thereafter;[1] upon indication that insulating value after repair; and after use without protectors.

Table E-5 - Rubber Insulating Equipment, Test Intervals	
Type of equipment	**When to test**
Rubber insulating sleeves	Before first issue and every 12 months thereafter;[1] upon indication that insulating value and after repair.

[1] If the insulating equipment has been electrically tested but not issued for service, the insulating equipment may not be placed into service unless it has been electrically tested within the previous 12 months.

1926.100 - Head protection.
1926.100(a)

Employees working in areas where there is a possible danger of head injury from impact, or from falling or flying objects, or from electrical shock and burns, shall be protected by protective helmets.

1926.100(b)

Criteria for head protection.

1926.100(b)(1)

The employer must provide each employee with head protection that meets the specifications contained in any of the following consensus standards:

1926.100(b)(1)(i)

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z89.1-2009, "American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection," incorporated by reference in §1926.6;

1926.100(b)(1)(ii)

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z89.1-2003, "American National Standard for Industrial Head Protection," incorporated by reference in §1926.6; or

1926.100(b)(1)(iii)

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z89.1-1997, "American National Standard for Personnel Protection-Protective Headwear for Industrial Workers-Requirements," incorporated by reference in §1926.6.

1926.100(b)(2)

The employer must ensure that the head protection provided for each employee exposed to high-voltage electric shock and burns also meets the specifications contained in Section 9.7 ("Electrical Insulation") of any of the consensus standards identified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

1926.100(b)(3)

OSHA will deem any head protection device that the employer demonstrates is at least as effective as a head protection device constructed in accordance with one of the consensus standards identified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section to be in compliance with the requirements of this section.

1926.101 - Hearing protection.
1926.101(a)

Wherever it is not feasible to reduce the noise levels or duration of exposures to those specified in Table D-2, Permissible Noise Exposures, in § 1926.52, ear protective devices shall be provided and used.

1926.101(b)

Ear protective devices inserted in the ear shall be fitted or determined individually by competent persons.

1926.101(c)

Plain cotton is not an acceptable protective device.

1926.102 - Eye and face protection.
1926.102(a)

General.

1926.102(a)(1)

The employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses appropriate eye or face protection when exposed to eye or face hazards from flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors, or potentially injurious light radiation.

1926.102(a)(2)

The employer shall ensure that each affected employee uses eye protection that provides side protection when there is a hazard from flying objects. Detachable side protectors (*e.g.* clip-on or slide-on side shields) meeting the pertinent requirements of this section are acceptable.

1926.102(a)(3)

The employer shall ensure that each affected employee who wears prescription lenses while engaged in operations that involve eye hazards wears eye protection that incorporates the prescription in its design, or wears eye protection that can be worn over the prescription lenses without disturbing the proper position of the prescription lenses or the protective lenses.

1926.102(a)(4)

Eye and face PPE shall be distinctly marked to facilitate identification of the manufacturer.

1926.102(a)(5)

Protectors shall meet the following minimum requirements:

1926.102(a)(5)(i)

They shall provide adequate protection against the particular hazards for which they are designed.

1926.102(a)(5)(ii)

They shall be reasonably comfortable when worn under the designated conditions.

1926.102(a)(5)(iii)

They shall fit snugly and shall not unduly interfere with the movements of the wearer.

1926.102(a)(5)(iv)

They shall be durable.

1926.102(a)(5)(v)

They shall be capable of being disinfected.

1926.102(a)(5)(vi)

They shall be easily cleanable.

1926.102(b)

Criteria for protective eye and face protection.

1926.102(b)(1)

Protective eye and face protection devices must comply with any of the following consensus standards:

1926.102(b)(1)(i)

ANSI/ISEA Z87.1-2010, Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices, incorporated by reference in § 1926.6;

1926.102(b)(1)(ii)

ANSI Z87.1-2003, Occupational and Educational Personal Eye and Face Protection Devices, incorporated by reference in § 1926.6; or

1926.102(b)(1)(iii)

ANSI Z87.1-1989 (R-1998), Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protection, incorporated by reference in § 1926.6;

1926.102(b)(2)

Protective eye and face protection devices that the employer demonstrates are at least as effective as protective eye and face protection devices that are constructed in accordance with one of the above consensus standards will be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this section.

1926.102(c)

Protection against radiant energy -

1926.102(c)(1)

Selection of shade numbers for welding filter. Table E-1 shall be used as a guide for the selection of the proper shade numbers of filter lenses or plates used in welding. Shades more dense than those listed may be used to suit the individual's needs.

Table E-1 - Filter Lens Shade Numbers for Protection Against Radiant Energy

Welding operation	Shade
Shielded metal-arc welding 1⁄16, 3⁄32, 1⁄8, 5⁄32-inch diameter electrodes	10
Gas-shielded arc welding (nonferrous) 1⁄16, 3⁄32, 1⁄8, 5⁄32-inch diameter electrodes	11
Gas-shielded arc welding (ferrous) 1⁄16, 3⁄32, 1⁄8, 5⁄32-inch diameter electrodes	12
Shielded metal-arc welding 3⁄16-, 7⁄32-, 1⁄4-inch diameter electrodes	12
5⁄16-, 3⁄8-inch diameter electrodes	14
Atomic hydrogen welding	10-14
Carbon-arc welding	14
Soldering	2
Torch brazing	3 or 4
Light cutting, up to 1 inch	3 or 4
Medium cutting, 1 inch to 6 inches	4 or 5
Heavy cutting, over 6 inches	5 or 6
Gas welding (light), up to 1⁄8-inch	4 or 5
Gas welding (medium), 1⁄8-inch to 1⁄2-inch	5 or 6
Gas welding (heavy), over 1⁄2-inch	6 or 8

1926.102(c)(2)

Laser protection.

1926.102(c)(2)(i)

Employees whose occupation or assignment requires exposure to laser beams shall be furnished suitable laser safety goggles which will protect for the specific wavelength of the laser and be of optical density (O.D.) adequate for the energy involved. Table E-2 lists the maximum power or energy density for which adequate protection is afforded by glasses of optical densities from 5 through 8. Output levels falling between lines in this table shall require the higher optical density.

Table E-2-Selecting Laser Safety Glass

Intensity, CW maximum power density (watts/cm2)	Attenuation	
	Optical density (O.D.)	Attenuatio
10^{-2}	5	10^{5}
10^{-1}	6	10^{6}
1.0	7	10^{7}
10.0	8	10^{8}

1926.102(c)(2)(ii)

All protective goggles shall bear a label identifying the following data:

1926.102(c)(2)(ii)(A)

The laser wavelengths for which use is intended;

1926.102(c)(2)(ii)(B)

The optical density of those wavelengths;

1926.102(c)(2)(ii)(C)

The visible light transmission.

1926.103 - Respiratory protection.

Note: The requirements applicable to construction work under this section are identical to those set forth at 29 CFR 1910.134 of this chapter.

1926.104 - Safety belts, lifelines, and lanyards.

1926.104(a)

Lifelines, safety belts, and lanyards shall be used only for employee safeguarding. Any lifeline, safety belt, or lanyard actually subjected to in-service loading, as distinguished from static load testing, shall be immediately removed from service and shall not be used again for employee safeguarding.

1926.104(b)

Lifelines shall be secured above the point of operation to an anchorage or structural member capable of supporting a minimum dead weight of 5,400 pounds.

1926.104(c)

Lifelines used on rock-scaling operations, or in areas where the lifeline may be subjected to cutting or abrasion, shall be a minimum of 7⁄8 -inch wire core manila rope. For all other lifeline applications, a minimum of 3⁄4 -inch manila or equivalent, with a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds, shall be used.

1926.104(d)

Safety belt lanyard shall be a minimum of 1⁄2 -inch nylon, or equivalent, with a maximum length to provide for a fall of no greater than 6 feet. The rope shall have a nominal breaking strength of 5,400 pounds.

1926.104(e)

All safety belt and lanyard hardware shall be drop forged or pressed steel, cadmium plated in accordance with type 1, Class B plating specified in Federal Specification QQ-P-416. Surface shall be smooth and free of sharp edges.

1926.104(f)

All safety belt and lanyard hardware, except rivets, shall be capable of withstanding a tensile loading of 4,000 pounds without cracking, breaking, or taking a permanent deformation.

1926.105 - Safety nets.
926.105(a)

Safety nets shall be provided when workplaces are more than 25 feet above the ground or water surface, or other surfaces where the use of ladders, scaffolds, catch platforms, temporary floors, safety lines, or safety belts is impractical.

1926.105(b)

Where safety net protection is required by this part, operations shall not be undertaken until the net is in place and has been tested.

1926.105(c)

1926.105(c)(1)

Nets shall extend 8 feet beyond the edge of the work surface where employees are exposed and shall be installed as close under the work surface as practical but in no case more than 25 feet below such work surface. Nets shall be hung with sufficient clearance to prevent user's contact with the surfaces or structures below. Such clearances shall be determined by impact load testing.

1926.105(c)(2)

It is intended that only one level of nets be required for bridge construction.

1926.105(d)

The mesh size of nets shall not exceed 6 inches by 6 inches. All new nets shall meet accepted performance standards of 17,500 foot-pounds minimum impact resistance as determined and certified by the manufacturers, and shall bear a label of proof test. Edge ropes shall provide a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds.

1926.105(e)

Forged steel safety hooks or shackles shall be used to fasten the net to its supports.

1926.105(f)

Connections between net panels shall develop the full strength of the net.

1926.106 - Working over or near water.
1926.106(a)

Employees working over or near water, where the danger of drowning exists, shall be provided with U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket or buoyant work vests.

1926.106(b)

Prior to and after each use, the buoyant work vests or life preservers shall be inspected for defects which would alter their strength or buoyancy. Defective units shall not be used.

1926.106(c)

Ring buoys with at least 90 feet of line shall be provided and readily available for emergency rescue operations. Distance between ring buoys shall not exceed 200 feet.

1926.106(d)

At least one lifesaving skiff shall be immediately available at locations where employees are working over or adjacent to water.

1926.107 - Definitions applicable to this subpart.
1926.107(a)

Contaminant means any material which by reason of its action upon, within, or to a person is likely to cause physical harm.

1926.107(b)

Lanyard means a rope, suitable for supporting one person. One end is fastened to a safety belt or harness and the other end is secured to a substantial object or a safety line.

1926.107(c)

Lifeline means a rope, suitable for supporting one person, to which a lanyard or safety belt (or harness) is attached.

1926.107(d)

O.D. means optical density and refers to the light refractive characteristics of a lens.

1926.107(e)

Radiant energy means energy that travels outward in all directions from its sources.

1926.107(f)

Safetybelt means a device, usually worn around the waist which, by reason of its attachment to a lanyard and lifeline or a structure, will prevent a worker from falling.

1926 Subpart F - Fire Protection and Prevention

UTHORITY: Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3704); Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71 (36 FR 8754), 8-76 (41 FR 25059), 9-83 (48 FR 35736),1-90 (55 FR 9033), 6-96 (62 FR 111), 3-2000 (62 FR 50017), 5-2002 (67 FR 650008), 5-2007 (72 FR 31159), 4-2010 (75 FR 55355), or 1-2012 (77 FR 3912), as applicable; and 29 CFR part 1911.

[61 FR 31427, June 20, 1996; 63 FR 33450, June 18, 1998; 77 FR 17890, March 26, 2012]

1926.150 - Fire protection.

1926.150(a)

General requirements.

1926.150(a)(1)

The employer shall be responsible for the development of a fire protection program to be followed throughout all phases of the construction and demolition work, and he shall provide for the firefighting equipment as specified in this subpart. As fire hazards occur, there shall be no delay in providing the necessary equipment.

1926.150(a)(2)

Access to all available firefighting equipment shall be maintained at all times.

1926.150(a)(3)

All firefighting equipment, provided by the employer, shall be conspicuously located.

1926.150(a)(4)

All firefighting equipment shall be periodically inspected and maintained in operating condition. Defective equipment shall be immediately replaced.

1926.150(a)(5)

As warranted by the project, the employer shall provide a trained and equipped firefighting organization (Fire Brigade) to assure adequate protection to life.

1926.150(b)

Water supply.

1926.150(b)(1)

A temporary or permanent water supply, of sufficient volume, duration, and pressure, required to properly operate the firefighting equipment shall be made available as soon as combustible materials accumulate.

1926.150(b)(2)

Where underground water mains are to be provided, they shall be installed, completed, and made available for use as soon as practicable.

1926.150(c)

Portable firefighting equipment -

1926.150(c)(1)

Fire extinguishers and small hose lines.

1926.150(c)(1)(i)

A fire extinguisher, rated not less than 2A, shall be provided for each 3,000 square feet of the protected building area, or major fraction thereof. Travel distance from any point of the protected area to the nearest fire extinguisher shall not exceed 100 feet.

1926.150(c)(1)(ii)

One 55-gallon open drum of water with two fire pails may be substituted for a fire extinguisher having a 2A rating.

1926.150(c)(1)(iii)

A ½-inch diameter garden-type hose line, not to exceed 100 feet in length and equipped with a nozzle, may be substituted for a 2A-rated fire extinguisher, providing it is capable of discharging a minimum of 5 gallons per minute with a minimum hose stream range of 30 feet horizontally. The garden-type hose lines shall be mounted on conventional racks or reels. The number and location of hose racks or reels shall be such that at least one hose stream can be applied to all points in the area.

1926.150(c)(1)(iv)

One or more fire extinguishers, rated not less than 2A, shall be provided on each floor. In multistory buildings, at least one fire extinguisher shall be located adjacent to stairway.

1926.150(c)(1)(v)

Extinguishers and water drums, subject to freezing, shall be protected from freezing.

1926.150(c)(1)(vi)

A fire extinguisher, rated not less than 10B, shall be provided within 50 feet of wherever more than 5 gallons of flammable or combustible liquids or 5 pounds of flammable gas are being used on the jobsite. This requirement does not apply to the integral fuel tanks of motor vehicles.

1926.150(c)(1)(vii)

Carbon tetrachloride and other toxic vaporizing liquid fire extinguishers are prohibited.

1926.150(c)(1)(viii)

Portable fire extinguishers shall be inspected periodically and maintained in accordance with Maintenance and Use of Portable Fire Extinguishers, NFPA No. 10A-1970.

1926.150(c)(1)(ix)

Fire extinguishers which have been listed or approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, shall be used to meet the requirements of this subpart.

1926.150(c)(1)(x)

Table F-1 may be used as a guide for selecting the appropriate portable fire extinguishers.

Table F-1 FIRE EXTINGUISHERS DATA

	WATER TYPE				FOAM	CARBON DIOXIDE	DRY CHEMICAL			
							SODIUM OR POTASSIUM BICARBONATE		MULTI-PURPOSE ABC	
	 STORED PRESSURE	 CARTRIDGE OPERATED	 WATER PUMP TANK	 SODA ACID	 FOAM	 CO_2	 CARTRIDGE OPERATED	 STORED PRESSURE	 STORED PRESSURE	 CARTRIDGE OPERATED
CLASS A FIRES — WOOD, PAPER, TRASH HAVING GLOWING EMBERS	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO (BUT WILL CONTROL SMALL SURFACE FIRES)	NO (BUT WILL CONTROL SMALL SURFACE FIRES)	NO (BUT WILL CONTROL SMALL SURFACE FIRES)	YES	YES
CLASS B FIRES — FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, GASOLINE, OIL, PAINTS, GREASE, ETC.	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
CLASS C FIRES — ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
CLASS D FIRES — COMBUSTIBLE METALS	SPECIAL EXTINGUISHING AGENTS APPROVED BY RECOGNIZED TESTING LABORATORIES									
METHOD OF OPERATION	PULL PIN—SQUEEZE HANDLE	TURN UPSIDE DOWN AND BUMP	PUMP HANDLE	TURN UPSIDE DOWN	TURN UPSIDE DOWN	PULL PIN—SQUEEZE LEVER	RUPTURE CARTRIDGE—SQUEEZE LEVER	PULL PIN—SQUEEZE HANDLE	PULL PIN—SQUEEZE HANDLE	RUPTURE CARTRIDGE—SQUEEZE LEVER
RANGE	30'-40'	30'-40'	30'-40'	30'-40'	30'-40'	3'-8'	5'-20'	5'-20'	5'-20'	5'-20'
MAINTENANCE	CHECK AIR PRESSURE GAUGE MONTHLY	WEIGH GAS CARTRIDGE—ADD WATER IF REQUIRED ANNUALLY	DISCHARGE AND FILL WITH WATER ANNUALLY	DISCHARGE ANNUALLY RECHARGE	DISCHARGE ANNUALLY RECHARGE	WEIGH SEMI-ANNUALLY	WEIGH GAS CARTRIDGE—CHECK CONDITION OF DRY CHEMICAL ANNUALLY	CHECK PRESSURE GAUGE AND CONDITION OF DRY CHEMICAL ANNUALLY	CHECK PRESSURE GAUGE AND CONDITION OF DRY CHEMICAL ANNUALLY	WEIGH GAS CARTRIDGE—CHECK CONDITION OF DRY CHEMICAL ANNUALLY

1926.150(c)(2)

Fire hose and connections.

1926.150(c)(2)(i)

One hundred feet, or less, of 1½-inch hose, with a nozzle capable of discharging water at 25 gallons or more per minute, may be substituted for a fire extinguisher rated not more than 2A in the designated area provided that the hose line can reach all points in the area.

1926.150(c)(2)(ii)

If fire hose connections are not compatible with local firefighting equipment, the contractor shall provide adapters, or equivalent, to permit connections.

1926.150(c)(2)(iii)

During demolition involving combustible materials, charged hose lines, supplied by hydrants, water tank trucks with pumps, or equivalent, shall be made available.

1926.150(d)

Fixed firefighting equipment -

1926.150(d)(1)

Sprinkler protection.

1926.150(d)(1)(i)

If the facility being constructed includes the installation of automatic sprinkler protection, the installation shall closely follow the construction and be placed in service as soon as applicable laws permit following completion of each story.

1926.150(d)(1)(ii)

During demolition or alterations, existing automatic sprinkler installations shall be retained in service as long as reasonable. The operation of sprinkler control valves shall be permitted only by properly authorized persons. Modification of sprinkler systems to permit alterations or additional demolition should be expedited so that the automatic protection may be returned to service as quickly as possible. Sprinkler control valves shall be checked daily at close of work to ascertain that the protection is in service.

1926.150(d)(2)

Standpipes. In all structures in which standpipes are required, or where standpipes exist in structures being altered, they shall be brought up as soon as applicable laws permit, and shall be maintained as construction progresses in such a manner that they are always ready for fire protection use. The standpipes shall be provided with Siamese fire department connections on the outside of the structure, at the street level, which shall be conspicuously marked. There shall be at least one standard hose outlet at each floor.

1926.150(e)

Fire alarm devices.

1926.150(e)(1)

An alarm system, e.g., telephone system, siren, etc., shall be established by the employer whereby employees on the site and the local fire department can be alerted for an emergency.

1926.150(e)(2)

The alarm code and reporting instructions shall be conspicuously posted at phones and at employee entrances.

1926.150(f)

Fire cutoffs.

1926.150(f)(1)

Fire walls and exit stairways, required for the completed buildings, shall be given construction priority. Fire doors, with automatic closing devices, shall be hung on openings as soon as practicable.

1926.150(f)(2)

Fire cutoffs shall be retained in buildings undergoing alterations or demolition until operations necessitate their removal.

1926.151 - Fire prevention
1926.151(a)

Ignition hazards.

1926.151(a)(1)

Electrical wiring and equipment for light, heat, or power purposes shall be installed in compliance with the requirements of subpart K of this part.

1926.151(a)(2)

Internal combustion engine powered equipment shall be so located that the exhausts are well away from combustible materials. When the exhausts are piped to outside the building under construction, a clearance of at least 6 inches shall be maintained between such piping and combustible material.

1926.151(a)(3)

Smoking shall be prohibited at or in the vicinity of operations which constitute a fire hazard, and shall be conspicuously posted: "No Smoking or Open Flame."

1926.151(a)(4)

Portable battery powered lighting equipment, used in connection with the storage, handling, or use of flammable gases or liquids, shall be of the type approved for the hazardous locations.

1926.151(a)(5)

The nozzle of air, inert gas, and steam lines or hoses, when used in the cleaning or ventilation of tanks and vessels that contain hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors, shall be

bonded to the tank or vessel shell. Bonding devices shall not be attached or detached in hazardous concentrations of flammable gases or vapors.

1926.151(b)

Temporary buildings.

1926.151(b)(1)

No temporary building shall be erected where it will adversely affect any means of exit.

1926.151(b)(2)

Temporary buildings, when located within another building or structure, shall be of either noncombustible construction or of combustible construction having a fire resistance of not less than 1 hour.

1926.151(b)(3)

Temporary buildings, located other than inside another building and not used for the storage, handling, or use of flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, explosives, or blasting agents, or similar hazardous occupancies, shall be located at a distance of not less than 10 feet from another building or structure. Groups of temporary buildings, not exceeding 2,000 square feet in aggregate, shall, for the purposes of this part, be considered a single temporary building.

1926.151(c)

Open yard storage.

1926.151(c)(1)

Combustible materials shall be piled with due regard to the stability of piles and in no case higher than 20 feet.

1926.151(c)(2)

Driveways between and around combustible storage piles shall be at least 15 feet wide and maintained free from accumulation of rubbish, equipment, or other articles or materials. Driveways shall be so spaced that a maximum grid system unit of 50 feet by 150 feet is produced.

1926.151(c)(3)

The entire storage site shall be kept free from accumulation of unnecessary combustible materials. Weeds and grass shall be kept down and a regular procedure provided for the periodic cleanup of the entire area.

1926.151(c)(4)

- When there is a danger of an underground fire, that land shall not be used for combustible or flammable storage.
- 1926.151(c)(5)

Method of piling shall be solid wherever possible and in orderly and regular piles. No combustible material shall be stored outdoors within 10 feet of a building or structure.

1926.151(c)(6)

Portable fire extinguishing equipment, suitable for the fire hazard involved, shall be provided at convenient, conspicuously accessible locations in the yard area. Portable fire extinguishers, rated not less than 2A, shall be placed so that maximum travel distance to the nearest unit shall not exceed 100 feet.

1926.151(d)

Indoor storage.

1926.151(d)(1)

Storage shall not obstruct, or adversely affect, means of exit.

1926.151(d)(2)

All materials shall be stored, handled, and piled with due regard to their fire characteristics.

1926.151(d)(3)

Noncompatible materials, which may create a fire hazard, shall be segregated by a barrier having a fire resistance of at least 1 hour.

1926.151(d)(4)

Material shall be piled to minimize the spread of fire internally and to permit convenient access for firefighting. Stable piling shall be maintained at all times. Aisle space shall be maintained to safely accommodate the widest vehicle that may be used within the building for firefighting purposes.

1926.151(d)(5)

Clearance of at least 36 inches shall be maintained between the top level of the stored material and the sprinkler deflectors.

1926.151(d)(6)

Clearance shall be maintained around lights and heating units to prevent ignition of combustible materials.

1926.151(d)(7)

A clearance of 24 inches shall be maintained around the path of travel of fire doors unless a barricade is provided, in which case no clearance is needed. Material shall not be stored within 36 inches of a fire door opening.

- 1926.152 - Flammable liquids.
  1926.152(a)
- ***General requirements.***

- 1926.152(a)(1)
- Only approved containers and portable tanks shall be used for storage and handling of flammable liquids. Approved safety cans or Department of Transportation approved containers shall be used for the handling and use of flammable liquids in quantities of 5 gallons or less, except that this shall not apply to those flammable liquid materials which are highly viscid (extremely hard to pour), which may be used and handled in original shipping containers. For quantities of one gallon or less, the original container may be used, for storage, use and handling of flammable liquids.
- 1926.152(a)(2)
- Flammable liquids shall not be stored in areas used for exits, stairways, or normally used for the safe passage of people.
- 1926.152(b)
- ***Indoor storage of flammable liquids.***
- 1926.152(b)(1)
- No more than 25 gallons of flammable liquids shall be stored in a room outside of an approved storage cabinet. For storage of liquefied petroleum gas, see §1926.153.
- 1926.152(b)(2)
- Quantities of flammable liquid in excess of 25 gallons shall be stored in an acceptable or approved cabinet meeting the following requirements:
- 1926.152(b)(2)(i)
- Acceptable wooden storage cabinets shall be constructed in the following manner, or equivalent: The bottom, sides, and top shall be constructed of an exterior grade of plywood at least 1 inch in thickness, which shall not break down or delaminate under standard fire test conditions. All joints shall be rabbeted and shall be fastened in two directions with flathead wood screws. When more than one door is used, there shall be a rabbeted overlap of not less than 1 inch. Steel hinges shall be mounted in such a manner as to not lose their holding capacity due to loosening or burning out of the screws when subjected to fire. Such cabinets shall be painted inside and out with fire retardant paint.
- 1926.152(b)(2)(ii)
- Approved metal storage cabinets will be acceptable.
- 1926.152(b)(2)(iii)
- Cabinets shall be labeled in conspicuous lettering, "Flammable-Keep Away from Open Flames."
- 1926.152(b)(3)
- Not more than 60 gallons of Category 1, 2 and/or 3 flammable liquids or 120 gallons of Category 4 flammable liquids shall be stored in any one storage cabinet. Not more than three such

cabinets may be located in a single storage area. Quantities in excess of this shall be stored in an inside storage room.

- 1926.152(b)(4)(i)
- Inside storage rooms shall be constructed to meet the required fire-resistive rating for their use. Such construction shall comply with the test specifications set forth in Standard Methods of Fire Test of Building Construction and Material, NFPA 251-1969.
- 1926.152(b)(4)(ii)
- Where an automatic extinguishing system is provided, the system shall be designed and installed in an approved manner. Openings to other rooms or buildings shall be provided with noncombustible liquid-tight raised sills or ramps at least 4 inches in height, or the floor in the storage area shall be at least 4 inches below the surrounding floor. Openings shall be provided with approved self-closing fire doors. The room shall be liquid-tight where the walls join the floor. A permissible alternate to the sill or ramp is an open-grated trench, inside of the room, which drains to a safe location. Where other portions of the building or other buildings are exposed, windows shall be protected as set forth in the Standard for Fire Doors and Windows, NFPA No. 80-1970, for Class E or F openings. Wood of at least 1-inch nominal thickness may be used for shelving, racks, dunnage, scuffboards, floor overlay, and similar installations.
- 1926.152(b)(4)(iii)
- Materials which will react with water and create a fire hazard shall not be stored in the same room with flammable liquids.
- 1926.152(b)(4)(iv)
- Storage in inside storage rooms shall comply with Table F-2 following:

- TABLE F-2

Fire protection provided	**Fire resistance**	**Maximum size**
Yes	2 hrs	500 sq. ft
No	2 hrs	500 sq. ft
Yes	1 hr	150 sq. ft
No	1 hr	150 sq. ft

- NOTE: Fire protection system shall be sprinkler, water spray, carbon dioxide or other system approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory for this purpose.
- 1926.152(b)(4)(v)

- Electrical wiring and equipment located in inside storage rooms shall be approved for Class I, Division 1, Hazardous Locations. For definition of Class I, Division 1, Hazardous Locations, see §1926.449.
- 1926.152(b)(4)(vi)
- Every inside storage room shall be provided with either a gravity or a mechanical exhausting system. Such system shall commence not more than 12 inches above the floor and be designed to provide for a complete change of air within the room at least 6 times per hour. If a mechanical exhausting system is used, it shall be controlled by a switch located outside of the door. The ventilating equipment and any lighting fixtures shall be operated by the same switch. An electric pilot light shall be installed adjacent to the switch if Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids are dispensed within the room. Where gravity ventilation is provided, the fresh air intake, as well as the exhausting outlet from the room, shall be on the exterior of the building in which the room is located.
- 1926.152(b)(4)(vii)
- In every inside storage room there shall be maintained one clear aisle at least 3 feet wide. Containers over 30 gallons capacity shall not be stacked one upon the other.
- 1926.152(b)(4)(viii)
- Flammable liquids in excess of that permitted in inside storage rooms shall be stored outside of buildings in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.
- 1926.152(b)(5)
- ***Quantity.*** The quantity of flammable liquids kept in the vicinity of spraying operations shall be the minimum required for operations and should ordinarily not exceed a supply for 1 day or one shift. Bulk storage of portable containers of flammable liquids shall be in a separate, constructed building detached from other important buildings or cut off in a standard manner.
- 1926.152(c)
- ***Storage outside buildings.***
- 1926.152(c)(1)
- Storage of containers (not more than 60 gallons each) shall not exceed 1,100 gallons in any one pile or area. Piles or groups of containers shall be separated by a 5-foot clearance. Piles or groups of containers shall not be nearer than 20 feet to a building.
- 1926.152(c)(2)
- Within 200 feet of each pile of containers, there shall be a 12-foot-wide access way to permit approach of fire control apparatus.
- 1926.152(c)(3)

- The storage area shall be graded in a manner to divert possible spills away from buildings or other exposures, or shall be surrounded by a curb or earth dike at least 12 inches high. When curbs or dikes are used, provisions shall be made for draining off accumulations of ground or rain water, or spills of flammable liquids. Drains shall terminate at a safe location and shall be accessible to operation under fire conditions.
- 1926.152(c)(4)
- Outdoor portable tank storage:
- 1926.152(c)(4)(i)
- Portable tanks shall not be nearer than 20 feet from any building. Two or more portable tanks, grouped together, having a combined capacity in excess of 2,200 gallons, shall be separated by a 5-foot-clear area. Individual portable tanks exceeding 1,100 gallons shall be separated by a 5-foot-clear area.
- 1926.152(c)(4)(ii)
- Within 200 feet of each portable tank, there shall be a 12-foot-wide access way to permit approach of fire control apparatus.
- 1926.152(c)(5)
- Storage areas shall be kept free of weeds, debris, and other combustible material not necessary to the storage.
- 1926.152(c)(6)
- Portable tanks, not exceeding 660 gallons, shall be provided with emergency venting and other devices, as required by chapters III and IV of NFPA 30-1969, The Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.
- 1926.152(c)(7)
- Portable tanks, in excess of 660 gallons, shall have emergency venting and other devices, as required by chapters II and III of The Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, NFPA 30-1969.
- 1926.152(d)
- ***Fire control for flammable liquid storage.***
- 1926.152(d)(1)
- At least one portable fire extinguisher, having a rating of not less than 20-B units, shall be located outside of, but not more than 10 feet from, the door opening into any room used for storage of more than 60 gallons of flammable liquids.
- 1926.152(d)(2)

- At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 20-B units shall be located not less than 25 feet, nor more than 75 feet, from any flammable liquid storage area located outside.
- 1926.152(d)(3)
- When sprinklers are provided, they shall be installed in accordance with the Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, NFPA 13-1969.
- 1926.152(d)(4)
- At least one portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 20-B:C units shall be provided on all tank trucks or other vehicles used for transporting and/or dispensing flammable liquids.
- 1926.152(e)
- ***Dispensing liquids.***
- 1926.152(e)(1)
- Areas in which flammable liquids are transferred at one time, in quantities greater than 5 gallons from one tank or container to another tank or container, shall be separated from other operations by 25-feet distance or by construction having a fire resistance of at least 1 hour. Drainage or other means shall be provided to control spills. Adequate natural or mechanical ventilation shall be provided to maintain the concentration of flammable vapor at or below 10 percent of the lower flammable limit.
- 1926.152(e)(2)
- Transfer of Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids from one container to another shall be done only when containers are electrically interconnected (bonded).
- 1926.152(e)(3)
- Flammable liquids shall be drawn from or transferred into vessels, containers, or tanks within a building or outside only through a closed piping system, from safety cans, by means of a device drawing through the top, or from a container, or portable tanks, by gravity or pump, through an approved self-closing valve. Transferring by means of air pressure on the container or portable tanks is prohibited.
- 1926.152(e)(4)
- The dispensing units shall be protected against collision damage.
- 1926.152(e)(5)
- Dispensing devices and nozzles for Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids shall be of an approved type.
- 1926.152(f)

- ***Handling liquids at point of final use.***
- 1926.152(f)(1)
- Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids shall be kept in closed containers when not actually in use.
- 1926.152(f)(2)
- Leakage or spillage of flammable liquids shall be disposed of promptly and safely.
- 1926.152(f)(3)
- Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids may be used only where there are no open flames or other sources of ignition within 50 feet of the operation, unless conditions warrant greater clearance.
- 1926.152(g)
- ***Service and refueling areas.***
- 1926.152(g)(1)
- Flammable liquids shall be stored in approved closed containers, in tanks located underground, or in aboveground portable tanks.
- 1926.152(g)(2)
- The tank trucks shall comply with the requirements covered in the Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, NFPA No. 385-1966.
- 1926.152(g)(3)
- The dispensing hose shall be an approved type.
- 1926.152(g)(4)
- The dispensing nozzle shall be an approved automatic-closing type without a latch-open device.
- 1926.152(g)(5)
- Underground tanks shall not be abandoned.
- 1926.152(g)(6)
- Clearly identified and easily accessible switch(es) shall be provided at a location remote from dispensing devices to shut off the power to all dispensing devices in the event of an emergency.
- 1926.152(g)(7)
- 1926.152(g)(7)(i)
- Heating equipment of an approved type may be installed in the lubrication or service area where there is no dispensing or transferring of Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids, provided the bottom of the heating unit is at least 18 inches above the floor and is protected from physical damage.

- 1926.152(g)(7)(ii)
- Heating equipment installed in lubrication or service areas, where Category 1, 2, or 3 flammable liquids are dispensed, shall be of an approved type for garages, and shall be installed at least 8 feet above the floor.
- 1926.152(g)(8)
- There shall be no smoking or open flames in the areas used for fueling, servicing fuel systems for internal combustion engines, receiving or dispensing of flammable liquids.
- 1926.152(g)(9)
- Conspicuous and legible signs prohibiting smoking shall be posted.
- 1926.152(g)(10)
- The motors of all equipment being fueled shall be shut off during the fueling operation.
- 1926.152(g)(11)
- Each service or fueling area shall be provided with at least one fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 20-B:C located so that an extinguisher will be within 75 feet of each pump, dispenser, underground fill pipe opening, and lubrication or service area.
- 1926.152(h)
- ***Scope*****.** This section applies to the handling, storage, and use of flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or below 199.4 ºF (93 ºC). This section does not apply to:
- 1926.152(h)(1)
- Bulk transportation of flammable liquids; and
- 1926.152(h)(2)
- Storage, handling, and use of fuel oil tanks and containers connected with oil burning equipment.
- 1926.152(i)
- ***Tank storage*** -
- 1926.152(i)(1)
- ***Design and construction of tanks*** -
- 1926.152(i)(1)(i)
- ***Materials.***
- 1926.152(i)(1)(i)(A)
- Tanks shall be built of steel except as provided in paragraphs (i)(1)(i)(B) through (E) of this section.

- 1926.152(i)(1)(i)(B)
- Tanks may be built of materials other than steel for installation underground or if required by the properties of the liquid stored. Tanks located above ground or inside buildings shall be of noncombustible construction.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(i)(C)
- Tanks built of materials other than steel shall be designed to specifications embodying principles recognized as good engineering design for the material used.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(i)(D)
- Unlined concrete tanks may be used for storing flammable liquids having a gravity of 40° API or heavier. Concrete tanks with special lining may be used for other services provided the design is in accordance with sound engineering practice.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(i)(E)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.152(i)(1)(i)(F)
- Special engineering consideration shall be required if the specific gravity of the liquid to be stored exceeds that of water or if the tanks are designed to contain flammable liquids at a liquid temperature below 0 °F.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(ii)
- ***Fabrication.***
- 1926.152(i)(1)(ii)(A)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.152(i)(1)(ii)(B)
- Metal tanks shall be welded, riveted, and caulked, brazed, or bolted, or constructed by use of a combination of these methods. Filler metal used in brazing shall be nonferrous metal or an alloy having a melting point above 1000 °F. and below that of the metal joined.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(iii)
- ***Atmospheric tanks.***
- 1926.152(i)(1)(iii)(A)
- Atmospheric tanks shall be built in accordance with acceptable good standards of design. Atmospheric tanks may be built in accordance with:
- 1926.152(i)(1)(iii)(A)(1)
- Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Subjects No. 142, Standard for Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, 1968; No. 58, Standard for Steel Underground Tanks for

Flammable and Combustible Liquids, Fifth Edition, December 1961; or No. 80, Standard for Steel Inside tanks for Oil-Burner Fuel, September 1963.

- 1926.152(i)(1)(iii)(A)(2)
- American Petroleum Institute Standards No. 12A, Specification for Oil Storage Tanks with Riveted Shells, Seventh Edition, September 1951, or No. 650, Welded Steel Tanks for Oil Storage, Third Edition, 1966.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(iii)(A)(3)
- American Petroleum Institute Standards No. 12B, Specification for Bolted Production Tanks, Eleventh Edition, May 1958, and Supplement 1, March 1962; No. 12D, Specification for Large Welded Production Tanks, Seventh Edition, August 1957; or No. 12F, Specification for Small Welded Production Tanks, Fifth Edition, March 1961. Tanks built in accordance with these standards shall be used only as production tanks for storage of crude petroleum in oil-producing areas.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(iii)(B)
- Tanks designed for underground service not exceeding 2,500 gallons (9,462.5 L) capacity may be used aboveground.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(iii)(C)
- Low-pressure tanks and pressure vessels may be used as atmospheric tanks.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(iii)(D)
- Atmospheric tanks shall not be used for the storage of a flammable liquid at a temperature at or above its boiling point.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(iv)
- ***Low pressure tanks.***
- 1926.152(i)(1)(iv)(A)
- The normal operating pressure of the tank shall not exceed the design pressure of the tank.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(iv)(B)
- Low-pressure tanks shall be built in accordance with acceptable standards of design. Low-pressure tanks may be built in accordance with:
- 1926.152(i)(1)(iv)(B)(1)
- American Petroleum Institute Standard No. 620. Recommended Rules for the Design and Construction of Large, Welded, Low-Pressure Storage Tanks, Third Edition, 1966.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(iv)(B)(2)

- The principles of the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessels Code, 1968.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(iv)(C)
- Atmospheric tanks built according to Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., requirements in paragraph (i)(1)(iii)(A) of this section and shall be limited to 2.5 p.s.i.g. under emergency venting conditions.

  This paragraph may be used for operating pressures not exceeding 1 p.s.i.g.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(iv)(D)
- Pressure vessels may be used as low-pressure tanks.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(v)
- ***Pressure vessels.***
- 1926.152(i)(1)(v)(A)
- The normal operating pressure of the vessel shall not exceed the design pressure of the vessel.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(v)(B)
- Pressure vessels shall be built in accordance with the Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code 1968.
- 1926.152(i)(1)(vi)
- ***Provisions for internal corrosion.*** When tanks are not designed in accordance with the American Petroleum Institute, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, or the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.'s, standards, or if corrosion is anticipated beyond that provided for in the design formulas used, additional metal thickness or suitable protective coatings or linings shall be provided to compensate for the corrosion loss expected during the design life of the tank.
- 1926.152(i)(2)
- ***Installation of outside aboveground tanks.***
- 1926.152(i)(2)(i)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.152(i)(2)(ii)
- ***Spacing (shell-to-shell) between aboveground tanks.***
- 1926.152(i)(2)(ii)(A)
- The distance between any two flammable liquid storage tanks shall not be less than 3 feet (0.912 m).
- 1926.152(i)(2)(ii)(B)

- Except as provided in paragraph (i)(2)(ii)(C) of this section, the distance between any two adjacent tanks shall not be less than one-sixth the sum of their diameters. When the diameter of one tank is less than one-half the diameter of the adjacent tank, the distance between the two tanks shall not be less than one-half the diameter of the smaller tank.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(ii)(C)
- Where crude petroleum in conjunction with production facilities are located in noncongested areas and have capacities not exceeding 126,000 gallons (3,000 barrels), the distance between such tanks shall not be less than 3 feet (0.912 m).
- 1926.152(i)(2)(ii)(D)
- Where unstable flammable liquids are stored, the distance between such tanks shall not be less than one-half the sum of their diameters.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(ii)(E)
- When tanks are compacted in three or more rows or in an irregular pattern, greater spacing or other means shall be provided so that inside tanks are accessible for firefighting purposes.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(ii)(F)
- The minimum separation between a liquefied petroleum gas container and a flammable liquid storage tank shall be 20 feet (6.08 m), except in the case of flammable liquid tanks operating at pressures exceeding 2.5 p.s.i.g. or equipped with emergency venting which will permit pressures to exceed 2.5 p.s.i.g. in which case the provisions of paragraphs (i)(2)(ii)(A) and (B) of this section shall apply. Suitable means shall be taken to prevent the accumulation of flammable liquids under adjacent liquefied petroleum gas containers such as by diversion curbs or grading. When flammable liquid storage tanks are within a diked area, the liquefied petroleum gas containers shall be outside the diked area and at least 10 feet (3.04 m) away from the centerline of the wall of the diked area. The foregoing provisions shall not apply when liquefied petroleum gas containers of 125 gallons (473.125 L) or less capacity are installed adjacent to fuel oil supply tanks of 550 gallons (2,081.75 L) or less capacity.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(iii)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.152(i)(2)(iv)
- ***Normal venting for aboveground tanks.***
- 1926.152(i)(2)(iv)(A)
- Atmospheric storage tanks shall be adequately vented to prevent the development of vacuum or pressure sufficient to distort the roof of a cone roof tank or exceeding the design pressure in the case of other atmospheric tanks, as a result of filling or emptying, and atmospheric temperature changes.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(iv)(B)

- Normal vents shall be sized either in accordance with:
- 1926.152(i)(2)(iv)(B)(1)
- The American Petroleum Institute Standard 2000 (1968), Venting Atmospheric and Low-Pressure Storage Tanks; or
- 1926.152(i)(2)(iv)(B)(2)
- other accepted standard; or
- 1926.152(i)(2)(iv)(B)(3)
- shall be at least as large as the filling or withdrawal connection, whichever is larger but in no case less than 1 ¼ inch (3.175 cm) normal inside diameter.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(iv)(C)
- Low-pressure tanks and pressure vessels shall be adequately vented to prevent development of pressure or vacuum, as a result of filling or emptying and atmospheric temperature changes, from exceeding the design pressure of the tank or vessel. Protection shall also be provided to prevent overpressure from any pump discharging into the tank or vessel when the pump discharge pressure can exceed the design pressure of the tank or vessel.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(iv)(D)
- If any tank or pressure vessel has more than one fill or withdrawal connection and simultaneous filling or withdrawal can be made, the vent size shall be based on the maximum anticipated simultaneous flow.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(iv)(E)
- Unless the vent is designed to limit the internal pressure 2.5 p.s.i. or less, the outlet of vents and vent drains shall be arranged to discharge in such a manner as to prevent localized overheating of any part of the tank in the event vapors from such vents are ignited.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(iv)(F)
- Tanks and pressure vessels storing Category 1 flammable liquids shall be equipped with venting devices that shall be normally closed except when venting to pressure or vacuum conditions. Tanks and pressure vessels storing Category 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 ºF (37.8 ºC), shall be equipped with venting devices that shall be normally closed except when venting under pressure or vacuum conditions, or with approved flame arresters.

  Exemption: Tanks of 3,000 bbls (barrels) (84 m(3)) capacity or less containing crude petroleum in crude-producing areas; and, outside aboveground atmospheric tanks under 1,000 gallons (3,785 L) capacity containing other than Category 1 flammable liquids may have open vents. (*See* paragraph (i)(2)(vi)(B) of this section.)
- 1926.152(i)(2)(iv)(G)

- Flame arresters or venting devices required in paragraph (i)(2)(iv)(F) of this section may be omitted for Category 2 flammable liquids or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 ºF (37.8 ºC) where conditions are such that their use may, in case of obstruction, result in tank damage.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(v)
- ***Emergency relief venting for fire exposure for aboveground tanks.***
- 1926.152(i)(2)(v)(A)
- Every aboveground storage tank shall have some form of construction or device that will relieve excessive internal pressure caused by exposure fires.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(v)(B)
- In a vertical tank the construction referred to in paragraph (i)(2)(v)(A) of this section may take the form of a floating roof, lifter roof, a weak roof-to-shell seam, or other approved pressure relieving construction. The weak roof-to-shell seam shall be constructed to fail preferential to any other seam.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(v)(C)
- Where entire dependence for emergency relief is placed upon pressure relieving devices, the total venting capacity of both normal and emergency vents shall be enough to prevent rupture of the shell or bottom of the tank if vertical, or of the shell or heads if horizontal. If unstable liquids are stored, the effects of heat or gas resulting from polymerization, decomposition, condensation, or self-reactivity shall be taken into account. The total capacity of both normal and emergency venting devices shall be not less than that derived from Table F-10 except as provided in paragraph (i)(2)(v)(E) or (F) of this section. Such device may be a self-closing manhole cover, or one using long bolts that permit the cover to lift under internal pressure, or an additional or larger relief valve or valves. The wetted area of the tank shall be calculated on the basis of 55 percent of the total exposed area of a sphere or spheroid, 75 percent of the total exposed area of a horizontal tank and the first 30 feet (9.12 m) above grade of the exposed shell area of a vertical tank.

- TABLE F-10 - WETTED AREA VERSUS CUBIC FEET (METERS) FREE AIR PER HOUR
- [14.7 psia and 60 °F. (15.55 °C)]

Square feet (m^2)	**CFH (m^3H)**	**Square feet (m^2)**	**CFH (m^3H)**
20 (1.84)	21,100 (590.8)	200 (18.4)	211,000 (5,9
30 (2.76)	31,600 (884.8)	250 (23)	239,000 (6,6
40 (3.68)	42,100 (1,178.8)	300 (27.6)	265,000 (7,4

- TABLE F-10 - WETTED AREA VERSUS CUBIC FEET (METERS) FREE AIR PER HOUR
- [14.7 psia and 60 °F. (15.55 °C)]

Square feet (m^2)	CFH (m^3H)	Square feet (m^2)	CFH (m^3H)
50 (4.6)	52,700 (1,475.6)	350 (32.2)	288,000 (8,0
60 (5.52)	63,200 (1,769.6)	400 (36.8)	312,000 (8,7
70 (6.44)	73,700 (2,063.6)	500 (46)	354,000 (9,9
80 (7.36)	84,200 (2,357.6)	600 (55.2)	392,000 (10
90 (8.28)	94,800 (2,654.4)	700 (64.4)	428,000 (11
100 (9.2)	105,000 (2,940)	800 (73.6)	462,000 (12
120 (11.04)	126,000 (3,528)	900 (82.8)	493,000 (13
140 (12.88)	147,000 (4,116)	1,000(90.2)	524,000(14,
160 (14.72)	168,000 (4,704)		
180 (16.56)	190,000 (5,320)		
200(18.4)	211,000(5,908)		

- 1926.152(i)(2)(v)(D)
- For tanks and storage vessels designed for pressure over 1 p.s.i.g., the total rate of venting shall be determined in accordance with Table F-10, except that when the exposed wetted area of the surface is greater than 2,800 square feet (257.6 m^2), the total rate of venting shall be calculated by the following formula:
- $CFH = 1{,}107A^{0.82}$
- Where:
  CFH = Venting requirement, in cubic feet (meters) of free air per hour.
  A = Exposed wetted surface, in square feet (m^2).
- NOTE: The foregoing formula is based on $Q = 21{,}000A^{0.82}$.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(v)(E)

- The total emergency relief venting capacity for any specific stable liquid may be determined by the following formula:
- $V = 1337 \div \text{by } L^{\sqrt{}} M$
- V = Cubic feet (meters) of free air per hour from Table F-10.
  L = Latent heat of vaporization of specific liquid in B.t.u. per pound.
  M = Molecular weight of specific liquids.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(v)(F)
- The required airflow rate of paragraph (i)(2)(v)(C) or (E) of this section may be multiplied by the appropriate factor listed in the following schedule when protection is provided as indicated. Only one factor may be used for any one tank.
- 0.5 for drainage in accordance with paragraph (i)(2)(vii)(B) of this section for tanks over 200 square feet (18.4 m^2) of wetted area.
  0.3 for approved water spray.
  0.3 for approved insulation.
  0.15 for approved water spray with approved insulation.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(v)(G)
- The outlet of all vents and vent drains on tanks equipped with emergency venting to permit pressures exceeding 2.5 p.s.i.g. shall be arranged to discharge in such a way as to prevent localized overheating of any part of the tank, in the event vapors from such vents are ignited.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(v)(H)
- Each commercial tank venting device shall have stamped on it the opening pressure, the pressure at which the valve reaches the full open position, and the flow capacity at the latter pressure, expressed in cubic feet (meters) per hour of air at 60 °F. (15.55 °C) and at a pressure of 14.7 p.s.i.a.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(v)(I)
- The flow capacity of tank venting devices 12 inches (30.48 cm) and smaller in nominal pipe size shall be determined by actual test of each type and size of vent. These flow tests may be conducted by the manufacturer if certified by a qualified impartial observer, or may be conducted by an outside agency. The flow capacity of tank venting devices larger than 12 inches (30.48 cm) nominal pipe size, including manhole covers with long bolts or equivalent, may be calculated provided that the opening pressure is actually measured, the rating pressure and corresponding free orifice area are stated, the word "calculated" appears on the nameplate, and the computation is based on a flow coefficient of 0.5 applied to the rated orifice area.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vi)
- ***Vent piping for aboveground tanks.***
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vi)(A)

- Vent piping shall be constructed in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vi)(B)
- Where vent pipe outlets for tanks storing Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 ºF (37.8 ºC), are adjacent to buildings or public ways, they shall be located so that the vapors are released at a safe point outside of buildings and not less than 12 feet (3.658 m) above the adjacent ground level. In order to aid their dispersion, vapors shall be discharged upward or horizontally away from closely adjacent walls. Vent outlets shall be located so that flammable vapors will not be trapped by eaves or other obstructions and shall be at least 5 feet (1.52 m) from building openings.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vi)(C)
- When tank vent piping is manifolded, pipe sizes shall be such as to discharge, within the pressure limitations of the system, the vapors they may be required to handle when manifolded tanks are subject to the same fire exposure.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vii)
- ***Drainage, dikes, and walls for aboveground tanks*** -
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vii)(A)
- ***Drainage and diked areas.*** The area surrounding a tank or a group of tanks shall be provided with drainage as in paragraph (i)(2)(vii)(B) of this section, or shall be diked as provided in (i)(2)(vii)(C) of this section, to prevent accidental discharge of liquid from endangering adjoining property or reaching waterways.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vii)(B)
- ***Drainage.*** Where protection of adjoining property or waterways is by means of a natural or manmade drainage system, such systems shall comply with the following:
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vii)(B)(1)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vii)(B)(2)
- The drainage system shall terminate in vacant land or other area or in an impounding basin having a capacity not smaller than that of the largest tank served. This termination area and the route of the drainage system shall be so located that, if the flammable liquids in the drainage system are ignited, the fire will not seriously expose tanks or adjoining property.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vii)(C)
- ***Diked areas.*** Where protection of adjoining property or waterways is accomplished by retaining the liquid around the tank by means of a dike, the volume of the diked area shall comply with the following requirements:
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vii)(C)(1)

- Except as provided in paragraph (i)(2)(vii)(C)(2) of this section, the volumetric capacity of the diked area shall not be less than the greatest amount of liquid that can be released from the largest tank within the diked area, assuming a full tank. The capacity of the diked area enclosing more than one tank shall be calculated by deducting the volume of the tanks other than the largest tank below the height of the dike.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vii)(C)(2)
- For a tank or group of tanks with fixed roofs containing crude petroleum with boilover characteristics, the volumetric capacity of the diked area shall be not less than the capacity of the largest tank served by the enclosure, assuming a full tank. The capacity of the diked enclosure shall be calculated by deducting the volume below the height of the dike of all tanks within the enclosure.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vii)(C)(3)
- Walls of the diked area shall be of earth, steel, concrete or solid masonry designed to be liquidtight and to withstand a full hydrostatic head. Earthen walls 3 feet (0.912 m) or more in height shall have a flat section at the top not less than 2 feet (0.608 m) wide. The slope of an earthen wall shall be consistent with the angle of repose of the material of which the wall is constructed.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vii)(C)(4)
- The walls of the diked area shall be restricted to an average height of 6 feet (1.824 m) above interior grade.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vii)(C)(5)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.152(i)(2)(vii)(C)(6)
- No loose combustible material, empty or full drum or barrel, shall be permitted within the diked area.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(viii)
- ***Tank openings other than vents for aboveground tanks.***
- 1926.152(i)(2)(viii)(A)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.152(i)(2)(viii)(B)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.152(i)(2)(viii)(C)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.152(i)(2)(viii)(D)

- Openings for gaging shall be provided with a vaportight cap or cover.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(viii)(E)
- For Category 2 flammable liquids or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 ºF (37.8 ºC), other than crude oils, gasolines, and asphalts, the fill pipe shall be so designed and installed as to minimize the possibility of generating static electricity. A fill pipe entering the top of a tank shall terminate within 6 inches (15.24 cm) of the bottom of the tank and shall be installed to avoid excessive vibration.
- 1926.152(i)(2)(viii)(F)
- Filling and emptying connections which are made and broken shall be located outside of buildings at a location free from any source of ignition and not less than 5 feet (1.52 m) away from any building opening. Such connection shall be closed and liquidtight when not in use. The connection shall be properly identified.
- 1926.152(i)(3)
- ***Installation of underground tanks*** -
- 1926.152(i)(3)(i)
- ***Location*****.** Evacuation for underground storage tanks shall be made with due care to avoid undermining of foundations of existing structures. Underground tanks or tanks under buildings shall be so located with respect to existing building foundations and supports that the loads carried by the latter cannot be transmitted to the tank. The distance from any part of a tank storing Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 ºF (37.8 ºC), to the nearest wall of any basement or pit shall be not less than 1 foot (0.304 m), and to any property line that may be built upon, not less than 3 feet (0.912 m). The distance from any part of a tank storing Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 ºF (37.8 ºC) or Category 4 flammable liquids to the nearest wall of any basement, pit or property line shall be not less than 1 foot (0.304 m).
- 1926.152(i)(3)(ii)
- ***Depth and cover.*** Underground tanks shall be set on firm foundations and surrounded with at least 6 inches (15.24 cm) of noncorrosive, inert materials such as clean sand, earth, or gravel well tamped in place. The tank shall be placed in the hole with care since dropping or rolling the tank into the hole can break a weld, puncture or damage the tank, or scrape off the protective coating of coated tanks. Tanks shall be covered with a minimum of 2 feet(0.608 m) of earth, or shall be covered with not less than 1 foot (0.304 m) of earth, on top of which shall be placed a slab of reinforced concrete not less than 4 inches (10.16 cm) thick. When underground tanks are, or are likely to be, subject to traffic, they shall be protected against damage from vehicles passing over them by at least 3 feet (0.912 m) of earth cover, or 18 inches (45.72 cm) of well-tamped earth, plus 6 inches (15.24 cm) of reinforced concrete or 8 inches (20.32 cm) of asphaltic concrete. When asphaltic or reinforced concrete paving is used as part of the protection, it shall extend at least 1 foot (0.304 m) horizontally beyond the outline of the tank in all directions.

- 1926.152(i)(3)(iii)
- ***Corrosion protection.*** Corrosion protection for the tank and its piping shall be provided by one or more of the following methods:
- 1926.152(i)(3)(iii)(A)
- Use of protective coatings or wrappings;
- 1926.152(i)(3)(iii)(B)
- Cathodic protection; or,
- 1926.152(i)(3)(iii)(C)
- Corrosion resistant materials of construction.
- 1926.152(i)(3)(iv)
- ***Vents.***
- 1926.152(i)(3)(iv)(A)
- Location and arrangement of vents for Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 ºF (37.8 ºC). Vent pipes from tanks storing Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 ºF (37.8 ºC), shall be so located that the discharge point is outside of buildings, higher than the fill pipe opening, and not less than 12 feet (3.658 m) above the adjacent ground level. Vent pipes shall discharge only upward in order to disperse vapors. Vent pipes 2 inches (5.08 cm) or less in nominal inside diameter shall not be obstructed by devices that will cause excessive back pressure. Vent pipe outlets shall be so located that flammable vapors will not enter building openings, or be trapped under eaves or other obstructions. If the vent pipe is less than 10 feet (3.04 m) in length, or greater than 2 inches (5.08 cm) in nominal inside diameter, the outlet shall be provided with a vacuum and pressure relief device or there shall be an approved flame arrester located in the vent line at the outlet or within the approved distance from the outlet.
- 1926.152(i)(3)(iv)(B)
- Size of vents. Each tank shall be vented through piping adequate in size to prevent blow-back of vapor or liquid at the fill opening while the tank is being filled. Vent pipes shall be not less than 1 1/4 inch (3.175 cm) nominal inside diameter.

- TABLE F-11 - VENT LINE DIAMETERS

	Pipe length[1]	
Maximum flow GPM (L)	**50 feet (15.2 m)**	**100 fe**
	Inches (cm)	Inches

- TABLE F-11 - VENT LINE DIAMETERS

Maximum flow GPM (L)	Pipe length[1]	
	50 feet (15.2 m)	100 fe
100 (378.5)	1¼ (3.175)	1¼ (3.
200 (757)	1¼ (3.175)	1¼ (3.
300 (1,135.5)	1¼ (3.175)	1¼ (3.
400 (1,514)	1¼ (3.175)	1½ (3.
500 (1,892.5)	1½ (3.81)	1½ (3.
600 (2,271)	1½ (3.81)	2 (5.08
700 (2,649.5)	2 (5.08)	2 (5.08
800 (3,028)	2 (5.08)	2 (5.08
900 (3,406.5)	2 (5.08)	2 (5.08
1,000 (3,785)	2 (5.08)	2 (5.08

- [1] Vent lines of 50 feet (15.2 m), 100 feet (30.4 m), and 200 feet (60.8 m) of pipe plus 7 ells.
- 1926.152(i)(3)(iv)(C)
- Location and arrangement of vents for Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 ºF (37.8 ºC) or Category 4 flammable liquids. Vent pipes from tanks storing Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint at or above 100 ºF (37.8 ºC) or Category 4 flammable liquids shall terminate outside of the building and higher than the fill pipe opening. Vent outlets shall be above normal snow level. They may be fitted with return bends, coarse screens or other devices to minimize ingress of foreign material.
- 1926.152(i)(3)(iv)(D)
- Vent piping shall be constructed in accordance with paragraph (3)(iv)(C) of this section. Vent pipes shall be so laid as to drain toward the tank without sags or traps in which liquid can collect. They shall be located so that they will not be subjected to physical damage. The tank end of the vent pipe shall enter the tank through the top.
- 1926.152(i)(3)(iv)(E)

- When tank vent piping is manifolded, pipe sizes shall be such as to discharge, within the pressure limitations of the system, the vapors they may be required to handle when manifolded tanks are filled simultaneously.
- 1926.152(i)(3)(v)
- ***Tank openings other than vents.***
- 1926.152(i)(3)(v)(A)
- Connections for all tank openings shall be vapor or liquid tight.
- 1926.152(i)(3)(v)(B)
- Openings for manual gaging, if independent of the fill pipe, shall be provided with a liquid-tight cap or cover. If inside a building, each such opening shall be protected against liquid overflow and possible vapor release by means of a spring loaded check valve or other approved device.
- 1926.152(i)(3)(v)(C)
- Fill and discharge lines shall enter tanks only through the top. Fill lines shall be sloped toward the tank.
- 1926.152(i)(3)(v)(D)
- For Category 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 ºF (37.8 ºC), other than crude oils, gasolines, and asphalts, the fill pipe shall be so designed and installed as to minimize the possibility of generating static electricity by terminating within 6 inches (15.24 cm) of the bottom of the tank.
- 1926.152(i)(3)(v)(E)
- Filling and emptying connections which are made and broken shall be located outside of buildings at a location free from any source of ignition and not less than 5 feet (1.52 m) away from any building opening. Such connection shall be closed and liquidtight when not in use. The connection shall be properly identified.
- 1926.152(i)(4)
- ***Installation of tanks inside of buildings*** -
- 1926.152(i)(4)(i)
- ***Location.*** Tanks shall not be permitted inside of buildings except as provided in paragraphs (e), (g), (h), or (i) of this section.
- 1926.152(i)(4)(ii)
- ***Vents.*** Vents for tanks inside of buildings shall be as provided in paragraphs (i)(2)(iv), (v), (vi)(B), and (3)(iv) of this section, except that emergency venting by the use of weak roof seams on tanks shall not be permitted. Vents shall discharge vapors outside the buildings.
- 1926.152(i)(4)(iii)

- ***Vent piping.*** Vent piping shall be constructed in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.
- 1926.152(i)(4)(iv)
- ***Tank openings other than vents.***
- 1926.152(i)(4)(iv)(A)
- Connections for all tank openings shall be vapor or liquidtight. Vents are covered in paragraph (i)(4)(ii) of this section.
- 1926.152(i)(4)(iv)(B)
- Each connection to a tank inside of buildings through which liquid can normally flow shall be provided with an internal or external valve located as close as practical to the shell of the tank. Such valves, when external, and their connections to the tank shall be of steel except when the chemical characteristics of the liquid stored are incompatible with steel. When materials other than steel are necessary, they shall be suitable for the pressures, structural stresses, and temperatures involved, including fire exposures.
- 1926.152(i)(4)(iv)(C)
- Flammable liquid tanks located inside of buildings, except in one-story buildings designed and protected for flammable liquid storage, shall be provided with an automatic-closing heat-actuated valve on each withdrawal connection below the liquid level, except for connections used for emergency disposal, to prevent continued flow in the event of fire in the vicinity of the tank. This function may be incorporated in the valve required in paragraph (i)(4)(iv)(B) of this section, and if a separate valve, shall be located adjacent to the valve required in paragraph (i)(4)(iv)(B) of this section.
- 1926.152(i)(4)(iv)(D)
- Openings for manual gaging, if independent of the fill pipe (see paragraph (i)(4)(iv)(F) of this section), shall be provided with a vaportight cap or cover. Each such opening shall be protected against liquid overflow and possible vapor release by means of a spring loaded check valve or other approved device.
- 1926.152(i)(4)(iv)(E)
- For Category 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 ºF (37.8 ºC), other than crude oils, gasolines, and asphalts, the fill pipe shall be so designed and installed as to minimize the possibility of generating static electricity by terminating within 6 inches (15.24 cm) of the bottom of the tank.
- 1926.152(i)(4)(iv)(F)
- The fill pipe inside of the tank shall be installed to avoid excessive vibration of the pipe.
- 1926.152(i)(4)(iv)(G)

- The inlet of the fill pipe shall be located outside of buildings at a location free from any source of ignition and not less than 5 feet (1.52 m) away from any building opening. The inlet of the fill pipe shall be closed and liquidtight when not in use. The fill connection shall be properly identified.
- 1926.152(i)(4)(iv)(H)
- Tanks inside buildings shall be equipped with a device, or other means shall be provided, to prevent overflow into the building.
- 1926.152(i)(5)
- ***Supports, foundations, and anchorage for all tank locations*** -
- 1926.152(i)(5)(i)
- ***General.*** Tank supports shall be installed on firm foundations. Tank supports shall be of concrete, masonry, or protected steel. Single wood timber supports (not cribbing) laid horizontally may be used for outside aboveground tanks if not more than 12 inches (30.48 cm) high at their lowest point.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(ii)
- ***Fire resistance.*** Steel supports or exposed piling shall be protected by materials having a fire resistance rating of not less than 2 hours, except that steel saddles need not be protected if less than 12 inches (30.48 cm) high at their lowest point. Water spray protection or its equivalent may be used in lieu of fire-resistive materials to protect supports.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(iii)
- ***Spheres.*** The design of the supporting structure for tanks such as spheres shall receive special engineering consideration.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(iv)
- ***Load distribution.*** Every tank shall be so supported as to prevent the excessive concentration of loads on the supporting portion of the shell.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(v)
- ***Foundations.*** Tanks shall rest on the ground or on foundations made of concrete, masonry, piling, or steel. Tank foundations shall be designed to minimize the possibility of uneven settling of the tank and to minimize corrosion in any part of the tank resting on the foundation.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)
- ***Flood areas.*** Where a tank is located in an area that may be subjected to flooding, the applicable precautions outlined in this subdivision shall be observed.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(A)

- No aboveground vertical storage tank containing a flammable liquid shall be located so that the allowable liquid level within the tank is below the established maximum flood stage, unless the tank is provided with a guiding structure such as described in paragraphs (i)(5)(vi)(M), (N), and (O) of this section.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(B)
- Independent water supply facilities shall be provided at locations where there is no ample and dependable public water supply available for loading partially empty tanks with water.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(C)
- In addition to the preceding requirements, each tank so located that more than 70 percent, but less than 100 percent, of its allowable liquid storage capacity will be submerged at the established maximum flood stage, shall be safeguarded by one of the following methods: Tank shall be raised, or its height shall be increased, until its top extends above the maximum flood stage a distance equivalent to 30 percent or more of its allowable liquid storage capacity: *Provided, however,* That the submerged part of the tank shall not exceed two and one-half times the diameter. Or, as an alternative to the foregoing, adequate noncombustible structural guides, designed to permit the tank to float vertically without loss of product, shall be provided.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(D)
- Each horizontal tank so located that more than 70 percent of its storage capacity will be submerged at the established flood stage, shall be anchored, attached to a foundation of concrete or of steel and concrete, of sufficient weight to provide adequate load for the tank when filled with flammable liquid and submerged by flood waters to the established flood stage, or adequately secured by other means.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(E)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(F)
- At locations where there is no ample and dependable water supply, or where filling of underground tanks with liquids is impracticable because of the character of their contents, their use, or for other reasons, each tank shall be safeguarded against movement when empty and submerged by high ground water or flood waters by anchoring, weighting with concrete or other approved solid loading material, or securing by other means. Each such tank shall be so constructed and installed that it will safety resist external pressures due to high ground water or flood waters.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(G)
- At locations where there is an ample and dependable water supply available, underground tanks containing flammable liquids, so installed that more than 70 percent of their storage capacity will be submerged at the maximum flood stage, shall be so anchored, weighted, or secured by

other means, as to prevent movement by such tanks when filled with flammable liquids, and submerged by flood waters to the established flood stage.

- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(H)
- Pipe connections below the allowable liquid level in a tank shall be provided with valves or cocks located as closely as practicable to the tank shell. Such valves and their connections to tanks shall be of steel or other material suitable for use with the liquid being stored. Cast iron shall not be permitted.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(I)
- At locations where an independent water supply is required, it shall be entirely independent of public power and water supply. Independent source of water shall be available when flood waters reach a level not less than 10 feet (3.04 m) below the bottom of the lowest tank on a property.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(J)
- The self-contained power and pumping unit shall be so located or so designed that pumping into tanks may be carried on continuously throughout the rise in flood waters from a level 10 feet (3.04 m) below the lowest tank to the level of the potential flood stage.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(K)
- Capacity of the pumping unit shall be such that the rate of rise of water in all tanks shall be equivalent to the established potential average rate of rise of flood waters at any stage.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(L)
- Each independent pumping unit shall be tested periodically to insure that it is in satisfactory operating condition.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(M)
- Structural guides for holding floating tanks above their foundations shall be so designed that there will be no resistance to the free rise of a tank, and shall be constructed of noncombustible material.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(N)
- The strength of the structure shall be adequate to resist lateral movement of a tank subject to a horizontal force in any direction equivalent to not less than 25 pounds per square foot (1.05 kg m^2) acting on the projected vertical cross-sectional area of the tank.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(O)
- Where tanks are situated on exposed points or bends in a shoreline where swift currents in flood waters will be present, the structures shall be designed to withstand a unit force of not less than 50 pounds per square foot (2.1 kg m^2).
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(P)

- The filling of a tank to be protected by water loading shall be started as soon as flood waters reach a dangerous flood stage. The rate of filling shall be at least equal to the rate of rise of the floodwaters (or the established average potential rate of rise).
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(Q)
- Sufficient fuel to operate the water pumps shall be available at all times to insure adequate power to fill all tankage with water.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(R)
- All valves on connecting pipelines shall be closed and locked in closed position when water loading has been completed.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(S)
- Where structural guides are provided for the protection of floating tanks, all rigid connections between tanks and pipelines shall be disconnected and blanked off or blinded before the floodwaters reach the bottom of the tank, unless control valves and their connections to the tank are of a type designed to prevent breakage between the valve and the tank shell.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(T)
- All valves attached to tanks other than those used in connection with water loading operations shall be closed and locked.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(U)
- If a tank is equipped with a swing line, the swing pipe shall be raised to and secured at its highest position.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(V)
- Inspections. The Assistant Secretary or his designated representative shall make periodic inspections of all plants where the storage of flammable liquids is such as to require compliance with the foregoing requirements, in order to assure the following:
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(V)(1)
- That all flammable liquid storage tanks are in compliance with these requirements and so maintained.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(V)(2)
- That detailed printed instructions of what to do in flood emergencies are properly posted.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vi)(V)(3)
- That station operators and other employees depended upon to carry out such instructions are thoroughly informed as to the location and operation of such valves and other equipment necessary to effect these requirements.
- 1926.152(i)(5)(vii)

- ***Earthquake areas.*** In areas subject to earthquakes, the tank supports and connections shall be designed to resist damage as a result of such shocks.
- 1926.152(i)(6)
- ***Sources of ignition.*** In locations where flammable vapors may be present, precautions shall be taken to prevent ignition by eliminating or controlling sources of ignition. Sources of ignition may include open flames, lightning, smoking, cutting and welding, hot surfaces, frictional heat, sparks (static, electrical, and mechanical), spontaneous ignition, chemical and physical-chemical reactions, and radiant heat.
- 1926.152(i)(7)
- ***Testing*** -
- 1926.152(i)(7)(i)
- ***General.*** All tanks, whether shop built or field erected, shall be strength tested before they are placed in service in accordance with the applicable paragraphs of the code under which they were built. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) code stamp, American Petroleum Institute (API) monogram, or the label of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., on a tank shall be evidence of compliance with this strength test. Tanks not marked in accordance with the above codes shall be strength tested before they are placed in service in accordance with good engineering principles and reference shall be made to the sections on testing in the codes listed in paragraphs (i)(1)(iii)(A), (iv)(B), or (v)(B) of this section.
- 1926.152(i)(7)(ii)
- ***Strength.*** When the vertical length of the fill and vent pipes is such that when filled with liquid the static head imposed upon the bottom of the tank exceeds 10 pounds per square inch (68.94 kPa), the tank and related piping shall be tested hydrostatically to a pressure equal to the static head thus imposed.
- 1926.152(i)(7)(iii)
- ***Tightness.*** In addition to the strength test called for in paragraphs (i)(7)(i) and (ii) of this section, all tanks and connections shall be tested for tightness. Except for underground tanks, this tightness test shall be made at operating pressure with air, inert gas, or water prior to placing the tank in service. In the case of field-erected tanks the strength test may be considered to be the test for tank tightness. Underground tanks and piping, before being covered, enclosed, or placed in use, shall be tested for tightness hydrostatically, or with air pressure at not less than 3 pounds per square inch (20.68 kPa) and not more than 5 pounds per square inch (34.47 kPa).
- 1926.152(i)(7)(iv)
- ***Repairs.*** All leaks or deformations shall be corrected in an acceptable manner before the tank is placed in service. Mechanical caulking is not permitted for correcting leaks in welded tanks except pinhole leaks in the roof.
- 1926.152(i)(7)(v)

- ***Derated operations.*** Tanks to be operated at pressures below their design pressure may be tested by the applicable provisions of paragraphs (i)(7)(i) or (ii) of this section, based upon the pressure developed under full emergency venting of the tank.
- 1926.152(j)
- ***Piping, valves, and fittings*** -
- 1926.152(j)(1)
- ***General*** -
- 1926.152(j)(1)(i)
- ***Design.*** The design (including selection of materials) fabrication, assembly, test, and inspection of piping systems containing flammable liquids shall be suitable for the expected working pressures and structural stresses. Conformity with the applicable provisions of Pressure Piping, ANSI B31 series and the provisions of this paragraph, shall be considered prima facie evidence of compliance with the foregoing provisions.
- 1926.152(j)(1)(ii)
- ***Exceptions.*** This paragraph does not apply to any of the following:
- 1926.152(j)(1)(ii)(A)
- Tubing or casing on any oil or gas wells and any piping connected directly thereto.
- 1926.152(j)(1)(ii)(B)
- Motor vehicle, aircraft, boat, or portable or stationary engines.
- 1926.152(j)(1)(ii)(C)
- Piping within the scope of any applicable boiler and pressure vessel code.
- 1926.152(j)(1)(iii)
- ***Definitions.*** As used in this paragraph, piping systems consist of pipe, tubing, flanges, bolting, gaskets, valves, fittings, the pressure containing parts of other components such as expansion joints and strainers, and devices which serve such purposes as mixing, separating, snubbing, distributing, metering, or controlling flow.
- 1926.152(j)(2)
- ***Materials for piping, valves, and fittings*** -
- 1926.152(j)(2)(i)
- ***Required materials.*** Materials for piping, valves, or fittings shall be steel, nodular iron, or malleable iron, except as provided in paragraphs (j)(2)(ii), (iii) and (iv) of this section.
- 1926.152(j)(2)(ii)

- ***Exceptions.*** Materials other than steel, nodular iron, or malleable iron may be used underground, or if required by the properties of the flammable liquid handled. Material other than steel, nodular iron, or malleable iron shall be designed to specifications embodying principles recognized as good engineering practices for the material used.
- 1926.152(j)(2)(iii)
- ***Linings.*** Piping, valves, and fittings may have combustible or noncombustible linings.
- 1926.152(j)(2)(iv)
- ***Low-melting materials.*** When low-melting point materials such as aluminum and brass or materials that soften on fire exposure such as plastics, or non-ductile materials such as cast iron, are necessary, special consideration shall be given to their behavior on fire exposure. If such materials are used in above ground piping systems or inside buildings, they shall be suitably protected against fire exposure or so located that any spill resulting from the failure of these materials could not unduly expose persons, important buildings or structures or can be readily controlled by remote valves.
- 1926.152(j)(3)
- ***Pipe joints.*** Joints shall be made liquid tight. Welded or screwed joints or approved connectors shall be used. Threaded joints and connections shall be made up tight with a suitable lubricant or piping compound. Pipe joints dependent upon the friction characteristics of combustible materials for mechanical continuity of piping shall not be used inside buildings. They may be used outside of buildings above or below ground. If used above ground, the piping shall either be secured to prevent disengagement at the fitting or the piping system shall be so designed that any spill resulting from such disengagement could not unduly expose persons, important buildings or structures, and could be readily controlled by remote valves.
- 1926.152(j)(4)
- ***Supports.*** Piping systems shall be substantially supported and protected against physical damage and excessive stresses arising from settlement, vibration, expansion, or contraction.
- 1926.152(j)(5)
- ***Protection against corrosion.*** All piping for flammable liquids, both aboveground and underground, where subject to external corrosion, shall be painted or otherwise protected.
- 1926.152(j)(6)
- ***Valves.*** Piping systems shall contain a sufficient number of valves to operate the system properly and to protect the plant. Piping systems in connection with pumps shall contain a sufficient number of valves to control properly the flow of liquid in normal operation and in the event of physical damage. Each connection to pipelines, by which equipments such as tankcars or tank vehicles discharge liquids by means of pumps into storage tanks, shall be provided with a check valve for automatic protection against backflow if the piping arrangement is such that backflow from the system is possible.

- 1926.152(j)(7)
- ***Testing.*** All piping before being covered, enclosed, or placed in use shall be hydrostatically tested to 150 percent of the maximum anticipated pressure of the system, or pneumatically tested to 110 percent of the maximum anticipated pressure of the system, but not less than 5 pounds per square inch gage at the highest point of the system. This test shall be maintained for a sufficient time to complete visual inspection of all joints and connections, but for at least 10 minutes.
- 1926.152(k)
- ***Marine service stations*** -
- 1926.152(k)(1)
- ***Dispensing.***
- 1926.152(k)(1)(i)
- The dispensing area shall be located away from other structures so as to provide room for safe ingress and egress of craft to be fueled. Dispensing units shall in all cases be at least 20 feet (6.08 m) from any activity involving fixed sources of ignition.
- 1926.152(k)(1)(ii)
- Dispensing shall be by approved dispensing units with or without integral pumps and may be located on open piers, wharves, or floating docks or on shore or on piers of the solid fill type.
- 1926.152(k)(1)(iii)
- Dispensing nozzles shall be automatic-closing without a hold-open latch.
- 1926.152(k)(2)
- ***Tanks and pumps.***
- 1926.152(k)(2)(i)
- Tanks, and pumps not integral with the dispensing unit, shall be on shore or on a pier of the solid fill type, except as provided in paragraphs (k)(2)(ii) and (iii) of this section.
- 1926.152(k)(2)(ii)
- Where shore location would require excessively long supply lines to dispensers, tanks may be installed on a pier provided that applicable portions of paragraph (b) of this section relative to spacing, diking, and piping are complied with and the quantity so stored does not exceed 1,100 gallons (4,163.5 L) aggregate capacity.
- 1926.152(k)(2)(iii)
- Shore tanks supplying marine service stations may be located above ground, where rock ledges or high water table make underground tanks impractical.

- 1926.152(k)(2)(iv)
- Where tanks are at an elevation which would produce gravity head on the dispensing unit, the tank outlet shall be equipped with a pressure control valve positioned adjacent to and outside the tank block valve specified in §1926.152(c)(8) of this section, so adjusted that liquid cannot flow by gravity from the tank in case of piping or hose failure.
- 1926.152(k)(3)
- ***Piping.***
- 1926.152(k)(3)(i)
- Piping between shore tanks and dispensing units shall be as described in paragraph (k)(2)(iii) of this section, except that, where dispensing is from a floating structure, suitable lengths of oil-resistant flexible hose may be employed between the shore piping and the piping on the floating structure as made necessary by change in water level or shoreline.

- TABLE F-19 - ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS - SERVICE STATIONS

Location	**Class I Group D division**	**Extent of classified area**
Underground tank: Fill opening.	1	Any pit, box or space below grade
	2	Up to 18 inches (45.72 cm) above connection and within a horizonta
Vent - Discharging upward.	1	Within 3 feet (0.912 m) of open e
	2	Area between 3 feet (0.912 m) an
Dispenser: Pits.	1	Any pit, box or space below grade
Dispenser enclosure	1	The area 4 feet (1.216 m) vertical directions.
Outdoor.	2	Up to 18 inches (45.72 cm) above
Indoor: With mechanical ventilation.	2	Up to 18 inches (45.72 cm) above

- TABLE F-19 - ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT HAZARDOUS AREAS - SERVICE STATIONS

Location	Class I Group D division	Extent of classified area
With gravity ventilation.	2	Up to 18 inches (45.72 cm) above
Remote pump - Outdoor.	1	Any pit, box or space below grade edge of pump.
	2	Within 3 feet (0.912 m) of any edg grade level within 10 feet (3.04 m
Remote pump - Indoor.	1	Entire area within any pit.
	2	Within 5 feet (1.52 m) of any edge grade level within 25 feet (6.08 m
Lubrication or service room.	1	Entire area within any pit.
	2	Area up to 18 inches (45.72 cm) a
Dispenser for Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 ºF (37.8 ºC) 2 Within 3 feet (0.912 m) of any fill or dispensing point, extending in all directions. Special enclosure inside building per 1910.106(f)(1)(ii).	1	Entire enclosure.
Sales, storage and rest rooms.	(1)	If there is any opening to these ro Division 1.

- Footnote(1) Ordinary.
- 1926.152(k)(3)(ii)
- A readily accessible valve to shut off the supply from shore shall be provided in each pipeline at or near the approach to the pier and at the shore end of each pipeline adjacent to the point where flexible hose is attached.
- 1926.152(k)(3)(iii)
- Piping shall be located so as to be protected from physical damage.

- 1926.152(k)(3)(iv)
- Piping handling Category 1 or 2 flammable liquids, or Category 3 flammable liquids with a flashpoint below 100 ºF (37.8 ºC), shall be grounded to control stray currents.
- 1926.152(k)(4)
- ***Definition; as used in this section:*** Marine service station shall mean that portion of a property where flammable liquids used as fuels are stored and dispensed from fixed equipment on shore, piers, wharves, or floating docks into the fuel tanks or self-propelled craft, and shall include all facilities used in connection therewith.
- 1926.153 - Liquefied petroleum gas (LP-Gas).
  1926.153(a)
- ***Approval of equipment and systems.***
- 1926.153(a)(1)
- Each system shall have containers, valves, connectors, manifold valve assemblies, and regulators of an approved type.
- 1926.153(a)(2)
- All cylinders shall meet the Department of Transportation specification identification requirements published in 49 CFR part 178, Shipping Container Specifications.
- 1926.153(a)(3)
- ***Definition.*** As used in this section, *Containers* - All vessels, such as tanks, cylinders, or drums, used for transportation or storing liquefied petroleum gases.
- 1926.153(b)
- ***Welding on LP-Gas containers.*** Welding is prohibited on containers.
- 1926.153(c)
- ***Container valves and container accessories.***
- 1926.153(c)(1)
- Valves, fittings, and accessories connected directly to the container, including primary shut off valves, shall have a rated working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g. and shall be of material and design suitable for LP-Gas service.
- 1926.153(c)(2)
- Connections to containers, except safety relief connections, liquid level gauging devices, and plugged openings, shall have shutoff valves located as close to the container as practicable.
- 1926.153(d)
- ***Safety devices.***

- 1926.153(d)(1)
- Every container and every vaporizer shall be provided with one or more approved safety relief valves or devices. These valves shall be arranged to afford free vent to the outer air with discharge not less than 5 feet horizontally away from any opening into a building which is below such discharge.
- 1926.153(d)(2)
- Shutoff valves shall not be installed between the safety relief device and the container, or the equipment or piping to which the safety relief device is connected, except that a shutoff valve may be used where the arrangement of this valve is such that full required capacity flow through the safety relief device is always afforded.
- 1926.153(d)(3)
- Container safety relief devices and regulator relief vents shall be located not less than 5 feet in any direction from air openings into sealed combustion system appliances or mechanical ventilation air intakes.
- 1926.153(e)
- ***Dispensing.***
- 1926.153(e)(1)
- Filling of fuel containers for trucks or motor vehicles from bulk storage containers shall be performed not less than 10 feet from the nearest masonry-walled building, or not less than 25 feet from the nearest building or other construction and, in any event, not less than 25 feet from any building opening.
- 1926.153(e)(2)
- Filling of portable containers or containers mounted on skids from storage containers shall be performed not less than 50 feet from the nearest building.
- 1926.153(f)
- ***Requirements for appliances.***
- 1926.153(f)(1)
- LP-Gas consuming appliances shall be approved types.
- 1926.153(f)(2)
- Any appliance that was originally manufactured for operation with a gaseous fuel other than LP-Gas, and is in good condition, may be used with LP-Gas only after it is properly converted, adapted, and tested for performance with LP-Gas before the appliance is placed in use.
- 1926.153(g)

- ***Containers and regulating equipment installed outside of buildings or structures.*** Containers shall be upright upon firm foundations or otherwise firmly secured. The possible effect on the outlet piping of settling shall be guarded against by a flexible connection or special fitting.
- 1926.153(h)
- ***Containers and equipment used inside of buildings or structures.***
- 1926.153(h)(1)
- When operational requirements make portable use of containers necessary, and their location outside of buildings or structures is impracticable, containers and equipment shall be permitted to be used inside of buildings or structures in accordance with paragraphs (h)(2) through (11) of this section.
- 1926.153(h)(2)
- ***Containers in use*** means connected for use.
- 1926.153(h)(3)
- Systems utilizing containers having a water capacity greater than 2 ½ pounds (nominal 1 pound LP-Gas capacity) shall be equipped with excess flow valves. Such excess flow valves shall be either integral with the container valves or in the connections to the container valve outlets.
- 1926.153(h)(4)
- Regulators shall be either directly connected to the container valves or to manifolds connected to the container valves. The regulator shall be suitable for use with LP-Gas. Manifolds and fittings connecting containers to pressure regulator inlets shall be designed for at least 250 p.s.i.g. service pressure.
- 1926.153(h)(5)
- Valves on containers having water capacity greater than 50 pounds (nominal 20 pounds LP-Gas capacity) shall be protected from damage while in use or storage.
- 1926.153(h)(6)
- Aluminum piping or tubing shall not be used.
- 1926.153(h)(7)
- Hose shall be designed for a working pressure of at least 250 p.s.i.g. Design, construction, and performance of hose, and hose connections shall have their suitability determined by listing by a nationally recognized testing agency. The hose length shall be as short as practicable. Hoses shall be long enough to permit compliance with spacing provisions of paragraphs (h)(1) through (13) of this section, without kinking or straining, or causing hose to be so close to a burner as to be damaged by heat.
- 1926.153(h)(8)

- Portable heaters, including salamanders, shall be equipped with an approved automatic device to shut off the flow of gas to the main burner, and pilot if used, in the event of flame failure. Such heaters, having inputs above 50,000 B.t.u. per hour, shall be equipped with either a pilot, which must be lighted and proved before the main burner can be turned on, or an electrical ignition system.
- Note: The provisions of this subparagraph do not apply to portable heaters under 7,500 B.t.u. per hour input when used with containers having a maximum water capacity of 2 ½ pounds.
- 1926.153(h)(9)
- Container valves, connectors, regulators, manifolds, piping, and tubing shall not be used as structural supports for heaters.
- 1926.153(h)(10)
- Containers, regulating equipment, manifolds, pipe, tubing, and hose shall be located to minimize exposure to high temperatures or physical damage.
- 1926.153(h)(11)
- Containers having a water capacity greater than 2 ½ pounds (nominal 1 pound LP-Gas capacity) connected for use shall stand on a firm and substantially level surface and, when necessary, shall be secured in an upright position.
- 1926.153(h)(12)
- The maximum water capacity of individual containers shall be 245 pounds (nominal 100 pounds LP-Gas capacity).
- 1926.153(h)(13)
- For temporary heating, heaters (other than integral heater-container units) shall be located at least 6 feet from any LP-Gas container. This shall not prohibit the use of heaters specifically designed for attachment to the container or to a supporting standard, provided they are designed and installed so as to prevent direct or radiant heat application from the heater onto the containers. Blower and radiant type heaters shall not be directed toward any LP-Gas container within 20 feet.
- 1926.153(h)(14)
- If two or more heater-container units, of either the integral or nonintegral type, are located in an unpartitioned area on the same floor, the container or containers of each unit shall be separated from the container or containers of any other unit by at least 20 feet.
- 1926.153(h)(15)
- When heaters are connected to containers for use in an unpartitioned area on the same floor, the total water capacity of containers, manifolded together for connection to a heater or heaters, shall not be greater than 735 pounds (nominal 300 pounds LP-Gas capacity). Such manifolds shall be separated by at least 20 feet.

- 1926.153(h)(16)
- Storage of containers awaiting use shall be in accordance with paragraphs (j) and (k) of this section.
- 1926.153(i)
- ***Multiple container systems.***
- 1926.153(i)(1)
- Valves in the assembly of multiple container systems shall be arranged so that replacement of containers can be made without shutting off the flow of gas in the system. This provision is not to be construed as requiring an automatic changeover device.
- 1926.153(i)(2)
- Heaters shall be equipped with an approved regulator in the supply line between the fuel cylinder and the heater unit. Cylinder connectors shall be provided with an excess flow valve to minimize the flow of gas in the event the fuel line becomes ruptured.
- 1926.153(i)(3)
- Regulators and low-pressure relief devices shall be rigidly attached to the cylinder valves, clyinders, supporting standards, the building walls, or otherwise rigidly secured, and shall be so installed or protected from the elements.
- 1926.153(j)
- ***Storage of LPG containers***. Storage of LPG within buildings is prohibited.
- 1926.153(k)
- ***Storage outside of buildings***.
- 1926.153(k)(1)
- Storage outside of buildings, for containers awaiting use, shall be located from the nearest building or group of buildings, in accordance with the following:

- Table F-3

Quantity of LP-Gas stored
500 lbs. or less
501 to 6,000 lbs
6,001 to 10,000 lbs

- Table F-3

Quantity of LP-Gas stored
Over 10,000 lbs

- 1926.153(k)(2)
- Containers shall be in a suitable ventilated enclosure or otherwise protected against tampering.
- 1926.153(l)
- ***Fire protection.*** Storage locations shall be provided with at least one approved portable fire extinguisher having a rating of not less than 20-B:C.
- 1926.153(m)
- ***Systems utilizing containers other than DOT containers*** -
- 1926.153(m)(1)
- ***Application.*** This paragraph applies specifically to systems utilizing storage containers other than those constructed in accordance with DOT specifications. Paragraph (b) of this section applies to this paragraph unless otherwise noted in paragraph (b) of this section.
- 1926.153(m)(2)
- ***Design pressure and classification of storage containers.*** Storage containers shall be designed and classified in accordance with Table F-31.

- Table F-31

Container type	For gases with vapor press. Not to exceed lb. per sq. in. gage at 100 °F. (37.8 °C.)	Minimum design pressure of container	
		1949 and earlier editions of ASME Code (Par. U-68, U-69)	
[1]80	[1]80	[1]80	
100	100	100	
125	125	125	
150	150	150	

- Table F-31

Container type	For gases with vapor press. Not to exceed lb. per sq. in. gage at 100 °F. (37.8 °C.)	Minimum design pressure of container	
		1949 and earlier editions of ASME Code (Par. U-68, U-69)	
175	175	175	
[2]200	200	200	

- [1] New storage containers of the 80 type have not been authorized since Dec. 31, 1947.
- [2] Container type may be increased by increments of 25. The minimum design pressure of containers shall be 100% of the container type designation when constructed under 1949 or earlier editions of the ASME Code (Par. U-68 and U-69). The minimum design pressure of containers shall be 125% of the container type designation when constructed under: (1) the 1949 ASME Code (Par. U-200 and U-201), (2) 1950, 1952, 1956, 1959, 1962, 1965, and 1968 (Division 1) editions of the ASME Code, and (3) all editions of the API-ASME Code.
- [3] Construction of containers under the API-ASME Code is not authorized after July 1, 1961.
- 1926.153(m)(3)
- Containers with foundations attached (portable or semiportable b containers with suitable steel "runners" or "skids" and popularly known in the industry as "skid tanks") shall be designed, installed, and used in accordance with these rules subject to the following provisions:
- 1926.153(m)(3)(i)
- If they are to be used at a given general location for a temporary period not to exceed 6 months they need not have fire-resisting foundations or saddles but shall have adequate ferrous metal supports.
- 1926.153(m)(3)(ii)
- They shall not be located with the outside bottom of the container shell more than 5 feet (1.52 m) above the surface of the ground unless fire-resisting supports are provided.
- 1926.153(m)(3)(iii)
- The bottom of the skids shall not be less than 2 inches (5.08 cm) or more than 12 inches (30.48 cm) below the outside bottom of the container shell.
- 1926.153(m)(3)(iv)
- Flanges, nozzles, valves, fittings, and the like, having communication with the interior of the container, shall be protected against physical damage.

- 1926.153(m)(3)(v)
- When not permanently located on fire-resisting foundations, piping connections shall be sufficiently flexible to minimize the possibility of breakage or leakage of connections if the container settles, moves, or is otherwise displaced.
- 1926.153(m)(3)(vi)
- Skids, or lugs for attachment of skids, shall be secured to the container in accordance with the code or rules under which the container is designed and built (with a minimum factor of safety of four) to withstand loading in any direction equal to four times the weight of the container and attachments when filled to the maximum permissible loaded weight.
- 1926.153(m)(4)
- Field welding where necessary shall be made only on saddle plates or brackets which were applied by the manufacturer of the tank.
- 1926.153(n)
- When LP-Gas and one or more other gases are stored or used in the same area, the containers shall be marked to identify their content. Marking shall be in compliance with American National Standard Z48.1-1954, "Method of Marking Portable Compressed Gas Containers To Identify the Material Contained."
- 1926.153(o)
- ***Damage from vehicles.*** When damage to LP-Gas systems from vehicular traffic is a possibility, precautions against such damage shall be taken.
- 1926.154 - Temporary heating devices.
  1926.154(a)
- *Ventilation.*
- 1926.154(a)(1)
- Fresh air shall be supplied in sufficient quantities to maintain the health and safety of workmen. Where natural means of fresh air supply is inadequate, mechanical ventilation shall be provided.
- 1926.154(a)(2)
- When heaters are used in confined spaces, special care shall be taken to provide sufficient ventilation in order to ensure proper combustion, maintain the health and safety of workmen, and limit temperature rise in the area.
- 1926.154(b)
- *Clearance and mounting.*
- 1926.154(b)(1)

- Temporary heating devices shall be installed to provide clearance to combustible material not less than the amount shown in Table F-4.
- 1926.154(b)(2)
- Temporary heating devices, which are listed for installation with lesser clearances than specified in Table F-4, may be installed in accordance with their approval.

- Table F-4

Heating appliances	**Minimum clearance, (inches)**	
	Sides	
Room heater, circulating type	12	1
Room heater, radiant type	36	3

- 1926.154(b)(3)
- Heaters not suitable for use on wood floors shall not be set directly upon them or other combustible materials. When such heaters are used, they shall rest on suitable heat insulating material or at least 1-inch concrete, or equivalent. The insulating material shall extend beyond the heater 2 feet or more in all directions.
- 1926.154(b)(4)
- Heaters used in the vicinity of combustible tarpaulins, canvas, or similar coverings shall be located at least 10 feet from the coverings. The coverings shall be securely fastened to prevent ignition or upsetting of the heater due to wind action on the covering or other material.
- 1926.154(c)
- *Stability*. Heaters, when in use, shall be set horizontally level, unless otherwise permitted by the manufacturer's markings.
- 1926.154(d)
- *Solid fuel salamanders*. Solid fuel salamanders are prohibited in buildings and on scaffolds.
- 1926.154(e)
- *Oil-fired heaters*.
- 1926.154(e)(1)
- Flammable liquid-fired heaters shall be equipped with a primary safety control to stop the flow of fuel in the event of flame failure. Barometric or gravity oil feed shall not be considered a primary safety control.

- 1926.154(e)(2)
- Heaters designed for barometric or gravity oil feed shall be used only with the integral tanks.
- 1926.154(e)(3)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.154(e)(4)
- Heaters specifically designed and approved for use with separate supply tanks may be directly connected for gravity feed, or an automatic pump, from a supply tank.
- 1926.155 - Definitions applicable to this subpart.
  1926.155(a)
- *Approved*, for the purpose of this subpart, means equipment that has been listed or approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory such as Factory Mutual Engineering Corp., or Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or Federal agencies such as Bureau of Mines, or U.S. Coast Guard, which issue approvals for such equipment.
- 1926.155(b)
- *Closed container* means a container so sealed by means of a lid or other device that neither liquid nor vapor will escape from it at ordinary temperatures.
- 1926.155(c)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.155(d)
- *Combustion* means any chemical process that involves oxidation sufficient to produce light or heat.
- 1926.155(e)
- *Fire brigade* means an organized group of employees that are knowledgeable, trained, and skilled in the safe evacuation of employees during emergency situations and in assisting in fire fighting operations.
- 1926.155(f)
- *Fire resistance* means so resistant to fire that, for specified time and under conditions of a standard heat intensity, it will not fail structurally and will not permit the side away from the fire to become hotter than a specified temperature. For purposes of this part, fire resistance shall be determined by the Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials, NFPA 251-1969.
- 1926.155(g)
- *Flammable* means capable of being easily ignited, burning intensely, or having a rapid rate of flame spread.

- 1926.155(h)
- *Flammable liquid* means any liquid having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 pounds per square inch (absolute) at 100 ºF (37.8 ºC) and having a flashpoint at or below 199.4 ºF (93 ºC). Flammable liquids are divided into four categories as follows:
- 1926.155(h)(1)
- Category 1 shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73.4 ºF (23 ºC) and having a boiling point at or below 95 ºF (35 ºC).
- 1926.155(h)(2)
- Category 2 shall include liquids having flashpoints below 73.4 ºF (23 ºC) and having a boiling point above 95 ºF (35 ºC).
- 1926.155(h)(3)
- Category 3 shall include liquids having flashpoints at or above 73.4 ºF (23 ºC) and at or below 140 ºF (60 ºC).
- 1926.155(h)(4)
- Category 4 shall include liquids having flashpoints above 140 ºF (60 ºC) and at or below 199.4 ºF (93 ºC).
- 1926.155(i)
- *Flash point* of the liquid means the temperature at which it gives off vapor sufficient to form an ignitable mixture with the air near the surface of the liquid or within the vessel used as determined by appropriate test procedure and apparatus as specified below.
- 1926.155(i)(1)
- The flashpoint of liquids having a viscosity less than 45 Saybolt Universal Second(s) at 100 ºF (37.8 ºC) and a flashpoint below 175 ºF (79.4 ºC) shall be determined in accordance with the Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by the Tag Closed Tester, ASTM D-56-69 (incorporated by reference; See § 1926.6), or an equivalent method as defined by § 1910.1200 appendix B.
- 1926.155(i)(2)
- The flashpoints of liquids having a viscosity of 45 Saybolt Universal Second(s) or more at 175 ºF (79.4 ºC) or higher shall be determined in accordance with the Standard Method of Test for Flash Point by the Pensky Martens Closed Tester, ASTM D-93-69 (incorporated by reference; *See* § 1926.6), or an equivalent method as defined by § 1910.1200 appendix B.
- 1926.155(j)
- *Liquefied petroleum gases*, *LPG* and *LP Gas* mean and include any material which is composed predominantly of any of the following hydrocarbons, or mixtures of them, such as propane, propylene, butane (normal butane or iso-butane), and butylenes.

- 1926.155(k)
- *Portable tank* means a closed container having a liquid capacity more than 60 U.S. gallons, and not intended for fixed installation.
- 1926.155(l)
- *Safety can* means an approved closed container, of not more than 5 gallons capacity, having a flash-arresting screen, spring-closing lid and spout cover and so designed that it will safely relieve internal pressure when subjected to fire exposure.
- 1926.155(m)
- *Vapor pressure* means the pressure, measured in pounds per square inch (absolute), exerted by a volatile liquid as determined by the "Standard Method of Test for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)." (ASTM D-323-58).

- 1926 Subpart G - Signs, Signals, and Barricades
  AUTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 333; 29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657; Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71 (36 FR 8754), 8-76 (41 FR 25059), 9-83 (48 FR 35736), 3-2000 (65 FR 50017), 5-2002 (67 FR 65008), 5-2007 (72 FR 31159), 4-2010 (75 FR 55355), or 1-2012 (77 FR 3912), as applicable; and 29 CFR part 1911.
- [67 FR 18112, April 15, 2002; 67 FR 57736, Sept. 12, 2002; 78 FR 35567, June 13, 2013; 78 FR 66642, November 6, 2013; 84 FR 21577, May 14, 2019]

- 1926.200 - Accident prevention signs and tags.
  1926.200(a)
- *General*. Signs and symbols required by this subpart shall be visible at all times when work is being performed, and shall be removed or covered promptly when the hazards no longer exist.
- 1926.200(b)
- *Danger signs*.
- 1926.200(b)(1)
- Danger signs shall be used only where an immediate hazard exists, and shall follow the specifications illustrated in Figure 1 of ANSI Z35.1-1968 or in Figures 1 to 13 of ANSI Z535.2-2011, incorporated by reference in § 1926.6.
- 1926.200(b)(2)
- Danger signs shall have red as the predominating color for the upper panel; black outline on the borders; and a white lower panel for additional sign wording.
- 1926.200(c)
- *Caution signs*.
- 1926.200(c)(1)

- Caution signs shall be used only to warn against potential hazards or to caution against unsafe practices, and shall follow the specifications illustrated in Figure 4 of ANSI Z35.1-1968 or in Figures 1 to 13 of ANSI Z535.2-2011, incorporated by reference in § 1926.6.
- 1926.200(c)(2)
- Caution signs shall have yellow as the predominating color; black upper panel and borders: yellow lettering of "caution" on the black panel; and the lower yellow panel for additional sign wording. Black lettering shall be used for additional wording.

Figure G-1

Figure G-2

- 1926.200(c)(3)
- The standard color of the background shall be yellow; and the panel, black with yellow letters. Any letters used against the yellow background shall be black. The colors shall be those of opaque glossy samples as specified in Table 1 of ANSI Z53.1-1967 or in Table 1 of ANSI Z535.1-2006(R2011), incorporated by reference in § 1926.6.

- 1926.200(d)
- *Exit signs*. Exit signs, when required, shall be lettered in legible red letters, not less than 6 inches high, on a white field and the principal stroke of the letters shall be at least three-fourths inch in width.
- 1926.200(e)
- *Safety instruction signs*. Safety instruction signs, when used, shall be white with green upper panel with white letters to convey the principal message. Any additional wording on the sign shall be black letters on the white background.
- 1926.200(f)
- *Directional signs*. Directional signs, other than automotive traffic signs specified in paragraph (g) of this section, shall be white with a black panel and a white directional symbol. Any additional wording on the sign shall be black letters on the white background.
- 1926.200(g)
- *Traffic control signs and devices*.
- 1926.200(g)(1)
- At points of hazard, construction areas shall be posted with legible traffic control signs and protected by traffic control devices.
- 1926.200(g)(2)
- The design and use of all traffic control devices, including signs, signals, markings, barricades, and other devices, for protection of construction workers shall conform to Part 6 of the MUTCD (incorporated by reference, see § 1926.6).
- 1926.200(h)
- *Accident prevention tags*.
- 1926.200(h)(1)
- Accident prevention tags shall be used as a temporary means of warning employees of an existing hazard, such as defective tools, equipment, etc. They shall not be used in place of, or as a substitute for, accident prevention signs.
- 1926.200(h)(2)
- For accident prevention tags, employers shall follow specifications that are similar to those in Figures 1 to 4 of ANSI Z35.2-1968 or Figures 1 to 8 of ANSI Z535.5-2011, incorporated by reference in § 1926.6.
- 1926.200(i)
- *Additional rules*. ANSI Z35.1-1968, ANSI Z535.2-2011, ANSI Z35.2-1968, and ANSI Z535.5-2011, incorporated by reference in § 1926.6, contain rules in addition to those specifically prescribed

in this subpart. The employer shall comply with ANSI Z35.1-1968 or ANSI Z535.2-2011, and ANSI Z35.2-1968 or Z535.5-2011, with respect to such additional rules.

- 1926.201 - Signaling.
  1926.201(a)
- *Flaggers*. Signaling by flaggers and the use of flaggers, including warning garments worn by flaggers, shall conform to Part 6 of the MUTCD (incorporated by reference, see §1926.6).
- 1926.201(b)
- *Crane and hoist signals*. Regulations for crane and hoist signaling will be found in applicable American National Standards Institute standards.

- 1926 Subpart H - Materials Handling, Storage, Use, and Disposal
  AUTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 3701; 29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657; and Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71 (36 FR 8754), 8-76 (41 FR 25059), 9-83 (48 FR 35736), 1-90 (55 FR 9033), 4-2010 (75 FR 55355), or 1-2012 (77 FR 3912), as applicable. Section 1926.250 also issued under 29 CFR part 1911.
- [59 FR 40729, Aug. 9, 1994; 76 FR 33611, June 8, 2011; 77 FR 23118, April 18, 2012; 84 FR 21577, May 14, 2019]
- 1926.250 - General requirements for storage.
  1926.250(a)
- ***General***.
- 1926.250(a)(1)
- All materials stored in tiers shall be stacked, racked, blocked, interlocked, or otherwise secured to prevent sliding, falling or collapse.
- 1926.250(a)(2)(i)
- The weight of stored materials on floors within buildings and structures shall not exceed maximum safe load limits.
- 1926.250(a)(2)(ii)
- Employers shall conspicuously post maximum safe load limits of floors within buildings and structures, in pounds per square foot, in all storage areas, except when the storage area is on a floor or slab on grade. Posting is not required for storage areas in all single-family residential structures and wood-framed multi-family residential structures.
- 1926.250(a)(3)
- Aisles and passageways shall be kept clear to provide for the free and safe movement of material handling equipment or employees. Such areas shall be kept in good repair.
- 1926.250(a)(4)

- When a difference in road or working levels exist, means such as ramps, blocking, or grading shall be used to ensure the safe movement of vehicles between the two levels.
- 1926.250(b)
- ***Material storage***.
- 1926.250(b)(1)
- Material stored inside buildings under construction shall not be placed within 6 feet of any hoistway or inside floor openings, nor within 10 feet of an exterior wall which does not extend above the top of the material stored.
- 1926.250(b)(2)
- Each employee required to work on stored material in silos, hoppers, tanks, and similar storage areas shall be equipped with personal fall arrest equipment meeting the requirements of subpart M of this part.
- 1926.250(b)(3)
- Noncompatible materials shall be segregated in storage.
- 1926.250(b)(4)
- Bagged materials shall be stacked by stepping back the layers and cross-keying the bags at least every 10 bags high.
- 1926.250(b)(5)
- Materials shall not be stored on scaffolds or runways in excess of supplies needed for immediate operations.
- 1926.250(b)(6)
- Brick stacks shall not be more than 7 feet in height. When a loose brick stack reaches a height of 4 feet, it shall be tapered back 2 inches in every foot of height above the 4-foot level.
- 1926.250(b)(7)
- When masonry blocks are stacked higher than 6 feet, the stack shall be tapered back one-half block per tier above the 6-foot level.
- 1926.250(b)(8)
- Lumber:
- 1926.250(b)(8)(i)
- Used lumber shall have all nails withdrawn before stacking.
- 1926.250(b)(8)(ii)
- Lumber shall be stacked on level and solidly supported sills.

- 1926.250(b)(8)(iii)
- Lumber shall be so stacked as to be stable and self-supporting.
- 1926.250(b)(8)(iv)
- Lumber piles shall not exceed 20 feet in height provided that lumber to be handled manually shall not be stacked more than 16 feet high.
- 1926.250(b)(9)
- Structural steel, poles, pipe, bar stock, and other cylindrical materials, unless racked, shall be stacked and blocked so as to prevent spreading or tilting.
- 1926.250(c)
- ***Housekeeping***. Storage areas shall be kept free from accumulation of materials that constitute hazards from tripping, fire, explosion, or pest harborage. Vegetation control will be exercised when necessary.
- 1926.250(d)
- ***Dockboards (bridge plates)***.
- 1926.250(d)(1)
- Portable and powered dockboards shall be strong enough to carry the load imposed on them.
- 1926.250(d)(2)
- Portable dockboards shall be secured in position, either by being anchored or equipped with devices which will prevent their slipping.
- 1926.250(d)(3)
- Handholds, or other effective means, shall be provided on portable dockboards to permit safe handling.
- 1926.250(d)(4)
- Positive protection shall be provided to prevent railroad cars from being moved while dockboards or bridge plates are in position.
- 1926.251 - Rigging equipment for material handling.
  1926.251(a)
- ***General***.
- 1926.251(a)(1)
- Rigging equipment for material handling shall be inspected prior to use on each shift and as necessary during its use to ensure that it is safe. Defective rigging equipment shall be removed from service.

- 1926.251(a)(2)
- Employers must ensure that rigging equipment:
- 1926.251(a)(2)(i)
- Has permanently affixed and legible identification markings as prescribed by the manufacturer that indicate the recommended safe working load;
- 1926.251(a)(2)(ii)
- Not be loaded in excess of its recommended safe working load as prescribed on the identification markings by the manufacturer; and
- 1926.251(a)(2)(iii)
- Not be used without affixed, legible identification markings, required by paragraph (a)(2)(i) of this section.
- 1926.251(a)(3)
- Rigging equipment, when not in use, shall be removed from the immediate work area so as not to present a hazard to employees.
- 1926.251(a)(4)
- Special custom design grabs, hooks, clamps, or other lifting accessories, for such units as modular panels, prefabricated structures and similar materials, shall be marked to indicate the safe working loads and shall be proof-tested prior to use to 125 percent of their rated load.
- 1926.251(a)(5)
- ***Scope.*** This section applies to slings used in conjunction with other material handling equipment for the movement of material by hoisting, in employments covered by this part. The types of slings covered are those made from alloy steel chain, wire rope, metal mesh, natural or synthetic fiber rope (conventional three strand construction), and synthetic web (nylon, polyester, and polypropylene).
- 1926.251(a)(6)
- ***Inspections****.* Each day before being used, the sling and all fastenings and attachments shall be inspected for damage or defects by a competent person designated by the employer. Additional inspections shall be performed during sling use, where service conditions warrant. Damaged or defective slings shall be immediately removed from service.
- 1926.251(b)
- ***Alloy steel chains.***
- 1926.251(b)(1)
- Welded alloy steel chain slings shall have permanently affixed durable identification stating size, grade, rated capacity, and sling manufacturer.

- 1926.251(b)(2)
- Hooks, rings, oblong links, pear-shaped links, welded or mechanical coupling links, or other attachments, when used with alloy steel chains, shall have a rated capacity at least equal to that of the chain.
- 1926.251(b)(3)
- Job or shop hooks and links, or makeshift fasteners, formed from bolts, rods, etc., or other such attachments, shall not be used.
- 1926.251(b)(4)
- Employers must not use alloy steel-chain slings with loads in excess of the rated capacities (i.e., working load limits) indicated on the sling by permanently affixed and legible identification markings prescribed by the manufacturer.
- 1926.251(b)(5)
- Whenever wear at any point of any chain link exceeds that shown in Table H-1, the assembly shall be removed from service.
- 1926.251(b)(6)
- ***Inspections***.
- 1926.251(b)(6)(i)
- In addition to the inspection required by other paragraphs of this section, a thorough periodic inspection of alloy steel chain slings in use shall be made on a regular basis, to be determined on the basis of
- 1926.251(b)(6)(i)(a)
- frequency of sling use;
- 1926.251(b)(6)(i)(b)
- severity of service conditions;
- 1926.251(b)(6)(i)(c)
- nature of lifts being made; and
- 1926.251(b)(6)(i)(d)
- experience gained on the service life of slings used in similar circumstances. Such inspections shall in no event be at intervals greater than once every 12 months.
- 1926.251(b)(6)(ii)
- The employer shall make and maintain a record of the most recent month in which each alloy steel chain sling was thoroughly inspected, and shall make such record available for examination.

- 1926.251(c)
- ***Wire rope.***
- 1926.251(c)(1)
- Employers must not use improved plow-steel wire rope and wire-rope slings with loads in excess of the rated capacities (i.e., working load limits) indicated on the sling by permanently affixed and legible identification markings prescribed by the manufacturer.
- 1926.251(c)(2)
- Protruding ends of strands in splices on slings and bridles shall be covered or blunted.
- 1926.251(c)(3)
- Wire rope shall not be secured by knots, except on haul back lines on scrapers.
- 1926.251(c)(4)
- The following limitations shall apply to the use of wire rope:
- 1926.251(c)(4)(i)
- An eye splice made in any wire rope shall have not less than three full tucks. However, this requirement shall not operate to preclude the use of another form of splice or connection which can be shown to be as efficient and which is not otherwise prohibited.
- 1926.251(c)(4)(ii)
- Except for eye splices in the ends of wires and for endless rope slings, each wire rope used in hoisting or lowering, or in pulling loads, shall consist of one continuous piece without knot or splice.
- 1926.251(c)(4)(iii)
- Eyes in wire rope bridles, slings, or bull wires shall not be formed by wire rope clips or knots.
- 1926.251(c)(4)(iv)
- Wire rope shall not be used if, in any length of eight diameters, the total number of visible broken wires exceeds 10 percent of the total number of wires, or if the rope shows other signs of excessive wear, corrosion, or defect.
- 1926.251(c)(5)
- When U-bolt wire rope clips are used to form eyes, Table H-2 shall be used to determine the number and spacing of clips.
- 1926.251(c)(5)(i)
- When used for eye splices, the U-bolt shall be applied so that the “U” section is in contact with the dead end of the rope.

- (i1) [Reserved]
- 1926.251(c)(6)
- Slings shall not be shortened with knots or bolts or other makeshift devices.
- 1926.251(c)(7)
- Sling legs shall not be kinked.
- 1926.251(c)(8)
- Slings used in a basket hitch shall have the loads balanced to prevent slippage.
- 1926.251(c)(9)
- Slings shall be padded or protected from the sharp edges of their loads.
- 1926.251(c)(10)
- Hands or fingers shall not be placed between the sling and its load while the sling is being tightened around the load.
- 1926.251(c)(11)
- Shock loading is prohibited.
- 1926.251(c)(12)
- A sling shall not be pulled from under a load when the load is resting on the sling.
- 1926.251(c)(13)
- ***Minimum sling lengths.***
- 1926.251(c)(13)(i)
- Cable laid and 6 × 19 and 6 × 37 slings shall have a minimum clear length of wire rope 10 times the component rope diameter between splices, sleeves or end fittings.
- 1926.251(c)(13)(ii)
- Braided slings shall have a minimum clear length of wire rope 40 times the component rope diameter between the loops or end fittings.
- 1926.251(c)(13)(iii)
- Cable laid grommets, strand laid grommets and endless slings shall have a minimum circumferential length of 96 times their body diameter.
- 1926.251(c)(14)
- ***Safe operating temperatures.*** Fiber core wire rope slings of all grades shall be permanently removed from service if they are exposed to temperatures in excess of 200 °F (93.33 °C). When nonfiber core wire rope slings of any grade are used at temperatures above 400 °F (204.44 °C) or

below minus 60 °F (15.55 °C), recommendations of the sling manufacturer regarding use at that temperature shall be followed.

- 1926.251(c)(15)
- ***End attachments.***
- 1926.251(c)(15)(i)
- Welding of end attachments, except covers to thimbles, shall be performed prior to the assembly of the sling.
- 1926.251(c)(15)(ii)
- All welded end attachments shall not be used unless proof tested by the manufacturer or equivalent entity at twice their rated capacity prior to initial use. The employer shall retain a certificate of the proof test, and make it available for examination.
- 1926.251(c)(16)
- Wire rope slings shall have permanently affixed, legible identification markings stating size, rated capacity for the type(s) of hitch(es) used and the angle upon which it is based, and the number of legs if more than one.
- 1926.251(d)
- ***Natural rope, and synthetic fiber*.**
- 1926.251(d)(1)
- Employers must not use natural- and synthetic-fiber rope slings with loads in excess of the rated capacities (i.e., working load limits) indicated on the sling by permanently affixed and legible identification markings prescribed by the manufacturer.
- 1926.251(d)(2)
- All splices in rope slings provided by the employer shall be made in accordance with fiber rope manufacturers recommendations.
- 1926.251(d)(2)(i)
- In manila rope, eye splices shall contain at least three full tucks, and short splices shall contain at least six full tucks (three on each side of the centerline of the splice).
- 1926.251(d)(2)(ii)
- In layed synthetic fiber rope, eye splices shall contain at least four full tucks, and short splices shall contain at least eight full tucks (four on each side of the centerline of the splice).
- 1926.251(d)(2)(iii)
- Strand end tails shall not be trimmed short (flush with the surface of the rope) immediately adjacent to the full tucks. This precaution applies to both eye and short splices and all types of

fiber rope. For fiber ropes under 1-inch diameter, the tails shall project at least six rope diameters beyond the last full tuck. For fiber ropes 1-inch diameter and larger, the tails shall project at least 6 inches beyond the last full tuck. In applications where the projecting tails may be objectionable, the tails shall be tapered and spliced into the body of the rope using at least two additional tucks (which will require a tail length of approximately six rope diameters beyond the last full tuck).

- 1926.251(d)(2)(iv)
- For all eye splices, the eye shall be sufficiently large to provide an included angle of not greater than 60° at the splice when the eye is placed over the load or support.
- 1926.251(d)(2)(v)
- Knots shall not be used in lieu of splices.
- 1926.251(d)(3)
- ***Safe operating temperatures.*** Natural and synthetic fiber rope slings, except for wet frozen slings, may be used in a temperature range from minus 20 °F (-28.88 °C) to plus 180 °F (82.2 °C) without decreasing the working load limit. For operations outside this temperature range and for wet frozen slings, the sling manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed.
- 1926.251(d)(4)
- ***Splicing.*** Spliced fiber rope slings shall not be used unless they have been spliced in accordance with the following minimum requirements and in accordance with any additional recommendations of the manufacturer:
- 1926.251(d)(4)(i)
- In manila rope, eye splices shall consist of at least three full tucks, and short splices shall consist of at least six full tucks, three on each side of the splice center line.
- 1926.251(d)(4)(ii)
- In synthetic fiber rope, eye splices shall consist of at least four full tucks, and short splices shall consist of at least eight full tucks, four on each side of the center line.
- 1926.251(d)(4)(iii)
- Strand end tails shall not be trimmed flush with the surface of the rope immediately adjacent to the full tucks. This applies to all types of fiber rope and both eye and short splices. For fiber rope under 1 inch (2.54 cm) in diameter, the tail shall project at least six rope diameters beyond the last full tuck. For fiber rope 1 inch (2.54 cm) in diameter and larger, the tail shall project at least 6 inches (15.24 cm) beyond the last full tuck. Where a projecting tail interferes with the use of the sling, the tail shall be tapered and spliced into the body of the rope using at least two additional tucks (which will require a tail length of approximately six rope diameters beyond the last full tuck).
- 1926.251(d)(4)(iv)

- Fiber rope slings shall have a minimum clear length of rope between eye splices equal to 10 times the rope diameter.
- 1926.251(d)(4)(v)
- Knots shall not be used in lieu of splices.
- 1926.251(d)(4)(vi)
- Clamps not designed specifically for fiber ropes shall not be used for splicing.
- 1926.251(d)(4)(vii)
- For all eye splices, the eye shall be of such size to provide an included angle of not greater than 60 degrees at the splice when the eye is placed over the load or support.
- 1926.251(d)(5)
- ***End attachments.*** Fiber rope slings shall not be used if end attachments in contact with the rope have sharp edges or projections.
- 1926.251(d)(6)
- ***Removal from service.*** Natural and synthetic fiber rope slings shall be immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present:
- 1926.251(d)(6)(i)
- Abnormal wear.
- 1926.251(d)(6)(ii)
- Powdered fiber between strands.
- 1926.251(d)(6)(iii)
- Broken or cut fibers.
- 1926.251(d)(6)(iv)
- Variations in the size or roundness of strands.
- 1926.251(d)(6)(v)
- Discoloration or rotting.
- 1926.251(d)(6)(vi)
- Distortion of hardware in the sling.
- 1926.251(d)(7)
- Employers must use natural- and synthetic-fiber rope slings that have permanently affixed and legible identification markings that state the rated capacity for the type(s) of hitch(es) used and

the angle upon which it is based, type of fiber material, and the number of legs if more than one.

- 1926.251(e)
- ***Synthetic webbing*** *(nylon, polyester, and polypropylene).*
- 1926.251(e)(1)
- The employer shall have each synthetic web sling marked or coded to show:
- 1926.251(e)(1)(i)
- Name or trademark of manufacturer.
- 1926.251(e)(1)(ii)
- Rated capacities for the type of hitch.
- 1926.251(e)(1)(iii)
- Type of material.
- 1926.251(e)(2)
- Rated capacity shall not be exceeded.
- 1926.251(e)(3)
- ***Webbing****.* Synthetic webbing shall be of uniform thickness and width and selvage edges shall not be split from the webbing's width.
- 1926.251(e)(4)
- ***Fittings****.* Fittings shall be:
- 1926.251(e)(4)(i)
- Of a minimum breaking strength equal to that of the sling; and
- 1926.251(e)(4)(ii)
- Free of all sharp edges that could in any way damage the webbing.
- 1926.251(e)(5)
- ***Attachment of end fittings to webbing and formation of eyes****.* Stitching shall be the only method used to attach end fittings to webbing and to form eyes. The thread shall be in an even pattern and contain a sufficient number of stitches to develop the full breaking strength of the sling.
- 1926.251(e)(6)
- ***Environmental conditions****.* When synthetic web slings are used, the following precautions shall be taken:

- 1926.251(e)(6)(i)
- Nylon web slings shall not be used where fumes, vapors, sprays, mists or liquids of acids or phenolics are present.
- 1926.251(e)(6)(ii)
- Polyester and polypropylene web slings shall not be used where fumes, vapors, sprays, mists or liquids of caustics are present.
- 1926.251(e)(6)(iii)
- Web slings with aluminum fittings shall not be used where fumes, vapors, sprays, mists or liquids of caustics are present.
- 1926.251(e)(7)
- ***Safe operating temperatures.*** Synthetic web slings of polyester and nylon shall not be used at temperatures in excess of 180 °F (82.2 °C). Polypropylene web slings shall not be used at temperatures in excess of 200 °F (93.33 °C).
- 1926.251(e)(8)
- ***Removal from service.*** Synthetic web slings shall be immediately removed from service if any of the following conditions are present:
- 1926.251(e)(8)(i)
- Acid or caustic burns;
- 1926.251(e)(8)(ii)
- Melting or charring of any part of the sling surface;
- 1926.251(e)(8)(iii)
- Snags, punctures, tears or cuts;
- 1926.251(e)(8)(iv)
- Broken or worn stitches; or
- 1926.251(e)(8)(v)
- Distortion of fittings.
- 1926.251(f)
- ***Shackles and hooks.***
- 1926.251(f)(1)
- Employers must not use shackles with loads in excess of the rated capacities (i.e., working load limits) indicated on the shackle by permanently affixed and legible identification markings prescribed by the manufacturer.

- 1926.251(f)(2)
- The manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed in determining the safe working loads of the various sizes and types of specific and identifiable hooks. All hooks for which no applicable manufacturer's recommendations are available shall be tested to twice the intended safe working load before they are initially put into use. The employer shall maintain a record of the dates and results of such tests.

Table H-1 - Maximum Allowable Wear at any Point of Link

Chain size, (inches)	Maximum allowable wear (inch
¼	3⁄64
⅜	5⁄64
½	7⁄64
⅝	9⁄64
¾	5⁄32
⅞	11⁄64
1	3⁄16
1 ⅛	7⁄32
1 ¼	¼
1 ⅜	9⁄32
1 ½	5⁄16
1 ¾	11⁄32

Table H-2 - Number and Spacing of U-Bolt Wire Rope Clips

Improved plow steel, rope diameter (inches)	Number of clips	
	Drop forged	

- **Table H-1 - Maximum Allowable Wear at any Point of Link**

Chain size, (inches)	Maximum allowable wear (inch	
½	3	
⅝	3	
¾	4	
⅞	4	
1	5	
1 ⅛	6	
1 ¼	6	
1 ⅜	7	
1 ½	7	

- [44 FR 8577, Feb. 9, 1979; 44 FR 20940, Apr. 6, 1979, as amended at 58 FR 35173, June 30, 1993; 76 FR 33611, June 8, 2011; 77 FR 23118, Apr. 18, 2012]
- 1926.252 - Disposal of waste materials.
  1926.252(a)
- Whenever materials are dropped more than 20 feet to any point lying outside the exterior walls of the building, an enclosed chute of wood, or equivalent material, shall be used. For the purpose of this paragraph, an enclosed chute is a slide, closed in on all sides, through which material is moved from a high place to a lower one.
- 1926.252(b)
- When debris is dropped through holes in the floor without the use of chutes, the area onto which the material is dropped shall be completely enclosed with barricades not less than 42 inches high and not less than 6 feet back from the projected edge of the opening above. Signs warning of the hazard of falling materials shall be posted at each level. Removal shall not be permitted in this lower area until debris handling ceases above.
- 1926.252(c)
- All scrap lumber, waste material, and rubbish shall be removed from the immediate work area as the work progresses.

- 1926.252(d)
- Disposal of waste material or debris by burning shall comply with local fire regulations.
- 1926.252(e)
- All solvent waste, oily rags, and flammable liquids shall be kept in fire resistant covered containers until removed from worksite.

- 1926 Subpart I - Tools-Hand and Power
  AUTHORITY: Sections 4, 6, and 8 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71 (36 FR 8754), 8-76 (41 FR 25059), 9-83 (48 FR 35736), 1-90 (55 FR 9033), or 5-2002 (67 FR 65008), as applicable; and 29 CFR part 1911. Section 1926.307 also issued under 5 U.S.C. 553.
- [61 FR 9227, March 7, 1996; 69 FR 31882, June 8, 2004]
- 1926.300 - General requirements.
  1926.300(a)
- *Condition of tools*. All hand and power tools and similar equipment, whether furnished by the employer or the employee, shall be maintained in a safe condition.
- 1926.300(b)
- *Guarding.*
- 1926.300(b)(1)
- When power operated tools are designed to accommodate guards, they shall be equipped with such guards when in use.
- 1926.300(b)(2)
- Belts, gears, shafts, pulleys, sprockets, spindles, drums, fly wheels, chains, or other reciprocating, rotating or moving parts of equipment shall be guarded if such parts are exposed to contact by employees or otherwise create a hazard. Guarding shall meet the requirements as set forth in American National Standards Institute, B15.1-1953 (R1958), Safety Code for Mechanical Power-Transmission Apparatus.
- 1926.300(b)(3)
- *Types of guarding.* One or more methods of machine guarding shall be provided to protect the operator and other employees in the machine area from hazards such as those created by point of operation, ingoing nip points, rotating parts, flying chips and sparks. Examples of guarding methods are - barrier guards, two-hand tripping devices, electronic safety devices, etc.
- 1926.300(b)(4)
- *Point of operation guarding.*
- 1926.300(b)(4)(i)

- Point of operation is the area on a machine where work is actually performed upon the material being processed.
- 1926.300(b)(4)(ii)
- The point of operation of machines whose operation exposes an employee to injury, shall be guarded. The guarding device shall be in conformity with any appropriate standards therefor, or, in the absence of applicable specific standards, shall be so designed and constructed as to prevent the operator from having any part of his body in the danger zone during the operating cycle.
- 1926.300(b)(4)(iii)
- Special handtools for placing and removing material shall be such as to permit easy handling of material without the operator placing a hand in the danger zone. Such tools shall not be in lieu of other guarding required by this section, but can only be used to supplement protection provided.
- 1926.300(b)(4)(iv)
- The following are some of the machines which usually require point of operation guarding:
- 1926.300(b)(4)(iv)(a)
- Guillotine cutters.
- 1926.300(b)(4)(iv)(b)
- Shears.
- 1926.300(b)(4)(iv)(c)
- Alligator shears.
- 1926.300(b)(4)(iv)(d)
- Power presses.
- 1926.300(b)(4)(iv)(e)
- Milling machines.
- 1926.300(b)(4)(iv)(f)
- Power saws.
- 1926.300(b)(4)(iv)(g)
- Jointers.
- 1926.300(b)(4)(iv)(h)
- Portable power tools.
- 1926.300(b)(4)(iv)(i)

- Forming rolls and calenders.
- 1926.300(b)(5)
- *Exposure of blades.* When the periphery of the blades of a fan is less than 7 feet (2.128 m) above the floor or working level, the blades shall be guarded. The guard shall have openings no larger than ½ inch (1.27 cm).
- 1926.300(b)(6)
- *Anchoring fixed machinery*. Machines designed for a fixed location shall be securely anchored to prevent walking or moving.
- 1926.300(b)(7)
- *Guarding of abrasive wheel machinery - exposure adjustment*. Safety guards of the types described in paragraphs (b)(8) and (9) of this section, where the operator stands in front of the opening, shall be constructed so that the peripheral protecting member can be adjusted to the constantly decreasing diameter of the wheel. The maximum angular exposure above the horizontal plane of the wheel spindle as specified in paragraphs (b)(8) and (9) of this section shall never be exceeded, and the distance between the wheel periphery and the adjustable tongue or the end of the peripheral member at the top shall never exceed ¼ inch (0.635 cm). (See Figures I-1 through I-6.)

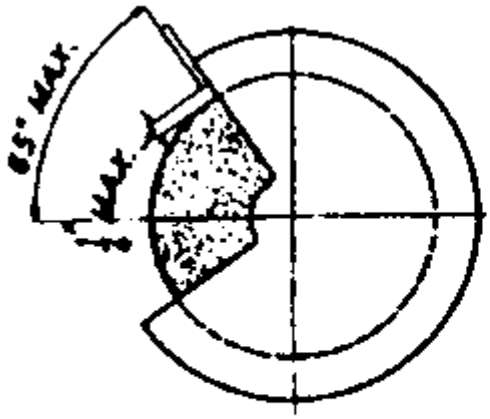

Figure I–1

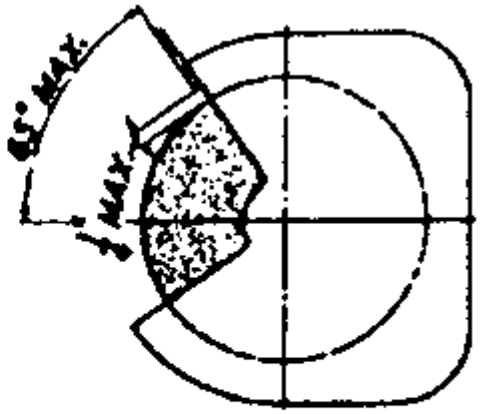

Figure I–2

- Figure I-1, I-2,
  Correct
- Showing adjustable tongue giving required angle protection for all sizes of wheel used.

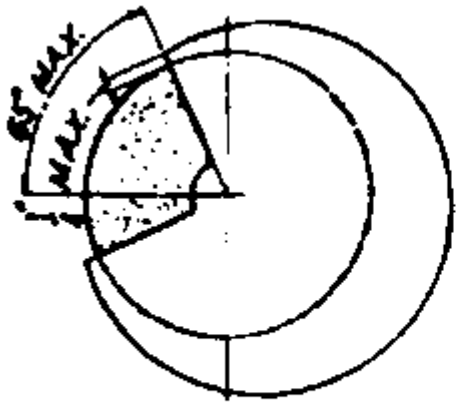

Figure I–3

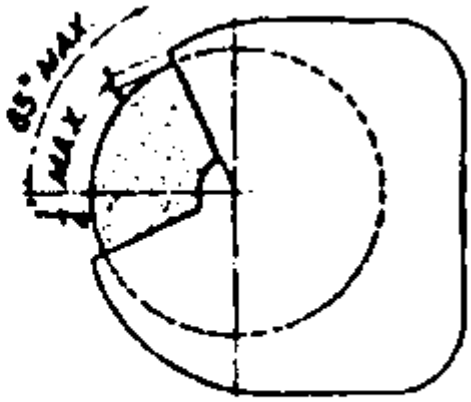

Figure I–4

- Figure I-3, I-4,
  Correct
- Showing movable guard with opening small enough to give required protection for the smallest size wheel used.

Figure I–5

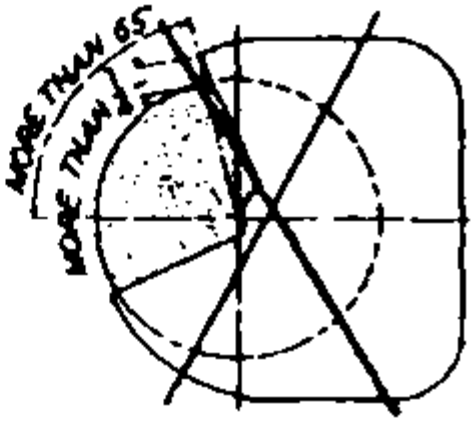

Figure I–6

- Figure I-5, I-6,
  Incorrect
- Showing movable guard with size of opening correct for full size wheel but too large for smaller wheel.
- 1926.300(b)(8)
- *Bench and floor stands*. The angular exposure of the grinding wheel periphery and sides for safety guards used on machines known as bench and floor stands should not exceed 90° or one-

fourth of the periphery. This exposure shall begin at a point not more than 65° above the horizontal plane of the wheel spindle. (See Figures I-7 and I-8 and paragraph (b)(7) of this section.)

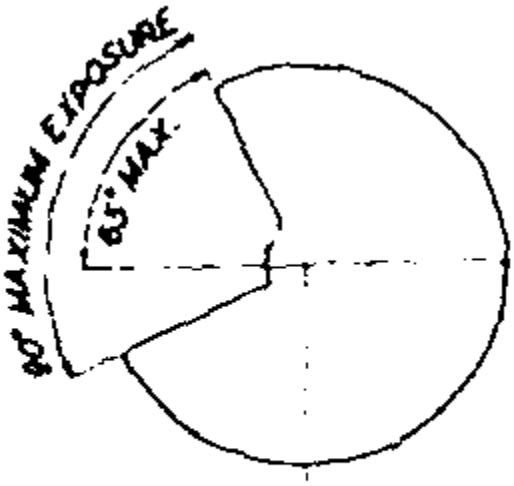

Figure I-7

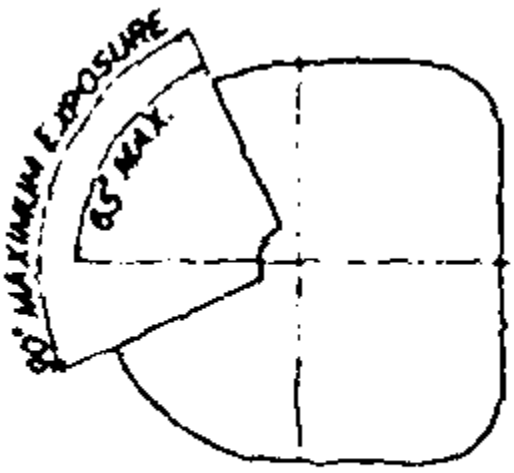

Figure I-8

- Figure I-7, I-8
- Wherever the nature of the work requires contact with the wheel below the horizontal plane of the spindle, the exposure shall not exceed 125°. (See Figures I-9 and I-10.)

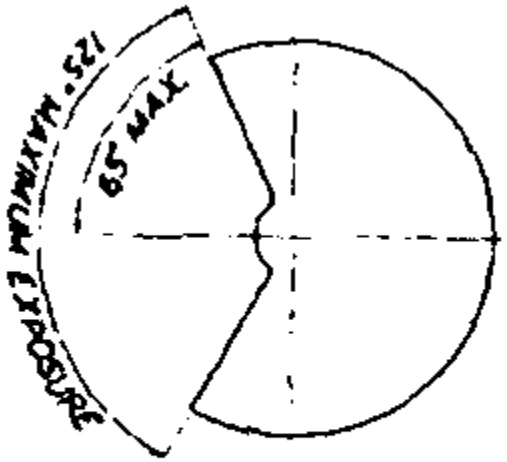

Figure I-9

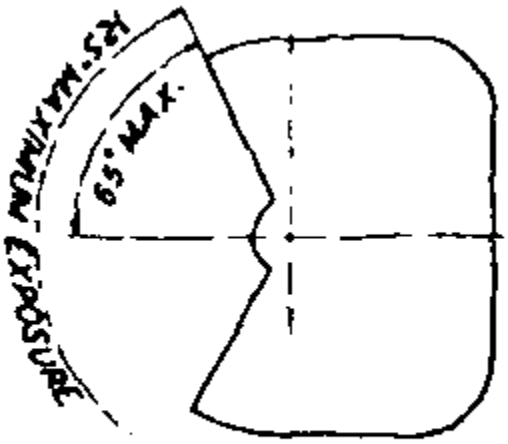

Figure I-10

- Figure I-9, I-10
- 1926.300(b)(9)

- *Cylindrical grinders*. The maximum angular exposure of the grinding wheel periphery and sides for safety guards used on cylindrical grinding machines shall not exceed 180°. This exposure shall begin at a point not more than 65° above the horizontal plane of the wheel spindle. (See Figures I-11 and I-12 and paragraph (b)(7) of this section.)

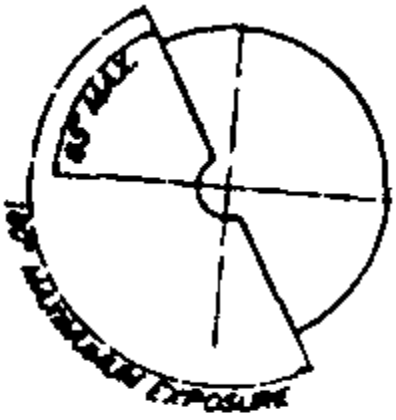

Figure I–11

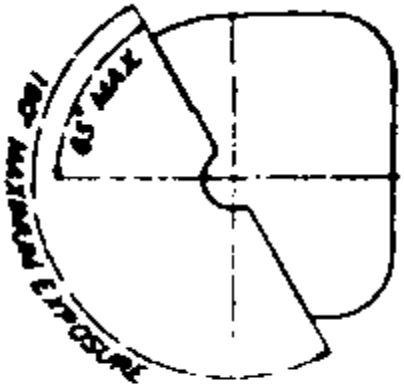

Figure I-12

- Figure I-11, I-12
- 1926.300(c)
- *Personal protective equipment*. Employees using hand and power tools and exposed to the hazard of falling, flying, abrasive, and splashing objects, or exposed to harmful dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases shall be provided with the particular personal protective equipment necessary to protect them from the hazard. All personal protective equipment shall meet the requirements and be maintained according to subparts D and E of this part.
- 1926.300(d)
- *Switches*.
- 1926.300(d)(1)
- All hand-held powered platen sanders, grinders with wheels 2-inch diameter or less, routers, planers, laminate trimmers, nibblers, shears, scroll saws, and jigsaws with blade shanks one-fourth of an inch wide or less may be equipped with only a positive "on-off" control.
- 1926.300(d)(2)
- All hand-held powered drills, tappers, fastener drivers, horizontal, vertical, and angle grinders with wheels greater than 2 inches in diameter, disc sanders, belt sanders, reciprocating saws, saber saws, and other similar operating powered tools shall be equipped with a momentary contact "on-off" control and may have a lock-on control provided that turnoff can be accomplished by a single motion of the same finger or fingers that turn it on.
- 1926.300(d)(3)

- All other hand-held powered tools, such as circular saws, chain saws, and percussion tools without positive accessory holding means, shall be equipped with a constant pressure switch that will shut off the power when the pressure is released.
- 1926.300(d)(4)
- The requirements of this paragraph shall become effective on July 15, 1972.
- 1926.300(d)(5)
- Exception: This paragraph does not apply to concrete vibrators, concrete breakers, powered tampers, jack hammers, rock drills, and similar hand operated power tools.
- 1926.301 - Hand tools.
  1926.301(a)
- Employers shall not issue or permit the use of unsafe hand tools.
- 1926.301(b)
- Wrenches, including adjustable, pipe, end, and socket wrenches shall not be used when jaws are sprung to the point that slippage occurs.
- 1926.301(c)
- Impact tools, such as drift pins, wedges, and chisels, shall be kept free of mushroomed heads.
- 1926.301(d)
- The wooden handles of tools shall be kept free of splinters or cracks and shall be kept tight in the tool.
- 1926.302 - Power-operated hand tools.
  1926.302(a)
- ***Electric power-operated tools***.
- 1926.302(a)(1)
- Electric power operated tools shall either be of the approved double-insulated type or grounded in accordance with subpart K of this part.
- 1926.302(a)(2)
- The use of electric cords for hoisting or lowering tools shall not be permitted.
- 1926.302(b)
- ***Pneumatic power tools***.
- 1926.302(b)(1)
- Pneumatic power tools shall be secured to the hose or whip by some positive means to prevent the tool from becoming accidentally disconnected.

- 1926.302(b)(2)
- Safety clips or retainers shall be securely installed and maintained on pneumatic impact (percussion) tools to prevent attachments from being accidentally expelled.
- 1926.302(b)(3)
- All pneumatically driven nailers, staplers, and other similar equipment provided with automatic fastener feed, which operate at more than 100 p.s.i. pressure at the tool shall have a safety device on the muzzle to prevent the tool from ejecting fasteners, unless the muzzle is in contact with the work surface.
- 1926.302(b)(4)
- Compressed air shall not be used for cleaning purposes except where reduced to less than 30 p.s.i. and then only with effective chip guarding and personal protective equipment which meets the requirements of subpart E of this part. The 30 p.s.i. requirement does not apply for concrete form, mill scale and similar cleaning purposes.
- 1926.302(b)(5)
- The manufacturer's safe operating pressure for hoses, pipes, valves, filters, and other fittings shall not be exceeded,
- 1926.302(b)(6)
- The use of hoses for hoisting or lowering tools shall not be permitted.
- 1926.302(b)(7)
- All hoses exceeding 1⁄2-inch inside diameter shall have a safety device at the source of supply or branch line to reduce pressure in case of hose failure.
- 1926.302(b)(8)
- Airless spray guns of the type which atomize paints and fluids at high pressures (1,000 pounds or more per square inch) shall be equipped with automatic or visible manual safety devices which will prevent pulling of the trigger to prevent release of the paint or fluid until the safety device is manually released.
- 1926.302(b)(9)
- In lieu of the above, a diffuser nut which will prevent high pressure, high velocity release, while the nozzle tip is removed, plus a nozzle tip guard which will prevent the tip from coming into contact with the operator, or other equivalent protection, shall be provided.
- 1926.302(b)(10)
- ***Abrasive blast cleaning nozzles***. The blast cleaning nozzles shall be equipped with an operating valve which must be held open manually. A support shall be provided on which the nozzle may be mounted when it is not in use.

- 1926.302(c)
- ***Fuel powered tools***.
- 1926.302(c)(1)
- All fuel powered tools shall be stopped while being refueled, serviced, or maintained, and fuel shall be transported, handled, and stored in accordance with subpart F of this part.
- 1926.302(c)(2)
- When fuel powered tools are used in enclosed spaces, the applicable requirements for concentrations of toxic gases and use of personal protective equipment, as outlined in subparts D and E of this part, shall apply.
- 1926.302(d)
- ***Hydraulic power tools***.
- 1926.302(d)(1)
- The fluid used in hydraulic powered tools shall be fire-resistant fluids approved under Schedule 30 of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, and shall retain its operating characteristics at the most extreme temperatures to which it will be exposed.
- 1926.302(d)(2)
- The manufacturer's safe operating pressures for hoses, valves, pipes, filters, and other fittings shall not be exceeded.
- 1926.302(e)
- ***Powder-actuated tools***.
- 1926.302(e)(1)
- Only employees who have been trained in the operation of the particular tool in use shall be allowed to operate a powder-actuated tool.
- 1926.302(e)(2)
- The tool shall be tested each day before loading to see that safety devices are in proper working condition. The method of testing shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedure.
- 1926.302(e)(3)
- Any tool found not in proper working order, or that develops a defect during use, shall be immediately removed from service and not used until properly repaired.
- 1926.302(e)(4)
- Personal protective equipment shall be in accordance with subpart E of this part.

- 1926.302(e)(5)
- Tools shall not be loaded until just prior to the intended firing time. Neither loaded nor empty tools are to be pointed at any employees. Hands shall be kept clear of the open barrel end.
- 1926.302(e)(6)
- Loaded tools shall not be left unattended.
- 1926.302(e)(7)
- Fasteners shall not be driven into very hard or brittle materials including, but not limited to, cast iron, glazed tile, surface-hardened steel, glass block, live rock, face brick, or hollow tile.
- 1926.302(e)(8)
- Driving into materials easily penetrated shall be avoided unless such materials are backed by a substance that will prevent the pin or fastener from passing completely through and creating a flying missile hazard on the other side.
- 1926.302(e)(9)
- No fastener shall be driven into a spalled area caused by an unsatisfactory fastening.
- 1926.302(e)(10)
- Tools shall not be used in an explosive or flammable atmosphere.
- 1926.302(e)(11)
- All tools shall be used with the correct shield, guard, or attachment recommended by the manufacturer.
- 1926.302(e)(12)
- Powder-actuated tools used by employees shall meet all other applicable requirements of American National Standards Institute, A10.3-1970, Safety Requirements for Explosive-Actuated Fastening Tools.
- 1926.303 - Abrasive wheels and tools.
  1926.303(a)
- ***Power***. All grinding machines shall be supplied with sufficient power to maintain the spindle speed at safe levels under all conditions of normal operation.
- 1926.303(b)
- ***Guarding***.
- 1926.303(b)(1)
- Grinding machines shall be equipped with safety guards in conformance with the requirements of American National Standards Institute, B7.1-1970, Safety Code for the Use, Care and Protection of Abrasive Wheels, and paragraph (d) of this section.

- 1926.303(b)(2)
- ***Guard design***. The safety guard shall cover the spindle end, nut, and flange projections. The safety guard shall be mounted so as to maintain proper alignment with the wheel, and the strength of the fastenings shall exceed the strength of the guard, except:
- 1926.303(b)(2)(i)
- Safety guards on all operations where the work provides a suitable measure of protection to the operator, may be so constructed that the spindle end, nut, and outer flange are exposed; and where the nature of the work is such as to entirely cover the side of the wheel, the side covers of the guard may be omitted; and
- 1926.303(b)(2)(ii)
- The spindle end, nut, and outer flange may be exposed on machines designed as portable saws.
- 1926.303(c)
- ***Use of abrasive wheels***.
- 1926.303(c)(1)
- Floor stand and bench mounted abrasive wheels, used for external grinding, shall be provided with safety guards (protection hoods). The maximum angular exposure of the grinding wheel periphery and sides shall be not more than 90°, except that when work requires contact with the wheel below the horizontal plane of the spindle, the angular exposure shall not exceed 125°. In either case, the exposure shall begin not more than 65° above the horizontal plane of the spindle. Safety guards shall be strong enough to withstand the effect of a bursting wheel.
- 1926.303(c)(2)
- Floor and bench-mounted grinders shall be provided with work rests which are rigidly supported and readily adjustable. Such work rests shall be kept at a distance not to exceed one-eighth inch from the surface of the wheel.
- 1926.303(c)(3)
- Cup type wheels used for external grinding shall be protected by either a revolving cup guard or a band type guard in accordance with the provisions of the American National Standards Institute, B7.1-1970 Safety Code for the Use, Care, and Protection of Abrasive Wheels. All other portable abrasive wheels used for external grinding, shall be provided with safety guards (protection hoods) meeting the requirements of paragraph (c)(5) of this section, except as follows:
- 1926.303(c)(3)(i)
- When the work location makes it impossible, a wheel equipped with safety flanges, as described in paragraph (c)(6) of this section, shall be used;
- 1926.303(c)(3)(ii)

- When wheels 2 inches or less in diameter which are securely mounted on the end of a steel mandrel are used.
- 1926.303(c)(4)
- Portable abrasive wheels used for internal grinding shall be provided with safety flanges (protection flanges) meeting the requirements of paragraph (c)(6) of this section, except as follows:
- 1926.303(c)(4)(i)
- When wheels 2 inches or less in diameter which are securely mounted on the end of a steel mandrel are used;
- 1926.303(c)(4)(ii)
- If the wheel is entirely within the work being ground while in use.
- 1926.303(c)(5)
- When safety guards are required, they shall be so mounted as to maintain proper alignment with the wheel, and the guard and its fastenings shall be of sufficient strength to retain fragments of the wheel in case of accidental breakage. The maximum angular exposure of the grinding wheel periphery and sides shall not exceed 180°.
- 1926.303(c)(6)
- When safety flanges are required, they shall be used only with wheels designed to fit the flanges. Only safety flanges, of a type and design and properly assembled so as to ensure that the pieces of the wheel will be retained in case of accidental breakage, shall be used.
- 1926.303(c)(7)
- All abrasive wheels shall be closely inspected and ring-tested before mounting to ensure that they are free from cracks or defects.
- 1926.303(c)(8)
- Grinding wheels shall fit freely on the spindle and shall not be forced on. The spindle nut shall be tightened only enough to hold the wheel in place.
- 1926.303(c)(9)
- All employees using abrasive wheels shall be protected by eye protection equipment in accordance with the requirements of subpart E of this part, except when adequate eye protection is afforded by eye shields which are permanently attached to the bench or floor stand.
- 1926.303(d)

- ***Other requirements***. All abrasive wheels and tools used by employees shall meet other applicable requirements of American National Standards Institute, B7.1-1970, Safety Code for the Use, Care and Protection of Abrasive Wheels.
- 1926.303(e)
- ***Work rests***. On offhand grinding machines, work rests shall be used to support the work. They shall be of rigid construction and designed to be adjustable to compensate for wheel wear. Work rests shall be kept adjusted closely to the wheel with a maximum opening of 1⁄8 inch (0.3175 cm) to prevent the work from being jammed between the wheel and the rest, which may cause wheel breakage. The work rest shall be securely clamped after each adjustment. The adjustment shall not be made with the wheel in motion
- 1926.304 - Woodworking tools.
  1926.304(a)
- ***Disconnect switches***. All fixed power driven woodworking tools shall be provided with a disconnect switch that can either be locked or tagged in the off position.
- 1926.304(b)
- ***Speeds***. The operating speed shall be etched or otherwise permanently marked on all circular saws over 20 inches in diameter or operating at over 10,000 peripheral feet per minute. Any saw so marked shall not be operated at a speed other than that marked on the blade. When a marked saw is retensioned for a different speed, the marking shall be corrected to show the new speed.
- 1926.304(c)
- ***Self-feed***. Automatic feeding devices shall be installed on machines whenever the nature of the work will permit. Feeder attachments shall have the feed rolls or other moving parts covered or guarded so as to protect the operator from hazardous points.
- 1926.304(d)
- ***Guarding***. All portable, power-driven circular saws shall be equipped with guards above and below the base plate or shoe. The upper guard shall cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum arc required to permit the base to be tilted for bevel cuts. The lower guard shall cover the saw to the depth of the teeth, except for the minimum arc required to allow proper retraction and contact with the work. When the tool is withdrawn from the work, the lower guard shall automatically and instantly return to the covering position.
- 1926.304(e)
- ***Personal protective equipment***. All personal protective equipment provided for use shall conform to subpart E of this part.
- 1926.304(f)

- ***Other requirements***. All woodworking tools and machinery shall meet other applicable requirements of American National Standards Institute, 01.1-1961, Safety Code for Woodworking Machinery.
- 1926.304(g)
- ***Radial saws***.
- 1926.304(g)(1)
- The upper hood shall completely enclose the upper portion of the blade down to a point that will include the end of the saw arbor. The upper hood shall be constructed in such a manner and of such material that it will protect the operator from flying splinters, broken saw teeth, etc., and will deflect sawdust away from the operator. The sides of the lower exposed portion of the blade shall be guarded to the full diameter of the blade by a device that will automatically adjust itself to the thickness of the stock and remain in contact with stock being cut to give maximum protection possible for the operation being performed.
- 1926.304(h)
- ***Hand-fed crosscut table saws***. (1) Each circular crosscut table saw shall be guarded by a hood which shall meet all the requirements of paragraph (i)(1) of this section for hoods for circular ripsaws.
- 1926.304(i)
- ***Hand-fed ripsaws***.
- 1926.304(i)(1)
- Each circular hand-fed ripsaw shall be guarded by a hood which shall completely enclose that portion of the saw above the table and that portion of the saw above the material being cut. The hood and mounting shall be arranged so that the hood will automatically adjust itself to the thickness of and remain in contact with the material being cut but it shall not offer any considerable resistance to insertion of material to saw or to passage of the material being sawed. The hood shall be made of adequate strength to resist blows and strains incidental to reasonable operation, adjusting, and handling, and shall be so designed as to protect the operator from flying splinters and broken saw teeth. It shall be made of material that is soft enough so that it will be unlikely to cause tooth breakage. The hood shall be so mounted as to insure that its operation will be positive, reliable, and in true alignment with the saw; and the mounting shall be adequate in strength to resist any reasonable side thrust or other force tending to throw it out of line.
- 1926.305 - Jacks-lever and ratchet, screw, and hydraulic.
  1926.305(a)
- ***General requirements***.
- 1926.305(a)(1)
- The manufacturer's rated capacity shall be legibly marked on all jacks and shall not be exceeded.

- 1926.305(a)(2)
- All jacks shall have a positive stop to prevent overtravel.
- 1926.305(b)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.305(c)
- ***Blocking***. When it is necessary to provide a firm foundation, the base of the jack shall be blocked or cribbed. Where there is a possibility of slippage of the metal cap of the jack, a wood block shall be placed between the cap and the load.
- 1926.305(d)
- 1926.305(d)(1)
- ***Operation and maintenance***.
- 1926.305(d)(1)(i)
- After the load has been raised, it shall be cribbed, blocked, or otherwise secured at once.
- 1926.305(d)(1)(ii)
- Hydraulic jacks exposed to freezing temperatures shall be supplied with an adequate antifreeze liquid.
- 1926.305(d)(1)(iii)
- All jacks shall be properly lubricated at regular intervals.
- 1926.305(d)(1)(iv)
- Each jack shall be thoroughly inspected at times which depend upon the service conditions. Inspections shall be not less frequent than the following:
- 1926.305(d)(1)(iv)(a)
- For constant or intermittent use at one locality, once every 6 months,
- 1926.305(d)(1)(iv)(b)
- For jacks sent out of shop for special work, when sent out and when returned,
- 1926.305(d)(1)(iv)(c)
- For a jack subjected to abnormal load or shock, immediately before and immediately thereafter.
- 1926.305(d)(1)(v)
- Repair or replacement parts shall be examined for possible defects.
- 1926.305(d)(1)(vi)

- Jacks which are out of order shall be tagged accordingly, and shall not be used until repairs are made.
- 1926.306 - Air receivers.
  1926.306(a)
- ***General requirements -***
- 1926.306(a)(1)
- ***Application***. This section applies to compressed air receivers, and other equipment used in providing and utilizing compressed air for performing operations such as cleaning, drilling, hoisting, and chipping. On the other hand, however, this section does not deal with the special problems created by using compressed air to convey materials nor the problems created when men work in compressed air as in tunnels and caissons. This section is not intended to apply to compressed air machinery and equipment used on transportation vehicles such as steam railroad cars, electric railway cars, and automotive equipment.
- 1926.306(a)(2)
- ***New and existing equipment.***
- 1926.306(a)(2)(i)
- All new air receivers installed after the effective date of these regulations shall be constructed in accordance with the 1968 edition of the A.S.M.E. Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code Section VIII.
- 1926.306(a)(2)(ii)
- All safety valves used shall be constructed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the A.S.M.E. Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII Edition 1968.
- 1926.306(b)
- ***Installation and equipment requirements -***
- 1926.306(b)(1)
- ***Installation.*** Air receivers shall be so installed that all drains, handholes, and manholes therein are easily accessible. Under no circumstances shall an air receiver be buried underground or located in an inaccessible place.
- 1926.306(b)(2)
- ***Drains and traps***. A drain pipe and valve shall be installed at the lowest point of every air receiver to provide for the removal of accumulated oil and water. Adequate automatic traps may be installed in addition to drain valves. The drain valve on the air receiver shall be opened and the receiver completely drained frequently and at such intervals as to prevent the accumulation of excessive amounts of liquid in the receiver.
- 1926.306(b)(3)

- ***Gages and valves.***
- 1926.306(b)(3)(i)
- Every air receiver shall be equipped with an indicating pressure gage (so located as to be readily visible) and with one or more spring-loaded safety valves. The total relieving capacity of such safety valves shall be such as to prevent pressure in the receiver from exceeding the maximum allowable working pressure of the receiver by more than 10 percent.
- 1926.306(b)(3)(ii)
- No valve of any type shall be placed between the air receiver and its safety valve or valves.
- 1926.306(b)(3)(iii)
- Safety appliances, such as safety valves, indicating devices and controlling devices, shall be constructed, located, and installed so that they cannot be readily rendered inoperative by any means, including the elements.
- 1926.306(b)(3)(iv)
- All safety valves shall be tested frequently and at regular intervals to determine whether they are in good operating condition.
- 1926.307 - Mechanical power-transmission apparatus.
  1926.307(a)
- ***General requirements.***
- 1926.307(a)(1)
- This section covers all types and shapes of power-transmission belts, except the following when operating at two hundred and fifty (250) feet per minute or less:
- 1926.307(a)(1)(i)
- Flat belts 1 inch (2.54 cm) or less in width,
- 1926.307(a)(1)(ii)
- flat belts 2 inches (5.08 cm) or less in width which are free from metal lacings or fasteners,
- 1926.307(a)(1)(iii)
- round belts 1⁄2 inch (1.27 cm) or less in diameter; and
- 1926.307(a)(1)(iv)
- single strand V-belts, the width of which is thirteen thirty-seconds (13⁄32) inch or less.
- 1926.307(a)(2)

- Vertical and inclined belts (paragraphs (e) (3) and (4) of this section) if not more than 2½ inches (6.35 cm) wide and running at a speed of less than one thousand (1,000) feet per minute, and if free from metal lacings or fastenings may be guarded with a nip-point belt and pulley guard.
- 1926.307(a)(3)
- For the Textile Industry, because of the presence of excessive deposits of lint, which constitute a serious fire hazard, the sides and face sections only of nip-point belt and pulley guards are required, provided the guard shall extend at least 6 inches (15.24 cm) beyond the rim of the pulley on the in-running and off-running sides of the belt and at least 2 inches (5.08 cm) away from the rim and face of the pulley in all other directions.
- 1926.307(a)(4)
- This section covers the principal features with which power transmission safeguards shall comply.
- 1926.307(b)
- ***Prime-mover guards -***
- 1926.307(b)(1)
- ***Flywheels.*** Flywheels located so that any part is 7 feet (2.128 m) or less above floor or platform shall be guarded in accordance with the requirements of this subparagraph:
- 1926.307(b)(1)(i)
- With an enclosure of sheet, perforated, or expanded metal, or woven wire;
- 1926.307(b)(1)(ii)
- With guard rails placed not less than 15 inches (38.1 cm) nor more than 20 inches (50.8 cm) from rim. When flywheel extends into pit or is within 12 inches (30.48 cm) of floor, a standard toeboard shall also be provided;
- 1926.307(b)(1)(iii)
- When the upper rim of flywheel protrudes through a working floor, it shall be entirely enclosed or surrounded by a guardrail and toeboard.
- 1926.307(b)(1)(iv)
- For flywheels with smooth rims 5 feet (1.52 m) or less in diameter, where the preceding methods cannot be applied, the following may be used: A disk attached to the flywheel in such manner as to cover the spokes of the wheel on the exposed side and present a smooth surface and edge, at the same time providing means for periodic inspection. An open space, not exceeding 4 inches (10.16 cm) in width, may be left between the outside edge of the disk and the rim of the wheel if desired, to facilitate turning the wheel over. Where a disk is used, the keys or other dangerous projections not covered by disk shall be cut off or covered. This subdivision does not apply to flywheels with solid web centers.

- 1926.307(b)(1)(v)
- Adjustable guard to be used for starting engine or for running adjustment may be provided at the flywheel of gas or oil engines. A slot opening for jack bar will be permitted.
- 1926.307(b)(1)(vi)
- Wherever flywheels are above working areas, guards shall be installed having sufficient strength to hold the weight of the flywheel in the event of a shaft or wheel mounting failure.
- 1926.307(b)(2)
- ***Cranks and connecting rods.*** Cranks and connecting rods, when exposed to contact, shall be guarded in accordance with paragraphs (m) and (n) of this section, or by a guardrail as described in paragraph (o)(5) of this section.
- 1926.307(b)(3)
- ***Tail rods or extension piston rods.*** Tail rods or extension piston rods shall be guarded in accordance with paragraphs (m) and (o) of this section, or by a guardrail on sides and end, with a clearance of not less than 15 (38.1 cm) nor more than 20 inches (50.8 cm) when rod is fully extended.
- 1926.307(c)
- ***Shafting -***
- 1926.307(c)(1)
- ***Installation.***
- 1926.307(c)(1)(i)
- Each continuous line of shafting shall be secured in position against excessive endwise movement.
- 1926.307(c)(1)(ii)
- Inclined and vertical shafts, particularly inclined idler shafts, shall be securely held in position against endwise thrust.
- 1926.307(c)(2)
- ***Guarding horizontal shafting.***
- 1926.307(c)(2)(i)
- All exposed parts of horizontal shafting 7 feet (2.128 m) or less from floor or working platform, excepting runways used exclusively for oiling, or running adjustments, shall be protected by a stationary casing enclosing shafting completely or by a trough enclosing sides and top or sides and bottom of shafting as location requires.
- 1926.307(c)(2)(ii)

- Shafting under bench machines shall be enclosed by a stationary casing, or by a trough at sides and top or sides and bottom, as location requires. The sides of the trough shall come within at least 6 inches (15.24 cm) of the underside of table, or if shafting is located near floor within 6 inches (15.24 cm) of floor. In every case the sides of trough shall extend at least 2 inches (5.08 cm) beyond the shafting or protuberance.
- 1926.307(c)(3)
- ***Guarding vertical and inclined shafting.*** Vertical and inclined shafting 7 feet (2.128 m) or less from floor or working platform, excepting maintenance runways, shall be enclosed with a stationary casing in accordance with requirements of paragraphs (m) and (o) of this section.
- 1926.307(c)(4)
- ***Projecting shaft ends.***
- 1926.307(c)(4)(i)
- Projecting shaft ends shall present a smooth edge and end and shall not project more than one-half the diameter of the shaft unless guarded by nonrotating caps or safety sleeves.
- 1926.307(c)(4)(ii)
- Unused keyways shall be filled up or covered.
- 1926.307(c)(5)
- ***Power-transmission apparatus located in basements.*** All mechanical power transmission apparatus located in basements, towers, and rooms used exclusively for power transmission equipment shall be guarded in accordance with this section, except that the requirements for safeguarding belts, pulleys, and shafting need not be complied with when the following requirements are met:
- 1926.307(c)(5)(i)
- The basement, tower, or room occupied by transmission equipment is locked against unauthorized entrance.
- 1926.307(c)(5)(ii)
- The vertical clearance in passageways between the floor and power transmission beams, ceiling, or any other objects, is not less than 5 ft. 6 in. (1.672 m).
- 1926.307(c)(5)(iii)
- The intensity of illumination conforms to the requirements of ANSI A11.1-1965 (R-1970).
- 1926.307(c)(5)(iv)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.307(c)(5)(v)

- The route followed by the oiler is protected in such manner as to prevent accident.
- 1926.307(d)
- ***Pulleys -***
- 1926.307(d)(1)
- **Guarding.** Pulleys, any parts of which are 7 feet (2.128 m) or less from the floor or working platform, shall be guarded in accordance with the standards specified in paragraphs (m) and (o) of this section. Pulleys serving as balance wheels (e.g., punch presses) on which the point of contact between belt and pulley is more than 6 ft. 6 in. (1.976 m) from the floor or platform may be guarded with a disk covering the spokes.
- 1926.307(d)(2)
- ***Location of pulleys.***
- 1926.307(d)(2)(i)
- Unless the distance to the nearest fixed pulley, clutch, or hanger exceeds the width of the belt used, a guide shall be provided to prevent the belt from leaving the pulley on the side where insufficient clearance exists.
- 1926.307(d)(2)(ii)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.307(d)(3)
- ***Broken pulleys.*** Pulleys with cracks, or pieces broken out of rims, shall not be used.
- 1926.307(d)(4)
- ***Pulley speeds.*** Pulleys intended to operate at rim speed in excess of manufacturers normal recommendations shall be specially designed and carefully balanced for the speed at which they are to operate.
- 1926.307(e)
- ***Belt, rope, and chain drives -***
- 1926.307(e)(1)
- ***Horizontal belts and ropes.***
- 1926.307(e)(1)(i)
- Where both runs of horizontal belts are 7 feet (2.128 m) or less from the floor level, the guard shall extend to at least 15 inches (38.1 cm) above the belt or to a standard height, except that where both runs of a horizontal belt are 42 inches (106.68 cm) or less from the floor, the belt shall be fully enclosed.
- 1926.307(e)(1)(ii)

- In powerplants or power-development rooms, a guardrail may be used in lieu of the guard required by paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this section.
- 1926.307(e)(2)
- ***Overhead horizontal belts.***
- 1926.307(e)(2)(i)
- Overhead horizontal belts, with lower parts 7 feet (2.128 m) or less from the floor or platform, shall be guarded on sides and bottom in accordance with paragraph (o)(3) of this section.
- 1926.307(e)(2)(ii)
- Horizontal overhead belts more than 7 feet (2.128 m) above floor or platform shall be guarded for their entire length under the following conditions:
- 1926.307(e)(2)(ii)(a)
- If located over passageways or work places and traveling 1,800 feet or more per minute.
- 1926.307(e)(2)(ii)(b)
- If center to center distance between pulleys is 10 feet (3.04 m) or more.
- 1926.307(e)(2)(ii)(c)
- If belt is 8 inches (20.32 cm) or more in width.
- 1926.307(e)(2)(iii)
- Where the upper and lower runs of horizontal belts are so located that passage of persons between them would be possible, the passage shall be either:
- 1926.307(e)(2)(iii)(a)
- Completely barred by a guardrail or other barrier in accordance with paragraphs (m) and (o) of this section; or
- 1926.307(e)(2)(iii)(b)
- Where passage is regarded as necessary, there shall be a platform over the lower run guarded on either side by a railing completely filled in with wire mesh or other filler, or by a solid barrier. The upper run shall be so guarded as to prevent contact therewith either by the worker or by objects carried by him. In powerplants only the lower run of the belt need be guarded.
- 1926.307(e)(2)(iv)
- Overhead chain and link belt drives are governed by the same rules as overhead horizontal belts and shall be guarded in the same manner as belts.
- 1926.307(e)(3)
- ***Vertical and inclined belts.***

- 1926.307(e)(3)(i)
- Vertical and inclined belts shall be enclosed by a guard conforming to standards in paragraphs (m) and (o) of this section.
- 1926.307(e)(3)(ii)
- All guards for inclined belts shall be arranged in such a manner that a minimum clearance of 7 feet (2.128 m) is maintained between belt and floor at any point outside of guard.
- 1926.307(e)(4)
- ***Vertical belts.*** Vertical belts running over a lower pulley more than 7 feet (2.128 m) above floor or platform shall be guarded at the bottom in the same manner as horizontal overhead belts, if conditions are as stated in paragraphs (e)(2)(ii) (a) and (c) of this section.
- 1926.307(e)(5)
- ***Cone-pulley belts.***
- 1926.307(e)(5)(i)
- The cone belt and pulley shall be equipped with a belt shifter so constructed as to adequately guard the nip point of the belt and pulley. If the frame of the belt shifter does not adequately guard the nip point of the belt and pulley, the nip point shall be further protected by means of a vertical guard placed in front of the pulley and extending at least to the top of the largest step of the cone.
- 1926.307(e)(5)(ii)
- If the belt is of the endless type or laced with rawhide laces, and a belt shifter is not desired, the belt will be considered guarded if the nip point of the belt and pulley is protected by a nip point guard located in front of the cone extending at least to the top of the largest step of the cone, and formed to show the contour of the cone in order to give the nip point of the belt and pulley the maximum protection.
- 1926.307(e)(5)(iii)
- If the cone is located less than 3 feet (0.912 m) from the floor or working platform, the cone pulley and belt shall be guarded to a height of 3 feet (0.912 m) regardless of whether the belt is endless or laced with rawhide.
- 1926.307(e)(6)
- ***Belt tighteners.***
- 1926.307(e)(6)(i)
- Suspended counterbalanced tighteners and all parts thereof shall be of substantial construction and securely fastened; the bearings shall be securely capped. Means must be provided to prevent tightener from falling, in case the belt breaks.

- 1926.307(e)(6)(ii)
- Where suspended counterweights are used and not guarded by location, they shall be so encased as to prevent accident.
- 1926.307(f)
- ***Gears, sprockets, and chains -***
- 1926.307(f)(1)
- ***Gears.*** Gears shall be guarded in accordance with one of the following methods:
- 1926.307(f)(1)(i)
- By a complete enclosure; or
- 1926.307(f)(1)(ii)
- By a standard guard as described in paragraph (o) of this section, at least 7 feet (2.128 m) high extending 6 inches (15.24 cm) above the mesh point of the gears; or
- 1926.307(f)(1)(iii)
- By a band guard covering the face of gear and having flanges extended inward beyond the root of the teeth on the exposed side or sides. Where any portion of the train of gears guarded by a band guard is less than 6 feet (1.824 m) from the floor a disk guard or a complete enclosure to the height of 6 feet (1.824 m) shall be required.
- 1926.307(f)(2)
- ***Hand-operated gears.*** Paragraph (f)(1) of this section does not apply to hand-operated gears used only to adjust machine parts and which do not continue to move after hand power is removed. However, the guarding of these gears is highly recommended.
- 1926.307(f)(3)
- ***Sprockets and chains.*** All sprocket wheels and chains shall be enclosed unless they are more than 7 feet (2.128 m) above the floor or platform. Where the drive extends over other machine or working areas, protection against falling shall be provided. This subparagraph does not apply to manually operated sprockets.
- 1926.307(f)(4)
- ***Openings for oiling.*** When frequent oiling must be done, openings with hinged or sliding self-closing covers shall be provided. All points not readily accessible shall have oil feed tubes if lubricant is to be added while machinery is in motion.
- 1926.307(g)
- ***Guarding friction drives.*** The driving point of all friction drives when exposed to contact shall be guarded, all arm or spoke friction drives and all web friction drives with holes in the web shall be

entirely enclosed, and all projecting belts on friction drives where exposed to contact shall be guarded.

- 1926.307(h)
- ***Keys, setscrews, and other projections.***
- 1926.307(h)(1)
- All projecting keys, setscrews, and other projections in revolving parts shall be removed or made flush or guarded by metal cover. This subparagraph does not apply to keys or setscrews within gear or sprocket casings or other enclosures, nor to keys, setscrews, or oilcups in hubs of pulleys less than 20 inches (50.8 cm) in diameter where they are within the plane of the rim of the pulley.
- 1926.307(h)(2)
- It is recommended, however, that no projecting setscrews or oilcups be used in any revolving pulley or part of machinery.
- 1926.307(i)
- ***Collars and couplings -***
- 1926.307(i)(1)
- ***Collars.*** All revolving collars, including split collars, shall be cylindrical, and screws or bolts used in collars shall not project beyond the largest periphery of the collar.
- 1926.307(i)(2)
- ***Couplings.*** Shaft couplings shall be so constructed as to present no hazard from bolts, nuts, setscrews, or revolving surfaces. Bolts, nuts, and setscrews will, however, be permitted where they are covered with safety sleeves or where they are used parallel with the shafting and are countersunk or else do not extend beyond the flange of the coupling.
- 1926.307(j)
- ***Bearings and facilities for oiling.*** All drip cups and pans shall be securely fastened.
- 1926.307(k)
- ***Guarding of clutches, cutoff couplings, and clutch pulleys -***
- 1926.307(k)(1)
- ***Guards.*** Clutches, cutoff couplings, or clutch pulleys having projecting parts, where such clutches are located 7 feet (2.128 m) or less above the floor or working platform, shall be enclosed by a stationary guard constructed in accordance with this section. A “U” type guard is permissible.
- 1926.307(k)(2)

- ***Engine rooms.*** In engine rooms a guardrail, preferably with toeboard, may be used instead of the guard required by paragraph (k)(1) of this section, provided such a room is occupied only by engine room attendants.
- 1926.307(l)
- ***Belt shifters, clutches, shippers, poles, perches, and fasteners -***
- 1926.307(l)(1)
- ***Belt shifters.***
- 1926.307(l)(1)(i)
- Tight and loose pulleys on all new installations made on or after August 31, 1971, shall be equipped with a permanent belt shifter provided with mechanical means to prevent belt from creeping from loose to tight pulley. It is recommended that old installations be changed to conform to this rule.
- 1926.307(l)(1)(ii)
- Belt shifter and clutch handles shall be rounded and be located as far as possible from danger of accidental contact, but within easy reach of the operator. Where belt shifters are not directly located over a machine or bench, the handles shall be cut off 6 ft. 6 in. (1.976 m) above floor level.
- 1926.307(l)(2)
- ***Belt shippers and shipper poles.*** The use of belt poles as substitutes for mechanical shifters is not recommended.
- 1926.307(l)(3)
- ***Belt perches.*** Where loose pulleys or idlers are not practicable, belt perches in form of brackets, rollers, etc., shall be used to keep idle belts away from the shafts.
- 1926.307(l)(4)
- ***Belt fasteners.*** Belts which of necessity must be shifted by hand and belts within 7 feet (2.128 m) of the floor or working platform which are not guarded in accordance with this section shall not be fastened with metal in any case, nor with any other fastening which by construction or wear will constitute an accident hazard.
- 1926.307(m)
- ***Standard guards - general requirements -***
- 1926.307(m)(1)
- ***Materials.***
- 1926.307(m)(1)(i)

- Standard conditions shall be secured by the use of the following materials. Expanded metal, perforated or solid sheet metal, wire mesh on a frame of angle iron, or iron pipe securely fastened to floor or to frame of machine.
- 1926.307(m)(1)(ii)
- All metal should be free from burrs and sharp edges.
- 1926.307(m)(2)
- ***Methods of manufacture.***
- 1926.307(m)(2)(i)
- Expanded metal, sheet or perforated metal, and wire mesh shall be securely fastened to frame.
- 1926.307(n)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.307(o)
- ***Approved materials -***
- 1926.307(o)(1)
- ***Minimum requirements.*** The materials and dimensions specified in this paragraph shall apply to all guards, except horizontal overhead belts, rope, cable, or chain guards more than 7 feet (2.128 m) above floor, or platform.
- 1926.307(o)(1)(i)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.307(o)(1)(i)(a)
- All guards shall be rigidly braced every 3 feet (0.912 m) or fractional part of their height to some fixed part of machinery or building structure. Where guard is exposed to contact with moving equipment additional strength may be necessary.
- 1926.307(o)(2)
- ***Wood guards.***
- 1926.307(o)(2)(i)
- Wood guards may be used in the woodworking and chemical industries, in industries where the presence of fumes or where manufacturing conditions would cause the rapid deterioration of metal guards; also in construction work and in locations outdoors where extreme cold or extreme heat make metal guards and railings undesirable. In all other industries, wood guards shall not be used.
- 1926.307(o)(3)

- ***Guards for horizontal overhead belts.***
- 1926.307(o)(3)(i)
- Guards for horizontal overhead belts shall run the entire length of the belt and follow the line of the pulley to the ceiling or be carried to the nearest wall, thus enclosing the belt effectively. Where belts are so located as to make it impracticable to carry the guard to wall or ceiling, construction of guard shall be such as to enclose completely the top and bottom runs of belt and the face of pulleys.
- 1926.307(o)(3)(ii)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.307(o)(3)(iii)
- Suitable reinforcement shall be provided for the ceiling rafters or overhead floor beams, where such is necessary, to sustain safely the weight and stress likely to be imposed by the guard. The interior surface of all guards, by which is meant the surface of the guard with which a belt will come in contact, shall be smooth and free from all projections of any character, except where construction demands it; protruding shallow roundhead rivets may be used. Overhead belt guards shall be at least one-quarter wider than belt which they protect, except that this clearance need not in any case exceed 6 inches (15.24 cm) on each side. Overhead rope drive and block and roller-chain-drive guards shall be not less than 6 inches (15.24 cm) wider than the drive on each side. In overhead silent chain-drive guards where the chain is held from lateral displacement on the sprockets, the side clearances required on drives of 20 inch (50.8 cm) centers or under shall be not less than 1⁄4 inch (0.635 cm) from the nearest moving chain part, and on drives of over 20 inch (50.8 cm) centers a minimum of 1⁄2 inch (1.27 cm) from the nearest moving chain part.
- 1926.307(o)(4)
- ***Guards for horizontal overhead rope and chain drives.*** Overhead-rope and chain-drive guard construction shall conform to the rules for overhead-belt guard.
- 1926.307(o)(5)
- ***Guardrails and toeboards.***
- 1926.307(o)(5)(i)
- Guardrail shall be 42 inches (106.68 cm) in height, with midrail between top rail and floor.
- 1926.307(o)(5)(ii)
- Posts shall be not more than 8 feet (2.432 m) apart; they are to be permanent and substantial, smooth, and free from protruding nails, bolts, and splinters. If made of pipe, the post shall be 1 1⁄4 inches (3.175 cm) inside diameter, or larger. If made of metal shapes or bars, their section shall be equal in strength to that of 1 1⁄2 (3.81 cm) by 1 1⁄2 (3.81 cm) by 3⁄16 inch angle iron. If made of wood, the posts shall be two by four (2 × 4) inches or larger. The upper rail shall be two by four (2 × 4) inches, or two one by four (1 × 4) strips, one at the top and one at the side of

posts. The midrail may be one by four (1 × 4) inches or more. Where panels are fitted with expanded metal or wire mesh the middle rails may be omitted. Where guard is exposed to contact with moving equipment, additional strength may be necessary.

- 1926.307(o)(5)(iii)
- Toeboards shall be 4 inches (10.16 cm) or more in height, of wood, metal, or of metal grill not exceeding 1 inch (2.54 cm) mesh.
- 1926.307(p)
- ***Care of equipment*** **-**
- 1926.307(p)(1)
- ***General.*** All power-transmission equipment shall be inspected at intervals not exceeding 60 days and be kept in good working condition at all times.
- 1926.307(p)(2)
- ***Shafting.***
- 1926.307(p)(2)(i)
- Shafting shall be kept in alignment, free from rust and excess oil or grease.
- 1926.307(p)(2)(ii)
- Where explosives, explosive dusts, flammable vapors or flammable liquids exist, the hazard of static sparks from shafting shall be carefully considered.
- 1926.307(p)(3)
- ***Bearings.*** Bearings shall be kept in alignment and properly adjusted.
- 1926.307(p)(4)
- ***Hangers.*** Hangers shall be inspected to make certain that all supporting bolts and screws are tight and that supports of hanger boxes are adjusted properly.
- 1926.307(p)(5)
- ***Pulleys.***
- 1926.307(p)(5)(i)
- Pulleys shall be kept in proper alignment to prevent belts from running off.
- 1926.307(p)(6)
- ***Care of belts.***
- 1926.307(p)(6)(i)
- [Reserved]

- 1926.307(p)(6)(ii)
- Inspection shall be made of belts, lacings, and fasteners and such equipment kept in good repair.
- 1926.307(p)(7)
- ***Lubrication.*** The regular oilers shall wear tight-fitting clothing. Machinery shall be oiled when not in motion, wherever possible.

- 1926 Subpart J - Welding and Cutting
  UTHORITY: Sec. 107, Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (Construction Safety Act) (40 U.S.C. 333); secs. 4, 6, 8, Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71 (36 FR 8754), 8-76 (41 FR 25059), or 9-83 (48 FR 35736), as applicable.
- 1926.350 - Gas welding and cutting.
  1926.350(a)
- ***Transporting, moving, and storing compressed gas cylinders***.
- 1926.350(a)(1)
- Valve protection caps shall be in place and secured.
- 1926.350(a)(2)
- When cylinders are hoisted, they shall be secured on a cradle, slingboard, or pallet. They shall not be hoisted or transported by means of magnets or choker slings.
- 1926.350(a)(3)
- Cylinders shall be moved by tilting and rolling them on their bottom edges. They shall not be intentionally dropped, struck, or permitted to strike each other violently.
- 1926.350(a)(4)
- When cylinders are transported by powered vehicles, they shall be secured in a vertical position.
- 1926.350(a)(5)
- Valve protection caps shall not be used for lifting cylinders from one vertical position to another. Bars shall not be used under valves or valve protection caps to pry cylinders loose when frozen. Warm, not boiling, water shall be used to thaw cylinders loose.
- 1926.350(a)(6)
- Unless cylinders are firmly secured on a special carrier intended for this purpose, regulators shall be removed and valve protection caps put in place before cylinders are moved.
- 1926.350(a)(7)

- A suitable cylinder truck, chain, or other steadying device shall be used to keep cylinders from being knocked over while in use.
- 1926.350(a)(8)
- When work is finished, when cylinders are empty, or when cylinders are moved at any time, the cylinder valve shall be closed.
- 1926.350(a)(9)
- Compressed gas cylinders shall be secured in an upright position at all times except, if necessary, for short periods of time while cylinders are actually being hoisted or carried.
- 1926.350(a)(10)
- Oxygen cylinders in storage shall be separated from fuel-gas cylinders or combustible materials (especially oil or grease), a minimum distance of 20 feet (6.1 m) or by a noncombustible barrier at least 5 feet (1.5 m) high having a fire-resistance rating of at least one-half hour.
- 1926.350(a)(11)
- Inside of buildings, cylinders shall be stored in a well-protected, well-ventilated, dry location, at least 20 feet (6.1 m) from highly combustible materials such as oil or excelsior. Cylinders should be stored in definitely assigned places away from elevators, stairs, or gangways. Assigned storage places shall be located where cylinders will not be knocked over or damaged by passing or falling objects, or subject to tampering by unauthorized persons. Cylinders shall not be kept in unventilated enclosures such as lockers and cupboards.
- 1926.350(a)(12)
- The in-plant handling, storage, and utilization of all compressed gases in cylinders, portable tanks, rail tankcars, or motor vehicle cargo tanks shall be in accordance with Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet P-1-1965.
- 1926.350(b)
- ***Placing cylinders***.
- 1926.350(b)(1)
- Cylinders shall be kept far enough away from the actual welding or cutting operation so that sparks, hot slag, or flame will not reach them. When this is impractical, fire resistant shields shall be provided.
- 1926.350(b)(2)
- Cylinders shall be placed where they cannot become part of an electrical circuit. Electrodes shall not be struck against a cylinder to strike an arc.
- 1926.350(b)(3)

- Fuel gas cylinders shall be placed with valve end up whenever they are in use. They shall not be placed in a location where they would be subject to open flame, hot metal, or other sources of artificial heat.
- 1926.350(b)(4)
- Cylinders containing oxygen or acetylene or other fuel gas shall not be taken into confined spaces.
- 1926.350(c)
- ***Treatment of cylinders***.
- 1926.350(c)(1)
- Cylinders, whether full or empty, shall not be used as rollers or supports.
- 1926.350(c)(2)
- No person other than the gas supplier shall attempt to mix gases in a cylinder. No one except the owner of the cylinder or person authorized by him, shall refill a cylinder. No one shall use a cylinder's contents for purposes other than those intended by the supplier. All cylinders used shall meet the Department of Transportation requirements published in 49 CFR part 178, subpart C, Specification for Cylinders.
- 1926.350(c)(3)
- No damaged or defective cylinder shall be used.
- 1926.350(d)
- ***Use of fuel gas***. The employer shall thoroughly instruct employees in the safe use of fuel gas, as follows:
- 1926.350(d)(1)
- Before a regulator to a cylinder valve is connected, the valve shall be opened slightly and closed immediately. (This action is generally termed "cracking" and is intended to clear the valve of dust or dirt that might otherwise enter the regulator.) The person cracking the valve shall stand to one side of the outlet, not in front of it. The valve of a fuel gas cylinder shall not be cracked where the gas would reach welding work, sparks, flame, or other possible sources of ignition.
- 1926.350(d)(2)
- The cylinder valve shall always be opened slowly to prevent damage to the regulator. For quick closing, valves on fuel gas cylinders shall not be opened more than 1 1⁄2 turns. When a special wrench is required, it shall be left in position on the stem of the valve while the cylinder is in use so that the fuel gas flow can be shut off quickly in case of an emergency. In the case of manifolded or coupled cylinders, at least one such wrench shall always be available for immediate use. Nothing shall be placed on top of a fuel gas cylinder, when in use, which may damage the safety device or interfere with the quick closing of the valve.

- 1926.350(d)(3)
- Fuel gas shall not be used from cylinders through torches or other devices which are equipped with shutoff valves without reducing the pressure through a suitable regulator attached to the cylinder valve or manifold.
- 1926.350(d)(4)
- Before a regulator is removed from a cylinder valve, the cylinder valve shall always be closed and the gas released from the regulator.
- 1926.350(d)(5)
- If, when the valve on a fuel gas cylinder is opened, there is found to be a leak around the valve stem, the valve shall be closed and the gland nut tightened. If this action does not stop the leak, the use of the cylinder shall be discontinued, and it shall be properly tagged and removed from the work area. In the event that fuel gas should leak from the cylinder valve, rather than from the valve stem, and the gas cannot be shut off, the cylinder shall be properly tagged and removed from the work area. If a regulator attached to a cylinder valve will effectively stop a leak through the valve seat, the cylinder need not be removed from the work area.
- 1926.350(d)(6)
- If a leak should develop at a fuse plug or other safety device, the cylinder shall be removed from the work area.
- 1926.350(e)
- ***Fuel gas and oxygen manifolds***.
- 1926.350(e)(1)
- Fuel gas and oxygen manifolds shall bear the name of the substance they contain in letters at least 1-inch high which shall be either painted on the manifold or on a sign permanently attached to it.
- 1926.350(e)(2)
- Fuel gas and oxygen manifolds shall be placed in safe, well ventilated, and accessible locations. They shall not be located within enclosed spaces.
- 1926.350(e)(3)
- Manifold hose connections, including both ends of the supply hose that lead to the manifold, shall be such that the hose cannot be interchanged between fuel gas and oxygen manifolds and supply header connections. Adapters shall not be used to permit the interchange of hose. Hose connections shall be kept free of grease and oil.
- 1926.350(e)(4)
- When not in use, manifold and header hose connections shall be capped.

- 1926.350(e)(5)
- Nothing shall be placed on top of a manifold, when in use, which will damage the manifold or interfere with the quick closing of the valves.
- 1926.350(f)
- ***Hose***.
- 1926.350(f)(1)
- Fuel gas hose and oxygen hose shall be easily distinguishable from each other. The contrast may be made by different colors or by surface characteristics readily distinguishable by the sense of touch. Oxygen and fuel gas hoses shall not be interchangeable. A single hose having more than one gas passage shall not be used.
- 1926.350(f)(2)
- When parallel sections of oxygen and fuel gas hose are taped together, not more than 4 inches out of 12 inches shall be covered by tape.
- 1926.350(f)(3)
- All hose in use, carrying acetylene, oxygen, natural or manufactured fuel gas, or any gas or substance which may ignite or enter into combustion, or be in any way harmful to employees, shall be inspected at the beginning of each working shift. Defective hose shall be removed from service.
- 1926.350(f)(4)
- Hose which has been subject to flashback, or which shows evidence of severe wear or damage, shall be tested to twice the normal pressure to which it is subject, but in no case less than 300 p.s.i. Defective hose, or hose in doubtful condition, shall not be used.
- 1926.350(f)(5)
- Hose couplings shall be of the type that cannot be unlocked or disconnected by means of a straight pull without rotary motion.
- 1926.350(f)(6)
- Boxes used for the storage of gas hose shall be ventilated.
- 1926.350(f)(7)
- Hoses, cables, and other equipment shall be kept clear of passageways, ladders and stairs.
- 1926.350(g)
- ***Torches***.
- 1926.350(g)(1)

- Clogged torch tip openings shall be cleaned with suitable cleaning wires, drills, or other devices designed for such purpose.
- 1926.350(g)(2)
- Torches in use shall be inspected at the beginning of each working shift for leaking shutoff valves, hose couplings, and tip connections. Defective torches shall not be used.
- 1926.350(g)(3)
- Torches shall be lighted by friction lighters or other approved devices, and not by matches or from hot work.
- 1926.350(h)
- ***Regulators and gauges***. Oxygen and fuel gas pressure regulators, including their related gauges, shall be in proper working order while in use.
- 1926.350(i)
- ***Oil and grease hazards***. Oxygen cylinders and fittings shall be kept away from oil or grease. Cylinders, cylinder caps and valves, couplings, regulators, hose, and apparatus shall be kept free from oil or greasy substances and shall not be handled with oily hands or gloves. Oxygen shall not be directed at oily surfaces, greasy clothes, or within a fuel oil or other storage tank or vessel.
- 1926.350(j)
- ***Additional rules***. For additional details not covered in this subpart, applicable technical portions of American National Standards Institute, Z49.1-1967, Safety in Welding and Cutting, shall apply.
- 1926.351 - Arc welding and cutting.
  1926.351(a)
- ***Manual electrode holders.***
- 1926.351(a)(1)
- Only manual electrode holders which are specifically designed for arc welding and cutting, and are of a capacity capable of safely handling the maximum rated current required by the electrodes, shall be used.
- 1926.351(a)(2)
- Any current-carrying parts passing through the portion of the holder which the arc welder or cutter grips in his hand, and the outer surfaces of the jaws of the holder, shall be fully insulated against the maximum voltage encountered to ground.
- 1926.351(b)
- ***Welding cables and connectors.***
- 1926.351(b)(1)

- All arc welding and cutting cables shall be of the completely insulated, flexible type, capable of handling the maximum current requirements of the work in progress, taking into account the duty cycle under which the arc welder or cutter is working.
- 1926.351(b)(2)
- Only cable free from repair or splices for a minimum distance of 10 feet from the cable end to which the electrode holder is connected shall be used, except that cables with standard insulated connectors or with splices whose insulating quality is equal to that of the cable are permitted.
- 1926.351(b)(3)
- When it becomes necessary to connect or splice lengths of cable one to another, substantial insulated connectors of a capacity at least equivalent to that of the cable shall be used. If connections are effected by means of cable lugs, they shall be securely fastened together to give good electrical contact, and the exposed metal parts of the lugs shall be completely insulated.
- 1926.351(b)(4)
- Cables in need of repair shall not be used. When a cable, other than the cable lead referred to in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, becomes worn to the extent of exposing bare conductors, the portion thus exposed shall be protected by means of rubber and friction tape or other equivalent insulation.
- 1926.351(c)
- ***Ground returns and machine grounding.***
- 1926.351(c)(1)
- A ground return cable shall have a safe current carrying capacity equal to or exceeding the specified maximum output capacity of the arc welding or cutting unit which it services. When a single ground return cable services more than one unit, its safe current-carrying capacity shall equal or exceed the total specified maximum output capacities of all the units which it services.
- 1926.351(c)(2)
- Pipelines containing gases or flammable liquids, or conduits containing electrical circuits, shall not be used as a ground return. For welding on natural gas pipelines, the technical portions of regulations issued by the Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety, 49 CFR part 192, Minimum Federal Safety Standards for Gas Pipelines, shall apply.
- 1926.351(c)(3)
- When a structure or pipeline is employed as a ground return circuit, it shall be determined that the required electrical contact exists at all joints. The generation of an arc, sparks, or heat at any point shall cause rejection of the structures as a ground circuit.
- 1926.351(c)(4)

- When a structure or pipeline is continuously employed as a ground return circuit, all joints shall be bonded, and periodic inspections shall be conducted to ensure that no condition of electrolysis or fire hazard exists by virtue of such use.
- 1926.351(c)(5)
- The frames of all arc welding and cutting machines shall be grounded either through a third wire in the cable containing the circuit conductor or through a separate wire which is grounded at the source of the current. Grounding circuits, other than by means of the structure, shall be checked to ensure that the circuit between the ground and the grounded power conductor has resistance low enough to permit sufficient current to flow to cause the fuse or circuit breaker to interrupt the current.
- 1926.351(c)(6)
- All ground connections shall be inspected to ensure that they are mechanically strong and electrically adequate for the required current.
- 1926.351(d)
- ***Operating instructions***. Employers shall instruct employees in the safe means of arc welding and cutting as follows:
- 1926.351(d)(1)
- When electrode holders are to be left unattended, the electrodes shall be removed and the holders shall be so placed or protected that they cannot make electrical contact with employees or conducting objects.
- 1926.351(d)(2)
- Hot electrode holders shall not be dipped in water; to do so may expose the arc welder or cutter to electric shock.
- 1926.351(d)(3)
- When the arc welder or cutter has occasion to leave his work or to stop work for any appreciable length of time, or when the arc welding or cutting machine is to be moved, the power supply switch to the equipment shall be opened.
- 1926.351(d)(4)
- Any faulty or defective equipment shall be reported to the supervisor.
- 1926.351(d)(5)
- See §1926.406(c) for additional requirements.
- 1926.351(e)

- ***Shielding***. Whenever practicable, all arc welding and cutting operations shall be shielded by noncombustible or flameproof screens which will protect employees and other persons working in the vicinity from the direct rays of the arc.
- 1926.352 - Fire prevention.
  1926.352(a)
- When practical, objects to be welded, cut, or heated shall be moved to a designated safe location or, if the objects to be welded, cut, or heated cannot be readily moved, all movable fire hazards in the vicinity shall be taken to a safe place, or otherwise protected.
- 1926.352(b)
- If the object to be welded, cut, or heated cannot be moved and if all the fire hazards cannot be removed, positive means shall be taken to confine the heat, sparks, and slag, and to protect the immovable fire hazards from them.
- 1926.352(c)
- No welding, cutting, or heating shall be done where the application of flammable paints, or the presence of other flammable compounds, or heavy dust concentrations creates a hazard.
- 1926.352(d)
- Suitable fire extinguishing equipment shall be immediately available in the work area and shall be maintained in a state of readiness for instant use.
- 1926.352(e)
- When the welding, cutting, or heating operation is such that normal fire prevention precautions are not sufficient, additional personnel shall be assigned to guard against fire while the actual welding, cutting, or heating operation is being performed, and for a sufficient period of time after completion of the work to ensure that no possibility of fire exists. Such personnel shall be instructed as to the specific anticipated fire hazards and how the firefighting equipment provided is to be used.
- 1926.352(f)
- When welding, cutting, or heating is performed on walls, floors, and ceilings, since direct penetration of sparks or heat transfer may introduce a fire hazard to an adjacent area, the same precautions shall be taken on the opposite side as are taken on the side on which the welding is being performed.
- 1926.352(g)
- For the elimination of possible fire in enclosed spaces as a result of gas escaping through leaking or improperly closed torch valves, the gas supply to the torch shall be positively shut off at some point outside the enclosed space whenever the torch is not to be used or whenever the torch is left unattended for a substantial period of time, such as during the lunch period. Overnight and at the change of shifts, the torch and hose shall be removed from the confined space. Open end

fuel gas and oxygen hoses shall be immediately removed from enclosed spaces when they are disconnected from the torch or other gas-consuming device.

- 1926.352(h)
- Except when the contents are being removed or transferred, drums, pails, and other containers which contain or have contained flammable liquids shall be kept closed. Empty containers shall be removed to a safe area apart from hot work operations or open flames.
- 1926.352(i)
- Drums containers, or hollow structures which have contained toxic or flammable substances shall, before welding, cutting, or heating is undertaken on them, either be filled with water or thoroughly cleaned of such substances and ventilated and tested. For welding, cutting and heating on steel pipelines containing natural gas, the pertinent portions of regulations issued by the Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety, 49 CFR part 192, Minimum Federal Safety Standards for Gas Pipelines, shall apply.
- 1926.352(j)
- Before heat is applied to a drum, container, or hollow structure, a vent or opening shall be provided for the release of any built-up pressure during the application of heat.
- 1926.353 - Ventilation and protection in welding, cutting, and heating.
  1926.353(a)
- *Mechanical ventilation*. For purposes of this section, mechanical ventilation shall meet the following requirements:
- 1926.353(a)(1)
- Mechanical ventilation shall consist of either general mechanical ventilation systems or local exhaust systems.
- 1926.353(a)(2)
- General mechanical ventilation shall be of sufficient capacity and so arranged as to produce the number of air changes necessary to maintain welding fumes and smoke within safe limits, as defined in subpart D of this part.
- 1926.353(a)(3)
- Local exhaust ventilation shall consist of freely movable hoods intended to be placed by the welder or burner as close as practicable to the work. This system shall be of sufficient capacity and so arranged as to remove fumes and smoke at the source and keep the concentration of them in the breathing zone within safe limits as defined in subpart D of this part.
- 1926.353(a)(4)
- Contaminated air exhausted from a working space shall be discharged into the open air or otherwise clear of the source of intake air.

- 1926.353(a)(5)
- All air replacing that withdrawn shall be clean and respirable.
- 1926.353(a)(6)
- Oxygen shall not be used for ventilation purposes, comfort cooling, blowing dust from clothing, or for cleaning the work area.
- 1926.353(b)
- *Welding, cutting, and heating in confined spaces.*
- 1926.353(b)(1)
- Except as provided in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, and paragraph (c)(2) of this section, either general mechanical or local exhaust ventilation meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section shall be provided whenever welding, cutting, or heating is performed in a confined space.
- 1926.353(b)(2)
- When sufficient ventilation cannot be obtained without blocking the means of access, employees in the confined space shall be protected by air line respirators in accordance with the requirements of subpart E of this part, and an employee on the outside of such a confined space shall be assigned to maintain communication with those working within it and to aid them in an emergency.
- 1926.353(b)(3)
- *Lifelines.* Where a welder must enter a confined space through a manhole or other small opening, means shall be provided for quickly removing him in case of emergency. When safety belts and lifelines are used for this purpose they shall be so attached to the welder's body that his body cannot be jammed in a small exit opening. An attendant with a pre-planned rescue procedure shall be stationed outside to observe the welder at all times and be capable of putting rescue operations into effect.
- 1926.353(c)
- *Welding, cutting, or heating of metals of toxic significance.*
- 1926.353(c)(1)
- Welding, cutting, or heating in any enclosed spaces involving the metals specified in this subparagraph shall be performed with either general mechanical or local exhaust ventilation meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section:
- 1926.353(c)(1)(i)
- Zinc-bearing base or filler metals or metals coated with zinc-bearing materials;
- 1926.353(c)(1)(ii)

- Lead base metals;
- 1926.353(c)(1)(iii)
- Cadmium-bearing filler materials;
- 1926.353(c)(1)(iv)
- Chromium-bearing metals or metals coated with chromium-bearing materials.
- 1926.353(c)(2)
- Welding, cutting, or heating in any enclosed spaces involving the metals specified in this subparagraph shall be performed with local exhaust ventilation in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, or employees shall be protected by air line respirators in accordance with the requirements of subpart E of this part:
- 1926.353(c)(2)(i)
- Metals containing lead, other than as an impurity, or metals coated with lead-bearing materials;
- 1926.353(c)(2)(ii)
- Cadmium-bearing or cadmium-coated base metals;
- 1926.353(c)(2)(iii)
- Metals coated with mercury-bearing metals;
- 1926.353(c)(2)(iv)
- Beryllium-containing base or filler metals. Because of its high toxicity, work involving beryllium shall be done with both local exhaust ventilation and air line respirators.
- 1926.353(c)(3)
- Employees performing such operations in the open air shall be protected by filter-type respirators in accordance with the requirements of subpart E of this part, except that employees performing such operations on beryllium-containing base or filler metals shall be protected by air line respirators in accordance with the requirements of subpart E of this part.
- 1926.353(c)(4)
- Other employees exposed to the same atmosphere as the welders or burners shall be protected in the same manner as the welder or burner.
- 1926.353(d)
- *Inert-gas metal-arc welding.*
- 1926.353(d)(1)
- Since the inert-gas metal-arc welding process involves the production of ultra-violet radiation of intensities of 5 to 30 times that produced during shielded metal-arc welding, the decomposition

of chlorinated solvents by ultraviolet rays, and the liberation of toxic fumes and gases, employees shall not be permitted to engage in, or be exposed to the process until the following special precautions have been taken:

- 1926.353(d)(1)(i)
- The use of chlorinated solvents shall be kept at least 200 feet, unless shielded, from the exposed arc, and surfaces prepared with chlorinated solvents shall be thoroughly dry before welding is permitted on such surfaces.
- 1926.353(d)(1)(ii)
- Employees in the area not protected from the arc by screening shall be protected by filter lenses meeting the requirements of Subpart E of this part. When two or more welders are exposed to each other's arc, filter lens goggles of a suitable type, meeting the requirements of Subpart E of this part, shall be worn under welding helmets. Hand shields to protect the welder against flashes and radiant energy shall be used when either the helmet is lifted or the shield is removed.
- 1926.353(d)(1)(iii)
- Welders and other employees who are exposed to radiation shall be suitably protected so that the skin is covered completely to prevent burns and other damage by ultraviolet rays. Welding helmets and hand shields shall be free of leaks and openings, and free of highly reflective surfaces.
- 1926.353(d)(1)(iv)
- When inert-gas metal-arc welding is being performed on stainless steel, the requirements of paragraph (c)(2) of this section shall be met to protect against dangerous concentrations of nitrogen dioxide.
- 1926.353(e)
- *General welding, cutting, and heating.*
- 1926.353(e)(1)
- Welding, cutting, and heating, not involving conditions or materials described in paragraph (b), (c), or (d) of this section, may normally be done without mechanical ventilation or respiratory protective equipment, but where, because of unusual physical or atmospheric conditions, an unsafe accumulation of contaminants exists, suitable mechanical ventilation or respiratory protective equipment shall be provided.
- 1926.353(e)(2)
- Employees performing any type of welding, cutting, or heating shall be protected by suitable eye protective equipment in accordance with the requirements of subpart E of this part.
- 1926.354 - Welding, cutting, and heating in way of preservative coatings.
  1926.354(a)

- Before welding, cutting, or heating is commenced on any surface covered by a preservative coating whose flammability is not known, a test shall be made by a competent person to determine its flammability. Preservative coatings shall be considered to be highly flammable when scrapings burn with extreme rapidity.
- 1926.354(b)
- Precautions shall be taken to prevent ignition of highly flammable hardened preservative coatings. When coatings are determined to be highly flammable, they shall be stripped from the area to be heated to prevent ignition.
- 1926.354(c)
- Protection against toxic preservative coatings:
- 1926.354(c)(1)
- In enclosed spaces, all surfaces covered with toxic preservatives shall be stripped of all toxic coatings for a distance of at least 4 inches from the area of heat application, or the employees shall be protected by air line respirators, meeting the requirements of subpart E of this part.
- 1926.354(c)(2)
- In the open air, employees shall be protected by a respirator, in accordance with requirements of subpart E of this part.
- 1926.354(d)
- The preservative coatings shall be removed a sufficient distance from the area to be heated to ensure that the temperature of the unstripped metal will not be appreciably raised. Artificial cooling of the metal surrounding the heating area may be used to limit the size of the area required to be cleaned.

- 1926 Subpart K - Electrical
  UTHORITY: 29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657; 40 U.S.C. 333; Secretary of Labor's Order No. 9-83 (48 FR 35736), 1-90 (55 FR 9033) or 1-2012 (77 FR 3912), as applicable; 29 CFR part 1911.
- **SOURCE:** 51 FR 25318, July 11, 1986, unless otherwise noted.
- [61 FR 9227, March 7, 1996; 61 FR 41738, August 12, 1996; 85 FR 8736, February 18, 2020]
- 1926.400 - Introduction.
  This subpart addresses electrical safety requirements that are necessary for the practical safeguarding of employees involved in construction work and is divided into four major divisions and applicable definitions as follows:
- 1926.400(a)
- ***Installation safety requirements***. Installation safety requirements are contained in §§ 1926.402 through 1926.408. Included in this category are electric equipment and installations used to provide electric power and light on jobsites.

- 1926.400(b)
- ***Safety-related work practices***. Safety-related work practices are contained in §§ 1926.416 and 1926.417. In addition to covering the hazards arising from the use of electricity at jobsites, these regulations also cover the hazards arising from the accidental contact, direct or indirect, by employees with all energized lines, above or below ground, passing through or near the jobsite.
- 1926.400(c)
- ***Safety-related maintenance and environmental considerations***. Safety-related maintenance and environmental considerations are contained in §§ 1926.431 and 1926.432.
- 1926.400(d)
- ***Safety requirements for special equipment***. Safety requirements for special equipment are contained in § 1926.441.
- 1926.400(e)
- ***Definitions***. Definitions applicable to this subpart are contained in § 1926.449.
- 1926.402 - Applicability.
  926.402(a)
- ***Covered***. Sections 1926.402 through 1926.408 contain installation safety requirements for electrical equipment and installations used to provide electric power and light at the jobsite. These sections apply to installations, both temporary and permanent, used on the jobsite; but these sections do not apply to existing permanent installations that were in place before the construction activity commenced.
- Note: If the electrical installation is made in accordance with the National Electrical Code ANSI/NFPA 70-1984, exclusive of Formal Interpretations and Tentative Interim Amendments, it will be deemed to be in compliance with §§ 1926.403 through 1926.408, except for §§ 1926.404(b)(1) and 1926.405(a)(2)(ii) (E), (F), (G), and (J).
- 1926.402(b)
- ***Not covered***. Sections 1926.402 through 1926.408 do not cover installations used for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy, including related communication, metering, control, and transformation installations. (However, these regulations do cover portable and vehicle-mounted generators used to provide power for equipment used at the jobsite.) See subpart V of this part for the construction of power distribution and transmission lines.
- 1926.403 - General requirements.
  1926.403(a)
- ***Approval***. All electrical conductors and equipment shall be approved.
- 1926.403(b)

- ***Examination, installation, and use of equipment*** -
- 1926.403(b)(1)
- ***Examination***. The employer shall ensure that electrical equipment is free from recognized hazards that are likely to cause death or serious physical harm to employees. Safety of equipment shall be determined on the basis of the following considerations:
- 1926.403(b)(1)(i)
- Suitability for installation and use in conformity with the provisions of this subpart. Suitability of equipment for an identified purpose may be evidenced by listing, labeling, or certification for that identified purpose.
- 1926.403(b)(1)(ii)
- Mechanical strength and durability, including, for parts designed to enclose and protect other equipment, the adequacy of the protection thus provided.
- 1926.403(b)(1)(iii)
- Electrical insulation.
- 1926.403(b)(1)(iv)
- Heating effects under conditions of use.
- 1926.403(b)(1)(v)
- Arcing effects.
- 1926.403(b)(1)(vi)
- Classification by type, size, voltage, current capacity, specific use.
- 1926.403(b)(1)(vii)
- Other factors which contribute to the practical safeguarding of employees using or likely to come in contact with the equipment.
- 1926.403(b)(2)
- ***Installation and use***. Listed, labeled, or certified equipment shall be installed and used in accordance with instructions included in the listing, labeling, or certification.
- 1926.403(c)
- ***Interrupting rating***. Equipment intended to break current shall have an interrupting rating at system voltage sufficient for the current that must be interrupted.
- 1926.403(d)
- ***Mounting and cooling of equipment*** -
- 1926.403(d)(1)

- ***Mounting***. Electric equipment shall be firmly secured to the surface on which it is mounted. Wooden plugs driven into holes in masonry, concrete, plaster, or similar materials shall not be used.
- 1926.403(d)(2)
- ***Cooling***. Electrical equipment which depends upon the natural circulation of air and convection principles for cooling of exposed surfaces shall be installed so that room air flow over such surfaces is not prevented by walls or by adjacent installed equipment. For equipment designed for floor mounting, clearance between top surfaces and adjacent surfaces shall be provided to dissipate rising warm air. Electrical equipment provided with ventilating openings shall be installed so that walls or other obstructions do not prevent the free circulation of air through the equipment.
- 1926.403(e)
- ***Splices***. Conductors shall be spliced or joined with splicing devices designed for the use or by brazing, welding, or soldering with a fusible metal or alloy. Soldered splices shall first be so spliced or joined as to be mechanically and electrically secure without solder and then soldered. All splices and joints and the free ends of conductors shall be covered with an insulation equivalent to that of the conductors or with an insulating device designed for the purpose.
- 1926.403(f)
- ***Arcing parts***. Parts of electric equipment which in ordinary operation produce arcs, sparks, flames, or molten metal shall be enclosed or separated and isolated from all combustible material.
- 1926.403(g)
- ***Marking***. Electrical equipment shall not be used unless the manufacturer's name, trademark, or other descriptive marking by which the organization responsible for the product may be identified is placed on the equipment and unless other markings are provided giving voltage, current, wattage, or other ratings as necessary. The marking shall be of sufficient durability to withstand the environment involved.
- 1926.403(h)
- ***Identification of disconnecting means and circuits***. Each disconnecting means required by this subpart for motors and appliances shall be legibly marked to indicate its purpose, unless located and arranged so the purpose is evident. Each service, feeder, and branch circuit, at its disconnecting means or overcurrent device, shall be legibly marked to indicate its purpose, unless located and arranged so the purpose is evident. These markings shall be of sufficient durability to withstand the environment involved.
- 1926.403(i)
- ***600 Volts, nominal, or less***. This paragraph applies to equipment operating at 600 volts, nominal, or less.

- 1926.403(i)(1)
- ***Working space about electric equipment***. Sufficient access and working space shall be provided and maintained about all electric equipment to permit ready and safe operation and maintenance of such equipment.
- 1926.403(i)(1)(i)
- ***Working clearances***. Except as required or permitted elsewhere in this subpart, the dimension of the working space in the direction of access to live parts operating at 600 volts or less and likely to require examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while alive shall not be less than indicated in Table K-1. In addition to the dimensions shown in Table K-1, workspace shall not be less than 30 inches (762 mm) wide in front of the electric equipment. Distances shall be measured from the live parts if they are exposed, or from the enclosure front or opening if the live parts are enclosed. Walls constructed of concrete, brick, or tile are considered to be grounded. Working space is not required in back of assemblies such as dead-front switchboards or motor control centers where there are no renewable or adjustable parts such as fuses or switches on the back and where all connections are accessible from locations other than the back.

- Table K-1 - Working Clearances

Nominal voltage to ground	**Minimum clear dista (a)**
	Feet[2]
0-150	3
151-600	3

- [1] Conditions (a), (b), and (c) are as follows: (a) Exposed live parts on one side and no live or grounded parts on the other side of the working space, or exposed live parts on both sides effectively guarded by insulating material. Insulated wire or insulated busbars operating at not over 300 volts are not considered live parts. (b) Exposed live parts on one side and grounded parts on the other side. (c) Exposed live parts on both sides of the workspace [not guarded as provided in Condition (a)] with the operator between.
- [2] Note: For International System of Units (SI): one foot = 0.3048m.
- 1926.403(i)(1)(ii)

- ***Clear spaces***. Working space required by this subpart shall not be used for storage. When normally enclosed live parts are exposed for inspection or servicing, the working space, if in a passageway or general open space, shall be guarded.
- 1926.403(i)(1)(iii)
- ***Access and entrance to working space***. At least one entrance shall be provided to give access to the working space about electric equipment.
- 1926.403(i)(1)(iv)
- ***Front working space***. Where there are live parts normally exposed on the front of switchboards or motor control centers, the working space in front of such equipment shall not be less than 3 feet (914 mm).
- 1926.403(i)(1)(v)
- ***Headroom***. The minimum headroom of working spaces about service equipment, switchboards, panelboards, or motor control centers shall be 6 feet 3 inches (1.91 m).
- 1926.403(i)(2)
- ***Guarding of live parts***.
- 1926.403(i)(2)(i)
- Except as required or permitted elsewhere in this subpart, live parts of electric equipment operating at 50 volts or more shall be guarded against accidental contact by cabinets or other forms of enclosures, or by any of the following means:
- 1926.403(i)(2)(i)(A)
- By location in a room, vault, or similar enclosure that is accessible only to qualified persons.
- 1926.403(i)(2)(i)(B)
- By partitions or screens so arranged that only qualified persons will have access to the space within reach of the live parts. Any openings in such partitions or screens shall be so sized and located that persons are not likely to come into accidental contact with the live parts or to bring conducting objects into contact with them.
- 1926.403(i)(2)(i)(C)
- By location on a balcony, gallery, or platform so elevated and arranged as to exclude unqualified persons.
- 1926.403(i)(2)(i)(D)
- By elevation of 8 feet (2.44 m) or more above the floor or other working surface and so installed as to exclude unqualified persons.
- 1926.403(i)(2)(ii)

- In locations where electric equipment would be exposed to physical damage, enclosures or guards shall be so arranged and of such strength as to prevent such damage.
- 1926.403(i)(2)(iii)
- Entrances to rooms and other guarded locations containing exposed live parts shall be marked with conspicuous warning signs forbidding unqualified persons to enter.
- 1926.403(j)
- ***Over 600 volts, nominal*** -
- 1926.403(j)(1)
- ***General***. Conductors and equipment used on circuits exceeding 600 volts, nominal, shall comply with all applicable provisions of paragraphs (a) through (g) of this section and with the following provisions which supplement or modify those requirements. The provisions of paragraphs (j)(2), (j)(3), and (j)(4) of this section do not apply to equipment on the supply side of the service conductors.
- 1926.403(j)(2)
- ***Enclosure for electrical installations***. Electrical installations in a vault, room, closet or in an area surrounded by a wall, screen, or fence, access to which is controlled by lock and key or other equivalent means, are considered to be accessible to qualified persons only. A wall, screen, or fence less than 8 feet (2.44 m) in height is not considered adequate to prevent access unless it has other features that provide a degree of isolation equivalent to an 8-foot (2.44-m) fence. The entrances to all buildings, rooms or enclosures containing exposed live parts or exposed conductors operating at over 600 volts, nominal, shall be kept locked or shall be under the observation of a qualified person at all times.
- 1926.403(j)(2)(i)
- ***Installations accessible to qualified persons only***. Electrical installations having exposed live parts shall be accessible to qualified persons only and shall comply with the applicable provisions of paragraph (j)(3) of this section.
- 1926.403(j)(2)(ii)
- ***Installations accessible to unqualified persons***. Electrical installations that are open to unqualified persons shall be made with metal-enclosed equipment or shall be enclosed in a vault or in an area, access to which is controlled by a lock. Metal-enclosed switchgear, unit substations, transformers, pull boxes, connection boxes, and other similar associated equipment shall be marked with appropriate caution signs. If equipment is exposed to physical damage from vehicular traffic, guards shall be provided to prevent such damage. Ventilating or similar openings in metal-enclosed equipment shall be designed so that foreign objects inserted through these openings will be deflected from energized parts.
- 1926.403(j)(3)

- ***Workspace about equipment***. Sufficient space shall be provided and maintained about electric equipment to permit ready and safe operation and maintenance of such equipment. Where energized parts are exposed, the minimum clear workspace shall not be less than 6 feet 6 inches (1.98 m) high (measured vertically from the floor or platform), or less than 3 feet (914 mm) wide (measured parallel to the equipment). The depth shall be as required in Table K-2. The workspace shall be adequate to permit at least a 90-degree opening of doors or hinged panels.
- 1926.403(j)(3)(i)
- ***Working space***. The minimum clear working space in front of electric equipment such as switchboards, control panels, switches, circuit breakers, motor controllers, relays, and similar equipment shall not be less than specified in Table K-2 unless otherwise specified in this subpart. Distances shall be measured from the live parts if they are exposed, or from the enclosure front or opening if the live parts are enclosed. However, working space is not required in back of equipment such as deadfront switchboards or control assemblies where there are no renewable or adjustable parts (such as fuses or switches) on the back and where all connections are accessible from locations other than the back. Where rear access is required to work on de-energized parts on the back of enclosed equipment, a minimum working space of 30 inches (762 mm) horizontally shall be provided.
- Table K-2 - Minimum Depth of Clear Working Space in Front of Electric Equipment

Nominal voltage to ground	
601 to 2,500	
2,501 to 9,000	
9,001 to 25,000	
25,001 to 75 kV	
Above 75kV	

- [1] Conditions (a), (b), and (c) are as follows: (a) Exposed live parts on one side and no live or grounded parts on the other side of the working space, or exposed live parts on both sides effectively guarded by insulating materials. Insulated wire or insulated busbars operating at not over 300 volts are not considered live parts. (b) Exposed live parts on one side and grounded

parts on the other side. Walls constructed of concrete, brick, or tile are considered to be grounded surfaces. (c) Exposed live parts on both sides of the workspace [not guarded as provided in Condition (a)] with the operator between.

- [2] Note: For SI units: one foot = 0.3048 m.
- 1926.403(j)(3)(ii)
- ***Lighting outlets and points of control***. The lighting outlets shall be so arranged that persons changing lamps or making repairs on the lighting system will not be endangered by live parts or other equipment. The points of control shall be so located that persons are not likely to come in contact with any live part or moving part of the equipment while turning on the lights.
- 1926.403(j)(3)(iii)
- ***Elevation of unguarded live parts***. Unguarded live parts above working space shall be maintained at elevations not less than specified in Table K-3.

Table K-3 - Elevation of Unguarded Energized Parts Above Working Space

Nominal voltage between phases	**Minimum elevation**
601-7,500	8 feet 6 inches.[1]
7,501-35,000	9 feet.
Over 35kV	9 feet + 0.37 inches per kV above 35kV.

- [1] Note: For SI units: one inch = 25.4 mm; one foot = 0.3048 m.
- 1926.403(j)(4)
- ***Entrance and access to workspace***. At least one entrance not less than 24 inches (610 mm) wide and 6 feet 6 inches (1.98 m) high shall be provided to give access to the working space about electric equipment. On switchboard and control panels exceeding 48 inches (1.22 m) in width, there shall be one entrance at each end of such board where practicable. Where bare energized parts at any voltage or insulated energized parts above 600 volts are located adjacent to such entrance, they shall be guarded.
- 1926.404 - Wiring design and protection.
  1926.404(a)
- ***Use and identification of grounded and grounding conductors*** -
- 1926.404(a)(1)
- ***Identification of conductors***. A conductor used as a grounded conductor shall be identifiable and distinguishable from all other conductors. A conductor used as an equipment grounding conductor shall be identifiable and distinguishable from all other conductors.

- 1926.404(a)(2)
- ***Polarity of connections***. No grounded conductor shall be attached to any terminal or lead so as to reverse designated polarity.
- 1926.404(a)(3)
- ***Use of grounding terminals and devices***. A grounding terminal or grounding-type device on a receptacle, cord connector, or attachment plug shall not be used for purposes other than grounding.
- 1926.404(b)
- ***Branch circuits*** -
- 1926.404(b)(1)
- ***Ground-fault protection*** -
- 1926.404(b)(1)(i)
- ***General***. The employer shall use either ground fault circuit interrupters as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(ii) of this section or an assured equipment grounding conductor program as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section to protect employees on construction sites. These requirements are in addition to any other requirements for equipment grounding conductors.
- 1926.404(b)(1)(ii)
- ***Ground-fault circuit interrupters***. All 120-volt, single-phase, 15- and 20-ampere receptacle outlets on construction sites, which are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure and which are in use by employees, shall have approved ground-fault circuit interrupters for personnel protection. Receptacles on a two-wire, single-phase portable or vehicle-mounted generator rated not more than 5kW, where the circuit conductors of the generator are insulated from the generator frame and all other grounded surfaces, need not be protected with ground-fault circuit interrupters.
- 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)
- ***Assured equipment grounding conductor program***. The employer shall establish and implement an assured equipment grounding conductor program on construction sites covering all cord sets, receptacles which are not a part of the building or structure, and equipment connected by cord and plug which are available for use or used by employees. This program shall comply with the following minimum requirements:
- 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(A)
- A written description of the program, including the specific procedures adopted by the employer, shall be available at the jobsite for inspection and copying by the Assistant Secretary and any affected employee.
- 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(B)

- The employer shall designate one or more competent persons (as defined in § 1926.32(f)) to implement the program.
- 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(C)
- Each cord set, attachment cap, plug and receptacle of cord sets, and any equipment connected by cord and plug, except cord sets and receptacles which are fixed and not exposed to damage, shall be visually inspected before each day's use for external defects, such as deformed or missing pins or insulation damage, and for indications of possible internal damage. Equipment found damaged or defective shall not be used until repaired.
- 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(D)
- The following tests shall be performed on all cord sets, receptacles which are not a part of the permanent wiring of the building or structure, and cord- and plug-connected equipment required to be grounded:
- 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(D)(1)
- All equipment grounding conductors shall be tested for continuity and shall be electrically continuous.
- 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(D)(2)
- Each receptacle and attachment cap or plug shall be tested for correct attachment of the equipment grounding conductor. The equipment grounding conductor shall be connected to its proper terminal.
- 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(E)
- All required tests shall be performed:
- 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(E)(1)
- Before first use;
- 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(E)(2)
- Before equipment is returned to service following any repairs;
- 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(E)(3)
- Before equipment is used after any incident which can be reasonably suspected to have caused damage (for example, when a cord set is run over); and
- 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(E)(4)
- At intervals not to exceed 3 months, except that cord sets and receptacles which are fixed and not exposed to damage shall be tested at intervals not exceeding 6 months.
- 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(F)

- The employer shall not make available or permit the use by employees of any equipment which has not met the requirements of this paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section.
- 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(G)
- Tests performed as required in this paragraph shall be recorded. This test record shall identify each receptacle, cord set, and cord- and plug-connected equipment that passed the test and shall indicate the last date it was tested or the interval for which it was tested. This record shall be kept by means of logs, color coding, or other effective means and shall be maintained until replaced by a more current record. The record shall be made available on the jobsite for inspection by the Assistant Secretary and any affected employee.
- 1926.404(b)(2)
- ***Outlet devices***. Outlet devices shall have an ampere rating not less than the load to be served and shall comply with the following:
- 1926.404(b)(2)(i)
- ***Single receptacles***. A single receptacle installed on an individual branch circuit shall have an ampere rating of not less than that of the branch circuit.
- 1926.404(b)(2)(ii)
- ***Two or more receptacles***. Where connected to a branch circuit supplying two or more receptacles or outlets, receptacle ratings shall conform to the values listed in Table K-4.
- 1926.404(b)(2)(iii)
- ***Receptacles used for the connection of motors***. The rating of an attachment plug or receptacle used for cord- and plug-connection of a motor to a branch circuit shall not exceed 15 amperes at 125 volts or 10 amperes at 250 volts if individual overload protection is omitted.

- Table K-4 - Receptacle Ratings for Various Size Circuits

Circuit rating amperes	**Receptacle rating**
15	Not over 15.
20	15 or 20.
30	30.
40	40 or 50.
50	50.

- 1926.404(c)

- ***Outside conductors and lamps*** -
- 1926.404(c)(1)
- ***600 volts, nominal, or less***. Paragraphs (c)(1)(i) through (c)(1)(iv) of this section apply to branch circuit, feeder, and service conductors rated 600 volts, nominal, or less and run outdoors as open conductors.
- 1926.404(c)(1)(i)
- ***Conductors on poles***. Conductors supported on poles shall provide a horizontal climbing space not less than the following:
- 1926.404(c)(1)(i)(A)
- Power conductors below communication conductors - 30 inches (762 mm) .
- 1926.404(c)(1)(i)(B)
- Power conductors alone or above communication conductors: 300 volts or less - 24 inches (610 mm); more than 300 volts - 30 inches (762 mm).
- 1926.404(c)(1)(i)(C)
- Communication conductors below power conductors: with power conductors 300 volts or less - 24 inches (610 mm); more than 300 volts - 30 inches (762 mm).
- 1926.404(c)(1)(ii)
- ***Clearance from ground***. Open conductors shall conform to the following minimum clearances:
- 1926.404(c)(1)(ii)(A)
- 10 feet (3.05 m) - above finished grade, sidewalks, or from any platform or projection from which they might be reached.
- 1926.404(c)(1)(ii)(B)
- 12 feet (3.66 m) - over areas subject to vehicular traffic other than truck traffic.
- 1926.404(c)(1)(ii)(C)
- 15 feet (4.57 m) - over areas other than those specified in paragraph (c)(1)(ii)(D) of this section that are subject to truck traffic.
- 1926.404(c)(1)(ii)(D)
- 18 feet (5.49 m) - over public streets, alleys, roads, and driveways.
- 1926.404(c)(1)(iii)
- ***Clearance from building openings***. Conductors shall have a clearance of at least 3 feet (914 mm) from windows, doors, fire escapes, or similar locations. Conductors run above the top level of a

window are considered to be out of reach from that window and, therefore, do not have to be 3 feet (914 mm) away.

- 1926.404(c)(1)(iv)
- ***Clearance over roofs***. Conductors above roof space accessible to employees on foot shall have a clearance from the highest point of the roof surface of not less than 8 feet (2.44 m) vertical clearance for insulated conductors, not less than 10 feet (3.05 m) vertical or diagonal clearance for covered conductors, and not less than 15 feet (4.57 m) for bare conductors, except that:
- 1926.404(c)(1)(iv)(A)
- Where the roof space is also accessible to vehicular traffic, the vertical clearance shall not be less than 18 feet (5.49 m), or
- 1926.404(c)(1)(iv)(B)
- Where the roof space is not normally accessible to employees on foot, fully insulated conductors shall have a vertical or diagonal clearance of not less than 3 feet (914 mm), or
- 1926.404(c)(1)(iv)(C)
- Where the voltage between conductors is 300 volts or less and the roof has a slope of not less than 4 inches (102 mm) in 12 inches (305 mm), the clearance from roofs shall be at least 3 feet (914 mm), or
- 1926.404(c)(1)(iv)(D)
- Where the voltage between conductors is 300 volts or less and the conductors do not pass over more than 4 feet (1.22 m) of the overhang portion of the roof and they are terminated at a through-the-roof raceway or support, the clearance from roofs shall be at least 18 inches (457 mm).
- 1926.404(c)(2)
- ***Location of outdoor lamps***. Lamps for outdoor lighting shall be located below all live conductors, transformers, or other electric equipment, unless such equipment is controlled by a disconnecting means that can be locked in the open position or unless adequate clearances or other safeguards are provided for relamping operations.
- 1926.404(d)
- ***Services*** -
- 1926.404(d)(1)
- ***Disconnecting means*** -
- 1926.404(d)(1)(i)
- ***General***. Means shall be provided to disconnect all conductors in a building or other structure from the service-entrance conductors. The disconnecting means shall plainly indicate whether it

is in the open or closed position and shall be installed at a readily accessible location nearest the point of entrance of the service-entrance conductors.

- 1926.404(d)(1)(ii)
- ***Simultaneous opening of poles***. Each service disconnecting means shall simultaneously disconnect all ungrounded conductors.
- 1926.404(d)(2)
- ***Services over 600 volts, nominal***. The following additional requirements apply to services over 600 volts, nominal.
- 1926.404(d)(2)(i)
- ***Guarding***. Service-entrance conductors installed as open wires shall be guarded to make them accessible only to qualified persons.
- 1926.404(d)(2)(ii)
- ***Warning signs***. Signs warning of high voltage shall be posted where unauthorized employees might come in contact with live parts.
- 1926.404(e)
- ***Overcurrent protection*** -
- 1926.404(e)(1)
- ***600 volts, nominal, or less***. The following requirements apply to overcurrent protection of circuits rated 600 volts, nominal, or less.
- 1926.404(e)(1)(i)
- ***Protection of conductors and equipment***. Conductors and equipment shall be protected from overcurrent in accordance with their ability to safely conduct current. Conductors shall have sufficient ampacity to carry the load.
- 1926.404(e)(1)(ii)
- ***Grounded conductors***. Except for motor-running overload protection, overcurrent devices shall not interrupt the continuity of the grounded conductor unless all conductors of the circuit are opened simultaneously.
- 1926.404(e)(1)(iii)
- ***Disconnection of fuses and thermal cutouts***. Except for devices provided for current-limiting on the supply side of the service disconnecting means, all cartridge fuses which are accessible to other than qualified persons and all fuses and thermal cutouts on circuits over 150 volts to ground shall be provided with disconnecting means. This disconnecting means shall be installed so that the fuse or thermal cutout can be disconnected from its supply without disrupting service to equipment and circuits unrelated to those protected by the overcurrent device.

- 1926.404(e)(1)(iv)
- ***Location in or on premises***. Overcurrent devices shall be readily accessible. Overcurrent devices shall not be located where they could create an employee safety hazard by being exposed to physical damage or located in the vicinity of easily ignitible material.
- 1926.404(e)(1)(v)
- ***Arcing or suddenly moving parts***. Fuses and circuit breakers shall be so located or shielded that employees will not be burned or otherwise injured by their operation.
- 1926.404(e)(1)(vi)
- ***Circuit breakers*** -
- 1926.404(e)(1)(vi)(A)
- Circuit breakers shall clearly indicate whether they are in the open (off) or closed (on) position.
- 1926.404(e)(1)(vi)(B)
- Where circuit breaker handles on switchboards are operated vertically rather than horizontally or rotationally, the up position of the handle shall be the closed (on) position.
- 1926.404(e)(1)(vi)(C)
- If used as switches in 120-volt, fluorescent lighting circuits, circuit breakers shall be marked "SWD."
- 1926.404(e)(2)
- ***Over 600 volts, nominal***. Feeders and branch circuits over 600 volts, nominal, shall have short-circuit protection.
- 1926.404(f)
- ***Grounding***. Paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(11) of this section contain grounding requirements for systems, circuits, and equipment.
- 1926.404(f)(1)
- ***Systems to be grounded***. The following systems which supply premises wiring shall be grounded:
- 1926.404(f)(1)(i)
- ***Three-wire DC systems***. All 3-wire DC systems shall have their neutral conductor grounded.
- 1926.404(f)(1)(ii)
- ***Two-wire DC systems***. Two-wire DC systems operating at over 50 volts through 300 volts between conductors shall be grounded unless they are rectifier-derived from an AC system complying with paragraphs (f)(1)(iii), (f)(1)(iv), and (f)(1)(v) of this section.

- 1926.404(f)(1)(iii)
- ***AC circuits, less than 50 volts***. AC circuits of less than 50 volts shall be grounded if they are installed as overhead conductors outside of buildings or if they are supplied by transformers and the transformer primary supply system is ungrounded or exceeds 150 volts to ground.
- 1926.404(f)(1)(iv)
- ***AC systems, 50 volts to 1000 volts***. AC systems of 50 volts to 1000 volts shall be grounded under any of the following conditions, unless exempted by paragraph (f)(1)(v) of this section:
- 1926.404(f)(1)(iv)(A)
- If the system can be so grounded that the maximum voltage to ground on the ungrounded conductors does not exceed 150 volts;
- 1926.404(f)(1)(iv)(B)
- If the system is nominally rated 480Y/277 volt, 3-phase, 4-wire in which the neutral is used as a circuit conductor;
- 1926.404(f)(1)(iv)(C)
- If the system is nominally rated 240/120 volt, 3-phase, 4-wire in which the midpoint of one phase is used as a circuit conductor; or
- 1926.404(f)(1)(iv)(D)
- If a service conductor is uninsulated.
- 1926.404(f)(1)(v)
- ***Exceptions***. AC systems of 50 volts to 1000 volts are not required to be grounded if the system is separately derived and is supplied by a transformer that has a primary voltage rating less than 1000 volts, provided all of the following conditions are met:
- 1926.404(f)(1)(v)(A)
- The system is used exclusively for control circuits,
- 1926.404(f)(1)(v)(B)
- The conditions of maintenance and supervision assure that only qualified persons will service the installation,
- 1926.404(f)(1)(v)(C)
- Continuity of control power is required, and
- 1926.404(f)(1)(v)(D)
- Ground detectors are installed on the control system.
- 1926.404(f)(2)

- ***Separately derived systems***. Where paragraph (f)(1) of this section requires grounding of wiring systems whose power is derived from generator, transformer, or converter windings and has no direct electrical connection, including a solidly connected grounded circuit conductor, to supply conductors originating in another system, paragraph (f)(5) of this section shall also apply.
- 1926.404(f)(3)
- ***Portable and vehicle-mounted generators*** -
- 1926.404(f)(3)(i)
- ***Portable generators***. Under the following conditions, the frame of a portable generator need not be grounded and may serve as the grounding electrode for a system supplied by the generator:
- 1926.404(f)(3)(i)(A)
- The generator supplies only equipment mounted on the generator and/or cord- and plug-connected equipment through receptacles mounted on the generator, and
- 1926.404(f)(3)(i)(B)
- The noncurrent-carrying metal parts of equipment and the equipment grounding conductor terminals of the receptacles are bonded to the generator frame.
- 1926.404(f)(3)(ii)
- ***Vehicle-mounted generators***. Under the following conditions the frame of a vehicle may serve as the grounding electrode for a system supplied by a generator located on the vehicle:
- 1926.404(f)(3)(ii)(A)
- The frame of the generator is bonded to the vehicle frame, and
- 1926.404(f)(3)(ii)(B)
- The generator supplies only equipment located on the vehicle and/or cord- and plug-connected equipment through receptacles mounted on the vehicle or on the generator, and
- 1926.404(f)(3)(ii)(C)
- The noncurrent-carrying metal parts of equipment and the equipment grounding conductor terminals of the receptacles are bonded to the generator frame, and
- 1926.404(f)(3)(ii)(D)
- The system complies with all other provisions of this section.
- 1926.404(f)(3)(iii)
- ***Neutral conductor bonding***. A neutral conductor shall be bonded to the generator frame if the generator is a component of a separately derived system. No other conductor need be bonded to the generator frame.

- 1926.404(f)(4)
- ***Conductors to be grounded***. For AC premises wiring systems the identified conductor shall be grounded.
- 1926.404(f)(5)
- ***Grounding connections*** -
- 1926.404(f)(5)(i)
- ***Grounded system***. For a grounded system, a grounding electrode conductor shall be used to connect both the equipment grounding conductor and the grounded circuit conductor to the grounding electrode. Both the equipment grounding conductor and the grounding electrode conductor shall be connected to the grounded circuit conductor on the supply side of the service disconnecting means, or on the supply side of the system disconnecting means or overcurrent devices if the system is separately derived.
- 1926.404(f)(5)(ii)
- ***Ungrounded systems***. For an ungrounded service-supplied system, the equipment grounding conductor shall be connected to the grounding electrode conductor at the service equipment. For an ungrounded separately derived system, the equipment grounding conductor shall be connected to the grounding electrode conductor at, or ahead of, the system disconnecting means or overcurrent devices.
- 1926.404(f)(6)
- ***Grounding path***. The path to ground from circuits, equipment, and enclosures shall be permanent and continuous.
- 1926.404(f)(7)
- ***Supports, enclosures, and equipment to be grounded*** -
- 1926.404(f)(7)(i)
- ***Supports and enclosures for conductors***. Metal cable trays, metal raceways, and metal enclosures for conductors shall be grounded, except that:
- 1926.404(f)(7)(i)(A)
- Metal enclosures such as sleeves that are used to protect cable assemblies from physical damage need not be grounded; and
- 1926.404(f)(7)(i)(B)
- Metal enclosures for conductors added to existing installations of open wire, knob-and-tube wiring, and nonmetallic-sheathed cable need not be grounded if all of the following conditions are met:
- 1926.404(f)(7)(i)(B)(1)

- Runs are less than 25 feet (7.62 m);
- 1926.404(f)(7)(i)(B)(2)
- Enclosures are free from probable contact with ground, grounded metal, metal laths, or other conductive materials; and
- 1926.404(f)(7)(i)(B)(3)
- Enclosures are guarded against employee contact.
- 1926.404(f)(7)(ii)
- ***Service equipment enclosures***. Metal enclosures for service equipment shall be grounded.
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iii)
- ***Fixed equipment***. Exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment which may become energized shall be grounded under any of the following conditions:
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iii)(A)
- If within 8 feet (2.44 m) vertically or 5 feet (1.52 m) horizontally of ground or grounded metal objects and subject to employee contact.
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iii)(B)
- If located in a wet or damp location and subject to employee contact.
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iii)(C)
- If in electrical contact with metal.
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iii)(D)
- If in a hazardous (classified) location.
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iii)(E)
- If supplied by a metal-clad, metal-sheathed, or grounded metal raceway wiring method.
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iii)(F)
- If equipment operates with any terminal at over 150 volts to ground; however, the following need not be grounded:
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iii)(F)(1)
- Enclosures for switches or circuit breakers used for other than service equipment and accessible to qualified persons only;
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iii)(F)(2)
- Metal frames of electrically heated appliances which are permanently and effectively insulated from ground; and

- 1926.404(f)(7)(iii)(F)(3)
- The cases of distribution apparatus such as transformers and capacitors mounted on wooden poles at a height exceeding 8 feet (2.44 m) above ground or grade level.
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iv)
- ***Equipment connected by cord and plug***. Under any of the conditions described in paragraphs (f)(7)(iv)(A) through (f)(7)(iv)(C) of this section, exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts of cord- and plug-connected equipment which may become energized shall be grounded:
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iv)(A)
- If in a hazardous (classified) location (see § 1926.407).
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iv)(B)
- If operated at over 150 volts to ground, except for guarded motors and metal frames of electrically heated appliances if the appliance frames are permanently and effectively insulated from ground.
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iv)(C)
- If the equipment is one of the types listed in paragraphs (f)(7)(iv)(C)(1) through (f)(7)(iv)(C)(5) of this section. However, even though the equipment may be one of these types, it need not be grounded if it is exempted by paragraph (f)(7)(iv)(C)(6).
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iv)(C)(1)
- Hand held motor-operated tools;
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iv)(C)(2)
- Cord- and plug-connected equipment used in damp or wet locations or by employees standing on the ground or on metal floors or working inside of metal tanks or boilers;
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iv)(C)(3)
- Portable and mobile X-ray and associated equipment;
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iv)(C)(4)
- Tools likely to be used in wet and/or conductive locations; and
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iv)(C)(5)
- Portable hand lamps.
- 1926.404(f)(7)(iv)(C)(6)
- Tools likely to be used in wet and/or conductive locations need not be grounded if supplied through an isolating transformer with an ungrounded secondary of not over 50 volts. Listed or labeled portable tools and appliances protected by a system of double insulation, or its

equivalent, need not be grounded. If such a system is employed, the equipment shall be distinctively marked to indicate that the tool or appliance utilizes a system of double insulation.

- 1926.404(f)(7)(v)
- ***Nonelectrical equipment***. The metal parts of the following nonelectrical equipment shall be grounded: Frames and tracks of electrically operated cranes; frames of nonelectrically driven elevator cars to which electric conductors are attached; hand-operated metal shifting ropes or cables of electric elevators, and metal partitions, grill work, and similar metal enclosures around equipment of over IkV between conductors.
- 1926.404(f)(8)
- ***Methods of grounding equipment*** -
- 1926.404(f)(8)(i)
- ***With circuit conductors***. Noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment, if required to be grounded by this subpart, shall be grounded by an equipment grounding conductor which is contained within the same raceway, cable, or cord, or runs with or encloses the circuit conductors. For DC circuits only, the equipment grounding conductor may be run separately from the circuit conductors.
- 1926.404(f)(8)(ii)
- ***Grounding conductor***. A conductor used for grounding fixed or movable equipment shall have capacity to conduct safely any fault current which may be imposed on it.
- 1926.404(f)(8)(iii)
- ***Equipment considered effectively grounded***. Electric equipment is considered to be effectively grounded if it is secured to, and in electrical contact with, a metal rack or structure that is provided for its support and the metal rack or structure is grounded by the method specified for the noncurrent-carrying metal parts of fixed equipment in paragraph (f)(8)(i) of this section. Metal car frames supported by metal hoisting cables attached to or running over metal sheaves or drums of grounded elevator machines are also considered to be effectively grounded.
- 1926.404(f)(9)
- ***Bonding***. If bonding conductors are used to assure electrical continuity, they shall have the capacity to conduct any fault current which may be imposed.
- 1926.404(f)(10)
- ***Made electrodes***. If made electrodes are used, they shall be free from nonconductive coatings, such as paint or enamel; and, if practicable, they shall be embedded below permanent moisture level. A single electrode consisting of a rod, pipe or plate which has a resistance to ground greater than 25 ohms shall be augmented by one additional electrode installed no closer than 6 feet (1.83 m) to the first electrode.
- 1926.404(f)(11)

- ***Grounding of systems and circuits of 1000 volts and over (high voltage)*** -
- 1926.404(f)(11)(i)
- ***General***. If high voltage systems are grounded, they shall comply with all applicable provisions of paragraphs (f)(1) through (f)(10) of this section as supplemented and modified by this paragraph (f)(11).
- 1926.404(f)(11)(ii)
- ***Grounding of systems supplying portable or mobile equipment***. Systems supplying portable or mobile high voltage equipment, other than substations installed on a temporary basis, shall comply with the following:
- 1926.404(f)(11)(ii)(A)
- Portable and mobile high voltage equipment shall be supplied from a system having its neutral grounded through an impedance. If a delta-connected high voltage system is used to supply the equipment, a system neutral shall be derived.
- 1926.404(f)(11)(ii)(B)
- Exposed noncurrent-carrying metal parts of portable and mobile equipment shall be connected by an equipment grounding conductor to the point at which the system neutral impedance is grounded.
- 1926.404(f)(11)(ii)(C)
- Ground-fault detection and relaying shall be provided to automatically de-energize any high voltage system component which has developed a ground fault. The continuity of the equipment grounding conductor shall be continuously monitored so as to de-energize automatically the high voltage feeder to the portable equipment upon loss of continuity of the equipment grounding conductor.
- 1926.404(f)(11)(ii)(D)
- The grounding electrode to which the portable or mobile equipment system neutral impedance is connected shall be isolated from and separated in the ground by at least 20 feet (6.1 m) from any other system or equipment grounding electrode, and there shall be no direct connection between the grounding electrodes, such as buried pipe, fence or like objects.
- 1926.404(f)(11)(iii)
- ***Grounding of equipment***. All noncurrent-carrying metal parts of portable equipment and fixed equipment including their associated fences, housings, enclosures, and supporting structures shall be grounded. However, equipment which is guarded by location and isolated from ground need not be grounded. Additionally, pole-mounted distribution apparatus at a height exceeding 8 feet (2.44 m) above ground or grade level need not be grounded.
- 1926.405 - Wiring methods, components, and equipment for general use.
  1926.405(a)

- *Wiring methods.* The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to conductors which form an integral part of equipment such as motors, controllers, motor control centers and like equipment.
- 1926.405(a)(1)
- *General requirements* -
- 1926.405(a)(1)(i)
- *Electrical continuity of metal raceways and enclosures.* Metal raceways, cable armor, and other metal enclosures for conductors shall be metallically joined together into a continuous electric conductor and shall be so connected to all boxes, fittings, and cabinets as to provide effective electrical continuity.
- 1926.405(a)(1)(ii)
- *Wiring in ducts.* No wiring systems of any type shall be installed in ducts used to transport dust, loose stock or flammable vapors. No wiring system of any type shall be installed in any duct used for vapor removal or in any shaft containing only such ducts.
- 1926.405(a)(2)
- *Temporary wiring* -
- 1926.405(a)(2)(i)
- *Scope.* The provisions of paragraph (a)(2) of this section apply to temporary electrical power and lighting wiring methods which may be of a class less than would be required for a permanent installation. Except as specifically modified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, all other requirements of this subpart for permanent wiring shall apply to temporary wiring installations. Temporary wiring shall be removed immediately upon completion of construction or the purpose for which the wiring was installed.
- 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)
- *General requirements for temporary wiring*.
- 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(A)
- Feeders shall originate in a distribution center. The conductors shall be run as multiconductor cord or cable assemblies or within raceways; or, where not subject to physical damage, they may be run as open conductors on insulators not more than 10 feet (3.05 m) apart.
- 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(B)
- Branch circuits shall originate in a power outlet or panelboard. Conductors shall be run as multiconductor cord or cable assemblies or open conductors, or shall be run in raceways. All conductors shall be protected by overcurrent devices at their ampacity. Runs of open conductors shall be located where the conductors will not be subject to physical damage, and the conductors shall be fastened at intervals not exceeding 10 feet (3.05 m). No branch-circuit

conductors shall be laid on the floor. Each branch circuit that supplies receptacles or fixed equipment shall contain a separate equipment grounding conductor if the branch circuit is run as open conductors.

- 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(C)
- Receptacles shall be of the grounding type. Unless installed in a complete metallic raceway, each branch circuit shall contain a separate equipment grounding conductor, and all receptacles shall be electrically connected to the grounding conductor. Receptacles for uses other than temporary lighting shall not be installed on branch circuits which supply temporary lighting. Receptacles shall not be connected to the same ungrounded conductor of multiwire circuits which supply temporary lighting.
- 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(D)
- Disconnecting switches or plug connectors shall be installed to permit the disconnection of all ungrounded conductors of each temporary circuit.
- 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(E)
- All lamps for general illumination shall be protected from accidental contact or breakage. Metal-case sockets shall be grounded.
- 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(F)
- Temporary lights shall not be suspended by their electric cords unless cords and lights are designed for this means of suspension.
- 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(G)
- Portable electric lighting used in wet and/or other conductive locations, as for example, drums, tanks, and vessels, shall be operated at 12 volts or less. However, 120-volt lights may be used if protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter.
- 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(H)
- A box shall be used wherever a change is made to a raceway system or a cable system which is metal clad or metal sheathed.
- 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(I)
- Flexible cords and cables shall be protected from damage. Sharp corners and projections shall be avoided. Flexible cords and cables may pass through doorways or other pinch points, if protection is provided to avoid damage.
- 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(J)
- Extension cord sets used with portable electric tools and appliances shall be of three-wire type and shall be designed for hard or extra-hard usage. Flexible cords used with temporary and portable lights shall be designed for hard or extra-hard usage.

- Note: The National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70, in Article 400, Table 400-4, lists various types of flexible cords, some of which are noted as being designed for hard or extra-hard usage. Examples of these types of flexible cords include hard service cord (types S, ST, SO, STO) and junior hard service cord (types SJ, SJO, SJT, SJTO).
- 1926.405(a)(2)(iii)
- *Guarding.* For temporary wiring over 600 volts, nominal, fencing, barriers, or other effective means shall be provided to prevent access of other than authorized and qualified personnel.
- 1926.405(b)
- *Cabinets, boxes, and fittings* -
- 1926.405(b)(1)
- *Conductors entering boxes, cabinets, or fittings.* Conductors entering boxes, cabinets, or fittings shall be protected from abrasion, and openings through which conductors enter shall be effectively closed. Unused openings in cabinets, boxes, and fittings shall also be effectively closed.
- 1926.405(b)(2)
- *Covers and canopies.* All pull boxes, junction boxes, and fittings shall be provided with covers. If metal covers are used, they shall be grounded. In energized installations each outlet box shall have a cover, faceplate, or fixture canopy. Covers of outlet boxes having holes through which flexible cord pendants pass shall be provided with bushings designed for the purpose or shall have smooth, well-rounded surfaces on which the cords may bear.
- 1926.405(b)(3)
- *Pull and junction boxes for systems over 600 volts, nominal.* In addition to other requirements in this section for pull and junction boxes, the following shall apply to these boxes for systems over 600 volts, nominal:
- 1926.405(b)(3)(i)
- *Complete enclosure.* Boxes shall provide a complete enclosure for the contained conductors or cables.
- 1926.405(b)(3)(ii)
- *Covers.* Boxes shall be closed by covers securely fastened in place. Underground box covers that weigh over 100 pounds (43.6 kg) meet this requirement. Covers for boxes shall be permanently marked "HIGH VOLTAGE." The marking shall be on the outside of the box cover and shall be readily visible and legible.
- 1926.405(c)
- *Knife switches.* Single-throw knife switches shall be so connected that the blades are dead when the switch is in the open position. Single-throw knife switches shall be so placed that gravity will

not tend to close them. Single-throw knife switches approved for use in the inverted position shall be provided with a locking device that will ensure that the blades remain in the open position when so set. Double-throw knife switches may be mounted so that the throw will be either vertical or horizontal. However, if the throw is vertical, a locking device shall be provided to ensure that the blades remain in the open position when so set.

- 1926.405(d)
- *Switchboards and panelboards.* Switchboards that have any exposed live parts shall be located in permanently dry locations and accessible only to qualified persons. Panelboards shall be mounted in cabinets, cutout boxes, or enclosures designed for the purpose and shall be dead front. However, panelboards other than the dead front externally-operable type are permitted where accessible only to qualified persons. Exposed blades of knife switches shall be dead when open.
- 1926.405(e)
- *Enclosures for damp or wet locations -*
- 1926.405(e)(1)
- *Cabinets, fittings, and boxes.* Cabinets, cutout boxes, fittings, boxes, and panelboard enclosures in damp or wet locations shall be installed so as to prevent moisture or water from entering and accumulating within the enclosures. In wet locations the enclosures shall be weatherproof.
- 1926.405(e)(2)
- *Switches and circuit breakers.* Switches, circuit breakers, and switchboards installed in wet locations shall be enclosed in weatherproof enclosures.
- 1926.405(f)
- *Conductors for general wiring.* All conductors used for general wiring shall be insulated unless otherwise permitted in this subpart. The conductor insulation shall be of a type that is suitable for the voltage, operating temperature, and location of use. Insulated conductors shall be distinguishable by appropriate color or other means as being grounded conductors, ungrounded conductors, or equipment grounding conductors.
- 1926.405(g)
- *Flexible cords and cables -*
- 1926.405(g)(1)
- *Use of flexible cords and cables -*
- 1926.405(g)(1)(i)
- *Permitted uses.* Flexible cords and cables shall be suitable for conditions of use and location. Flexible cords and cables shall be used only for:
- 1926.405(g)(1)(i)(A)

- Pendants;
- 1926.405(g)(1)(i)(B)
- Wiring of fixtures;
- 1926.405(g)(1)(i)(C)
- Connection of portable lamps or appliances;
- 1926.405(g)(1)(i)(D)
- Elevator cables;
- 1926.405(g)(1)(i)(E)
- Wiring of cranes and hoists;
- 1926.405(g)(1)(i)(F)
- Connection of stationary equipment to facilitate their frequent interchange;
- 1926.405(g)(1)(i)(G)
- Prevention of the transmission of noise or vibration; or
- 1926.405(g)(1)(i)(H)
- Appliances where the fastening means and mechanical connections are designed to permit removal for maintenance and repair.
- 1926.405(g)(1)(ii)
- *Attachment plugs for cords.* If used as permitted in paragraphs (g)(1)(i)(C), (g)(1)(i)(F), or (g)(1)(i)(H) of this section, the flexible cord shall be equipped with an attachment plug and shall be energized from a receptacle outlet.
- 1926.405(g)(1)(iii)
- *Prohibited uses.* Unless necessary for a use permitted in paragraph (g)(1)(i) of this section, flexible cords and cables shall not be used:
- 1926.405(g)(1)(iii)(A)
- As a substitute for the fixed wiring of a structure;
- 1926.405(g)(1)(iii)(B)
- Where run through holes in walls, ceilings, or floors;
- 1926.405(g)(1)(iii)(C)
- Where run through doorways, windows, or similar openings, except as permitted in paragraph (a)(2)(ii)(I) of this section;

- 1926.405(g)(1)(iii)(D)
- Where attached to building surfaces; or
- 1926.405(g)(1)(iii)(E)
- Where concealed behind building walls, ceilings, or floors.
- 1926.405(g)(2)
- *Identification, splices, and terminations* -
- 1926.405(g)(2)(i)
- *Identification.* A conductor of a flexible cord or cable that is used as a grounded conductor or an equipment grounding conductor shall be distinguishable from other conductors.
- 1926.405(g)(2)(ii)
- *Marking.* Type SJ, SJO, SJT, SJTO, S, SO, ST, and STO cords shall not be used unless durably marked on the surface with the type designation, size, and number of conductors.
- 1926.405(g)(2)(iii)
- *Splices.* Flexible cords shall be used only in continuous lengths without splice or tap. Hard service flexible cords No. 12 or larger may be repaired if spliced so that the splice retains the insulation, outer sheath properties, and usage characteristics of the cord being spliced.
- 1926.405(g)(2)(iv)
- *Strain relief*. Flexible cords shall be connected to devices and fittings so that strain relief is provided which will prevent pull from being directly transmitted to joints or terminal screws.
- 1926.405(g)(2)(v)
- *Cords passing through holes.* Flexible cords and cables shall be protected by bushings or fittings where passing through holes in covers, outlet boxes, or similar enclosures.
- 1926.405(h)
- *Portable cables over 600 volts, nominal.* Multiconductor portable cable for use in supplying power to portable or mobile equipment at over 600 volts, nominal, shall consist of No. 8 or larger conductors employing flexible stranding. Cables operated at over 2000 volts shall be shielded for the purpose of confining the voltage stresses to the insulation. Grounding conductors shall be provided. Connectors for these cables shall be of a locking type with provisions to prevent their opening or closing while energized. Strain relief shall be provided at connections and terminations. Portable cables shall not be operated with splices unless the splices are of the permanent molded, vulcanized, or other equivalent type. Termination enclosures shall be marked with a high voltage hazard warning, and terminations shall be accessible only to authorized and qualified personnel.
- 1926.405(i)

- *Fixture wires* -
- 1926.405(i)(1)
- *General.* Fixture wires shall be suitable for the voltage, temperature, and location of use. A fixture wire which is used as a grounded conductor shall be identified.
- 1926.405(i)(2)
- *Uses permitted.* Fixture wires may be used:
- 1926.405(i)(2)(i)
- For installation in lighting, fixtures and in similar equipment where enclosed or protected and not subject to bending or twisting in use; or
- 1926.405(i)(2)(ii)
- For connecting lighting fixtures to the branch-circuit conductors supplying the fixtures.
- 1926.405(i)(3)
- *Uses not permitted.* Fixture wires shall not be used as branch-circuit conductors except as permitted for Class 1 power-limited circuits.
- 1926.405(j)
- *Equipment for general use* -
- 1926.405(j)(1)
- *Lighting fixtures, lampholders, lamps, and receptacles* -
- 1926.405(j)(1)(i)
- *Live parts.* Fixtures, lampholders, lamps, rosettes, and receptacles shall have no live parts normally exposed to employee contact. However, rosettes and cleat-type lampholders and receptacles located at least 8 feet (2.44 m) above the floor may have exposed parts.
- 1926.405(j)(1)(ii)
- *Support.* Fixtures, lampholders, rosettes, and receptacles shall be securely supported. A fixture that weighs more than 6 pounds (2.72 kg) or exceeds 16 inches (406 mm) in any dimension shall not be supported by the screw shell of a lampholder.
- 1926.405(j)(1)(iii)
- *Portable lamps.* Portable lamps shall be wired with flexible cord and an attachment plug of the polarized or grounding type. If the portable lamp uses an Edison-based lampholder, the grounded conductor shall be identified and attached to the screw shell and the identified blade of the attachment plug. In addition, portable handlamps shall comply with the following:
- 1926.405(j)(1)(iii)(A)

- Metal shell, paperlined lampholders shall not be used;
- 1926.405(j)(1)(iii)(B)
- Handlamps shall be equipped with a handle of molded composition or other insulating material;
- 1926.405(j)(1)(iii)(C)
- Handlamps shall be equipped with a substantial guard attached to the lampholder or handle;
- 1926.405(j)(1)(iii)(D)
- Metallic guards shall be grounded by the means of an equipment grounding conductor run within the power supply cord.
- 1926.405(j)(1)(iv)
- *Lampholders.* Lampholders of the screw-shell type shall be installed for use as lampholders only. Lampholders installed in wet or damp locations shall be of the weatherproof type.
- 1926.405(j)(1)(v)
- *Fixtures.* Fixtures installed in wet or damp locations shall be identified for the purpose and shall be installed so that water cannot enter or accumulate in wireways, lampholders, or other electrical parts.
- 1926.405(j)(2)
- *Receptacles, cord connectors, and attachment plugs (caps)* -
- 1926.405(j)(2)(i)
- *Configuration.* Receptacles, cord connectors, and attachment plugs shall be constructed so that no receptacle or cord connector will accept an attachment plug with a different voltage or current rating than that for which the device is intended. However, a 20-ampere T-slot receptacle or cord connector may accept a 15-ampere attachment plug of the same voltage rating. Receptacles connected to circuits having different voltages, frequencies, or types of current (ac or dc) on the same premises shall be of such design that the attachment plugs used on these circuits are not interchangeable.
- 1926.405(j)(2)(ii)
- *Damp and wet locations.* A receptacle installed in a wet or damp location shall be designed for the location.
- 1926.405(j)(3)
- *Appliances* -
- 1926.405(j)(3)(i)
- *Live parts.* Appliances, other than those in which the current-carrying parts at high temperatures are necessarily exposed, shall have no live parts normally exposed to employee contact.

- 1926.405(j)(3)(ii)
- *Disconnecting means.* A means shall be provided to disconnect each appliance.
- 1926.405(j)(3)(iii)
- *Rating.* Each appliance shall be marked with its rating in volts and amperes or volts and watts.
- 1926.405(j)(4)
- *Motors.* This paragraph applies to motors, motor circuits, and controllers.
- 1926.405(j)(4)(i)
- *In sight from.* If specified that one piece of equipment shall be "in sight from" another piece of equipment, one shall be visible and not more than 50 feet (15.2 m) from the other.
- 1926.405(j)(4)(ii)
- *Disconnecting means*
- 1926.405(j)(4)(ii)(A)
- A disconnecting means shall be located in sight from the controller location. The controller disconnecting means for motor branch circuits over 600 volts, nominal, may be out of sight of the controller, if the controller is marked with a warning label giving the location and identification of the disconnecting means which is to be locked in the open position.
- 1926.405(j)(4)(ii)(B)
- The disconnecting means shall disconnect the motor and the controller from all ungrounded supply conductors and shall be so designed that no pole can be operated independently.
- 1926.405(j)(4)(ii)(C)
- If a motor and the driven machinery are not in sight from the controller location, the installation shall comply with one of the following conditions:
- 1926.405(j)(4)(ii)(C)(1)
- The controller disconnecting means shall be capable of being locked in the open position.
- 1926.405(j)(4)(ii)(C)(2)
- A manually operable switch that will disconnect the motor from its source of supply shall be placed in sight from the motor location.
- 1926.405(j)(4)(ii)(D)
- The disconnecting means shall plainly indicate whether it is in the open (off) or closed (on) position.
- 1926.405(j)(4)(ii)(E)

- The disconnecting means shall be readily accessible. If more than one disconnect is provided for the same equipment, only one need be readily accessible.
- 1926.405(j)(4)(ii)(F)
- An individual disconnecting means shall be provided for each motor, but a single disconnecting means may be used for a group of motors under any one of the following conditions:
- 1926.405(j)(4)(ii)(F)(1)
- If a number of motors drive special parts of a single machine or piece of apparatus, such as a metal or woodworking machine, crane, or hoist;
- 1926.405(j)(4)(ii)(F)(2)
- If a group of motors is under the protection of one set of branch-circuit protective devices; or
- 1926.405(j)(4)(ii)(F)(3)
- If a group of motors is in a single room in sight from the location of the disconnecting means.
- 1926.405(j)(4)(iii)
- *Motor overload, short-circuit, and ground-fault protection.* Motors, motor-control apparatus, and motor branch-circuit conductors shall be protected against overheating due to motor overloads or failure to start, and against short-circuits or ground faults. These provisions do not require overload protection that will stop a motor where a shutdown is likely to introduce additional or increased hazards, as in the case of fire pumps, or where continued operation of a motor is necessary for a safe shutdown of equipment or process and motor overload sensing devices are connected to a supervised alarm.
- 1926.405(j)(4)(iv)
- *Protection of live parts - all voltages*.
- 1926.405(j)(4)(iv)(A)
- Stationary motors having commutators, collectors, and brush rigging located inside of motor end brackets and not conductively connected to supply circuits operating at more than 150 volts to ground need not have such parts guarded. Exposed live parts of motors and controllers operating at 50 volts or more between terminals shall be guarded against accidental contact by any of the following:
- 1926.405(j)(4)(iv)(A)(1)
- By installation in a room or enclosure that is accessible only to qualified persons;
- 1926.405(j)(4)(iv)(A)(2)
- By installation on a balcony, gallery, or platform, so elevated and arranged as to exclude unqualified persons; or
- 1926.405(j)(4)(iv)(A)(3)

- By elevation 8 feet (2.44 m) or more above the floor.
- 1926.405(j)(4)(iv)(B)
- Where live parts of motors or controllers operating at over 150 volts to ground are guarded against accidental contact only by location, and where adjustment or other attendance may be necessary during the operation of the apparatus, insulating mats or platforms shall be provided so that the attendant cannot readily touch live parts unless standing on the mats or platforms.
- 1926.405(j)(5)
- *Transformers -*
- 1926.405(j)(5)(i)
- *Application.* The following paragraphs cover the installation of all transformers, except:
- 1926.405(j)(5)(i)(A)
- Current transformers;
- 1926.405(j)(5)(i)(B)
- Dry-type transformers installed as a component part of other apparatus;
- 1926.405(j)(5)(i)(C)
- Transformers which are an integral part of an X-ray, high frequency, or electrostatic-coating apparatus;
- 1926.405(j)(5)(i)(D)
- Transformers used with Class 2 and Class 3 circuits, sign and outline lighting, electric discharge lighting, and power-limited fire-protective signaling circuits.
- 1926.405(j)(5)(ii)
- *Operating voltage.* The operating voltage of exposed live parts of transformer installations shall be indicated by warning signs or visible markings on the equipment or structure.
- 1926.405(j)(5)(iii)
- *Transformers over 35 kV.* Dry-type, high fire point liquid-insulated, and askarel-insulated transformers installed indoors and rated over 35 kV shall be in a vault.
- 1926.405(j)(5)(iv)
- *Oil-insulated transformers.* If they present a fire hazard to employees, oil-insulated transformers installed indoors shall be in a vault.
- 1926.405(j)(5)(v)

- *Fire protection.* Combustible material, combustible buildings and parts of buildings, fire escapes, and door and window openings shall be safeguarded from fires which may originate in oil-insulated transformers attached to or adjacent to a building or combustible material.
- 1926.405(j)(5)(vi)
- *Transformer vaults.* Transformer vaults shall be constructed so as to contain fire and combustible liquids within the vault and to prevent unauthorized access. Locks and latches shall be so arranged that a vault door can be readily opened from the inside.
- 1926.405(j)(5)(vii)
- *Pipes and ducts.* Any pipe or duct system foreign to the vault installation shall not enter or pass through a transformer vault.
- 1926.405(j)(5)(viii)
- *Material storage.* Materials shall not be stored in transformer vaults.
- 1926.405(j)(6)
- *Capacitors* -
- 1926.405(j)(6)(i)
- *Drainage of stored charge.* All capacitors, except surge capacitors or capacitors included as a component part of other apparatus, shall be provided with an automatic means of draining the stored charge and maintaining the discharged state after the capacitor is disconnected from its source of supply.
- 1926.405(j)(6)(ii)
- *Over 600 volts.* Capacitors rated over 600 volts, nominal, shall comply with the following additional requirements:
- 1926.405(j)(6)(ii)(A)
- Isolating or disconnecting switches (with no interrupting rating) shall be interlocked with the load interrupting device or shall be provided with prominently displayed caution signs to prevent switching load current.
- 1926.405(j)(6)(ii)(B)
- For series capacitors the proper switching shall be assured by use of at least one of the following:
- 1926.405(j)(6)(ii)(B)(1)
- Mechanically sequenced isolating and bypass switches
- 1926.405(j)(6)(ii)(B)(2)
- Interlocks, or

- 1926.405(j)(6)(ii)(B)(3)
- Switching procedure prominently displayed at the switching location.
- 1926.406 - Specific purpose equipment and installations.
  1926.406(a)
- ***Cranes and hoists***. This paragraph applies to the installation of electric equipment and wiring used in connection with cranes, monorail hoists, hoists, and all runways.
- 1926.406(a)(1)
- ***Disconnecting means*** -
- 1926.406(a)(1)(i)
- ***Runway conductor disconnecting means***. A readily accessible disconnecting means shall be provided between the runway contact conductors and the power supply.
- 1926.406(a)(1)(ii)
- ***Disconnecting means for cranes and monorail hoists***. A disconnecting means, capable of being locked in the open position, shall be provided in the leads from the runway contact conductors or other power supply on any crane or monorail hoist.
- 1926.406(a)(1)(ii)(A)
- If this additional disconnecting means is not readily accessible from the crane or monorail hoist operating station, means shall be provided at the operating station to open the power circuit to all motors of the crane or monorail hoist.
- 1926.406(a)(1)(ii)(B)
- The additional disconnect may be omitted if a monorail hoist or hand-propelled crane bridge installation meets all of the following:
- 1926.406(a)(1)(ii)(B)(1)
- The unit is floor controlled;
- 1926.406(a)(1)(ii)(B)(2)
- The unit is within view of the power supply disconnecting means; and
- 1926.406(a)(1)(ii)(B)(3)
- No fixed work platform has been provided for servicing the unit.
- 1926.406(a)(2)
- ***Control***. A limit switch or other device shall be provided to prevent the load block from passing the safe upper limit of travel of any hoisting mechanism.
- 1926.406(a)(3)

- ***Clearance***. The dimension of the working space in the direction of access to live parts which may require examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while alive shall be a minimum of 2 feet 6 inches (762 mm). Where controls are enclosed in cabinets, the door(s) shall open at least 90 degrees or be removable, or the installation shall provide equivalent access.
- 1926.406(a)(4)
- ***Grounding***. All exposed metal parts of cranes, monorail hoists, hoists and accessories including pendant controls shall be metallically joined together into a continuous electrical conductor so that the entire crane or hoist will be grounded in accordance with § 1926.404(f). Moving parts, other than removable accessories or attachments, having metal-to-metal bearing surfaces shall be considered to be electrically connected to each other through the bearing surfaces for grounding purposes. The trolley frame and bridge frame shall be considered as electrically grounded through the bridge and trolley wheels and its respective tracks unless conditions such as paint or other insulating materials prevent reliable metal-to-metal contact. In this case a separate bonding conductor shall be provided.
- 1926.406(b)
- ***Elevators, escalators, and moving walks*** -
- 1926.406(b)(1)
- ***Disconnecting means***. Elevators, escalators, and moving walks shall have a single means for disconnecting all ungrounded main power supply conductors for each unit.
- 1926.406(b)(2)
- ***Control panels***. If control panels are not located in the same space as the drive machine, they shall be located in cabinets with doors or panels capable of being locked closed.
- 1926.406(c)
- ***Electric welders - disconnecting means*** -
- 1926.406(c)(1)
- ***Motor-generator, AC transformer, and DC rectifier arc welders***. A disconnecting means shall be provided in the supply circuit for each motor-generator arc welder, and for each AC transformer and DC rectifier arc welder which is not equipped with a disconnect mounted as an integral part of the welder.
- 1926.406(c)(2)
- ***Resistance welders***. A switch or circuit breaker shall be provided by which each resistance welder and its control equipment can be isolated from the supply circuit. The ampere rating of this disconnecting means shall not be less than the supply conductor ampacity.
- 1926.406(d)
- ***X-Ray equipment*** -

- 1926.406(d)(1)
- ***Disconnecting means*** -
- 1926.406(d)(1)(i)
- ***General***. A disconnecting means shall be provided in the supply circuit. The disconnecting means shall be operable from a location readily accessible from the X-ray control. For equipment connected to a 120-volt branch circuit of 30 amperes or less, a grounding-type attachment plug cap and receptacle of proper rating may serve as a disconnecting means.
- 1926.406(d)(1)(ii)
- ***More than one piece of equipment***. If more than one piece of equipment is operated from the same high-voltage circuit, each piece or each group of equipment as a unit shall be provided with a high-voltage switch or equivalent disconnecting means. This disconnecting means shall be constructed, enclosed, or located so as to avoid contact by employees with its live parts.
- 1926.406(d)(2)
- ***Control - Radiographic and fluoroscopic types***. Radiographic and fluoroscopic-type equipment shall be effectively enclosed or shall have interlocks that deenergize the equipment automatically to prevent ready access to live current-carrying parts.
- 1926.407 - Hazardous (classified) locations.
  1926.407(a)
- *Scope*. This section sets forth requirements for electric equipment and wiring in locations which are classified depending on the properties of the flammable vapors, liquids or gases, or combustible dusts or fibers which may be present therein and the likelihood that a flammable or combustible concentration or quantity is present. Each room, section or area shall be considered individually in determining its classification. These hazardous (classified) locations are assigned six designations as follows:
- Class I, Division 1
  Class I, Division 2
  Class II, Division 1
  Class II, Division 2
  Class III, Division 1
  Class III, Division 2
- For definitions of these locations see § 1926.449. All applicable requirements in this subpart apply to all hazardous (classified) locations, unless modified by provisions of this section.
- 1926.407(b)
- *Electrical installations.* Equipment, wiring methods, and installations of equipment in hazardous (classified) locations shall be approved as intrinsically safe or approved for the hazardous (classified) location or safe for the hazardous (classified) location. Requirements for each of these options are as follows:

- 1926.407(b)(1)
- *Intrinsically safe*. Equipment and associated wiring approved as intrinsically safe is permitted in any hazardous (classified) location included in its listing or labeling.
- 1926.407(b)(2)
- *Approved for the hazardous (classified) location -*
- 1926.407(b)(2)(i)
- *General*. Equipment shall be approved not only for the class of location but also for the ignitible or combustible properties of the specific gas, vapor, dust, or fiber that will be present.
- NOTE: NFPA 70, the National Electrical Code, lists or defines hazardous gases, vapors, and dusts by "Groups" characterized by their ignitible or combustible properties.
- 1926.407(b)(2)(ii)
- *Marking.* Equipment shall not be used unless it is marked to show the class, group, and operating temperature or temperature range, based on operation in a 40-degree C ambient, for which it is approved. The temperature marking shall not exceed the ignition temperature of the specific gas, vapor, or dust to be encountered. However, the following provisions modify this marking requirement for specific equipment:
- 1926.407(b)(2)(ii)(A)
- Equipment of the non-heat-producing type (such as junction boxes, conduit, and fitting) and equipment of the heat-producing type having a maximum temperature of not more than 100 degrees C (212 degrees F) need not have a marked operating temperature or temperature range.
- 1926.407(b)(2)(ii)(B)
- Fixed lighting fixtures marked for use only in Class I, Division 2 locations need not be marked to indicate the group.
- 1926.407(b)(2)(ii)(C)
- Fixed general-purpose equipment in Class I locations, other than lighting fixtures, which is acceptable for use in Class I, Division 2 locations need not be marked with the class, group, division, or operating temperature.
- 1926.407(b)(2)(ii)(D)
- Fixed dust-tight equipment, other than lighting fixtures, which is acceptable for use in Class II, Division 2 and Class III locations need not be marked with the class, group, division, or operating temperature.
- 1926.407(b)(3)

- *Safe for the hazardous (classified) location*. Equipment which is safe for the location shall be of a type and design which the employer demonstrates will provide protection from the hazards arising from the combustibility and flammability of vapors, liquids, gases, dusts, or fibers.
- NOTE: The National Electrical Code, NFPA 70, contains guidelines for determining the type and design of equipment and installations which will meet this requirement. The guidelines of this document address electric wiring, equipment, and systems installed in hazardous (classified) locations and contain specific provisions for the following: wiring methods, wiring connections, conductor insulation, flexible cords, sealing and drainage, transformers, capacitors, switches, circuit breakers, fuses, motor controllers, receptacles, attachment plugs, meters, relays, instruments, resistors, generators, motors, lighting fixtures, storage battery charging equipment, electric cranes, electric hoists and similar equipment, utilization equipment, signaling systems, alarm systems, remote control systems, local loud speaker and communication systems, ventilation piping, live parts, lightning surge protection, and grounding. Compliance with these guidelines will constitute one means, but not the only means, of compliance with this paragraph.
- 1926.407(c)
- *Conduits*. All conduits shall be threaded and shall be made wrench-tight. Where it is impractical to make a threaded joint tight, a bonding jumper shall be utilized.
- 1926.408 - Special systems.
  926.408(a)
- ***Systems over 600 volts, nominal.*** Paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(4) of this section contain general requirements for all circuits and equipment operated at over 600 volts.
- 1926.408(a)(1)
- ***Wiring methods for fixed installations -***
- 1926.408(a)(1)(i)
- ***Above ground.*** Above-ground conductors shall be installed in rigid metal conduit, in intermediate metal conduit, in cable trays, in cablebus, in other suitable raceways, or as open runs of metal-clad cable designed for the use and purpose. However, open runs of non-metallic-sheathed cable or of bare conductors or busbars may be installed in locations which are accessible only to qualified persons. Metallic shielding components, such as tapes, wires, or braids for conductors, shall be grounded. Open runs of insulated wires and cables having a bare lead sheath or a braided outer covering shall be supported in a manner designed to prevent physical damage to the braid or sheath.
- 1926.408(a)(1)(ii)
- ***Installations emerging from the ground.*** Conductors emerging from the ground shall be enclosed in raceways. Raceways installed on poles shall be of rigid metal conduit, intermediate metal conduit, PVC schedule 80 or equivalent extending from the ground line up to a point 8

feet (2.44 m) above finished grade. Conductors entering a building shall be protected by an enclosure from the ground line to the point of entrance. Metallic enclosures shall be grounded.

- 1926.408(a)(2)
- ***Interrupting and isolating devices -***
- 1926.408(a)(2)(i)
- ***Circuit breakers.*** Circuit breakers located indoors shall consist of metal-enclosed or fire-resistant, cell-mounted units. In locations accessible only to qualified personnel, open mounting of circuit breakers is permitted. A means of indicating the open and closed position of circuit breakers shall be provided.
- 1926.408(a)(2)(ii)
- ***Fused cutouts.*** Fused cutouts installed in buildings or transformer vaults shall be of a type identified for the purpose. They shall be readily accessible for fuse replacement.
- 1926.408(a)(2)(iii)
- ***Equipment isolating means.*** A means shall be provided to completely isolate equipment for inspection and repairs. Isolating means which are not designed to interrupt the load current of the circuit shall be either interlocked with a circuit interrupter or provided with a sign warning against opening them under load.
- 1926.408(a)(3)
- ***Mobile and portable equipment -***
- 1926.408(a)(3)(i)
- ***Power cable connections to mobile machines.*** A metallic enclosure shall be provided on the mobile machine for enclosing the terminals of the power cable. The enclosure shall include provisions for a solid connection for the ground wire(s) terminal to ground effectively the machine frame. The method of cable termination used shall prevent any strain or pull on the cable from stressing the electrical connections. The enclosure shall have provision for locking so only authorized qualified persons may open it and shall be marked with a sign warning of the presence of energized parts.
- 1926.408(a)(3)(ii)
- ***Guarding live parts.*** All energized switching and control parts shall be enclosed in effectively grounded metal cabinets or enclosures. Circuit breakers and protective equipment shall have the operating means projecting through the metal cabinet or enclosure so these units can be reset without locked doors being opened. Enclosures and metal cabinets shall be locked so that only authorized qualified persons have access and shall be marked with a sign warning of the presence of energized parts. Collector ring assemblies on revolving-type machines (shovels, draglines, etc.) shall be guarded.
- 1926.408(a)(4)

- ***Tunnel installations -***
- 1926.408(a)(4)(i)
- ***Application.*** The provisions of this paragraph apply to installation and use of high-voltage power distribution and utilization equipment which is associated with tunnels and which is portable and/or mobile, such as substations, trailers, cars, mobile shovels, draglines, hoists, drills, dredges, compressors, pumps, conveyors, and underground excavators.
- 1926.408(a)(4)(ii)
- ***Conductors.*** Conductors in tunnels shall be installed in one or more of the following:
- 1926.408(a)(4)(ii)(A)
- Metal conduit or other metal raceway,
- 1926.408(a)(4)(ii)(B)
- Type MC cable, or
- 1926.408(a)(4)(ii)(C)
- Other suitable multiconductor cable.
- Conductors shall also be so located or guarded as to protect them from physical damage. Multiconductor portable cable may supply mobile equipment. An equipment grounding conductor shall be run with circuit conductors inside the metal raceway or inside the multiconductor cable jacket. The equipment grounding conductor may be insulated or bare.
- 1926.408(a)(4)(iii)
- ***Guarding live parts.*** Bare terminals of transformers, switches, motor controllers, and other equipment shall be enclosed to prevent accidental contact with energized parts. Enclosures for use in tunnels shall be drip-proof, weatherproof, or submersible as required by the environmental conditions.
- 1926.408(a)(4)(iv)
- ***Disconnecting means.*** A disconnecting means that simultaneously opens all ungrounded conductors shall be installed at each transformer or motor location.
- 1926.408(a)(4)(v)
- ***Grounding and bonding.*** All nonenergized metal parts of electric equipment and metal raceways and cable sheaths shall be grounded and bonded to all metal pipes and rails at the portal and at intervals not exceeding 1000 feet (305 m) throughout the tunnel.
- 1926.408(b)
- ***Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3 remote control, signaling, and power-limited circuits -***
- 1926.408(b)(1)

- ***Classification.*** Class 1, Class 2, or Class 3 remote control, signaling, or power-limited circuits are characterized by their usage and electrical power limitation which differentiates them from light and power circuits. These circuits are classified in accordance with their respective voltage and power limitations as summarized in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iii) of this section.
- 1926.408(b)(1)(i)
- ***Class 1 circuits.***
- 1926.408(b)(1)(i)(A)
- A Class 1 power-limited circuit is supplied from a source having a rated output of not more than 30 volts and 1000 volt-amperes.
- 1926.408(b)(1)(i)(B)
- A Class 1 remote control circuit or a Class 1 signaling circuit has a voltage which does not exceed 600 volts; however, the power output of the source need not be limited.
- 1926.408(b)(1)(ii)
- ***Class 2 and Class 3 circuits.***
- 1926.408(b)(1)(ii)(A)
- Power for Class 2 and Class 3 circuits is limited either inherently (in which no overcurrent protection is required) or by a combination of a power source and overcurrent protection.
- 1926.408(b)(1)(ii)(B)
- The maximum circuit voltage is 150 volts AC or DC for a Class 2 inherently limited power source, and 100 volts AC or DC for a Class 3 inherently limited power source.
- 1926.408(b)(1)(ii)(C)
- The maximum circuit voltage is 30 volts AC and 60 volts DC for a Class 2 power source limited by overcurrent protection, and 150 volts AC or DC for a Class 3 power source limited by overcurrent protection.
- 1926.408(b)(1)(iii)
- ***Application.*** The maximum circuit voltages in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (b)(1)(ii) of this section apply to sinusoidal AC or continuous DC power sources, and where wet contact occurrence is not likely.
- 1926.408(b)(2)
- ***Marking.*** A Class 2 or Class 3 power supply unit shall not be used unless it is durably marked where plainly visible to indicate the class of supply and its electrical rating.
- 1926.408(c)
- ***Communications systems -***

- 1926.408(c)(1)
- ***Scope.*** These provisions for communication systems apply to such systems as central-station-connected and non-central-station-connected telephone circuits, radio receiving and transmitting equipment, and outside wiring for fire and burglar alarm, and similar central station systems. These installations need not comply with the provisions of §§ 1926.403 through 1926.408(b), except § 1926.404(c)(1)(ii) and § 1926.407.
- 1926.408(c)(2)
- ***Protective devices -***
- 1926.408(c)(2)(i)
- ***Circuits exposed to power conductors.*** Communication circuits so located as to be exposed to accidental contact with light or power conductors operating at over 300 volts shall have each circuit so exposed provided with an approved protector.
- 1926.408(c)(2)(ii)
- ***Antenna lead-ins.*** Each conductor of a lead-in from an outdoor antenna shall be provided with an antenna discharge unit or other means that will drain static charges from the antenna system.
- 1926.408(c)(3)
- ***Conductor location.***
- 1926.408(c)(3)(i)
- ***Outside of buildings -***
- 1926.408(c)(3)(i)(A)
- Receiving distribution lead-in or aerial-drop cables attached to buildings and lead-in conductors to radio transmitters shall be so installed as to avoid the possibility of accidental contact with electric light or power conductors.
- 1926.408(c)(3)(i)(B)
- The clearance between lead-in conductors and any lightning protection conductors shall not be less than 6 feet (1.83 m).
- 1926.408(c)(3)(ii)
- ***On poles.*** Where practicable, communication conductors on poles shall be located below the light or power conductors. Communications conductors shall not be attached to a crossarm that carries light or power conductors.
- 1926.408(c)(3)(iii)
- ***Inside of buildings.*** Indoor antennas, lead-ins, and other communication conductors attached as open conductors to the inside of buildings shall be located at least 2 inches (50.8 mm) from

conductors of any light or power or Class 1 circuits unless a special and equally protective method of conductor separation is employed.

- 1926.408(c)(4)
- ***Equipment location.*** Outdoor metal structures supporting antennas, as well as self-supporting antennas such as vertical rods or dipole structures, shall be located as far away from overhead conductors of electric light and power circuits of over 150 volts to ground as necessary to avoid the possibility of the antenna or structure falling into or making accidental contact with such circuits.
- 1926.408(c)(5)
- ***Grounding -***
- 1926.408(c)(5)(i)
- ***Lead-in conductors.*** If exposed to contact with electric light or power conductors, the metal sheath of aerial cables entering buildings shall be grounded or shall be interrupted close to the entrance to the building by an insulating joint or equivalent device. Where protective devices are used, they shall be grounded.
- 1926.408(c)(5)(ii)
- ***Antenna structures.*** Masts and metal structures supporting antennas shall be permanently and effectively grounded without splice or connection in the grounding conductor.
- 1926.408(c)(5)(iii)
- ***Equipment enclosures.*** Transmitters shall be enclosed in a metal frame or grill or separated from the operating space by a barrier, all metallic parts of which are effectively connected to ground. All external metal handles and controls accessible to the operating personnel shall be effectively grounded. Unpowered equipment and enclosures shall be considered grounded where connected to an attached coaxial cable with an effectively grounded metallic shield.
- 1926.416 - General requirements.
  1926.416(a)
- *Protection of employees.*
- 1926.416(a)(1)
- No employer shall permit an employee to work in such proximity to any part of an electric power circuit that the employee could contact the electric power circuit in the course of work, unless the employee is protected against electric shock by deenergizing the circuit and grounding it or by guarding it effectively by insulation or other means.
- 1926.416(a)(2)

- In work areas where the exact location of underground electric powerlines is unknown, employees using jack-hammers, bars, or other hand tools which may contact a line shall be provided with insulated protective gloves.
- 1926.416(a)(3)
- Before work is begun the employer shall ascertain by inquiry or direct observation, or by instruments, whether any part of an energized electric power circuit, exposed or concealed, is so located that the performance of the work may bring any person, tool, or machine into physical or electrical contact with the electric power circuit. The employer shall post and maintain proper warning signs where such a circuit exists. The employer shall advise employees of the location of such lines, the hazards involved, and the protective measures to be taken.
- 1926.416(b)
- *Passageways and open spaces* -
- 1926.416(b)(1)
- Barriers or other means of guarding shall be provided to ensure that workspace for electrical equipment will not be used as a passageway during periods when energized parts of electrical equipment are exposed.
- 1926.416(b)(2)
- Working spaces, walkways, and similar locations shall be kept clear of cords so as not to create a hazard to employees.
- 1926.416(c)
- *Load ratings*. In existing installations, no changes in circuit protection shall be made to increase the load in excess of the load rating of the circuit wiring.
- 1926.416(d)
- *Fuses*. When fuses are installed or removed with one or both terminals energized, special tools insulated for the voltage shall be used.
- 1926.416(e)
- *Cords and cables.*
- 1926.416(e)(1)
- Worn or frayed electric cords or cables shall not be used.
- 1926.416(e)(2)
- Extension cords shall not be fastened with staples, hung from nails, or suspended by wire.
- 1926.417 - Lockout and tagging of circuits.
  1926.417(a)

- *Controls*. Controls that are to be deactivated during the course of work on energized or deenergized equipment or circuits shall be tagged.
- 1926.417(b)
- *Equipment and circuits*. Equipment or circuits that are deenergized shall be rendered inoperative and shall have tags attached at all points where such equipment or circuits can be energized.
- 1926.417(c)
- *Tags*. Tags shall be placed to identify plainly the equipment or circuits being worked on.
- 1926.431 - Maintenance of equipment.
  The employer shall ensure that all wiring components and utilization equipment in hazardous locations are maintained in a dust-tight, dust-ignition-proof, or explosion-proof condition, as appropriate. There shall be no loose or missing screws, gaskets, threaded connections, seals, or other impairments to a tight condition.
- 1926.432 - Environmental deterioration of equipment.
  926.432(a)
- ***Deteriorating agents.***
- 1926.432(a)(1)
- Unless identified for use in the operating environment, no conductors or equipment shall be located:
- 1926.432(a)(1)(i)
- In damp or wet locations;
- 1926.432(a)(1)(ii)
- Where exposed to gases, fumes, vapors, liquids, or other agents having a deteriorating effect on the conductors or equipment; or
- 1926.432(a)(1)(iii)
- Where exposed to excessive temperatures.
- 1926.432(a)(2)
- Control equipment, utilization equipment, and busways approved for use in dry locations only shall be protected against damage from the weather during building construction.
- 1926.432(b)
- ***Protection against corrosion.*** Metal raceways, cable armor, boxes, cable sheathing, cabinets, elbows, couplings, fittings, supports, and support hardware shall be of materials appropriate for the environment in which they are to be installed.

- 1926.441 - Batteries and battery charging.
  1926.441(a)
- ***General requirements*** -
- 1926.441(a)(1)
- Batteries of the unsealed type shall be located in enclosures with outside vents or in well ventilated rooms and shall be arranged so as to prevent the escape of fumes, gases, or electrolyte spray into other areas.
- 1926.441(a)(2)
- Ventilation shall be provided to ensure diffusion of the gases from the battery and to prevent the accumulation of an explosive mixture.
- 1926.441(a)(3)
- Racks and trays shall be substantial and shall be treated to make them resistant to the electrolyte.
- 1926.441(a)(4)
- Floors shall be of acid resistant construction unless protected from acid accumulations.
- 1926.441(a)(5)
- Face shields, aprons, and rubber gloves shall be provided for workers handling acids or batteries.
- 1926.441(a)(6)
- Facilities for quick drenching of the eyes and body shall be provided within 25 feet (7.62 m) of battery handling areas.
- 1926.441(a)(7)
- Facilities shall be provided for flushing and neutralizing spilled electrolyte and for fire protection.
- 1926.441(b)
- ***Charging*** -
- 1926.441(b)(1)
- Battery charging installations shall be located in areas designated for that purpose.
- 1926.441(b)(2)
- Charging apparatus shall be protected from damage by trucks.
- 1926.441(b)(3)

- When batteries are being charged, the vent caps shall be kept in place to avoid electrolyte spray. Vent caps shall be maintained in functioning condition.
- 1926.449 - Definitions applicable to this subpart.
  The definitions given in this section apply to the terms used in subpart K. The definitions given here for "approved" and "qualified person" apply, instead of the definitions given in § 1926.32, to the use of these terms in subpart K.
- ***Acceptable***. An installation or equipment is acceptable to the Assistant Secretary of Labor, and approved within the meaning of this subpart K:
- (a) If it is accepted, or certified, or listed, or labeled, or otherwise determined to be safe by a qualified testing laboratory capable of determining the suitability of materials and equipment for installation and use in accordance with this standard; or
- (b) With respect to an installation or equipment of a kind which no qualified testing laboratory accepts, certifies, lists, labels, or determines to be safe, if it is inspected or tested by another Federal agency, or by a State, municipal, or other local authority responsible for enforcing occupational safety provisions of the National Electrical Code, and found in compliance with those provisions; or
- (c) With respect to custom-made equipment or related installations which are designed, fabricated for, and intended for use by a particular customer, if it is determined to be safe for its intended use by its manufacturer on the basis of test data which the employer keeps and makes available for inspection to the Assistant Secretary and his authorized representatives.
- ***Accepted***. An installation is "accepted" if it has been inspected and found to be safe by a qualified testing laboratory.
- ***Accessible***. (As applied to wiring methods.) Capable of being removed or exposed without damaging the building structure or finish, or not permanently closed in by the structure or finish of the building. (See "*concealed*" and "*exposed*.")
- ***Accessible***. (As applied to equipment.) Admitting close approach; not guarded by locked doors, elevation, or other effective means. (See "*Readily accessible*.")
- ***Ampacity***. The current in amperes a conductor can carry continuously under the conditions of use without exceeding its temperature rating.
- ***Appliances***. Utilization equipment, generally other than industrial, normally built in standardized sizes or types, which is installed or connecetcd as a unit to perform one or more functions.
- ***Approved***. Acceptable to the authority enforcing this subpart. The authority enforcing this subpart is the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health. The definition of "acceptable" indicates what is acceptable to the Assistant Secretary of Labor, and therefore approved within the meaning of this subpart.
- ***Askarel***. A generic term for a group of nonflammable synthetic chlorinated hydrocarbons used as electrical insulating media. Askarels of various compositional types are used. Under arcing

conditions the gases produced, while consisting predominantly of noncombustible hydrogen chloride, can include varying amounts of combustible gases depending upon the askarel type.

- ***Attachment plug (Plug cap)(Cap)***. A device which, by insertion in a receptacle, establishes connection between the conductors of the attached flexible cord and the conductors connected permanently to the receptacle.
- ***Automatic***. Self-acting, operating by its own mechanism when actuated by some impersonal influence, as for example, a change in current strength, pressure, temperature, or mechanical configuration.
- ***Bare conductor***. See "*Conductor*."
- ***Bonding***. The permanent joining of metallic parts to form an electrically conductive path which will assure electrical continuity and the capacity to conduct safely any current likely to be imposed.
- ***Bonding jumper***. A reliable conductor to assure the required electrical conductivity between metal parts required to be electrically connected.
- ***Branch circuit***. The circuit conductors between the final overcurrent device protecting the circuit and the outlet(s).
- ***Building***. A structure which stands alone or which is cut off from adjoining structures by fire walls with all openings therein protected by approved fire doors.
- ***Cabinet***. An enclosure designed either for surface or flush mounting, and provided with a frame, mat, or trim in which a swinging door or doors are or may be hung.
- ***Certified***. Equipment is "certified" if it:
- (a) Has been tested and found by a qualified testing laboratory to meet applicable test standards or to be safe for use in a specified manner, and
- (b) Is of a kind whose production is periodically inspected by a qualified testing laboratory. Certified equipment must bear a label, tag, or other record of certification.
- ***Circuit breaker*** -- (a) (600 volts nominal, or less.) A device designed to open and close a circuit by nonautomatic means and to open the circuit automatically on a predetermined overcurrent without injury to itself when properly applied within its rating.
- (b) (Over 600 volts, nominal.) A switching device capable of making, carrying, and breaking currents under normal circuit conditions, and also making, carrying for a specified time, and breaking currents under specified abnormal circuit conditions, such as those of short circuit.
- ***Class I locations***. Class I locations are those in which flammable gases or vapors are or may be present in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitible mixtures. Class I locations include the following:
- (a) ***Class I, Division 1***. A Class I, Division 1 location is a location:

- (1) In which ignitible concentrations of flammable gases or vapors may exist under normal operating conditions; or
- (2) In which ignitible concentrations of such gases or vapors may exist frequently because of repair or maintenance operations or because of leakage; or
- (3) In which breakdown or faulty operation of equipment or processes might release ignitible concentrations of flammable gases or vapors, and might also cause simultaneous failure of electric equipment.
- Note: This classification usually includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or liquefied flammable gases are transferred from one container to another; interiors of spray booths and areas in the vicinity of spraying and painting operations where volatile flammable solvents are used; locations containing open tanks or vats of volatile flammable liquids; drying rooms or compartments for the evaporation of flammable solvents; inadequately ventilated pump rooms for flammable gas or for volatile flammable liquids; and all other locations where ignitible concentrations of flammable vapors or gases are likely to occur in the course of normal operations.
- (b) ***Class I, Division 2***. A Class I, Division 2 location is a location:
- (1) In which volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases are handled, processed, or used, but in which the hazardous liquids, vapors, or gases will normally be confined within closed containers or closed systems from which they can escape only in case of accidental rupture or breakdown of such containers or systems, or in case of abnormal operation of equipment; or
- (2) In which ignitible concentrations of gases or vapors are normally prevented by positive mechanical ventilation, and which might become hazardous through failure or abnormal operations of the ventilating equipment; or
- (3) That is adjacent to a Class I, Division 1 location, and to which ignitible concentrations of gases or vapors might occasionally be communicated unless such communication is prevented by adequate positive-pressure ventilation from a source of clean air, and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided.
- Note: This classification usually includes locations where volatile flammable liquids or flammable gases or vapors are used, but which would become hazardous only in case of an accident or of some unusual operating condition. The quantity of flammable material that might escape in case of accident, the adequacy of ventilating equipment, the total area involved, and the record of the industry or business with respect to explosions or fires are all factors that merit consideration in determining the classification and extent of each location.
- Piping without valves, checks, meters, and similar devices would not ordinarily introduce a hazardous condition even though used for flammable liquids or gases. Locations used for the storage of flammable liquids or of liquefied or compressed gases in sealed containers would not normally be considered hazardous unless also subject to other hazardous conditions.

- Electrical conduits and their associated enclosures separated from process fluids by a single seal or barrier are classed as a Division 2 location if the outside of the conduit and enclosures is a nonhazardous location.
- ***Class II locations***. Class II locations are those that are hazardous because of the presence of combustible dust. Class II locations include the following:
- (a) ***Class II, Division 1***. A Class II, Division 1 location is a location:
- (1) In which combustible dust is or may be in suspension in the air under normal operating conditions, in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitible mixtures; or
- (2) Where mechanical failure or abnormal operation of machinery or equipment might cause such explosive or ignitible mixtures to be produced, and might also provide a source of ignition through simultaneous failure of electric equipment, operation of protection devices, or from other causes, or
- (3) In which combustible dusts of an electrically conductive nature may be present.
- Note: Combustible dusts which are electrically nonconductive include dusts produced in the handling and processing of grain and grain products, pulverized sugar and cocoa, dried egg and milk powders, pulverized spices, starch and pastes, potato and woodflour, oil meal from beans and seed, dried hay, and other organic materials which may produce combustible dusts when processed or handled. Dusts containing magnesium or aluminum are particularly hazardous and the use of extreme caution is necessary to avoid ignition and explosion.
- (b) ***Class II, Division 2***. A Class II, Division 2 location is a location in which:
- (1) Combustible dust will not normally be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce explosive or ignitible mixtures, and dust accumulations are normally insufficient to interfere with the normal operation of electrical equipment or other apparatus; or
- (2) Dust may be in suspension in the air as a result of infrequent malfunctioning of handling or processing equipment, and dust accumulations resulting therefrom may be ignitible by abnormal operation or failure of electrical equipment or other apparatus.
- Note: This classification includes locations where dangerous concentrations of suspended dust would not be likely but where dust accumulations might form on or in the vicinity of electric equipment. These areas may contain equipment from which appreciable quantities of dust would escape under abnormal operating conditions or be adjacent to a Class II Division 1 location, as described above, into which an explosive or ignitible concentration of dust may be put into suspension under abnormal operating conditions.
- ***Class III locations***. Class III locations are those that are hazardous because of the presence of easily ignitible fibers or flyings but in which such fibers or flyings are not likely to be in suspension in the air in quantities sufficient to produce ignitible mixtures. Class 111 locations include the following:
- (a) ***Class III, Division 1***. A Class III, Division 1 location is a location in which easily ignitible fibers or materials producing combustible flyings are handled, manufactured, or used.

- Note: Easily ignitible fibers and flyings include rayon, cotton (including cotton linters and cotton waste), sisal or henequen, istle, jute, hemp, tow, cocoa fiber, oakum, baled waste kapok, Spanish moss, excelsior, sawdust, woodchips, and other material of similar nature.
- (b) ***Class III, Division 2***. A Class III, Division 2 location is a location in which easily ignitible fibers are stored or handled, except in process of manufacture.
- ***Collector ring***. A collector ring is an assembly of slip rings for transferring electrical energy from a stationary to a rotating member.
- ***Concealed***. Rendered inaccessible by the structure or finish of the building. Wires in concealed raceways are considered concealed, even though they may become accessible by withdrawing them. [See "*Accessible*. (As applied to wiring methods.)"]
- ***Conductor*** --
- (a) ***Bare***. A conductor having no covering or electrical insulation whatsoever.
- (b) ***Covered***. A conductor encased within material of composition or thickness that is not recognized as electrical insulation.
- (c) ***Insulated***. A conductor encased within material of composition and thickness that is recognized as electrical insulation.
- ***Controller***. A device or group of devices that serves to govern, in some predetermined manner, the electric power delivered to the apparatus to which it is connected.
- ***Covered conductor***. See "*Conductor*."
- ***Cutout***. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) An assembly of a fuse support with either a fuseholder, fuse carrier, or disconnecting blade. The fuseholder or fuse carrier may include a conducting element (fuse link), or may act as the disconnecting blade by the inclusion of a nonfusible member.
- ***Cutout box***. An enclosure designed for surface mounting and having swinging doors or covers secured directly to and telescoping with the walls of the box proper. (See "*Cabinet*.")
- ***Damp location***. See "*Location*."
- ***Dead front***. Without live parts exposed to a person on the operating side of the equipment.
- ***Device***. A unit of an electrical system which is intended to carry but not utilize electric energy.
- ***Disconnecting means***. A device, or group of devices, or other means by which the conductors of a circuit can be disconnected from their source of supply.
- ***Disconnecting (or Isolating) switch***. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) A mechanical switching device used for isolating a circuit or equipment from a source of power.
- ***Dry location***. See "*Location*."
- ***Enclosed***. Surrounded by a case, housing, fence or walls which will prevent persons from accidentally contacting energized parts.

- ***Enclosure***. The case or housing of apparatus, or the fence or walls surrounding an installation to prevent personnel from accidentally contacting energized parts, or to protect the equipment from physical damage.
- ***Equipment***. A general term including material, fittings, devices, appliances, fixtures, apparatus, and the like, used as a part of, or in connection with, an electrical installation.
- ***Equipment grounding conductor***. See "*Grounding conductor, equipment*."
- ***Explosion-proof apparatus***. Apparatus enclosed in a case that is capable of withstanding an explosion of a specified gas or vapor which may occur within it and of preventing the ignition of a specified gas or vapor surrounding the enclosure by sparks, flashes, or explosion of the gas or vapor within, and which operates at such an external temperature that it will not ignite a surrounding flammable atmosphere.
- ***Exposed***. (As applied to live parts.) Capable of being inadvertently touched or approached nearer than a safe distance by a person. It is applied to parts not suitably guarded, isolated, or insulated. (See "*Accessible*" and "*Concealed*.")
- ***Exposed***. (As applied to wiring methods.) On or attached to the surface or behind panels designed to allow access. [See "*Accessible*. (As applied to wiring methods.)"]
- ***Exposed***. (For the purposes of § 1926.408(d), Communications systems.) Where the circuit is in such a position that in case of failure of supports or insulation, contact with another circuit may result.
- ***Externally operable***. Capable of being operated without exposing the operator to contact with live parts.
- ***Feeder***. All circuit conductors between the service equipment, or the generator switchboard of an isolated plant, and the final branch-circuit overcurrent device.
- ***Festoon lighting***. A string of outdoor lights suspended between two points more than 15 feet (4.57 m) apart.
- ***Fitting***. An accessory such as a locknut, bushing, or other part of a wiring system that is intended primarily to perform a mechanical rather than an electrical function.
- ***Fuse***. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) An overcurrent protective device with a circuit opening fusible part that is heated and severed by the passage of overcurrent through it. A fuse comprises all the parts that form a unit capable of performing the prescribed functions. It may or may not be the complete device necessary to connect it into an electrical circuit.
- ***Ground***. A conducting connection, whether intentional or accidental, between an electrical circuit or equipment and the earth, or to some conducting body that serves in place of the earth.
- ***Grounded***. Connected to earth or to some conducting body that serves in place of the earth.

- ***Grounded, effectively*** (Over 600 volts, nominal.) Permanently connected to earth through a ground connection of sufficiently low impedance and having sufficient ampacity that ground fault current which may occur cannot build up to voltages dangerous to personnel.
- ***Grounded conductor***. A system or circuit conductor that is intentionally grounded.
- ***Grounding conductor***. A conductor used to connect equipment or the grounded circuit of a wiring system to a grounding electrode or electrodes.
- ***Grounding conductor, equipment***. The conductor used to connect the noncurrent-carrying metal parts of equipment, raceways, and other enclosures to the system grounded conductor and/or the grounding electrode conductor at the service equipment or at the source of a separately derived system.
- ***Grounding electrode conductor***. The conductor used to connect the grounding electrode to the equipment grounding conductor and/or to the grounded conductor of the circuit at the service equipment or at the source of a separately derived system.
- ***Ground-fault circuit interrupter***. A device for the protection of personnel that functions to deenergize a circuit or portion thereof within an established period of time when a current to ground exceeds some predetermined value that is less than that required to operate the overcurrent protective device of the supply circuit.
- ***Guarded***. Covered, shielded, fenced, enclosed, or otherwise protected by means of suitable covers, casings, barriers, rails, screens, mats, or platforms to remove the likelihood of approach to a point of danger or contact by persons or objects.
- ***Hoistway***. Any shaftway, hatchway, well hole, or other vertical opening or space in which an elevator or dumbwaiter is designed to operate.
- ***Identified (conductors or terminals)***. Identified, as used in reference to a conductor or its terminal, means that such conductor or terminal can be recognized as grounded.
- ***Identified (for the use)***. Recognized as suitable for the specific purpose, function, use, environment, application, etc. where described as a requirement in this standard. Suitability of equipment for a specific purpose, environment, or application is determined by a qualified testing laboratory where such identification includes labeling or listing.
- ***Insulated conductor***. See "*Conductor*."
- ***Interrupter switch***. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) A switch capable of making, carrying, and interrupting specified currents.
- ***Intrinsically safe equipment and associated wiring***. Equipment and associated wiring in which any spark or thermal effect, produced either normally or in specified fault conditions, is incapable, under certain prescribed test conditions, of causing ignition of a mixture of flammable or combustible material in air in its most easily ignitible concentration.
- ***Isolated***. Not readily accessible to persons unless special means for access are used.

- ***Isolated power system***. A system comprising an isolating transformer or its equivalent, a line isolation monitor, and its ungrounded circuit conductors.
- ***Labeled***. Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol or other identifying mark of a qualified testing laboratory which indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.
- ***Lighting outlet***. An outlet intended for the direct connection of a lampholder, a lighting fixture, or a pendant cord terminating in a lampholder.
- ***Listed***. Equipment or materials included in a list published by a qualified testing laboratory whose listing states either that the equipment or material meets appropriate standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.
- ***Location*** -- (a) ***Damp location***. Partially protected locations under canopies, marquees, roofed open porches, and like locations, and interior locations subject to moderate degrees of moisture, such as some basements.
- (b) ***Dry location***. A location not normally subject to dampness or wetness. A location classified as dry may be temporarily subject to dampness or wetness, as in the case of a building under construction.
- (c) ***Wet location***. Installations underground or in concrete slabs or masonry in direct contact with the earth, and locations subject to saturation with water or other liquids, such as locations exposed to weather and unprotected.
- ***Mobile X-ray***. X-ray equipment mounted on a permanent base with wheels and/or casters for moving while completely assembled.
- ***Motor control center***. An assembly of one or more enclosed sections having a common power bus and principally containing motor control units.
- ***Outlet***. A point on the wiring system at which current is taken to supply utilization equipment.
- ***Overcurrent***. Any current in excess of the rated current of equipment or the ampacity of a conductor. It may result from overload (see definition), short circuit, or ground fault. A current in excess of rating may be accommodated by certain equipment and conductors for a given set of conditions. Hence the rules for overcurrent protection are specific for particular situations.
- ***Overload***. Operation of equipment in excess of normal, full load rating, or of a conductor in excess of rated ampacity which, when it persists for a sufficient length of time, would cause damage or dangerous overheating. A fault, such as a short circuit or ground fault, is not an overload. (See "*Overcurrent*.")
- ***Panelboard***. A single panel or group of panel units designed for assembly in the form of a single panel; including buses, automatic overcurrent devices, and with or without switches for the control of light, heat, or power circuits; designed to be placed in a cabinet or cutout box placed in or against a wall or partition and accessible only from the front. (See "*Switchboard.*")
- ***Portable X-ray***. X-ray equipment designed to be hand-carried.

- ***Power fuse***. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) See "*Fuse*."
- ***Power outlet***. An enclosed assembly which may include receptacles, circuit breakers, fuseholders, fused switches, buses and watt-hour meter mounting means; intended to serve as a means for distributing power required to operate mobile or temporarily installed equipment.
- ***Premises wiring system***. That interior and exterior wiring, including power, lighting, control, and signal circuit wiring together with all of its associated hardware, fittings, and wiring devices, both permanently and temporarily installed, which extends from the load end of the service drop, or load end of the service lateral conductors to the outlet(s). Such wiring does not include wiring internal to appliances, fixtures, motors, controllers, motor control centers, and similar equipment.
- ***Qualified person***. One familiar with the construction and operation of the equipment and the hazards involved.
- ***Qualified testing laboratory***. A properly equipped and staffed testing laboratory which has capabilities for and which provides the following services:
- (a) Experimental testing for safety of specified items of equipment and materials referred to in this standard to determine compliance with appropriate test standards or performance in a specified manner;
- (b) Inspecting the run of such items of equipment and materials at factories for product evaluation to assure compliance with the test standards;
- (c) Service-value determinations through field inspections to monitor the proper use of labels on products and with authority for recall of the label in the event a hazardous product is installed;
- (d) Employing a controlled procedure for identifying the listed and/or labeled equipment or materials tested; and
- (e) Rendering creditable reports or findings that are objective and without bias of the tests and test methods employed.
- ***Raceway***. A channel designed expressly for holding wires, cables, or busbars, with additional functions as permitted in this subpart. Raceways may be of metal or insulating material, and the term includes rigid metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, intermediate metal conduit, liquidtight flexible metal conduit, flexible metallic tubing, flexible metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing, underfloor raceways, cellular concrete floor raceways, cellular metal floor raceways, surface raceways, wireways, and busways.
- ***Readily accessible***. Capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal, or inspections, without requiring those to whom ready access is requisite to climb over or remove obstacles or to resort to portable ladders, chairs, etc. (See "*Accessible*.")
- ***Receptacle***. A receptacle is a contact device installed at the outlet for the connection of a single attachment plug. A single receptacle is a single contact device with no other contact device on the same yoke. A multiple receptacle is a single device containing two or more receptacles.

- ***Receptacle outlet***. An outlet where one or more receptacles are installed.
- ***Remote-control circuit***. Any electric circuit that controls any other circuit through a relay or an equivalent device.
- ***Sealable equipment***. Equipment enclosed in a case or cabinet that is provided with a means of sealing or locking so that live parts cannot be made accessible without opening the enclosure. The equipment may or may not be operable without opening the enclosure.
- ***Separately derived system***. A premises wiring system whose power is derived from generator, transformer, or converter windings and has no direct electrical connection, including a solidly connected grounded circuit conductor, to supply conductors originating in another system.
- ***Service***. The conductors and equipment for delivering energy from the electricity supply system to the wiring system of the premises served.
- ***Service conductors***. The supply conductors that extend from the street main or from transformers to the service equipment of the premises supplied.
- ***Service drop***. The overhead service conductors from the last pole or other aerial support to and including the splices, if any, connecting to the service-entrance conductors at the building or other structure.
- ***Service-entrance conductors, overhead system***. The service conductors between the terminals of the service equipment and a point usually outside the building, clear of building walls, where joined by tap or splice to the service drop.
- ***Service-entrance conductors, underground system***. The service conductors between the terminals of the service equipment and the point of connection to the service lateral. Where service equipment is located outside the building walls, there may be no service-entrance conductors, or they may be entirely outside the building.
- ***Service equipment***. The necessary equipment, usually consisting of a circuit breaker or switch and fuses, and their accessories, located near the point of entrance of supply conductors to a building or other structure, or an otherwise defined area, and intended to constitute the main control and means of cutoff of the supply.
- ***Service raceway***. The raceway that encloses the service-entrance conductors.
- ***Signaling circuit***. Any electric circuit that energizes signaling equipment.
- ***Switchboard***. A large single panel, frame, or assembly of panels which have switches, buses, instruments, overcurrent and other protective devices mounted on the face or back or both. Switchboards are generally accessible from the rear as well as from the front and are not intended to be installed in cabinets. (See "*Panelboard*.")
- ***Switches*** -- (a) ***General-use switch***. A switch intended for use in general distribution and branch circuits. It is rated in amperes, and it is capable of interrupting its rated current at its rated voltage.

- (b) ***General-use snap switch***. A form of general-use switch so constructed that it can be installed in flush device boxes or on outlet box covers, or otherwise used in conjunction with wiring systems recognized by this subpart.
- (c) ***Isolating switch***. A switch intended for isolating an electric circuit from the source of power. It has no interrupting rating, and it is intended to be operated only after the circuit has been opened by some other means.
- (d) ***Motor-circuit switch***. A switch, rated in horsepower, capable of interrupting the maximum operating overload current of a motor of the same horsepower rating as the switch at the rated voltage.
- ***Switching devices***. (Over 600 volts, nominal.) Devices designed to close and/or open one or more electric circuits. Included in this category are circuit breakers, cutouts, disconnecting (or isolating) switches, disconnecting means, and interrupter switches.
- ***Transportable X-ray***. X-ray equipment installed in a vehicle or that may readily be disassembled for transport in a vehicle.
- ***Utilization equipment***. Utilization equipment means equipment which utilizes electric energy for mechanical, chemical, heating, lighting, or similar useful purpose.
- ***Utilization system***. A utilization system is a system which provides electric power and light for employee workplaces, and includes the premises wiring system and utilization equipment.
- ***Ventilated***. Provided with a means to permit circulation of air sufficient to remove an excess of heat, fumes, or vapors.
- ***Volatile flammable liquid***. A flammable liquid having a flash point below 38 degrees C (100 degrees F) or whose temperature is above its flash point, or a Class II combustible liquid having a vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia (276 kPa) at 38°C (100°F) whose temperature is above its flash point.
- ***Voltage***. (Of a circuit.) The greatest root-mean-square (effective) difference of potential between any two conductors of the circuit concerned.
- ***Voltage, nominal***. A nominal value assigned to a circuit or system for the purpose of conveniently designating its voltage class (as 120/240, 480Y/277, 600, etc.). The actual voltage at which a circuit operates can vary from the nominal within a range that permits satisfactory operation of equipment.
- ***Voltage to ground***. For grounded circuits, the voltage between the given conductor and that point or conductor of the circuit that is grounded; for ungrounded circuits, the greatest voltage between the given conductor and any other conductor of the circuit.
- ***Watertight***. So constructed that moisture will not enter the enclosure.
- ***Weatherproof***. So constructed or protected that exposure to the weather will not interfere with successful operation. Rainproof, raintight, or watertight equipment can fulfill the requirements

for weatherproof where varying weather conditions other than wetness, such as snow, ice, dust, or temperature extremes, are not a factor.

- ***Wet location***. See "*Location*."

- 1926 Subpart L - Scaffolds
  AUTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 333; 29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657; Secretary of Labor's Order Nos. 1-90 (55 FR 9033), 5-2007 (72 FR 31159), or 1-2012 (77 FR 3912); and 29 CFR part 1911.

- **SOURCE:** 61 FR 46104, Aug. 30, 1996, unless otherwise noted.

- [58 FR 35310, June 30, 1993; 61 FR 46025, Aug. 30, 1996; 61 FR 59831, Nov. 25, 1996; 75 FR 78133, Aug. 9, 2010; 77 FR 46950, Aug. 7, 2012; 85 FR 8736, February 18, 2020]

- 1926.450 - Scope, application and definitions applicable to this subpart.
  GPO Source:

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- e-CFR

- 1926.450(a)

- *Scope and application*. This subpart applies to all scaffolds used in workplaces covered by this part. It does not apply to crane or derrick suspended personnel platforms. The criteria for aerial lifts are set out exclusively in § 1926.453.

- 1926.450(b)

- *Definitions*.

  Adjustable suspension scaffold means a suspension scaffold equipped with a hoist(s) that can be operated by an employee(s) on the scaffold.

  Bearer (putlog) means a horizontal transverse scaffold member (which may be supported by ledgers or runners) upon which the scaffold platform rests and which joins scaffold uprights, posts, poles, and similar members.

  Boatswains' chair means a single-point adjustable suspension scaffold consisting of a seat or sling designed to support one employee in a sitting position.

  Body belt (safety belt) means a strap with means both for securing it about the waist and for attaching it to a lanyard, lifeline, or deceleration device.

  Body harness means a design of straps which may be secured about the employee in a manner to distribute the fall arrest forces over at least the thighs, pelvis, waist, chest and shoulders, with means for attaching it to other components of a personal fall arrest system. *Brace* means a rigid connection that holds one scaffold member in a fixed position with respect to another member, or to a building or structure.

Bricklayers' square scaffold means a supported scaffold composed of framed squares which support a platform.

Carpenters' bracket scaffold means a supported scaffold consisting of a platform supported by brackets attached to building or structural walls.

Catenary scaffold means a suspension scaffold consisting of a platform supported by two essentially horizontal and parallel ropes attached to structural members of a building or other structure. Additional support may be provided by vertical pickups.

Chimney hoist means a multi-point adjustable suspension scaffold used to provide access to work inside chimneys. (See Multi-point adjustable "suspension scaffold.")

Cleat means a structural block used at the end of a platform to prevent the platform from slipping off its supports. Cleats are also used to provide footing on sloped surfaces such as crawling boards.

Competent person means one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

Continuous run scaffold (Run scaffold) means a two-point or multi-point adjustable suspension scaffold constructed using a series of interconnected braced scaffold members or supporting structures erected to form a continuous scaffold.

Coupler means a device for locking together the tubes of a tube and coupler scaffold.

Crawling board (chicken ladder) means a supported scaffold consisting of a plank with cleats spaced and secured to provide footing, for use on sloped surfaces such as roofs.

Deceleration device means any mechanism, such as a rope grab, rip-stitch lanyard, specially-woven lanyard, tearing or deforming lanyard, or automatic self-retracting lifeline lanyard, which dissipates a substantial amount of energy during a fall arrest or limits the energy imposed on an employee during fall arrest.

Double pole (independent pole) scaffold means a supported scaffold consisting of a platform(s) resting on cross beams (bearers) supported by ledgers and a double row of uprights independent of support (except ties, guys, braces) from any structure.

Equivalent means alternative designs, materials or methods to protect against a hazard which the employer can demonstrate will provide an equal or greater degree of safety for employees than the methods, materials or designs specified in the standard.

Exposed power lines means electrical power lines which are accessible to employees and which are not shielded from contact. Such lines do not include extension cords or power tool cords.

Eye or Eye splice means a loop with or without a thimble at the end of a wire rope.

Fabricated decking and planking means manufactured platforms made of wood (including laminated wood, and solid sawn wood planks), metal or other materials.

Fabricated frame scaffold (tubular welded frame scaffold) means a scaffold consisting of a platform(s) supported on fabricated end frames with integral posts, horizontal bearers, and intermediate members.

Failure means load refusal, breakage, or separation of component parts. Load refusal is the point where the ultimate strength is exceeded.

Float (ship) scaffold means a suspension scaffold consisting of a braced platform resting on two parallel bearers and hung from overhead supports by ropes of fixed length.

Form scaffold means a supported scaffold consisting of a platform supported by brackets attached to formwork.

Guardrail system means a vertical barrier, consisting of, but not limited to, toprails, midrails, and posts, erected to prevent employees from falling off a scaffold platform or walkway to lower levels.

Hoist means a manual or power-operated mechanical device to raise or lower a suspended scaffold.

Horse scaffold means a supported scaffold consisting of a platform supported by construction horses (saw horses). Horse scaffolds constructed of metal are sometimes known as trestle scaffolds.

Independent pole scaffold (see "Double pole scaffold").

Interior hung scaffold means a suspension scaffold consisting of a platform suspended from the ceiling or roof structure by fixed length supports.

Ladder jack scaffold means a supported scaffold consisting of a platform resting on brackets attached to ladders.

Ladder stand means a mobile, fixed-size, self-supporting ladder consisting of a wide flat tread ladder in the form of stairs.

Landing means a platform at the end of a flight of stairs.

Large area scaffold means a pole scaffold, tube and coupler scaffold, systems scaffold, or fabricated frame scaffold erected over substantially the entire work area. For example: a scaffold erected over the entire floor area of a room.

Lean-to scaffold means a supported scaffold which is kept erect by tilting it toward and resting it against a building or structure.

Lifeline means a component consisting of a flexible line that connects to an anchorage at one end to hang vertically (vertical lifeline), or that connects to anchorages at both ends to stretch horizontally (horizontal lifeline), and which serves as a means for connecting other components of a personal fall arrest system to the anchorage.

Lower levels means areas below the level where the employee is located and to which an employee can fall. Such areas include, but are not limited to, ground levels, floors, roofs, ramps, runways, excavations, pits, tanks, materials, water, and equipment.

Masons' adjustable supported scaffold (see "Self-contained adjustable scaffold").

Masons' multi-point adjustable suspension scaffold means a continuous run suspension scaffold designed and used for masonry operations.

Maximum intended load means the total load of all persons, equipment, tools, materials, transmitted loads, and other loads reasonably anticipated to be applied to a scaffold or scaffold component at any one time.

Mobile scaffold means a powered or unpowered, portable, caster or wheel-mounted supported scaffold.

Multi-level suspended scaffold means a two-point or multi-point adjustable suspension scaffold with a series of platforms at various levels resting on common stirrups.

Multi-point adjustable suspension scaffold means a suspension scaffold consisting of a platform(s) which is suspended by more than two ropes from overhead supports and equipped with means to raise and lower the platform to desired work levels. Such scaffolds include chimney hoists.

Needle beam scaffold means a platform suspended from needle beams.

Open sides and ends means the edges of a platform that are more than 14 inches (36 cm) away horizontally from a sturdy, continuous, vertical surface (such as a building wall) or a sturdy, continuous horizontal surface (such as a floor), or a point of access. Exception: For plastering and lathing operations the horizontal threshold distance is 18 inches (46 cm).

Outrigger means the structural member of a supported scaffold used to increase the base width of a scaffold in order to provide support for and increased stability of the scaffold.

Outrigger beam (Thrustout) means the structural member of a suspension scaffold or outrigger scaffold which provides support for the scaffold by extending the scaffold point of attachment to a point out and away from the structure or building.

Outrigger scaffold means a supported scaffold consisting of a platform resting on outrigger beams (thrustouts) projecting beyond the wall or face of the building or structure, the inboard ends of which are secured inside the building or structure.

Overhand bricklaying means the process of laying bricks and masonry units such that the surface of the wall to be jointed is on the opposite side of the wall from the mason, requiring the mason to lean over the wall to complete the work. It includes mason tending and electrical installation incorporated into the brick wall during the overhand bricklaying process.

Personal fall arrest system means a system used to arrest an employee's fall. It consists of an anchorage, connectors, a body belt or body harness and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline, or combinations of these.

Platform means a work surface elevated above lower levels. Platforms can be constructed using individual wood planks, fabricated planks, fabricated decks, and fabricated platforms.

Pole scaffold (see definitions for "Single-pole scaffold" and "Double (independent) pole scaffold").

Power operated hoist means a hoist which is powered by other than human energy.

Pump jack scaffold means a supported scaffold consisting of a platform supported by vertical poles and movable support brackets.

Qualified means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his/her ability to solve or resolve problems related to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

Rated load means the manufacturer's specified maximum load to be lifted by a hoist or to be applied to a scaffold or scaffold component.

Repair bracket scaffold means a supported scaffold consisting of a platform supported by brackets which are secured in place around the circumference or perimeter of a chimney, stack, tank or other supporting structure by one or more wire ropes placed around the supporting structure.

Roof bracket scaffold means a rooftop supported scaffold consisting of a platform resting on angular-shaped supports.

Runner (ledger or ribbon) means the lengthwise horizontal spacing or bracing member which may support the bearers.

Scaffold means any temporary elevated platform (supported or suspended) and its supporting structure (including points of anchorage), used for supporting employees or materials or both.

Self-contained adjustable scaffold means a combination supported and suspension scaffold consisting of an adjustable platform(s) mounted on an independent supporting frame(s) not a part of the object being worked on, and which is equipped with a means to permit the raising and lowering of the platform(s). Such systems include rolling roof rigs, rolling outrigger systems, and some masons' adjustable supported scaffolds.

Shore scaffold means a supported scaffold which is placed against a building or structure and held in place with props.

Single-point adjustable suspension scaffold means a suspension scaffold consisting of a platform suspended by one rope from an overhead support and equipped with means to permit the movement of the platform to desired work levels.

Single-pole scaffold means a supported scaffold consisting of a platform(s) resting on bearers, the outside ends of which are supported on runners secured to a single row of posts or uprights, and the inner ends of which are supported on or in a structure or building wall.

Stair tower (Scaffold stairway/tower) means a tower comprised of scaffold components and which contains internal stairway units and rest platforms. These towers are used to provide access to scaffold platforms and other elevated points such as floors and roofs.

Stall load means the load at which the prime-mover of a power-operated hoist stalls or the power to the prime-mover is automatically disconnected.

Step, platform, and trestle ladder scaffold means a platform resting directly on the rungs of step ladders or trestle ladders.

Stilts means a pair of poles or similar supports with raised footrests, used to permit walking above the ground or working surface.

Stonesetters' multi-point adjustable suspension scaffold means a continuous run suspension scaffold designed and used for stonesetters' operations.

Supported scaffold means one or more platforms supported by outrigger beams, brackets, poles, legs, uprights, posts, frames, or similar rigid support.

Suspension scaffold means one or more platforms suspended by ropes or other non-rigid means from an overhead structure(s).

System scaffold means a scaffold consisting of posts with fixed connection points that accept runners, bearers, and diagonals that can be interconnected at predetermined levels.

Tank builders' scaffold means a supported scaffold consisting of a platform resting on brackets that are either directly attached to a cylindrical tank or attached to devices that are attached to such a tank.

Top plate bracket scaffold means a scaffold supported by brackets that hook over or are attached to the top of a wall. This type of scaffold is similar to carpenters' bracket scaffolds and form scaffolds and is used in residential construction for setting trusses.

Tube and coupler scaffold means a supported or suspended scaffold consisting of a platform(s) supported by tubing, erected with coupling devices connecting uprights, braces, bearers, and runners.

Tubular welded frame scaffold (see "Fabricated frame scaffold").

Two-point suspension scaffold (swing stage) means a suspension scaffold consisting of a platform supported by hangers (stirrups) suspended by two ropes from overhead supports and equipped with means to permit the raising and lowering of the platform to desired work levels.

Unstable objects means items whose strength, configuration, or lack of stability may allow them to become dislocated and shift and therefore may not properly support the loads imposed on them. Unstable objects do not constitute a safe base support for scaffolds, platforms, or employees. Examples include, but are not limited to, barrels, boxes, loose brick, and concrete blocks.

Vertical pickup means a rope used to support the horizontal rope in catenary scaffolds.

Walkway means a portion of a scaffold platform used only for access and not as a work level.

Window jack scaffold means a platform resting on a bracket or jack which projects through a window opening.

- 1926.451 - General requirements.
  his section does not apply to aerial lifts, the criteria for which are set out exclusively in § 1926.453.
- 1926.451(a)
- ***Capacity***.

- 1926.451(a)(1)
- Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5) and (g) of this section, each scaffold and scaffold component shall be capable of supporting, without failure, its own weight and at least 4 times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to it.
- 1926.451(a)(2)
- Direct connections to roofs and floors, and counterweights used to balance adjustable suspension scaffolds, shall be capable of resisting at least 4 times the tipping moment imposed by the scaffold operating at the rated load of the hoist, or 1.5 (minimum) times the tipping moment imposed by the scaffold operating at the stall load of the hoist, whichever is greater.
- 1926.451(a)(3)
- Each suspension rope, including connecting hardware, used on non-adjustable suspension scaffolds shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least 6 times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to that rope.
- 1926.451(a)(4)
- Each suspension rope, including connecting hardware, used on adjustable suspension scaffolds shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least 6 times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to that rope with the scaffold operating at either the rated load of the hoist, or 2 (minimum) times the stall load of the hoist, whichever is greater.
- 1926.451(a)(5)
- The stall load of any scaffold hoist shall not exceed 3 times its rated load.
- 1926.451(a)(6)
- Scaffolds shall be designed by a qualified person and shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with that design. Non-mandatory appendix A to this subpart contains examples of criteria that will enable an employer to comply with paragraph (a) of this section.
- 1926.451(b)
- ***Scaffold platform construction***.
- 1926.451(b)(1)
- Each platform on all working levels of scaffolds shall be fully planked or decked between the front uprights and the guardrail supports as follows:
- 1926.451(b)(1)(i)
- Each platform unit (e.g., scaffold plank, fabricated plank, fabricated deck, or fabricated platform) shall be installed so that the space between adjacent units and the space between the platform and the uprights is no more than 1 inch (2.5 cm) wide, except where the employer can demonstrate that a wider space is necessary (for example, to fit around uprights when side brackets are used to extend the width of the platform).

- 1926.451(b)(1)(ii)
- Where the employer makes the demonstration provided for in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, the platform shall be planked or decked as fully as possible and the remaining open space between the platform and the uprights shall not exceed 9½ inches (24.1 cm).
- Exception to paragraph (b)(1): The requirement in paragraph (b)(1) to provide full planking or decking does not apply to platforms used solely as walkways or solely by employees performing scaffold erection or dismantling. In these situations, only the planking that the employer establishes is necessary to provide safe working conditions is required.
- 1926.451(b)(2)
- Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(2)(i) and (b)(2)(ii) of this section, each scaffold platform and walkway shall be at least 18 inches (46 cm) wide.
- 1926.451(b)(2)(i)
- Each ladder jack scaffold, top plate bracket scaffold, roof bracket scaffold, and pump jack scaffold shall be at least 12 inches (30 cm) wide. There is no minimum width requirement for boatswains' chairs.
- Note to paragraph (b)(2)(i): Pursuant to an administrative stay effective November 29, 1996 and published in the Federal Register on November 25, 1996, the requirement in paragraph (b)(2)(i) that roof bracket scaffolds be at least 12 inches wide is stayed until November 25, 1997 or until rulemaking regarding the minimum width of roof bracket scaffolds has been completed, whichever is later.
- 1926.451(b)(2)(ii)
- Where scaffolds must be used in areas that the employer can demonstrate are so narrow that platforms and walkways cannot be at least 18 inches (46 cm) wide, such platforms and walkways shall be as wide as feasible, and employees on those platforms and walkways shall be protected from fall hazards by the use of guardrails and/or personal fall arrest systems.
- 1926.451(b)(3)
- Except as provided in paragraphs (b)(3) (i) and (ii) of this section, the front edge of all platforms shall not be more than 14 inches (36 cm) from the face of the work, unless guardrail systems are erected along the front edge and/or personal fall arrest systems are used in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section to protect employees from falling.
- 1926.451(b)(3)(i)
- The maximum distance from the face for outrigger scaffolds shall be 3 inches (8 cm);
- 1926.451(b)(3)(ii)
- The maximum distance from the face for plastering and lathing operations shall be 18 inches (46 cm).

- 1926.451(b)(4)
- Each end of a platform, unless cleated or otherwise restrained by hooks or equivalent means, shall extend over the centerline of its support at least 6 inches (15 cm).
- 1926.451(b)(5)
- 1926.451(b)(5)(i)
- Each end of a platform 10 feet or less in length shall not extend over its support more than 12 inches (30 cm) unless the platform is designed and installed so that the cantilevered portion of the platform is able to support employees and/or materials without tipping, or has guardrails which block employee access to the cantilevered end.
- 1926.451(b)(5)(ii)
- Each platform greater than 10 feet in length shall not extend over its support more than 18 inches (46 cm), unless it is designed and installed so that the cantilevered portion of the platform is able to support employees without tipping, or has guardrails which block employee access to the cantilevered end.
- 1926.451(b)(6)
- On scaffolds where scaffold planks are abutted to create a long platform, each abutted end shall rest on a separate support surface. This provision does not preclude the use of common support members, such as "T" sections, to support abutting planks, or hook on platforms designed to rest on common supports.
- 1926.451(b)(7)
- On scaffolds where platforms are overlapped to create a long platform, the overlap shall occur only over supports, and shall not be less than 12 inches (30 cm) unless the platforms are nailed together or otherwise restrained to prevent movement.
- 1926.451(b)(8)
- At all points of a scaffold where the platform changes direction, such as turning a corner, any platform that rests on a bearer at an angle other than a right angle shall be laid first, and platforms which rest at right angles over the same bearer shall be laid second, on top of the first platform.
- 1926.451(b)(9)
- Wood platforms shall not be covered with opaque finishes, except that platform edges may be covered or marked for identification. Platforms may be coated periodically with wood preservatives, fire-retardant finishes, and slip-resistant finishes; however, the coating may not obscure the top or bottom wood surfaces.
- 1926.451(b)(10)

- Scaffold components manufactured by different manufacturers shall not be intermixed unless the components fit together without force and the scaffold's structural integrity is maintained by the user. Scaffold components manufactured by different manufacturers shall not be modified in order to intermix them unless a competent person determines the resulting scaffold is structurally sound.
- 1926.451(b)(11)
- Scaffold components made of dissimilar metals shall not be used together unless a competent person has determined that galvanic action will not reduce the strength of any component to a level below that required by paragraph (a)(1) of this section.
- 1926.451(c)
- ***Criteria for supported scaffolds***.
- 1926.451(c)(1)
- Supported scaffolds with a height to base width (including outrigger supports, if used) ratio of more than four to one (4:1) shall be restrained from tipping by guying, tying, bracing, or equivalent means, as follows:
- 1926.451(c)(1)(i)
- Guys, ties, and braces shall be installed at locations where horizontal members support both inner and outer legs.
- 1926.451(c)(1)(ii)
- Guys, ties, and braces shall be installed according to the scaffold manufacturer's recommendations or at the closest horizontal member to the 4:1 height and be repeated vertically at locations of horizontal members every 20 feet (6.1 m) or less thereafter for scaffolds 3 feet (0.91 m) wide or less, and every 26 feet (7.9 m) or less thereafter for scaffolds greater than 3 feet (0.91 m) wide. The top guy, tie or brace of completed scaffolds shall be placed no further than the 4:1 height from the top. Such guys, ties and braces shall be installed at each end of the scaffold and at horizontal intervals not to exceed 30 feet (9.1 m) (measured from one end [not both] towards the other).
- 1926.451(c)(1)(iii)
- Ties, guys, braces, or outriggers shall be used to prevent the tipping of supported scaffolds in all circumstances where an eccentric load, such as a cantilevered work platform, is applied or is transmitted to the scaffold.
- 1926.451(c)(2)
- Supported scaffold poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights shall bear on base plates and mud sills or other adequate firm foundation.
- 1926.451(c)(2)(i)

- Footings shall be level, sound, rigid, and capable of supporting the loaded scaffold without settling or displacement.
- 1926.451(c)(2)(ii)
- Unstable objects shall not be used to support scaffolds or platform units.
- 1926.451(c)(2)(iii)
- Unstable objects shall not be used as working platforms.
- 1926.451(c)(2)(iv)
- Front-end loaders and similar pieces of equipment shall not be used to support scaffold platforms unless they have been specifically designed by the manufacturer for such use.
- 1926.451(c)(2)(v)
- Fork-lifts shall not be used to support scaffold platforms unless the entire platform is attached to the fork and the fork-lift is not moved horizontally while the platform is occupied.
- 1926.451(c)(3)
- Supported scaffold poles, legs, posts, frames, and uprights shall be plumb and braced to prevent swaying and displacement.
- 1926.451(d)
- ***Criteria for suspension scaffolds***.
- 1926.451(d)(1)
- All suspension scaffold support devices, such as outrigger beams, cornice hooks, parapet clamps, and similar devices, shall rest on surfaces capable of supporting at least 4 times the load imposed on them by the scaffold operating at the rated load of the hoist (or at least 1.5 times the load imposed on them by the scaffold at the stall capacity of the hoist, whichever is greater).
- 1926.451(d)(2)
- Suspension scaffold outrigger beams, when used, shall be made of structural metal or equivalent strength material, and shall be restrained to prevent movement.
- 1926.451(d)(3)
- The inboard ends of suspension scaffold outrigger beams shall be stabilized by bolts or other direct connections to the floor or roof deck, or they shall have their inboard ends stabilized by counterweights, except masons' multi-point adjustable suspension scaffold outrigger beams shall not be stabilized by counterweights.
- 1926.451(d)(3)(i)
- Before the scaffold is used, direct connections shall be evaluated by a competent person who shall confirm, based on the evaluation, that the supporting surfaces are capable of supporting

the loads to be imposed. In addition, masons' multi-point adjustable suspension scaffold connections shall be designed by an engineer experienced in such scaffold design.

- 1926.451(d)(3)(ii)
- Counterweights shall be made of non-flowable material. Sand, gravel and similar materials that can be easily dislocated shall not be used as counterweights.
- 1926.451(d)(3)(iii)
- Only those items specifically designed as counterweights shall be used to counterweight scaffold systems. Construction materials such as, but not limited to, masonry units and rolls of roofing felt, shall not be used as counterweights.
- 1926.451(d)(3)(iv)
- Counterweights shall be secured by mechanical means to the outrigger beams to prevent accidental displacement.
- 1926.451(d)(3)(v)
- Counterweights shall not be removed from an outrigger beam until the scaffold is disassembled.
- 1926.451(d)(3)(vi)
- Outrigger beams which are not stabilized by bolts or other direct connections to the floor or roof deck shall be secured by tiebacks.
- 1926.451(d)(3)(vii)
- Tiebacks shall be equivalent in strength to the suspension ropes.
- 1926.451(d)(3)(viii)
- Outrigger beams shall be placed perpendicular to its bearing support (usually the face of the building or structure). However, where the employer can demonstrate that it is not possible to place an outrigger beam perpendicular to the face of the building or structure because of obstructions that cannot be moved, the outrigger beam may be placed at some other angle, provided opposing angle tiebacks are used.
- 1926.451(d)(3)(ix)
- Tiebacks shall be secured to a structurally sound anchorage on the building or structure. Sound anchorages include structural members, but do not include standpipes, vents, other piping systems, or electrical conduit.
- 1926.451(d)(3)(x)
- Tiebacks shall be installed perpendicular to the face of the building or structure, or opposing angle tiebacks shall be installed. Single tiebacks installed at an angle are prohibited.
- 1926.451(d)(4)

- Suspension scaffold outrigger beams shall be:
- 1926.451(d)(4)(i)
- Provided with stop bolts or shackles at both ends;
- 1926.451(d)(4)(ii)
- Securely fastened together with the flanges turned out when channel iron beams are used in place of I-beams;
- 1926.451(d)(4)(iii)
- Installed with all bearing supports perpendicular to the beam center line;
- 1926.451(d)(4)(iv)
- Set and maintained with the web in a vertical position; and
- 1926.451(d)(4)(v)
- When an outrigger beam is used, the shackle or clevis with which the rope is attached to the outrigger beam shall be placed directly over the center line of the stirrup.
- 1926.451(d)(5)
- Suspension scaffold support devices such as cornice hooks, roof hooks, roof irons, parapet clamps, or similar devices shall be:
- 1926.451(d)(5)(i)
- Made of steel, wrought iron, or materials of equivalent strength;
- 1926.451(d)(5)(ii)
- Supported by bearing blocks; and
- 1926.451(d)(5)(iii)
- Secured against movement by tiebacks installed at right angles to the face of the building or structure, or opposing angle tiebacks shall be installed and secured to a structurally sound point of anchorage on the building or structure. Sound points of anchorage include structural members, but do not include standpipes, vents, other piping systems, or electrical conduit.
- 1926.451(d)(5)(iv)
- Tiebacks shall be equivalent in strength to the hoisting rope.
- 1926.451(d)(6)
- When winding drum hoists are used on a suspension scaffold, they shall contain not less than four wraps of the suspension rope at the lowest point of scaffold travel. When other types of hoists are used, the suspension ropes shall be long enough to allow the scaffold to be lowered

to the level below without the rope end passing through the hoist, or the rope end shall be configured or provided with means to prevent the end from passing through the hoist.

- 1926.451(d)(7)
- The use of repaired wire rope as suspension rope is prohibited.
- 1926.451(d)(8)
- Wire suspension ropes shall not be joined together except through the use of eye splice thimbles connected with shackles or coverplates and bolts.
- 1926.451(d)(9)
- The load end of wire suspension ropes shall be equipped with proper size thimbles and secured by eyesplicing or equivalent means.
- 1926.451(d)(10)
- Ropes shall be inspected for defects by a competent person prior to each workshift and after every occurrence which could affect a rope's integrity. Ropes shall be replaced if any of the following conditions exist:
- 1926.451(d)(10)(i)
- Any physical damage which impairs the function and strength of the rope.
- 1926.451(d)(10)(ii)
- Kinks that might impair the tracking or wrapping of rope around the drum(s) or sheave(s).
- 1926.451(d)(10)(iii)
- Six randomly distributed broken wires in one rope lay or three broken wires in one strand in one rope lay.
- 1926.451(d)(10)(iv)
- Abrasion, corrosion, scrubbing, flattening or peening causing loss of more than one-third of the original diameter of the outside wires.
- 1926.451(d)(10)(v)
- Heat damage caused by a torch or any damage caused by contact with electrical wires.
- 1926.451(d)(10)(vi)
- Evidence that the secondary brake has been activated during an overspeed condition and has engaged the suspension rope.
- 1926.451(d)(11)
- Swaged attachments or spliced eyes on wire suspension ropes shall not be used unless they are made by the wire rope manufacturer or a qualified person.

- 1926.451(d)(12)
- When wire rope clips are used on suspension scaffolds:
- 1926.451(d)(12)(i)
- There shall be a minimum of 3 wire rope clips installed, with the clips a minimum of 6 rope diameters apart;
- 1926.451(d)(12)(ii)
- Clips shall be installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations;
- 1926.451(d)(12)(iii)
- Clips shall be retightened to the manufacturer's recommendations after the initial loading;
- 1926.451(d)(12)(iv)
- Clips shall be inspected and retightened to the manufacturer's recommendations at the start of each workshift thereafter;
- 1926.451(d)(12)(v)
- U-bolt clips shall not be used at the point of suspension for any scaffold hoist;
- 1926.451(d)(12)(vi)
- When U-bolt clips are used, the U-bolt shall be placed over the dead end of the rope, and the saddle shall be placed over the live end of the rope.
- 1926.451(d)(13)
- Suspension scaffold power-operated hoists and manual hoists shall be tested by a qualified testing laboratory.
- 1926.451(d)(14)
- Gasoline-powered equipment and hoists shall not be used on suspension scaffolds.
- 1926.451(d)(15)
- Gears and brakes of power-operated hoists used on suspension scaffolds shall be enclosed.
- 1926.451(d)(16)
- In addition to the normal operating brake, suspension scaffold power-operated hoists and manually operated hoists shall have a braking device or locking pawl which engages automatically when a hoist makes either of the following uncontrolled movements: an instantaneous change in momentum or an accelerated overspeed.
- 1926.451(d)(17)
- Manually operated hoists shall require a positive crank force to descend.

- 1926.451(d)(18)
- Two-point and multi-point suspension scaffolds shall be tied or otherwise secured to prevent them from swaying, as determined to be necessary based on an evaluation by a competent person. Window cleaners' anchors shall not be used for this purpose.
- 1926.451(d)(19)
- Devices whose sole function is to provide emergency escape and rescue shall not be used as working platforms. This provision does not preclude the use of systems which are designed to function both as suspension scaffolds and emergency systems.
- 1926.451(e)
- ***Access***. This paragraph applies to scaffold access for all employees. Access requirements for employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds are specifically addressed in paragraph (e)(9) of this section.
- 1926.451(e)(1)
- When scaffold platforms are more than 2 feet (0.6 m) above or below a point of access, portable ladders, hook-on ladders, attachable ladders, stair towers (scaffold stairways/towers), stairway-type ladders (such as ladder stands), ramps, walkways, integral prefabricated scaffold access, or direct access from another scaffold, structure, personnel hoist, or similar surface shall be used. Crossbraces shall not be used as a means of access.
- 1926.451(e)(2)
- Portable, hook-on, and attachable ladders (Additional requirements for the proper construction and use of portable ladders are contained in subpart X of this part - Stairways and Ladders):
- 1926.451(e)(2)(i)
- Portable, hook-on, and attachable ladders shall be positioned so as not to tip the scaffold;
- 1926.451(e)(2)(ii)
- Hook-on and attachable ladders shall be positioned so that their bottom rung is not more than 24 inches (61 cm) above the scaffold supporting level;
- 1926.451(e)(2)(iii)
- When hook-on and attachable ladders are used on a supported scaffold more than 35 feet (10.7 m) high, they shall have rest platforms at 35-foot (10.7 m) maximum vertical intervals.
- 1926.451(e)(2)(iv)
- Hook-on and attachable ladders shall be specifically designed for use with the type of scaffold used;
- 1926.451(e)(2)(v)
- Hook-on and attachable ladders shall have a minimum rung length of 11½ inches (29 cm); and

- 1926.451(e)(2)(vi)
- Hook-on and attachable ladders shall have uniformly spaced rungs with a maximum spacing between rungs of 16¾ inches.
- 1926.451(e)(3)
- Stairway-type ladders shall:
- 1926.451(e)(3)(i)
- Be positioned such that their bottom step is not more than 24 inches (61 cm) above the scaffold supporting level;
- 1926.451(e)(3)(ii)
- Be provided with rest platforms at 12 foot (3.7 m) maximum vertical intervals;
- 1926.451(e)(3)(iii)
- Have a minimum step width of 16 inches (41 cm), except that mobile scaffold stairway-type ladders shall have a minimum step width of 11½ inches (30 cm); and
- 1926.451(e)(3)(iv)
- Have slip-resistant treads on all steps and landings.
- 1926.451(e)(4)
- Stairtowers (scaffold stairway/towers) shall be positioned such that their bottom step is not more than 24 inches (61 cm.) above the scaffold supporting level.
- 1926.451(e)(4)(i)
- A stairrail consisting of a toprail and a midrail shall be provided on each side of each scaffold stairway.
- 1926.451(e)(4)(ii)
- The toprail of each stairrail system shall also be capable of serving as a handrail, unless a separate handrail is provided.
- 1926.451(e)(4)(iii)
- Handrails, and toprails that serve as handrails, shall provide an adequate handhold for employees grasping them to avoid falling.
- 1926.451(e)(4)(iv)
- Stairrail systems and handrails shall be surfaced to prevent injury to employees from punctures or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing.
- 1926.451(e)(4)(v)

- The ends of stairrail systems and handrails shall be constructed so that they do not constitute a projection hazard.
- 1926.451(e)(4)(vi)
- Handrails, and toprails that are used as handrails, shall be at least 3 inches (7.6 cm) from other objects.
- 1926.451(e)(4)(vii)
- Stairrails shall be not less than 28 inches (71 cm) nor more than 37 inches (94 cm) from the upper surface of the stairrail to the surface of the tread, in line with the face of the riser at the forward edge of the tread.
- 1926.451(e)(4)(viii)
- A landing platform at least 18 inches (45.7 cm) wide by at least 18 inches (45.7 cm) long shall be provided at each level.
- 1926.451(e)(4)(ix)
- Each scaffold stairway shall be at least 18 inches (45.7 cm) wide between stairrails.
- 1926.451(e)(4)(x)
- Treads and landings shall have slip-resistant surfaces.
- 1926.451(e)(4)(xi)
- Stairways shall be installed between 40 degrees and 60 degrees from the horizontal.
- 1926.451(e)(4)(xii)
- Guardrails meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(4) of this section shall be provided on the open sides and ends of each landing.
- 1926.451(e)(4)(xiii)
- Riser height shall be uniform, within ¼ inch, (0.6 cm) for each flight of stairs. Greater variations in riser height are allowed for the top and bottom steps of the entire system, not for each flight of stairs.
- 1926.451(e)(4)(xiv)
- Tread depth shall be uniform, within ¼ inch, for each flight of stairs.
- 1926.451(e)(5)
- Ramps and walkways.
- 1926.451(e)(5)(i)
- Ramps and walkways 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels shall have guardrail systems which comply with subpart M of this part - Fall Protection;

- 1926.451(e)(5)(ii)
- No ramp or walkway shall be inclined more than a slope of one (1) vertical to three (3) horizontal (20 degrees above the horizontal).
- 1926.451(e)(5)(iii)
- If the slope of a ramp or a walkway is steeper than one (1) vertical in eight (8) horizontal, the ramp or walkway shall have cleats not more than fourteen (14) inches (35 cm) apart which are securely fastened to the planks to provide footing.
- 1926.451(e)(6)
- Integral prefabricated scaffold access frames shall:
- 1926.451(e)(6)(i)
- Be specifically designed and constructed for use as ladder rungs;
- 1926.451(e)(6)(ii)
- Have a rung length of at least 8 inches (20 cm);
- 1926.451(e)(6)(iii)
- Not be used as work platforms when rungs are less than 11½ inches in length, unless each affected employee uses fall protection, or a positioning device, which complies with § 1926.502;
- 1926.451(e)(6)(iv)
- Be uniformly spaced within each frame section;
- 1926.451(e)(6)(v)
- Be provided with rest platforms at 35-foot (10.7 m) maximum vertical intervals on all supported scaffolds more than 35 feet (10.7 m) high; and
- 1926.451(e)(6)(vi)
- Have a maximum spacing between rungs of 16¾ inches (43 cm). Non-uniform rung spacing caused by joining end frames together is allowed, provided the resulting spacing does not exceed 16¾ inches (43 cm).
- 1926.451(e)(7)
- Steps and rungs of ladder and stairway type access shall line up vertically with each other between rest platforms.
- 1926.451(e)(8)
- Direct access to or from another surface shall be used only when the scaffold is not more than 14 inches (36 cm) horizontally and not more than 24 inches (61 cm) vertically from the other surface.

- 1926.451(e)(9)
- Effective September 2, 1997, access for employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds shall be in accordance with the following:
- 1926.451(e)(9)(i)
- The employer shall provide safe means of access for each employee erecting or dismantling a scaffold where the provision of safe access is feasible and does not create a greater hazard. The employer shall have a competent person determine whether it is feasible or would pose a greater hazard to provide, and have employees use a safe means of access. This determination shall be based on site conditions and the type of scaffold being erected or dismantled.
- 1926.451(e)(9)(ii)
- Hook-on or attachable ladders shall be installed as soon as scaffold erection has progressed to a point that permits safe installation and use.
- 1926.451(e)(9)(iii)
- When erecting or dismantling tubular welded frame scaffolds, (end) frames, with horizontal members that are parallel, level and are not more than 22 inches apart vertically may be used as climbing devices for access, provided they are erected in a manner that creates a usable ladder and provides good hand hold and foot space.
- 1926.451(e)(9)(iv)
- Cross braces on tubular welded frame scaffolds shall not be used as a means of access or egress.
- 1926.451(f)
- ***Use***.
- 1926.451(f)(1)
- Scaffolds and scaffold components shall not be loaded in excess of their maximum intended loads or rated capacities, whichever is less.
- 1926.451(f)(2)
- The use of shore or lean-to scaffolds is prohibited.
- 1926.451(f)(3)
- Scaffolds and scaffold components shall be inspected for visible defects by a competent person before each work shift, and after any occurrence which could affect a scaffold's structural integrity.
- 1926.451(f)(4)
- Any part of a scaffold damaged or weakened such that its strength is less than that required by paragraph (a) of this section shall be immediately repaired or replaced, braced to meet those provisions, or removed from service until repaired.

- 1926.451(f)(5)
- Scaffolds shall not be moved horizontally while employees are on them, unless they have been designed by a registered professional engineer specifically for such movement or, for mobile scaffolds, where the provisions of § 1926.452(w) are followed.
- 1926.451(f)(6)
- The clearance between scaffolds and power lines shall be as follows: Scaffolds shall not be erected, used, dismantled, altered, or moved such that they or any conductive material handled on them might come closer to exposed and energized power lines than as follows:

- Handling of exposed and energized power lines - table 1

Insulated lines voltage	**Minimum distance**	
Less than 300 volts	3 feet (0.9 m)	
300 volts to 50 kv	10 feet (3.1m)	
More than 50 kv	10 feet (3.1 m) plus 0.4 inches (1.0 cm) for each 1 kv over 50 kv	

- Handling of exposed and energized power lines - table 2

Uninsulated lines voltage	**Minimum distance**	
Less than 50 kv	10 feet (3.1 m)	
More than 50 kv	10 feet (3.1 m) plus 0.4 inches (1.0 cm) for each 1 kv over 50 kv	

- Exception to paragraph (f)(6): Scaffolds and materials may be closer to power lines than specified above where such clearance is necessary for performance of work, and only after the utility company, or electrical system operator, has been notified of the need to work closer and the utility company, or electrical system operator, has deenergized the lines, relocated the lines, or installed protective coverings to prevent accidental contact with the lines.
- 1926.451(f)(7)
- Scaffolds shall be erected, moved, dismantled, or altered only under the supervision and direction of a competent person qualified in scaffold erection, moving, dismantling or alteration. Such activities shall be performed only by experienced and trained employees selected for such work by the competent person.
- 1926.451(f)(8)
- Employees shall be prohibited from working on scaffolds covered with snow, ice, or other slippery material except as necessary for removal of such materials.

- 1926.451(f)(9)
- Where swinging loads are being hoisted onto or near scaffolds such that the loads might contact the scaffold, tag lines or equivalent measures to control the loads shall be used.
- 1926.451(f)(10)
- Suspension ropes supporting adjustable suspension scaffolds shall be of a diameter large enough to provide sufficient surface area for the functioning of brake and hoist mechanisms.
- 1926.451(f)(11)
- Suspension ropes shall be shielded from heat-producing processes. When acids or other corrosive substances are used on a scaffold, the ropes shall be shielded, treated to protect against the corrosive substances, or shall be of a material that will not be damaged by the substance being used.
- 1926.451(f)(12)
- Work on or from scaffolds is prohibited during storms or high winds unless a competent person has determined that it is safe for employees to be on the scaffold and those employees are protected by a personal fall arrest system or wind screens. Wind screens shall not be used unless the scaffold is secured against the anticipated wind forces imposed.
- 1926.451(f)(13)
- Debris shall not be allowed to accumulate on platforms.
- 1926.451(f)(14)
- Makeshift devices, such as but not limited to boxes and barrels, shall not be used on top of scaffold platforms to increase the working level height of employees.
- 1926.451(f)(15)
- Ladders shall not be used on scaffolds to increase the working level height of employees, except on large area scaffolds where employers have satisfied the following criteria:
- 1926.451(f)(15)(i)
- When the ladder is placed against a structure which is not a part of the scaffold, the scaffold shall be secured against the sideways thrust exerted by the ladder;
- 1926.451(f)(15)(ii)
- The platform units shall be secured to the scaffold to prevent their movement;
- 1926.451(f)(15)(iii)
- The ladder legs shall be on the same platform or other means shall be provided to stabilize the ladder against unequal platform deflection, and
- 1926.451(f)(15)(iv)

- The ladder legs shall be secured to prevent them from slipping or being pushed off the platform.
- 1926.451(f)(16)
- Platforms shall not deflect more than 1⁄60 of the span when loaded.
- 1926.451(f)(17)
- To reduce the possibility of welding current arcing through the suspension wire rope when performing welding from suspended scaffolds, the following precautions shall be taken, as applicable:
- 1926.451(f)(17)(i)
- An insulated thimble shall be used to attach each suspension wire rope to its hanging support (such as cornice hook or outrigger). Excess suspension wire rope and any additional independent lines from grounding shall be insulated;
- 1926.451(f)(17)(ii)
- The suspension wire rope shall be covered with insulating material extending at least 4 feet (1.2 m) above the hoist. If there is a tail line below the hoist, it shall be insulated to prevent contact with the platform. The portion of the tail line that hangs free below the scaffold shall be guided or retained, or both, so that it does not become grounded;
- 1926.451(f)(17)(iii)
- Each hoist shall be covered with insulated protective covers;
- 1926.451(f)(17)(iv)
- In addition to a work lead attachment required by the welding process, a grounding conductor shall be connected from the scaffold to the structure. The size of this conductor shall be at least the size of the welding process work lead, and this conductor shall not be in series with the welding process or the work piece;
- 1926.451(f)(17)(v)
- If the scaffold grounding lead is disconnected at any time, the welding machine shall be shut off; and
- 1926.451(f)(17)(vi)
- An active welding rod or uninsulated welding lead shall not be allowed to contact the scaffold or its suspension system.
- 1926.451(g)
- ***Fall protection***.
- 1926.451(g)(1)

- Each employee on a scaffold more than 10 feet (3.1 m) above a lower level shall be protected from falling to that lower level. Paragraphs (g)(1) (i) through (vii) of this section establish the types of fall protection to be provided to the employees on each type of scaffold. Paragraph (g)(2) of this section addresses fall protection for scaffold erectors and dismantlers.
- Note to paragraph (g)(1): The fall protection requirements for employees installing suspension scaffold support systems on floors, roofs, and other elevated surfaces are set forth in subpart M of this part.
- 1926.451(g)(1)(i)
- Each employee on a boatswains' chair, catenary scaffold, float scaffold, needle beam scaffold, or ladder jack scaffold shall be protected by a personal fall arrest system;
- 1926.451(g)(1)(ii)
- Each employee on a single-point or two-point adjustable suspension scaffold shall be protected by both a personal fall arrest system and guardrail system;
- 1926.451(g)(1)(iii)
- Each employee on a crawling board (chicken ladder) shall be protected by a personal fall arrest system, a guardrail system (with minimum 200 pound toprail capacity), or by a three-fourth inch (1.9 cm) diameter grabline or equivalent handhold securely fastened beside each crawling board;
- 1926.451(g)(1)(iv)
- Each employee on a self-contained adjustable scaffold shall be protected by a guardrail system (with minimum 200 pound toprail capacity) when the platform is supported by the frame structure, and by both a personal fall arrest system and a guardrail system (with minimum 200 pound toprail capacity) when the platform is supported by ropes;
- 1926.451(g)(1)(v)
- Each employee on a walkway located within a scaffold shall be protected by a guardrail system (with minimum 200 pound toprail capacity) installed within 9½ inches (24.1 cm) of and along at least one side of the walkway.
- 1926.451(g)(1)(vi)
- Each employee performing overhand bricklaying operations from a supported scaffold shall be protected from falling from all open sides and ends of the scaffold (except at the side next to the wall being laid) by the use of a personal fall arrest system or guardrail system (with minimum 200 pound toprail capacity).
- 1926.451(g)(1)(vii)
- For all scaffolds not otherwise specified in paragraphs (g)(1)(i) through (g)(1)(vi) of this section, each employee shall be protected by the use of personal fall arrest systems or guardrail systems meeting the requirements of paragraph (g)(4) of this section.

- 1926.451(g)(2)
- Effective September 2, 1997, the employer shall have a competent person determine the feasibility and safety of providing fall protection for employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds. Employers are required to provide fall protection for employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds where the installation and use of such protection is feasible and does not create a greater hazard.
- 1926.451(g)(3)
- In addition to meeting the requirements of § 1926.502(d), personal fall arrest systems used on scaffolds shall be attached by lanyard to a vertical lifeline, horizontal lifeline, or scaffold structural member. Vertical lifelines shall not be used when overhead components, such as overhead protection or additional platform levels, are part of a single-point or two-point adjustable suspension scaffold.
- 1926.451(g)(3)(i)
- When vertical lifelines are used, they shall be fastened to a fixed safe point of anchorage, shall be independent of the scaffold, and shall be protected from sharp edges and abrasion. Safe points of anchorage include structural members of buildings, but do not include standpipes, vents, other piping systems, electrical conduit, outrigger beams, or counterweights.
- 1926.451(g)(3)(ii)
- When horizontal lifelines are used, they shall be secured to two or more structural members of the scaffold, or they may be looped around both suspension and independent suspension lines (on scaffolds so equipped) above the hoist and brake attached to the end of the scaffold. Horizontal lifelines shall not be attached only to the suspension ropes.
- 1926.451(g)(3)(iii)
- When lanyards are connected to horizontal lifelines or structural members on a single-point or two-point adjustable suspension scaffold, the scaffold shall be equipped with additional independent support lines and automatic locking devices capable of stopping the fall of the scaffold in the event one or both of the suspension ropes fail. The independent support lines shall be equal in number and strength to the suspension ropes.
- 1926.451(g)(3)(iv)
- Vertical lifelines, independent support lines, and suspension ropes shall not be attached to each other, nor shall they be attached to or use the same point of anchorage, nor shall they be attached to the same point on the scaffold or personal fall arrest system.
- 1926.451(g)(4)
- Guardrail systems installed to meet the requirements of this section shall comply with the following provisions (guardrail systems built in accordance with appendix A to this subpart will be deemed to meet the requirements of paragraphs (g)(4) (vii), (viii), and (ix) of this section):
- 1926.451(g)(4)(i)

- Guardrail systems shall be installed along all open sides and ends of platforms. Guardrail systems shall be installed before the scaffold is released for use by employees other than erection/dismantling crews.
- 1926.451(g)(4)(ii)
- The top edge height of toprails or equivalent member on supported scaffolds manufactured or placed in service after January 1, 2000 shall be installed between 38 inches (0.97 m) and 45 inches (1.2 m) above the platform surface. The top edge height on supported scaffolds manufactured and placed in service before January 1, 2000, and on all suspended scaffolds where both a guardrail and a personal fall arrest system are required shall be between 36 inches (0.9 m) and 45 inches (1.2 m). When conditions warrant, the height of the top edge may exceed the 45-inch height, provided the guardrail system meets all other criteria of paragraph (g)(4).
- 1926.451(g)(4)(iii)
- When midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, solid panels, or equivalent structural members are used, they shall be installed between the top edge of the guardrail system and the scaffold platform.
- 1926.451(g)(4)(iv)
- When midrails are used, they shall be installed at a height approximately midway between the top edge of the guardrail system and the platform surface.
- 1926.451(g)(4)(v)
- When screens and mesh are used, they shall extend from the top edge of the guardrail system to the scaffold platform, and along the entire opening between the supports.
- 1926.451(g)(4)(vi)
- When intermediate members (such as balusters or additional rails) are used, they shall not be more than 19 inches (48 cm) apart.
- 1926.451(g)(4)(vii)
- Each toprail or equivalent member of a guardrail system shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force applied in any downward or horizontal direction at any point along its top edge of at least 100 pounds (445 n) for guardrail systems installed on single-point adjustable suspension scaffolds or two-point adjustable suspension scaffolds, and at least 200 pounds (890 n) for guardrail systems installed on all other scaffolds.
- 1926.451(g)(4)(viii)
- When the loads specified in paragraph (g)(4)(vii) of this section are applied in a downward direction, the top edge shall not drop below the height above the platform surface that is prescribed in paragraph (g)(4)(ii) of this section.
- 1926.451(g)(4)(ix)

- Midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, solid panels, and equivalent structural members of a guardrail system shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force applied in any downward or horizontal direction at any point along the midrail or other member of at least 75 pounds (333 n) for guardrail systems with a minimum 100 pound toprail capacity, and at least 150 pounds (666 n) for guardrail systems with a minimum 200 pound toprail capacity.
- 1926.451(g)(4)(x)
- Suspension scaffold hoists and non-walk-through stirrups may be used as end guardrails, if the space between the hoist or stirrup and the side guardrail or structure does not allow passage of an employee to the end of the scaffold.
- 1926.451(g)(4)(xi)
- Guardrails shall be surfaced to prevent injury to an employee from punctures or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing.
- 1926.451(g)(4)(xii)
- The ends of all rails shall not overhang the terminal posts except when such overhang does not constitute a projection hazard to employees.
- 1926.451(g)(4)(xiii)
- Steel or plastic banding shall not be used as a toprail or midrail.
- 1926.451(g)(4)(xiv)
- Manila or plastic (or other synthetic) rope being used for toprails or midrails shall be inspected by a competent person as frequently as necessary to ensure that it continues to meet the strength requirements of paragraph (g) of this section.
- 1926.451(g)(4)(xv)
- Crossbracing is acceptable in place of a midrail when the crossing point of two braces is between 20 inches (0.5 m) and 30 inches (0.8 m) above the work platform or as a toprail when the crossing point of two braces is between 38 inches (0.97 m) and 48 inches (1.3 m) above the work platform. The end points at each upright shall be no more than 48 inches (1.3 m) apart.
- 1926.451(h)
- ***Falling object protection***.
- 1926.451(h)(1)
- In addition to wearing hardhats each employee on a scaffold shall be provided with additional protection from falling hand tools, debris, and other small objects through the installation of toeboards, screens, or guardrail systems, or through the erection of debris nets, catch platforms, or canopy structures that contain or deflect the falling objects. When the falling objects are too large, heavy or massive to be contained or deflected by any of the above-listed measures, the employer shall place such potential falling objects away from the edge of the

surface from which they could fall and shall secure those materials as necessary to prevent their falling.

- 1926.451(h)(2)
- Where there is a danger of tools, materials, or equipment falling from a scaffold and striking employees below, the following provisions apply:
- 1926.451(h)(2)(i)
- The area below the scaffold to which objects can fall shall be barricaded, and employees shall not be permitted to enter the hazard area; or
- 1926.451(h)(2)(ii)
- A toeboard shall be erected along the edge of platforms more than 10 feet (3.1 m) above lower levels for a distance sufficient to protect employees below, except on float (ship) scaffolds where an edging of ¾ × 1½ inch (2 × 4 cm) wood or equivalent may be used in lieu of toeboards;
- 1926.451(h)(2)(iii)
- Where tools, materials, or equipment are piled to a height higher than the top edge of the toeboard, paneling or screening extending from the toeboard or platform to the top of the guardrail shall be erected for a distance sufficient to protect employees below; or
- 1926.451(h)(2)(iv)
- A guardrail system shall be installed with openings small enough to prevent passage of potential falling objects; or
- 1926.451(h)(2)(v)
- A canopy structure, debris net, or catch platform strong enough to withstand the impact forces of the potential falling objects shall be erected over the employees below.
- 1926.451(h)(3)
- Canopies, when used for falling object protection, shall comply with the following criteria:
- 1926.451(h)(3)(i)
- Canopies shall be installed between the falling object hazard and the employees.
- 1926.451(h)(3)(ii)
- When canopies are used on suspension scaffolds for falling object protection, the scaffold shall be equipped with additional independent support lines equal in number to the number of points supported, and equivalent in strength to the strength of the suspension ropes.
- 1926.451(h)(3)(iii)
- Independent support lines and suspension ropes shall not be attached to the same points of anchorage.

- 1926.451(h)(4)
- Where used, toeboards shall be:
- 1926.451(h)(4)(i)
- Capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 50 pounds (222 n) applied in any downward or horizontal direction at any point along the toeboard (toeboards built in accordance with appendix A to this subpart will be deemed to meet this requirement); and
- 1926.451(h)(4)(ii)
- At least three and one-half inches (9 cm) high from the top edge of the toeboard to the level of the walking/working surface. Toeboards shall be securely fastened in place at the outermost edge of the platform and have not more than ¼ inch (0.7 cm) clearance above the walking/working surface. Toeboards shall be solid or with openings not over one inch (2.5 cm) in the greatest dimension.
- 1926.452 - Additional requirements applicable to specific types of scaffolds.
  In addition to the applicable requirements of § 1926.451, the following requirements apply to the specific types of scaffolds indicated. Scaffolds not specifically addressed by § 1926.452, such as but not limited to systems scaffolds, must meet the requirements of § 1926.451.
- 1926.452(a)
- ***Pole scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(a)(1)
- When platforms are being moved to the next level, the existing platform shall be left undisturbed until the new bearers have been set in place and braced, prior to receiving the new platforms.
- 1926.452(a)(2)
- Crossbracing shall be installed between the inner and outer sets of poles on double pole scaffolds.
- 1926.452(a)(3)
- Diagonal bracing in both directions shall be installed across the entire inside face of double-pole scaffolds used to support loads equivalent to a uniformly distributed load of 50 pounds (22.7 kg) or more per square foot (929 square cm).
- 1926.452(a)(4)
- Diagonal bracing in both directions shall be installed across the entire outside face of all double- and single-pole scaffolds.
- 1926.452(a)(5)
- Runners and bearers shall be installed on edge.

- 1926.452(a)(6)
- Bearers shall extend a minimum of 3 inches (7.6 cm) over the outside edges of runners.
- 1926.452(a)(7)
- Runners shall extend over a minimum of two poles, and shall be supported by bearing blocks securely attached to the poles.
- 1926.452(a)(8)
- Braces, bearers, and runners shall not be spliced between poles.
- 1926.452(a)(9)
- Where wooden poles are spliced, the ends shall be squared and the upper section shall rest squarely on the lower section. Wood splice plates shall be provided on at least two adjacent sides, and shall extend at least 2 feet (0.6 m) on either side of the splice, overlap the abutted ends equally, and have at least the same cross-sectional areas as the pole. Splice plates of other materials of equivalent strength may be used.
- 1926.452(a)(10)
- Pole scaffolds over 60 feet in height shall be designed by a registered professional engineer, and shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with that design. Non-mandatory appendix A to this subpart contains examples of criteria that will enable an employer to comply with design and loading requirements for pole scaffolds under 60 feet in height.
- 1926.452(b)
- ***Tube and coupler scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(b)(1)
- When platforms are being moved to the next level, the existing platform shall be left undisturbed until the new bearers have been set in place and braced prior to receiving the new platforms.
- 1926.452(b)(2)
- Transverse bracing forming an “X” across the width of the scaffold shall be installed at the scaffold ends and at least at every third set of posts horizontally (measured from only one end) and every fourth runner vertically. Bracing shall extend diagonally from the inner or outer posts or runners upward to the next outer or inner posts or runners. Building ties shall be installed at the bearer levels between the transverse bracing and shall conform to the requirements of § 1926.451(c)(1).
- 1926.452(b)(3)
- On straight run scaffolds, longitudinal bracing across the inner and outer rows of posts shall be installed diagonally in both directions, and shall extend from the base of the end posts upward to the top of the scaffold at approximately a 45 degree angle. On scaffolds whose length is

greater than their height, such bracing shall be repeated beginning at least at every fifth post. On scaffolds whose length is less than their height, such bracing shall be installed from the base of the end posts upward to the opposite end posts, and then in alternating directions until reaching the top of the scaffold. Bracing shall be installed as close as possible to the intersection of the bearer and post or runner and post.

- 1926.452(b)(4)
- Where conditions preclude the attachment of bracing to posts, bracing shall be attached to the runners as close to the post as possible.
- 1926.452(b)(5)
- Bearers shall be installed transversely between posts, and when coupled to the posts, shall have the inboard coupler bear directly on the runner coupler. When the bearers are coupled to the runners, the couplers shall be as close to the posts as possible.
- 1926.452(b)(6)
- Bearers shall extend beyond the posts and runners, and shall provide full contact with the coupler.
- 1926.452(b)(7)
- Runners shall be installed along the length of the scaffold, located on both the inside and outside posts at level heights (when tube and coupler guardrails and midrails are used on outside posts, they may be used in lieu of outside runners).
- 1926.452(b)(8)
- Runners shall be interlocked on straight runs to form continuous lengths, and shall be coupled to each post. The bottom runners and bearers shall be located as close to the base as possible.
- 1926.452(b)(9)
- Couplers shall be of a structural metal, such as drop-forged steel, malleable iron, or structural grade aluminum. The use of gray cast iron is prohibited.
- 1926.452(b)(10)
- Tube and coupler scaffolds over 125 feet in height shall be designed by a registered professional engineer, and shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with such design. Non-mandatory appendix A to this subpart contains examples of criteria that will enable an employer to comply with design and loading requirements for tube and coupler scaffolds under 125 feet in height.
- 1926.452(c)
- ***Fabricated frame scaffolds*** (tubular welded frame scaffolds).
- 1926.452(c)(1)

- When moving platforms to the next level, the existing platform shall be left undisturbed until the new end frames have been set in place and braced prior to receiving the new platforms.
- 1926.452(c)(2)
- Frames and panels shall be braced by cross, horizontal, or diagonal braces, or combination thereof, which secure vertical members together laterally. The cross braces shall be of such length as will automatically square and align vertical members so that the erected scaffold is always plumb, level, and square. All brace connections shall be secured.
- 1926.452(c)(3)
- Frames and panels shall be joined together vertically by coupling or stacking pins or equivalent means.
- 1926.452(c)(4)
- Where uplift can occur which would displace scaffold end frames or panels, the frames or panels shall be locked together vertically by pins or equivalent means.
- 1926.452(c)(5)
- Brackets used to support cantilevered loads shall:
- 1926.452(c)(5)(i)
- Be seated with side-brackets parallel to the frames and end-brackets at 90 degrees to the frames;
- 1926.452(c)(5)(ii)
- Not be bent or twisted from these positions; and
- 1926.452(c)(5)(iii)
- Be used only to support personnel, unless the scaffold has been designed for other loads by a qualified engineer and built to withstand the tipping forces caused by those other loads being placed on the bracket-supported section of the scaffold.
- 1926.452(c)(6)
- Scaffolds over 125 feet (38.0 m) in height above their base plates shall be designed by a registered professional engineer, and shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with such design.
- 1926.452(d)
- ***Plasterers', decorators', and large area scaffolds***. Scaffolds shall be constructed in accordance with paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) of this section, as appropriate.
- 1926.452(e)
- ***Bricklayers' square scaffolds (squares)***.

- 1926.452(e)(1)
- Scaffolds made of wood shall be reinforced with gussets on both sides of each corner.
- 1926.452(e)(2)
- Diagonal braces shall be installed on all sides of each square.
- 1926.452(e)(3)
- Diagonal braces shall be installed between squares on the rear and front sides of the scaffold, and shall extend from the bottom of each square to the top of the next square.
- 1926.452(e)(4)
- Scaffolds shall not exceed three tiers in height, and shall be so constructed and arranged that one square rests directly above the other. The upper tiers shall stand on a continuous row of planks laid across the next lower tier, and shall be nailed down or otherwise secured to prevent displacement.
- 1926.452(f)
- ***Horse scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(f)(1)
- Scaffolds shall not be constructed or arranged more than two tiers or 10 feet (3.0 m) in height, whichever is less.
- 1926.452(f)(2)
- When horses are arranged in tiers, each horse shall be placed directly over the horse in the tier below.
- 1926.452(f)(3)
- When horses are arranged in tiers, the legs of each horse shall be nailed down or otherwise secured to prevent displacement.
- 1926.452(f)(4)
- When horses are arranged in tiers, each tier shall be crossbraced.
- 1926.452(g)
- ***Form scaffolds and carpenters' bracket scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(g)(1)
- Each bracket, except those for wooden bracket-form scaffolds, shall be attached to the supporting formwork or structure by means of one or more of the following: nails; a metal stud attachment device; welding; hooking over a secured structural supporting member, with the form wales either bolted to the form or secured by snap ties or tie bolts extending through the

form and securely anchored; or, for carpenters' bracket scaffolds only, by a bolt extending through to the opposite side of the structure's wall.

- 1926.452(g)(2)
- Wooden bracket-form scaffolds shall be an integral part of the form panel.
- 1926.452(g)(3)
- Folding type metal brackets, when extended for use, shall be either bolted or secured with a locking-type pin.
- 1926.452(h)
- ***Roof bracket scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(h)(1)
- Scaffold brackets shall be constructed to fit the pitch of the roof and shall provide a level support for the platform.
- 1926.452(h)(2)
- Brackets (including those provided with pointed metal projections) shall be anchored in place by nails unless it is impractical to use nails. When nails are not used, brackets shall be secured in place with first-grade manila rope of at least three-fourth inch (1.9 cm) diameter, or equivalent.
- 1926.452(i)
- ***Outrigger scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(i)(1)
- The inboard end of outrigger beams, measured from the fulcrum point to the extreme point of anchorage, shall be not less than one and one-half times the outboard end in length.
- 1926.452(i)(2)
- Outrigger beams fabricated in the shape of an I-beam or channel shall be placed so that the web section is vertical.
- 1926.452(i)(3)
- The fulcrum point of outrigger beams shall rest on secure bearings at least 6 inches (15.2 cm) in each horizontal dimension.
- 1926.452(i)(4)
- Outrigger beams shall be secured in place against movement, and shall be securely braced at the fulcrum point against tipping.
- 1926.452(i)(5)

- The inboard ends of outrigger beams shall be securely anchored either by means of braced struts bearing against sills in contact with the overhead beams or ceiling, or by means of tension members secured to the floor joists underfoot, or by both.
- 1926.452(i)(6)
- The entire supporting structure shall be securely braced to prevent any horizontal movement.
- 1926.452(i)(7)
- To prevent their displacement, platform units shall be nailed, bolted, or otherwise secured to outriggers.
- 1926.452(i)(8)
- Scaffolds and scaffold components shall be designed by a registered professional engineer and shall be constructed and loaded in accordance with such design.
- 1926.452(j)
- ***Pump jack scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(j)(1)
- Pump jack brackets, braces, and accessories shall be fabricated from metal plates and angles. Each pump jack bracket shall have two positive gripping mechanisms to prevent any failure or slippage.
- 1926.452(j)(2)
- Poles shall be secured to the structure by rigid triangular bracing or equivalent at the bottom, top, and other points as necessary. When the pump jack has to pass bracing already installed, an additional brace shall be installed approximately 4 feet (1.2 m) above the brace to be passed, and shall be left in place until the pump jack has been moved and the original brace reinstalled.
- 1926.452(j)(3)
- When guardrails are used for fall protection, a workbench may be used as the toprail only if it meets all the requirements in paragraphs (g)(4) (ii), (vii), (viii), and (xiii) of § 1926.451.
- 1926.452(j)(4)
- Work benches shall not be used as scaffold platforms.
- 1926.452(j)(5)
- When poles are made of wood, the pole lumber shall be straight-grained, free of shakes, large loose or dead knots, and other defects which might impair strength.
- 1926.452(j)(6)
- When wood poles are constructed of two continuous lengths, they shall be joined together with the seam parallel to the bracket.

- 1926.452(j)(7)
- When two by fours are spliced to make a pole, mending plates shall be installed at all splices to develop the full strength of the member.
- 1926.452(k)
- ***Ladder jack scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(k)(1)
- Platforms shall not exceed a height of 20 feet (6.1 m).
- 1926.452(k)(2)
- All ladders used to support ladder jack scaffolds shall meet the requirements of subpart X of this part - Stairways and Ladders, except that job-made ladders shall not be used to support ladder jack scaffolds.
- 1926.452(k)(3)
- The ladder jack shall be so designed and constructed that it will bear on the side rails and ladder rungs or on the ladder rungs alone. If bearing on rungs only, the bearing area shall include a length of at least 10 inches (25.4 cm) on each rung.
- 1926.452(k)(4)
- Ladders used to support ladder jacks shall be placed, fastened, or equipped with devices to prevent slipping.
- 1926.452(k)(5)
- Scaffold platforms shall not be bridged one to another.
- 1926.452(l)
- ***Window jack scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(l)(1)
- Scaffolds shall be securely attached to the window opening.
- 1926.452(l)(2)
- Scaffolds shall be used only for the purpose of working at the window opening through which the jack is placed.
- 1926.452(l)(3)
- Window jacks shall not be used to support planks placed between one window jack and another, or for other elements of scaffolding.
- 1926.452(m)
- ***Crawling boards (chicken ladders)***.

- 1926.452(m)(1)
- Crawling boards shall extend from the roof peak to the eaves when used in connection with roof construction, repair, or maintenance.
- 1926.452(m)(2)
- Crawling boards shall be secured to the roof by ridge hooks or by means that meet equivalent criteria (e.g., strength and durability).
- 1926.452(n)
- ***Step, platform, and trestle ladder scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(n)(1)
- Scaffold platforms shall not be placed any higher than the second highest rung or step of the ladder supporting the platform.
- 1926.452(n)(2)
- All ladders used in conjunction with step, platform and trestle ladder scaffolds shall meet the pertinent requirements of subpart X of this part - Stairways and Ladders, except that job-made ladders shall not be used to support such scaffolds.
- 1926.452(n)(3)
- Ladders used to support step, platform, and trestle ladder scaffolds shall be placed, fastened, or equipped with devices to prevent slipping.
- 1926.452(n)(4)
- Scaffolds shall not be bridged one to another.
- 1926.452(o)
- ***Single-point adjustable suspension scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(o)(1)
- When two single-point adjustable suspension scaffolds are combined to form a two-point adjustable suspension scaffold, the resulting two-point scaffold shall comply with the requirements for two-point adjustable suspension scaffolds in paragraph (p) of this section.
- 1926.452(o)(2)
- The supporting rope between the scaffold and the suspension device shall be kept vertical unless all of the following conditions are met:
- 1926.452(o)(2)(i)
- The rigging has been designed by a qualified person, and
- 1926.452(o)(2)(ii)

- The scaffold is accessible to rescuers, and
- 1926.452(o)(2)(iii)
- The supporting rope is protected to ensure that it will not chafe at any point where a change in direction occurs, and
- 1926.452(o)(2)(iv)
- The scaffold is positioned so that swinging cannot bring the scaffold into contact with another surface.
- 1926.452(o)(3)
- Boatswains' chair tackle shall consist of correct size ball bearings or bushed blocks containing safety hooks and properly “eye-spliced” minimum five-eighth (⅝) inch (1.6 cm) diameter first-grade manila rope, or other rope which will satisfy the criteria (e.g., strength and durability) of manila rope.
- 1926.452(o)(4)
- Boatswains' chair seat slings shall be reeved through four corner holes in the seat; shall cross each other on the underside of the seat; and shall be rigged so as to prevent slippage which could cause an out-of-level condition.
- 1926.452(o)(5)
- Boatswains' chair seat slings shall be a minimum of five-eight (⅝) inch (1.6 cm) diameter fiber, synthetic, or other rope which will satisfy the criteria (e.g., strength, slip resistance, durability, etc.) of first grade manila rope.
- 1926.452(o)(6)
- When a heat-producing process such as gas or arc welding is being conducted, boatswains' chair seat slings shall be a minimum of three-eight (⅜) inch (1.0 cm) wire rope.
- 1926.452(o)(7)
- Non-cross-laminated wood boatswains' chairs shall be reinforced on their underside by cleats securely fastened to prevent the board from splitting.
- 1926.452(p)
- ***Two-point adjustable suspension scaffolds (swing stages)***. The following requirements do not apply to two-point adjustable suspension scaffolds used as masons' or stonesetters' scaffolds. Such scaffolds are covered by paragraph (q) of this section.
- 1926.452(p)(1)
- Platforms shall not be more than 36 inches (0.9 m) wide unless designed by a qualified person to prevent unstable conditions.
- 1926.452(p)(2)

- The platform shall be securely fastened to hangers (stirrups) by U-bolts or by other means which satisfy the requirements of § 1926.451(a).
- 1926.452(p)(3)
- The blocks for fiber or synthetic ropes shall consist of at least one double and one single block. The sheaves of all blocks shall fit the size of the rope used.
- 1926.452(p)(4)
- Platforms shall be of the ladder-type, plank-type, beam-type, or light-metal type. Light metal-type platforms having a rated capacity of 750 pounds or less and platforms 40 feet (12.2 m) or less in length shall be tested and listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.
- 1926.452(p)(5)
- Two-point scaffolds shall not be bridged or otherwise connected one to another during raising and lowering operations unless the bridge connections are articulated (attached), and the hoists properly sized.
- 1926.452(p)(6)
- Passage may be made from one platform to another only when the platforms are at the same height, are abutting, and walk-through stirrups specifically designed for this purpose are used.
- 1926.452(q)
- ***Multi-point adjustable suspension scaffolds, stonesetters' multi-point adjustable suspension scaffolds, and masons' multi-point adjustable suspension scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(q)(1)
- When two or more scaffolds are used they shall not be bridged one to another unless they are designed to be bridged, the bridge connections are articulated, and the hoists are properly sized.
- 1926.452(q)(2)
- If bridges are not used, passage may be made from one platform to another only when the platforms are at the same height and are abutting.
- 1926.452(q)(3)
- Scaffolds shall be suspended from metal outriggers, brackets, wire rope slings, hooks, or means that meet equivalent criteria (e.g., strength, durability).
- 1926.452(r)
- ***Catenary scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(r)(1)

- No more than one platform shall be placed between consecutive vertical pickups, and no more than two platforms shall be used on a catenary scaffold.
- 1926.452(r)(2)
- Platforms supported by wire ropes shall have hook-shaped stops on each end of the platforms to prevent them from slipping off the wire ropes. These hooks shall be so placed that they will prevent the platform from falling if one of the horizontal wire ropes breaks.
- 1926.452(r)(3)
- Wire ropes shall not be tightened to the extent that the application of a scaffold load will overstress them.
- 1926.452(r)(4)
- Wire ropes shall be continuous and without splices between anchors.
- 1926.452(s)
- ***Float (ship) scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(s)(1)
- The platform shall be supported by a minimum of two bearers, each of which shall project a minimum of 6 inches (15.2 cm) beyond the platform on both sides. Each bearer shall be securely fastened to the platform.
- 1926.452(s)(2)
- Rope connections shall be such that the platform cannot shift or slip.
- 1926.452(s)(3)
- When only two ropes are used with each float:
- 1926.452(s)(3)(i)
- They shall be arranged so as to provide four ends which are securely fastened to overhead supports.
- 1926.452(s)(3)(ii)
- Each supporting rope shall be hitched around one end of the bearer and pass under the platform to the other end of the bearer where it is hitched again, leaving sufficient rope at each end for the supporting ties.
- 1926.452(t)
- ***Interior hung scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(t)(1)

- Scaffolds shall be suspended only from the roof structure or other structural member such as ceiling beams.
- 1926.452(t)(2)
- Overhead supporting members (roof structure, ceiling beams, or other structural members) shall be inspected and checked for strength before the scaffold is erected.
- 1926.452(t)(3)
- Suspension ropes and cables shall be connected to the overhead supporting members by shackles, clips, thimbles, or other means that meet equivalent criteria (e.g., strength, durability).
- 1926.452(u)
- ***Needle beam scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(u)(1)
- Scaffold support beams shall be installed on edge.
- 1926.452(u)(2)
- Ropes or hangers shall be used for supports, except that one end of a needle beam scaffold may be supported by a permanent structural member.
- 1926.452(u)(3)
- The ropes shall be securely attached to the needle beams.
- 1926.452(u)(4)
- The support connection shall be arranged so as to prevent the needle beam from rolling or becoming displaced.
- 1926.452(u)(5)
- Platform units shall be securely attached to the needle beams by bolts or equivalent means. Cleats and overhang are not considered to be adequate means of attachment.
- 1926.452(v)
- ***Multi-level suspended scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(v)(1)
- Scaffolds shall be equipped with additional independent support lines, equal in number to the number of points supported, and of equivalent strength to the suspension ropes, and rigged to support the scaffold in the event the suspension rope(s) fail.
- 1926.452(v)(2)
- Independent support lines and suspension ropes shall not be attached to the same points of anchorage.

- 1926.452(v)(3)
- Supports for platforms shall be attached directly to the support stirrup and not to any other platform.
- 1926.452(w)
- ***Mobile scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(w)(1)
- Scaffolds shall be braced by cross, horizontal, or diagonal braces, or combination thereof, to prevent racking or collapse of the scaffold and to secure vertical members together laterally so as to automatically square and align the vertical members. Scaffolds shall be plumb, level, and squared. All brace connections shall be secured.
- 1926.452(w)(1)(i)
- Scaffolds constructed of tube and coupler components shall also comply with the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section;
- 1926.452(w)(1)(ii)
- Scaffolds constructed of fabricated frame components shall also comply with the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section.
- 1926.452(w)(2)
- Scaffold casters and wheels shall be locked with positive wheel and/or wheel and swivel locks, or equivalent means, to prevent movement of the scaffold while the scaffold is used in a stationary manner.
- 1926.452(w)(3)
- Manual force used to move the scaffold shall be applied as close to the base as practicable, but not more than 5 feet (1.5 m) above the supporting surface.
- 1926.452(w)(4)
- Power systems used to propel mobile scaffolds shall be designed for such use. Forklifts, trucks, similar motor vehicles or add-on motors shall not be used to propel scaffolds unless the scaffold is designed for such propulsion systems.
- 1926.452(w)(5)
- Scaffolds shall be stabilized to prevent tipping during movement.
- 1926.452(w)(6)
- Employees shall not be allowed to ride on scaffolds unless the following conditions exist:
- 1926.452(w)(6)(i)

- The surface on which the scaffold is being moved is within 3 degrees of level, and free of pits, holes, and obstructions;
- 1926.452(w)(6)(ii)
- The height to base width ratio of the scaffold during movement is two to one or less, unless the scaffold is designed and constructed to meet or exceed nationally recognized stability test requirements such as those listed in paragraph 2.(w) of appendix A to this subpart;
- 1926.452(w)(6)(iii)
- Outrigger frames, when used, are installed on both sides of the scaffold;
- 1926.452(w)(6)(iv)
- When power systems are used, the propelling force is applied directly to the wheels, and does not produce a speed in excess of 1 foot per second (.3 mps); and
- 1926.452(w)(6)(v)
- No employee is on any part of the scaffold which extends outward beyond the wheels, casters, or other supports.
- 1926.452(w)(7)
- Platforms shall not extend outward beyond the base supports of the scaffold unless outrigger frames or equivalent devices are used to ensure stability.
- 1926.452(w)(8)
- Where leveling of the scaffold is necessary, screw jacks or equivalent means shall be used.
- 1926.452(w)(9)
- Caster stems and wheel stems shall be pinned or otherwise secured in scaffold legs or adjustment screws.
- 1926.452(w)(10)
- Before a scaffold is moved, each employee on the scaffold shall be made aware of the move.
- 1926.452(x)
- ***Repair bracket scaffolds***.
- 1926.452(x)(1)
- Brackets shall be secured in place by at least one wire rope at least ½ inch (1.27 cm) in diameter.
- 1926.452(x)(2)
- Each bracket shall be attached to the securing wire rope (or ropes) by a positive locking device capable of preventing the unintentional detachment of the bracket from the rope, or by equivalent means.

- 1926.452(x)(3)
- Each bracket, at the contact point between the supporting structure and the bottom of the bracket, shall be provided with a shoe (heel block or foot) capable of preventing the lateral movement of the bracket.
- 1926.452(x)(4)
- Platforms shall be secured to the brackets in a manner that will prevent the separation of the platforms from the brackets and the movement of the platforms or the brackets on a completed scaffold.
- 1926.452(x)(5)
- When a wire rope is placed around the structure in order to provide a safe anchorage for personal fall arrest systems used by employees erecting or dismantling scaffolds, the wire rope shall meet the requirements of subpart M of this part, but shall be at least 5⁄16 inch (0.8 cm) in diameter.
- 1926.452(x)(6)
- Each wire rope used for securing brackets in place or as an anchorage for personal fall arrest systems shall be protected from damage due to contact with edges, corners, protrusions, or other discontinuities of the supporting structure or scaffold components.
- 1926.452(x)(7)
- Tensioning of each wire rope used for securing brackets in place or as an anchorage for personal fall arrest systems shall be by means of a turnbuckle at least 1 inch (2.54 cm) in diameter, or by equivalent means.
- 1926.452(x)(8)
- Each turnbuckle shall be connected to the other end of its rope by use of an eyesplice thimble of a size appropriate to the turnbuckle to which it is attached.
- 1926.452(x)(9)
- U-bolt wire rope clips shall not be used on any wire rope used to secure brackets or to serve as an anchor for personal fall arrest systems.
- 1926.452(x)(10)
- The employer shall ensure that materials shall not be dropped to the outside of the supporting structure.
- 1926.452(x)(11)
- Scaffold erection shall progress in only one direction around any structure.
- 1926.452(y)
- ***Stilts***. Stilts, when used, shall be used in accordance with the following requirements:

- 1926.452(y)(1)
- An employee may wear stilts on a scaffold only if it is a large area scaffold.
- 1926.452(y)(2)
- When an employee is using stilts on a large area scaffold where a guardrail system is used to provide fall protection, the guardrail system shall be increased in height by an amount equal to the height of the stilts being used by the employee.
- 1926.452(y)(3)
- Surfaces on which stilts are used shall be flat and free of pits, holes and obstructions, such as debris, as well as other tripping and falling hazards.
- 1926.452(y)(4)
- Stilts shall be properly maintained. Any alteration of the original equipment shall be approved by the manufacturer.
- 1926.453 - Aerial lifts.
  1926.453(a)
- *General requirements.*
- 1926.453(a)(1)
- Unless otherwise provided in this section, aerial lifts acquired for use on or after January 22, 1973 shall be designed and constructed in conformance with the applicable requirements of the American National Standards for "Vehicle Mounted Elevating and Rotating Work Platforms," ANSI A92.2-1969, including appendix. Aerial lifts acquired before January 22, 1973 which do not meet the requirements of ANSI A92.2-1969, may not be used after January 1, 1976, unless they shall have been modified so as to conform with the applicable design and construction requirements of ANSI A92.2-1969. Aerial lifts include the following types of vehicle-mounted aerial devices used to elevate personnel to job-sites above ground:
- 1926.453(a)(1)(i)
- Extensible boom platforms;
- 1926.453(a)(1)(ii)
- Aerial ladders;
- 1926.453(a)(1)(iii)
- Articulating boom platforms;
- 1926.453(a)(1)(iv)
- Vertical towers; and
- 1926.453(a)(1)(v)

- A combination of any such devices. Aerial equipment may be made of metal, wood, fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP), or other material; may be powered or manually operated; and are deemed to be aerial lifts whether or not they are capable of rotating about a substantially vertical axis.
- 1926.453(a)(2)
- Aerial lifts may be "field modified" for uses other than those intended by the manufacturer provided the modification has been certified in writing by the manufacturer or by any other equivalent entity, such as a nationally recognized testing laboratory, to be in conformity with all applicable provisions of ANSI A92.2-1969 and this section and to be at least as safe as the equipment was before modification.
- 1926.453(b)
- *Specific requirements* -
- 1926.453(b)(1)
- *Ladder trucks and tower trucks*. Aerial ladders shall be secured in the lower traveling position by the locking device on top of the truck cab, and the manually operated device at the base of the ladder before the truck is moved for highway travel.
- 1926.453(b)(2)
- *Extensible and articulating boom platforms.*
- 1926.453(b)(2)(i)
- Lift controls shall be tested each day prior to use to determine that such controls are in safe working condition.
- 1926.453(b)(2)(ii)
- Only authorized persons shall operate an aerial lift.
- 1926.453(b)(2)(iii)
- Belting off to an adjacent pole, structure, or equipment while working from an aerial lift shall not be permitted.
- 1926.453(b)(2)(iv)
- Employees shall always stand firmly on the floor of the basket, and shall not sit or climb on the edge of the basket or use planks, ladders, or other devices for a work position.
- 1926.453(b)(2)(v)
- A body belt shall be worn and a lanyard attached to the boom or basket when working from an aerial lift.
- Note to paragraph (b)(2)(v): As of January 1, 1998, subpart M of this part (§ 1926.502(d)) provides that body belts are not acceptable as part of a personal fall arrest system. The use of a

body belt in a tethering system or in a restraint system is acceptable and is regulated under § 1926.502(e).

- 1926.453(b)(2)(vi)
- Boom and basket load limits specified by the manufacturer shall not be exceeded.
- 1926.453(b)(2)(vii)
- The brakes shall be set and when outriggers are used, they shall be positioned on pads or a solid surface. Wheel chocks shall be installed before using an aerial lift on an incline, provided they can be safely installed.
- 1926.453(b)(2)(viii)
- An aerial lift truck shall not be moved when the boom is elevated in a working position with men in the basket, except for equipment which is specifically designed for this type of operation in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (a) (1) and (2) of this section.
- 1926.453(b)(2)(ix)
- Articulating boom and extensible boom platforms, primarily designed as personnel carriers, shall have both platform (upper) and lower controls. Upper controls shall be in or beside the platform within easy reach of the operator. Lower controls shall provide for overriding the upper controls. Controls shall be plainly marked as to their function. Lower level controls shall not be operated unless permission has been obtained from the employee in the lift, except in case of emergency.
- 1926.453(b)(2)(x)
- Climbers shall not be worn while performing work from an aerial lift.
- 1926.453(b)(2)(xi)
- The insulated portion of an aerial lift shall not be altered in any manner that might reduce its insulating value.
- 1926.453(b)(2)(xii)
- Before moving an aerial lift for travel, the boom(s) shall be inspected to see that it is properly cradled and outriggers are in stowed position except as provided in paragraph (b)(2)(viii) of this section.
- 1926.453(b)(3)
- *Electrical tests*. All electrical tests shall conform to the requirements of ANSI A92.2-1969 section 5. However equivalent d.c.; voltage tests may be used in lieu of the a.c. voltage specified in A92.2-1969; d.c. voltage tests which are approved by the equipment manufacturer or equivalent entity shall be considered an equivalent test for the purpose of this paragraph (b)(3).
- 1926.453(b)(4)

- *Bursting safety factor*. The provisions of the American National Standards Institute standard ANSI A92.2-1969, section 4.9 Bursting Safety Factor shall apply to all critical hydraulic and pneumatic components. Critical components are those in which a failure would result in a free fall or free rotation of the boom. All noncritical components shall have a bursting safety factor of at least 2 to 1.
- 1926.453(b)(5)
- *Welding standards*. All welding shall conform to the following standards as applicable:
- 1926.453(b)(5)(i)
- Standard Qualification Procedure, AWS B3.0-41.
- 1926.453(b)(5)(ii)
- Recommended Practices for Automotive Welding Design, AWS D8.4-61.
- 1926.453(b)(5)(iii)
- Standard Qualification of Welding Procedures and Welders for Piping and Tubing, AWS D10.9-69.
- 1926.453(b)(5)(iv)
- Specifications for Welding Highway and Railway Bridges, AWS D2.0-69.
- Note to § 1926.453: Non-mandatory appendix C to this subpart lists examples of national consensus standards that are considered to provide employee protection equivalent to that provided through the application of ANSI A92.2-1969, where appropriate. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. Copies may be obtained from the American National Standards Institute. Copies may be inspected at the Docket Office, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW., room N2634, Washington, DC or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030.
- 1926.454 - Training requirements.
  GPO Source:
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- e-CFR
- This section supplements and clarifies the requirements of § 1926.21(b)(2) as these relate to the hazards of work on scaffolds.
- 1926.454(a)
- The employer shall have each employee who performs work while on a scaffold trained by a person qualified in the subject matter to recognize the hazards associated with the type of

scaffold being used and to understand the procedures to control or minimize those hazards. The training shall include the following areas, as applicable:

- 1926.454(a)(1)
- The nature of any electrical hazards, fall hazards and falling object hazards in the work area;
- 1926.454(a)(2)
- The correct procedures for dealing with electrical hazards and for erecting, maintaining, and disassembling the fall protection systems and falling object protection systems being used;
- 1926.454(a)(3)
- The proper use of the scaffold, and the proper handling of materials on the scaffold;
- 1926.454(a)(4)
- The maximum intended load and the load-carrying capacities of the scaffolds used; and
- 1926.454(a)(5)
- Any other pertinent requirements of this subpart.
- 1926.454(b)
- The employer shall have each employee who is involved in erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, maintaining, or inspecting a scaffold trained by a competent person to recognize any hazards associated with the work in question. The training shall include the following topics, as applicable:
- 1926.454(b)(1)
- The nature of scaffold hazards;
- 1926.454(b)(2)
- The correct procedures for erecting, disassembling, moving, operating, repairing, inspecting, and maintaining the type of scaffold in question;
- 1926.454(b)(3)
- The design criteria, maximum intended load-carrying capacity and intended use of the scaffold;
- 1926.454(b)(4)
- Any other pertinent requirements of this subpart.
- 1926.454(c)
- When the employer has reason to believe that an employee lacks the skill or understanding needed for safe work involving the erection, use or dismantling of scaffolds, the employer shall retrain each such employee so that the requisite proficiency is regained. Retraining is required in at least the following situations:

- 1926.454(c)(1)
- Where changes at the worksite present a hazard about which an employee has not been previously trained; or
- 1926.454(c)(2)
- Where changes in the types of scaffolds, fall protection, falling object protection, or other equipment present a hazard about which an employee has not been previously trained; or
- 1926.454(c)(3)
- Where inadequacies in an affected employee's work involving scaffolds indicate that the employee has not retained the requisite proficiency.
- 1926 Subpart L App A - Scaffold Specifications
  Non-mandatory) Appendix A to Subpart L of Part 1926—Scaffold Specifications
- This appendix provides non-mandatory guidelines to assist employers in complying with the requirements of subpart L of this part. An employer may use these guidelines and tables as a starting point for designing scaffold systems. However, the guidelines do not provide all the information necessary to build a complete system, and the employer is still responsible for designing and assembling these components in such a way that the completed system will meet the requirements of § 1926.451(a). Scaffold components which are not selected and loaded in accordance with this Appendix, and components for which no specific guidelines or tables are given in this appendix (e.g., joints, ties, components for wood pole scaffolds more than 60 feet in height, components for heavy-duty horse scaffolds, components made with other materials, and components with other dimensions, etc.) must be designed and constructed in accordance with the capacity requirements of § 1926.451(a), and loaded in accordance with § 1926.451(d)(1).
- **Index to appendix A for Subpart L**
- General guidelines and tables.
- Specific guidelines and tables.
- Pole scaffolds:
  Single-pole wood pole scaffolds.
  Independent wood pole scaffolds.
- Tube and coupler scaffolds.
- Fabricated frame scaffolds.
- Plasterers', decorators' and large area scaffolds.
- Bricklayers' square scaffolds.
- Horse scaffolds.
- Form scaffolds and carpenters' bracket scaffolds.

- Roof bracket scaffolds.
- Outrigger scaffolds (one level).
- Pump jack scaffolds.
- Ladder jack scaffolds.
- Window jack scaffolds.
- Crawling boards (chicken ladders).
- Step, platform and trestle ladder scaffolds.
- Single-point adjustable suspension scaffolds.
- Two-point adjustable suspension scaffolds.
-
- Stonesetters' multi-point adjustable suspension scaffolds.
- Masons' multi-point adjustable suspension scaffolds.
- Catenary scaffolds.
- Float (ship) scaffolds.
- Interior hung scaffolds.
- Needle beam scaffolds.
- Multi-level suspension scaffolds.
- Mobile scaffolds.
- Repair bracket scaffolds.
- Stilts.
- Tank builders' scaffolds.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(1)
- **General Guidelines and Tables**
- 1926 Subpart L App A(1)(a)
- The following tables, and the tables in part 2—Specific guidelines and tables, assume that all load-carrying timber members (except planks) of the scaffold are a minimum of 1,500 lb-f/in^2 (stress grade) construction grade lumber. All dimensions are nominal sizes as provided in the American Softwood Lumber Standards, dated January 1970, except that, where rough sizes are noted, only rough or undressed lumber of the size specified will satisfy minimum requirements.

- 1926 Subpart L App A(1)(b)
- Solid sawn wood used as scaffold planks shall be selected for such use following the grading rules established by a recognized lumber grading association or by an independent lumber grading inspection agency. Such planks shall be identified by the grade stamp of such association or agency. The association or agency and the grading rules under which the wood is graded shall be certified by the Board of Review, American Lumber Standard Committee, as set forth in the American Softwood Lumber Standard of the U.S. Department of Commerce.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(1)(b)(i)
- Allowable spans shall be determined in compliance with the National Design Specification for Wood Construction published by the National Forest Products Association; paragraph 5 of ANSI A10.8–1988 Scaffolding-Safety Requirements published by the American National Standards Institute; or for 2 × 10 inch (nominal) or 2 × 9 inch (rough) solid sawn wood planks, as shown in the following table:

- ANSI A10.8–1988 Scaffolding-Safety Requirements

Maximum intended nominal load (lb/ft^2)	**Maximum permissible span using full thickness undressed lumber (ft)**
25	10
50	8
75	6

- 1926 Subpart L App A(1)(b)(ii)
- The maximum permissible span for 1¼ × 9-inch or wider wood plank of full thickness with a maximum intended load of 50 $lb/ft.^2$ shall be 4 feet.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(1)(c)
- Fabricated planks and platforms may be used in lieu of solid sawn wood planks. Maximum spans for such units shall be as recommended by the manufacturer based on the maximum intended load being calculated as follows:

- Fabricated planks: Maximum intended load being calculated

Rated load capacity	**Intended load**
Light-duty	• 25 pounds per square foot applied uniformly over the entire span area.

- Fabricated planks: Maximum intended load being calculated

Rated load capacity	Intended load
Medium-duty	• 50 pounds per square foot applied uniformly over the entire span area.
Heavy-duty	• 75 pounds per square foot applied uniformly over the entire span area.
One-person	• 250 pounds placed at the center of the span (total 250 pounds).
Two-person	• 250 pounds placed 18 inches to the left and right of the center of the span (total 50
Three-person	• 250 pounds placed at the center of the span and 250 pounds placed 18 inches to th

- Note: Platform units used to make scaffold platforms intended for light-duty use shall be capable of supporting at least 25 pounds per square foot applied uniformly over the entire unit-span area, or a 250-pound point load placed on the unit at the center of the span, whichever load produces the greater shear force.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(1)(d)
- Guardrails shall be as follows:
- 1926 Subpart L App A(1)(d)(i)
- Toprails shall be equivalent in strength to 2 inch by 4 inch lumber; or
- 1 ¼ inch × ⅛ inch structural angle iron; or
- 1 inch × .070 inch wall steel tubing; or 1.990 inch × .058 inch wall aluminum tubing.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(1)(d)(ii)
- Midrails shall be equivalent in strength to 1 inch by 6 inch lumber; or
- 1 ¼ inch × 1¼ inch × ⅛ inch structural angle iron; or
- 1 inch × .070 inch wall steel tubing; or
- 1.990 inch × .058 inch wall aluminum tubing.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(1)(d)(iii)
- Toeboards shall be equivalent in strength to 1 inch by 4 inch lumber; or
- 1 ¼ inch × 1¼ inch structural angle iron; or
- 1 inch × .070 inch wall steel tubing; or
- 1.990 inch × .058 inch wall aluminum tubing.

- 1926 Subpart L App A(1)(d)(iv)
- Posts shall be equivalent in strength to 2 inch by 4 inch lumber; or
- 1¼ inch x 1 ¼ inch x ⅛ structural angle iron; or
- 1inch x .070 inch wall steel tubing; or
- 1.990 inch x .058 inch wall aluminum tubing.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(1)(d)(v)
- Distance between posts shall not exceed 8 feet.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(1)(e)
- Overhead protection shall consist of 2 inch nominal planking laid tight, or ¾-inch plywood.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(1)(f)
- Screen installed between toeboards and midrails or toprails shall consist of No. 18 gauge U.S. Standard wire one inch mesh.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)
- **Specific guidelines and tables**.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(a)
- Pole Scaffolds.
- Single Pole Wood Pole Scaffolds

-	**Light duty up to 20 feet high**	**Light duty up to 60 fe high**
Maximum intended load (lbs/ft^2)	25	25
Poles or uprights	2 × 4 in	4 × 4 in
Maximum pole spacing (longitudinal)	6 feet	10 feet
Maximum pole spacing (transverse)	5 feet	5 feet
Runners	1 × 4 in	1¼ × 9 in
Bearers and maximum spacing of bearers:	-	-
3 feet	2 × 4 in	2 × 4 in

- Single Pole Wood Pole Scaffolds

-	**Light duty up to 20 feet high**	**Light duty up to 60 fe high**
5 feet	2 × 6 in. or 3 × 4 in	2 × 6 in. or 3 × 4 in. (rough)
6 feet	-	-
8 feet	-	-
Planking	1¼ × 9 in	2 × 10 in
Maximum vertical spacing of horizontal members	7 feet	9 feet
Bracing horizontal	1 × 4 in	1 × 4 in
Bracing diagonal	1 × 4 in	1 × 4 in
Tie-ins	1 × 4 in	1 × 4 in

- NOTE: All members except planking are used on edge. All wood bearers shall be reinforced with 3⁄16 x 2 inch steel strip, or the equivalent, secured to the lower edges for the entire length of the bearer.

- Independent Wood Pole Scaffolds

-	**Light duty up to 20 feet high**	**Light duty up to 60 fe high**
Maximum intended load	25 lbs/ft^2	25 lbs/ft^2
Poles or uprights	2 × 4 in	4 × 4 in
Maximum pole spacing (longitudinal)	6 feet	10 feet
Maximum (transverse)	6 feet	10 feet
Runners	1¼ × 4 in	1¼ × 9 in

- Independent Wood Pole Scaffolds

-	**Light duty up to 20 feet high**	**Light duty up to 60 fe high**
Bearers and maximum spacing of bearers:		
3 feet	2 × 4 in	2 × 4 in
6 feet	2 × 6 in. or 3 × 4 in	2 × 10 in. (rough) or 3 in
8 feet	2 × 6 in. or 3 × 4 in	2 × 10 in. (rough) or 3 in
10 feet	2 × 6 in. or 3 × 4 in	2 × 10 in. (rough) or 3 in
Planking	1¼ × 9 in	2 × 10 in
Maximum vertical spacing of horizontal members	7 feet	7 feet
Bracing horizontal	1 × 4 in	1 × 4 in
Bracing diagonal	1 × 4 in	1 × 4 in
Tie-ins	1 × 4 in	1 × 4 in

- NOTE: All members except planking are used on edge. All wood bearers shall be reinforced with 3⁄16 x 2 inch steel strip, or the equivalent, secured to the lower edges for the entire length of the bearer.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(b)
- Tube and coupler scaffolds.
- Minimum Size of Members

-	**Light duty**	**Medium duty**
Maximum intended load	25 lbs/ft^2	50 lbs/ft^2

- Minimum Size of Members

-	Light duty	Medium duty
Posts, runners and braces	Nominal 2 in. (1.90 inches) OD steel tube or pipe	Nominal 2 in. (1.90 in pipe
Bearers	Nominal 2 in. (1.90 inches)	Nominal 2 in. (1.90 in
-	OD steel tube or pipe and a maximum post spacing of 4 ft. × 10 ft.	OD steel tube or pipe spacing of 4 ft. × 7 ft.
-	-	Nominal 2½ in. (2.375
-	-	OD steel tube or pipe spacing of 6 ft. × 8 ft.
Maximum runner spacing vertically	6 ft. 6 in	6 ft. 6 in

- * Bearers shall be installed in the direction of the shorter dimension.
- NOTE: Longitudinal diagonal bracing shall be installed at an angle of 45° (±5°).
- Maximum Number of Planked Levels

-	Maximum number of additional planked levels		
	Light duty	Medium duty	
Number of Working Levels:			
1	16	11	
2	11	1	
3	6	0	
4	1	0	

- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(c)
- ***Fabricated frame scaffolds***. Because of their prefabricated nature, no additional guidelines or tables for these scaffolds are being adopted in this Appendix.

- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(d)
- ***Plasterers', decorators', and large area scaffolds***. The guidelines for pole scaffolds or tube and coupler scaffolds (Appendix A (a) and (b)) may be applied.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(e)
- ***Bricklayers' square scaffolds***.
- Maximum intended load: 50 lb/ft.[2] *
- Maximum width: 5 ft.
- Maximum height: 5 ft.
- Gussets: 1 × 6 in.
- Braces: 1 × 8 in.
- Legs: 2 × 6 in.
- Bearers (horizontal members): 2 × 6 in
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(f)
- Horse scaffolds.
- Maximum intended load (light duty): 25 lb/ft.[2] **
- Maximum intended load (medium duty): 50 lb/ft.[2] **
- Horizontal members or bearers:
- Light duty: 2 × 4 in.
- Medium duty: 3 × 4 in.
- Legs: 2 × 4 in.
- Longitudinal brace between legs: 1 × 6 in.
- Gusset brace at top of legs: 1 × 8 in.
- Half diagonal braces: 2 × 4 in
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(g)
- ***Form scaffolds and carpenters' bracket scaffolds***.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(g)(1)
- Brackets shall consist of a triangular-shaped frame made of wood with a cross-section not less than 2 inches by 3 inches, or of 1¼ inch × 1¼ inch × ⅛ inch structural angle iron.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(g)(2)

- Bolts used to attach brackets to structures shall not be less than 5⁄8 inches in diameter.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(g)(3)
- Maximum bracket spacing shall be 8 feet on centers.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(g)(4)
- No more than two employees shall occupy any given 8 feet of a bracket or form scaffold at any one time. Tools and materials shall not exceed 75 pounds in addition to the occupancy.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(g)(5)
- Wooden figure-four scaffolds:
- Maximum intended load: 25 lb/ft.^{2}
- Uprights: 2 × 4 in. or 2 × 6 in.
- Bearers (two): 1 × 6 in.
- Braces: 1 × 6 in.
- Maximum length of bearers (unsupported): 3 ft. 6 in
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(g)(5)(i)
- Outrigger bearers shall consist of two pieces of 1 × 6 inch lumber nailed on opposite sides of the vertical support.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(g)(5)(ii)
- Bearers for wood figure-four brackets shall project not more than 3 feet 6 inches from the outside of the form support, and shall be braced and secured to prevent tipping or turning. The knee or angle brace shall intersect the bearer at least 3 feet from the form at an angle of approximately 45 degrees, and the lower end shall be nailed to a vertical support.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(g)(6)
- Metal bracket scaffolds:
- Maximum intended load: 25 lb/ft.^{2}
- Uprights: 2 × 4 inch
- Bearers: As designed.
- Braces: As designed.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(g)(7)
- Wood bracket scaffolds:
- Maximum intended load: 25 lb/ft.^{2}

- Uprights: 2 × 4 in or 2 × 6 in
- Bearers: 2 × 6 in
- Maximum scaffold width: 3 ft 6 in
- Braces: 1 × 6 in
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(h)
- ***Roof bracket scaffolds***. No specific guidelines or tables are given.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(i)
- ***Outrigger scaffolds (single level)***. No specific guidelines or tables are given.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(j)
- ***Pump jack scaffolds***. Wood poles shall not exceed 30 feet in height. Maximum intended load—500 lbs between poles; applied at the center of the span. Not more than two employees shall be on a pump jack scaffold at one time between any two supports. When 2 × 4's are spliced together to make a 4 × 4 inch wood pole, they shall be spliced with “10 penny” common nails no more than 12 inches center to center, staggered uniformly from the opposite outside edges.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(k)
- ***Ladder jack scaffolds***. Maximum intended load—25 lb/ft^2. However, not more than two employees shall occupy any platform at any one time. Maximum span between supports shall be 8 feet.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(l)
- ***Window jack scaffolds***. Not more than one employee shall occupy a window jack scaffold at any one time.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(m)
- ***Crawling boards (chicken ladders)***. Crawling boards shall be not less than 10 inches wide and 1 inch thick, with cleats having a minimum 1 × 1½ inch cross-sectional area. The cleats shall be equal in length to the width of the board and spaced at equal intervals not to exceed 24 inches.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(n)
- ***Step, platform, and trestle ladder scaffolds***. No additional guidelines or tables are given.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(o)
- ***Single-point adjustable suspension scaffolds***. Maximum intended load—250 lbs. Wood seats for boatswains' chairs shall be not less than 1 inch thick if made of non-laminated wood, or 5⁄8 inches thick if made of marine quality plywood.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(p)
- ***Two-point adjustable suspension scaffolds***.

- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(p)(1)
- In addition to direct connections to buildings (except window cleaners' anchors) acceptable ways to prevent scaffold sway include angulated roping and static lines. Angulated roping is a system of platform suspension in which the upper wire rope sheaves or suspension points are closer to the plane of the building face than the corresponding attachment points on the platform, thus causing the platform to press against the face of the building. Static lines are separate ropes secured at their top and bottom ends closer to the plane of the building face than the outermost edge of the platform. By drawing the static line taut, the platform is drawn against the face of the building.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(p)(2)
- On suspension scaffolds designed for a working load of 500 pounds, no more than two employees shall be permitted on the scaffold at one time. On suspension scaffolds with a working load of 750 pounds, no more than three employees shall be permitted on the scaffold at one time.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(p)(3)
- Ladder-type platforms. The side stringer shall be of clear straight-grained spruce. The rungs shall be of straight-grained oak, ash, or hickory, at least 1⅛ inches in diameter, with ⅞ inch tenons mortised into the side stringers at least ⅞ inch. The stringers shall be tied together with tie rods not less than ¼ inch in diameter, passing through the stringers and riveted up tight against washers on both ends. The flooring strips shall be spaced not more than ⅝ inch apart, except at the side rails where the space may be 1 inch. Ladder-type platforms shall be constructed in accordance with the following table:
- Schedule for Ladder-Type Platforms

Length of Platform	12 feet	14 & 16 f
Side stringers, minimum cross section (finished sizes):	-	-
At ends	1¾ × 2¾ in	1¾ × 2¾
At middle	1¾ × 3¾ in	1¾ × 3¾
Reinforcing strip (minimum)	A ⅛ × ⅞ inch steel reinforcing strip shall be attached t	
Rungs	Rungs shall be 1⅛ inch minimum diameter with at lea center.	
Tie rods:	-	-

Number (minimum)	3	4
Diameter (minimum)	¼ inch	¼ inch
Flooring, minimum finished size	½ × 2¾ in	½ × 2¾ in

- Schedule for Ladder-Type Platforms

Length of Platform	22 & 24 ft
Side stringers, minimum cross section (finished sizes):	-
At ends	1¾ × 3 in
At middle	1¾ × 4¼ in
Reinforcing strip (minimum)	A ⅛ × ⅞-inch steel reinforcing strip shall be attached t
Rungs	Rungs shall be 1⅛ inch minimum diameter with at lea center. Tie rods.
Number (minimum)	5
Diameter (minimum)	¼ in
Flooring, minimum finished size	½ × 2¾ in

- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(p)(4)
- Plank-Type Platforms. Plank-type platforms shall be composed of not less than nominal 2 × 8 inch unspliced planks, connected together on the underside with cleats at intervals not exceeding 4 feet, starting 6 inches from each end. A bar or other effective means shall be securely fastened to the platform at each end to prevent the platform from slipping off the hanger. The span between hangers for plank-type platforms shall not exceed 10 feet.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(p)(5)
- Beam-Type Platforms. Beam platforms shall have side stringers of lumber not less than 2 × 6 inches set on edge. The span between hangers shall not exceed 12 feet when beam platforms are used. The flooring shall be supported on 2 × 6 inch cross beams, laid flat and set into the upper edge of the stringers with a snug fit, at intervals of not more than 4 feet, securely nailed to the cross beams. Floor-boards shall not be spaced more than ½ inch apart.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(q)

- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(q)(1)
- ***Multi-point adjustable suspension scaffolds and stonesetters' multi-point adjustable suspension scaffolds***. No specific guidelines or tables are given for these scaffolds.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(q)(2)
- ***Masons' multi-point adjustable suspension scaffolds***. Maximum intended load—50 lb/ft^2. Each outrigger beam shall be at least a standard 7 inch, 15.3 pound steel I-beam, at least 15 feet long. Such beams shall not project more than 6 feet 6 inches beyond the bearing point. Where the overhang exceeds 6 feet 6 inches, outrigger beams shall be composed of stronger beams or multiple beams.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(r)
- ***Catenary scaffolds***.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(r)(1)
- Maximum intended load—500 lbs.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(r)(2)
- Not more than two employees shall be permitted on the scaffold at one time.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(r)(3)
- Maximum capacity of come-along shall be 2,000 lbs.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(r)(4)
- Vertical pickups shall be spaced not more than 50 feet apart.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(r)(5)
- Ropes shall be equivalent in strength to at least ½ inch (1.3 cm) diameter improved plow steel wire rope.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(s)
- ***Float (ship) scaffolds***.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(s)(1)
- Maximum intended load—750 lbs.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(s)(2)
- Platforms shall be made of ¾ inch plywood, equivalent in rating to American Plywood Association Grade B-B, Group I, Exterior.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(s)(3)
- Bearers shall be made from 2 × 4 inch, or 1 × 10 inch rough lumber. They shall be free of knots and other flaws.

- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(s)(4)
- Ropes shall be equivalent in strength to at least 1 inch (2.5 cm) diameter first grade manila rope.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(t)
- ***Interior hung scaffolds***.
- Bearers (use on edge): 2 × 10 in.
- Maximum intended load: Maximum span
- 25 lb/ft.^{2}: 10 ft.
- 50 lb/ft.^{2}: 10 ft.
- 75 lb/ft.^{2}: 7 ft.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(u)
- ***Needle beam scaffolds***.
- Maximum intended load: 25 lb/ft.^{2}
- Beams: 4 × 6 in.
- Maximum platform span: 8 ft.
- Maximum beam span: 10 ft.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(u)(1)
- Ropes shall be attached to the needle beams by a scaffold hitch or an eye splice. The loose end of the rope shall be tied by a bowline knot or by a round turn and a half hitch.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(u)(2)
- Ropes shall be equivalent in strength to at least 1 inch (2.5 cm) diameter first grade manila rope.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(v)
- ***Multi-level suspension scaffolds***. No additional guidelines or tables are being given for these scaffolds.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(w)
- ***Mobile Scaffolds***. Stability test as described in the ANSI A92 series documents, as appropriate for the type of scaffold, can be used to establish stability for the purpose of § 1926.452(w)(6).
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(x)
- ***Repair bracket scaffolds***. No additional guidelines or tables are being given for these scaffolds.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(y)
- ***Stilts***. No specific guidelines or tables are given.

- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(z)
- ***Tank builder's scaffold***.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(z)(1)
- The maximum distance between brackets to which scaffolding and guardrail supports are attached shall be no more than 10 feet 6 inches.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(z)(2)
- Not more than three employees shall occupy a 10 feet 6 inch span of scaffold planking at any time.
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(z)(3)
- A taut wire or synthetic rope supported on the scaffold brackets shall be installed at the scaffold plank level between the innermost edge of the scaffold platform and the curved plate structure of the tank shell to serve as a safety line in lieu of an inner guardrail assembly where the space between the scaffold platform and the tank exceeds 12 inches (30.48 cm). In the event the open space on either side of the rope exceeds 12 inches (30.48 cm), a second wire or synthetic rope appropriately placed, or guardrails in accordance with § 1926.451(g)(4), shall be installed in order to reduce that open space to less than 12 inches (30.48 cm).
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(z)(4)
- Scaffold planks of rough full-dimensioned 2-inch (5.1 cm) × 12-inch (30.5 cm) Douglas Fir or Southern Yellow Pine of Select Structural Grade shall be used. Douglas Fir planks shall have a fiber stress of at least 1900 lb/in^2 (130,929 n/cm^2) and a modulus of elasticity of at least 1,900,000 lb/in^2 (130,929,000 n/cm^2), while Yellow Pine planks shall have a fiber stress of at least 2500 lb/in^2 (172,275 n/cm^2) and a modulus of elasticity of at least 2,000,000 lb/in^2 (137,820,000 n/cm^2).
- 1926 Subpart L App A(2)(z)(5)
- Guardrails shall be constructed of a taut wire or synthetic rope, and shall be supported by angle irons attached to brackets welded to the steel plates. These guardrails shall comply with § 1926.451(g)(4). Guardrail supports shall be located at no greater than 10 feet 6 inch intervals.
- * The squares shall be set not more than 8 feet apart for light duty scaffolds and not more than 5 feet apart for medium duty scaffolds.
- ** Horses shall be spaced not more than 8 feet apart for light duty loads, and not more than 5 feet apart for medium duty loads.
- 1926 Subpart L App B - Criteria for Determining the Feasibility of Providing Safe Access and Fall Protection for Scaffold Erectors and Dismantlers
  [Reserved]
- [61 FR 46025, Aug. 30, 1996]

- 1926 Subpart L App C - List of National Consensus Standards.
  (Non-mandatory) Appendix C to Subpart L of Part 1926 - List of National Consensus Standards
- ANSI/SIA A92.2-1990 *Vehicle-Mounted Elevating and Rotating Aerial Devices*
- ANSI/SIA A92.3-1990 *Manually Propelled Elevating Aerial Platforms*
- ANSI/SIA A92.5-1990 *Boom Supported Elevating Work Platforms*
- ANSI/SIA A92.6-1990 *Self-Propelled Elevating Work Platforms*
- ANSI/SIA A92.7-1990 *Airline Ground Support Vehicle-Mounted Vertical Lift Devices*
- ANSI/SIA A92.8-1993 *Vehicle-Mounted Bridge Inspection and Maintenance Devices*
- ANSI/SIA A92.9-1993 *Mast-Climbing Work Platforms*
- 1926 Subpart L App D - List of Training Topics for Scaffold Erectors and Dismantlers.
  (Non-mandatory) Appendix D to Subpart L of Part 1926 - List of Training Topics for Scaffold Erectors and Dismantlers
- This appendix D is provided to serve as a guide to assist employers when evaluating the training needs of employees erecting or dismantling supported scaffolds.
- The Agency believes that employees erecting or dismantling scaffolds should be trained in the following topics:
- *General Overview of Scaffolding*
- regulations and standards
- erection/dismantling planning
- PPE and proper procedures
- fall protection
- materials handling
- access
- working platforms
- foundations
- guys, ties and braces
- *Tubular Welded Frame Scaffolds*
- specific regulations and standards
- components
- parts inspection

- erection/dismantling planning
- guys, ties and braces
- fall protection
- general safety
- access and platforms
- erection/dismantling procedures
- rolling scaffold assembly
- putlogs
- *Tube and Clamp Scaffolds*
- specific regulations and standards
- components
- parts inspection
- erection/dismantling planning
- guys, ties and braces
- fall protection
- general safety
- access and platforms
- erection/dismantling procedures
- buttresses, cantilevers, & bridges
- *System Scaffolds*
- specific regulations and standards
- components
- parts inspection
- erection/dismantling planning
- guys, ties and braces
- fall protection
- general safety
- access and platforms
- erection/dismantling procedures

- buttresses, cantilevers, & bridges
- Scaffold erectors and dismantlers should all receive the general overview, and, in addition, specific training for the type of supported scaffold being erected or dismantled.
- 1926 Subpart L App E - Drawings and Illustrations.
  Non-mandatory) Appendix E to Subpart L of Part 1926 - Drawings and Illustrations
- This appendix provides drawings of particular types of scaffolds and scaffold components, and graphic illustrations of bracing patterns and tie spacing patterns.
- This appendix is intended to provide visual guidance to assist the user in complying with the requirements of subpart L, part 1926.
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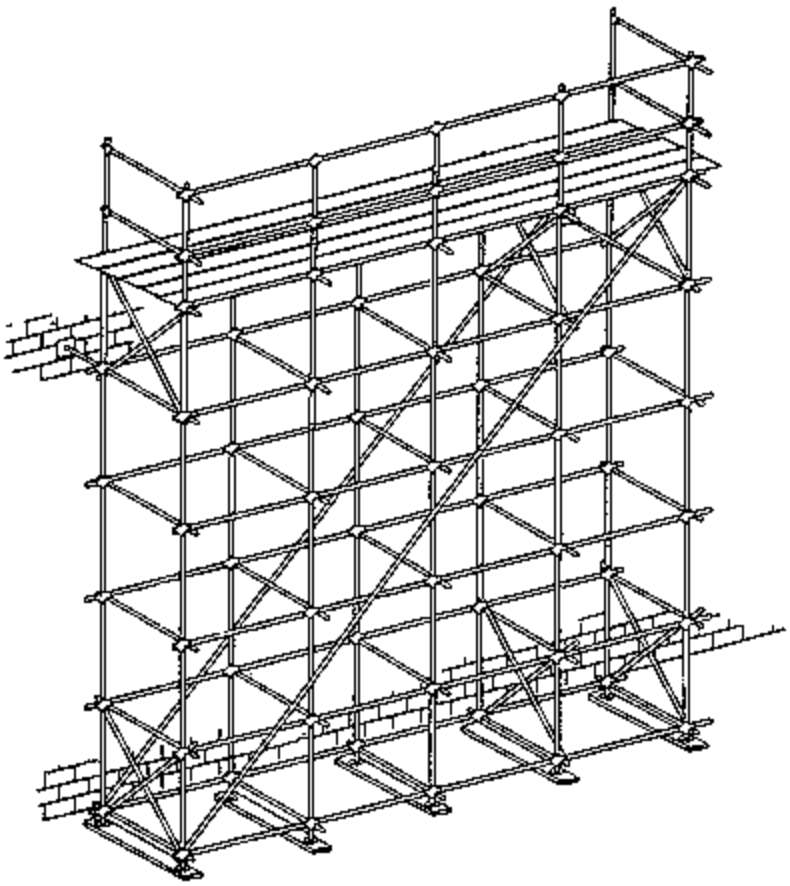
BRACING - TUBE & COUPLER SCAFFOLDS



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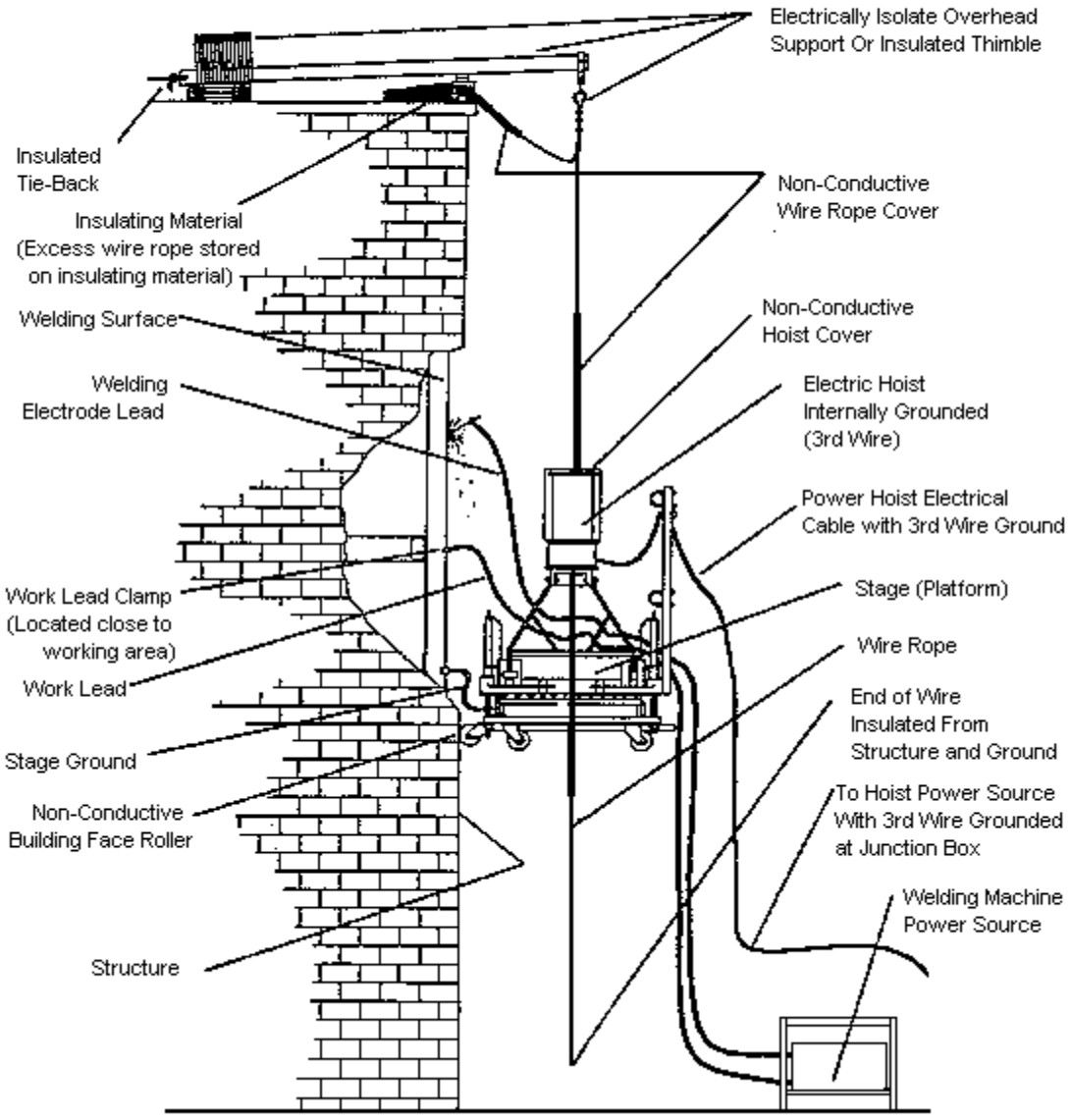
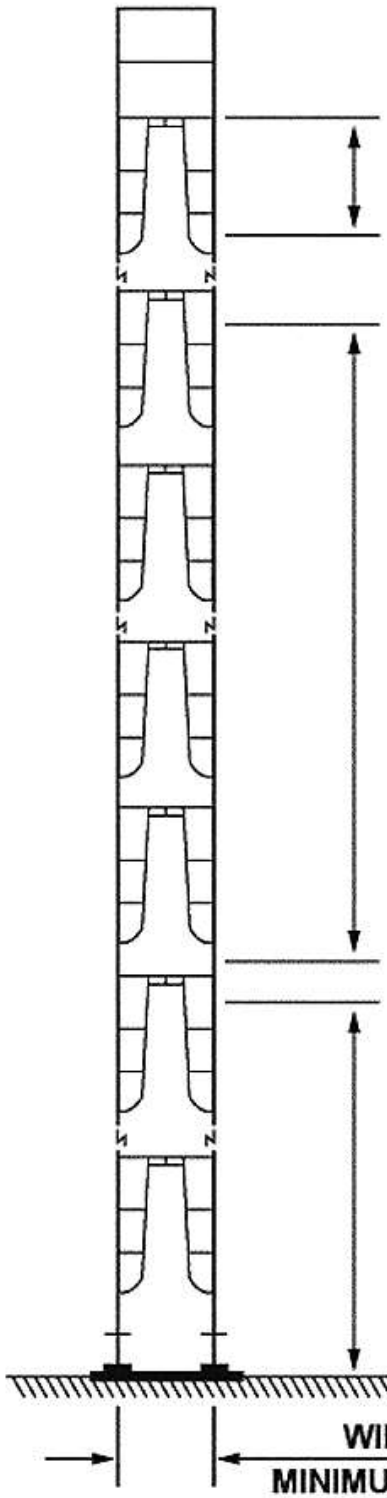
SUSPENDED SCAFFOLD PLATFORM WELDING PRECAUTIONS



HOISTS MUST BE ELECTRONICALLY ISOLATED FROM SCAFFOLD

- **(Non-Mandatory) Appendix E to Subpart L of Part 1926 - Drawings and Illustrations**

MAXIMUM VERTICAL GUY, TIE OR BRACE SPACING WIDER THAN 3'- 0" BASES



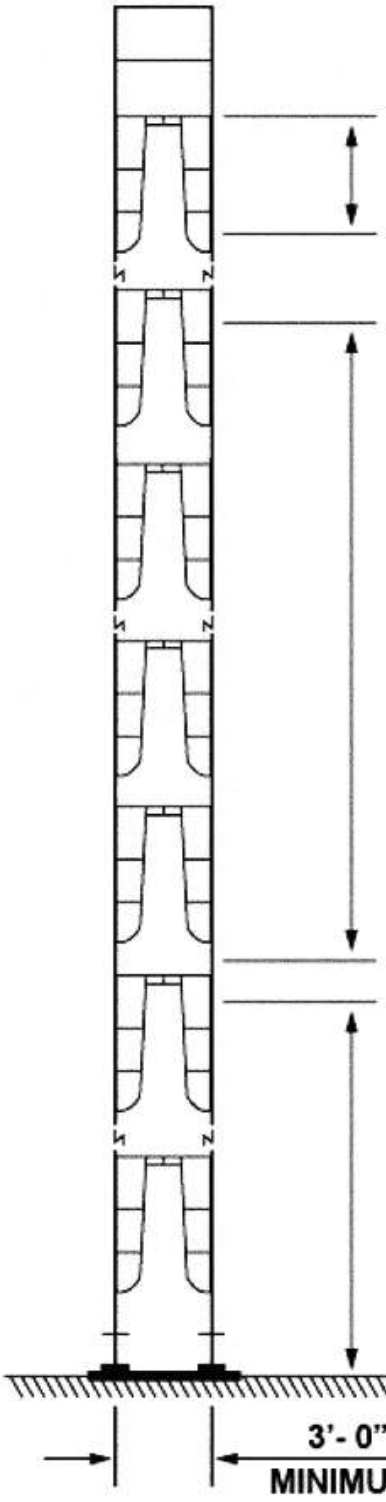
Attach top guy, tie or brace, where a horizontal member supports inner and outer legs and is no further down than the 4 to 1 height from top of completed scaffold.

Attach intermediate guys, ties or braces repeatedly where a horizontal member supports inner and outer legs and where it is no more than 26'- 0" up from the next lower attachment location.

Attach lowest guy, tie or brace where a horizontal member supports inner and outer legs and is **closest** to the 4 to 1 height, **whether above or below the exact height.**

WIDER THAN 3'- 0"
MINIMUM BASE DIMENSION

MAXIMUM VERTICAL GUY, TIE OR BRACE SPACING 3'- 0" AND NARROWER BASES



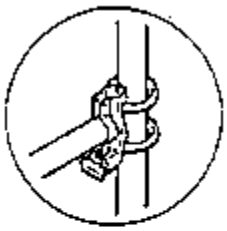
Attach top guy, tie or brace where a horizontal member supports inner and outer legs and is no further down than the 4 to 1 height from top of completed scaffold.

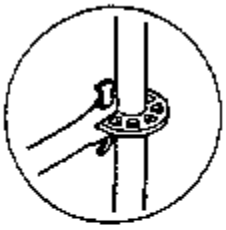
Attach intermediate guys, ties or braces repeatedly where a horizontal member supports inner and outer legs and where it is no more than 20'- 0" up from the next lower attachment location.

Attach lowest guy, tie or brace where a horizontal member supports inner and outer legs and is **closest** to the 4 to 1 height, **whether above or below the exact height.**

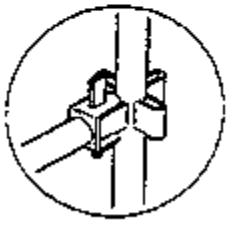
3'- 0" AND NARROWER
MINIMUM BASE DIMENSION

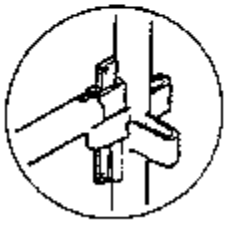
SYSTEM SCAFFOLD

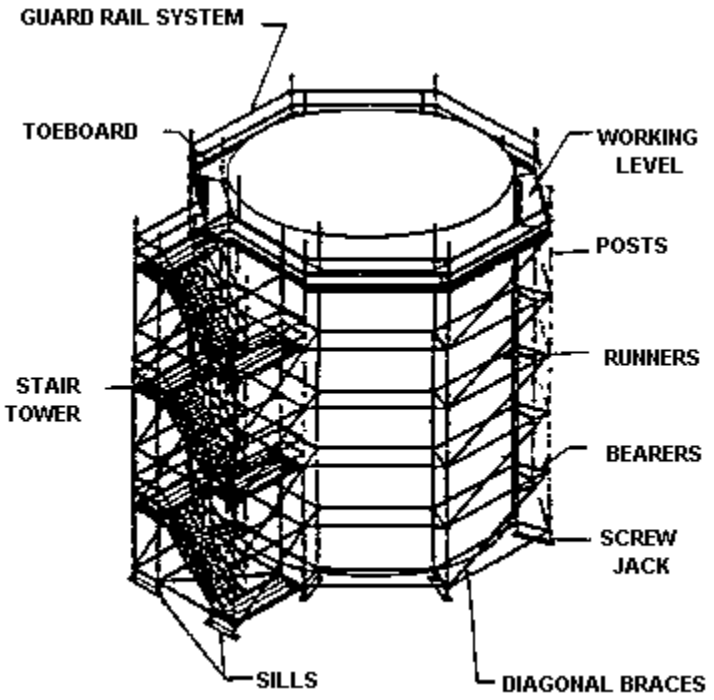




JOINT CONNECTIONS
VARY ACCORDING
TO MANUFACTURER







SPIB® DNS IND 65
KD19 S-DRY (7)

SCAFFOLD PLANK

Grade stamp courtesy of Southern Pine Inspection Bureau

MILL 10

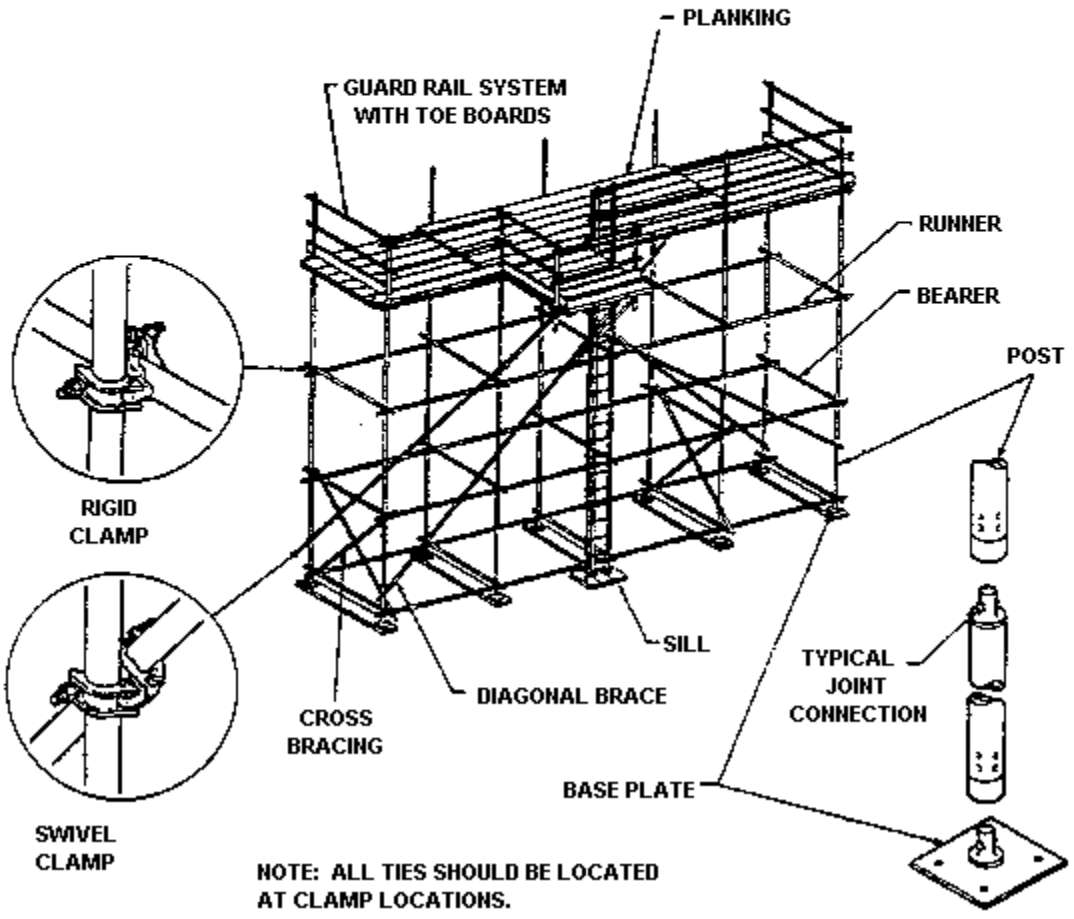
WCLB®

SEL STR

SCAF PLK
D. FIR S. DRY

Grade stamp courtsey of West Coast Lumber Inspection Bureau

TUBE and COUPLER SCAFFOLD



- - Illustrations depicting scaffolding parts: Rigid Clamp | Swivel Clamp | Guard Rail System with Toe Boards | Planking | Runner | Bearer | Post | Typical Joint Connection | Cross Bracing Diagonal Brace | Sill | Base Plate (Note: All ties should be located at clamp locations)

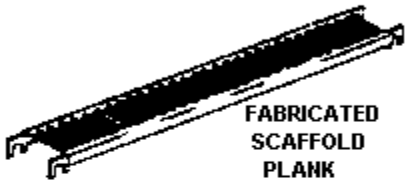
SCAFFOLDING WORK SURFACES

LAMINATED VENIER LUMBER (LVL)

SOLID SAWN LUMBER

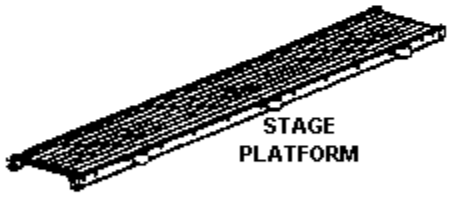
SCAFFOLD PLANKS

FABRICATED SCAFFOLD DECK



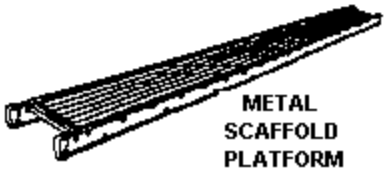
FABRICATED SCAFFOLD PLANK

DECORATOR PLANK



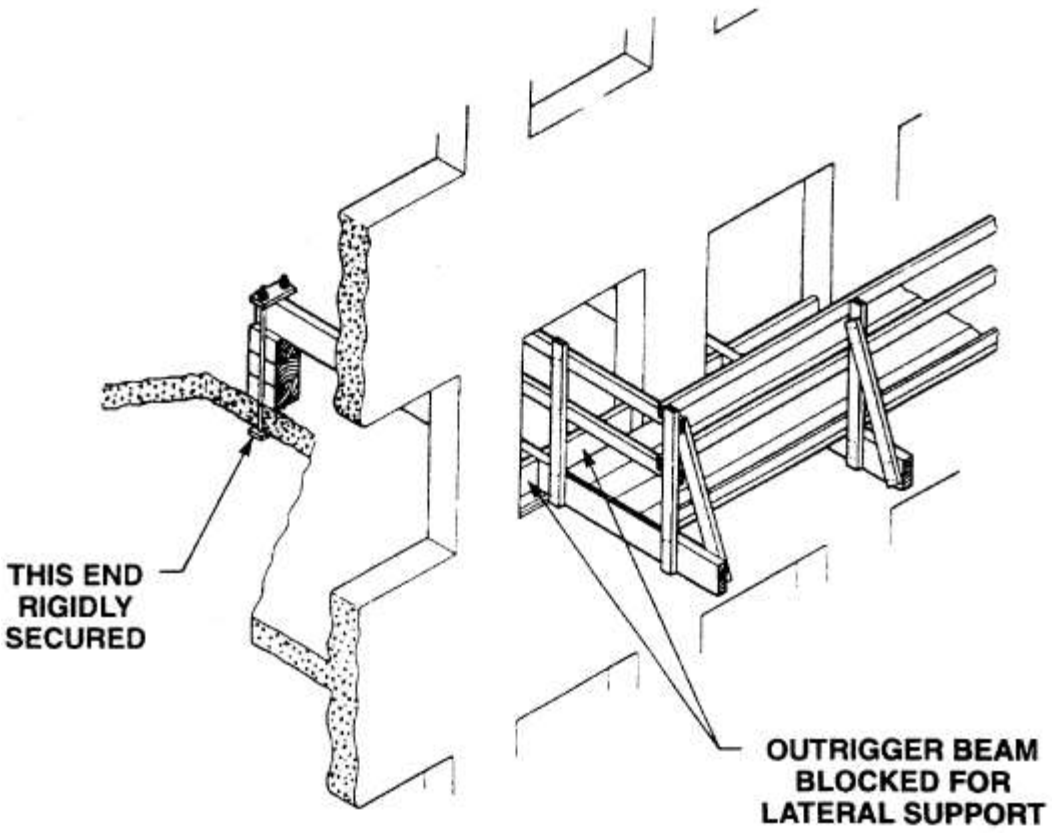
STAGE PLATFORM

WOOD SCAFFOLD PLATFORM



METAL SCAFFOLD PLATFORM

OUTRIGGER SCAFFOLD



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- [61 FR 46025, Aug. 30, 1996; 61 FR 59831, Nov. 25, 1996; 85 FR 8737, February 18, 2020]

- 1926 Subpart M - Fall Protection
  UTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.; 29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657; Secretary of Labor's Order No. 1-90 (55 FR 9033), 6-96 (62 FR 111), 3-2000 (65 FR 50017), 5-2007 (72 FR 31159), or 1-2012 (77 FR 3912), as applicable; and 29 CFR Part 1911.
- **SOURCE:** 59 FR 40730, Aug. 9, 1994, unless otherwise noted.
- [59 FR 40730, Aug. 9, 1994; 60 FR 5131, Jan. 26, 1995; 60 FR 39254, Aug. 2, 1995; 66 FR 5265, Jan. 18, 2001; 75 FR 48133, Aug. 9, 2010; 79 FR 20696, July 10, 2014; 85 FR 8738, Feb. 18, 2020]
- 1926.500 - Scope, application, and definitions applicable to this subpart.
  1926.500(a)

- *Scope and application.*
- 1926.500(a)(1)
- This subpart sets forth requirements and criteria for fall protection in construction workplaces covered under 29 CFR part 1926. Exception: The provisions of this subpart do not apply when employees are making an inspection, investigation, or assessment of workplace conditions prior to the actual start of construction work or after all construction work has been completed.
- 1926.500(a)(2)
- Section 1926.501 sets forth those workplaces, conditions, operations, and circumstances for which fall protection shall be provided except as follows:
- 1926.500(a)(2)(i)
- Requirements relating to fall protection for employees working on scaffolds are provided in subpart L of this part.
- 1926.500(a)(2)(ii)
- Requirements relating to fall protection for employees working on cranes and derricks are provided in subpart CC of this part.
- 1926.500(a)(2)(iii)
- Fall protection requirements for employees performing steel erection work (except for towers and tanks) are provided in subpart R of this part.
- 1926.500(a)(2)(iv)
- Requirements relating to fall protection for employees working on certain types of equipment used in tunneling operations are provided in subpart S of this part.
- 1926.500(a)(2)(v)
- Requirements relating to fall protection for employees engaged in the erection of tanks and communication and broadcast towers are provided in § 1926.105.
- 1926.500(a)(2)(vi)
- Subpart V of this part provides requirements relating to fall protection for employees working from aerial lifts or on poles, towers, or similar structures while engaged in the construction of electric transmission or distribution lines or equipment.
- 1926.500(a)(2)(vii)
- Requirements relating to fall protection for employees working on stairways and ladders are provided in subpart X of this part.
- 1926.500(a)(3)

- Section 1926.502 sets forth the requirements for the installation, construction, and proper use of fall protection required by part 1926, except as follows:
- 1926.500(a)(3)(i)
- Performance requirements for guardrail systems used on scaffolds and performance requirements for falling object protection used on scaffolds are provided in subpart L of this part.
- 1926.500(a)(3)(ii)
- Performance requirements for stairways, stairrail systems, and handrails are provided in subpart X of this part.
- 1926.500(a)(3)(iii)
- Additional performance requirements for fall arrest and work-positioning equipment are provided in subpart V of this part.
- 1926.500(a)(3)(iv)
- Section 1926.502 does not apply to the erection of tanks and communication and broadcast towers. (Note: Section 1926.104 sets the criteria for body belts, lanyards and lifelines used for fall protection during tank and communication and broadcast tower erection. Paragraphs (b),(c) and (f) of § 1926.107 provide definitions for the pertinent terms.)
- 1926.500(a)(3)(v)
- Criteria for steps, handholds, ladders, and grabrails/guardrails/railings required by subpart CC are provided in subpart CC. Sections 1926.502(a), (c) through (e), and (i) apply to activities covered under subpart CC unless otherwise stated in subpart CC. No other paragraphs of § 1926.502 apply to subpart CC.
- 1926.500(a)(4)
- Section 1926.503 sets forth requirements for training in the installation and use of fall protection systems, except in relation to steel erection activities and the use of equipment covered by subpart CC.
- 1926.500(b)
- *Definitions*.

  Anchorage means a secure point of attachment for lifelines, lanyards or deceleration devices.

  Body belt (safety belt) means a strap with means both for securing it about the waist and for attaching it to a lanyard, lifeline, or deceleration device.

  Body harness means straps which may be secured about the employee in a manner that will distribute the fall arrest forces over at least the thighs, pelvis, waist, chest and shoulders with means for attaching it to other components of a personal fall arrest system.

Buckle means any device for holding the body belt or body harness closed around the employee's body.

Connector means a device which is used to couple (connect) parts of the personal fall arrest system and positioning device systems together. It may be an independent component of the system, such as a carabiner, or it may be an integral component of part of the system (such as a buckle or dee-ring sewn into a body belt or body harness, or a snap-hook spliced or sewn to a lanyard or self-retracting lanyard).

Controlled access zone (CAZ) means an area in which certain work (e.g., overhand bricklaying) may take place without the use of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety net systems and access to the zone is controlled.

Dangerous equipment means equipment (such as pickling or galvanizing tanks, degreasing units, machinery, electrical equipment, and other units) which, as a result of form or function, may be hazardous to employees who fall onto or into such equipment.

Deceleration device means any mechanism, such as a rope grab, rip-stitch lanyard, specially-woven lanyard, tearing or deforming lanyards, automatic self-retracting lifelines/lanyards, etc., which serves to dissipate a substantial amount of energy during a fall arrest, or otherwise limit the energy imposed on an employee during fall arrest.

Deceleration distance means the additional vertical distance a falling employee travels, excluding lifeline elongation and free fall distance, before stopping, from the point at which the deceleration device begins to operate. It is measured as the distance between the location of an employee's body belt or body harness attachment point at the moment of activation (at the onset of fall arrest forces) of the deceleration device during a fall, and the location of that attachment point after the employee comes to a full stop.

Equivalent means alternative designs, materials, or methods to protect against a hazard which the employer can demonstrate will provide an equal or greater degree of safety for employees than the methods, materials or designs specified in the standard.

Failure means load refusal, breakage, or separation of component parts. Load refusal is the point where the ultimate strength is exceeded.

Free fall means the act of falling before a personal fall arrest system begins to apply force to arrest the fall.

Free fall distance means the vertical displacement of the fall arrest attachment point on the employee's body belt or body harness between onset of the fall and just before the system begins to apply force to arrest the fall. This distance excludes deceleration distance, and lifeline/lanyard elongation, but includes any deceleration device slide distance or self-retracting

lifeline/lanyard extension before they operate and fall arrest forces occur.

Guardrail system means a barrier erected to prevent employees from falling to lower levels.

Hole means a gap or void 2 inches (5.1 cm) or more in its least dimension, in a floor, roof, or other walking/working surface.

Infeasible means that it is impossible to perform the construction work using a conventional fall protection system (i.e., guardrail system, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system) or that it is technologically impossible to use any one of these systems to provide fall protection.

Lanyard means a flexible line of rope, wire rope, or strap which generally has a connector at each end for connecting the body belt or body harness to a deceleration device, lifeline, or anchorage.

Leading edge means the edge of a floor, roof, or formwork for a floor or other walking/working surface (such as the deck) which changes location as additional floor, roof, decking, or formwork sections are placed, formed, or constructed. A leading edge is considered to be an "unprotected side and edge" during periods when it is not actively and continuously under construction.

Lifeline means a component consisting of a flexible line for connection to an anchorage at one end to hang vertically (vertical lifeline), or for connection to anchorages at both ends to stretch horizontally (horizontal lifeline), and which serves as a means for connecting other components of a personal fall arrest system to the anchorage.

Low-slope roof means a roof having a slope less than or equal to 4 in 12 (vertical to horizontal).

Lower levels means those areas or surfaces to which an employee can fall. Such areas or surfaces include, but are not limited to, ground levels, floors, platforms, ramps, runways, excavations, pits, tanks, material, water, equipment, structures, or portions thereof.

Mechanical equipment means all motor or human propelled wheeled equipment used for roofing work, except wheelbarrows and mopcarts.

Opening means a gap or void 30 inches (76 cm) or more high and 18 inches (48 cm) or more wide, in a wall or partition, through which employees can fall to a lower level.

Overhand bricklaying and related work means the process of laying bricks and masonry units such that the surface of the wall to be jointed is on the opposite side of the wall from the mason, requiring the mason to lean over the wall to complete the work. Related work includes mason tending and electrical installation incorporated into the brick wall during the overhand bricklaying process.

Personal fall arrest system means a system used to arrest an employee in a fall from a working

level. It consists of an anchorage, connectors, a body belt or body harness and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline, or suitable combinations of these. As of January 1, 1998, the use of a body belt for fall arrest is prohibited.

Positioning device system means a body belt or body harness system rigged to allow an employee to be supported on an elevated vertical surface, such as a wall, and work with both hands free while leaning.

Rope grab means a deceleration device which travels on a lifeline and automatically, by friction, engages the lifeline and locks so as to arrest the fall of an employee. A rope grab usually employs the principle of inertial locking, cam/level locking, or both.

Roof means the exterior surface on the top of a building. This does not include floors or formwork which, because a building has not been completed, temporarily become the top surface of a building.

Roofing work means the hoisting, storage, application, and removal of roofing materials and equipment, including related insulation, sheet metal, and vapor barrier work, but not including the construction of the roof deck.

Safety-monitoring system means a safety system in which a competent person is responsible for recognizing and warning employees of fall hazards.

Self-retracting lifeline/lanyard means a deceleration device containing a drum-wound line which can be slowly extracted from, or retracted onto, the drum under slight tension during normal employee movement, and which, after onset of a fall, automatically locks the drum and arrests the fall.

Snaphook means a connector comprised of a hook-shaped member with a normally closed keeper, or similar arrangement, which may be opened to permit the hook to receive an object and, when released, automatically closes to retain the object. Snaphooks are generally one of two types:

- 1926.500(b)(1)
- The locking type with a self-closing, self-locking keeper which remains closed and locked until unlocked and pressed open for connection or disconnection; or
- 1926.500(b)(2)
- The non-locking type with a self-closing keeper which remains closed until pressed open for connection or disconnection. As of January 1, 1998, the use of a non-locking snaphook as part of personal fall arrest systems and positioning device systems is prohibited.

Steep roof means a roof having a slope greater than 4 in 12 (vertical to horizontal).

Toeboard means a low protective barrier that will prevent the fall of materials and equipment to lower levels and provide protection from falls for personnel.

Unprotected sides and edges means any side or edge (except at entrances to points of access) of a walking/working surface, e.g., floor, roof, ramp, or runway where there is no wall or guardrail system at least 39 inches (1.0 m) high.

Walking/working surface means any surface, whether horizontal or vertical on which an employee walks or works, including, but not limited to, floors, roofs, ramps, bridges, runways, formwork and concrete reinforcing steel but not including ladders, vehicles, or trailers, on which employees must be located in order to perform their job duties.

Warning line system means a barrier erected on a roof to warn employees that they are approaching an unprotected roof side or edge, and which designates an area in which roofing work may take place without the use of guardrail, body belt, or safety net systems to protect employees in the area.

Work area means that portion of a walking/working surface where job duties are being performed.

- [44 FR 8577, Feb. 9, 1979; 44 FR 20940, Apr. 6, 1979, as amended at 45 FR 75625, Nov. 14. 1980; 55 FR 47687, Nov. 14, 1990; 59 FR 40730, Aug. 9, 1994; 60 FR 5131, Jan. 26, 1995; 60 FR 39254, Aug. 2, 1995; 66 FR 5265, Jan. 18, 2001; 75 FR 48133, Aug. 9, 2010; 79 FR 20696, July 10, 2014]
- 1926.501 - Duty to have fall protection.
  1926.501(a)
- *General.*
- 1926.501(a)(1)
- This section sets forth requirements for employers to provide fall protection systems. All fall protection required by this section shall conform to the criteria set forth in § 1926.502 of this subpart.
- 1926.501(a)(2)
- The employer shall determine if the walking/working surfaces on which its employees are to work have the strength and structural integrity to support employees safely. Employees shall be allowed to work on those surfaces only when the surfaces have the requisite strength and structural integrity.
- 1926.501(b)
- 1926.501(b)(1)
- *Unprotected sides and edges.* Each employee on a walking/working surface (horizontal and vertical surface) with an unprotected side or edge which is 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above a lower

level shall be protected from falling by the use of guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.

- 1926.501(b)(2)
- *Leading edges.*
- 1926.501(b)(2)(i)
- Each employee who is constructing a leading edge 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems. Exception: When the employer can demonstrate that it is infeasible or creates a greater hazard to use these systems, the employer shall develop and implement a fall protection plan which meets the requirements of paragraph (k) of § 1926.502.
- Note: There is a presumption that it is feasible and will not create a greater hazard to implement at least one of the above-listed fall protection systems. Accordingly, the employer has the burden of establishing that it is appropriate to implement a fall protection plan which complies with § 1926.502(k) for a particular workplace situation, in lieu of implementing any of those systems.
- 1926.501(b)(2)(ii)
- Each employee on a walking/working surface 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above a lower level where leading edges are under construction, but who is not engaged in the leading edge work, shall be protected from falling by a guardrail system, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system. If a guardrail system is chosen to provide the fall protection, and a controlled access zone has already been established for leading edge work, the control line may be used in lieu of a guardrail along the edge that parallels the leading edge.
- 1926.501(b)(3)
- *Hoist areas.* Each employee in a hoist area shall be protected from falling 6 feet (1.8 m) or more to lower levels by guardrail systems or personal fall arrest systems. If guardrail systems, [or chain, gate, or guardrail] or portions thereof, are removed to facilitate the hoisting operation (e.g., during landing of materials), and an employee must lean through the access opening or out over the edge of the access opening (to receive or guide equipment and materials, for example), that employee shall be protected from fall hazards by a personal fall arrest system.
- 1926.501(b)(4)
- *Holes.*
- 1926.501(b)(4)(i)
- Each employee on walking/working surfaces shall be protected from falling through holes (including skylights) more than 6 feet (1.8 m) above lower levels, by personal fall arrest systems, covers, or guardrail systems erected around such holes.
- 1926.501(b)(4)(ii)

- Each employee on a walking/working surface shall be protected from tripping in or stepping into or through holes (including skylights) by covers.
- 1926.501(b)(4)(iii)
- Each employee on a walking/working surface shall be protected from objects falling through holes (including skylights) by covers.
- 1926.501(b)(5)
- *Formwork and reinforcing steel.* Each employee on the face of formwork or reinforcing steel shall be protected from falling 6 feet (1.8 m) or more to lower levels by personal fall arrest systems, safety net systems, or positioning device systems.
- 1926.501(b)(6)
- *Ramps, runways, and other walkways.* Each employee on ramps, runways, and other walkways shall be protected from falling 6 feet (1.8 m) or more to lower levels by guardrail systems.
- 1926.501(b)(7)
- *Excavations.*
- 1926.501(b)(7)(i)
- Each employee at the edge of an excavation 6 feet (1.8 m) or more in depth shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, fences, or barricades when the excavations are not readily seen because of plant growth or other visual barrier;
- 1926.501(b)(7)(ii)
- Each employee at the edge of a well, pit, shaft, and similar excavation 6 feet (1.8 m) or more in depth shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, fences, barricades, or covers.
- 1926.501(b)(8)
- *Dangerous equipment.*
- 1926.501(b)(8)(i)
- Each employee less than 6 feet (1.8 m) above dangerous equipment shall be protected from falling into or onto the dangerous equipment by guardrail systems or by equipment guards.
- 1926.501(b)(8)(ii)
- Each employee 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above dangerous equipment shall be protected from fall hazards by guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety net systems.
- 1926.501(b)(9)
- *Overhand bricklaying and related work.*
- 1926.501(b)(9)(i)

- Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each employee performing overhand bricklaying and related work 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels, shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, personal fall arrest systems, or shall work in a controlled access zone.
- 1926.501(b)(9)(ii)
- Each employee reaching more than 10 inches (25 cm) below the level of the walking/working surface on which they are working, shall be protected from falling by a guardrail system, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system.
- Note: Bricklaying operations performed on scaffolds are regulated by subpart L - Scaffolds of this part.
- 1926.501(b)(10)
- *Roofing work on Low-slope roofs.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each employee engaged in roofing activities on low-slope roofs, with unprotected sides and edges 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, personal fall arrest systems, or a combination of warning line system and guardrail system, warning line system and safety net system, or warning line system and personal fall arrest system, or warning line system and safety monitoring system. Or, on roofs 50-feet (15.25 m) or less in width (see Appendix A to subpart M of this part), the use of a safety monitoring system alone [i.e. without the warning line system] is permitted.
- 1926.501(b)(11)
- *Steep roofs.* Each employee on a steep roof with unprotected sides and edges 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems with toeboards, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems.
- 1926.501(b)(12)
- *Precast concrete erection.* Each employee engaged in the erection of precast concrete members (including, but not limited to the erection of wall panels, columns, beams, and floor and roof "tees") and related operations such as grouting of precast concrete members, who is 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems, unless another provision in paragraph (b) of this section provides for an alternative fall protection measure. Exception: When the employer can demonstrate that it is infeasible or creates a greater hazard to use these systems, the employer shall develop and implement a fall protection plan which meets the requirements of paragraph (k) of § 1926.502.
- Note: There is a presumption that it is feasible and will not create a greater hazard to implement at least one of the above-listed fall protection systems. Accordingly, the employer has the burden of establishing that it is appropriate to implement a fall protection plan which complies with § 1926.502(k) for a particular workplace situation, in lieu of implementing any of those systems.

- 1926.501(b)(13)
- *Residential construction*. Each employee engaged in residential construction activities 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels shall be protected by guardrail systems, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system unless another provision in paragraph (b) of this section provides for an alternative fall protection measure. Exception: When the employer can demonstrate that it is infeasible or creates a greater hazard to use these systems, the employer shall develop and implement a fall protection plan which meets the requirements of paragraph (k) of § 1926.502.
- Note: There is a presumption that it is feasible and will not create a greater hazard to implement at least one of the above-listed fall protection systems. Accordingly, the employer has the burden of establishing that it is appropriate to implement a fall protection plan which complies with § 1926.502(k) for a particular workplace situation, in lieu of implementing any of those systems.
- 1926.501(b)(14)
- *Wall openings.* Each employee working on, at, above, or near wall openings (including those with chutes attached) where the outside bottom edge of the wall opening is 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels and the inside bottom edge of the wall opening is less than 39 inches (1.0 m) above the walking/working surface, shall be protected from falling by the use of a guardrail system, a safety net system, or a personal fall arrest system.
- 1926.501(b)(15)
- *Walking/working surfaces not otherwise addressed.* Except as provided in § 1926.500(a)(2) or in § 1926.501 (b)(1) through (b)(14), each employee on a walking/working surface 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels shall be protected from falling by a guardrail system, safety net system, or personal fall arrest system.
- 1926.501(c)
- *Protection from falling objects.* When an employee is exposed to falling objects, the employer shall have each employee wear a hard hat and shall implement one of the following measures:
- 1926.501(c)(1)
- Erect toeboards, screens, or guardrail systems to prevent objects from falling from higher levels; or,
- 1926.501(c)(2)
- Erect a canopy structure and keep potential fall objects far enough from the edge of the higher level so that those objects would not go over the edge if they were accidentally displaced; or,
- 1926.501(c)(3)
- Barricade the area to which objects could fall, prohibit employees from entering the barricaded area, and keep objects that may fall far enough away from the edge of a higher level so that those objects would not go over the edge if they were accidentally displaced.

- 1926.502 - Fall protection systems criteria and practices.
  926.502(a)
- ***General***.
- 1926.502(a)(1)
- Fall protection systems required by this part shall comply with the applicable provisions of this section.
- 1926.502(a)(2)
- Employers shall provide and install all fall protection systems required by this subpart for an employee, and shall comply with all other pertinent requirements of this subpart before that employee begins the work that necessitates the fall protection.
- 1926.502(b)
- ***Guardrail systems***. Guardrail systems and their use shall comply with the following provisions:
- 1926.502(b)(1)
- Top edge height of top rails, or equivalent guardrail system members, shall be 42 inches (1.1 m) plus or minus 3 inches (8 cm) above the walking/working level. When conditions warrant, the height of the top edge may exceed the 45-inch height, provided the guardrail system meets all other criteria of this paragraph.

  Note: When employees are using stilts, the top edge height of the top rail, or equivalent member, shall be increased an amount equal to the height of the stilts.
- 1926.502(b)(2)
- Midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, or equivalent intermediate structural members shall be installed between the top edge of the guardrail system and the walking/working surface when there is no wall or parapet wall at least 21 inches (53 cm) high.
- 1926.502(b)(2)(i)
- Midrails, when used, shall be installed at a height midway between the top edge of the guardrail system and the walking/working level.
- 1926.502(b)(2)(ii)
- Screens and mesh, when used, shall extend from the top rail to the walking/working level and along the entire opening between top rail supports.
- 1926.502(b)(2)(iii)
- Intermediate members (such as balusters), when used between posts, shall be not more than 19 inches (48 cm) apart.
- 1926.502(b)(2)(iv)

- Other structural members (such as additional midrails and architectural panels) shall be installed such that there are no openings in the guardrail system that are more than 19 inches (.5 m) wide.
- 1926.502(b)(3)
- Guardrail systems shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 200 pounds (890 N) applied within 2 inches (5.1 cm) of the top edge, in any outward or downward direction, at any point along the top edge.
- 1926.502(b)(4)
- When the 200 pound (890 N) test load specified in paragraph (b)(3) of this section is applied in a downward direction, the top edge of the guardrail shall not deflect to a height less than 39 inches (1.0 m) above the walking/working level. Guardrail system components selected and constructed in accordance with the appendix B to subpart M of this part will be deemed to meet this requirement.
- 1926.502(b)(5)
- Midrails, screens, mesh, intermediate vertical members, solid panels, and equivalent structural members shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 150 pounds (666 N) applied in any downward or outward direction at any point along the midrail or other member.
- 1926.502(b)(6)
- Guardrail systems shall be so surfaced as to prevent injury to an employee from punctures or lacerations, and to prevent snagging of clothing.
- 1926.502(b)(7)
- The ends of all top rails and midrails shall not overhang the terminal posts, except where such overhang does not constitute a projection hazard.
- 1926.502(b)(8)
- Steel banding and plastic banding shall not be used as top rails or midrails.
- 1926.502(b)(9)
- Top rails and midrails shall be at least one-quarter inch (0.6 cm) nominal diameter or thickness to prevent cuts and lacerations. If wire rope is used for top rails, it shall be flagged at not more than 6-foot (1.8 m) intervals with high-visibility material.
- 1926.502(b)(10)
- When guardrail systems are used at hoisting areas, a chain, gate or removable guardrail section shall be placed across the access opening between guardrail sections when hoisting operations are not taking place.
- 1926.502(b)(11)

- When guardrail systems are used at holes, they shall be erected on all unprotected sides or edges of the hole.
- 1926.502(b)(12)
- When guardrail systems are used around holes used for the passage of materials, the hole shall have not more than two sides provided with removable guardrail sections to allow the passage of materials. When the hole is not in use, it shall be closed over with a cover, or a guardrail system shall be provided along all unprotected sides or edges.
- 1926.502(b)(13)
- When guardrail systems are used around holes which are used as points of access (such as ladderways), they shall be provided with a gate, or be so offset that a person cannot walk directly into the hole.
- 1926.502(b)(14)
- Guardrail systems used on ramps and runways shall be erected along each unprotected side or edge.
- 1926.502(b)(15)
- Manila, plastic or synthetic rope being used for top rails or midrails shall be inspected as frequently as necessary to ensure that it continues to meet the strength requirements of paragraph (b)(3) of this section.
- 1926.502(c)
- ***Safety net systems***. Safety net systems and their use shall comply with the following provisions:
- 1926.502(c)(1)
- Safety nets shall be installed as close as practicable under the walking/working surface on which employees are working, but in no case more than 30 feet (9.1 m) below such level. When nets are used on bridges, the potential fall area from the walking/working surface to the net shall be unobstructed.
- 1926.502(c)(2)
- Safety nets shall extend outward from the outermost projection of the work surface as follows:

- Safety Net Outermost Projection Distances

Vertical distance from working level to horizontal plane of net	**Minimum required horizontal**
Up to 5 feet	8 feet.
More than 5 feet up to 10 feet	10 feet.

- Safety Net Outermost Projection Distances

Vertical distance from working level to horizontal plane of net	**Minimum required horizontal**
More than 10 feet	13 feet.

- 1926.502(c)(3)
- Safety nets shall be installed with sufficient clearance under them to prevent contact with the surface or structures below when subjected to an impact force equal to the drop test specified in paragraph (c)(4) of this section.
- 1926.502(c)(4)
- Safety nets and their installations shall be capable of absorbing an impact force equal to that produced by the drop test specified in paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section.
- 1926.502(c)(4)(i)
- Except as provided in paragraph (c)(4)(ii) of this section, safety nets and safety net installations shall be drop-tested at the jobsite after initial installation and before being used as a fall protection system, whenever relocated, after major repair, and at 6-month intervals if left in one place. The drop-test shall consist of a 400 pound (180 kg) bag of sand 30 ±2 inches (76 ±5 cm) in diameter dropped into the net from the highest walking/working surface at which employees are exposed to fall hazards, but not from less than 42 inches (1.1 m) above that level.
- 1926.502(c)(4)(ii)
- When the employer can demonstrate that it is unreasonable to perform the drop-test required by paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section, the employer (or a designated competent person) shall certify that the net and net installation is in compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (c)(3) and (c)(4)(i) of this section by preparing a certification record prior to the net being used as a fall protection system. The certification record must include an identification of the net and net installation for which the certification record is being prepared; the date that it was determined that the identified net and net installation were in compliance with paragraph (c)(3) of this section and the signature of the person making the determination and certification. The most recent certification record for each net and net installation shall be available at the jobsite for inspection.
- 1926.502(c)(5)
- Defective nets shall not be used. Safety nets shall be inspected at least once a week for wear, damage, and other deterioration. Defective components shall be removed from service. Safety nets shall also be inspected after any occurrence which could affect the integrity of the safety net system.
- 1926.502(c)(6)

- Materials, scrap pieces, equipment, and tools which have fallen into the safety net shall be removed as soon as possible from the net and at least before the next work shift.
- 1926.502(c)(7)
- The maximum size of each safety net mesh opening shall not exceed 36 square inches (230 cm^2) nor be longer than 6 inches (15 cm) on any side, and the opening, measured center-to-center of mesh ropes or webbing, shall not be longer than 6 inches (15 cm). All mesh crossings shall be secured to prevent enlargement of the mesh opening.
- 1926.502(c)(8)
- Each safety net (or section of it) shall have a border rope for webbing with a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN).
- 1926.502(c)(9)
- Connections between safety net panels shall be as strong as integral net components and shall be spaced not more than 6 inches (15 cm) apart.
- 1926.502(d)
- ***Personal fall arrest systems***. Personal fall arrest systems and their use shall comply with the provisions set forth below. Effective January 1, 1998, body belts are not acceptable as part of a personal fall arrest system. Note: The use of a body belt in a positioning device system is acceptable and is regulated under paragraph (e) of this section.
- 1926.502(d)(1)
- Connectors shall be drop forged, pressed or formed steel, or made of equivalent materials.
- 1926.502(d)(2)
- Connectors shall have a corrosion-resistant finish, and all surfaces and edges shall be smooth to prevent damage to interfacing parts of the system.
- 1926.502(d)(3)
- Dee-rings and snaphooks shall have a minimum tensile strength of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN).
- 1926.502(d)(4)
- Dee-rings and snaphooks shall be proof-tested to a minimum tensile load of 3,600 pounds (16 kN) without cracking, breaking, or taking permanent deformation.
- 1926.502(d)(5)
- Snaphooks shall be sized to be compatible with the member to which they are connected to prevent unintentional disengagement of the snaphook by depression of the snaphook keeper by the connected member, or shall be a locking type snaphook designed and used to prevent disengagement of the snaphook by the contact of the snaphook keeper by the connected member. Effective January 1, 1998, only locking type snaphooks shall be used.

- 1926.502(d)(6)
- Unless the snaphook is a locking type and designed for the following connections, snaphooks shall not be engaged:
- 1926.502(d)(6)(i)
- directly to webbing, rope or wire rope;
- 1926.502(d)(6)(ii)
- to each other;
- 1926.502(d)(6)(iii)
- to a Dee-ring to which another snaphook or other connector is attached;
- 1926.502(d)(6)(iv)
- to a horizontal lifeline; or
- 1926.502(d)(6)(v)
- to any object which is incompatibly shaped or dimensioned in relation to the snaphook such that unintentional disengagement could occur by the connected object being able to depress the snaphook keeper and release itself.
- 1926.502(d)(7)
- On suspended scaffolds or similar work platforms with horizontal lifelines which may become vertical lifelines, the devices used to connect to a horizontal lifeline shall be capable of locking in both directions on the lifeline.
- 1926.502(d)(8)
- Horizontal lifelines shall be designed, installed, and used, under the supervision of a qualified person, as part of a complete personal fall arrest system, which maintains a safety factor of at least two.
- 1926.502(d)(9)
- Lanyards and vertical lifelines shall have a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN).
- 1926.502(d)(10)
- 1926.502(d)(10)(i)
- Except as provided in paragraph (d)(10)(ii) of this section, when vertical lifelines are used, each employee shall be attached to a separate lifeline.
- 1926.502(d)(10)(ii)

- During the construction of elevator shafts, two employees may be attached to the same lifeline in the hoistway, provided both employees are working atop a false car that is equipped with guardrails; the strength of the lifeline is 10,000 pounds [5,000 pounds per employee attached] (44.4 kN); and all other criteria specified in this paragraph for lifelines have been met.
- 1926.502(d)(11)
- Lifelines shall be protected against being cut or abraded.
- 1926.502(d)(12)
- Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards which automatically limit free fall distance to 2 feet (0.61 m) or less shall be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 3,000 pounds (13.3 kN) applied to the device with the lifeline or lanyard in the fully extended position.
- 1926.502(d)(13)
- Self-retracting lifelines and lanyards which do not limit free fall distance to 2 feet (0.61 m) or less, ripstitch lanyards, and tearing and deforming lanyards shall be capable of sustaining a minimum tensile load of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) applied to the device with the lifeline or lanyard in the fully extended position.
- 1926.502(d)(14)
- Ropes and straps (webbing) used in lanyards, lifelines, and strength components of body belts and body harnesses shall be made from synthetic fibers.
- 1926.502(d)(15)
- Anchorages used for attachment of personal fall arrest equipment shall be independent of any anchorage being used to support or suspend platforms and capable of supporting at least 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN) per employee attached, or shall be designed, installed, and used as follows:
- 1926.502(d)(15)(i)
- as part of a complete personal fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of at least two; and
- 1926.502(d)(15)(ii)
- under the supervision of a qualified person.
- 1926.502(d)(16)
- Personal fall arrest systems, when stopping a fall, shall:
- 1926.502(d)(16)(i)
- limit maximum arresting force on an employee to 900 pounds (4 kN) when used with a body belt;
- 1926.502(d)(16)(ii)

- limit maximum arresting force on an employee to 1,800 pounds (8 kN) when used with a body harness;
- 1926.502(d)(16)(iii)
- be rigged such that an employee can neither free fall more than 6 feet (1.8 m), nor contact any lower level;
- 1926.502(d)(16)(iv)
- bring an employee to a complete stop and limit maximum deceleration distance an employee travels to 3.5 feet (1.07 m); and,
- 1926.502(d)(16)(v)
- have sufficient strength to withstand twice the potential impact energy of an employee free falling a distance of 6 feet (1.8 m), or the free fall distance permitted by the system, whichever is less.
- Note: If the personal fall arrest system meets the criteria and protocols contained in appendix C to subpart M, and if the system is being used by an employee having a combined person and tool weight of less than 310 pounds (140 kg), the system will be considered to be in compliance with the provisions of paragraph (d)(16) of this section. If the system is used by an employee having a combined tool and body weight of 310 pounds (140 kg) or more, then the employer must appropriately modify the criteria and protocols of the appendix to provide proper protection for such heavier weights, or the system will not be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of paragraph (d)(16) of this section.
- 1926.502(d)(17)
- The attachment point of the body belt shall be located in the center of the wearer's back. The attachment point of the body harness shall be located in the center of the wearer's back near shoulder level, or above the wearer's head.
- 1926.502(d)(18)
- Body belts, harnesses, and components shall be used only for employee protection (as part of a personal fall arrest system or positioning device system) and not to hoist materials.
- 1926.502(d)(19)
- Personal fall arrest systems and components subjected to impact loading shall be immediately removed from service and shall not be used again for employee protection until inspected and determined by a competent person to be undamaged and suitable for reuse.
- 1926.502(d)(20)
- The employer shall provide for prompt rescue of employees in the event of a fall or shall assure that employees are able to rescue themselves.
- 1926.502(d)(21)

- Personal fall arrest systems shall be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage and other deterioration, and defective components shall be removed from service.
- 1926.502(d)(22)
- Body belts shall be at least one and five-eighths (1 5⁄8) inches (4.1 cm) wide.
- 1926.502(d)(23)
- Personal fall arrest systems shall not be attached to guardrail systems, nor shall they be attached to hoists except as specified in other subparts of this part.
- 1926.502(d)(24)
- When a personal fall arrest system is used at hoist areas, it shall be rigged to allow the movement of the employee only as far as the edge of the walking/working surface.
- 1926.502(e)
- ***Positioning device systems***. Positioning device systems and their use shall conform to the following provisions:
- 1926.502(e)(1)
- Positioning devices shall be rigged such that an employee cannot free fall more than 2 feet (.6 m).
- 1926.502(e)(2)
- Positioning devices shall be secured to an anchorage capable of supporting at least twice the potential impact load of an employee's fall or 3,000 pounds (13.3 kN), whichever is greater.
- 1926.502(e)(3)
- Connectors shall be drop forged, pressed or formed steel, or made of equivalent materials.
- 1926.502(e)(4)
- Connectors shall have a corrosion-resistant finish, and all surfaces and edges shall be smooth to prevent damage to interfacing parts of this system.
- 1926.502(e)(5)
- Connecting assemblies shall have a minimum tensile strength of 5,000 pounds (22.2 kN)
- 1926.502(e)(6)
- Dee-rings and snaphooks shall be proof-tested to a minimum tensile load of 3,600 pounds (16 kN) without cracking, breaking, or taking permanent deformation.
- 1926.502(e)(7)
- Snaphooks shall be sized to be compatible with the member to which they are connected to prevent unintentional disengagement of the snaphook by depression of the snaphook keeper by

the connected member, or shall be a locking type snaphook designed and used to prevent disengagement of the snaphook by the contact of the snaphook keeper by the connected member. As of January 1, 1998, only locking type snaphooks shall be used.

- 1926.502(e)(8)
- Unless the snaphook is a locking type and designed for the following connections, snaphooks shall not be engaged:
- 1926.502(e)(8)(i)
- directly to webbing, rope or wire rope;
- 1926.502(e)(8)(ii)
- to each other;
- 1926.502(e)(8)(iii)
- to a Dee-ring to which another snaphook or other connector is attached;
- 1926.502(e)(8)(iv)
- to a horizontal lifeline; or
- 1926.502(e)(8)(v)
- to any object which is incompatibly shaped or dimensioned in relation to the snaphook such that unintentional disengagement could occur by the connected object being able to depress the snaphook keeper and release itself.
- 1926.502(e)(9)
- Positioning device systems shall be inspected prior to each use for wear, damage, and other deterioration, and defective components shall be removed from service.
- 1926.502(e)(10)
- Body belts, harnesses, and components shall be used only for employee protection (as part of a personal fall arrest system or positioning device system) and not to hoist materials.
- 1926.502(f)
- ***Warning line systems***. Warning line systems [See § 1926.501(b)(10)] and their use shall comply with the following provisions:
- 1926.502(f)(1)
- The warning line shall be erected around all sides of the roof work area.
- 1926.502(f)(1)(i)
- When mechanical equipment is not being used, the warning line shall be erected not less than 6 feet (1.8 m) from the roof edge.

- 1926.502(f)(1)(ii)
- When mechanical equipment is being used, the warning line shall be erected not less than 6 feet (1.8 m) from the roof edge which is parallel to the direction of mechanical equipment operation, and not less than 10 feet (3.1 m) from the roof edge which is perpendicular to the direction of mechanical equipment operation.
- 1926.502(f)(1)(iii)
- Points of access, materials handling areas, storage areas, and hoisting areas shall be connected to the work area by an access path formed by two warning lines.
- 1926.502(f)(1)(iv)
- When the path to a point of access is not in use, a rope, wire, chain, or other barricade, equivalent in strength and height to the warning line, shall be placed across the path at the point where the path intersects the warning line erected around the work area, or the path shall be offset such that a person cannot walk directly into the work area.
- 1926.502(f)(2)
- Warning lines shall consist of ropes, wires, or chains, and supporting stanchions erected as follows:
- 1926.502(f)(2)(i)
- The rope, wire, or chain shall be flagged at not more than 6-foot (1.8 m) intervals with high-visibility material;
- 1926.502(f)(2)(ii)
- The rope, wire, or chain shall be rigged and supported in such a way that its lowest point (including sag) is no less than 34 inches (.9 m) from the walking/working surface and its highest point is no more than 39 inches (1.0 m) from the walking/working surface;
- 1926.502(f)(2)(iii)
- After being erected, with the rope, wire, or chain attached, stanchions shall be capable of resisting, without tipping over, a force of at least 16 pounds (71 N) applied horizontally against the stanchion, 30 inches (.8 m) above the walking/working surface, perpendicular to the warning line, and in the direction of the floor, roof, or platform edge;
- 1926.502(f)(2)(iv)
- The rope, wire, or chain shall have a minimum tensile strength of 500 pounds (2.22 kN), and after being attached to the stanchions, shall be capable of supporting, without breaking, the loads applied to the stanchions as prescribed in paragraph (f)(2)(iii) of this section; and
- 1926.502(f)(2)(v)

- The line shall be attached at each stanchion in such a way that pulling on one section of the line between stanchions will not result in slack being taken up in adjacent sections before the stanchion tips over.
- 1926.502(f)(3)
- No employee shall be allowed in the area between a roof edge and a warning line unless the employee is performing roofing work in that area.
- 1926.502(f)(4)
- Mechanical equipment on roofs shall be used or stored only in areas where employees are protected by a warning line system, guardrail system, or personal fall arrest system.
- 1926.502(g)
- ***Controlled access zones***. Controlled access zones [See §§ 1926.501(b)(9) and 1926.502(k)] and their use shall conform to the following provisions.
- 1926.502(g)(1)
- When used to control access to areas where leading edge and other operations are taking place the controlled access zone shall be defined by a control line or by any other means that restricts access.
- 1926.502(g)(1)(i)
- When control lines are used, they shall be erected not less than 6 feet (1.8 m) nor more than 25 feet (7.7 m) from the unprotected or leading edge, except when erecting precast concrete members.
- 1926.502(g)(1)(ii)
- When erecting precast concrete members, the control line shall be erected not less than 6 feet (1.8 m) nor more than 60 feet (18 m) or half the length of the member being erected, whichever is less, from the leading edge.
- 1926.502(g)(1)(iii)
- The control line shall extend along the entire length of the unprotected or leading edge and shall be approximately parallel to the unprotected or leading edge.
- 1926.502(g)(1)(iv)
- The control line shall be connected on each side to a guardrail system or wall.
- 1926.502(g)(2)
- When used to control access to areas where overhand bricklaying and related work are taking place:
- 1926.502(g)(2)(i)

- The controlled access zone shall be defined by a control line erected not less than 10 feet (3.1 m) nor more than 15 feet (4.5 m) from the working edge.
- 1926.502(g)(2)(ii)
- The control line shall extend for a distance sufficient for the controlled access zone to enclose all employees performing overhand bricklaying and related work at the working edge and shall be approximately parallel to the working edge.
- 1926.502(g)(2)(iii)
- Additional control lines shall be erected at each end to enclose the controlled access zone.
- 1926.502(g)(2)(iv)
- Only employees engaged in overhand bricklaying or related work shall be permitted in the controlled access zone.
- 1926.502(g)(3)
- Control lines shall consist of ropes, wires, tapes, or equivalent materials, and supporting stanchions as follows:
- 1926.502(g)(3)(i)
- Each line shall be flagged or otherwise clearly marked at not more than 6-foot (1.8 m) intervals with high-visibility material.
- 1926.502(g)(3)(ii)
- Each line shall be rigged and supported in such a way that its lowest point (including sag) is not less than 39 inches (1 m) from the walking/working surface and its highest point is not more than 45 inches (1.3 m) [50 inches (1.3 m) when overhand bricklaying operations are being performed] from the walking/working surface.
- 1926.502(g)(3)(iii)
- Each line shall have a minimum breaking strength of 200 pounds (.88 kN).
- 1926.502(g)(4)
- On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are not in place prior to the beginning of overhand bricklaying operations, controlled access zones shall be enlarged, as necessary, to enclose all points of access, material handling areas, and storage areas.
- 1926.502(g)(5)
- On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are in place, but need to be removed to allow overhand bricklaying work or leading edge work to take place, only that portion of the guardrail necessary to accomplish that day's work shall be removed.
- 1926.502(h)

- ***Safety monitoring systems***. Safety monitoring systems [See §§ 1926.501(b)(10) and 1926.502(k)] and their use shall comply with the following provisions:
- 1926.502(h)(1)
- The employer shall designate a competent person to monitor the safety of other employees and the employer shall ensure that the safety monitor complies with the following requirements:
- 1926.502(h)(1)(i)
- The safety monitor shall be competent to recognize fall hazards;
- 1926.502(h)(1)(ii)
- The safety monitor shall warn the employee when it appears that the employee is unaware of a fall hazard or is acting in an unsafe manner;
- 1926.502(h)(1)(iii)
- The safety monitor shall be on the same walking/working surface and within visual sighting distance of the employee being monitored;
- 1926.502(h)(1)(iv)
- The safety monitor shall be close enough to communicate orally with the employee; and
- 1926.502(h)(1)(v)
- The safety monitor shall not have other responsibilities which could take the monitor's attention from the monitoring function.
- 1926.502(h)(2)
- Mechanical equipment shall not be used or stored in areas where safety monitoring systems are being used to monitor employees engaged in roofing operations on low-slope roofs.
- 1926.502(h)(3)
- No employee, other than an employee engaged in roofing work [on low-sloped roofs] or an employee covered by a fall protection plan, shall be allowed in an area where an employee is being protected by a safety monitoring system.
- 1926.502(h)(4)
- Each employee working in a controlled access zone shall be directed to comply promptly with fall hazard warnings from safety monitors.
- 1926.502(i)
- ***Covers***. Covers for holes in floors, roofs, and other walking/working surfaces shall meet the following requirements:
- 1926.502(i)(1)

- Covers located in roadways and vehicular aisles shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least twice the maximum axle load of the largest vehicle expected to cross over the cover.
- 1926.502(i)(2)
- All other covers shall be capable of supporting, without failure, at least twice the weight of employees, equipment, and materials that may be imposed on the cover at any one time.
- 1926.502(i)(3)
- All covers shall be secured when installed so as to prevent accidental displacement by the wind, equipment, or employees.
- 1926.502(i)(4)
- All covers shall be color coded or they shall be marked with the word "HOLE" or "COVER" to provide warning of the hazard.

  Note: This provision does not apply to cast iron manhole covers or steel grates used on streets or roadways.
- 1926.502(j)
- ***Protection from falling objects***. Falling object protection shall comply with the following provisions:
- 1926.502(j)(1)
- Toeboards, when used as falling object protection, shall be erected along the edge of the overhead walking/working surface for a distance sufficient to protect employees below.
- 1926.502(j)(2)
- Toeboards shall be capable of withstanding, without failure, a force of at least 50 pounds (222 N) applied in any downward or outward direction at any point along the toeboard.
- 1926.502(j)(3)
- Toeboards shall be a minimum of 3½ inches (9 cm) in vertical height from their top edge to the level of the walking/working surface. They shall have not more than ¼ inch (0.6 cm) clearance above the walking/working surface. They shall be solid or have openings not over 1 inch (2.5 cm) in greatest dimension.
- 1926.502(j)(4)
- Where tools, equipment, or materials are piled higher than the top edge of a toeboard, paneling or screening shall be erected from the walking/working surface or toeboard to the top of a guardrail system's top rail or midrail, for a distance sufficient to protect employees below.
- 1926.502(j)(5)

- Guardrail systems, when used as falling object protection, shall have all openings small enough to prevent passage of potential falling objects.
- 1926.502(j)(6)
- During the performance of overhand bricklaying and related work:
- 1926.502(j)(6)(i)
- No materials or equipment except masonry and mortar shall be stored within 4 feet (1.2 m) of the working edge.
- 1926.502(j)(6)(ii)
- Excess mortar, broken or scattered masonry units, and all other materials and debris shall be kept clear from the work area by removal at regular intervals.
- 1926.502(j)(7)
- During the performance of roofing work:
- 1926.502(j)(7)(i)
- Materials and equipment shall not be stored within 6 feet (1.8 m) of a roof edge unless guardrails are erected at the edge.
- 1926.502(j)(7)(ii)
- Materials which are piled, grouped, or stacked near a roof edge shall be stable and self-supporting.
- 1926.502(j)(8)
- Canopies, when used as falling object protection, shall be strong enough to prevent collapse and to prevent penetration by any objects which may fall onto the canopy.
- 1926.502(k)
- ***Fall protection plan***. This option is available only to employees engaged in leading edge work, precast concrete erection work, or residential construction work (See § 1926.501(b)(2), (b)(12), and (b)(13)) who can demonstrate that it is infeasible or it creates a greater hazard to use conventional fall protection equipment. The fall protection plan must conform to the following provisions.
- 1926.502(k)(1)
- The fall protection plan shall be prepared by a qualified person and developed specifically for the site where the leading edge work, precast concrete work, or residential construction work is being performed and the plan must be maintained up to date.
- 1926.502(k)(2)
- Any changes to the fall protection plan shall be approved by a qualified person.

- 1926.502(k)(3)
- A copy of the fall protection plan with all approved changes shall be maintained at the job site.
- 1926.502(k)(4)
- The implementation of the fall protection plan shall be under the supervision of a competent person.
- 1926.502(k)(5)
- The fall protection plan shall document the reasons why the use of conventional fall protection systems (guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, or safety nets systems) are infeasible or why their use would create a greater hazard.
- 1926.502(k)(6)
- The fall protection plan shall include a written discussion of other measures that will be taken to reduce or eliminate the fall hazard for workers who cannot be provided with protection from the conventional fall protection systems. For example, the employer shall discuss the extent to which scaffolds, ladders, or vehicle mounted work platforms can be used to provide a safer working surface and thereby reduce the hazard of falling.
- 1926.502(k)(7)
- The fall protection plan shall identify each location where conventional fall protection methods cannot be used. These locations shall then be classified as controlled access zones and the employer must comply with the criteria in paragraph (g) of this section.
- 1926.502(k)(8)
- Where no other alternative measure has been implemented, the employer shall implement a safety monitoring system in conformance with § 1926.502(h).
- 1926.502(k)(9)
- The fall protection plan must include a statement which provides the name or other method of identification for each employee who is designated to work in controlled access zones. No other employees may enter controlled access zones.
- 1926.502(k)(10)
- In the event an employee falls, or some other related, serious incident occurs, (e.g., a near miss) the employer shall investigate the circumstances of the fall or other incident to determine if the fall protection plan needs to be changed (e.g. new practices, procedures, or training) and shall implement those changes to prevent similar types of falls or incidents.
- 1926.503 - Training requirements.
  The following training provisions supplement and clarify the requirements of 1926.21 regarding the hazards addressed in subpart M of this part.
- 1926.503(a)

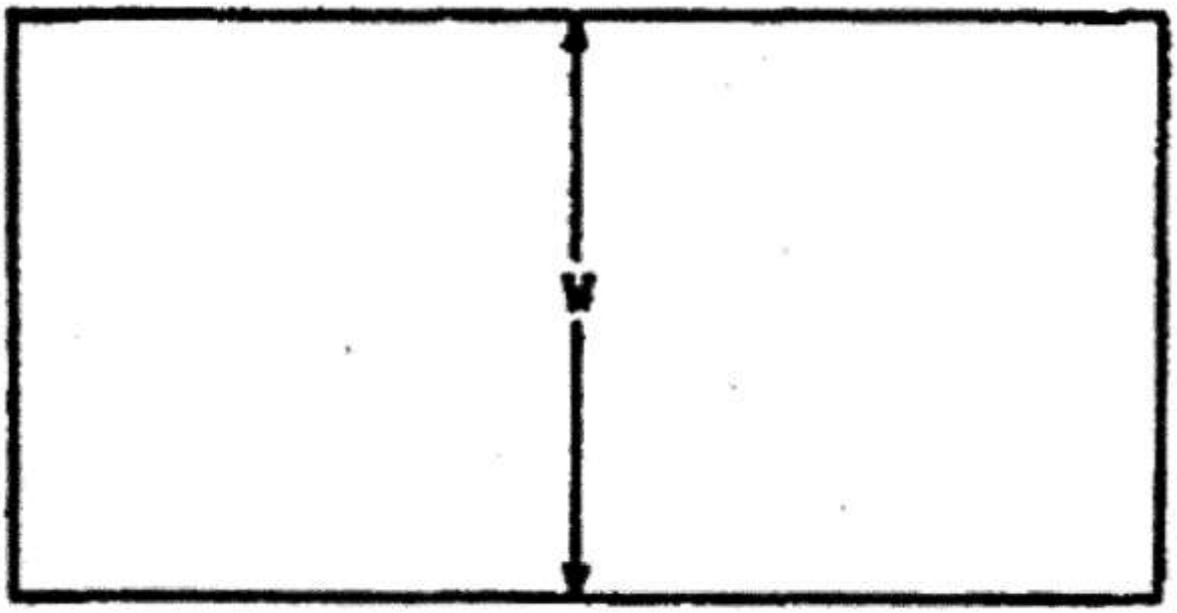
- ***Training program***.
- 1926.503(a)(1)
- The employer shall provide a training program for each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards. The program shall enable each employee to recognize the hazards of falling and shall train each employee in the procedures to be followed in order to minimize these hazards.
- 1926.503(a)(2)
- The employer shall assure that each employee has been trained, as necessary, by a competent person qualified in the following areas:
- 1926.503(a)(2)(i)
- The nature of fall hazards in the work area;
- 1926.503(a)(2)(ii)
- The correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling, and inspecting the fall protection systems to be used;
- 1926.503(a)(2)(iii)
- The use and operation of guardrail systems, personal fall arrest systems, safety net systems, warning line systems, safety monitoring systems, controlled access zones, and other protection to be used;
- 1926.503(a)(2)(iv)
- The role of each employee in the safety monitoring system when this system is used;
- 1926.503(a)(2)(v)
- The limitations on the use of mechanical equipment during the performance of roofing work on low-sloped roofs;
- 1926.503(a)(2)(vi)
- The correct procedures for the handling and storage of equipment and materials and the erection of overhead protection; and
- 1926.503(a)(2)(vii)
- The role of employees in fall protection plans;
- 1926.503(a)(2)(viii)
- The standards contained in this subpart.
- 1926.503(b)
- ***Certification of training***.
- 1926.503(b)(1)

- The employer shall verify compliance with paragraph (a) of this section by preparing a written certification record. The written certification record shall contain the name or other identity of the employee trained, the date(s) of the training, and the signature of the person who conducted the training or the signature of the employer. If the employer relies on training conducted by another employer or completed prior to the effective date of this section, the certification record shall indicate the date the employer determined the prior training was adequate rather than the date of actual training.
- 1926.503(b)(2)
- The latest training certification shall be maintained.
- 1926.503(c)
- ***Retraining***. When the employer has reason to believe that any affected employee who has already been trained does not have the understanding and skill required by paragraph (a) of this section, the employer shall retrain each such employee. Circumstances where retraining is required include, but are not limited to, situations where:
- 1926.503(c)(1)
- Changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete; or
- 1926.503(c)(2)
- Changes in the types of fall protection systems or equipment to be used render previous training obsolete; or
- 1926.503(c)(3)
- Inadequacies in an affected employee's knowledge or use of fall protection systems or equipment indicate that the employee has not retained the requisite understanding or skill.
- Note: The following appendices to subpart M of this part serve as non-mandatory guidelines to assist employers in complying with the appropriate requirements of subpart M of this part.
- 1926 Subpart M App A - Determining Roof Widths - Non-mandatory Guidelines for Complying with 1926.501(b)(10)
  ppendix A to Subpart M of Part 1926—Determining Roof Widths
- **Non-Mandatory Guidelines for Complying With § 1926.501(b)(10)**
- (1) This appendix serves as a guideline to assist employers complying with the requirements of § 1926.501(b)(10). Section 1926.501(b)(10) allows the use of a safety monitoring system alone as a means of providing fall protection during the performance of roofing operations on low-sloped roofs 50 feet (15.25 m) or less in width. Each example in the appendix shows a roof plan or plans and indicates where each roof or roof area is to be measured to determine its width. Section views or elevation views are shown where appropriate. Some examples show “correct” and “incorrect” subdivisions of irregularly shaped roofs divided into smaller, regularly shaped areas. In all examples, the dimension selected to be the width of an area is the lesser of the two primary dimensions of the area, as viewed from above. Example A shows that on a simple

rectangular roof, width is the lesser of the two primary overall dimensions. This is also the case with roofs which are sloped toward or away from the roof center, as shown in Example B.

- (2) Many roofs are not simple rectangles. Such roofs may be broken down into subareas as shown in Example C. The process of dividing a roof area can produce many different configurations. Example C gives the general rule of using dividing lines of minimum length to minimize the size and number of the areas which are potentially less than 50 feet (15.25 m) wide. The intent is to minimize the number of roof areas where safety monitoring systems alone are sufficient protection..
- (3) Roofs which are comprised of several separate, non-contiguous roof areas, as in Example D, may be considered as a series of individual roofs. Some roofs have penthouses, additional floors, courtyard openings, or similar architectural features; Example E shows how the rule for dividing roofs into subareas is applied to such configurations. Irregular, non-rectangular roofs must be considered on an individual basis, as shown in Example F.

EXAMPLE A: RECTANGULAR SHAPED ROOFS



PLAN VIEW

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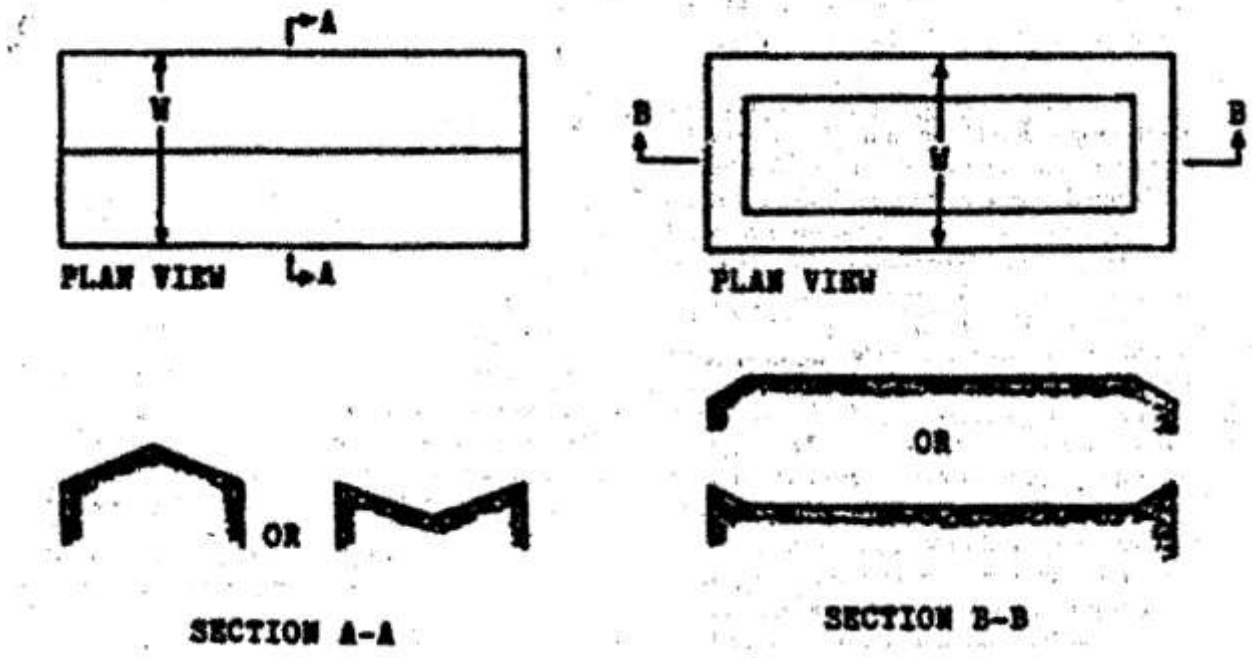
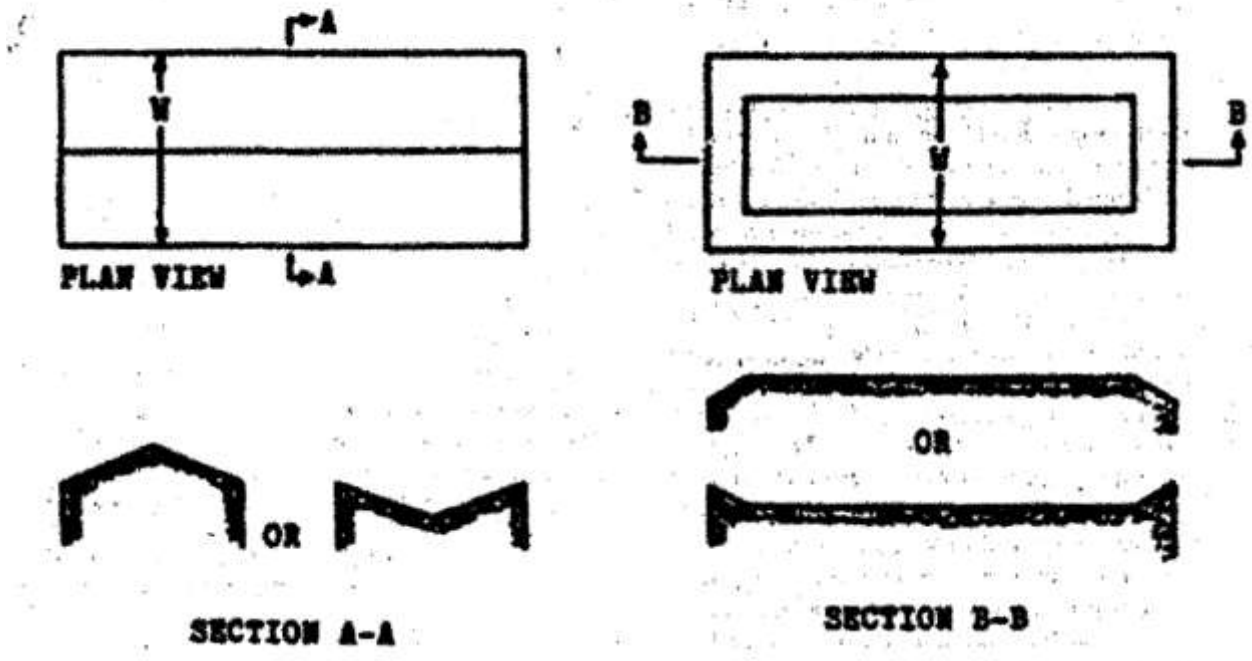
EXAMPLE B: SLOPED RECTANGULAR SHAPED ROOFS

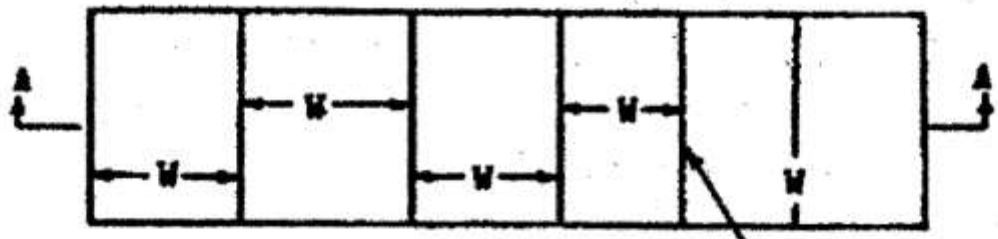


EXAMPLE B: SLOPED RECTANGULAR SHAPED ROOFS



EXAMPLE D: SEPARATE, NON-CONTIGUOUS ROOF AREAS

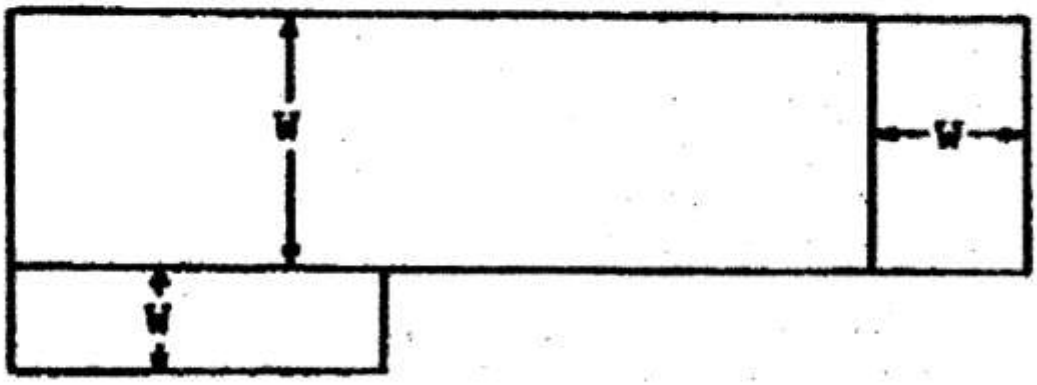
1.



PLAN

SECTION A-A

2.

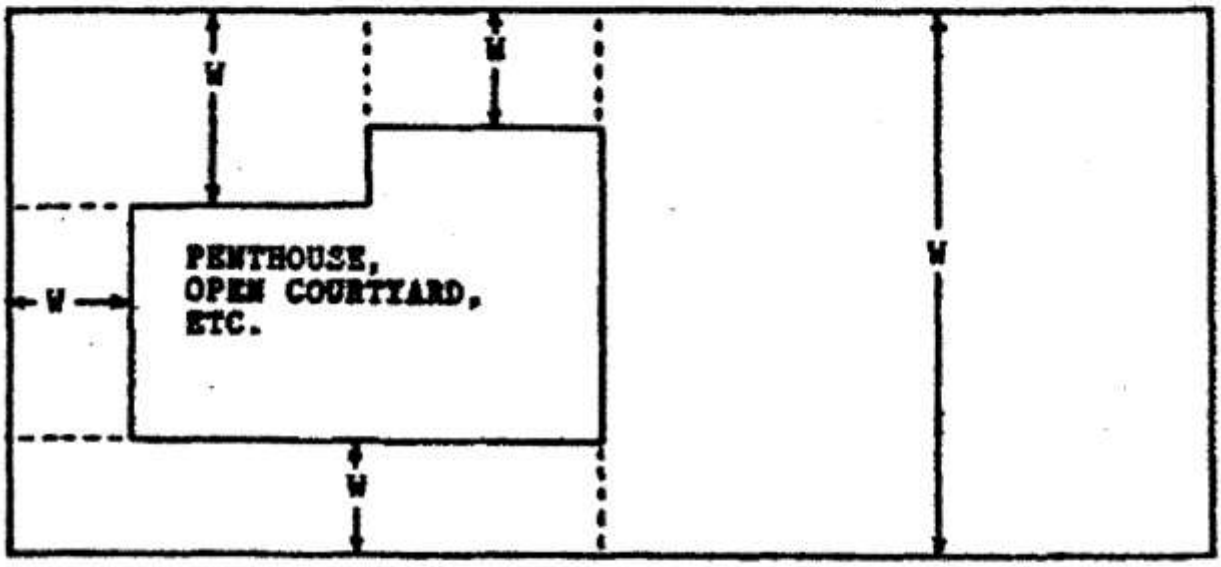


PLAN

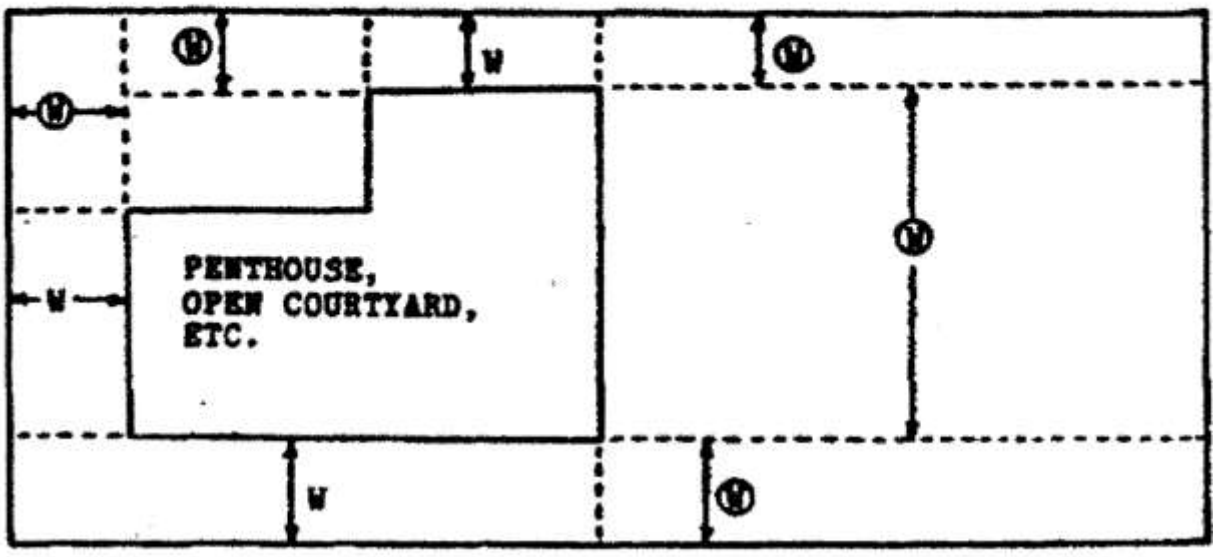
ELEVATION

EXAMPLE E: ROOFS WITH PENTHOUSES, OPEN COURTYARDS, ADDITIONAL FLOORS, ETC.

Such roofs are to be divided into sub-areas by using dividing lines of minimum length to minimize the size and number of the areas which are potentially less than or equal to 50 feet (15.25 meters) in width, in order to limit the size of roof areas where the safety monitoring system alone can be used [1926.501(b)(10)]. Dotted lines are used in the examples to show the location of dividing lines. W denotes correct and Ⓦ denotes incorrect measurements of width.



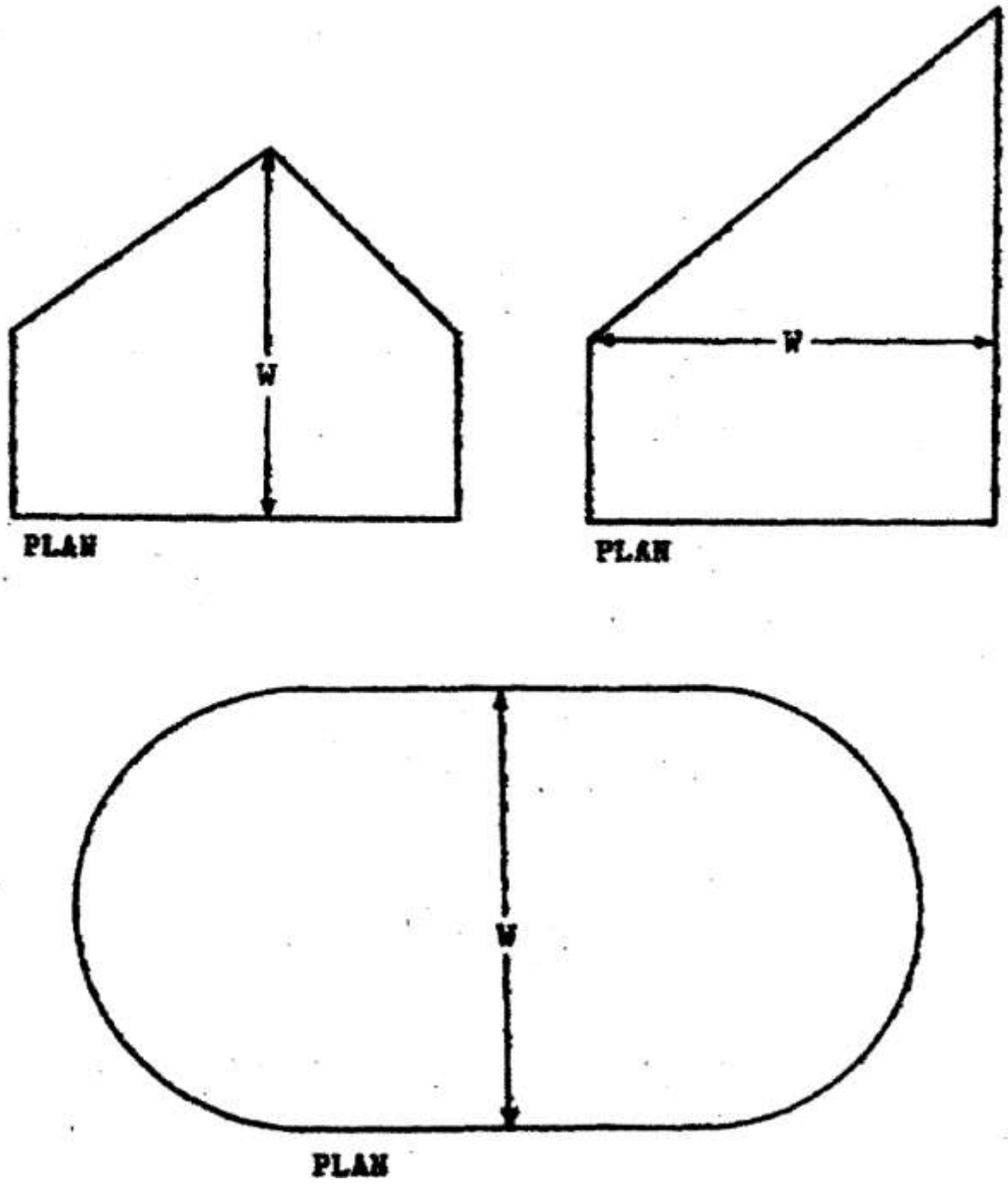
Correct



Incorrect

- Such roofs are to be divided into sub-areas by using dividing lines of minimum length to minimize the size and number of the areas which are potentially less than or equal to 50 feet (15.25 meters) in width, in order to limit the size of roof areas where the safety monitoring system alone can be used [1926.50l(b)(10)]. Dotted lines are used in the examples to show the location of dividing lines. W denotes correct and @ denotes incorrect measurements of width.

EXAMPLE F: IRREGULAR, NON-RECTANGULAR SHAPED ROOFS



- [59 FR 40738, Aug. 9, 1994; 60 FR 5131, Jan. 26, 1995; 85 FR 8739, Feb. 18, 2020]
- 1926 Subpart M App B - Guardrail Systems - Non-Mandatory Guidelines for Complying with 1926.502(b)
  Appendix B to Subpart M of Part 1926 - Guardrail Systems
- **Non-Mandatory Guidelines for Complying with § 1926.502(b)**
- The standard requires guardrail systems and components to be designed and built to meet the requirements of § 1926.502 (b) (3), (4), and (5). This appendix serves as a non-mandatory guideline to assist employers in complying with these requirements. An employer may use these guidelines as a starting point for designing guardrail systems. However, the guidelines do not provide all the information necessary to build a complete system, and the employer is still responsible for designing and assembling these components in such a way that the completed system will meet the requirements of § 1926.502(b) (3), (4), and (5). Components for which no specific guidelines are given in this appendix (e.g., joints, base connections, components made with other materials, and components with other dimensions) must also be designed and constructed in such a way that the completed system meets the requirements of § 1926.502.
- (1) For wood railings: Wood components shall be minimum 1500 lb-ft/in2 fiber (stress grade) construction grade lumber; the posts shall be at least 2-inch by 4-inch (5 cm × 10 cm) lumber spaced not more than 8 feet (2.4 m) apart on centers; the top rail shall be at least 2-inch by 4-inch (5 cm × 10 cm) lumber, the intermediate rail shall be at least 1-inch by 6-inch (2.5 cm × 15 cm) lumber. All lumber dimensions are nominal sizes as provided by the American Softwood Lumber Standards, dated January 1970.
- (2) For pipe railings: posts, top rails, and intermediate railings shall be at least one and one-half inches nominal diameter (schedule 40 pipe) with posts spaced not more than 8 feet (2.4 m) apart on centers.
- (3) For structural steel railings: posts, top rails, and intermediate rails shall be at least 2-inch by 2-inch (5 cm × 10 cm) by 3⁄8-inch (1.1 cm) angles, with posts spaced not more than 8 feet (2.4 m) apart on centers.
- 1926 Subpart M App C - Personal Fall Arrest Systems - Non-Mandatory Guidelines for Complying with 1926.502(d)
  Appendix C to Subpart M of Part 1926 - Personal Fall Arrest Systems
- Non-Mandatory Guidelines for Complying With § 1926.502(d)
- I. *Test methods for personal fall arrest systems and positioning device systems* -
- (a) *General*. This appendix serves as a non-mandatory guideline to assist employers comply with the requirements in § 1926.502(d). Paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of this appendix describe test procedures which may be used to determine compliance with the requirements in § 1926.502 (d)(16). As noted in appendix D of this subpart, the test methods listed here in appendix C can also be used to assist employers comply with the requirements in § 1926.502(e) (3) and (4) for positioning device systems.

- (b) *General conditions for all tests in the appendix to § 1926.502(d).*
- (1) Lifelines, lanyards and deceleration devices should be attached to an anchorage and connected to the body-belt or body harness in the same manner as they would be when used to protect employees.
- (2) The anchorage should be rigid, and should not have a deflection greater than 0.04 inches (1 mm) when a force of 2,250 pounds (10 kN) is applied.
- (3) The frequency response of the load measuring instrumentation should be 500 Hz.
- (4) The test weight used in the strength and force tests should be a rigid, metal, cylindrical or torso-shaped object with a girth of 38 inches plus or minus 4 inches (96 cm plus or minus 10 cm).
- (5) The lanyard or lifeline used to create the free fall distance should be supplied with the system, or in its absence, the least elastic lanyard or lifeline available to be used with the system.
- (6) The test weight for each test should be hoisted to the required level and should be quickly released without having any appreciable motion imparted to it.
- (7) The system's performance should be evaluated taking into account the range of environmental conditions for which it is designed to be used.
- (8) Following the test, the system need not be capable of further operation.
- (c) *Strength test*.
- (1) During the testing of all systems, a test weight of 300 pounds plus or minus 5 pounds (135 kg plus or minus 2.5 kg) should be used. (See paragraph (b)(4) of this section.)
- (2) The test consists of dropping the test weight once. A new unused system should be used for each test.
- (3) For lanyard systems, the lanyard length should be 6 feet plus or minus 2 inches (1.83 m plus or minus 5 cm) as measured from the fixed anchorage to the attachment on the body belt or body harness.
- (4) For rope-grab-type deceleration systems, the length of the lifeline above the centerline of the grabbing mechanism to the lifeline's anchorage point should not exceed 2 feet (0.61 m).
- (5) For lanyard systems, for systems with deceleration devices which do not automatically limit free fall distance to 2 feet (0.61 m) or less, and for systems with deceleration devices which have a connection distance in excess of 1 foot (0.3 m) (measured between the centerline of the lifeline and the attachment point to the body belt or harness), the test weight should be rigged to free fall a distance of 7.5 feet (2.3 m) from a point that is 1.5 feet (.46 m) above the anchorage point, to its hanging location (6 feet below the anchorage). The test weight should fall without interference, obstruction, or hitting the floor or ground during the test. In some cases a non-elastic wire lanyard of sufficient length may need to be added to the system (for test purposes) to create the necessary free fall distance.

- (6) For deceleration device systems with integral lifelines or lanyards which automatically limit free fall distance to 2 feet (0.61 m) or less, the test weight should be rigged to free fall a distance of 4 feet (1.22 m).
- (7) Any weight which detaches from the belt or harness has failed the strength test.
- (d) *Force test* -
- (1) *General*. The test consists of dropping the respective test weight once as specified in paragraph (d)(2)(i) or (d)(3)(i) of this section. A new, unused system should be used for each test.
- (2) *For lanyard systems.*
- (i) A test weight of 220 pounds plus or minus 3 pounds (100 kg plus or minus 1.6 kg) should be used. (See paragraph (b)(4) of this appendix).
- (ii) Lanyard length should be 6 feet plus or minus two inches (1.83 m plus or minus 5 cm) as measured from the fixed anchorage to the attachment on the body belt or body harness.
- (iii) The test weight should fall free from the anchorage level to its hanging location (a total of 6 feet (1.83 m) free fall distance) without interference, obstruction, or hitting the floor or ground during the test.
- (3) *For all other systems.*
- (i) A test weight of 220 pounds plus or minus 3 pounds (100 kg plus or minus 1.6 kg) should be used. (See paragraph (b)(4) of this appendix)
- (ii) The free fall distance to be used in the test should be the maximum fall distance physically permitted by the system during normal use conditions, up to a maximum free fall distance for the test weight of 6 feet (1.83 m), except as follows:
- (A) For deceleration systems which have a connection link or lanyard, the test weight should free fall a distance equal to the connection distance (measured between the centerline of the lifeline and the attachment point to the body belt or harness).
- (B) For deceleration device systems with integral lifelines or lanyards which automatically limit free fall distance to 2 feet (0.61 m) or less, the test weight should free fall a distance equal to that permitted by the system in normal use. (For example, to test a system with a self-retracting lifeline or lanyard, the test weight should be supported and the system allowed to retract the lifeline or lanyard as it would in normal use. The test weight would then be released and the force and deceleration distance measured).
- (4) A system fails the force test if the recorded maximum arresting force exceeds 1,260 pounds (5.6 kN) when using a body belt, and/or exceeds 2,520 pounds (11.2 kN) when using a body harness.
- (5) The maximum elongation and deceleration distance should be recorded during the force test.

- (e) *Deceleration device tests -*
- (1) *General.* The device should be evaluated or tested under the environmental conditions, (such as rain, ice, grease, dirt, type of lifeline, etc.), for which the device is designed.
- (2) *Rope-grab-type deceleration devices.*
- (i) Devices should be moved on a lifeline 1,000 times over the same length of line a distance of not less than 1 foot (30.5 cm), and the mechanism should lock each time.
- (ii) Unless the device is permanently marked to indicate the type(s) of lifeline which must be used, several types (different diameters and different materials), of lifelines should be used to test the device.
- (3) *Other self-activating-type deceleration devices*. The locking mechanisms of other self-activating-type deceleration devices designed for more than one arrest should lock each of 1,000 times as they would in normal service.
- II. *Additional non-mandatory guidelines for personal fall arrest systems.* The following information constitutes additional guidelines for use in complying with requirements for a personal fall arrest system.
- (a) *Selection and use considerations.*
- (1) The kind of personal fall arrest system selected should match the particular work situation, and any possible free fall distance should be kept to a minimum. Consideration should be given to the particular work environment. For example, the presence of acids, dirt, moisture, oil, grease, etc., and their effect on the system, should be evaluated. Hot or cold environments may also have an adverse effect on the system. Wire rope should not be used where an electrical hazard is anticipated. As required by the standard, the employer must plan to have means available to promptly rescue an employee should a fall occur, since the suspended employee may not be able to reach a work level independently.
- (2) Where lanyards, connectors, and lifelines are subject to damage by work operations such as welding, chemical cleaning, and sandblasting, the component should be protected, or other securing systems should be used. The employer should fully evaluate the work conditions and environment (including seasonal weather changes) before selecting the appropriate personal fall protection system. Once in use, the system's effectiveness should be monitored. In some cases, a program for cleaning and maintenance of the system may be necessary.
- (b) *Testing considerations.* Before purchasing or putting into use a personal fall arrest system, an employer should obtain from the supplier information about the system based on its performance during testing so that the employer can know if the system meets this standard. Testing should be done using recognized test methods. This appendix contains test methods recognized for evaluating the performance of fall arrest systems. Not all systems may need to be individually tested; the performance of some systems may be based on data and calculations derived from testing of similar systems, provided that enough information is available to demonstrate similarity of function and design.

- (c) *Component compatibility considerations.* Ideally, a personal fall arrest system is designed, tested, and supplied as a complete system. However, it is common practice for lanyards, connectors, lifelines, deceleration devices, body belts and body harnesses to be interchanged since some components wear out before others. The employer and employee should realize that not all components are interchangeable. For instance, a lanyard should not be connected between a body belt (or harness) and a deceleration device of the self-retracting type since this can result in additional free fall for which the system was not designed. Any substitution or change to a personal fall arrest system should be fully evaluated or tested by a competent person to determine that it meets the standard, before the modified system is put in use.
- (d) *Employee training considerations.* Thorough employee training in the selection and use of personal fall arrest systems is imperative. Employees must be trained in the safe use of the system. This should include the following: application limits; proper anchoring and tie-off techniques; estimation of free fall distance, including determination of deceleration distance, and total fall distance to prevent striking a lower level; methods of use; and inspection and storage of the system. Careless or improper use of the equipment can result in serious injury or death. Employers and employees should become familiar with the material in this Appendix, as well as manufacturer's recommendations, before a system is used. Of uppermost importance is the reduction in strength caused by certain tie-offs (such as using knots, tying around sharp edges, etc.) and maximum permitted free fall distance. Also, to be stressed are the importance of inspections prior to use, the limitations of the equipment, and unique conditions at the worksite which may be important in determining the type of system to use.
- (e) *Instruction considerations.* Employers should obtain comprehensive instructions from the supplier as to the system's proper use and application, including, where applicable:
- (1) The force measured during the sample force test;
- (2) The maximum elongation measured for lanyards during the force test;
- (3) The deceleration distance measured for deceleration devices during the force test;
- (4) Caution statements on critical use limitations;
- (5) Application limits;
- (6) Proper hook-up, anchoring and tie-off techniques, including the proper dee-ring or other attachment point to use on the body belt and harness for fall arrest;
- (7) Proper climbing techniques;
- (8) Methods of inspection, use, cleaning, and storage; and
- (9) Specific lifelines which may be used.
- This information should be provided to employees during training.
- (f) *Rescue considerations.* As required by § 1926.502(d)(20), when personal fall arrest systems are used, the employer must assure that employees can be promptly rescued or can rescue themselves should a fall occur. The availability of rescue personnel, ladders or other rescue

equipment should be evaluated. In some situations, equipment which allows employees to rescue themselves after the fall has been arrested may be desirable, such as devices which have descent capability.

- (g) *Inspection considerations.* As required by § 1926.502(d)(21), personal fall arrest systems must be regularly inspected. Any component with any significant defect, such as cuts, tears, abrasions, mold, or undue stretching; alterations or additions which might affect its efficiency; damage due to deterioration; contact with fire, acids, or other corrosives; distorted hooks or faulty hook springs; tongues unfitted to the shoulder of buckles; loose or damaged mountings; non-functioning parts; or wearing or internal deterioration in the ropes must be withdrawn from service immediately, and should be tagged or marked as unusable, or destroyed.
- (h) *Tie-off considerations.*
- (1) One of the most important aspects of personal fall protection systems is fully planning the system before it is put into use. Probably the most overlooked component is planning for suitable anchorage points. Such planning should ideally be done before the structure or building is constructed so that anchorage points can be incorporated during construction for use later for window cleaning or other building maintenance. If properly planned, these anchorage points may be used during construction, as well as afterwards.
- (i) Properly planned anchorages should be used if they are available. In some cases, anchorages must be installed immediately prior to use. In such cases, a registered professional engineer with experience in designing fall protection systems, or another qualified person with appropriate education and experience should design an anchor point to be installed.
- (ii) In other cases, the Agency recognizes that there will be a need to devise an anchor point from existing structures. Examples of what might be appropriate anchor points are steel members or I-beams if an acceptable strap is available for the connection (do not use a lanyard with a snaphook clipped onto itself); large eye-bolts made of an appropriate grade steel; guardrails or railings if they have been designed for use as an anchor point; or masonry or wood members only if the attachment point is substantial and precautions have been taken to assure that bolts or other connectors will not pull through. A qualified person should be used to evaluate the suitable of these "make shift" anchorages with a focus on proper strength.
- (2) Employers and employees should at all times be aware that the strength of a personal fall arrest system is based on its being attached to an anchoring system which does not reduce the strength of the system (such as a properly dimensioned eye-bolt/snap-hook anchorage). Therefore, if a means of attachment is used that will reduce the strength of the system, that component should be replaced by a stronger one, but one that will also maintain the appropriate maximum arrest force characteristics.
- (3) Tie-off using a knot in a rope lanyard or lifeline (at any location) can reduce the lifeline or lanyard strength by 50 percent or more. Therefore, a stronger lanyard or lifeline should be used to compensate for the weakening effect of the knot, or the lanyard length should be reduced (or the tie-off location raised) to minimize free fall distance, or the lanyard or lifeline should be

replaced by one which has an appropriately incorporated connector to eliminate the need for a knot.

- (4) Tie-off of a rope lanyard or lifeline around an "H" or "I" beam or similar support can reduce its strength as much as 70 percent due to the cutting action of the beam edges. Therefore, use should be made of a webbing lanyard or wire core lifeline around the beam; or the lanyard or lifeline should be protected from the edge; or free fall distance should be greatly minimized.
- (5) Tie-off where the line passes over or around rough or sharp surfaces reduces strength drastically. Such a tie-off should be avoided or an alternative tie-off rigging should be used. Such alternatives may include use of a snap-hook/dee ring connection, wire rope tie-off, an effective padding of the surfaces, or an abrasion-resistance strap around or over the problem surface.
- (6) Horizontal lifelines may, depending on their geometry and angle of sag, be subjected to greater loads than the impact load imposed by an attached component. When the angle of horizontal lifeline sag is less than 30 degrees, the impact force imparted to the lifeline by an attached lanyard is greatly amplified. For example, with a sag angle of 15 degrees, the force amplification is about 2:1 and at 5 degrees sag, it is about 6:1. Depending on the angle of sag, and the line's elasticity, the strength of the horizontal lifeline and the anchorages to which it is attached should be increased a number of times over that of the lanyard. Extreme care should be taken in considering a horizontal lifeline for multiple tie-offs. The reason for this is that in multiple tie-offs to a horizontal lifeline, if one employee falls, the movement of the falling employee and the horizontal lifeline during arrest of the fall may cause other employees to fall also. Horizontal lifeline and anchorage strength should be increased for each additional employee to be tied off. For these and other reasons, the design of systems using horizontal lifelines must only be done by qualified persons. Testing of installed lifelines and anchors prior to use is recommended.
- (7) The strength of an eye-bolt is rated along the axis of the bolt and its strength is greatly reduced if the force is applied at an angle to this axis (in the direction of shear). Also, care should be exercised in selecting the proper diameter of the eye to avoid accidental disengagement of snap-hooks not designed to be compatible for the connection.
- (8) Due to the significant reduction in the strength of the lifeline/lanyard (in some cases, as much as a 70 percent reduction), the sliding hitch knot (prusik) should not be used for lifeline/lanyard connections except in emergency situations where no other available system is practical. The "one-and-one" sliding hitch knot should never be used because it is unreliable in stopping a fall. The "two-and-two," or "three-and-three" knot (preferable) may be used in emergency situations; however, care should be taken to limit free fall distance to a minimum because of reduced lifeline/lanyard strength.
- (i) *Vertical lifeline considerations.* As required by the standard, each employee must have a separate lifeline [except employees engaged in constructing elevator shafts who are permitted to have two employees on one lifeline] when the lifeline is vertical. The reason for this is that in multiple tie-offs to a single lifeline, if one employee falls, the movement of the lifeline during the arrest of the fall may pull other employees' lanyards, causing them to fall as well.

- (j) *Snap-hook considerations.*
- (1) Although not required by this standard for all connections until January 1, 1998, locking snaphooks designed for connection to suitable objects (of sufficient strength) are highly recommended in lieu of the nonlocking type. Locking snaphooks incorporate a positive locking mechanism in addition to the spring loaded keeper, which will not allow the keeper to open under moderate pressure without someone first releasing the mechanism. Such a feature, properly designed, effectively prevents roll-out from occurring.
- (2) As required by § 1926.502(d)(6), the following connections must be avoided (unless properly designed locking snaphooks are used) because they are conditions which can result in roll-out when a nonlocking snaphook is used:
- (i) Direct connection of a snaphook to a horizontal lifeline.
- (ii) Two (or more) snaphooks connected to one dee-ring.
- (iii) Two snaphooks connected to each other.
- (iv) A snaphook connected back on its integral lanyard.
- (v) A snaphook connected to a webbing loop or webbing lanyard.
- (vi) Improper dimensions of the dee-ring, rebar, or other connection point in relation to the snaphook dimensions which would allow the snaphook keeper to be depressed by a turning motion of the snaphook.
- (k) *Free fall considerations.* The employer and employee should at all times be aware that a system's maximum arresting force is evaluated under normal use conditions established by the manufacturer, and in no case using a free fall distance in excess of 6 feet (1.8 m). A few extra feet of free fall can significantly increase the arresting force on the employee, possibly to the point of causing injury. Because of this, the free fall distance should be kept at a minimum, and, as required by the standard, in no case greater than 6 feet (1.8 m). To help assure this, the tie-off attachment point to the lifeline or anchor should be located at or above the connection point of the fall arrest equipment to belt or harness. (Since otherwise additional free fall distance is added to the length of the connecting means (i.e. lanyard)). Attaching to the working surface will often result in a free fall greater than 6 feet (1.8 m). For instance, if a 6 foot (1.8 m) lanyard is used, the total free fall distance will be the distance from the working level to the body belt (or harness) attachment point plus the 6 feet (1.8 m) of lanyard length. Another important consideration is that the arresting force which the fall system must withstand also goes up with greater distances of free fall, possibly exceeding the strength of the system.
- (l) *Elongation and deceleration distance considerations.* Other factors involved in a proper tie-off are elongation and deceleration distance. During the arresting of a fall, a lanyard will experience a length of stretching or elongation, whereas activation of a deceleration device will result in a certain stopping distance. These distances should be available with the lanyard or device's instructions and must be added to the free fall distance to arrive at the total fall distance before an employee is fully stopped. The additional stopping distance may be very significant if the lanyard or deceleration device is attached near or at the end of a long lifeline, which may itself

add considerable distance due to its own elongation. As required by the standard, sufficient distance to allow for all of these factors must also be maintained between the employee and obstructions below, to prevent an injury due to impact before the system fully arrests the fall. In addition, a minimum of 12 feet (3.7 m) of lifeline should be allowed below the securing point of a rope grab type deceleration device, and the end terminated to prevent the device from sliding off the lifeline. Alternatively, the lifeline should extend to the ground or the next working level below. These measures are suggested to prevent the worker from inadvertently moving past the end of the lifeline and having the rope grab become disengaged from the lifeline.

- (m) *Obstruction considerations.* The location of the tie-off should also consider the hazard of obstructions in the potential fall path of the employee. Tie-offs which minimize the possibilities of exaggerated swinging should be considered. In addition, when a body belt is used, the employee's body will go through a horizontal position to a jack-knifed position during the arrest of all falls. Thus, obstructions which might interfere with this motion should be avoided or a severe injury could occur.

- (n) *Other considerations.* Because of the design of some personal fall arrest systems, additional considerations may be required for proper tie-off. For example, heavy deceleration devices of the self-retracting type should be secured overhead in order to avoid the weight of the device having to be supported by the employee. Also, if self-retracting equipment is connected to a horizontal lifeline, the sag in the lifeline should be minimized to prevent the device from sliding down the lifeline to a position which creates a swing hazard during fall arrest. In all cases, manufacturer's instructions should be followed.

- 1926 Subpart M App D - Positioning Device Systems - Non-Mandatory Guidelines for Complying with 1926.502(e)
  Appendix D to Subpart M of Part 1926 - Positioning Device Systems
  Non-Mandatory Guidelines for Complying With § 1926.502(e)

- I. ***Testing Methods For Positioning Device Systems***. This appendix serves as a non-mandatory guideline to assist employers comply with the requirements for positioning device systems in § 1926.502(e). Paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of appendix C of subpart M relating to § 1926.502(d) - Personal Fall Arrest Systems - set forth test procedures which may be used, along with the procedures listed below, to determine compliance with the requirements for positioning device systems in § 1926.502(e) (3) and (4) of subpart M.

- (a) ***General***.

- (1) Single strap positioning devices shall have one end attached to a fixed anchorage and the other end connected to a body belt or harness in the same manner as they would be used to protect employees. Double strap positioning devices, similar to window cleaner's belts, shall have one end of the strap attached to a fixed anchorage and the other end shall hang free. The body belt or harness shall be attached to the strap in the same manner as it would be used to protect employees. The two strap ends shall be adjusted to their maximum span.

- (2) The fixed anchorage shall be rigid, and shall not have a deflection greater than .04 inches (1 mm) when a force of 2,250 pounds (10 kN) is applied.

- (3) During the testing of all systems, a test weight of 250 pounds plus or minus 3 pounds (113 kg plus or minus 1.6 kg) shall be used. The weight shall be a rigid object with a girth of 38 inches plus or minus 4 inches (96 cm plus or minus 10 cm).
- (4) Each test shall consist of dropping the specified weight one time without failure of the system being tested. A new system shall be used for each test.
- (5) The test weight for each test shall be hoisted exactly 4 feet (1.2 m above its "at rest" position), and shall be dropped so as to permit a vertical free fall of 4 feet (1.2 m).
- (6) The test is failed whenever any breakage or slippage occurs which permits the weight to fall free of the system.
- (7) Following the test, the system need not be capable of further operation; however, all such incapacities shall be readily apparent.
- II. ***Inspection Considerations***. As required in § 1926.502 (e)(5), positioning device systems must be regularly inspected. Any component with any significant defect, such as cuts, tears, abrasions, mold, or undue stretching; alterations or additions which might affect its efficiency; damage due to deterioration; contact with fire, acids, or other corrosives; distorted hooks or faulty hook springs; tongues unfitted to the shoulder of buckles; loose or damaged mountings; non-functioning parts; or wearing or internal deterioration in the ropes must be withdrawn from service immediately, and should be tagged or marked as unusable, or destroyed.
- 1926 Subpart M App E - Sample Fall Protection Plan - Non-Mandatory Guidelines for Complying with 1926.502(k)
  Appendix E to Subpart M of Part 1926 - Sample Fall Protection Plan
  Non-Mandatory Guidelines for Complying With § 1926.502(k)
- Employers engaged in leading edge work, precast concrete construction work and residential construction work who can demonstrate that it is infeasible or creates a greater hazard to use conventional fall protection systems must develop and follow a fall protection plan. Below are sample fall protection plans developed for precast concrete construction and residential work that could be tailored to be site specific for other precast concrete or residential jobsite. This sample plan can be modified to be used for other work involving leading edge work. The sample plan outlines the elements that must be addressed in any fall protection plan. The reasons outlined in this sample fall protection plan are for illustrative purposes only and are not necessarily a valid, acceptable rationale (unless the conditions at the job site are the same as those covered by these sample plans) for not using conventional fall protection systems for a particular precast concrete or residential construction worksite. However, the sample plans provide guidance to employers on the type of information that is required to be discussed in fall protection plans.
- Sample Fall Protection Plans
- Fall Protection Plan For Precast/Prestress Concrete Structures
- This Fall Protection Plan is specific for the following project:

-
- Location of Job
- Erecting Company
- Date Plan Prepared or Modified
- Plan Prepared By
- Plan Approved By
- Plan Supervised By
-
- The following Fall Protection Plan is a sample program prepared for the prevention of injuries associated with falls. A Fall Protection Plan must be developed and evaluated on a site by site basis. It is recommended that erectors discuss the written Fall Protection Plan with their OSHA Area Office prior to going on a jobsite.
- I. Statement of Company Policy
- (Company Name) is dedicated to the protection of its employees from on-the-job injuries. All employees of (Company Name) have the responsibility to work safely on the job. The purpose of this plan is: (a) To supplement our standard safety policy by providing safety standards specifically designed to cover fall protection on this job and; (b) to ensure that each employee is trained and made aware of the safety provisions which are to be implemented by this plan prior to the start of erection.
- This Fall Protection Plan addresses the use of other than conventional fall protection at a number of areas on the project, as well as identifying specific activities that require non-conventional means of fall protection. These areas include:
- a. Connecting activity (point of erection).
- b. Leading edge work.
- c. Unprotected sides or edge.
- d. Grouting.
-
- This plan is designed to enable employers and employees to recognize the fall hazards on this job and to establish the procedures that are to be followed in order to prevent falls to lower levels or through holes and openings in walking/working surfaces. Each employee will be trained in these procedures and strictly adhere to them except when doing so would expose the employee to a greater hazard. If, in the employee's opinion, this is the case, the employee is to notify the foreman of the concern and the concern addressed before proceeding.

- Safety policy and procedure on any one project cannot be administered, implemented, monitored and enforced by any one individual. The total objective of a safe, accident free work environment can only be accomplished by a dedicated, concerted effort by every individual involved with the project from management down to the last employee. Each employee must understand their value to the company; the costs of accidents, both monetary, physical, and emotional; the objective of the safety policy and procedures; the safety rules that apply to the safety policy and procedures; and what their individual role is in administering, implementing, monitoring, and compliance of their safety policy and procedures. This allows for a more personal approach to compliance through planning, training, understanding and cooperative effort, rather than by strict enforcement. If for any reason an unsafe act persists, strict enforcement will be implemented.
- It is the responsibility of (name of competent person) to implement this Fall Protection Plan. (Name of Competent Person) is responsible for continual observational safety checks of their work operations and to enforce the safety policy and procedures. The foreman also is responsible to correct any unsafe acts or conditions immediately. It is the responsibility of the employee to understand and adhere to the procedures of this plan and to follow the instructions of the foreman. It is also the responsibility of the employee to bring to management's attention any unsafe or hazardous conditions or acts that may cause injury to either themselves or any other employees. Any changes to this Fall Protection Plan must be approved by (name of Qualified Person).
- II. Fall Protection Systems To Be Used on This Project
- Where conventional fall protection is infeasible or creates a greater hazard at the leading edge and during initial connecting activity, we plan to do this work using a safety monitoring system and expose only a minimum number of employees for the time necessary to actually accomplish the job. The maximum number of workers to be monitored by one safety monitor is six (6). We are designating the following trained employees as designated erectors and they are permitted to enter the controlled access zones and work without the use of conventional fall protection.
- Safety monitor:
- Designated erector:
- Designated erector:
- Designated erector:
- Designated erector:
- Designated erector:
- Designated erector:
-
- The safety monitor shall be identified by wearing an orange hard hat. The designated erectors will be identified by one of the following methods:

- 1. They will wear a blue colored arm band, or
- 2. They will wear a blue colored hard hat, or
- 3. They will wear a blue colored vest.
-
- Only individuals with the appropriate experience, skills, and training will be authorized as designated erectors. All employees that will be working as designated erectors under the safety monitoring system shall have been trained and instructed in the following areas:
- 1. Recognition of the fall hazards in the work area (at the leading
- edge and when making initial connections - point of erection).
- 2. Avoidance of fall hazards using established work practices which
- have been made known to the employees.
- 3. Recognition of unsafe practices or working conditions that could
- lead to a fall, such as windy conditions.
- 4. The function, use, and operation of safety monitoring systems,
- guardrail systems, body belt/harness systems, control zones and other
- protection to be used.
- 5. The correct procedure for erecting, maintaining, disassembling
- and inspecting the system(s) to be used.
- 6. Knowledge of construction sequence or the erection plan.
-
- A conference will take place prior to starting work involving all members of the erection crew, crane crew and supervisors of any other concerned contractors. This conference will be conducted by the precast concrete erection supervisor in charge of the project. During the pre-work conference, erection procedures and sequences pertinent to this job will be thoroughly discussed and safety practices to be used throughout the project will be specified. Further, all personnel will be informed that the controlled access zones are off limits to all personnel other than those designated erectors specifically trained to work in that area.
- Safety Monitoring System
- A safety monitoring system means a fall protection system in which a competent person is responsible for recognizing and warning employees of fall hazards. The duties of the safety monitor are to:
- 1. Warn by voice when approaching the open edge in an unsafe

- manner.
- 2. Warn by voice if there is a dangerous situation developing which
- cannot be seen by another person involved with product placement,
- such as a member getting out of control.
- 3. Make the designated erectors aware they are in a dangerous area.
- 4. Be competent in recognizing fall hazards.
- 5. Warn employees when they appear to be unaware of a fall hazard
- or are acting in an unsafe manner.
- 6. Be on the same walking/working surface as the monitored
- employees and within visual sighting distance of the monitored
- employees.
- 7. Be close enough to communicate orally with the employees.
- 8. Not allow other responsibilities to encumber monitoring. If the
- safety monitor becomes too encumbered with other responsibilities,
- the monitor shall (1) stop the erection process; and (2) turn over
- other responsibilities to a designated erector; or (3) turn over the
- safety monitoring function to another designated, competent person.
- The safety monitoring system shall not be used when the wind is
- strong enough to cause loads with large surface areas to swing out of
- radius, or result in loss of control of the load, or when weather
- conditions cause the walking-working surfaces to become icy or
- slippery.
-
- Control Zone System
- A controlled access zone means an area designated and clearly marked, in which leading edge work may take place without the use of guardrail, safety net or personal fall arrest systems to protect the employees in the area. Control zone systems shall comply with the following provisions:
- 1. When used to control access to areas where leading edge and
- other operations are taking place the controlled access zone shall be

- defined by a control line or by any other means that restricts
- access.
- When control lines are used, they shall be erected not less than 6
- feet (l.8 m) nor more than 60 feet (18 m) or half the length of the
- member being erected, whichever is less, from the leading edge.
- 2. The control line shall extend along the entire length of the
- unprotected or leading edge and shall be approximately parallel to
- the unprotected or leading edge.
- 3. The control line shall be connected on each side to a guardrail
- system or wall.
- 4. Control lines shall consist of ropes, wires, tapes, or
- equivalent materials, and supporting stanchions as follows:
- 5. Each line shall be flagged or otherwise clearly marked at not
- more than 6-foot (1.8 m) intervals with high-visibility material.
- 6. Each line shall be rigged and supported in such a way that its
- lowest point (including sag) is not less than 39 inches (1 m) from
- the walking/working surface and its highest point is not more than 45
- inches (1.3 m) from the walking/working surface.
- 7. Each line shall have a minimum breaking strength of 200 pounds
- (.88 kN).
-
- Holes
- All openings greater than 12 in. × 12 in. will have perimeter guarding or covering. All predetermined holes will have the plywood covers made in the precasters' yard and shipped with the member to the jobsite. Prior to cutting holes on the job, proper protection for the hole must be provided to protect the workers. Perimeter guarding or covers will not be removed without the approval of the erection foreman.
- Precast concrete column erection through the existing deck requires that many holes be provided through this deck. These are to be covered and protected. Except for the opening being currently used to erect a column, all opening protection is to be left undisturbed. The opening being uncovered to erect a column will become part of the point of erection and will be addressed as part of this Fall Protection Plan. This uncovering is to be done at the erection

foreman's direction and will only occur immediately prior to "feeding" the column through the opening. Once the end of the column is through the slab opening, there will no longer exist a fall hazard at this location.

- III. Implementation of Fall Protection Plan
- The structure being erected is a multistory total precast concrete building consisting of columns, beams, wall panels and hollow core slabs and double tee floor and roof members.
- The following is a list of the products and erection situations on this job:
- Columns
- For columns 10 ft to 36 ft long, employees disconnecting crane hooks from columns will work from a ladder and wear a body belt/harness with lanyard and be tied off when both hands are needed to disconnect. For tying off, a vertical lifeline will be connected to the lifting eye at the top of the column, prior to lifting, to be used with a manually operated or mobile rope grab. For columns too high for the use of a ladder, 36 ft and higher, an added cable will be used to reduce the height of the disconnecting point so that a ladder can be used. This cable will be left in place until a point in erection that it can be removed safely. In some cases, columns will be unhooked from the crane by using an erection tube or shackle with a pull pin which is released from the ground after the column is stabilized.
- The column will be adequately connected and/or braced to safely support the weight of a ladder with an employee on it.
- Inverted Tee Beams
- Employees erecting inverted tee beams, at a height of 6 to 40 ft, will erect the beam, make initial connections, and final alignment from a ladder. If the employee needs to reach over the side of the beam to bar or make an adjustment to the alignment of the beam, they will mount the beam and be tied off to the lifting device in the beam after ensuring the load has been stabilized on its bearing. To disconnect the crane from the beam an employee will stand a ladder against the beam. Because the use of ladders is not practical at heights above 40 ft, beams will be initially placed with the use of tag lines and their final alignment made by a person on a manlift or similar employee positioning systems.
- Spandrel Beams
- Spandrel beams at the exterior of the building will be aligned as closely as possible with the use of tag lines with the final placement of the spandrel beam made from a ladder at the open end of the structure. A ladder will be used to make the initial connections and a ladder will be used to disconnect the crane. The other end of the beam will be placed by the designated erector from the double tee deck under the observation of the safety monitor.
- The beams will be adequately connected and/or braced to safely support the weight of a ladder with an employee on it.
- Floor and Roof Members

- During installation of the precast concrete floor and/or roof members, the work deck continuously increases in area as more and more units are being erected and positioned. Thus, the unprotected floor/roof perimeter is constantly modified with the leading edge changing location as each member is installed. The fall protection for workers at the leading edge shall be assured by properly constructed and maintained control zone lines not more than 60 ft away from the leading edge supplemented by a safety monitoring system to ensure the safety of all designated erectors working within the area defined by the control zone lines.
- The hollow core slabs erected on the masonry portion of the building will be erected and grouted using the safety monitoring system. Grout will be placed in the space between the end of the slab and face shell of the concrete masonry by dumping from a wheelbarrow. The grout in the keyways between the slabs will be dumped from a wheelbarrow and then spread with long handled tools, allowing the worker to stand erect facing toward the unprotected edge and back from any work deck edge.
- Whenever possible, the designated erectors will approach the incoming member at the leading edge only after it is below waist height so that the member itself provides protection against falls.
- Except for the situations described below, when the arriving floor or roof member is within 2 to 3 inches of its final position, the designated erectors can then proceed to their position of erection at each end of the member under the control of the safety monitor. Crane hooks will be unhooked from double tee members by designated erectors under the direction and supervision of the safety monitor.
- Designated erectors, while waiting for the next floor or roof member, will be constantly under the control of the safety monitor for fall protection and are directed to stay a minimum of six (6) ft from the edge. In the event a designated erector must move from one end of a member, which has just been placed at the leading edge, they must first move away from the leading edge a minimum of six (6) ft and then progress to the other end while maintaining the minimum distance of six (6) ft at all times.
- Erection of double tees, where conditions require bearing of one end into a closed pocket and the other end on a beam ledge, restricting the tee legs from going directly into the pockets, require special considerations. The tee legs that are to bear in the closed pocket must hang lower than those at the beam bearing. The double tee will be "two-lined" in order to elevate one end higher than the other to allow for the low end to be ducked into the closed pocket using the following procedure.
- The double tee will be rigged with a standard four-way spreader off of the main load line. An additional choker will be attached to the married point of the two-legged spreader at the end of the tee that is to be elevated. The double tee will be hoisted with the main load line and swung into a position as close as possible to the tee's final bearing elevation. When the tee is in this position and stabilized, the whip line load block will be lowered to just above the tee deck. At this time, two erectors will walk out on the suspended tee deck at midspan of the tee member and pull the load block to the end of the tee to be elevated and attach the additional choker to the load block. The possibility of entanglement with the crane lines and other obstacles during

this two lining process while raising and lowering the crane block on that second line could be hazardous to an encumbered employee. Therefore, the designated erectors will not tie off during any part of this process. While the designated erectors are on the double tee, the safety monitoring system will be used. After attaching the choker, the two erectors then step back on the previously erected tee deck and signal the crane operator to hoist the load with the whip line to the elevation that will allow for enough clearance to let the low end tee legs slide into the pockets when the main load line is lowered. The erector, who is handling the lowered end of the tee at the closed pocket bearing, will step out on the suspended tee. An erection bar will then be placed between the end of the tee leg and the inside face of the pocketed spandrel member. The tee is barred away from the pocketed member to reduce the friction and lateral force against the pocketed member. As the tee is being lowered, the other erector remains on the tee which was previously erected to handle the other end. At this point the tee is slowly lowered by the crane to a point where the tee legs can freely slide into the pockets. The erector working the lowered end of the tee must keep pressure on the bar between the tee and the face of the pocketed spandrel member to very gradually let the tee legs slide into the pocket to its proper bearing dimension. The tee is then slowly lowered into its final erected position.

- The designated erector should be allowed onto the suspended double tee, otherwise there is no control over the horizontal movement of the double tee and this movement could knock the spandrel off of its bearing or the column out of plumb. The control necessary to prevent hitting the spandrel can only be done safely from the top of the double tee being erected.
- Loadbearing Wall Panels: The erection of the loadbearing wall panels on the elevated decks requires the use of a safety monitor and a controlled access zone that is a minimum of 25 ft and a maximum of ½ the length of the wall panels away from the unprotected edge, so that designated erectors can move freely and unencumbered when receiving the panels. Bracing, if required for stability, will be installed by ladder. After the braces are secured, the crane will be disconnected from the wall by using a ladder. The wall to wall connections will also be performed from a ladder.
- Non-Loadbearing Panels (Cladding): The locating of survey lines, panel layout and other installation prerequisites (prewelding, etc.) for non-loadbearing panels (cladding) will not commence until floor perimeter and floor openings have been protected. In some areas, it is necessary because of panel configuration to remove the perimeter protection as the cladding is being installed. Removal of perimeter protection will be performed on a bay to bay basis, just ahead of cladding erection to minimize temporarily unprotected floor edges. Those workers within 6 ft of the edge, receiving and positioning the cladding when the perimeter protection is removed shall be tied off.
- Detailing
- Employees exposed to falls of six (6) feet or more to lower levels, who are not actively engaged in leading edge work or connecting activity, such as welding, bolting, cutting, bracing, guying, patching, painting or other operations, and who are working less than six (6) ft from an unprotected edge will be tied off at all times or guardrails will be installed. Employees engaged in these activities but who are more than six (6) ft from an unprotected edge as defined by the

control zone lines, do not require fall protection but a warning line or control lines must be erected to remind employees they are approaching an area where fall protection is required.

- IV. Conventional Fall Protection Considered for the Point of Erection or Leading Edge Erection Operations
- A. Personal Fall Arrest Systems
- In this particular erection sequence and procedure, personal fall arrest systems requiring body belt/harness systems, lifelines and lanyards will not reduce possible hazards to workers and will create offsetting hazards during their usage at the leading edge of precast/prestressed concrete construction.
- Leading edge erection and initial connections are conducted by employees who are specifically trained to do this type of work and are trained to recognize the fall hazards. The nature of such work normally exposes the employee to the fall hazard for a short period of time and installation of fall protection systems for a short duration is not feasible because it exposes the installers of the system to the same fall hazard, but for a longer period of time.
- 1. It is necessary that the employee be able to move freely without encumbrance in order to guide the sections of precast concrete into their final position without having lifelines attached which will restrict the employee's ability to move about at the point of erection.
- 2. A typical procedure requires 2 or more workers to maneuver around each other as a concrete member is positioned to fit into the structure. If they are each attached to a lifeline, part of their attention must be diverted from their main task of positioning a member weighing several tons to the task of avoiding entanglements of their lifelines or avoiding tripping over lanyards. Therefore, if these workers are attached to lanyards, more fall potential would result than from not using such a device.
- In this specific erection sequence and procedure, retractable lifelines do not solve the problem of two workers becoming tangled. In fact, such a tangle could prevent the lifeline from retracting as the worker moved, thus potentially exposing the worker to a fall greater than 6 ft. Also, a worker crossing over the lifeline of another worker can create a hazard because the movement of one person can unbalance the other. In the event of a fall by one person there is a likelihood that the other person will be caused to fall as well. In addition, if contamination such as grout (during hollow core grouting) enters the retractable housing it can cause excessive wear and damage to the device and could clog the retracting mechanism as the lanyard is dragged across the deck. Obstructing the cable orifice can defeat the device's shock absorbing function, produce cable slack and damage, and adversely affect cable extraction and retraction.
- 3. Employees tied to a lifeline can be trapped and crushed by moving structural members if the employee becomes restrained by the lanyard or retractable lifeline and cannot get out of the path of the moving load. The sudden movement of a precast concrete member being raised by a crane can be caused by a number of factors. When this happens, a connector may immediately have to move a considerable distance to avoid injury. If a tied off body belt/harness is being used, the connector could be trapped. Therefore, there is a greater risk of injury if the connector is tied to the structure for this specific erection sequence and procedure.

- When necessary to move away from a retractable device, the worker cannot move at a rate greater than the device locking speed typically 3.5 to 4.5 ft/sec. When moving toward the device it is necessary to move at a rate which does not permit cable slack to build up. This slack may cause cable retraction acceleration and cause a worker to lose their balance by applying a higher than normal jerking force on the body when the cable suddenly becomes taut after building up momentum. This slack can also cause damage to the internal spring-loaded drum, uneven coiling of cable on the drum, and possible cable damage.
- The factors causing sudden movements for this location include:
- (a) Cranes
- (1) Operator error.
- (2) Site conditions (soft or unstable ground).
- (3) Mechanical failure.
- (4) Structural failure.
- (5) Rigging failure.
- (6) Crane signal/radio communication failure.
-
- (b) Weather Conditions
- (1) Wind (strong wind/sudden gusting) - particularly a problem with
- the large surface areas of precast concrete members.
- (2) Snow/rain (visibility).
- (3) Fog (visibility).
- (4) Cold - causing slowed reactions or mechanical problems.
-
- (c) Structure/Product Conditions.
- (1) Lifting Eye failure.
- (2) Bearing failure or slippage.
- (3) Structure shifting.
- (4) Bracing failure.
- (5) Product failure.
-
- (d) Human Error.

- (1) Incorrect tag line procedure.
- (2) Tag line hang-up.
- (3) Incorrect or misunderstood crane signals.
- (4) Misjudged elevation of member.
- (5) Misjudged speed of member.
- (6) Misjudged angle of member.
-
- 4. Anchorages or special attachment points could be cast into the precast concrete members if sufficient preplanning and consideration of erectors' position is done before the members are cast. Any hole or other attachment must be approved by the engineer who designed the member. It is possible that some design restrictions will not allow a member to be weakened by an additional hole; however, it is anticipated that such situations would be the exception, not the rule. Attachment points, other than on the deck surface, will require removal and/or patching. In order to remove and/or patch these points, requires the employee to be exposed to an additional fall hazard at an unprotected perimeter. The fact that attachment points could be available anywhere on the structure does not eliminate the hazards of using these points for tying off as discussed above. A logical point for tying off on double tees would be using the lifting loops, except that they must be cut off to eliminate a tripping hazard at an appropriate time.
- 5. Providing attachment at a point above the walking/working surface would also create fall exposures for employees installing their devices. Final positioning of a precast concrete member requires it to be moved in such a way that it must pass through the area that would be occupied by the lifeline and the lanyards attached to the point above. Resulting entanglements of lifelines and lanyards on a moving member could pull employees from the work surface. Also, the structure is being created and, in most cases, there is no structure above the members being placed.
- (a) Temporary structural supports, installed to provide attaching points for lifelines limit the space which is essential for orderly positioning, alignment and placement of the precast concrete members. To keep the lanyards a reasonable and manageable length, lifeline supports would necessarily need to be in proximity to the positioning process. A sudden shift of the precast concrete member being positioned because of wind pressure or crane movement could make it strike the temporary supporting structure, moving it suddenly and causing tied off employees to fall.
- (b) The time in manhours which would be expended in placing and maintaining temporary structural supports for lifeline attaching points could exceed the expended manhours involved in placing the precast concrete members. No protection could be provided for the employees erecting the temporary structural supports and these supports would have to be moved for each successive step in the construction process, thus greatly increasing the employee's exposure to the fall hazard.

- (c) The use of a cable strung horizontally between two columns to provide tie off lines for erecting or walking a beam for connecting work is not feasible and creates a greater hazard on this multi-story building for the following reasons:
- (1) If a connector is to use such a line, it must be installed between the two columns. To perform this installation requires an erector to have more fall exposure time attaching the cable to the columns than would be spent to make the beam to column connection itself.
- (2) If such a line is to be installed so that an erector can walk along a beam, it must be overhead or below him. For example, if a connector must walk along a 24 in. wide beam, the presence of a line next to the connector at waist level, attached directly to the columns, would prevent the connector from centering their weight over the beam and balancing themselves. Installing the line above the connector might be possible on the first level of a two-story column; however, the column may extend only a few feet above the floor level at the second level or be flush with the floor level. Attaching the line to the side of the beam could be a solution; however, it would require the connector to attach the lanyard below foot level which would most likely extend a fall farther than 6 ft.
- (3) When lines are strung over every beam, it becomes more and more difficult for the crane operator to lower a precast concrete member into position without the member becoming fouled. Should the member become entangled, it could easily dislodge the line from a column. If a worker is tied to it at the time, a fall could be caused.
- 6. The ANSI A10.14-1991 American National Standard for Construction and Demolition Operations - Requirements for Safety Belts, Harnesses, Lanyards and Lifelines for Construction and Demolition Use, states that the anchor point of a lanyard or deceleration device should, if possible, be located above the wearer's belt or harness attachment. ANSI A10.14 also states that a suitable anchorage point is one which is located as high as possible to prevent contact with an obstruction below should the worker fall. Most manufacturers also warn in the user's handbook that the safety block/retractable lifeline must be positioned above the D-ring (above the work space of the intended user) and OSHA recommends that fall arrest and restraint equipment be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Attachment of a retractable device to a horizontal cable near floor level or using the inserts in the floor or roof members may result in increased free fall due to the dorsal D-ring of the full-body harness riding higher than the attachment point of the snaphook to the cable or insert (e.g., 6 foot tall worker with a dorsal D-ring at 5 feet above the floor or surface, reduces the working length to only one foot, by placing the anchorage five feet away from the fall hazard). In addition, impact loads may exceed maximum fall arrest forces (MAF) because the fall arrest D-ring would be 4 to 5 feet higher than the safety block/retractable lifeline anchored to the walking-working surface; and the potential for swing hazards is increased. Manufacturers also require that workers not work at a level where the point of snaphook attachment to the body harness is above the device because this will increase the free fall distance and the deceleration distance and will cause higher forces on the body in the event of an accidental fall.
- Manufacturers recommend an anchorage for the retractable lifeline which is immovably fixed in space and is independent of the user's support systems. A moveable anchorage is one which can

be moved around (such as equipment or wheeled vehicles) or which can deflect substantially under shock loading (such as a horizontal cable or very flexible beam). In the case of a very flexible anchorage, a shock load applied to the anchorage during fall arrest can cause oscillation of the flexible anchorage such that the retractable brake mechanism may undergo one or more cycles of locking/unlocking/locking (ratchet effect) until the anchorage deflection is dampened. Therefore, use of a moveable anchorage involves critical engineering and safety factors and should only be considered after fixed anchorage has been determined to be not feasible.

- Horizontal cables used as an anchorage present an additional hazard due to amplification of the horizontal component of maximum arrest force (of a fall) transmitted to the points where the horizontal cable is attached to the structure. This amplification is due to the angle of sag of a horizontal cable and is most severe for small angles of sag. For a cable sag angle of 2 degrees the horizontal force on the points of cable attachment can be amplified by a factor of 15.
- It is also necessary to install the retractable device vertically overhead to minimize swing falls. If an object is in the worker's swing path (or that of the cable) hazardous situations exist: (1) due to the swing, horizontal speed of the user may be high enough to cause injury when an obstacle in the swing fall path is struck by either the user or the cable; (2) the total vertical fall distance of the user may be much greater than if the user had fallen only vertically without a swing fall path.
- With retractable lines, overconfidence may cause the worker to engage in inappropriate behavior, such as approaching the perimeter of a floor or roof at a distance appreciably greater than the shortest distance between the anchorage point and the leading edge. Though the retractable lifeline may arrest a worker's fall before he or she has fallen a few feet, the lifeline may drag along the edge of the floor or beam and swing the worker like a pendulum until the line has moved to a position where the distance between the anchorage point and floor edge is the shortest distance between those two points. Accompanying this pendulum swing is a lowering of the worker, with the attendant danger that he or she may violently impact the floor or some obstruction below.
- The risk of a cable breaking is increased if a lifeline is dragged sideways across the rough surface or edge of a concrete member at the same moment that the lifeline is being subjected to a maximum impact loading during a fall. The typical 3⁄16 in. cable in a retractable lifeline has a breaking strength of from 3000 to 3700 lbs.
- 7. The competent person, who can take into account the specialized operations being performed on this project, should determine when and where a designated erector cannot use a personal fall arrest system.
- B. Safety Net Systems
- The nature of this particular precast concrete erection worksite precludes the safe use of safety nets where point of erection or leading edge work must take place.
- 1. To install safety nets in the interior high bay of the single story portion of the building poses rigging attachment problems. Structural members do not exist to which supporting devices for nets can be attached in the area where protection is required. As the erection operation

advances, the location of point of erection or leading edge work changes constantly as each member is attached to the structure. Due to this constant change it is not feasible to set net sections and build separate structures to support the nets.

- 2. The nature of the erection process for the precast concrete members is such that an installed net would protect workers as they position and secure only one structural member. After each member is stabilized the net would have to be moved to a new location (this could mean a move of 8 to 10 ft or the possibility of a move to a different level or area of the structure) to protect workers placing the next piece in the construction sequence. The result would be the installation and dismantling of safety nets repeatedly throughout the normal work day. As the time necessary to install a net, test, and remove it is significantly greater than the time necessary to position and secure a precast concrete member, the exposure time for the worker installing the safety net would be far longer than for the workers whom the net is intended to protect. The time exposure repeats itself each time the nets and supporting hardware must be moved laterally or upward to provide protection at the point of erection or leading edge.
- 3. Strict interpretation of § 1926.502(c) requires that operations shall not be undertaken until the net is in place and has been tested. With the point of erection constantly changing, the time necessary to install and test a safety net significantly exceeds the time necessary to position and secure the concrete member.
- 4. Use of safety nets on exposed perimeter wall openings and opensided floors, causes attachment points to be left in architectural concrete which must be patched and filled with matching material after the net supporting hardware is removed. In order to patch these openings, additional numbers of employees must be suspended by swing stages, boatswain chairs or other devices, thereby increasing the amount of fall exposure time to employees.
- 5. Installed safety nets pose an additional hazard at the perimeter of the erected structure where limited space is available in which members can be turned after being lifted from the ground by the crane. There would be a high probability that the member being lifted could become entangled in net hardware, cables, etc.
- 6. The use of safety nets where structural wall panels are being erected would prevent movement of panels to point of installation. To be effective, nets would necessarily have to provide protection across the area where structural supporting wall panels would be set and plumbed before roof units could be placed.
- 7. Use of a tower crane for the erection of the high rise portion of the structure poses a particular hazard in that the crane operator cannot see or judge the proximity of the load in relation to the structure or nets. If the signaler is looking through nets and supporting structural devices while giving instructions to the crane operator, it is not possible to judge precise relationships between the load and the structure itself or to nets and supporting structural devices. This could cause the load to become entangled in the net or hit the structure causing potential damage.
- C. Guardrail Systems

- On this particular worksite, guardrails, barricades, ropes, cables or other perimeter guarding devices or methods on the erection floor will pose problems to safe erection procedures. Typically, a floor or roof is erected by placing 4 to 10 ft wide structural members next to one another and welding or grouting them together. The perimeter of a floor and roof changes each time a new member is placed into position. It is unreasonable and virtually impossible to erect guardrails and toe boards at the ever changing leading edge of a floor or roof.
- 1. To position a member safely it is necessary to remove all obstructions extending above the floor level near the point of erection. Such a procedure allows workers to swing a new member across the erected surface as necessary to position it properly without worrying about knocking material off of this surface.
- Hollow core slab erection on the masonry wall requires installation of the perimeter protection where the masonry wall has to be constructed. This means the guardrail is installed then subsequently removed to continue the masonry construction. The erector will be exposed to a fall hazard for a longer period of time while installing and removing perimeter protection than while erecting the slabs.
- In hollow core work, as in other precast concrete erection, others are not typically on the work deck until the precast concrete erection is complete. The deck is not complete until the leveling, aligning, and grouting of the joints is done. It is normal practice to keep others off the deck until at least the next day after the installation is complete to allow the grout to harden.
- 2. There is no permanent boundary until all structural members have been placed in the floor or roof. At the leading edge, workers are operating at the temporary edge of the structure as they work to position the next member in the sequence. Compliance with the standard would require a guardrail and toe board be installed along this edge. However, the presence of such a device would prevent a new member from being swung over the erected surface low enough to allow workers to control it safely during the positioning process. Further, these employees would have to work through the guardrail to align the new member and connect it to the structure. The guardrail would not protect an employee who must lean through it to do the necessary work, rather it would hinder the employee to such a degree that a greater hazard is created than if the guardrail were absent.
- 3. Guardrail requirements pose a hazard at the leading edge of installed floor or roof sections by creating the possibility of employees being caught between guardrails and suspended loads. The lack of a clear work area in which to guide the suspended load into position for placement and welding of members into the existing structure creates still further hazards.
- 4. Where erection processes require precast concrete stairways or openings to be installed as an integral part of the overall erection process, it must also be recognized that guardrails or handrails must not project above the surface of the erection floor. Such guardrails should be terminated at the level of the erection floor to avoid placing hazardous obstacles in the path of a member being positioned.
- V. Other Fall Protection Measures Considered for This Job

- The following is a list and explanation of other fall protection measures available and an explanation of limitations for use on this particular jobsite. If during the course of erecting the building the employee sees an area that could be erected more safely by the use of these fall protection measures, the foreman should be notified.
- A. Scaffolds are not used because:
- 1. The leading edge of the building is constantly changing and the scaffolding would have to be moved at very frequent intervals. Employees erecting and dismantling the scaffolding would be exposed to fall hazards for a greater length of time than they would by merely erecting the precast concrete member.
- 2. A scaffold tower could interfere with the safe swinging of a load by the crane.
- 3. Power lines, terrain and site do not allow for the safe use of scaffolding.
- B. Vehicle mounted platforms are not used because:
- 1. A vehicle mounted platform will not reach areas on the deck that are erected over other levels.
- 2. The leading edge of the building is usually over a lower level of the building and this lower level will not support the weight of a vehicle mounted platform.
- 3. A vehicle mounted platform could interfere with the safe swinging of a load by the crane, either by the crane swinging the load over or into the equipment.
- 4. Power lines and surrounding site work do not allow for the safe use of a vehicle mounted platform.
- C. Crane suspended personnel platforms are not used because:
- 1. A second crane close enough to suspend any employee in the working and erecting area could interfere with the safe swinging of a load by the crane hoisting the product to be erected.
- 2. Power lines and surrounding site work do not allow for the safe use of a second crane on the job.
- VI. Enforcement
- Constant awareness of and respect for fall hazards, and compliance with all safety rules are considered conditions of employment. The jobsite Superintendent, as well as individuals in the Safety and Personnel Department, reserve the right to issue disciplinary warnings to employees, up to and including termination, for failure to follow the guidelines of this program.
- VII. Accident Investigations
- All accidents that result in injury to workers, regardless of their nature, shall be investigated and reported. It is an integral part of any safety program that documentation take place as soon as possible so that the cause and means of prevention can be identified to prevent a reoccurrence.

- In the event that an employee falls or there is some other related, serious incident occurring, this plan shall be reviewed to determine if additional practices, procedures, or training need to be implemented to prevent similar types of falls or incidents from occurring.
- VIII. Changes to Plan
- Any changes to the plan will be approved by (name of the qualified person). This plan shall be reviewed by a qualified person as the job progresses to determine if additional practices, procedures or training needs to be implemented by the competent person to improve or provide additional fall protection. Workers shall be notified and trained, if necessary, in the new procedures. A copy of this plan and all approved changes shall be maintained at the jobsite.
- Sample Fall Protection Plan for Residential Construction (Insert Company Name)
- This Fall Protection Plan Is Specific For The Following Project:
- Location of Job
- Date Plan Prepared or Modified
- Plan Prepared By
- Plan Approved By
- Plan Supervised By
-
- The following Fall Protection Plan is a sample program prepared for the prevention of injuries associated with falls. A Fall Protection Plan must be developed and evaluated on a site by site basis. It is recommended that builders discuss the written Fall Protection Plan with their OSHA Area Office prior to going on a jobsite.
- I. Statement of Company Policy
- (Your company name here) is dedicated to the protection of its employees from on-the-job injuries. All employees of (Your company name here) have the responsibility to work safely on the job. The purpose of the plan is to supplement our existing safety and health program and to ensure that every employee who works for (Your company name here) recognizes workplace fall hazards and takes the appropriate measures to address those hazards.
- This Fall Protection Plan addresses the use of conventional fall protection at a number of areas on the project, as well as identifies specific activities that require non-conventional means of fall protection. During the construction of residential buildings under 48 feet in height, it is sometimes infeasible or it creates a greater hazard to use conventional fall protection systems at specific areas or for specific tasks. The areas or tasks may include, but are not limited to:
- a. Setting and bracing of roof trusses and rafters;
- b. Installation of floor sheathing and joists;
- c. Roof sheathing operations; and

- d. Erecting exterior walls.
-
- In these cases, conventional fall protection systems may not be the safest choice for builders. This plan is designed to enable employers and employees to recognize the fall hazards associated with this job and to establish the safest procedures that are to be followed in order to prevent falls to lower levels or through holes and openings in walking/working surfaces.
- Each employee will be trained in these procedures and will strictly adhere to them except when doing so would expose the employee to a greater hazard. If, in the employee's opinion, this is the case, the employee is to notify the competent person of their concern and have the concern addressed before proceeding.
- It is the responsibility of (name of competent person) to implement this Fall Protection Plan. Continual observational safety checks of work operations and the enforcement of the safety policy and procedures shall be regularly enforced. The crew supervisor or foreman (insert name) is responsible for correcting any unsafe practices or conditions immediately.
- It is the responsibility of the employer to ensure that all employees understand and adhere to the procedures of this plan and to follow the instructions of the crew supervisor. It is also the responsibility of the employee to bring to management's attention any unsafe or hazardous conditions or practices that may cause injury to either themselves or any other employees. Any changes to the Fall Protection Plan must be approved by (name of qualified person).
- II. Fall Protection Systems To Be Used on This Job
- Installation of roof trusses/rafters, exterior wall erection, roof sheathing, floor sheathing and joist/truss activities will be conducted by employees who are specifically trained to do this type of work and are trained to recognize the fall hazards. The nature of such work normally exposes the employee to the fall hazard for a short period of time. This Plan details how (Your company name here) will minimize these hazards.
- Controlled Access Zones
- When using the Plan to implement the fall protection options available, workers must be protected through limited access to high hazard locations. Before any non-conventional fall protection systems are used as part of the work plan, a controlled access zone (CAZ) shall be clearly defined by the competent person as an area where a recognized hazard exists. The demarcation of the CAZ shall be communicated by the competent person in a recognized manner, either through signs, wires, tapes, ropes or chains.
- (Your company name here) shall take the following steps to ensure that the CAZ is clearly marked or controlled by the competent person:
- All access to the CAZ must be restricted to authorized entrants;
- All workers who are permitted in the CAZ shall be listed in the appropriate sections of the Plan (or be visibly identifiable by the competent person) prior to implementation;

- The competent person shall ensure that all protective elements of the CAZ be implemented prior to the beginning of work.
- Installation Procedures for Roof Truss and Rafter Erection
- During the erection and bracing of roof trusses/rafters, conventional fall protection may present a greater hazard to workers. On this job, safety nets, guardrails and personal fall arrest systems will not provide adequate fall protection because the nets will cause the walls to collapse, while there are no suitable attachment or anchorage points for guardrails or personal fall arrest systems.
- On this job, requiring workers to use a ladder for the entire installation process will cause a greater hazard because the worker must stand on the ladder with his back or side to the front of the ladder. While erecting the truss or rafter the worker will need both hands to maneuver the truss and therefore cannot hold onto the ladder. In addition, ladders cannot be adequately protected from movement while trusses are being maneuvered into place. Many workers may experience additional fatigue because of the increase in overhead work with heavy materials, which can also lead to a greater hazard.
- Exterior scaffolds cannot be utilized on this job because the ground, after recent backfilling, cannot support the scaffolding. In most cases, the erection and dismantling of the scaffold would expose workers to a greater fall hazard than erection of the trusses/rafters.
- On all walls eight feet or less, workers will install interior scaffolds along the interior wall below the location where the trusses/rafters will be erected. "Sawhorse" scaffolds constructed of 46 inch sawhorses and 2 × 10 planks will often allow workers to be elevated high enough to allow for the erection of trusses and rafters without working on the top plate of the wall.
- In structures that have walls higher than eight feet and where the use of scaffolds and ladders would create a greater hazard, safe working procedures will be utilized when working on the top plate and will be monitored by the crew supervisor. During all stages of truss/rafter erection the stability of the trusses/rafters will be ensured at all times.
- (Your company name here) shall take the following steps to protect workers who are exposed to fall hazards while working from the top plate installing trusses/rafters:
- Only the following trained workers will be allowed to work on the top plate during roof truss or rafter installation:
- Workers shall have no other duties to perform during truss/rafter erection procedures;
- All trusses/rafters will be adequately braced before any worker can use the truss/rafter as a support;
- Workers will remain on the top plate using the previously stabilized truss/rafter as a support while other trusses/rafters are being erected;
- Workers will leave the area of the secured trusses only when it is necessary to secure another truss/rafter;

- The first two trusses/rafters will be set from ladders leaning on side walls at points where the walls can support the weight of the ladder; and
- A worker will climb onto the interior top plate via a ladder to secure the peaks of the first two trusses/rafters being set.
- The workers responsible for detaching trusses from cranes and/or securing trusses at the peaks traditionally are positioned at the peak of the trusses/rafters. There are also situations where workers securing rafters to ridge beams will be positioned on top of the ridge beam.
- (Your company name here) shall take the following steps to protect workers who are exposed to fall hazards while securing trusses/rafters at the peak of the trusses/ridge beam:
- Only the following trained workers will be allowed to work at the peak during roof truss or rafter installation:
- Once truss or rafter installation begins, workers not involved in that activity shall not stand or walk below or adjacent to the roof opening or exterior walls in any area where they could be struck by falling objects;
- Workers shall have no other duties than securing/bracing the trusses/ridge beam;
- Workers positioned at the peaks or in the webs of trusses or on top of the ridge beam shall work from a stable position, either by sitting on a "ridge seat" or other equivalent surface that provides additional stability or by positioning themselves in previously stabilized trusses/rafters and leaning into and reaching through the trusses/rafters;
- Workers shall not remain on or in the peak/ridge any longer than necessary to safely complete the task.
- Roof Sheathing Operations
- Workers typically install roof sheathing after all trusses/rafters and any permanent truss bracing is in place. Roof structures are unstable until some sheathing is installed, so workers installing roof sheathing cannot be protected from fall hazards by conventional fall protection systems until it is determined that the roofing system can be used as an anchorage point. At that point, employees shall be protected by a personal fall arrest system.
- Trusses/rafters are subject to collapse if a worker falls while attached to a single truss with a belt/harness. Nets could also cause collapse, and there is no place to attach guardrails.
- All workers will ensure that they have secure footing before they attempt to walk on the sheathing, including cleaning shoes/boots of mud or other slip hazards.
- To minimize the time workers must be exposed to a fall hazard, materials will be staged to allow for the quickest installation of sheathing.
- (Your company name here) shall take the following steps to protect workers who are exposed to fall hazards while installing roof sheathing:

- Once roof sheathing installation begins, workers not involved in that activity shall not stand or walk below or adjacent to the roof opening or exterior walls in any area where they could be struck by falling objects;
- The competent person shall determine the limits of this area, which shall be clearly communicated to workers prior to placement of the first piece of roof sheathing;
- The competent person may order work on the roof to be suspended for brief periods as necessary to allow other workers to pass through such areas when this would not create a greater hazard;
- Only qualified workers shall install roof sheathing;
- The bottom row of roof sheathing may be installed by workers standing in truss webs;
- After the bottom row of roof sheathing is installed, a slide guard extending the width of the roof shall be securely attached to the roof. Slide guards are to be constructed of no less than nominal 4" height capable of limiting the uncontrolled slide of workers. Workers should install the slide guard while standing in truss webs and leaning over the sheathing;
- Additional rows of roof sheathing may be installed by workers positioned on previously installed rows of sheathing. A slide guard can be used to assist workers in retaining their footing during successive sheathing operations; and
- Additional slide guards shall be securely attached to the roof at intervals not to exceed 13 feet as successive rows of sheathing are installed. For roofs with pitches in excess of 9-in-12, slide guards will be installed at four-foot intervals.
- When wet weather (rain, snow, or sleet) are present, roof sheathing operations shall be suspended unless safe footing can be assured for those workers installing sheathing.
- When strong winds (above 40 miles per hour) are present, roof sheathing operations are to be suspended unless wind breakers are erected.
- Installation of Floor Joists and Sheathing
- During the installation of floor sheathing/joists (leading edge construction), the following steps shall be taken to protect workers:
- Only the following trained workers will be allowed to install floor joists or sheathing:
- Materials for the operations shall be conveniently staged to allow for easy access to workers;
- The first floor joists or trusses will be rolled into position and secured either from the ground, ladders or sawhorse scaffolds;
- Each successive floor joist or truss will be rolled into place and secured from a platform created from a sheet of plywood laid over the previously secured floor joists or trusses;
- Except for the first row of sheathing which will be installed from ladders or the ground, workers shall work from the established deck; and

- Any workers not assisting in the leading edge construction while leading edges still exist (e.g. cutting the decking for the installers) shall not be permitted within six feet of the leading edge under construction.
- Erection of Exterior Walls
- During the construction and erection of exterior walls, employers shall take the following steps to protect workers:
- Only the following trained workers will be allowed to erect exterior walls:
- A painted line six feet from the perimeter will be clearly marked prior to any wall erection activities to warn of the approaching unprotected edge;
- Materials for operations shall be conveniently staged to minimize fall hazards; and
- Workers constructing exterior walls shall complete as much cutting of materials and other preparation as possible away from the edge of the deck.
- III. Enforcement
- Constant awareness of and respect for fall hazards, and compliance with all safety rules are considered conditions of employment. The crew supervisor or foreman, as well as individuals in the Safety and Personnel Department, reserve the right to issue disciplinary warnings to employees, up to and including termination, for failure to follow the guidelines of this program.
- IV. Accident Investigations
- All accidents that result in injury to workers, regardless of their nature, shall be investigated and reported. It is an integral part of any safety program that documentation take place as soon as possible so that the cause and means of prevention can be identified to prevent a reoccurrence.
- In the event that an employee falls or there is some other related, serious incident occurring, this plan shall be reviewed to determine if additional practices, procedures, or training need to be implemented to prevent similar types of falls or incidents from occurring.
- V. Changes to Plan
- Any changes to the plan will be approved by (name of the qualified person). This plan shall be reviewed by a qualified person as the job progresses to determine if additional practices, procedures or training needs to be implemented by the competent person to improve or provide additional fall protection. Workers shall be notified and trained, if necessary, in the new procedures. A copy of this plan and all approved changes shall be maintained at the jobsite.
- [59 FR 40746, Aug. 9, 1994; 60 FR 5131, Jan. 26, 1995]

- 1926 Subpart N - Helicopters, Hoists, Elevators, and Conveyors
  UTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 3701; 29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657; Secretary of Labor's Order Nos. 12-71 (36 FR 8754), 8-76 (41 FR 25059), 9-83 (49 FR 35736), 5-2007 (72 FR 31159), or 1-2012 (77 FR 3912), as applicable; and 29 CFR 1911.

- [59 FR 40730, Aug. 9, 1994; 75 FR 48134, Aug. 9, 2010; 85 FR 8743, Feb. 18, 2020]
- 1926.551 - Helicopters.
  1926.551(a)
- ***Helicopter regulations***. Helicopter cranes shall be expected to comply with any applicable regulations of the Federal Aviation Administration.
- 1926.551(b)
- ***Briefing***. Prior to each day's operation a briefing shall be conducted. This briefing shall set forth the plan of operation for the pilot and ground personnel.
- 1926.551(c)
- ***Slings and tag lines***. Load shall be properly slung. Tag lines shall be of a length that will not permit their being drawn up into rotors. Pressed sleeve, swedged eyes, or equivalent means shall be used for all freely suspended loads to prevent hand splices from spinning open or cable clamps from loosening.
- 1926.551(d)
- ***Cargo hooks***. All electrically operated cargo hooks shall have the electrical activating device so designed and installed as to prevent inadvertent operation. In addition, these cargo hooks shall be equipped with an emergency mechanical control for releasing the load. The hooks shall be tested prior to each day's operation to determine that the release functions properly, both electrically and mechanically.
- 1926.551(e)
- ***Personal protective equipment.***
- 1926.551(e)(1)
- Personal protective equipment for employees receiving the load shall consist of complete eye protection and hard hats secured by chinstraps.
- 1926.551(e)(2)
- Loose-fitting clothing likely to flap in the downwash, and thus be snagged on hoist line, shall not be worn.
- 1926.551(f)
- ***Loose gear and objects***. Every practical precaution shall be taken to provide for the protection of the employees from flying objects in the rotor downwash. All loose gear within 100 feet of the place of lifting the load, depositing the load, and all other areas susceptible to rotor downwash shall be secured or removed.
- 1926.551(g)

- ***Housekeeping***. Good housekeeping shall be maintained in all helicopter loading and unloading areas.
- 1926.551(h)
- ***Operator responsibility***. The helicopter operator shall be responsible for size, weight, and manner in which loads are connected to the helicopter. If, for any reason, the helicopter operator believes the lift cannot be made safely, the lift shall not be made.
- 1926.551(i)
- ***Hooking and unhooking loads***. When employees are required to perform work under hovering craft, a safe means of access shall be provided for employees to reach the hoist line hook and engage or disengage cargo slings. Employees shall not perform work under hovering craft except when necessary to hook or unhook loads.
- 1926.551(j)
- ***Static charge***. Static charge on the suspended load shall be dissipated with a grounding device before ground personnel touch the suspended load, or protective rubber gloves shall be worn by all ground personnel touching the suspended load.
- 1926.551(k)
- ***Weight limitation***. The weight of an external load shall not exceed the manufacturer's rating.
- 1926.551(l)
- ***Ground lines***. Hoist wires or other gear, except for pulling lines or conductors that are allowed to "pay out" from a container or roll off a reel, shall not be attached to any fixed ground structure, or allowed to foul on any fixed structure.
- 1926.551(m)
- ***Visibility***. When visibility is reduced by dust or other conditions, ground personnel shall exercise special caution to keep clear of main and stabilizing rotors. Precautions shall also be taken by the employer to eliminate as far as practical reduced visibility.
- 1926.551(n)
- ***Signal systems***. Signal systems between aircrew and ground personnel shall be understood and checked in advance of hoisting the load. This applies to either radio or hand signal systems. Hand signals shall be as shown in Figure N-1.

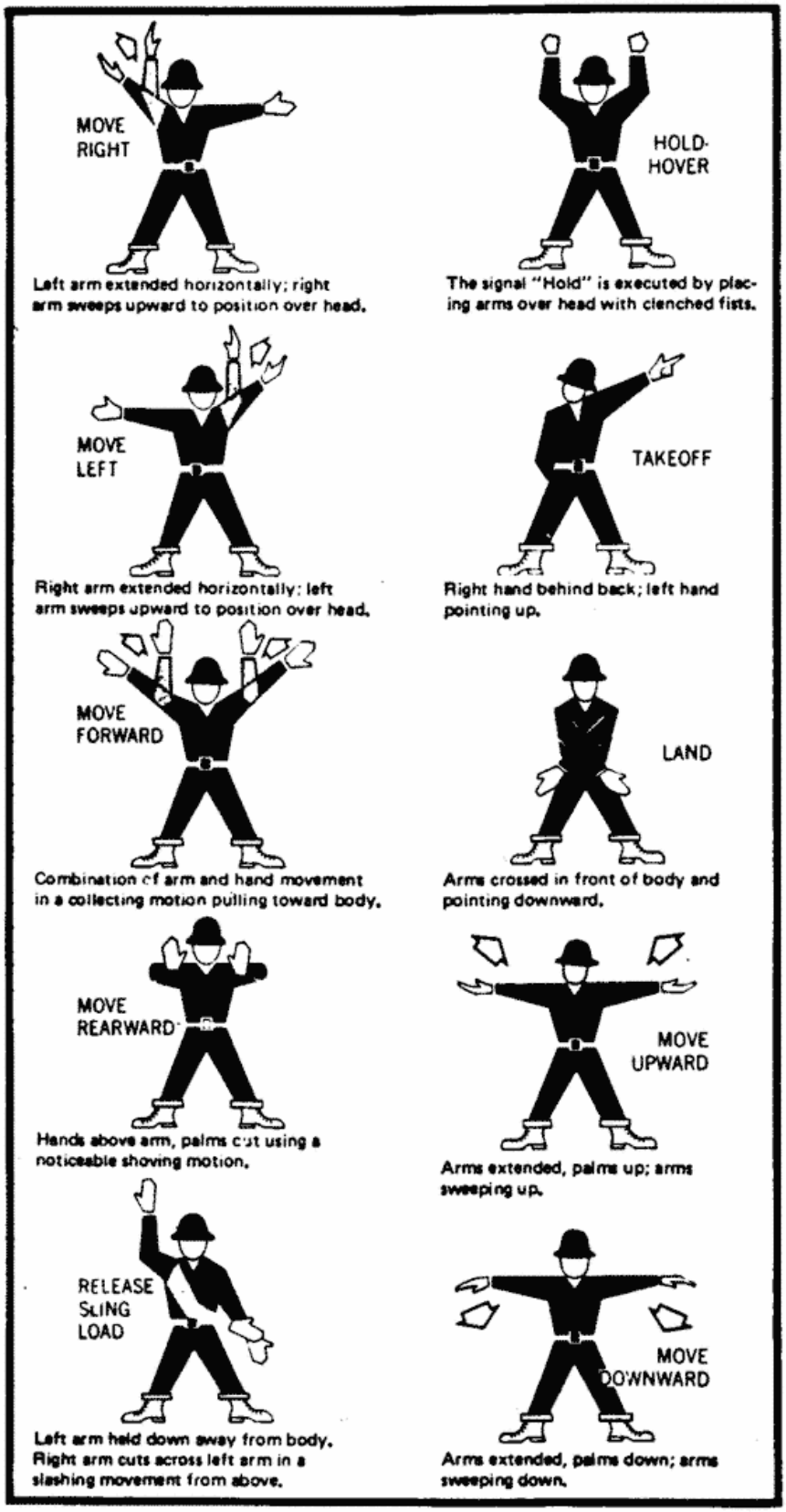


FIGURE N-1 HELICOPTER HAND SIGNAL

- 1926.551(o)
- ***Approach distance***. No unauthorized person shall be allowed to approach within 50 feet of the helicopter when the rotor blades are turning.
- 1926.551(p)
- ***Approaching helicopter***. Whenever approaching or leaving a helicopter with blades rotating, all employees shall remain in full view of the pilot and keep in a crouched position. Employees shall avoid the area from the cockpit or cabin rearward unless authorized by the helicopter operator to work there.
- 1926.551(q)
- ***Personnel***. Sufficient ground personnel shall be provided when required for safe helicopter loading and unloading operations.
- 1926.551(r)
- ***Communications***. There shall be constant reliable communication between the pilot, and a designated employee of the ground crew who acts as a signalman during the period of loading and unloading. This signalman shall be distinctly recognizable from other ground personnel.
- 1926.551(s)
- ***Fires***. Open fires shall not be permitted in an area that could result in such fires being spread by the rotor downwash.
- 1926.552 - Material hoists, personnel hoists, and elevators.
  926.552(a)
- ***General requirements***.
- 1926.552(a)(1)
- The employer shall comply with the manufacturer's specifications and limitations applicable to the operation of all hoists and elevators. Where manufacturer's specifications are not available, the limitations assigned to the equipment shall be based on the determinations of a professional engineer competent in the field.
- 1926.552(a)(2)
- Rated load capacities, recommended operating speeds, and special hazard warnings or instructions shall be posted on cars and platforms.
- 1926.552(a)(3)
- Wire rope shall be removed from service when any of the following conditions exists:
- 1926.552(a)(3)(i)
- In hoisting ropes, six randomly distributed broken wires in one rope lay or three broken wires in one strand in one rope lay;

- 1926.552(a)(3)(ii)
- Abrasion, scrubbing, flattening, or peening, causing loss of more than one-third of the original diameter of the outside wires;
- 1926.552(a)(3)(iii)
- Evidence of any heat damage resulting from a torch or any damage caused by contact with electrical wires;
- 1926.552(a)(3)(iv)
- Reduction from nominal diameter of more than three sixty-fourths inch for diameters up to and including three-fourths inch; one-sixteenth inch for diameters seven-eights to 1⅛ inches; and three thirty-seconds inch for diameters 1¼ to 1½ inches.
- 1926.552(a)(4)
- Hoisting ropes shall be installed in accordance with the wire rope manufacturers' recommendations.
- 1926.552(a)(5)
- The installation of live booms on hoists is prohibited.
- 1926.552(a)(6)
- The use of endless belt-type manlifts on construction shall be prohibited.
- 1926.552(b)
- ***Material hoists***.
- 1926.552(b)(1)
- 1926.552(b)(1)(i)
- Operating rules shall be established and posted at the operator's station of the hoist. Such rules shall include signal system and allowable line speed for various loads. Rules and notices shall be posted on the car frame or crosshead in a conspicuous location, including the statement "No Riders Allowed."
- 1926.552(b)(1)(ii)
- No person shall be allowed to ride on material hoists except for the purposes of inspection and maintenance.
- 1926.552(b)(2)
- All entrances of the hoistways shall be protected by substantial gates or bars which shall guard the full width of the landing entrance. All hoistway entrance bars and gates shall be painted with diagonal contrasting colors, such as black and yellow stripes.
- 1926.552(b)(2)(i)

- Bars shall be not less than 2- by 4-inch wooden bars or the equivalent, located 2 feet from the hoistway line. Bars shall be located not less than 36 inches nor more than 42 inches above the floor.
- 1926.552(b)(2)(ii)
- Gates or bars protecting the entrances to hoistways shall be equipped with a latching device.
- 1926.552(b)(3)
- Overhead protective covering of 2-inch planking, ¾-inch plywood, or other solid material of equivalent strength, shall be provided on the top of every material hoist cage or platform.
- 1926.552(b)(4)
- The operator's station of a hoisting machine shall be provided with overhead protection equivalent to tight planking not less than 2 inches thick. The support for the overhead protection shall be of equal strength.
- 1926.552(b)(5)
- Hoist towers may be used with or without an enclosure on all sides. However, whichever alternative is chosen, the following applicable conditions shall be met:
- 1926.552(b)(5)(i)
- When a hoist tower is enclosed, it shall be enclosed on all sides for its entire height with a screen enclosure of ½-inch mesh, No. 18 U.S. gauge wire or equivalent, except for landing access.
- 1926.552(b)(5)(ii)
- When a hoist tower is not enclosed, the hoist platform or car shall be totally enclosed (caged) on all sides for the full height between the floor and the overhead protective covering with ½-inch mesh of No. 14 U.S. gauge wire or equivalent. The hoist platform enclosure shall include the required gates for loading and unloading. A 6-foot high enclosure shall be provided on the unused sides of the hoist tower at ground level.
- 1926.552(b)(6)
- Car arresting devices shall be installed to function in case of rope failure.
- 1926.552(b)(7)
- All material hoist towers shall be designed by a licensed professional engineer.
- 1926.552(b)(8)
- All material hoists shall conform to the requirements of ANSI A10.5–1969, Safety Requirements for Material Hoists.
- 1926.552(c)

- ***Personnel hoists***.
- 1926.552(c)(1)
- Hoist towers outside the structure shall be enclosed for the full height on the side or sides used for entrance and exit to the structure. At the lowest landing, the enclosure on the sides not used for exit or entrance to the structure shall be enclosed to a height of at least 10 feet. Other sides of the tower adjacent to floors or scaffold platforms shall be enclosed to a height of 10 feet above the level of such floors or scaffolds.
- 1926.552(c)(2)
- Towers inside of structures shall be enclosed on all four sides throughout the full height.
- 1926.552(c)(3)
- Towers shall be anchored to the structure at intervals not exceeding 25 feet. In addition to tie-ins, a series of guys shall be installed. Where tie-ins are not practical the tower shall be anchored by means of guys made of wire rope at least one-half inch in diameter, securely fastened to anchorage to ensure stability.
- 1926.552(c)(4)
- Hoistway doors or gates shall be not less than 6 feet 6 inches high and shall be provided with mechanical locks which cannot be operated from the landing side, and shall be accessible only to persons on the car.
- 1926.552(c)(5)
- Cars shall be permanently enclosed on all sides and the top, except sides used for entrance and exit which have car gates or doors.
- 1926.552(c)(6)
- A door or gate shall be provided at each entrance to the car which shall protect the full width and height of the car entrance opening.
- 1926.552(c)(7)
- Overhead protective covering of 2-inch planking, ¾-inch plywood or other solid material or equivalent strength shall be provided on the top of every personnel hoist.
- 1926.552(c)(8)
- Doors or gates shall be provided with electric contacts which do not allow movement of the hoist when door or gate is open.
- 1926.552(c)(9)
- Safeties shall be capable of stopping and holding the car and rated load when traveling at governor tripping speed.
- 1926.552(c)(10)

- Cars shall be provided with a capacity and data plate secured in a conspicuous place on the car or crosshead.
- 1926.552(c)(11)
- Internal combustion engines shall not be permitted for direct drive.
- 1926.552(c)(12)
- Normal and final terminal stopping devices shall be provided.
- 1926.552(c)(13)
- An emergency stop switch shall be provided in the car and marked "Stop."
- 1926.552(c)(14)
- Ropes:
- 1926.552(c)(14)(i)
- The minimum number of hoisting ropes used shall be three for traction hoists and two for drum-type hoists.
- 1926.552(c)(14)(ii)
- The minimum diameter of hoisting and counterweight wire ropes shall be ½-inch.
- 1926.552(c)(14)(iii)
- Safety factors:

- Minimum Factors of Safety for Suspension Wire Ropes

Rope speed in feet per minute	**Minimum factor of safety**
50	7.60
75	7.75
100	7.95
125	8.10
150	8.25
175	8.40
200	8.60

- Minimum Factors of Safety for Suspension Wire Ropes

Rope speed in feet per minute	Minimum factor of safety
225	8.75
250	8.90
300	9.20
350	9.50
400	9.75
450	10.00
500	10.25
550	10.45
600	10.70

- 1926.552(c)(15)
- Following assembly and erection of hoists, and before being put in service, an inspection and test of all functions and safety devices shall be made under the supervision of a competent person. A similar inspection and test is required following major alteration of an existing installation. All hoists shall be inspected and tested at not more than 3-month intervals. The employer shall prepare a certification record which includes the date the inspection and test of all functions and safety devices was performed; the signature of the person who performed the inspection and test; and a serial number, or other identifier, for the hoist that was inspected and tested. The most recent certification record shall be maintained on file.
- 1926.552(c)(16)
- All personnel hoists used by employees shall be constructed of materials and components which meet the specifications for materials, construction, safety devices, assembly, and structural integrity as stated in the American National Standard A10.4–1963, Safety Requirements for Workmen's Hoists. The requirements of this paragraph (c)(16) do not apply to cantilever type personnel hoists.
- 1926.552(c)(17)
- 1926.552(c)(17)(i)

- Personnel hoists used in bridge tower construction shall be approved by a registered professional engineer and erected under the supervision of a qualified engineer competent in this field.
- 1926.552(c)(17)(ii)
- When a hoist tower is not enclosed, the hoist platform or car shall be totally enclosed (caged) on all sides for the full height between the floor and the overhead protective covering with ¾-inch mesh of No. 14 U.S. gauge wire or equivalent. The hoist platform enclosure shall include the required gates for loading and unloading.
- 1926.552(c)(17)(iii)
- These hoists shall be inspected and maintained on a weekly basis. Whenever the hoisting equipment is exposed to winds exceeding 35 miles per hour it shall be inspected and put in operable condition before reuse.
- 1926.552(c)(17)(iv)
- Wire rope shall be taken out of service when any of the following conditions exist:
- 1926.552(c)(17)(iv)(A)
- In running ropes, six randomly distributed broken wires in one lay or three broken wires in one strand in one lay;
- 1926.552(c)(17)(iv)(B)
- Wear of one-third the original diameter of outside individual wires. Kinking, crushing, bird caging, or any other damage resulting in distortion of the rope structure;
- 1926.552(c)(17)(iv)(C)
- Evidence of any heat damage from any cause;
- 1926.552(c)(17)(iv)(D)
- Reductions from nominal diameter of more than three-sixty-fourths inch for diameters to and including three-fourths inch, one-sixteenth inch for diameters seven-eights inch to 1⅛ inches inclusive, three-thirty-seconds inch for diameters 1¼ to 1½ inches inclusive;
- 1926.552(c)(17)(iv)(E)
- In standing ropes, more than two broken wires in one lay in sections beyond end connections or more than one broken wire at an end connection.
- 1926.552(d)
- Permanent elevators under the care and custody of the employer and used by employees for work covered by this Act shall comply with the requirements of American National Standards Institute A17.1–1965 with addenda A17.1a–1967, A17.1b–1968, A17.1c–1969, A17.1d–1970, and inspected in accordance with A17.2–1960 with addenda A17.2a–1965, A17.2b–1967.

- [44 FR 8577, Feb. 9, 1979; 44 FR 20940, Apr. 6, 1979, as amended at 52 FR 36382, Sept. 28, 1987; 85 FR 8743, Feb 18, 2020]
- 1926.553 - Base-mounted drum hoists.
  1926.553(a)
- ***General requirements.***
- 1926.553(a)(1)
- Exposed moving parts such as gears, projecting screws, setscrews, chain, cables, chain sprockets, and reciprocating or rotating parts, which constitute a hazard, shall be guarded.
- 1926.553(a)(2)
- All controls used during the normal operation cycle shall be located within easy reach of the operator's station.
- 1926.553(a)(3)
- Electric motor operated hoists shall be provided with:
- 1926.553(a)(3)(i)
- A device to disconnect all motors from the line upon power failure and not permit any motor to be restarted until the controller handle is brought to the "off" position;
- 1926.553(a)(3)(ii)
- Where applicable, an overspeed preventive device;
- 1926.553(a)(3)(iii)
- A means whereby remotely operated hoists stop when any control is ineffective.
- 1926.553(a)(4)
- All base-mounted drum hoists in use shall meet the applicable requirements for design, construction, installation, testing, inspection, maintenance, and operations, as prescribed by the manufacturer.
- 1926.553(b)
- ***Specific requirements.*** [Reserved]
- 1926.553(c)
- This section does not apply to base-mounted drum hoists used in conjunction with derricks. Base-mounted drum hoists used in conjunction with derricks must conform to §1926.1436(e).
- [44 FR 8577, Feb. 9, 1979, as amended at 75 FR 48134, Aug. 9, 2010]
- 1926.554 - Overhead hoists.
  1926.554(a)

- ***General requirements.***
- 1926.554(a)(1)
- The safe working load of the overhead hoist, as determined by the manufacturer, shall be indicated on the hoist, and this safe working load shall not be exceeded.
- 1926.554(a)(2)
- The supporting structure to which the hoist is attached shall have a safe working load equal to that of the hoist.
- 1926.554(a)(3)
- The support shall be arranged so as to provide for free movement of the hoist and shall not restrict the hoist from lining itself up with the load.
- 1926.554(a)(4)
- The hoist shall be installed only in locations that will permit the operator to stand clear of the load at all times.
- 1926.554(a)(5)
- Air hoists shall be connected to an air supply of sufficient capacity and pressure to safely operate the hoist. All air hoses supplying air shall be positively connected to prevent their becoming disconnected during use.
- 1926.554(a)(6)
- All overhead hoists in use shall meet the applicable requirements for construction, design, installation, testing, inspection, maintenance, and operation, as prescribed by the manufacturer.
- 1926.555 - Conveyors.
  1926.555(a)
- ***General requirements.***
- 1926.555(a)(1)
- Means for stopping the motor or engine shall be provided at the operator's station. Conveyor systems shall be equipped with an audible warning signal to be sounded immediately before starting up the conveyor.
- 1926.555(a)(2)
- If the operator's station is at a remote point, similar provisions for stopping the motor or engine shall be provided at the motor or engine location.
- 1926.555(a)(3)
- Emergency stop switches shall be arranged so that the conveyor cannot be started again until the actuating stop switch has been reset to running or "on" position.

- 1926.555(a)(4)
- Screw conveyors shall be guarded to prevent employee contact with turning flights.
- 1926.555(a)(5)
- Where a conveyor passes over work areas, aisles, or thoroughfares, suitable guards shall be provided to protect employees required to work below the conveyors.
- 1926.555(a)(6)
- All crossovers, aisles, and passageways shall be conspicuously marked by suitable signs, as required by subpart G of this part.
- 1926.555(a)(7)
- Conveyors shall be locked out or otherwise rendered inoperable, and tagged out with a "Do Not Operate" tag during repairs and when operation is hazardous to employees performing maintenance work.
- 1926.555(a)(8)
- All conveyors in use shall meet the applicable requirements for design, construction, inspection, testing, maintenance, and operation, as prescribed in the ANSI B20.1–1957, Safety Code for Conveyors, Cableways, and Related Equipment.

- 1926 Subpart O - Motor Vehicles, Mechanized Equipment, and Marine Operations
  AUTHORITY: Section 107, Construction Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (Construction Safety Act) (40 U.S.C. 333); Secs. 4, 6, 8, Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657); Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71 (36 FR 8754), 8-76 (41 FR 25059), 9-83 (48 FR 35736), 1-90 (55 FR 9033), 6-96 (62 FR 111), or 5-2007 (72 FR 31159), as applicable. Section 1926.602 also issued under 29 CFR part 1911.
- [63 FR 66274, Dec. 1, 1998; 75 FR 48134, Aug. 9, 2010]
- 1926.600 - Equipment.
  1926.600(a)
- ***General requirements***.
- 1926.600(a)(1)
- All equipment left unattended at night, adjacent to a highway in normal use, or adjacent to construction areas where work is in progress, shall have appropriate lights or reflectors, or barricades equipped with appropriate lights or reflectors, to identify the location of the equipment.
- 1926.600(a)(2)
- A safety tire rack, cage, or equivalent protection shall be provided and used when inflating, mounting, or dismounting tires installed on split rims, or rims equipped with locking rings or similar devices.

- 1926.600(a)(3)
- 1926.600(a)(3)(i)
- Heavy machinery, equipment, or parts thereof, which are suspended or held aloft by use of slings, hoists, or jacks shall be substantially blocked or cribbed to prevent falling or shifting before employees are permitted to work under or between them. Bulldozer and scraper blades, end-loader buckets, dump bodies, and similar equipment, shall be either fully lowered or blocked when being repaired or when not in use. All controls shall be in a neutral position, with the motors stopped and brakes set, unless work being performed requires otherwise.
- 1926.600(a)(3)(ii)
- Whenever the equipment is parked, the parking brake shall be set. Equipment parked on inclines shall have the wheels chocked and the parking brake set.
- 1926.600(a)(4)
- The use, care and charging of all batteries shall conform to the requirements of subpart K of this part.
- 1926.600(a)(5)
- All cab glass shall be safety glass, or equivalent, that introduces no visible distortion affecting the safe operation of any machine covered by this subpart.
- 1926.600(a)(6)
- All equipment covered by this subpart shall comply with the following requirements when working or being moved in the vicinity of power lines or energized transmitters, except where electrical distribution and transmission lines have been deenergized and visibly grounded at point of work or where insulating barriers, not a part of or an attachment to the equipment or machinery, have been erected to prevent physical contact with the lines:
- 1926.600(a)(6)(i)
- For lines rated 50 kV or below, minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the crane or load shall be 10 feet;
- 1926.600(a)(6)(ii)
- For lines rated over 50 kV, minimum clearance between the lines and any part of the crane or load shall be 10 feet plus 0.4 inch for each 1 kV over 50 kV, or twice the length of the line insulator, but never less than 10 feet;
- 1926.600(a)(6)(iii)
- In transit with no load and boom lowered, the equipment clearance shall be a minimum of 4 feet for voltages less than 50 kV, and 10 feet for voltages over 50 kV, up to and including 345 kV, and 16 feet for voltages up to and including 750 kV;
- 1926.600(a)(6)(iv)

- A person shall be designated to observe clearance of the equipment and give timely warning for all operations where it is difficult for the operator to maintain the desired clearance by visual means;
- 1926.600(a)(6)(v)
- Cage-type boom guards, insulating links, or proximity warning devices may be used on cranes, but the use of such devices shall not alter the requirements of any other regulation of this part even if such device is required by law or regulation;
- 1926.600(a)(6)(vi)
- Any overhead wire shall be considered to be an energized line unless and until the person owning such line or the electrical utility authorities indicate that it is not an energized line and it has been visibly grounded;
- 1926.600(a)(6)(vii)
- Prior to work near transmitter towers where an electrical charge can be induced in the equipment or materials being handled, the transmitter shall be de-energized or tests shall be made to determine if electrical charge is induced on the crane. The following precautions shall be taken when necessary to dissipate induced voltages:
- 1926.600(a)(6)(vii)(A)
- The equipment shall be provided with an electrical ground directly to the upper rotating structure supporting the boom; and
- 1926.600(a)(6)(vii)(B)
- Ground jumper cables shall be attached to materials being handled by boom equipment when electrical charge is induced while working near energized transmitters. Crews shall be provided with nonconductive poles having large alligator clips or other similar protection to attach the ground cable to the load.
- 1926.600(a)(6)(vii)(C)
- Combustible and flammable materials shall be removed from the immediate area prior to operations.
- 1926.600(a)(7)
- ***Rolling railroad cars***. Derail and/or bumper blocks shall be provided on spur railroad tracks where a rolling car could contact other cars being worked, enter a building, work or traffic area.
- 1926.600(b)
- ***Specific requirements***. [Reserved]
- [44 FR 8577, Feb. 9, 1979; 44 FR 20940, Apr, 6, 1979, as amended at 58 FR 35183, June 30, 1993; 75 FR 48134, Aug. 9, 2010]

- 1926.601 - Motor vehicles.
  1926.601(a)
- *Coverage*. Motor vehicles as covered by this part are those vehicles that operate within an off-highway jobsite, not open to public traffic. The requirements of this section do not apply to equipment for which rules are prescribed in § 1926.602.
- 1926.601(b)
- *General requirements.*
- 1926.601(b)(1)
- All vehicles shall have a service brake system, an emergency brake system, and a parking brake system. These systems may use common components, and shall be maintained in operable condition.
- 1926.601(b)(2)
- 1926.601(b)(2)(i)
- Whenever visibility conditions warrant additional light, all vehicles, or combinations of vehicles, in use shall be equipped with at least two headlights and two taillights in operable condition.
- 1926.601(b)(2)(ii)
- All vehicles, or combination of vehicles, shall have brake lights in operable condition regardless of light conditions.
- 1926.601(b)(3)
- All vehicles shall be equipped with an adequate audible warning device at the operator's station and in an operable condition.
- 1926.601(b)(4)
- No employer shall use any motor vehicle equipment having an obstructed view to the rear unless:
- 1926.601(b)(4)(i)
- The vehicle has a reverse signal alarm audible above the surrounding noise level or:
- 1926.601(b)(4)(ii)
- The vehicle is backed up only when an observer signals that it is safe to do so.
- 1926.601(b)(5)
- All vehicles with cabs shall be equipped with windshields and powered wipers. Cracked and broken glass shall be replaced. Vehicles operating in areas or under conditions that cause fogging or frosting of the windshields shall be equipped with operable defogging or defrosting devices.

- 1926.601(b)(6)
- All haulage vehicles, whose pay load is loaded by means of cranes, power shovels, loaders, or similar equipment, shall have a cab shield and/or canopy adequate to protect the operator from shifting or falling materials.
- 1926.601(b)(7)
- Tools and material shall be secured to prevent movement when transported in the same compartment with employees.
- 1926.601(b)(8)
- Vehicles used to transport employees shall have seats firmly secured and adequate for the number of employees to be carried.
- 1926.601(b)(9)
- Seat belts and anchorages meeting the requirements of 49 CFR part 571 (Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards) shall be installed in all motor vehicles.
- 1926.601(b)(10)
- Trucks with dump bodies shall be equipped with positive means of support, permanently attached, and capable of being locked in position to prevent accidental lowering of the body while maintenance or inspection work is being done.
- 1926.601(b)(11)
- Operating levers controlling hoisting or dumping devices on haulage bodies shall be equipped with a latch or other device which will prevent accidental starting or tripping of the mechanism.
- 1926.601(b)(12)
- Trip handles for tailgates of dump trucks shall be so arranged that, in dumping, the operator will be in the clear.
- 1926.601(b)(13)
- 1926.601(b)(13)(i)
- All rubber-tired motor vehicle equipment manufactured on or after May 1, 1972, shall be equipped with fenders. All rubber-tired motor vehicle equipment manufactured before May 1, 1972, shall be equipped with fenders not later than May 1, 1973.
- 1926.601(b)(13)(ii)
- Mud flaps may be used in lieu of fenders whenever motor vehicle equipment is not designed for fenders.
- 1926.601(b)(14)

- All vehicles in use shall be checked at the beginning of each shift to assure that the following parts, equipment, and accessories are in safe operating condition and free of apparent damage that could cause failure while in use: service brakes, including trailer brake connections; parking system (hand brake); emergency stopping system (brakes); tires; horn; steering mechanism; coupling devices; seat belts; operating controls; and safety devices. All defects shall be corrected before the vehicle is placed in service. These requirements also apply to equipment such as lights, reflectors, windshield wipers, defrosters, fire extinguishers, etc., where such equipment is necessary.
- 1926.602 - Material handling equipment.
  1926.602(a)
- *Earthmoving equipment; General.*
- 1926.602(a)(1)
- These rules apply to the following types of earthmoving equipment: scrapers, loaders, crawler or wheel tractors, bulldozers, off-highway trucks, graders, agricultural and industrial tractors, and similar equipment. The promulgation of specific rules for compactors and rubber-tired "skid-steer" equipment is reserved pending consideration of standards currently being developed.
- 1926.602(a)(2)
- *Seat belts.*
- 1926.602(a)(2)(i)
- Seat belts shall be provided on all equipment covered by this section and shall meet the requirements of the Society of Automotive Engineers, J386-1969, Seat Belts for Construction Equipment. Seat belts for agricultural and light industrial tractors shall meet the seat belt requirements of Society of Automotive Engineers J333a-1970, Operator Protection for Agricultural and Light Industrial Tractors.
- 1926.602(a)(2)(ii)
- Seat belts need not be provided for equipment which is designed only for standup operation.
- 1926.602(a)(2)(iii)
- Seat belts need not be provided for equipment which does not have roll-over protective structure (ROPS) or adequate canopy protection.
- 1926.602(a)(3)
- *Access roadways and grades.*
- 1926.602(a)(3)(i)

- No employer shall move or cause to be moved construction equipment or vehicles upon any access roadway or grade unless the access roadway or grade is constructed and maintained to accommodate safely the movement of the equipment and vehicles involved.
- 1926.602(a)(3)(ii)
- Every emergency access ramp and berm used by an employer shall be constructed to restrain and control runaway vehicles.
- 1926.602(a)(4)
- *Brakes.* All earthmoving equipment mentioned in this § 1926.602(a) shall have a service braking system capable of stopping and holding the equipment fully loaded, as specified in Society of Automotive Engineers SAE-J237, Loader Dozer-1971, J236, Graders-1971, and J319b, Scrapers-1971. Brake systems for self-propelled rubber-tired off-highway equipment manufactured after January 1, 1972 shall meet the applicable minimum performance criteria set forth in the following Society of Automotive Engineers Recommended Practices:

Self-Propelled Scrapers	SAE J319b-1971.
Self-Propelled Graders	SAE J236-1971.
Trucks and Wagons	SAE J166-1971.
Front End Loaders and Dozers	SAE J237-1971.

- 1926.602(a)(5)
- *Fenders.* Pneumatic-tired earth-moving haulage equipment (trucks, scrapers, tractors, and trailing units) whose maximum speed exceeds 15 miles per hour, shall be equipped with fenders on all wheels to meet the requirements of Society of Automotive Engineers SAE J321a-1970, Fenders for Pneumatic-Tired Earthmoving Haulage Equipment. An employer may, of course, at any time seek to show under § 1926.2, that the uncovered wheels present no hazard to personnel from flying materials.
- 1926.602(a)(6)

- *Rollover protective structures (ROPS)*. See subpart W of this part for requirements for rollover protective structures and overhead protection.
- 1926.602(a)(7)
- *Rollover protective structures for off-highway trucks*. The promulgation of standards for rollover protective structures for off-highway trucks is reserved pending further study and development.
- 1926.602(a)(8)
- *Specific effective dates - brakes and fenders.*
- 1926.602(a)(8)(i)
- Equipment mentioned in paragraph (a)(4) and (5) of this section, and manufactured after January 1, 1972, which is used by any employer after that date, shall comply with the applicable rules prescribed therein concerning brakes and fenders. Equipment mentioned in paragraphs (a)(4) and (5) of this section, and manufactured before January 1, 1972, which is used by any employer after that date, shall meet the applicable rules prescribed herein not later than June 30, 1973. It should be noted that, as permitted under § 1926.2, employers may request variations from the applicable brakes and fender standards required by this subpart. Employers wishing to seek variations from the applicable brakes and fenders rules may submit any requests for variations after the publication of this document in the Federal Register. Any statements intending to meet the requirements of § 1926.2(b)(4), should specify how the variation would protect the safety of the employees by providing for any compensating restrictions on the operation of equipment.
- 1926.602(a)(8)(ii)
- Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a)(5) and (a)(8)(i) of this section, the requirement that fenders be installed on pneumatic-tired earthmoving haulage equipment, is suspended pending reconsideration of the requirement.
- 1926.602(a)(9)
- *Audible alarms.*
- 1926.602(a)(9)(i)
- All bidirectional machines, such as rollers, compacters, front-end loaders, bulldozers, and similar equipment, shall be equipped with a horn, distinguishable from the surrounding noise level, which shall be operated as needed when the machine is moving in either direction. The horn shall be maintained in an operative condition.
- 1926.602(a)(9)(ii)
- No employer shall permit earthmoving or compacting equipment which has an obstructed view to the rear to be used in reverse gear unless the equipment has in operation a reverse signal alarm distinguishable from the surrounding noise level or an employee signals that it is safe to do so.

- 1926.602(a)(10)
- *Scissor points.* Scissor points on all front-end loaders, which constitute a hazard to the operator during normal operation, shall be guarded.
- 1926.602(b)
- *Excavating and other equipment.*
- 1926.602(b)(1)
- Tractors covered in paragraph (a) of this section shall have seat belts as required for the operators when seated in the normal seating arrangement for tractor operation, even though back-hoes, breakers, or other similar attachments are used on these machines for excavating or other work.
- 1926.602(b)(2)
- For the purposes of this subpart and of subpart N of this part, the nomenclatures and descriptions for measurement of dimensions of machinery and attachments shall be as described in Society of Automotive Engineers 1970 Handbook, pages 1088 through 1103.
- 1926.602(b)(3)
- The safety requirements, ratios, or limitations applicable to machines or attachment usage covered in Power Crane and Shovel Associations Standards No. 1 and No. 2 of 1968, and No. 3 of 1969, shall be complied with, and shall apply to cranes, machines, and attachments under this part.
- 1926.602(c)
- *Lifting and hauling equipment (other than equipment covered under subpart N of this part).*
- 1926.602(c)(1)
- Industrial trucks shall meet the requirements of § 1926.600 and the following:
- 1926.602(c)(1)(i)
- Lift trucks, stackers, etc., shall have the rated capacity clearly posted on the vehicle so as to be clearly visible to the operator. When auxiliary removable counterweights are provided by the manufacturer, corresponding alternate rated capacities also shall be clearly shown on the vehicle. These ratings shall not be exceeded.
- 1926.602(c)(1)(ii)
- No modifications or additions which affect the capacity or safe operation of the equipment shall be made without the manufacturer's written approval. If such modifications or changes are made, the capacity, operation, and maintenance instruction plates, tags, or decals shall be changed accordingly. In no case shall the original safety factor of the equipment be reduced.
- 1926.602(c)(1)(iii)

- If a load is lifted by two or more trucks working in unison, the proportion of the total load carried by any one truck shall not exceed its capacity.
- 1926.602(c)(1)(iv)
- Steering or spinner knobs shall not be attached to the steering wheel unless the steering mechanism is of a type that prevents road reactions from causing the steering handwheel to spin. The steering knob shall be mounted within the periphery of the wheel.
- 1926.602(c)(1)(v)
- All high lift rider industrial trucks shall be equipped with overhead guards which meet the configuration and structural requirements as defined in paragraph 421 of American National Standards Institute B56.1-1969, Safety Standards for Powered Industrial Trucks.
- 1926.602(c)(1)(vi)
- All industrial trucks in use shall meet the applicable requirements of design, construction, stability, inspection, testing, maintenance, and operation, as defined in American National Standards Institute B56.1-1969, Safety Standards for Powered Industrial Trucks.
- 1926.602(c)(1)(vii)
- Unauthorized personnel shall not be permitted to ride on powered industrial trucks. A safe place to ride shall be provided where riding of trucks is authorized.
- 1926.602(c)(1)(viii)
- Whenever a truck is equipped with vertical only, or vertical and horizontal controls elevatable with the lifting carriage or forks for lifting personnel, the following additional precautions shall be taken for the protection of personnel being elevated.
- 1926.602(c)(1)(viii)(A)
- Use of a safety platform firmly secured to the lifting carriage and/or forks.
- 1926.602(c)(1)(viii)(B)
- Means shall be provided whereby personnel on the platform can shut off power to the truck.
- 1926.602(c)(1)(viii)(C)
- Such protection from falling objects as indicated necessary by the operating conditions shall be provided.
- 1926.602(d)
- ***Powered industrial truck operator training.***

  Note: The requirements applicable to construction work under this paragraph are identical to those set forth at §1910.178(l) of this chapter.

- [44 FR 8577, Feb. 9, 1979; 44 FR 20940, Apr. 6, 1979, as amended at 58 FR 35183, June 30, 1993; 63 FR 66274, Dec. 1, 1998]
- 1926.603 - Pile driving equipment.
  926.603(a)
- *General requirements.*
- 1926.603(a)(1)
- Boilers and piping systems which are a part of, or used with, pile driving equipment shall meet the applicable requirements of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Power Boilers (section I).
- 1926.603(a)(2)
- All pressure vessels which are a part of, or used with, pile driving equipment shall meet the applicable requirements of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Pressure Vessels (section VIII).
- 1926.603(a)(3)
- Overhead protection, which will not obscure the vision of the operator and which meets the requirements of subpart N of this part, shall be provided. Protection shall be the equivalent of 2-inch planking or other solid material of equivalent strength.
- 1926.603(a)(4)
- Stop blocks shall be provided for the leads to prevent the hammer from being raised against the head block.
- 1926.603(a)(5)
- A blocking device, capable of safely supporting the weight of the hammer, shall be provided for placement in the leads under the hammer at all times while employees are working under the hammer.
- 1926.603(a)(6)
- Guards shall be provided across the top of the head block to prevent the cable from jumping out of the sheaves.
- 1926.603(a)(7)
- When the leads must be inclined in the driving of batter piles, provisions shall be made to stabilize the leads.
- 1926.603(a)(8)
- Fixed leads shall be provided with ladder, and adequate rings, or similar attachment points, so that the loft worker may engage his safety belt lanyard to the leads. If the leads are provided with loft platforms(s), such platform(s) shall be protected by standard guardrails.

- 1926.603(a)(9)
- Steam hose leading to a steam hammer or jet pipe shall be securely attached to the hammer with an adequate length of at least ¼ -inch diameter chain or cable to prevent whipping in the event the joint at the hammer is broken. Air hammer hoses shall be provided with the same protection as required for steam lines.
- 1926.603(a)(10)
- Safety chains, or equivalent means, shall be provided for each hose connection to prevent the line from thrashing around in case the coupling becomes disconnected.
- 1926.603(a)(11)
- Steam line controls shall consist of two shutoff valves, one of which shall be a quick-acting lever type within easy reach of the hammer operator.
- 1926.603(a)(12)
- Guys, outriggers, thrustouts, or counterbalances shall be provided as necessary to maintain stability of pile driver rigs.
- 1926.603(b)
- *Pile driving from barges and floats.* Barges or floats supporting pile driving operations shall meet the applicable requirements of § 1926.605.
- 1926.603(c)
- *Pile driving equipment.*
- 1926.603(c)(1)
- Engineers and winchmen shall accept signals only from the designated signalmen.
- 1926.603(c)(2)
- All employees shall be kept clear when piling is being hoisted into the leads.
- 1926.603(c)(3)
- When piles are being driven in an excavated pit, the walls of the pit shall be sloped to the angle of repose or sheet-piled and braced.
- 1926.603(c)(4)
- When steel tube piles are being "blown out", employees shall be kept well beyond the range of falling materials.
- 1926.603(c)(5)
- When it is necessary to cut off the tops of driven piles, pile driving operations shall be suspended except where the cutting operations are located at least twice the length of the longest pile from the driver.

- 1926.603(c)(6)
- When driving jacked piles, all access pits shall be provided with ladders and bulkheaded curbs to prevent material from falling into the pit.
- 1926.604 - Site clearing.
  1926.604(a)
- ***General requirements.***
- 1926.604(a)(1)
- Employees engaged in site clearing shall be protected from hazards of irritant and toxic plants and suitably instructed in the first aid treatment available.
- 1926.604(a)(2)
- All equipment used in site clearing operations shall be equipped with rollover guards meeting the requirements of this subpart. In addition, rider-operated equipment shall be equipped with an overhead and rear canopy guard meeting the following requirements:
- 1926.604(a)(2)(i)
- The overhead covering on this canopy structure shall be of not less than 1⁄8-inch steel plate or 1⁄4-inch woven wire mesh with openings no greater than 1 inch, or equivalent.
- 1926.604(a)(2)(ii)
- The opening in the rear of the canopy structure shall be covered with not less than 1⁄4-inch woven wire mesh with openings no greater than 1 inch.
- 1926.604(b)
- 1926.605 - Marine operations and equipment.
  1926.605(a)
- ***Material handling operations.***
- 1926.605(a)(1)
- Operations fitting the definition of “material handling” shall be performed in conformance with applicable requirements of part 1918, “Safety and Health Regulations for Longshoring” of this chapter. The term “longshoring operations” means the loading, unloading, moving, or handling of construction materials, equipment and supplies, etc. into, in, on, or out of any vessel from a fixed structure or shore-to-vessel, vessel-to-shore or fixed structure or vessel-to-vessel.
- 1926.605(b)
- ***Access to barges.***
- 1926.605(b)(1)

- Ramps for access of vehicles to or between barges shall be of adequate strength, provided with side boards, well maintained, and properly secured.
- 1926.605(b)(2)
- Unless employees can step safely to or from the wharf, float, barge, or river towboat, either a ramp, meeting the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section, or a safe walkway, shall be provided.
- 1926.605(b)(3)
- Jacob's ladders shall be of the double rung or flat tread type. They shall be well maintained and properly secured.
- 1926.605(b)(4)
- A Jacob's ladder shall either hang without slack from its lashings or be pulled up entirely.
- 1926.605(b)(5)
- When the upper end of the means of access rests on or is flush with the top of the bulwark, substantial steps properly secured and equipped with at least one substantial hand rail approximately 33 inches in height, shall be provided between the top of the bulwark and the deck.
- 1926.605(b)(6)
- Obstructions shall not be laid on or across the gangway.
- 1926.605(b)(7)
- The means of access shall be adequately illuminated for its full length.
- 1926.605(b)(8)
- Unless the structure makes it impossible, the means of access shall be so located that the load will not pass over employees.
- 1926.605(c)
- ***Working surfaces of barges.***
- 1926.605(c)(1)
- Employees shall not be permitted to walk along the sides of covered lighters or barges with coamings more than 5 feet high, unless there is a 3-foot clear walkway, or a grab rail, or a taut handline is provided.
- 1926.605(c)(2)
- Decks and other working surfaces shall be maintained in a safe condition.
- 1926.605(c)(3)

- Employees shall not be permitted to pass fore and aft, over, or around deckloads, unless there is a safe passage.
- 1926.605(c)(4)
- Employees shall not be permitted to walk over deckloads from rail to coaming unless there is a safe passage. If it is necessary to stand at the outboard or inboard edge of the deckload where less than 24 inches of bulwark, rail, coaming, or other protection exists, all employees shall be provided with a suitable means of protection against falling from the deckload.
- 1926.605(d)
- ***First-aid and lifesaving equipment.***
- 1926.605(d)(1)
- Provisions for rendering first aid and medical assistance shall be in accordance with subpart D of this part.
- 1926.605(d)(2)
- The employer shall ensure that there is in the vicinity of each barge in use at least one U.S. Coast Guard-approved 30-inch lifering with not less than 90 feet of line attached, and at least one portable or permanent ladder which will reach the top of the apron to the surface of the water. If the above equipment is not available at the pier, the employer shall furnish it during the time that he is working the barge.
- 1926.605(d)(3)
- Employees walking or working on the unguarded decks of barges shall be protected with U.S. Coast Guard-approved work vests or buoyant vests.
- 1926.605(e)
- ***Commercial diving operations.*** Commercial diving operations shall be subject to subpart T of part 1910, §§ 1910.401–1910.441, of this chapter.
- [39 FR 22801, June 24, 1974, as amended at 42 FR 37674, July 22, 1977]
- 1926.606 - Definitions applicable to this subpart.
  1926.606(a)
- ***Apron*** - The area along the waterfront edge of the pier or wharf.
- 1926.606(b)
- ***Bulwark*** - The side of a ship above the upper deck.
- 1926.606(c)
- ***Coaming*** - The raised frame, as around a hatchway in the deck, to keep out water.
- 1926.606(d)

- ***Jacob's ladder*** - A marine ladder of rope or chain with wooden or metal rungs.
- 1926.606(e)
- ***Rail***, for the purpose of § 1926.605, means a light structure serving as a guard at the outer edge of a ship's deck.

- 1926 Subpart P - Excavations
  AUTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 333; 29 U.S.C. 653, 655, and 657; Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71 (36 FR 8754), 8-76 (41 FR 25059), 9-83 (48 FR 35736), or 1-2012 (77 FR 3912), as applicable; and 29 CFR part 1911.
- **SOURCE:** 54 FR 45959, Oct. 31, 1989, unless otherwise noted.
- [59 FR 40730, Aug. 9, 1994; 85 FR 8743, Feb. 18, 2020]
- 1926.650 - Scope, application, and definitions applicable to this subpart.
  1926.650(a)
- ***Scope and application***. This subpart applies to all open excavations made in the earth's surface. Excavations are defined to include trenches.
- 1926.650(b)
- ***Definitions applicable to this subpart.***
- *Accepted engineering practices* means those requirements which are compatible with standards of practice required by a registered professional engineer.
- *Aluminum Hydraulic Shoring* means a pre-engineered shoring system comprised of aluminum hydraulic cylinders (crossbraces) used in conjunction with vertical rails (uprights) or horizontal rails (wales). Such system is designed specifically to support the sidewalls of an excavation and prevent cave-ins.
- *Bell-bottom pier hole* means a type of shaft or footing excavation, the bottom of which is made larger than the cross section above to form a belled shape.
- *Benching* (Benching system) means a method of protecting employees from cave-ins by excavating the sides of an excavation to form one or a series of horizontal levels or steps, usually with vertical or near-vertical surfaces between levels.
- *Cave-in* means the separation of a mass of soil or rock material from the side of an excavation, or the loss of soil from under a trench shield or support system, and its sudden movement into the excavation, either by falling or sliding, in sufficient quantity so that it could entrap, bury, or otherwise injure and immobilize a person.
- *Competent person* means one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings, or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

- *Cross braces* mean the horizontal members of a shoring system installed perpendicular to the sides of the excavation, the ends of which bear against either uprights or wales.
- *Excavation* means any man-made cut, cavity, trench, or depression in an earth surface, formed by earth removal.
- *Faces or sides* means the vertical or inclined earth surfaces formed as a result of excavation work.
- *Failure* means the breakage, displacement, or permanent deformation of a structural member or connection so as to reduce its structural integrity and its supportive capabilities.
- *Hazardous atmosphere* means an atmosphere which by reason of being explosive, flammable, poisonous, corrosive, oxidizing, irritating, oxygen deficient, toxic, or otherwise harmful, may cause death, illness, or injury.
- *Kickout* means the accidental release or failure of a cross brace.
- *Protective system* means a method of protecting employees from cave-ins, from material that could fall or roll from an excavation face or into an excavation, or from the collapse of adjacent structures. Protective systems include support systems, sloping and benching systems, shield systems, and other systems that provide the necessary protection.
- *Ramp* means an inclined walking or working surface that is used to gain access to one point from another, and is constructed from earth or from structural materials such as steel or wood.
- *Registered Professional Engineer* means a person who is registered as a professional engineer in the state where the work is to be performed. However, a professional engineer, registered in any state is deemed to be a "registered professional engineer" within the meaning of this standard when approving designs for "manufactured protective systems" or "tabulated data" to be used in interstate commerce.
- *Sheeting* means the members of a shoring system that retain the earth in position and in turn are supported by other members of the shoring system.
- *Shield* (Shield system) means a structure that is able to withstand the forces imposed on it by a cave-in and thereby protect employees within the structure. Shields can be permanent structures or can be designed to be portable and moved along as work progresses. Additionally, shields can be either premanufactured or job-built in accordance with §1926.652(c)(3) or (c)(4). Shields used in trenches are usually referred to as "trench boxes" or "trench shields."
- *Shoring* (Shoring system) means a structure such as a metal hydraulic, mechanical or timber shoring system that supports the sides of an excavation and which is designed to prevent cave-ins.
- *Sides*. See "Faces."
- *Sloping* (Sloping system) means a method of protecting employees from cave-ins by excavating to form sides of an excavation that are inclined away from the excavation so as to prevent cave-

ins. The angle of incline required to prevent a cave-in varies with differences in such factors as the soil type, environmental conditions of exposure, and application of surcharge loads.

- *Stable rock* means natural solid mineral material that can be excavated with vertical sides and will remain intact while exposed. Unstable rock is considered to be stable when the rock material on the side or sides of the excavation is secured against caving-in or movement by rock bolts or by another protective system that has been designed by a registered professional engineer.
- *Structural ramp* means a ramp built of steel or wood, usually used for vehicle access. Ramps made of soil or rock are not considered structural ramps.
- *Support system* means a structure such as underpinning, bracing, or shoring, which provides support to an adjacent structure, underground installation, or the sides of an excavation.
- *Tabulated data* means tables and charts approved by a registered professional engineer and used to design and construct a protective system.
- *Trench* (Trench excavation) means a narrow excavation (in relation to its length) made below the surface of the ground. In general, the depth is greater than the width, but the width of a trench (measured at the bottom) is not greater than 15 feet (4.6 m). If forms or other structures are installed or constructed in an excavation so as to reduce the dimension measured from the forms or structure to the side of the excavation to 15 feet (4.6 m) or less (measured at the bottom of the excavation), the excavation is also considered to be a trench.
- *Trench box*. See "Shield."
- *Trench shield*. See "Shield."
- *Uprights* means the vertical members of a trench shoring system placed in contact with the earth and usually positioned so that individual members do not contact each other. Uprights placed so that individual members are closely spaced, in contact with or interconnected to each other, are often called "sheeting."
- *Wales* means horizontal members of a shoring system placed parallel to the excavation face whose sides bear against the vertical members of the shoring system or earth.
- 1926.651 - Specific Excavation Requirements.
  1926.651(a)
- *Surface encumbrances*. All surface encumbrances that are located so as to create a hazard to employees shall be removed or supported, as necessary, to safeguard employees.
- 1926.651(b)
- *Underground installations*.
- 1926.651(b)(1)

- The estimated location of utility installations, such as sewer, telephone, fuel, electric, water lines, or any other underground installations that reasonably may be expected to be encountered during excavation work, shall be determined prior to opening an excavation.
- 1926.651(b)(2)
- Utility companies or owners shall be contacted within established or customary local response times, advised of the proposed work, and asked to establish the location of the utility underground installations prior to the start of actual excavation. When utility companies or owners cannot respond to a request to locate underground utility installations within 24 hours (unless a longer period is required by state or local law), or cannot establish the exact location of these installations, the employer may proceed, provided the employer does so with caution, and provided detection equipment or other acceptable means to locate utility installations are used.
- 1926.651(b)(3)
- When excavation operations approach the estimated location of underground installations, the exact location of the installations shall be determined by safe and acceptable means.
- 1926.651(b)(4)
- While the excavation is open, underground installations shall be protected, supported or removed as necessary to safeguard employees.
- 1926.651(c)
- *Access and egress* -
- 1926.651(c)(1)
- *Structural ramps*.
- 1926.651(c)(1)(i)
- Structural ramps that are used solely by employees as a means of access or egress from excavations shall be designed by a competent person. Structural ramps used for access or egress of equipment shall be designed by a competent person qualified in structural design, and shall be constructed in accordance with the design.
- 1926.651(c)(1)(ii)
- Ramps and runways constructed of two or more structural members shall have the structural members connected together to prevent displacement.
- 1926.651(c)(1)(iii)
- Structural members used for ramps and runways shall be of uniform thickness.
- 1926.651(c)(1)(iv)
- Cleats or other appropriate means used to connect runway structural members shall be attached to the bottom of the runway or shall be attached in a manner to prevent tripping.

- 1926.651(c)(1)(v)
- Structural ramps used in lieu of steps shall be provided with cleats or other surface treatments on the top surface to prevent slipping.
- 1926.651(c)(2)
- *Means of egress from trench excavations*. A stairway, ladder, ramp or other safe means of egress shall be located in trench excavations that are 4 feet (1.22 m) or more in depth so as to require no more than 25 feet (7.62 m) of lateral travel for employees.
- 1926.651(d)
- *Exposure to vehicular traffic*. Employees exposed to public vehicular traffic shall be provided with, and shall wear, warning vests or other suitable garments marked with or made of reflectorized or high-visibility material.
- 1926.651(e)
- *Exposure to falling loads*. No employee shall be permitted underneath loads handled by lifting or digging equipment. Employees shall be required to stand away from any vehicle being loaded or unloaded to avoid being struck by any spillage or falling materials. Operators may remain in the cabs of vehicles being loaded or unloaded when the vehicles are equipped, in accordance with §1926.601(b)(6), to provide adequate protection for the operator during loading and unloading operations.
- 1926.651(f)
- *Warning system for mobile equipment*. When mobile equipment is operated adjacent to an excavation, or when such equipment is required to approach the edge of an excavation, and the operator does not have a clear and direct view of the edge of the excavation, a warning system shall be utilized such as barricades, hand or mechanical signals, or stop logs. If possible, the grade should be away from the excavation.
- 1926.651(g)
- *Hazardous atmospheres* -
- 1926.651(g)(1)
- *Testing and controls*. In addition to the requirements set forth in subparts D and E of this part (29 CFR 1926.50 - 1926.107) to prevent exposure to harmful levels of atmospheric contaminants and to assure acceptable atmospheric conditions, the following requirements shall apply:
- 1926.651(g)(1)(i)
- Where oxygen deficiency (atmospheres containing less than 19.5 percent oxygen) or a hazardous atmosphere exists or could reasonably be expected to exist, such as in excavations in landfill areas or excavations in areas where hazardous substances are stored nearby, the atmospheres in the excavation shall be tested before employees enter excavations greater than 4 feet (1.22 m) in depth.

- 1926.651(g)(1)(ii)
- Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent employee exposure to atmospheres containing less than 19.5 percent oxygen and other hazardous atmospheres. These precautions include providing proper respiratory protection or ventilation in accordance with subparts D and E of this part respectively.
- 1926.651(g)(1)(iii)
- Adequate precaution shall be taken such as providing ventilation, to prevent employee exposure to an atmosphere containing a concentration of a flammable gas in excess of 20 percent of the lower flammable limit of the gas.
- 1926.651(g)(1)(iv)
- When controls are used that are intended to reduce the level of atmospheric contaminants to acceptable levels, testing shall be conducted as often as necessary to ensure that the atmosphere remains safe.
- 1926.651(g)(2)
- *Emergency rescue equipment*.
- 1926.651(g)(2)(i)
- Emergency rescue equipment, such as breathing apparatus, a safety harness and line, or a basket stretcher, shall be readily available where hazardous atmospheric conditions exist or may reasonably be expected to develop during work in an excavation. This equipment shall be attended when in use.
- 1926.651(g)(2)(ii)
- Employees entering bell-bottom pier holes, or other similar deep and confined footing excavations, shall wear a harness with a life-line securely attached to it. The lifeline shall be separate from any line used to handle materials, and shall be individually attended at all times while the employee wearing the lifeline is in the excavation.
- 1926.651(h)
- *Protection from hazards associated with water accumulation*.
- 1926.651(h)(1)
- Employees shall not work in excavations in which there is accumulated water, or in excavations in which water is accumulating, unless adequate precautions have been taken to protect employees against the hazards posed by water accumulation. The precautions necessary to protect employees adequately vary with each situation, but could include special support or shield systems to protect from cave-ins, water removal to control the level of accumulating water, or use of a safety harness and lifeline.
- 1926.651(h)(2)

- If water is controlled or prevented from accumulating by the use of water removal equipment, the water removal equipment and operations shall be monitored by a competent person to ensure proper operation.
- 1926.651(h)(3)
- If excavation work interrupts the natural drainage of surface water (such as streams), diversion ditches, dikes, or other suitable means shall be used to prevent surface water from entering the excavation and to provide adequate drainage of the area adjacent to the excavation. Excavations subject to runoff from heavy rains will require an inspection by a competent person and compliance with paragraphs (h)(1) and (h)(2) of this section.
- 1926.651(i)
- *Stability of adjacent structures*.
- 1926.651(i)(1)
- Where the stability of adjoining buildings, walls, or other structures is endangered by excavation operations, support systems such as shoring, bracing, or underpinning shall be provided to ensure the stability of such structures for the protection of employees.
- 1926.651(i)(2)
- Excavation below the level of the base or footing of any foundation or retaining wall that could be reasonably expected to pose a hazard to employees shall not be permitted except when:
- 1926.651(i)(2)(i)
- A support system, such as underpinning, is provided to ensure the safety of employees and the stability of the structure; or
- 1926.651(i)(2)(ii)
- The excavation is in stable rock; or
- 1926.651(i)(2)(iii)
- A registered professional engineer has approved the determination that the structure is sufficently removed from the excavation so as to be unaffected by the excavation activity; or
- 1926.651(i)(2)(iv)
- A registered professional engineer has approved the determination that such excavation work will not pose a hazard to employees.
- 1926.651(i)(3)
- Sidewalks, pavements, and appurtenant structure shall not be undermined unless a support system or another method of protection is provided to protect employees from the possible collapse of such structures.
- 1926.651(j)

- *Protection of employees from loose rock or soil*.
- 1926.651(j)(1)
- Adequate protection shall be provided to protect employees from loose rock or soil that could pose a hazard by falling or rolling from an excavation face. Such protection shall consist of scaling to remove loose material; installation of protective barricades at intervals as necessary on the face to stop and contain falling material; or other means that provide equivalent protection.
- 1926.651(j)(2)
- Employees shall be protected from excavated or other materials or equipment that could pose a hazard by falling or rolling into excavations. Protection shall be provided by placing and keeping such materials or equipment at least 2 feet (.61 m) from the edge of excavations, or by the use of retaining devices that are sufficient to prevent materials or equipment from falling or rolling into excavations, or by a combination of both if necessary.
- 1926.651(k)
- *Inspections*.
- 1926.651(k)(1)
- Daily inspections of excavations, the adjacent areas, and protective systems shall be made by a competent person for evidence of a situation that could result in possible cave-ins, indications of failure of protective systems, hazardous atmospheres, or other hazardous conditions. An inspection shall be conducted by the competent person prior to the start of work and as needed throughout the shift. Inspections shall also be made after every rainstorm or other hazard increasing occurrence. These inspections are only required when employee exposure can be reasonably anticipated.
- 1926.651(k)(2)
- Where the competent person finds evidence of a situation that could result in a possible cave-in, indications of failure of protective systems, hazardous atmospheres, or other hazardous conditions, exposed employees shall be removed from the hazardous area until the necessary precautions have been taken to ensure their safety.
- 1926.651(l)
- Walkways shall be provided where employees or equipment are required or permitted to cross over excavations. Guardrails which comply with §1926.502(b) shall be provided where walkways are 6 feet (1.8 m) or more above lower levels.
- 1926.652 - Requirements for protective systems.
  1926.652(a)
- *Protection of employees in excavations*.
- 1926.652(a)(1)

- Each employee in an excavation shall be protected from cave-ins by an adequate protective system designed in accordance with paragraph (b) or (c) of this section except when:
- 1926.652(a)(1)(i)
- Excavations are made entirely in stable rock; or
- 1926.652(a)(1)(ii)
- Excavations are less than 5 feet (1.52m) in depth and examination of the ground by a competent person provides no indication of a potential cave-in.
- 1926.652(a)(2)
- Protective systems shall have the capacity to resist without failure all loads that are intended or could reasonably be expected to be applied or transmitted to the system.
- 1926.652(b)
- *Design of sloping and benching systems*. The slopes and configurations of sloping and benching systems shall be selected and constructed by the employer or his designee and shall be in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1); or, in the alternative, paragraph (b)(2); or, in the alternative, paragraph (b)(3), or, in the alternative, paragraph (b)(4), as follows:
- 1926.652(b)(1)
- *Option (1)-Allowable configurations and slopes*
- 1926.652(b)(1)(i)
- Excavations shall be sloped at an angle not steeper than one and one-half horizontal to one vertical (34 degrees measured from the horizontal), unless the employer uses one of the other options listed below.
- 1926.652(b)(1)(ii)
- Slopes specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, shall be excavated to form configurations that are in accordance with the slopes shown for Type C soil in appendix B to this subpart.
- 1926.652(b)(2)
- *Option (2)-Determination of slopes and configurations using Appendices A and B*. Maximum allowable slopes, and allowable configurations for sloping and benching systems, shall be determined in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth in appendices A and B to this subpart.
- 1926.652(b)(3)
- *Option (3)-Designs using other tabulated data*.
- 1926.652(b)(3)(i)

- Designs of sloping or benching systems shall be selected from and be in accordance with tabulated data, such as tables and charts.
- 1926.652(b)(3)(ii)
- The tabulated data shall be in written form and shall include all of the following:
- 1926.652(b)(3)(ii)(A)
- Identification of the parameters that affect the selection of a sloping or benching system drawn from such data;
- 1926.652(b)(3)(ii)(B)
- Identification of the limits of use of the data, to include the magnitude and configuration of slopes determined to be safe;
- 1926.652(b)(3)(ii)(C)
- Explanatory information as may be necessary to aid the user in making a correct selection of a protective system from the data.
- 1926.652(b)(3)(iii)
- At least one copy of the tabulated data which identifies the registered professional engineer who approved the data, shall be maintained at the jobsite during construction of the protective system. After that time the data may be stored off the jobsite, but a copy of the data shall be made available to the Secretary upon request.
- 1926.652(b)(4)
- *Option (4)-Design by a registered professional engineer*.
- 1926.652(b)(4)(i)
- Sloping and benching systems not utilizing Option (1) or Option (2) or Option (3) under paragraph (b) of this section shall be approved by a registered professional engineer.
- 1926.652(b)(4)(ii)
- Designs shall be in written form and shall include at least the following:
- 1926.652(b)(4)(ii)(A)
- The magnitude of the slopes that were determined to be safe for the particular project;
- 1926.652(b)(4)(ii)(B)
- The configurations that were determined to be safe for the particular project; and
- 1926.652(b)(4)(ii)(C)
- The identity of the registered professional engineer approving the design.
- 1926.652(b)(4)(iii)

- At least one copy of the design shall be maintained at the jobsite while the slope is being constructed. After that time the design need not be at the jobsite, but a copy shall be made available to the Secretary upon request.
- 1926.652(c)
- *Design of support systems, shield systems, and other protective systems*. Designs of support systems shield systems, and other protective systems shall be selected and constructed by the employer or his designee and shall be in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (c)(1); or, in the alternative, paragraph (c)(2); or, in the alternative, paragraph (c)(3); or, in the alternative, paragraph (c)(4) as follows:
- 1926.652(c)(1)
- *Option (1)-Designs using appendices A, C and D*. Designs for timber shoring in trenches shall be determined in accordance with the conditions and requirements set forth in appendices A and C to this subpart. Designs for aluminum hydraulic shoring shall be in accordance with paragraph (c)(2) of this section, but if manufacturer's tabulated data cannot be utilized, designs shall be in accordance with appendix D.
- 1926.652(c)(2)
- *Option (2)-Designs Using Manufacturer's Tabulated Data*.
- 1926.652(c)(2)(i)
- Design of support systems, shield systems, or other protective systems that are drawn from manufacturer's tabulated data shall be in accordance with all specifications, recommendations, and limitations issued or made by the manufacturer.
- 1926.652(c)(2)(ii)
- Deviation from the specifications, recommendations, and limitations issued or made by the manufacturer shall only be allowed after the manufacturer issues specific written approval.
- 1926.652(c)(2)(iii)
- Manufacturer's specifications, recommendations, and limitations, and manufacturer's approval to deviate from the specifications, recommendations, and limitations shall be in written form at the jobsite during construction of the protective system. After that time this data may be stored off the jobsite, but a copy shall be made available to the Secretary upon request.
- 1926.652(c)(3)
- *Option (3)-Designs using other tabulated data*.
- 1926.652(c)(3)(i)
- Designs of support systems, shield systems, or other protective systems shall be selected from and be in accordance with tabulated data, such as tables and charts.
- 1926.652(c)(3)(ii)

- The tabulated data shall be in written form and include all of the following:
- 1926.652(c)(3)(ii)(A)
- Identification of the parameters that affect the selection of a protective system drawn from such data;
- 1926.652(c)(3)(ii)(B)
- Identification of the limits of use of the data;
- 1926.652(c)(3)(ii)(C)
- Explanatory information as may be necessary to aid the user in making a correct selection of a protective system from the data.
- 1926.652(c)(3)(iii)
- At least one copy of the tabulated data, which identifies the registered professional engineer who approved the data, shall be maintained at the jobsite during construction of the protective system. After that time the data may be stored off the jobsite, but a copy of the data shall be made available to the Secretary upon request.
- 1926.652(c)(4)
- *Option (4)-Design by a registered professional engineer*.
- 1926.652(c)(4)(i)
- Support systems, shield systems, and other protective systems not utilizing Option 1, Option 2 or Option 3, above, shall be approved by a registered professional engineer.
- 1926.652(c)(4)(ii)
- Designs shall be in written form and shall include the following:
- 1926.652(c)(4)(ii)(A)
- A plan indicating the sizes, types, and configurations of the materials to be used in the protective system; and
- 1926.652(c)(4)(ii)(B)
- The identity of the registered professional engineer approving the design.
- 1926.652(c)(4)(iii)
- At least one copy of the design shall be maintained at the jobsite during construction of the protective system. After that time, the design may be stored off the jobsite, but a copy of the design shall be made available to the Secretary upon request.
- 1926.652(d)
- *Materials and equipment*.

- 1926.652(d)(1)
- Materials and equipment used for protective systems shall be free from damage or defects that might impair their proper function.
- 1926.652(d)(2)
- Manufactured materials and equipment used for protective systems shall be used and maintained in a manner that is consistent with the recommendations of the manufacturer, and in a manner that will prevent employee exposure to hazards.
- 1926.652(d)(3)
- When material or equipment that is used for protective systems is damaged, a competent person shall examine the material or equipment and evaluate its suitability for continued use. If the competent person cannot assure the material or equipment is able to support the intended loads or is otherwise suitable for safe use, then such material or equipment shall be removed from service, and shall be evaluated and approved by a registered professional engineer before being returned to service.
- 1926.652(e)
- *Installation and removal of support*-
- 1926.652(e)(1)
- *General*.
- 1926.652(e)(1)(i)
- Members of support systems shall be securely connected together to prevent sliding, falling, kickouts, or other predictable failure.
- 1926.652(e)(1)(ii)
- Support systems shall be installed and removed in a manner that protects employees from cave-ins, structural collapses, or from being struck by members of the support system.
- 1926.652(e)(1)(iii)
- Individual members of support systems shall not be subjected to loads exceeding those which those members were designed to withstand.
- 1926.652(e)(1)(iv)
- Before temporary removal of individual members begins, additional precautions shall be taken to ensure the safety of employees, such as installing other structural members to carry the loads imposed on the support system.
- 1926.652(e)(1)(v)

- Removal shall begin at, and progress from, the bottom of the excavation. Members shall be released slowly so as to note any indication of possible failure of the remaining members of the structure or possible cave-in of the sides of the excavation.
- 1926.652(e)(1)(vi)
- Backfilling shall progress together with the removal of support systems from excavations.
- 1926.652(e)(2)
- *Additional requirements for support systems for trench excavations*.
- 1926.652(e)(2)(i)
- Excavation of material to a level no greater than 2 feet (.61 m) below the bottom of the members of a support system shall be permitted, but only if the system is designed to resist the forces calculated for the full depth of the trench, and there are no indications while the trench is open of a possible loss of soil from behind or below the bottom of the support system.
- 1926.652(e)(2)(ii)
- Installation of a support system shall be closely coordinated with the excavation of trenches.
- 1926.652(f)
- *Sloping and benching systems*. Employees shall not be permitted to work on the faces of sloped or benched excavations at levels above other employees except when employees at the lower levels are adequately protected from the hazard of falling, rolling, or sliding material or equipment.
- 1926.652(g)
- *Shield systems*-
- 1926.652(g)(1)
- *General*.
- 1926.652(g)(1)(i)
- Shield systems shall not be subjected to loads exceeding those which the system was designed to withstand.
- 1926.652(g)(1)(ii)
- Shields shall be installed in a manner to restrict lateral or other hazardous movement of the shield in the event of the application of sudden lateral loads.
- 1926.652(g)(1)(iii)
- Employees shall be protected from the hazard of cave-ins when entering or exiting the areas protected by shields.
- 1926.652(g)(1)(iv)

- Employees shall not be allowed in shields when shields are being installed, removed, or moved vertically.
- 1926.652(g)(2)
- *Additional requirement for shield systems used in trench excavations*. Excavations of earth material to a level not greater than 2 feet (.61 m) below the bottom of a shield shall be permitted, but only if the shield is designed to resist the forces calculated for the full depth of the trench, and there are no indications while the trench is open of a possible loss of soil from behind or below the bottom of the shield.
- 1926 Subpart P App A - Soil Classification
  Appendix A to Subpart P of Part 1926-Soil Classification
- (a) *Scope and application* -
- (1) *Scope*. This appendix describes a method of classifying soil and rock deposits based on site and environmental conditions, and on the structure and composition of the earth deposits. The appendix contains definitions, sets forth requirements, and describes acceptable visual and manual tests for use in classifying soils.
- (2) *Application*. This appendix applies when a sloping or benching system is designed in accordance with the requirements set forth in § 1926.652(b)(2) as a method of protection for employees from cave-ins. This appendix also applies when timber shoring for excavations is designed as a method of protection from cave-ins in accordance with appendix C to subpart P of part 1926, and when aluminum hydraulic shoring is designed in accordance with appendix D. This appendix also applies if other protective systems are designed and selected for use from data prepared in accordance with the requirements set forth in § 1926.652(c), and the use of the data is predicated on the use of the soil classification system set forth in this appendix.
- (b) *Definitions*. The definitions and examples given below are based on, in whole or in part, the following: American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) Standards D653–85 and D2488; The Unified Soils Classification System, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Textural Classification Scheme; and The National Bureau of Standards Report BSS–121.
- *Cemented* soil means a soil in which the particles are held together by a chemical agent, such as calcium carbonate, such that a hand-size sample cannot be crushed into powder or individual soil particles by finger pressure.
- *Cohesive soil* means clay (fine grained soil), or soil with a high clay content, which has cohesive strength. Cohesive soil does not crumble, can be excavated with vertical sideslopes, and is plastic when moist. Cohesive soil is hard to break up when dry, and exhibits significant cohesion when submerged. Cohesive soils include clayey silt, sandy clay, silty clay, clay and organic clay.
- *Dry soil* means soil that does not exhibit visible signs of moisture content.
- *Fissured* means a soil material that has a tendency to break along definite planes of fracture with little resistance, or a material that exhibits open cracks, such as tension cracks, in an exposed surface.

- *Granular soil* means gravel, sand, or silt, (coarse grained soil) with little or no clay content. Granular soil has no cohesive strength. Some moist granular soils exhibit apparent cohesion. Granular soil cannot be molded when moist and crumbles easily when dry.
- *Layered system* means two or more distinctly different soil or rock types arranged in layers. Micaceous seams or weakened planes in rock or shale are considered layered.
- *Moist soil* means a condition in which a soil looks and feels damp. Moist cohesive soil can easily be shaped into a ball and rolled into small diameter threads before crumbling. Moist granular soil that contains some cohesive material will exhibit signs of cohesion between particles.
- *Plastic* means a property of a soil which allows the soil to be deformed or molded without cracking, or appreciable volume change.
- *Saturated soil* means a soil in which the voids are filled with water. Saturation does not require flow. Saturation, or near saturation, is necessary for the proper use of instruments such as a pocket penetrometer or sheer vane.
- *Soil classification system* means, for the purpose of this subpart, a method of categorizing soil and rock deposits in a hierarchy of Stable Rock, Type A, Type B, and Type C, in decreasing order of stability. The categories are determined based on an analysis of the properties and performance characteristics of the deposits and the environmental conditions of exposure.
- *Stable rock* means natural solid mineral matter that can be excavated with vertical sides and remain intact while exposed.
- *Submerged soil* means soil which is underwater or is free seeping.
- *Type A* means cohesive soils with an unconfined compressive strength of 1.5 ton per square foot (tsf) (144 kPa) or greater. Examples of cohesive soils are: clay, silty clay, sandy clay, clay loam and, in some cases, silty clay loam and sandy clay loam. Cemented soils such as caliche and hardpan are also considered Type A. However, no soil is Type A if:
- (i) The soil is fissured; or
- (ii) The soil is subject to vibration from heavy traffic, pile driving, or similar effects; or
- (iii) The soil has been previously disturbed; or
- (iv) The soil is part of a sloped, layered system where the layers dip into the excavation on a slope of four horizontal to one vertical (4H:1V) or greater; or
- (v) The material is subject to other factors that would require it to be classified as a less stable material.
- *Type B* means:
- (i) Cohesive soil with an unconfined compressive strength greater than 0.5 tsf (48 kPa) but less than 1.5 tsf (144 kPa); or

- (ii) Granular cohesionless soils including: angular gravel (similar to crushed rock), silt, silt loam, sandy loam and, in some cases, silty clay loam and sandy clay loam.
- (iii) Previously disturbed soils except those which would otherwise be classified as Type C soil.
- (iv) Soil that meets the unconfined compressive strength or cementation requirements for Type A, but is fissured or subject to vibration; or
- (v) Dry rock that is not stable; or
- (vi) Material that is part of a sloped, layered system where the layers dip into the excavation on a slope less steep than four horizontal to one vertical (4H:1V), but only if the material would otherwise be classified as Type B.
- *Type C* means:
- (i) Cohesive soil with an unconfined compressive strength of 0.5 tsf (48 kPa) or less; or
- (ii) Granular soils including gravel, sand, and loamy sand; or
- (iii) Submerged soil or soil from which water is freely seeping; or
- (iv) Submerged rock that is not stable; or
- (v) Material in a sloped, layered system where the layers dip into the excavation on a slope of four horizontal to one vertical (4H:1V) or steeper.
- *Unconfined compressive strength* means the load per unit area at which a soil will fail in compression. It can be determined by laboratory testing, or estimated in the field using a pocket penetrometer, by thumb penetration tests, and other methods.
- *Wet soil* means soil that contains significantly more moisture than moist soil, but in such a range of values that cohesive material will slump or begin to flow when vibrated. Granular material that would exhibit cohesive properties when moist will lose those cohesive properties when wet.
- (c) *Requirements-*
- (1) *Classification of soil and rock deposits*. Each soil and rock deposit shall be classified by a competent person as Stable Rock, Type A, Type B, or Type C in accordance with the definitions set forth in paragraph (b) of this appendix.
- (2) *Basis of classification*. The classification of the deposits shall be made based on the results of at least one visual and at least one manual analysis. Such analyses shall be conducted by a competent person using tests described in paragraph (d) below, or in other recognized methods of soil classification and testing such as those adopted by the America Society for Testing Materials, or the U.S. Department of Agriculture textural classification system.
- (3) *Visual and manual analyses*. The visual and manual analyses, such as those noted as being acceptable in paragraph (d) of this appendix, shall be designed and conducted to provide

sufficient quantitative and qualitative information as may be necessary to identify properly the properties, factors, and conditions affecting the classification of the deposits.

- (4) *Layered systems*. In a layered system, the system shall be classified in accordance with its weakest layer. However, each layer may be classified individually where a more stable layer lies under a less stable layer.
- (5) *Reclassification*. If, after classifying a deposit, the properties, factors, or conditions affecting its classification change in any way, the changes shall be evaluated by a competent person. The deposit shall be reclassified as necessary to reflect the changed circumstances.
- (d) *Acceptable visual and manual tests* -
- (1) *Visual tests*. Visual analysis is conducted to determine qualitative information regarding the excavation site in general, the soil adjacent to the excavation, the soil forming the sides of the open excavation, and the soil taken as samples from excavated material.
- (i) Observe samples of soil that are excavated and soil in the sides of the excavation. Estimate the range of particle sizes and the relative amounts of the particle sizes. Soil that is primarily composed of fine-grained material is cohesive material. Soil composed primarily of coarse-grained sand or gravel is granular material.
- (ii) Observe soil as it is excavated. Soil that remains in clumps when excavated is cohesive. Soil that breaks up easily and does not stay in clumps is granular.
- (iii) Observe the side of the opened excavation and the surface area adjacent to the excavation. Crack-like openings such as tension cracks could indicate fissured material. If chunks of soil spall off a vertical side, the soil could be fissured. Small spalls are evidence of moving ground and are indications of potentially hazardous situations.
- (iv) Observe the area adjacent to the excavation and the excavation itself for evidence of existing utility and other underground structures, and to identify previously disturbed soil.
- (v) Observe the opened side of the excavation to identify layered systems. Examine layered systems to identify if the layers slope toward the excavation. Estimate the degree of slope of the layers.
- (vi) Observe the area adjacent to the excavation and the sides of the opened excavation for evidence of surface water, water seeping from the sides of the excavation, or the location of the level of the water table.
- (vii) Observe the area adjacent to the excavation and the area within the excavation for sources of vibration that may affect the stability of the excavation face.
- (2) *Manual tests*. Manual analysis of soil samples is conducted to determine quantitative as well as qualitative properties of soil and to provide more information in order to classify soil properly.
- (i) *Plasticity*. Mold a moist or wet sample of soil into a ball and attempt to roll it into threads as thin as 1⁄8-inch in diameter. Cohesive material can be successfully rolled into threads without

crumbling. For example, if at least a two inch (50 mm) length of 1⁄8- inch thread can be held on one end without tearing, the soil is cohesive.

- (ii) *Dry strength*. If the soil is dry and crumbles on its own or with moderate pressure into individual grains or fine powder, it is granular (any combination of gravel, sand, or silt). If the soil is dry and falls into clumps which break up into smaller clumps, but the smaller clumps can only be broken up with difficulty, it may be clay in any combination with gravel, sand or silt. If the dry soil breaks into clumps which do not break up into small clumps and which can only be broken with difficulty, and there is no visual indication the soil is fissured, the soil may be considered unfissured.

- (iii) *Thumb penetration*. The thumb penetration test can be used to estimate the unconfined compressive strength of cohesive soils. (This test is based on the thumb penetration test described in American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard designation D2488—''Standard Recommended Practice for Description of Soils (Visual—Manual Procedure).'') Type A soils with an unconfined compressive strength of 1.5 tsf can be readily indented by the thumb; however, they can be penetrated by the thumb only with very great effort. Type C soils with an unconfined compressive strength of 0.5 tsf can be easily penetrated several inches by the thumb, and can be molded by light finger pressure. This test should be conducted on an undisturbed soil sample, such as a large clump of spoil, as soon as practicable after excavation to keep to a minimum the effects of exposure to drying influences. If the excavation is later exposed to wetting influences (rain, flooding), the classification of the soil must be changed accordingly.

- (iv) *Other strength tests*. Estimates of unconfined compressive strength of soils can also be obtained by use of a pocket penetrometer or by using a hand-operated shearvane.

- (v) *Drying test*. The basic purpose of the drying test is to differentiate between cohesive material with fissures, unfissured cohesive material, and granular material. The procedure for the drying test involves drying a sample of soil that is approximately one inch thick (2.54 cm) and six inches (15.24 cm) in diameter until it is thoroughly dry:

- (A) If the sample develops cracks as it dries, significant fissures are indicated.

- (B) Samples that dry without cracking are to be broken by hand. If considerable force is necessary to break a sample, the soil has significant cohesive material content. The soil can be classified as an unfissured cohesive material and the unconfined compressive strength should be determined.

- (C) If a sample breaks easily by hand, it is either a fissured cohesive material or a granular material. To distinguish between the two, pulverize the dried clumps of the sample by hand or by stepping on them. If the clumps do not pulverize easily, the material is cohesive with fissures. If they pulverize easily into very small fragments, the material is granular.

- [85 FR 8737, February 18, 2020]

- 1926 Subpart P App B - Sloping and Benching
  Appendix B to Subpart P of Part 1926—Sloping and Benching

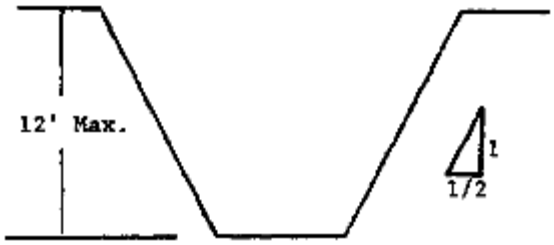
- (a) ***Scope and application***. This appendix contains specifications for sloping and benching when used as methods of protecting employees working in excavations from cave-ins. The requirements of this appendix apply when the design of sloping and benching protective systems is to be performed in accordance with the requirements set forth in § 1926.652(b)(2).
- (b) ***Definitions***.
- *Actual slope* means the slope to which an excavation face is excavated.
- *Distress* means that the soil is in a condition where a cave-in is imminent or is likely to occur. Distress is evidenced by such phenomena as the development of fissures in the face of or adjacent to an open excavation; the subsidence of the edge of an excavation; the slumping of material from the face or the bulging or heaving of material from the bottom of an excavation; the spalling of material from the face of an excavation; and ravelling, i.e., small amounts of material such as pebbles or little clumps of material suddenly separating from the face of an excavation and trickling or rolling down into the excavation.
- *Maximum allowable slope* means the steepest incline of an excavation face that is acceptable for the most favorable site conditions as protection against cave-ins, and is expressed as the ratio of horizontal distance to vertical rise (H:V).
- *Short term exposure* means a period of time less than or equal to 24 hours that an excavation is open.
- (c) ***Requirements*** -
- (1) ***Soil classification***. Soil and rock deposits shall be classified in accordance with appendix A to subpart P of part 1926.
- (2) ***Maximum allowable slope***. The maximum allowable slope for a soil or rock deposit shall be determined from Table B-1 of this appendix.
- (3) ***Actual slope***.
- (i) The actual slope shall not be steeper than the maximum allowable slope.
- (ii) The actual slope shall be less steep than the maximum allowable slope, when there are signs of distress. If that situation occurs, the slope shall be cut back to an actual slope which is at least ½ horizontal to one vertical (½H:1V) less steep than the maximum allowable slope.
- (iii) When surcharge loads from stored material or equipment, operating equipment, or traffic are present, a competent person shall determine the degree to which the actual slope must be reduced below the maximum allowable slope, and shall assure that such reduction is achieved. Surcharge loads from adjacent structures shall be evaluated in accordance with § 1926.651(i).
- (4) ***Configurations***. Configurations of sloping and benching systems shall be in accordance with Figure B-1.

- TABLE B-1
  MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SLOPES

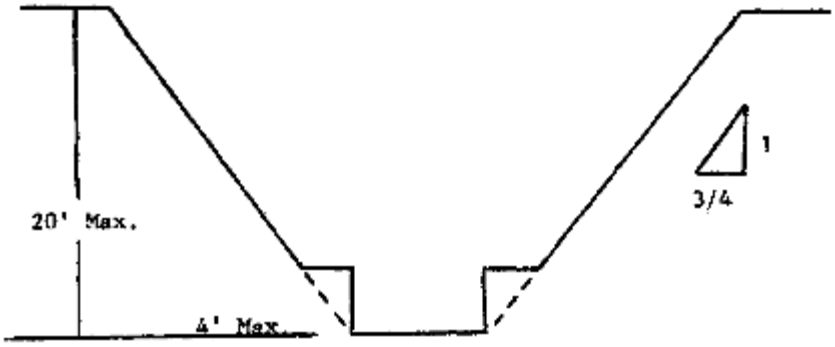
SOIL OR ROCK TYPE	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SLOPES (H:V)[1] FOR EXCAVATIONS LES
STABLE ROCK	VERTICAL (90º)
TYPE A [2]	3/4:1 (53º)
TYPE B	1:1 (45º)
TYPE C	1 ½:1 (34º)

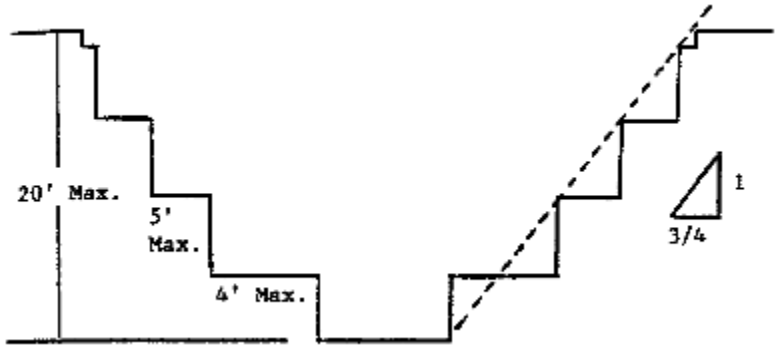
- NOTES:
- Numbers shown in parentheses next to maximum allowable slopes are angles expressed in degrees from the horizontal. Angles have been rounded off.
- A short-term maximum allowable slope of 1/2H:1V (63º) is allowed in excavations in Type A soil that are 12 feet (3.67 m) or less in depth. Short-term maximum allowable slopes for excavations greater than 12 feet (3.67 m) in depth shall be 3/4H:1V (53º).
- Sloping or benching for excavations greater than 20 feet deep shall be designed by a registered professional engineer.
- **Figure B-1**
- **Slope Configurations**
- (All slopes stated below are in the horizontal to vertical ratio)
- **B-1.1 Excavations made in Type A soil.**
- 1. All simple slope excavation 20 feet or less in depth shall have a maximum allowable slope of ¾:1.

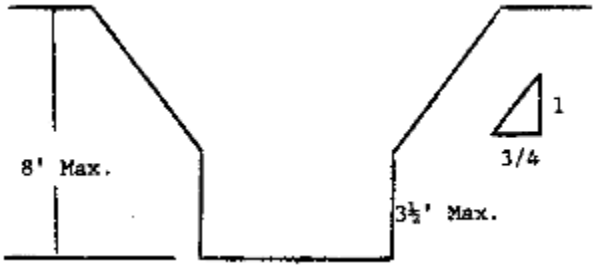
- **SIMPLE SLOPE--GENERAL**
- Exception: Simple slope excavations which are open 24 hours or less (short term) and which are 12 feet or less in depth shall have a maximum allowable slope of ½:1.

- 

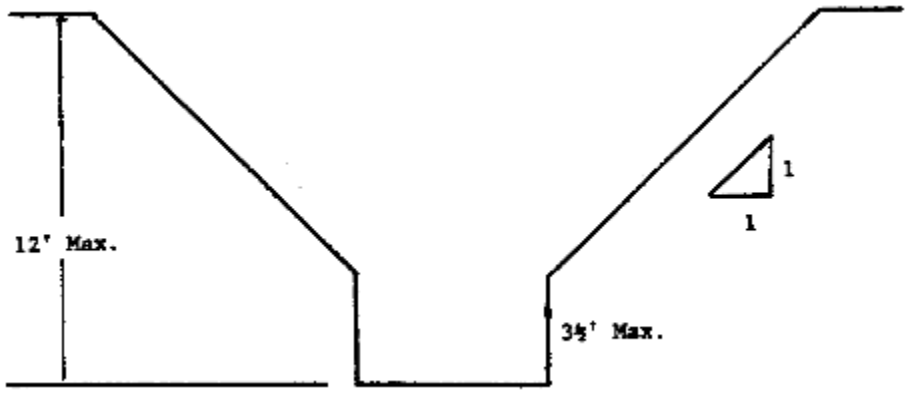
- **SIMPLE SLOPE--SHORT TERM**
- 2. All benched excavations 20 feet or less in depth shall have a maximum allowable slope of 3/4 to 1 and maximum bench dimensions as follows:



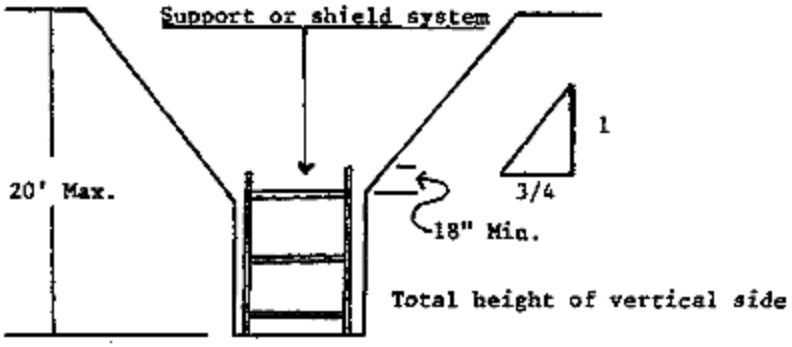
- **SIMPLE BENCH**
- 

- **MULTIPLE BENCH**
- 3. All excavations 8 feet or less in depth which have unsupported vertically sided lower portions shall have a maximum vertical side of 3½ feet.
- 

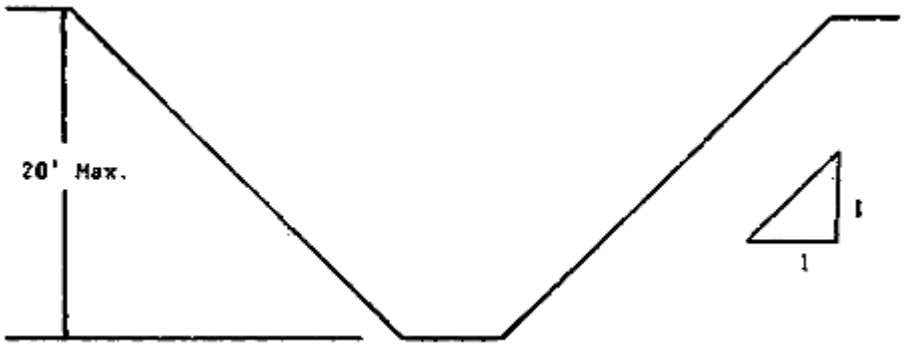
- **UNSUPPORTED VERTICALLY SIDED LOWER PORTION--MAXIMUM 8 FEET IN DEPTH**
- All excavations more than 8 feet but not more than 12 feet in depth with unsupported vertically sided lower portions shall have a maximum allowable slope of 1:1 and a maximum vertical side of 3½ feet.

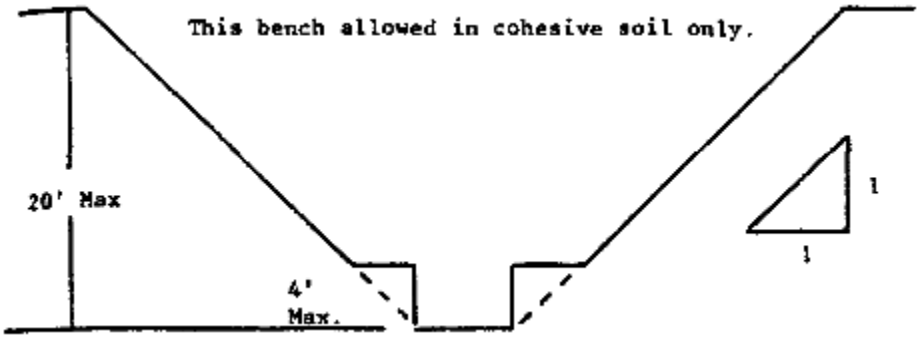


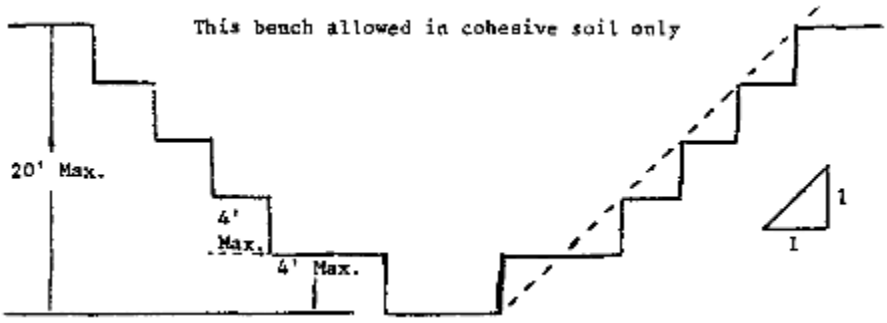
- **UNSUPPORTED VERTICALLY SIDED LOWER PORTION--MAXIMUM 12 FEET IN DEPTH**
- All excavations 20 feet or less in depth which have vertically sided lower portions that are supported or shielded shall have a maximum allowable slope of ¾:1. The support or shield system must extend at least 18 inches above the top of the vertical side.



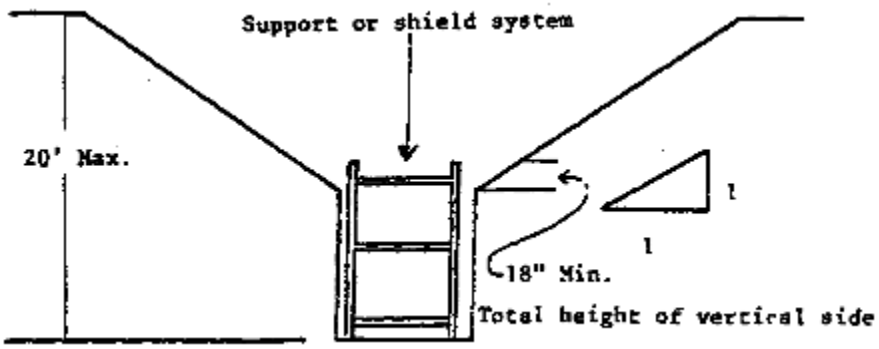
- **SUPPORTED OR SHIELDED VERTICALLY SIDED LOWER PORTION**
- 4. All other simple slope, compound slope, and vertically sided lower portion excavations shall be in accordance with the other options permitted under § 1926.652(b).
- **B-1.2 Excavations Made in Type B Soil**
- 1. All simple slope excavations 20 feet or less in depth shall have a maximum allowable slope of 1:1.

- 

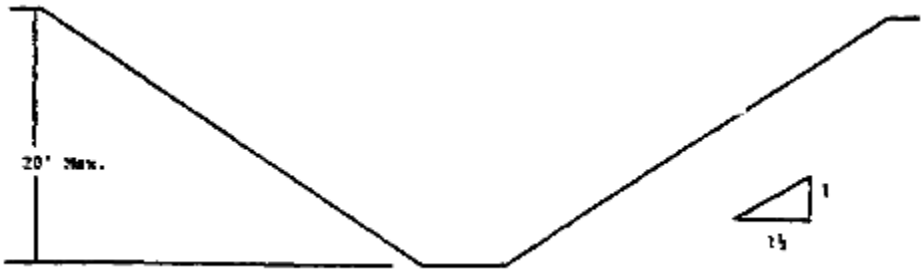
- **SIMPLE SLOPE**
- 2. All benched excavations 20 feet or less in depth shall have a maximum allowable slope of 1:1 and maximum bench dimensions as follows:
- 

- **SINGLE BENCH**
- 

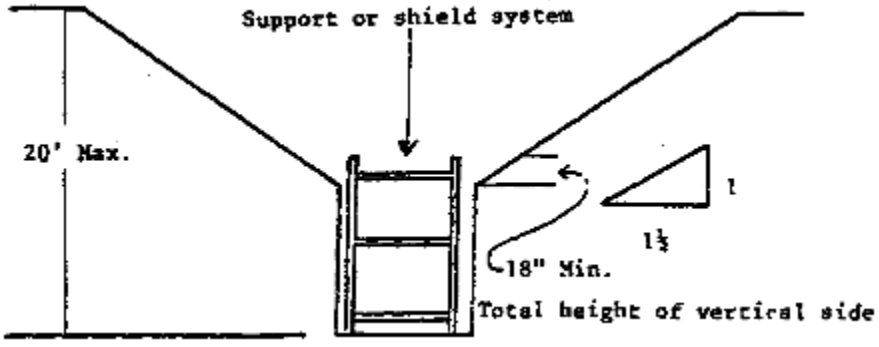
- **MULTIPLE BENCH**
- 3. All excavations 20 feet or less in depth which have vertically sided lower portions shall be shielded or supported to a height at least 18 inches above the top of the vertical side. All such excavations shall have a maximum allowable slope of 1:1.



- **VERTICALLY SIDED LOWER PORTION**
- 4. All other sloped excavations shall be in accordance with the other options permitted in § 1926.652(b).
- **B-1.3 Excavations Made in Type C Soil**
- 1. All simple slope excavations 20 feet or less in depth shall have a maximum allowable slope of 1½:1.

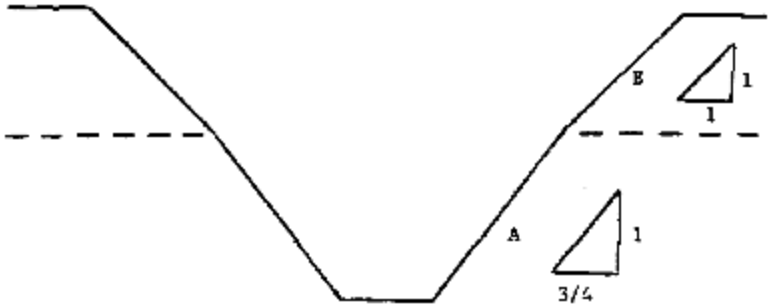


- **SIMPLE SLOPE**
- 2. All excavations 20 feet or less in depth which have vertically sided lower portions shall be shielded or supported to a height at least 18 inches above the top of the vertical side. All such excavations shall have a maximum allowable slope of 1½:1.

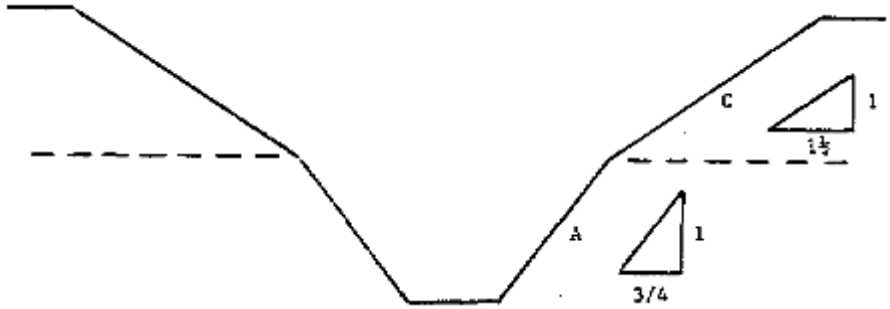


- **VERTICAL SIDED LOWER PORTION**

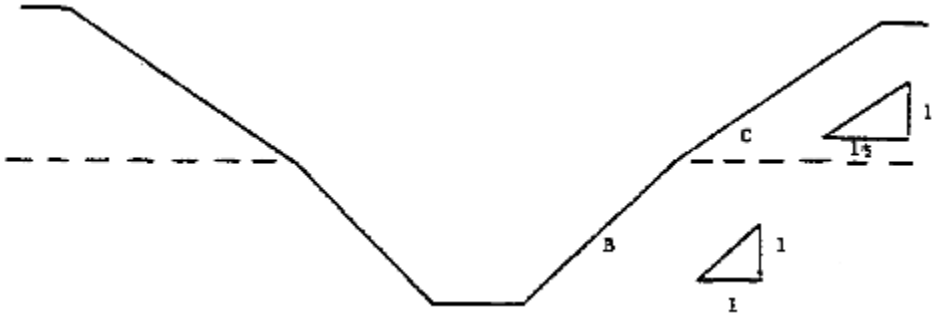
- 3. All other sloped excavations shall be in accordance with the other options permitted in § 1926.652(b).
- **B-1.4 Excavations Made in Layered Soils**
- 1. All excavations 20 feet or less in depth made in layered soils shall have a maximum allowable slope for each layer as set forth below.



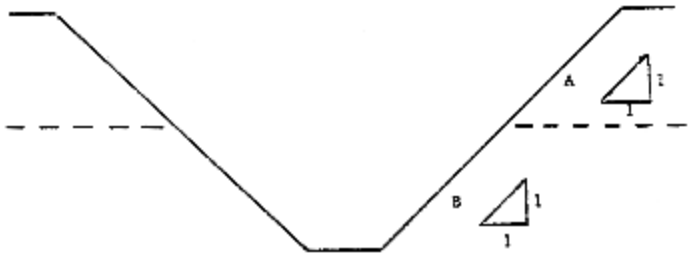
- **B OVER A**

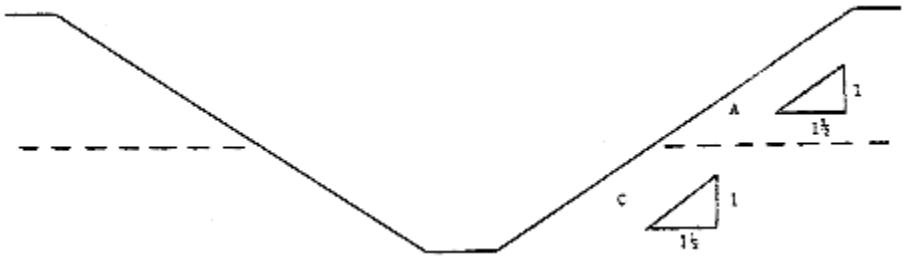


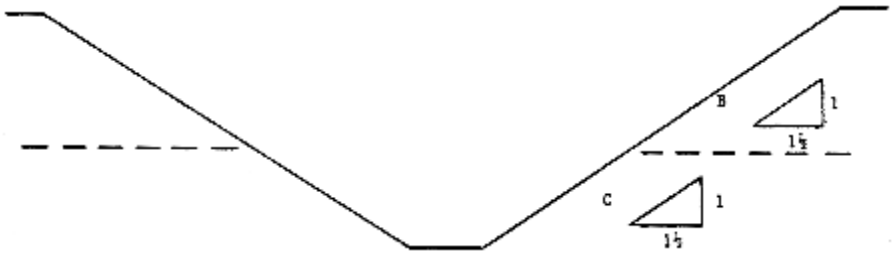
- **C OVER A**



- **C OVER B**

- 

A OVER B
- 

A OVER C
- 

B OVER C

- 2. All other sloped excavations shall be in accordance with the other options permitted in § 1926.652(b).
- 1926 Subpart P App C - Timber Shoring for Trenches
  Appendix C to Subpart P of Part 1926—Timber Shoring for Trenches
- (a) ***Scope.*** This appendix contains information that can be used timber shoring is provided as a method of protection from cave-ins in trenches that do not exceed 20 feet (6.1 m) in depth. This appendix must be used when design of timber shoring protective systems is to be performed in accordance with § 1926.652(c)(1). Other timber shoring configurations; other systems of support such as hydraulic and pneumatic systems; and other protective systems such as sloping, benching, shielding, and freezing systems must be designed in accordance with the requirements set forth in § 1926.652(b) and § 1926.652(c).
- (b) ***Soil Classification***. In order to use the data presented in this appendix, the soil type or types in which the excavation is made must first be determined using the soil classification method set forth in appendix A of subpart P of this part.
- (c) ***Presentation of Information.*** Information is presented in several forms as follows:

- (1) Information is presented in tabular form in Tables C–1.1, C–1.2, and C–1.3, and Tables C–2.1, C–2.2 and C–2.3 following paragraph (g) of the appendix. Each table presents the minimum sizes of timber members to use in a shoring system, and each table contains data only for the particular soil type in which the excavation or portion of the excavation is made. The data are arranged to allow the user the flexibility to select from among several acceptable configurations of members based on varying the horizontal spacing of the crossbraces. Stable rock is exempt from shoring requirements and therefore, no data are presented for this condition.
- (2) Information concerning the basis of the tabular data and the limitations of the data is presented in paragraph (d) of this appendix, and on the tables themselves.
- (3) Information explaining the use of the tabular data is presented in paragraph (e) of this appendix.
- (4) Information illustrating the use of the tabular data is presented in paragraph (f) of this appendix.
- (5) Miscellaneous notations regarding Tables C–1.1 through C–1.3 and Tables C–2.1 through C–2.3 are presented in paragraph (g) of this Appendix.
- (d) ***Basis and limitations of the data.*** —
- (1) ***Dimensions of timber members.***
- (i) The sizes of the timber members listed in Tables C–1.1 through C–1.3 are taken from the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) report, “Recommended Technical Provisions for Construction Practice in Shoring and Sloping of Trenches and Excavations.” In addition, where NBS did not recommend specific sizes of members, member sizes are based on an analysis of the sizes required for use by existing codes and on empirical practice.
- (ii) The required dimensions of the members listed in Tables C–1.1 through C–1.3 refer to actual dimensions and not nominal dimensions of the timber. Employers wanting to use nominal size shoring are directed to Tables C–2.1 through C–2.3, or have this choice under § 1926.652(c)(3), and are referred to The Corps of Engineers, The Bureau of Reclamation or data from other acceptable sources.
- (2) ***Limitation of application.***
- (i) It is not intended that the timber shoring specification apply to every situation that may be experienced in the field. These data were developed to apply to the situations that are most commonly experienced in current trenching practice. Shoring systems for use in situations that are not covered by the data in this appendix must be designed as specified in § 1926.652(c).
- (ii) When any of the following conditions are present, the members specified in the tables are not considered adequate. Either an alternate timber shoring system must be designed or another type of protective system designed in accordance with § 1926.652.
- (A) When loads imposed by structures or by stored material adjacent to the trench weigh in excess of the load imposed by a two-foot soil surcharge. The term “adjacent” as used here

means the area within a horizontal distance from the edge of the trench equal to the depth of the trench.

- (B) When vertical loads imposed on cross braces exceed a 240-pound gravity load distributed on a one-foot section of the center of the crossbrace.
- (C) When surcharge loads are present from equipment weighing in excess of 20,000 pounds.
- (D) When only the lower portion of a trench is shored and the remaining portion of the trench is sloped or benched unless: The sloped portion is sloped at an angle less steep than three horizontal to one vertical; or the members are selected from the tables for use at a depth which is determined from the top of the overall trench, and not from the toe of the sloped portion.
- (e) ***Use of Tables.*** The members of the shoring system that are to be selected using this information are the cross braces, the uprights, and the wales, where wales are required. Minimum sizes of members are specified for use in different types of soil. There are six tables of information, two for each soil type. The soil type must first be determined in accordance with the soil classification system described in appendix A to subpart P of part 1926. Using the appropriate table, the selection of the size and spacing of the members is then made. The selection is based on the depth and width of the trench where the members are to be installed and, in most instances, the selection is also based on the horizontal spacing of the crossbraces. Instances where a choice of horizontal spacing of crossbracing is available, the horizontal spacing of the crossbraces must be chosen by the user before the size of any member can be determined. When the soil type, the width and depth of the trench, and the horizontal spacing of the crossbraces are known, the size and vertical spacing of the crossbraces, the size and vertical spacing of the wales, and the size and horizontal spacing of the uprights can be read from the appropriate table.
- (f) ***Examples to Illustrate the Use of Tables C–1.1 through C–1.3.***
- (1) ***Example 1.***
- A trench dug in Type A soil is 13 feet deep and five feet wide.
- From Table C–1.1, for acceptable arrangements of timber can be used.
- **Arrangement #B1**
- Space 4 × 4 crossbraces at six feet horizontally and four feet vertically.
- Wales are not required.
- Space 3 × 8 uprights at six feet horizontally. This arrangement is commonly called "skip shoring."
- **Arrangement #B2**
- Space 4 × 6 crossbraces at eight feet horizontally and four feet vertically.
- Space 8 × 8 wales at four feet vertically.
- Space 2 × 6 uprights at four feet horizontally.

- **Arrangement #B3**
- Space 6 × 6 crossbraces at 10 feet horizontally and four feet vertically.
- Space 8 × 10 wales at four feet vertically.
- Space 2 × 6 uprights at five feet horizontally.
- **Arrangement #B4**
- Space 6 × 6 crossbraces at 12 feet horizontally and four feet vertically.
- Space 10 × 10 wales at four feet vertically.
- Spaces 3 × 8 uprights at six feet horizontally.
- (2) ***Example 2.***
- A trench dug in Type B soil in 13 feet deep and five feet wide. From Table C–1.2 three acceptable arrangements of members are listed.
- **Arrangement #B1**
- Space 6 × 6 crossbraces at six feet horizontally and five feet vertically.
- Space 8 × 8 wales at five feet vertically.
- Space 2 × 6 uprights at two feet horizontally.
- ***Arrangement #B2***
- Space 6 × 8 crossbraces at eight feet horizontally and five feet vertically.
- Space 10 × 10 wales at five feet vertically.
- Space 2 × 6 uprights at two feet horizontally.
- ***Arrangement #B3***
- Space 8 × 8 crossbraces at 10 feet horizontally and five feet vertically.
- Space 10 × 12 wales at five feet vertically.
- Space 2 × 6 uprights at two feet vertically.
- (3) ***Example 3.***
- A trench dug in Type C soil is 13 feet deep and five feet wide.
- From Table C–1.3 two acceptable arrangements of members can be used.
- ***Arrangement #B1***
- Space 8 × 8 crossbraces at six feet horizontally and five feet vertically.
- Space 10 × 12 wales at five feet vertically.

- Position 2 × 6 uprights as closely together as possible.
- If water must be retained use special tongue and groove uprights to form tight sheeting.
- ***Arrangement #B2***
- Space 8 × 10 crossbraces at eight feet horizontally and five feet vertically.
- Space 12 × 12 wales at five feet vertically.
- Position 2 × 6 uprights in a close sheeting configuration unless water pressure must be resisted. Tight sheeting must be used where water must be retained.
- (4) ***Example 4.***
- A trench dug in Type C soil is 20 feet deep and 11 feet wide. The size and spacing of members for the section of trench that is over 15 feet in depth is determined using Table C–1.3. Only one arrangement of members is provided.
- Space 8 × 10 crossbraces at six feet horizontally and five feet vertically.
- Space 12 × 12 wales at five feet vertically.
- Use 3 × 6 tight sheeting.
- Use of Tables C–2.1 through C–2.3 would follow the same procedures.
- (g) ***Notes for all Tables.***
- 1. Member sizes at spacings other than indicated are to be determined as specified in § 1926.652(c), “Design of Protective Systems.”
- 2. When conditions are saturated or submerged use Tight Sheeting. Tight Sheeting refers to the use of specially-edged timber planks (e.g., tongue and groove) at least three inches thick, steel sheet piling, or similar construction that when driven or placed in position provide a tight wall to resist the lateral pressure of water and to prevent the loss of backfill material. Close Sheeting refers to the placement of planks side-by-side allowing as little space as possible between them.
- 3. All spacing indicated is measured center to center.
- 4. Wales to be installed with greater dimension horizontal.
- 5. If the vertical distance from the center of the lowest crossbrace to the bottom of the trench exceeds two and one-half feet, uprights shall be firmly embedded or a mudsill shall be used. Where uprights are embedded, the vertical distance from the center of the lowest crossbrace to the bottom of the trench shall not exceed 36 inches. When mudsills are used, the vertical distance shall not exceed 42 inches. Mudsills are wales that are installed at the toe of the trench side.
- 6. Trench jacks may be used in lieu of or in combination with timber crossbraces.
- 7. Placement cf crossbraces. When the vertical spacing of crossbraces is four feet, place the top crossbrace no more than two feet below the top of the trench. When the vertical spacing of

crossbraces is five feet, place the top crossbrace no more than 2.5 feet below the top of the trench.

TABLE C-1.1
TIMBER TRENCH SHORING -- MINIMUM TIMBER REQUIREMENTS *
SOIL TYPE A P_a = 25 X H + 72 psf (2 ft. Surcharge)

DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	SIZE (ACTUAL) AND SPACING OF MEMBERS **						
	CROSS BRACES						
	HORIZ. SPACING (FEET)	WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)					VERT. SPACIN (FEET)
		UP TO 4	UP TO 6	UP TO 9	UP TO 12	UP TO 15	
5 TO 10	UP TO 6	4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	4
	UP TO 8	4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	4
	UP TO 10	4x6	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	4
	UP TO 12	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	4
10 TO 15	UP TO 6	4x4	4x4	4x6	6x6	6x6	4
	UP TO 8	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	4
	UP TO 10	6x6	6x5	6x6	6x8	6x8	4
	UP TO 12	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8	4

- TABLE C-1.1
  TIMBER TRENCH SHORING -- MINIMUM TIMBER REQUIREMENTS *
  SOIL TYPE A P_a = 25 X H + 72 psf (2 ft. Surcharge)

DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	SIZE (ACTUAL) AND SPACING OF MEMBERS **						
	CROSS BRACES						
	HORIZ. SPACING (FEET)	WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)					
		UP TO 4	UP TO 6	UP TO 9	UP TO 12	UP TO 15	VERT. SPACIN (FEET)
15 TO 20	UP TO 6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8	4
	UP TO 8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8	4
	UP TO 10	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x10	4
	UP TO 12	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x10	4
OVER 20	See Note 1						

- * Mixed oak or equivalent with a bending strength not less than 850 psi.
  ** Manufactured members of equivalent strength may by substituted for wood.

- TABLE C-1.2
TIMBER TRENCH SHORING -- MINIMUM TIMBER REQUIREMENTS *
SOIL TYPE B P_a = 45 X H + 72 psf (2 ft. Surcharge)

DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	HORIZ. SPACING (FEET)	SIZE (ACTUAL) AND SPACING OF MEMBERS **					
		CROSS BRACES					
		WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)					
		UP TO 4	UP TO 6	UP TO 9	UP TO 12	UP TO 15	V S (
5 TO 10	UP TO 6	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	5
	UP TO 8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8	5
	UP TO 10	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8	5
	See Note 1						
10 TO 15	UP TO 6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8	5
	UP TO 8	6x8	6x8	6x8	8x8	8x8	5
	UP TO 10	8x8	8x8	8x8	6x8	8x10	5
	See Note 1						
15	UP TO 6	6x8	6x8	6x8	8x8	8x8	5

TABLE C-1.2

TIMBER TRENCH SHORING -- MINIMUM TIMBER REQUIREMENTS *

SOIL TYPE B P_a = 45 X H + 72 psf (2 ft. Surcharge)

DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	SIZE (ACTUAL) AND SPACING OF MEMBERS **						
	CROSS BRACES						
	HORIZ. SPACING (FEET)	WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)					
		UP TO 4	UP TO 6	UP TO 9	UP TO 12	UP TO 15	V S (
TO 20	UP TO 8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x10	5
	UP TO 10	8x10	8x10	8x10	8x10	10x10	5
	See Note 1						
OVER 20	See Note 1						

* Mixed oak or equivalent with a bending strength not less than 850 psi.

** Manufactured members of equivalent strength may by substituted for wood.

TABLE C-1.3

TIMBER TRENCH SHORING -- MINIMUM TIMBER REQUIREMENTS *

SOIL TYPE C P_a = 80 X H + 72 psf (2 ft. Surcharge)

DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	SIZE (ACTUAL) AND SPACING OF MEMBERS **						
	CROSS BRACES						
	HORIZ. SPACING (FEET)	WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)					
		UP TO 4	UP TO 6	UP TO 9	UP TO 12	UP TO 15	V S (
5 TO 10	UP TO 6	6x8	6x8	6x8	8x8	8x8	5
	UP TO 8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x10	5
	UP TO 10	8x10	8x10	8x10	8x10	10x10	5
	See Note 1						
10 TO 15	UP TO 6	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x10	5
	UP TO 8	8x10	8x10	8x10	8x10	10x10	5
	See Note 1						
	See Note 1						
15	UP TO 6	8x10	8x10	8x10	8x10	10x10	5

TABLE C-1.3

TIMBER TRENCH SHORING -- MINIMUM TIMBER REQUIREMENTS *

SOIL TYPE C P_a = 80 X H + 72 psf (2 ft. Surcharge)

DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	SIZE (ACTUAL) AND SPACING OF MEMBERS **						
	CROSS BRACES						
	HORIZ. SPACING (FEET)	WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)					
		UP TO 4	UP TO 6	UP TO 9	UP TO 12	UP TO 15	V S (
TO 20	See Note 1						
	See Note 1						
	See Note 1						
OVER 20	See Note 1						

* Mixed oak or equivalent with a bending strength not less than 850 psi.

** Manufactured members of equivalent strength may by substituted for wood.

- TABLE C-2.1
TIMBER TRENCH SHORING -- MINIMUM TIMBER REQUIREMENTS *
SOIL TYPE A P_a = 25 X H + 72 psf (2 ft. Surcharge)

DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	SIZE (S4S) AND SPACING OF MEMBERS **						
	CROSS BRACES						
	HORIZ. SPACING (FEET)	WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)					
		UP TO 4	UP TO 6	UP TO 9	UP TO 12	UP TO 15	VERT. SPACING (FEET)
5 TO 10	UP TO 6	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4
	UP TO 8	4x4	4x4	4x4	4x6	4x6	4
	UP TO 10	4x6	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	4
	UP TO 12	4x6	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	4
10 TO 15	UP TO 6	4x4	4x4	4x4	6x6	6x6	4
	UP TO 8	4x6	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	4
	UP TO 10	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	4
	UP TO 12	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	4
15	UP TO 6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	4

- TABLE C-2.1
  TIMBER TRENCH SHORING -- MINIMUM TIMBER REQUIREMENTS *
  SOIL TYPE A P_a = 25 X H + 72 psf (2 ft. Surcharge)

DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	SIZE (S4S) AND SPACING OF MEMBERS **						
	CROSS BRACES						
	HORIZ. SPACING (FEET)	WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)					VERT. SPACING (FEET)
		UP TO 4	UP TO 6	UP TO 9	UP TO 12	UP TO 15	
TO 20	UP TO 8	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	4
	UP TO 10	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	4
	UP TO 12	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8	4
OVER 20	See Note 1						

- * Douglas fir or equivalent with a bending strength not less than 1500 psi.
  ** Manufactured members of equivalent strength may be substituted for wood.

- TABLE C-2.2

TIMBER TRENCH SHORING -- MINIMUM TIMBER REQUIREMENTS *
SOIL TYPE B P_a = 45 X H + 72 psf (2 ft. Surcharge)

DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	SIZE (S4S) AND SPACING OF MEMBERS **						
	CROSS BRACES						
	HORIZ. SPACING (FEET)	WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)					
		UP TO 4	UP TO 6	UP TO 9	UP TO 12	UP TO 15	VERT. SPACING (FEET)
5 TO 10	UP TO 6	4x6	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	5
	UP TO 8	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	5
	UP TO 10	4x6	4x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	5
	See Note 1						
10 TO 15	UP TO 6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x8	6x8	5
	UP TO 8	6x8	6x8	6x8	8x8	8x8	5
	UP TO 10	6x8	6x8	8x8	8x8	8x8	5
	See Note 1						
15	UP TO 6	6x8	6x8	6x8	6x8	8x8	5

- TABLE C-2.2
  TIMBER TRENCH SHORING -- MINIMUM TIMBER REQUIREMENTS *
  SOIL TYPE B P_a = 45 X H + 72 psf (2 ft. Surcharge)

DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	SIZE (S4S) AND SPACING OF MEMBERS **						
	CROSS BRACES						
	HORIZ. SPACING (FEET)	WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)					VERT. SPACING (FEET)
		UP TO 4	UP TO 6	UP TO 9	UP TO 12	UP TO 15	
TO 20	UP TO 8	6x8	6x8	6x8	8x8	8x8	5
	UP TO 10	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x8	5
	See Note 1						
OVER 20	See Note 1						

- * Douglas fir or equivalent with a bending strength not less than 1500 psi.
  ** Manufactured members of equivalent strength may be substituted for wood.

- TABLE C-2.3
TIMBER TRENCH SHORING -- MINIMUM TIMBER REQUIREMENTS *
SOIL TYPE C P_a = 80 X H + 72 psf (2 ft. Surcharge)

DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	SIZE (S4S) AND SPACING OF MEMBERS **						
	CROSS BRACES						
	HORIZ. SPACING (FEET)	WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)					VERT. SPACI (FEET)
		UP TO 4	UP TO 6	UP TO 9	UP TO 12	UP TO 15	
5 TO 10	UP TO 6	6x6	6x6	6x6	6x6	8x8	5
	UP TO 8	6x6	6x6	6x6	8x8	8x8	5
	UP TO 10	6x6	6x6	8x8	8x8	8x8	5
	See Note 1						
10 TO 15	UP TO 6	6x8	6x8	6x8	8x8	8x8	5
	UP TO 8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x8	5
	See Note 1						
	See Note 1						
15	UP TO 6	8x8	8x8	8x8	8x10	8x10	5

- TABLE C-2.3
  TIMBER TRENCH SHORING -- MINIMUM TIMBER REQUIREMENTS *
  SOIL TYPE C P_a = 80 X H + 72 psf (2 ft. Surcharge)

DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	SIZE (S4S) AND SPACING OF MEMBERS **						
	CROSS BRACES						
	HORIZ. SPACING (FEET)	WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)					
		UP TO 4	UP TO 6	UP TO 9	UP TO 12	UP TO 15	VERT. SPACI (FEET)
TO 20	See Note 1						
	See Note 1						
	See Note 1						
OVER 20	See Note 1						

- * Douglas fir or equivalent with a bending strength not less than 1500 psi.
  ** Manufactured members of equivalent strength may be substituted for wood.

- 1926 Subpart P App D - Aluminum Hydraulic Shoring for Trenches
  Appendix D to Subpart P of Part 1926 - Aluminum Hydraulic Shoring for Trenches

- (a) ***Scope.*** This appendix contains information that can be used when aluminum hydraulic shoring is provided as a method of protection against cave-ins in trenches that do not exceed 20 feet (6.1m) in depth. This appendix must be used when design of the aluminum hydraulic protective system cannot be performed in accordance with § 1926.652(c)(2).

- (b) ***Soil Classification.*** In order to use data presented in this appendix, the soi1 type or types in which the excavation is made must first be determined using the soil classification method set forth in appendix A of subpart P of part 1926.

- (c) ***Presentation of Information.*** Information is presented in several forms as follows:

- (1) Information is presented in tabular form in Tables D-1.1, D-1.2, D-1.3 and E-1.4. Each table presents the maximum vertical and horizontal spacings that may be used with various aluminum member sizes and various hydraulic cylinder sizes. Each table contains data only for the particular soil type in which the excavation or portion of the excavation is made. Tables D-1.1 and D-1.2 are for vertical shores in Types A and B soil. Tables D-1.3 and D1.4 are for horizontal waler systems in Types B and C soil.
- (2) Information concerning the basis of the tabular data and the limitations of the data is presented in paragraph (d) of this appendix.
- (3) Information explaining the use of the tabular data is presented in paragraph (e) of this appendix.
- (4) Information illustrating the use of the tabular data is presented in paragraph (f) of this appendix.
- (5) Miscellaneous notations (footnotes) regarding Table D-1.1 through D-1.4 are presented in paragraph (g) of this appendix.
- (6) Figures, illustrating typical installations of hydraulic shoring, are included just prior to the Tables. The illustrations page is entitled “Aluminum Hydraulic Shoring; Typical Installations.”
- (d) ***Basis and limitations of the data.***
- (1) Vertical shore rails and horizontal wales are those that meet the Section Modulus requirements in the D-1 Tables. Aluminum material is 6061-T6 or material of equivalent strength and properties.
- (2) Hydraulic cylinders specifications. (i) 2-inch cylinders shall be a minimum 2-inch inside diameter with a minimum safe working capacity of no less than 18,000 pounds axial compressive load at maximum extension. Maximum extension is to include full range of cylinder extensions as recommended by product manufaturer.
- (ii) 3-inch cylinders shall be a minimum 3-inch inside diameter with a safe working capacity of not less than 30,000 pounds axial compressive load at extensions as recommended by product manufacturer.
- (3) Limitation of application.
- (i) It is not intended that the aluminum hydraulic specification apply to every situation that may be experienced in the field. These data were developed to apply to the situations that are most commonly experienced in current trenching practice. Shoring systems for use in situations that are not covered by the data in this appendix must be otherwise designed as specified in § 1926.652(c).
- (ii) When any of the following conditions are present, the members specified in the Tables are not considered adequate. In this case, an alternative aluminum hydraulic shoring system or other type of protective system must be designed in accordance with § 1926.652.

- (A) When vertical loads imposed on cross braces exceed a 100 Pound gravity load distributed on a one foot section of the center of the hydraulic cylinder.
- (B) When surcharge loads are present from equipment weighing in excess of 20,000 pounds.
- (C) When only the lower portion or a trench is shored and the remaining portion of the trench is sloped or benched unless: The sloped portion is sloped at an angle less steep than three horizontal to one vertical; or the members are selected from the tables for use at a depth which is determined from the top of the overall trench, and not from the toe of the sloped portion.
- (e) ***Use of Tables D-1.1, D-1.2, D-1.3 and D-1.4.*** The members of the shoring system that are to be selected using this information are the hydraulic cylinders, and either the vertical shores or the horizontal wales. When a waler system is used the vertical timber sheeting to be used is also selected from these tables. The Tables D-1.1 and D-1.2 for vertical shores are used in Type A and B soils that do not require sheeting. Type B soils that may require sheeting, and Type C soils that always require sheeting are found in the horizontal wale Tables D-1.3 and D-1.4. The soil type must first be determined in accordance with the soil classification system described in appendix A to subpart P of part 1926. Using the appropriate table, the selection of the size and spacing of the members is made. The selection is based on the depth and width of the trench where the members are to be installed. In these tables the vertical spacing is held constant at four feet on center. The tables show the maximum horizontal spacing of cylinders allowed for each size of wale in the waler system tables, and in the vertical shore tables, the hydraulic cylinder horizontal spacing is the same as the vertical shore spacing.
- (f) ***Example to Illustrate the Use of the Tables:***
- (1) Example 1:
- A trench dug in Type A soil is 6 feet deep and 3 feet wide. From Table D-1.1: Find vertical shores and 2 inch diameter cylinders spaced 8 feet on center (o.c.) horizontally and 4 feet on center (o.c.) vertically. (See Figures 1 & 3 for typical installations.)
- (2) Example 2:
- A trench is dug in Type B soil that does not require sheeting, 13 feet deep and 5 feet wide. From Table D-1.2: Find vertical shores and 2 inch diameter cylinders spaced 6.5 feet o.c. horizontally and 4 feet o.c. vertically. (See Figures 1 & 3 for typical installations.)
- (3) A trench is dug in Type B soil that does not require sheeting, but does experience some minor raveling of the trench face. The trench is 16 feet deep and 9 feet wide. From Table D-1.2: Find vertical shores and 2 inch diameter cylinder (with special oversleeves as designated by footnote #B2) spaced 5.5 feet o.c. horizontally and 4 feet o.c. vertically, plywood (per footnote (g)(7) to the D-1 Table) should be used behind the shores. (See Figures 2 & 3 for typical installations.)
- (4) Example 4: A trench is dug in previously disturbed Type B soil, with characteristics of a Type C soil, and will require sheeting. The trench is 18 feet deep and 12 feet wide. 8 foot horizontal spacing between cylinders is desired for working space. From Table D-1.3: Find horizontal wale with a section modulus of 14.0 spaced at 4 feet o.c. vertically and 3 inch diameter cylinder

spaced at 9 feet maximum o.c. horizontally. 3 × 12 timber sheeting is required at close spacing vertically. (See Figure 4 for typical installation.)

- (5) Example 5: A trench is dug in Type C soil, 9 feet deep and 4 feet wide. Horizontal cylinder spacing in excess of 6 feet is desired for working space. From Table D-1.4: Find horizontal wale with a section modulus of 7.0 and 2 inch diameter cylinders spaced at 6.5 feet o.c. horizontally. Or, find horizontal wale with a 14.0 section modulus and 3 inch diameter cylinder spaced at 10 feet o.c. horizontally. Both wales are spaced 4 feet o.c. vertically. 3 × 12 timber sheeting is required at close spacing vertically. (See Figure 4 for typical installation.)
- (g) ***Footnotes, and general notes, for Tables D-1.1, D-1.2, D-1.3, and D-1.4.***
- (1) For applications other than those listed in the tables, refer to § 1926.652(c)(2) for use of manufacturer's tabulated data. For trench depths in excess of 20 feet, refer to § 1926.652(c)(2) and § 1926.652(c)(3).
- (2) 2 inch diameter cylinders, at this width, shall have structural steel tube (3.5 × 3.5 × 0.1875) oversleeves, or structural oversleeves of manufacturer's specification, extending the full, collapsed length.
- (3) Hydraulic cylinders capacities. (i) 2 inch cylinders shall be a minimum 2-inch inside diameter with a safe working capacity of not less than 18,000 pounds axial compressive load at maximum extension. Maximum extension is to include full range of cylinder extensions as recommended by product manufacturer.
- (ii) 3-inch cylinders shall be a minimum 3-inch inside diameter with a safe work capacity of not less than 30,000 pounds axial compressive load at maximum extension. Maximum extension is to include full range of cylinder extensions as recommended by product manufacturer.
- (4) All spacing indicated is measured center to center.
- (5) Vertical shoring rails shall have a minimum section modulus of 0.40 inch.
- (6) When vertical shores are used, there must be a minimum of three shores spaced equally, horizontally, in a group.
- (7) Plywood shall be 1.125 in. thick softwood or 0.75 inch. thick, 14 ply, arctic white birch (Finland form). Please note that plywood is not intended as a structural member, but only for prevention of local raveling (sloughing of the trench face) between shores.
- (8) See appendix C for timber specifications.
- (9) Wales are calculated for simple span conditions.
- (10) See appendix D, item (d), for basis and limitations of the data.

ALUMINUM HYDRAULIC SHORING
TYPICAL INSTALLATIONS

FIGURE NO. 1
VERTICAL ALUMINUM HYDRAULIC SHORING (SPOT BRACING)

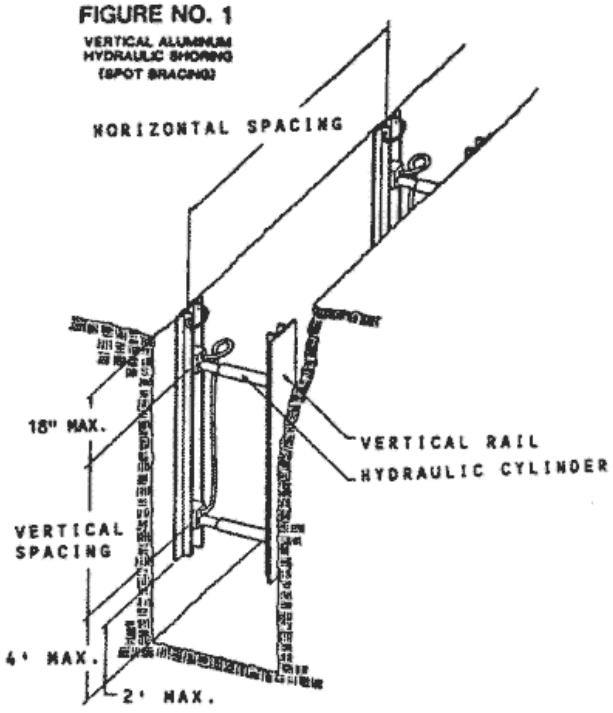


FIGURE NO. 2
VERTICAL ALUMINUM HYDRAULIC SHORING (WITH PLYWOOD)

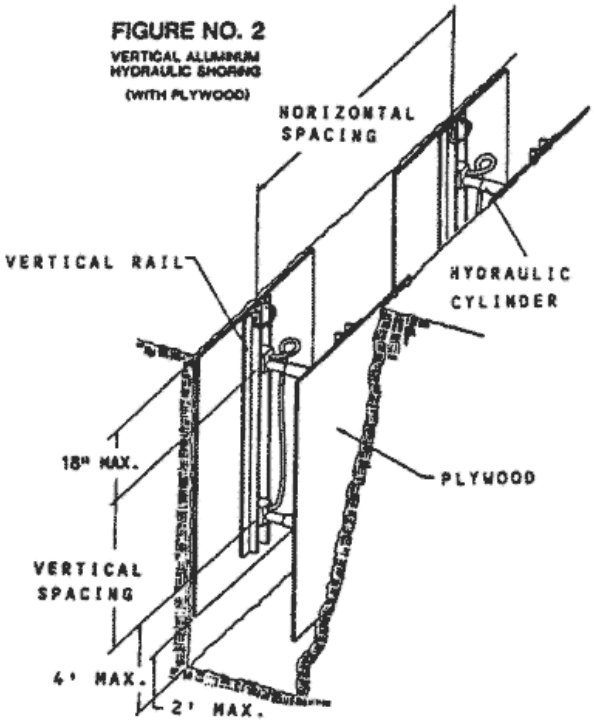


FIGURE NO. 3
VERTICAL ALUMINUM HYDRAULIC SHORING (STACKED)

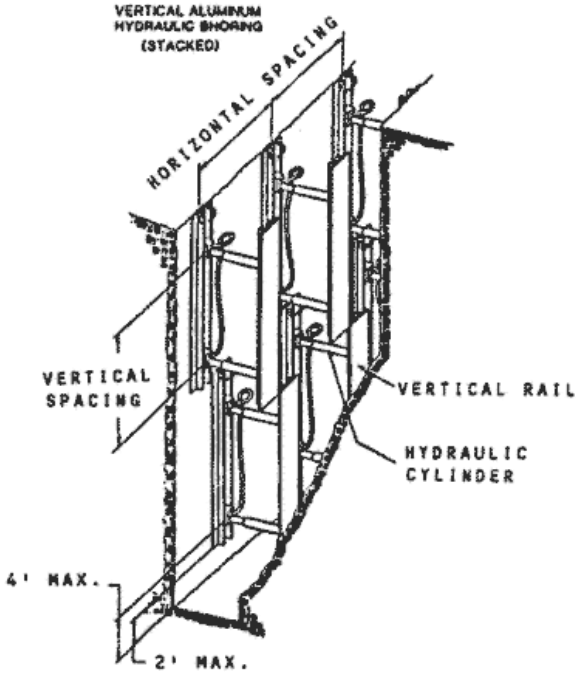
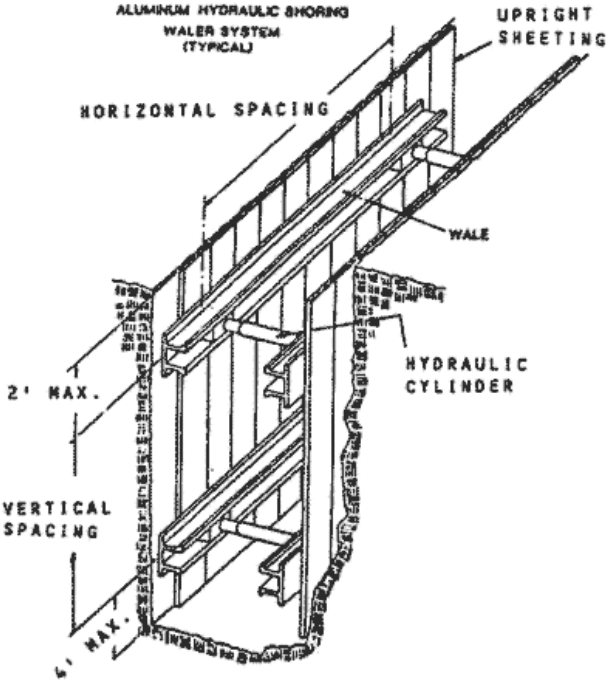


FIGURE NO. 4
ALUMINUM HYDRAULIC SHORING WALER SYSTEM (TYPICAL)



- Figure No. 1 - Vertical aluminum hydraulic shoring (spot bracing); Figure No. 2 - Vertical aluminum hydraulic shoring (with plywood); Figure No. 3 - Vertical aluminum hydraulic shoring (stacked); Figure No. 4 - Aluminum hydraulic shoring - Waler System (typical)

- TABLE D - 1.1
  ALUMINUM HYDRAULIC SHORING
  VERTICAL SHORES
  FOR SOIL TYPE A

	HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS	
DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	**MAXIMUM HORIZONTAL SPACING (FEET)**	**MAXIMUM VERTICAL SPACING (FEET)**
OVER 5 UP TO 10	8	4
OVER 10 UP TO 15	8	
OVER 15 UP TO 20	7	
OVER 20	NOTE (1)	

- Footnotes to tables, and general notes on hydraulic shoring, are found in Appendix D, Item (g)
  Note(1): See Appendix D, Item (g)(1)
  Note(2): See Appendix D, Item (g)(2)

- TABLE D - 1.2
  ALUMINUM HYDRAULIC SHORING
  VERTICAL SHORES
  FOR SOIL TYPE B

	HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS	
DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	**MAXIMUM HORIZONTAL SPACING (FEET)**	**MAXIMUM VERTICAL SPACING (FEET)**
OVER 5 UP TO 10	8	4
OVER 10 UP TO 15	6.5	

- TABLE D - 1.2
  ALUMINUM HYDRAULIC SHORING
  VERTICAL SHORES
  FOR SOIL TYPE B

	HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS	
DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	**MAXIMUM HORIZONTAL SPACING (FEET)**	**MAXIMUM VERTICAL SPACING (FEET)**
OVER 15 UP TO 20	5.5	
OVER 20	NOTE (1)	

- Footnotes to tables, and general notes on hydraulic shoring, are found in Appendix D, Item (g)
  Note(1): See Appendix D, Item (g)(1)
  Note(2): See Appendix D, Item (g)(2)

- TABLE D - 1.3
  ALUMINUM HYDRAULIC SHORING
  WALER SYSTEMS
  FOR SOIL TYPE B

	WALES		**HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS**			
			WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)			
			UP TO 8		**OVER 8 UP TO**	
DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	**VERTICAL SPACING (FEET)**	*** SECTION MODULUS (IN^3)**	**HORIZ. SPACING**	**CYLINDER DIAMETER**	**HORIZ. SPACING**	
OVER 5 UP TO 10	4	3.5	8.0	2 IN	8.0	
		7.0	9.0	2 IN	9.0	
		14.0	12.0	3 IN	12.0	

- TABLE D - 1.3
  ALUMINUM HYDRAULIC SHORING
  WALER SYSTEMS
  FOR SOIL TYPE B

	WALES		HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS			
			WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)			
			UP TO 8		OVER 8 UP TO	
DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	**VERTICAL SPACING (FEET)**	*** SECTION MODULUS (IN^3)**	**HORIZ. SPACING**	**CYLINDER DIAMETER**	**HORIZ. SPACING**	
OVER 10 UP TO 15	4	3.5	6.0	2 IN	6.0	
		7.0	8.0	3 IN	8.0	
		14.0	10.0	3 IN	10.0	
OVER 15 UP TO 20	4	3.5	5.5	2 IN	5.5	
		7.0	6.0	3 IN	6.0	
		14.0	9.0	3 IN	9.0	
OVER 20	NOTE (1)					

- Footnotes to tables, and general notes on hydraulic shoring, are found in Appendix D, Item (g)
  Note(1): See Appendix D, Item (g)(1)
  Note(2): See Appendix D, Item (g)(2)
  * Consult product manufacturer and/or qualified engineer for Section Modulus of available wales.

- TABLE D - 1.4
  ALUMINUM HYDRAULIC SHORING
  WALER SYSTEMS
  FOR SOIL TYPE C

	WALES		**HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS**			
			WIDTH OF TRENCH (FEET)			
			UP TO 8		**OVER 8 UP TO**	
DEPTH OF TRENCH (FEET)	**VERTICAL SPACING (FEET)**	*** SECTION MODULUS (IN^3)**	**HORIZ. SPACING**	**CYLINDER DIAMETER**	**HORIZ. SPACING**	
OVER 5 UP TO 10	4	3.5	6.0	2 IN	6.0	
		7.0	6.5	2 IN	6.5	
		14.0	10.0	3 IN	10.0	
OVER 10 UP TO 15	4	3.5	4.0	2 IN	4.0	
		7.0	5.5	3 IN	5.5	
		14.0	3.0	3 IN	8.0	
OVER 15 UP TO 20	4	3.5	3.5	2 IN	3.5	
		7.0	5.0	3 IN	5.0	
		14.0	6.0	3 IN	6.0	
OVER 20	NOTE (1)					

- Footnotes to tables, and general notes on hydraulic shoring, are found in Appendix D, Item (g)
  Note(1): See Appendix D, Item (g)(1)
  Note(2): See Appendix D, Item (g)(2)

* Consult product manufacturer and/or qualified engineer for Section Modulus of available wales.

- [1926 Subpart P App E - Alternatives to Timber Shoring]
  Appendix E to Subpart P of Part 1926 - Alternatives to Timber Shoring

- Figure 1. Aluminum Hydraulic Shoring

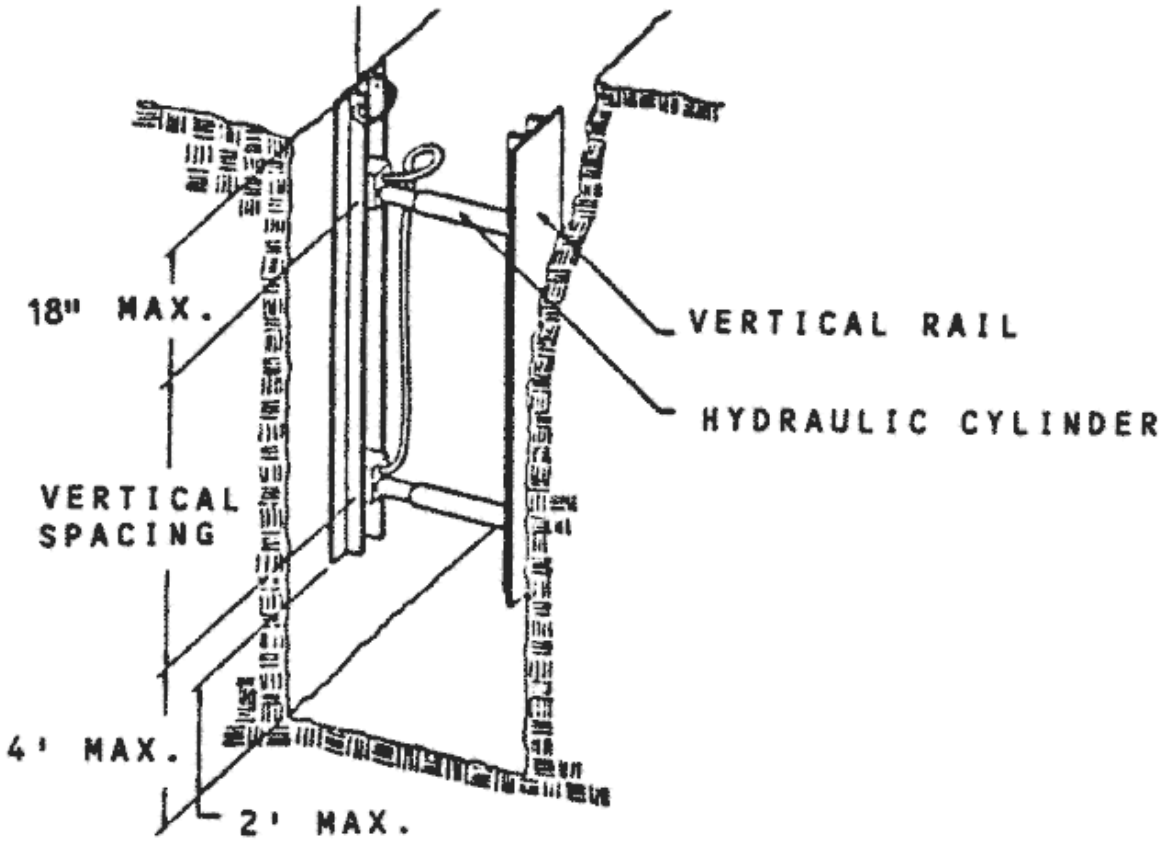


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Figure 2. Pneumatic/hydraulic Shoring

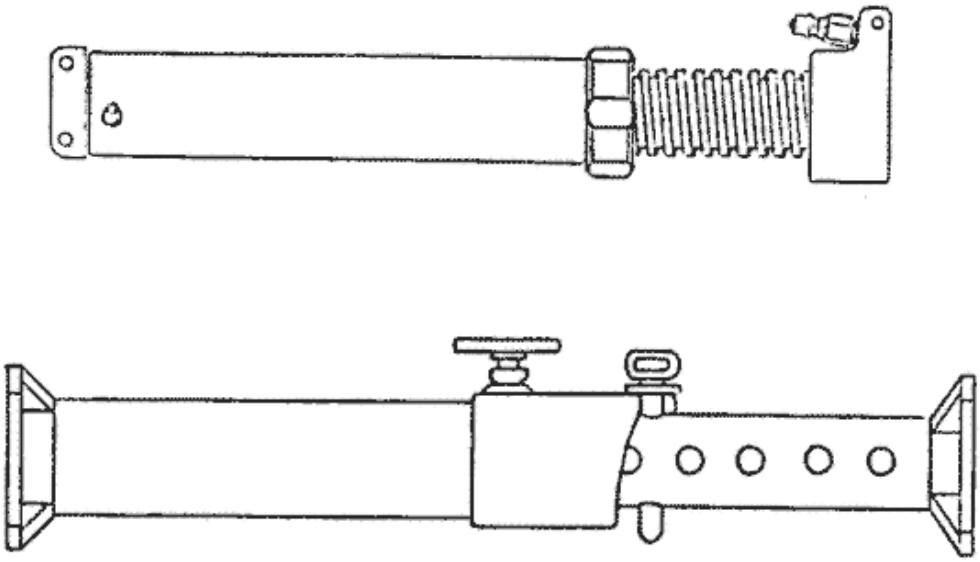
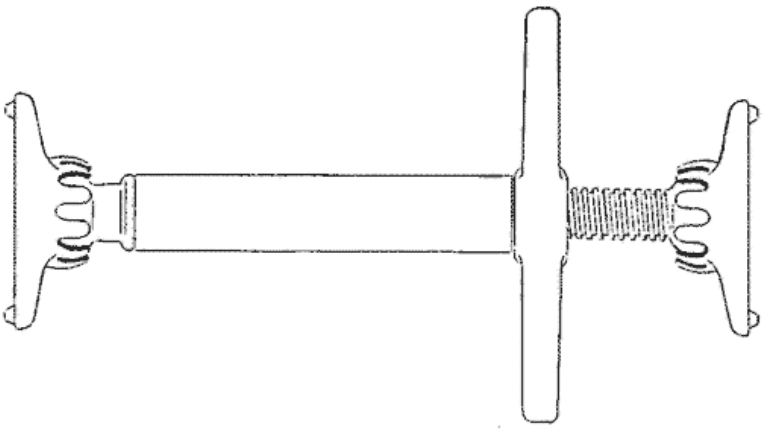
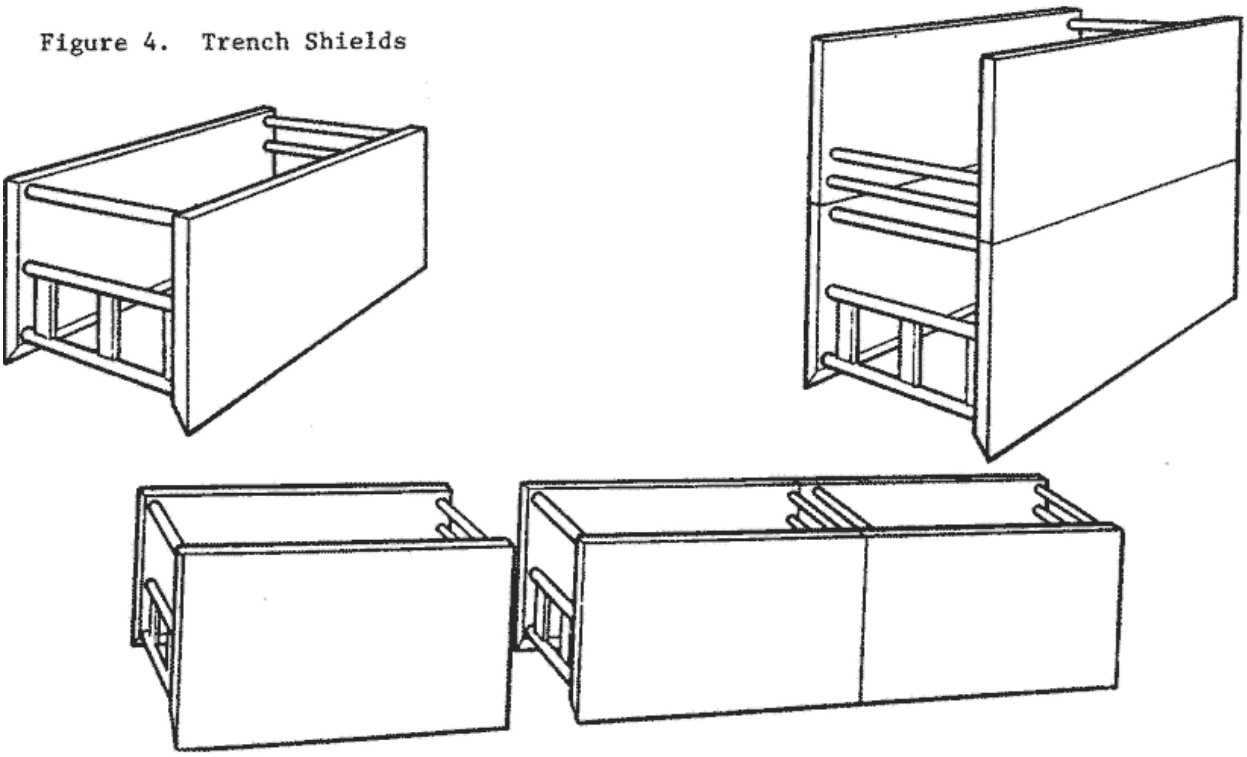


Figure 3. Trench Jacks (Screw Jacks)



- Figure 4. Trench Shields



- [1926 Subpart P App F - Selection of Protective Systems]

  Appendix F to Subpart P of Part 1926 - Selection of Protective Systems

- The following figures are a graphic summary of the requirements contained in subpart P for excavations 20 feet or less in depth. Protective systems for use in excavations more than 20 feet in depth must be designed by a registered professional engineer in accordance with § 1926.652 (b) and (c).

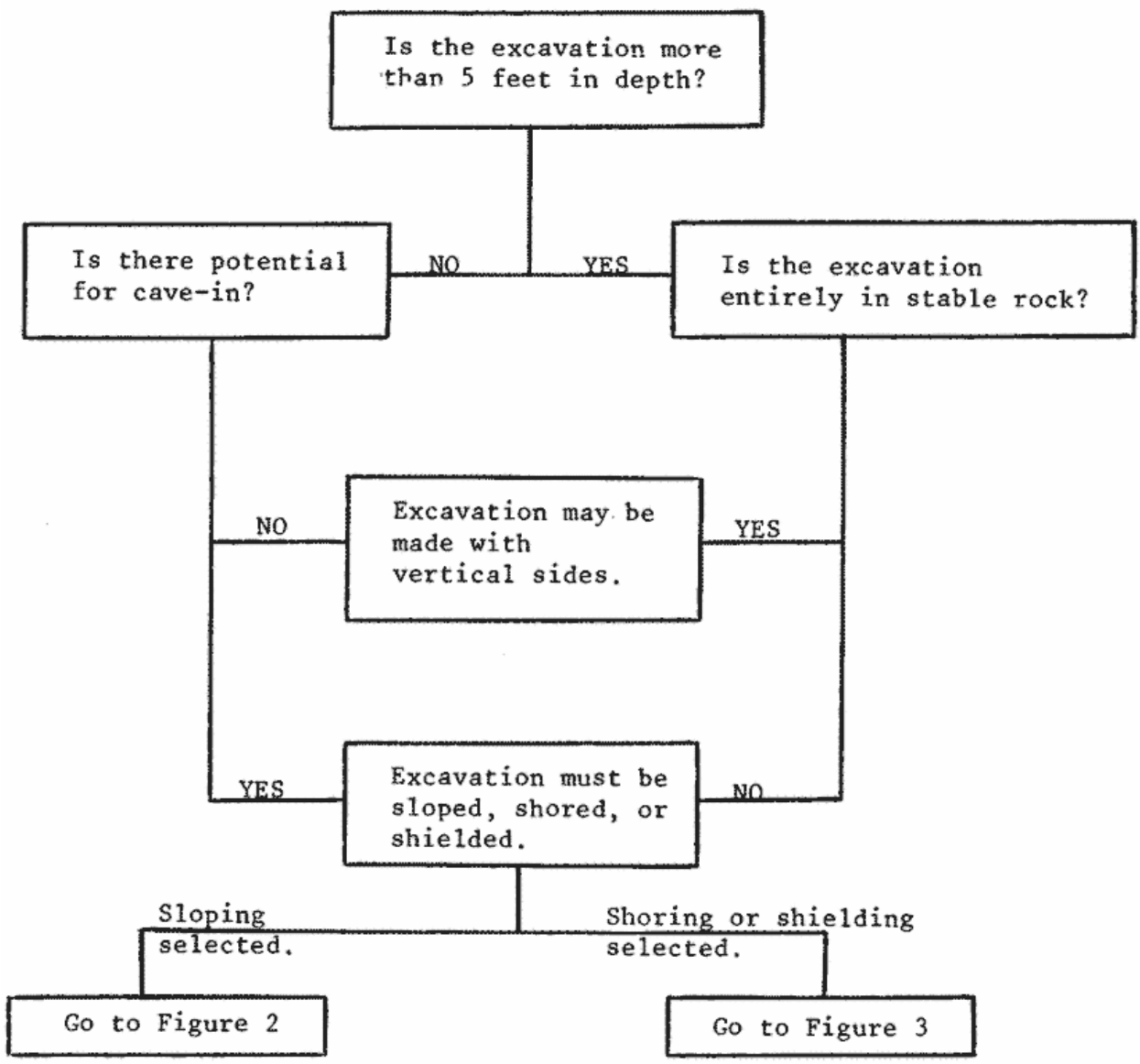


FIGURE 1 - PRELIMINARY DECISIONS

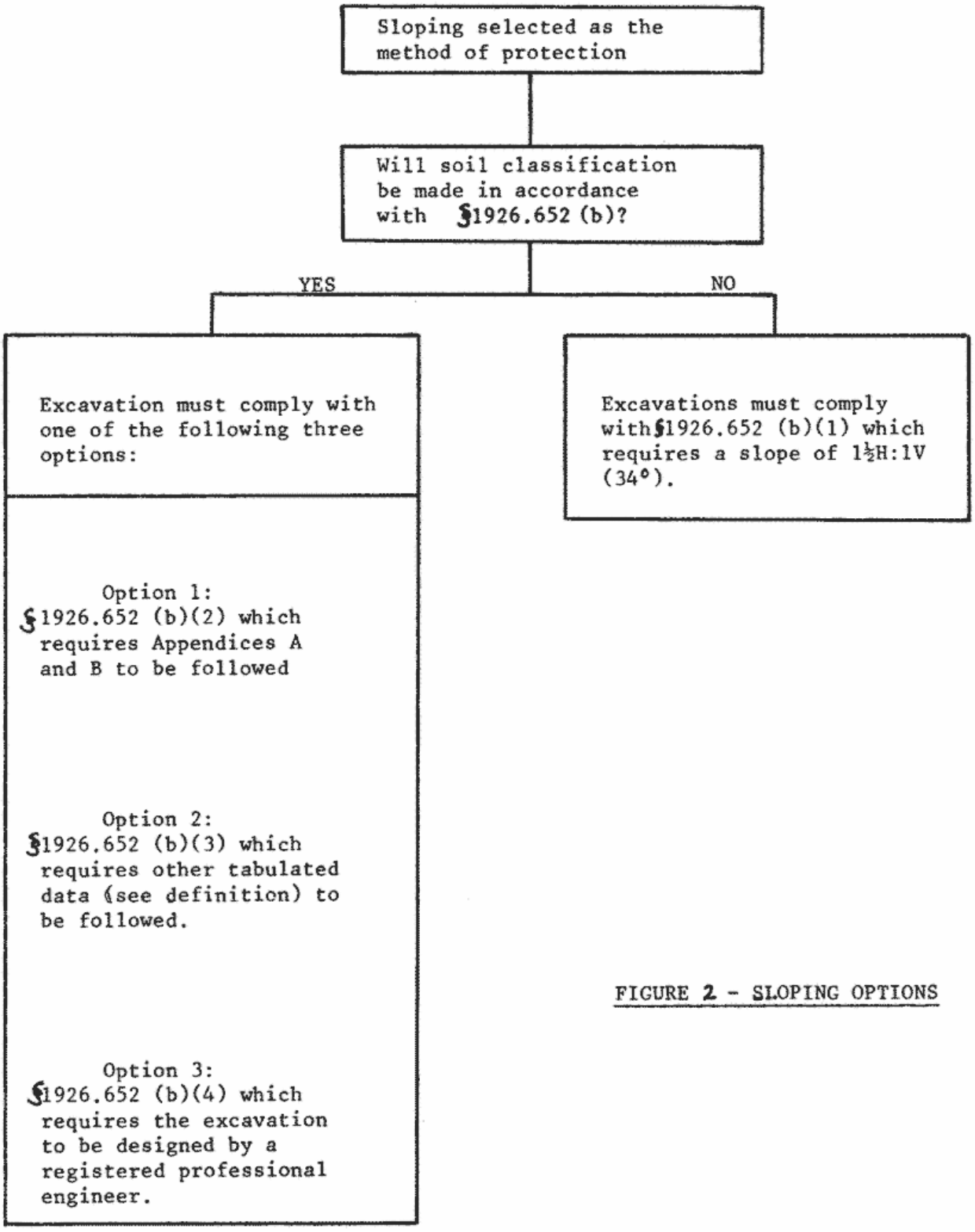


FIGURE 2 - SLOPING OPTIONS

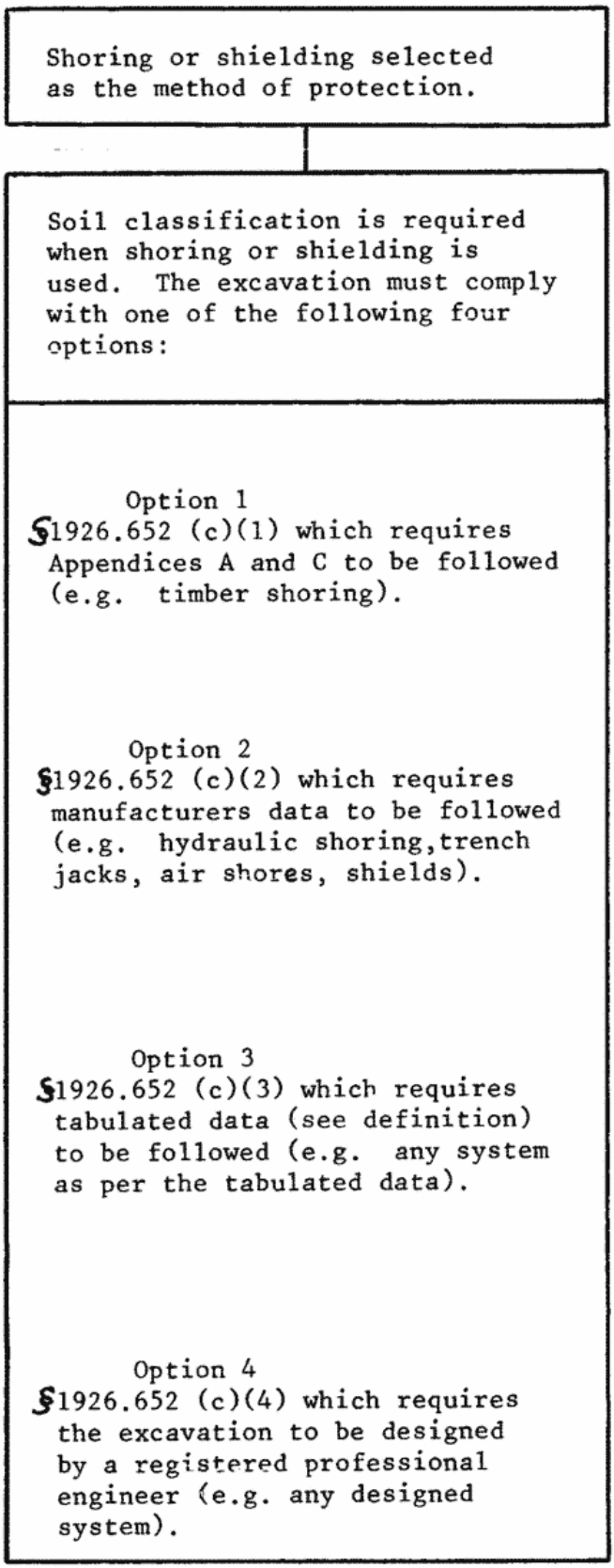


FIGURE 3 - SHORING AND SHIELDING OPTIONS

- 1926 Subpart Q - Concrete and Masonry Construction
  AUTHORITY: Sec. 107, Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (Construction Safety Act) (40 U.S.C. 333); Secs. 4, 6 and 8 Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 653, 655, and 657); Secretary of Labor's Order No. 12-71 (36 FR 8754), 8-76 (41 FR 25059), 9-83 (48 FR 35736), or 1-90 (55 FR 9033), as applicable; and 29 CFR part 1911.
- **SOURCE:** 53 FR 22643, June 16, 1988, unless otherwise noted.
- [59 FR 40730, Aug. 9, 1994]
  - 1926.700 - Scope, application, and definitions applicable to this subpart.
    1926.700(a)
  - ***Scope and application***. This subpart sets forth requirements to protect all construction employees from the hazards associated with concrete and masonry construction operations performed in workplaces covered under 29 CFR part 1926. In addition to the requirements in subpart Q, other relevant provisions in parts 1910 and 1926 apply to concrete and masonry construction operations.
  - 1926.700(b)
  - ***Definitions applicable to this subpart***. In addition to the definitions set forth in § 1926.32, the following definitions apply to this subpart.
  - 1926.700(b)(1)
  - ***Bull float*** means a tool used to spread out and smooth concrete.
  - 1926.700(b)(2)
  - ***Formwork*** means the total system of support for freshly placed or partially cured concrete, including the mold or sheeting (form) that is in contact with the concrete as well as all supporting members including shores, reshores, hardware, braces, and related hardware.
  - 1926.700(b)(3)
  - ***Lift slab*** means a method of concrete construction in which floor, and roof slabs are cast on or at ground level and, using jacks, lifted into position.
  - 1926.700(b)(4)
  - ***Limited access zone*** means an area alongside a masonry wall, which is under construction, and which is clearly demarcated to limit access by employees.
  - 1926.700(b)(5)
  - ***Precast concrete*** means concrete members (such as walls, panels, slabs, columns, and beams) which have been formed, cast, and cured prior to final placement in a structure.
  - 1926.700(b)(6)

- ***Reshoring*** means the construction operation in which shoring equipment (also called reshores or reshoring equipment) is placed, as the original forms and shores are removed, in order to support partially cured concrete and construction loads.
- 1926.700(b)(7)
- ***Shore*** means a supporting member that resists a compressive force imposed by a load.
- 1926.700(b)(8)
- ***Vertical slip forms*** means forms which are jacked vertically during the placement of concrete.
- 1926.700(b)(9)
- ***Jacking operation*** means the task of lifting a slab (or group of slabs) vertically from one location to another (e.g., from the casting location to a temporary (parked) location, or from a temporary location to another temporary location, or to its final location in the structure), during the construction of a building/structure where the lift-slab process is being used.
- 1926.701 - General requirements
  1926.701(a)
- ***Construction loads***. No construction loads shall be placed on a concrete structure or portion of a concrete structure unless the employer determines, based on information received from a person who is qualified in structural design, that the structure or portion of the structure is capable of supporting the loads.
- 1926.701(b)
- ***Reinforcing steel***. All protruding reinforcing steel, onto and into which employees could fall, shall be guarded to eliminate the hazard of impalement.
- 1926.701(c)
- ***Post-tensioning operations***.
- 1926.701(c)(1)
- No employee (except those essential to the post-tensioning operations) shall be permitted to be behind the jack during tensioning operations.
- 1926.701(c)(2)
- Signs and barriers shall be erected to limit employee access to the post-tensioning area during tensioning operations.
- 1926.701(d)
- ***Riding concrete buckets***. No employee shall be permitted to ride concrete buckets.
- 1926.701(e)
- ***Working under loads***.

- 1926.701(e)(1)
- No employee shall be permitted to work under concrete buckets while buckets are being elevated or lowered into position.
- 1926.701(e)(2)
- To the extent practical, elevated concrete buckets shall be routed so that no employee, or the fewest number of employees, are exposed to the hazards associated with falling concrete buckets.
- 1926.701(f)
- ***Personal protective equipment***. No employee shall be permitted to apply a cement, sand, and water mixture through a pneumatic hose unless the employee is wearing protective head and face equipment.
- 1926.702 - Requirements for equipment and tools.
  1926.702(a)
- ***Bulk cement storage***.
- 1926.702(a)(1)
- Bulk storage bins, containers, and silos shall be equipped with the following:
- 1926.702(a)(1)(i)
- Conical or tapered bottoms; and
- 1926.702(a)(1)(ii)
- Mechanical or pneumatic means of starting the flow of material.
- 1926.702(a)(2)
- No employee shall be permitted to enter storage facilities unless the ejection system has been shut down, locked out, and tagged to indicate that the ejection system is not to be operated.
- 1926.702(b)
- ***Concrete mixers***. Concrete mixers with one cubic yard (.8 m^3) or larger loading skips shall be equipped with the following:
- 1926.702(b)(1)
- A mechanical device to clear the skip of materials; and
- 1926.702(b)(2)
- Guardrails installed on each side of the skip.
- 1926.702(c)

- ***Power concrete trowels***. Powered and rotating type concrete troweling machines that are manually guided shall be equipped with a control switch that will automatically shut off the power whenever the hands of the operator are removed from the equipment handles.
- 1926.702(d)
- ***Concrete buggies***. Concrete buggy handles shall not extend beyond the wheels on either side of the buggy.
- 1926.702(e)
- ***Concrete pumping systems***.
- 1926.702(e)(1)
- Concrete pumping systems using discharge pipes shall be provided with pipe supports designed for 100 percent overload.
- 1926.702(e)(2)
- Compressed air hoses used on concrete pumping system shall be provided with positive fail-safe joint connectors to prevent separation of sections when pressurized.
- 1926.702(f)
- ***Concrete buckets***.
- 1926.702(f)(1)
- Concrete buckets equipped with hydraulic or pneumatic gates shall have positive safety latches or similar safety devices installed to prevent premature or accidental dumping.
- 1926.702(f)(2)
- Concrete buckets shall be designed to prevent concrete from hanging up on top and the sides.
- 1926.702(g)
- ***Tremies***. Sections of tremies and similar concrete conveyances shall be secured with wire rope (or equivalent materials) in addition to the regular couplings or connections.
- 1926.702(h)
- ***Bull floats***. Bull float handles, used where they might contact energized electrical conductors, shall be constructed of nonconductive material or insulated with a nonconductive sheath whose electrical and mechanical characteristics provide the equivalent protection of a handle constructed of nonconductive material.
- 1926.702(i)
- ***Masonry saws***.
- 1926.702(i)(1)

- Masonry saws shall be guarded with a semicircular enclosure over the blade.
- 1926.702(i)(2)
- A method for retaining blade fragments shall be incorporated in the design of the semicircular enclosure.
- 1926.702(j)
- ***Lockout/Tagout Procedures***.
- 1926.702(j)(1)
- No employee shall be permitted to perform maintenance or repair activity on equipment (such as compressors, mixers, screens or pumps used for concrete and masonry construction activities) where the inadvertent operation of the equipment could occur and cause injury, unless all potentially hazardous energy sources have been locked out and tagged.
- 1926.702(j)(2)
- Tags shall read *Do Not Start* or similar language to indicate that the equipment is not to be operated.
- 1926.703 - Requirements for cast-in-place concrete.
  1926.703(a)
- ***General requirements for formwork***.
- 1926.703(a)(1)
- Formwork shall be designed, fabricated, erected, supported, braced and maintained so that it will be capable of supporting without failure all vertical and lateral loads that may reasonably be anticipated to be applied to the formwork. Formwork which is designed, fabricated, erected, supported, braced and maintained in conformance with the appendix to this section will be deemed to meet the requirements of this paragraph.
- 1926.703(a)(2)
- Drawings or plans, including all revisions, for the jack layout, formwork (including shoring equipment), working decks, and scaffolds, shall be available at the jobsite.
- 1926.703(b)
- ***Shoring and reshoring***.
- 1926.703(b)(1)
- All shoring equipment (including equipment used in reshoring operations) shall be inspected prior to erection to determine that the equipment meets the requirements specified in the formwork drawings.
- 1926.703(b)(2)

- Shoring equipment found to be damaged such that its strength is reduced to less than that required by § 1926.703(a)(1) shall not be used for shoring.
- 1926.703(b)(3)
- Erected shoring equipment shall be inspected immediately prior to, during, and immediately after concrete placement.
- 1926.703(b)(4)
- Shoring equipment that is found to be damaged or weakened after erection, such that its strength is reduced to less than that required by § 1926.703(a)(1), shall be immediately reinforced.
- 1926.703(b)(5)
- The sills for shoring shall be sound, rigid, and capable of carrying the maximum intended load.
- 1926.703(b)(6)
- All base plates, shore heads, extension devices, and adjustment screws shall be in firm contact, and secured when necessary, with the foundation and the form.
- 1926.703(b)(7)
- Eccentric loads on shore heads and similar members shall be prohibited unless these members have been designed for such loading.
- 1926.703(b)(8)
- Whenever single post shores are used one on top of another (tiered), the employer shall comply with the following specific requirements in addition to the general requirements for formwork:
- 1926.703(b)(8)(i)
- The design of the shoring shall be prepared by a qualified designer and the erected shoring shall be inspected by an engineer qualified in structural design.
- 1926.703(b)(8)(ii)
- The single post shores shall be vertically aligned.
- 1926.703(b)(8)(iii)
- The single post shores shall be spliced to prevent misalignment.
- 1926.703(b)(8)(iv)
- The single post shores shall be adequately braced in two mutually perpendicular directions at the splice level. Each tier shall also be diagonally braced in the same two directions.
- 1926.703(b)(9)

- Adjustment of single post shores to raise formwork shall not be made after the placement of concrete.
- 1926.703(b)(10)
- Reshoring shall be erected, as the original forms and shores are removed, whenever the concrete is required to support loads in excess of its capacity.
- 1926.703(c)
- ***Vertical slip forms***.
- 1926.703(c)(1)
- The steel rods or pipes on which jacks climb or by which the forms are lifted shall be—
- 1926.703(c)(1)(i)
- Specifically designed for that purpose; and
- 1926.703(c)(1)(ii)
- Adequately braced where not encased in concrete.
- 1926.703(c)(2)
- Forms shall be designed to prevent excessive distortion of the structure during the jacking operation.
- 1926.703(c)(3)
- All vertical slip forms shall be provided with scaffolds or work platforms where employees are required to work or pass.
- 1926.703(c)(4)
- Jacks and vertical supports shall be positioned in such a manner that the loads do not exceed the rated capacity of the jacks.
- 1926.703(c)(5)
- The jacks or other lifting devices shall be provided with mechanical dogs or other automatic holding devices to support the slip forms whenever failure of the power supply or lifting mechanism occurs.
- 1926.703(c)(6)
- The form structure shall be maintained within all design tolerances specified for plumbness during the jacking operation.
- 1926.703(c)(7)
- The predetermined safe rate of lift shall not be exceeded.
- 1926.703(d)

- ***Reinforcing steel***.
- 1926.703(d)(1)
- Reinforcing steel for walls, piers, columns, and similar vertical structures shall be adequately supported to prevent overturning and to prevent collapse.
- 1926.703(d)(2)
- Employers shall take measures to prevent unrolled wire mesh from recoiling. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, securing each end of the roll or turning over the roll.
- 1926.703(e)
- ***Removal of formwork***.
- 1926.703(e)(1)
- Forms and shores (except those used for slabs on grade and slip forms) shall not be removed until the employer determines that the concrete has gained sufficient strength to support its weight and superimposed loads. Such determination shall be based on compliance with one of the following:
- 1926.703(e)(1)(i)
- The plans and specifications stipulate conditions for removal of forms and shores, and such conditions have been followed, or
- 1926.703(e)(1)(ii)
- The concrete has been properly tested with an appropriate ASTM standard test method designed to indicate the concrete compressive strength, and the test results indicate that the concrete has gained sufficient strength to support its weight and superimposed loads.
- 1926.703(e)(2)
- Reshoring shall not be removed until the concrete being supported has attained adequate strength to support its weight and all loads in place upon it.
- 1926.703 App - General Requirements for Formwork
  Appendix to § 1926.703(a)(1) - General Requirements for Formwork
- (This appendix is non-mandatory.)
- This appendix serves as a non-mandatory guideline to assist employers in complying with the formwork requirements in § 1926.703(a)(1). Formwork which has been designed, fabricated, erected, braced, supported and maintained in accordance with Sections 6 and 7 of the American National Standard for Construction and Demolition Operations—Concrete and Masonry Work, ANSI A10.9–1983, shall be deemed to be in compliance with the provision of § 1926.703(a)(1).
- [61 FR 5507, Feb. 13, 1996]

- 1926.704 - Requirements for precast concrete.
  1926.704(a)
- Precast concrete wall units, structural framing, and tilt-up wall panels shall be adequately supported to prevent overturning and to prevent collapse until permanent connections are completed.
- 1926.704(b)
- Lifting inserts which are embedded or otherwise attached to tilt-up precast concrete members shall be capable of supporting at least two times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to them.
- 1926.704(c)
- Lifting inserts which are embedded or otherwise attached to precast concrete members, other than the tilt-up members, shall be capable of supporting at least four times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to them.
- 1926.704(d)
- Lifting hardware shall be capable of supporting at least five times the maximum intended load applied or transmitted to the lifting hardware.
- 1926.704(e)
- No employee shall be permitted under precast concrete members being lifted or tilted into position except those employees required for the erection of those members.
- [FR 41088, Oct. 5, 1989]
- 1926.705 - Requirements for lift-slab construction operations.
  1926.705(a)
- Lift-slab operations shall be designed and planned by a registered professional engineer who has experience in lift-slab construction. Such plans and designs shall be implemented by the employer and shall include detailed instructions and sketches indicating the prescribed method of erection. These plans and designs shall also include provisions for ensuring lateral stability of the building/structure during construction.
- 1926.705(b)
- Jacks/lifting units shall be marked to indicate their rated capacity as established by the manufacturer.
- 1926.705(c)
- Jacks/lifting units shall not be loaded beyond their rated capacity as established by the manufacturer.
- 1926.705(d)

- Jacking equipment shall be capable of supporting at least two and one-half times the load being lifted during jacking operations and the equipment shall not be overloaded. For the purpose of this provision, jacking equipment includes any load bearing component which is used to carry out the lifting operation(s). Such equipment includes, but is not limited, to the following: threaded rods, lifting attachments, lifting nuts, hook-up collars, T-caps, shearheads, columns, and footings.
- 1926.705(e)
- Jacks/lifting units shall be designed and installed so that they will neither lift nor continue to lift when they are loaded in excess of their rated capacity.
- 1926.705(f)
- Jacks/lifting units shall have a safety device installed which will cause the jacks/lifting units to support the load in any position in the event any jack/lifting unit malfunctions or loses its lifting ability.
- 1926.705(g)
- Jacking operations shall be synchronized in such a manner to ensure even and uniform lifting of the slab. During lifting, all points at which the slab is supported shall be kept within ½ inch of that needed to maintain the slab in a level position.
- 1926.705(h)
- If leveling is automatically controlled, a device shall be installed that will stop the operation when the ½ inch tolerance set forth in paragraph (g) of this section is exceeded or where there is a malfunction in the jacking (lifting) system.
- 1926.705(i)
- If leveling is maintained by manual controls, such controls shall be located in a central location and attended by a competent person while lifting is in progress. In addition to meeting the definition in § 1926.32(f), the competent person must be experienced in the lifting operation and with the lifting equipment being used.
- 1926.705(j)
- The maximum number of manually controlled jacks/lifting units on one slab shall be limited to a number that will permit the operator to maintain the slab level within specified tolerances of paragraph (g) of this section, but in no case shall that number exceed 14.
- 1926.705(k)
- 1926.705(k)(1)
- No employee, except those essential to the jacking operation, shall be permitted in the building/structure while any jacking operation is taking place unless the building/structure has been reinforced sufficiently to ensure its integrity during erection. The phrase "reinforced sufficiently to ensure its integrity" used in this paragraph means that a registered professional

engineer, independent of the engineer who designed and planned the lifting operation, has determined from the plans that if there is a loss of support at any jack location, that loss will be confined to that location and the structure as a whole will remain stable.

- 1926.705(k)(2)
- Under no circumstances, shall any employee who is not essential to the jacking operation be permitted immediately beneath a slab while it is being lifted.
- 1926.705(k)(3)
- For the purpose of paragraph (k) of this section, a jacking operation begins when a slab or group of slabs is lifted and ends when such slabs are secured (with either temporary connections or permanent connections).
- 1926.705(k)(4)
- Employers who comply with appendix A to § 1926.705 shall be considered to be in compliance with the provisions of paragraphs (k)(1) through (k)(3) of this section.
- 1926.705(l)
- When making temporary connections to support slabs, wedges shall be secured by tack welding, or an equivalent method of securing the wedges to prevent them from falling out of position. Lifting rods may not be released until the wedges at that column have been secured.
- 1926.705(m)
- All welding on temporary and permanent connections shall be performed by a certified welder, familiar with the welding requirements specified in the plans and specifications for the lift-slab operation.
- 1926.705(n)
- Load transfer from jacks/lifting units to building columns shall not be executed until the welds on the column shear plates (weld blocks) are cooled to air temperature.
- 1926.705(o)
- Jacks/lifting units shall be positively secured to building columns so that they do not become dislodged or dislocated.
- 1926.705(p)
- Equipment shall be designed and installed so that the lifting rods cannot slip out of position or the employer shall institute other measures, such as the use of locking or blocking devices, which will provide positive connection between the lifting rods and attachments and will prevent components from disengaging during lifting operations.
- 1926.705 App - Lift Slab Operations
  (This appendix is non-mandatory.)

- In paragraph 1926.705(k), OSHA requires employees to be removed from the building/structure during jacking operations unless an independent registered professional engineer, other than the engineer who designed and planned the lifting operation, has determined that the building/structure has been sufficiently reinforced to insure the integrity of the building/structure. One method to comply with this provision is for the employer to ensure that continuous bottom steel is provided in every slab and in both directions through every wall or column head area. (Column head area means the distance between lines that are one and one half times the thickness of the slab or drop panel. These lines are located outside opposite faces of the outer edges of the shearhead sections—See Figure 1). The amount of bottom steel shall be established by assuming loss of support at a given lifting jack and then determining the steel necessary to carry, by catenary action over the span between surrounding supports, the slab service dead load plus any service dead and live loads likely to be acting on the slab during jacking. In addition, the surrounding supports must be capable of resisting any additional load transferred to them as a result of the loss of support at the lifting jack considered.

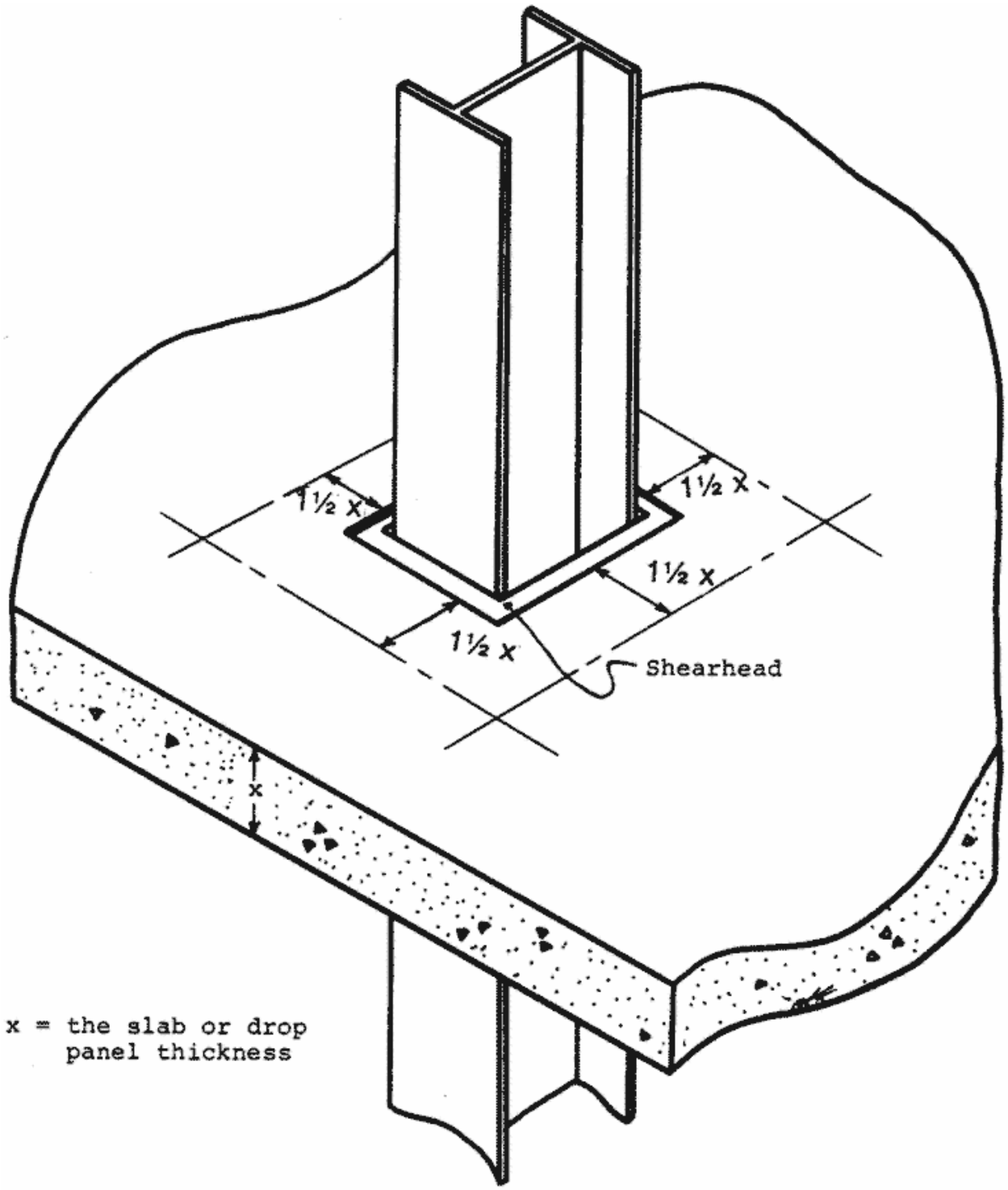


Figure 1--Column Head Area

- [55 FR 42328, Oct. 18, 1990]

- 1926.706 - Requirements for masonry construction.
  1926.706(a)
- A limited access zone shall be established whenever a masonry wall is being constructed. The limited access zone shall conform to the following.
- 1926.706(a)(1)
- The limited access zone shall be established prior to the start of construction of the wall.
- 1926.706(a)(2)
- The limited access zone shall be equal to the height of the wall to be constructed plus four feet, and shall run the entire length of the wall.
- 1926.706(a)(3)
- The limited access zone shall be established on the side of the wall which will be unscaffolded.
- 1926.706(a)(4)
- The limited access zone shall be restricted to entry by employees actively engaged in constructing the wall. No other employees shall be permitted to enter the zone.
- 1926.706(a)(5)
- The limited access zone shall remain in place until the wall is adequately supported to prevent overturning and to prevent collapse unless the height of wall is over eight feet, in which case, the limited access zone shall remain in place until the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section have been met.
- 1926.706(b)
- All masonry walls over eight feet in height shall be adequately braced to prevent overturning and to prevent collapse unless the wall is adequately supported so that it will not overturn or collapse. The bracing shall remain in place until permanent supporting elements of the structure are in place.
- 1926 Subpart Q App A - References to Subpart Q of Part 1926
  Appendix A to Subpart Q of Part 1926 - References to subpart Q of Part 1926
- **(This appendix is non-mandatory.)**
- The following non-mandatory references provide information which can be helpful in understanding and complying with the requirements contained in subpart Q.
- Accident Prevention Manual for Industrial Operations; Eighth Edition; National Safety Council.
- Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete (ACI 318-83).
- Formwork for Concrete (ACI SP-4).
- Recommended Practice for Concrete Formwork (ACI 347-78).

- Safety Requirements for Concrete and Masonry Work (ANSI A10.9-1983).
- Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens (ASTM C39-86).
- Standard Test Method for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field (ASTM C31-85).
- Standard Test Method for Penetration Resistance of Hardened Concrete (ASTM C803-82).
- Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Concrete Cylinders Cast In-Place in Cylindrical Molds (ASTM C873-85).
- Standard Method for Developing Early Age Compressive Test Values and Projecting Later Age Strengths (ASTM C918-80).
- Recommended Practice for Inspection and Testing Agencies for Concrete, Steel and Bituminous Materials as Used in Construction (ASTM E329-77).
- Method of Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory (ASTM C192-88).
- Methods of Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete (ASTM C42-87).
- Methods of Securing, Preparing and Testing Specimens from Hardened Light-weight Insulating Concrete for Compressive Strength (ASTM C513-86).
- Test Method for Comprehensive Strength of Lightweight Insulating Concrete (ASTM C495-86).
- Method of Making, Accelerating Curing, and Testing of Concrete Compression Test Specimens (ASTM C684-81).
- Test Method for Compressive Strength of Concrete Using Portions of Beams Broken in Flexure (ASTM C116-68 (1980)).

- 1926 Subpart R - Steel Erection
  AUTHORITY: 40 U.S.C. 3701; 29 U.S.C. 653, 655, 657; Secretary of Labor's Order Nos. 3-2000 (65 FR 50017), 5-2002 (67 FR 65008), 5-2007 (72 FR 31159), or 1-2012 (77 FR 3912), as applicable; and 29 CFR part 1911.
- **SOURCE:** 66 FR 5265, Jan. 18, 2001, unless otherwise noted.
- [59 FR 40730, Aug. 9, 1994; 66 FR 5265, Jan. 18, 2001; 71 FR 2885, Jan. 18, 2006; 71 FR 16674, April 3, 2006; 73 FR 75589, Dec. 12, 2008; 75 FR 48134, Aug. 9, 2010; 85 FR 8745, Feb. 18, 2020]
- 1926.750 - Scope.
  1926.750(a)
- This subpart sets forth requirements to protect employees from the hazards associated with steel erection activities involved in the construction, alteration, and/or repair of single and multi-story buildings, bridges, and other structures where steel erection occurs. The requirements of this subpart apply to employers engaged in steel erection unless otherwise

specified. This subpart does not cover electrical transmission towers, communication and broadcast towers, or tanks.

- Note to paragraph (a): Examples of structures where steel erection may occur include but are not limited to the following: Single and multi-story buildings; systems-engineered metal buildings; lift slab/tilt-up structures; energy exploration structures; energy production, transfer and storage structures and facilities; auditoriums; malls; amphitheaters; stadiums; power plants; mills; chemical process structures; bridges; trestles; overpasses; underpasses; viaducts; aqueducts; aerospace facilities and structures; radar and communication structures; light towers; signage; billboards; scoreboards; conveyor systems; conveyor supports and related framing; stairways; stair towers; fire escapes; draft curtains; fire containment structures; monorails; aerialways; catwalks; curtain walls; window walls; store fronts; elevator fronts; entrances; skylights; metal roofs; industrial structures; hi-bay structures; rail, marine and other transportation structures; sound barriers; water process and water containment structures; air and cable supported structures; space frames; geodesic domes; canopies; racks and rack support structures and frames; platforms; walkways; balconies; atriums; penthouses; car dumpers; stackers/reclaimers; cranes and craneways; bins; hoppers; ovens; furnaces; stacks; amusement park structures and rides; and artistic and monumental structures.
- 1926.750(b)
- 1926.750(b)(1)
- Steel erection activities include hoisting, laying out, placing, connecting, welding, burning, guying, bracing, bolting, plumbing and rigging structural steel, steel joists and metal buildings; installing metal decking, curtain walls, window walls, siding systems, miscellaneous metals, ornamental iron and similar materials; and moving point-to-point while performing these activities.
- 1926.750(b)(2)
- The following activities are covered by this subpart when they occur during and are a part of steel erection activities: rigging, hoisting, laying out, placing, connecting, guying, bracing, dismantling, burning, welding, bolting, grinding, sealing, caulking, and all related activities for construction, alteration and/or repair of materials and assemblies such as structural steel; ferrous metals and alloys; non-ferrous metals and alloys; glass; plastics and synthetic composite materials; structural metal framing and related bracing and assemblies; anchoring devices; structural cabling; cable stays; permanent and temporary bents and towers; falsework for temporary supports of permanent steel members; stone and other non-precast concrete architectural materials mounted on steel frames; safety systems for steel erection; steel and metal joists; metal decking and raceway systems and accessories; metal roofing and accessories; metal siding; bridge flooring; cold formed steel framing; elevator beams; grillage; shelf racks; multi-purpose supports; crane rails and accessories; miscellaneous, architectural and ornamental metals and metal work; ladders; railings; handrails; fences and gates; gratings; trench covers; floor plates; castings; sheet metal fabrications; metal panels and panel wall systems; louvers; column covers; enclosures and pockets; stairs; perforated metals; ornamental iron work, expansion control including bridge expansion joint assemblies; slide bearings;

hydraulic structures; fascias; soffit panels; penthouse enclosures; skylights; joint fillers; gaskets; sealants and seals; doors; windows; hardware; detention/security equipment and doors, windows and hardware; conveying systems; building specialties; building equipment; machinery and plant equipment, furnishings and special construction.

- 1926.750(c)
- The duties of controlling contractors under this subpart include, but are not limited to, the duties specified in §§ 1926.752 (a) and (c), 1926.755(b)(2), 1926.759(b), and 1926.760(e).
- [39 FR 22801, June 24, 1974, as amended at 39 FR 24361, July 2, 1974; 66 FR 5265, Jan. 18, 2001]
- 1926.751 - Definitions.
  Anchored bridging means that the steel joist bridging is connected to a bridging terminus point.
- **Bolted diagonal bridging** means diagonal bridging that is bolted to a steel joist or joists.
- **Bridging clip** means a device that is attached to the steel joist to allow the bolting of the bridging to the steel joist.
- **Bridging terminus** point means a wall, a beam, tandem joists (with all bridging installed and a horizontal truss in the plane of the top chord) or other element at an end or intermediate point(s) of a line of bridging that provides an anchor point for the steel joist bridging.
- **Choker** means a wire rope or synthetic fiber rigging assembly that is used to attach a load to a hoisting device.
- **Cold forming** means the process of using press brakes, rolls, or other methods to shape steel into desired cross sections at room temperature.
- **Column** means a load-carrying vertical member that is part of the primary skeletal framing system. Columns do not include posts.
- **Competent person** (also defined in § 1926.32) means one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.
- **Connector** means an employee who, working with hoisting equipment, is placing and connecting structural members and/or components.
- **Constructibility** means the ability to erect structural steel members in accordance with subpart R without having to alter the over-all structural design.
- **Construction load (for joist erection)** means any load other than the weight of the employee(s), the joists and the bridging bundle.
- **Controlled Decking Zone** (CDZ) means an area in which certain work (for example, initial installation and placement of metal decking) may take place without the use of guardrail

systems, personal fall arrest systems, fall restraint systems, or safety net systems and where access to the zone is controlled.

- **Controlled load lowering** means lowering a load by means of a mechanical hoist drum device that allows a hoisted load to be lowered with maximum control using the gear train or hydraulic components of the hoist mechanism. Controlled load lowering requires the use of the hoist drive motor, rather than the load hoist brake, to lower the load.
- **Controlling contractor** means a prime contractor, general contractor, construction manager or any other legal entity which has the overall responsibility for the construction of the project -- its planning, quality and completion.
- **Critical lift** means a lift that (1) exceeds 75 percent of the rated capacity of the crane or derrick, or (2) requires the use of more than one crane or derrick.
- **Decking hole** means a gap or void more than 2 inches (5.1 cm) in its least dimension and less than 12 inches (30.5 cm) in its greatest dimension in a floor, roof or other walking/working surface. Pre-engineered holes in cellular decking (for wires, cables, etc.) are not included in this definition.
- **Derrick floor** means an elevated floor of a building or structure that has been designated to receive hoisted pieces of steel prior to final placement.
- **Double connection** means an attachment method where the connection point is intended for two pieces of steel which share common bolts on either side of a central piece.
- **Double connection seat** means a structural attachment that, during the installation of a double connection, supports the first member while the second member is connected.
- **Erection bridging means** the bolted diagonal bridging that is required to be installed prior to releasing the hoisting cables from the steel joists.
- **Fall restraint system** means a fall protection system that prevents the user from falling any distance. The system is comprised of either a body belt or body harness, along with an anchorage, connectors and other necessary equipment. The other components typically include a lanyard, and may also include a lifeline and other devices.
- **Final interior perimeter** means the perimeter of a large permanent open space within a building such as an atrium or courtyard. This does not include openings for stairways, elevator shafts, etc.
- **Girt (in systems-engineered metal buildings)** means a "Z" or "C" shaped member formed from sheet steel spanning between primary framing and supporting wall material.
- **Headache ball** means a weighted hook that is used to attach loads to the hoist load line of the crane.
- **Hoisting equipment** means commercially manufactured lifting equipment designed to lift and position a load of known weight to a location at some known elevation and horizontal distance from the equipment's center of rotation. "Hoisting equipment" includes but is not limited to

cranes, derricks, tower cranes, barge-mounted derricks or cranes, gin poles and gantry hoist systems. A "come-a-long" (a mechanical device, usually consisting of a chain or cable attached at each end, that is used to facilitate movement of materials through leverage) is not considered "hoisting equipment."

- **Leading edge** means the unprotected side and edge of a floor, roof, or formwork for a floor or other walking/working surface (such as deck) which changes location as additional floor, roof, decking or formwork sections are placed, formed or constructed.
- **Metal decking** means a commercially manufactured, structural grade, cold rolled metal panel formed into a series of parallel ribs; for this subpart, this includes metal floor and roof decks, standing seam metal roofs, other metal roof systems and other products such as bar gratings, checker plate, expanded metal panels, and similar products. After installation and proper fastening, these decking materials serve a combination of functions including, but not limited to: a structural element designed in combination with the structure to resist, distribute and transfer loads, stiffen the structure and provide a diaphragm action; a walking/working surface; a form for concrete slabs; a support for roofing systems; and a finished floor or roof.
- **Multiple lift rigging** means a rigging assembly manufactured by wire rope rigging suppliers that facilitates the attachment of up to five independent loads to the hoist rigging of a crane.
- **Opening** means a gap or void 12 inches (30.5 cm) or more in its least dimension in a floor, roof or other walking/working surface. For the purposes of this subpart, skylights and smoke domes that do not meet the strength requirements of § 1926.754(e)(3) shall be regarded as openings.
- **Permanent floor** means a structurally completed floor at any level or elevation (including slab on grade).
- **Personal fall arrest system** means a system used to arrest an employee in a fall from a working level. A personal fall arrest system consists of an anchorage, connectors, a body harness and may include a lanyard, deceleration device, lifeline, or suitable combination of these. The use of a body belt for fall arrest is prohibited.
- **Positioning device** system means a body belt or body harness rigged to allow an employee to be supported on an elevated, vertical surface, such as a wall or column and work with both hands free while leaning.
- **Post** means a structural member with a longitudinal axis that is essentially vertical, that: (1) weighs 300 pounds or less and is axially loaded (a load presses down on the top end), or (2) is not axially loaded, but is laterally restrained by the above member. Posts typically support stair landings, wall framing, mezzanines and other substructures.
- **Project structural engineer of record** means the registered, licensed professional responsible for the design of structural steel framing and whose seal appears on the structural contract documents.
- **Purlin (in systems-engineered metal buildings)** means a "Z" or "C" shaped member formed from sheet steel spanning between primary framing and supporting roof material.

- **Qualified person** (also defined in § 1926.32) means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated the ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.
- **Safety deck attachment** means an initial attachment that is used to secure an initially placed sheet of decking to keep proper alignment and bearing with structural support members.
- **Shear connector** means headed steel studs, steel bars, steel lugs, and similar devices which are attached to a structural member for the purpose of achieving composite action with concrete.
- **Steel erection** means the construction, alteration or repair of steel buildings, bridges and other structures, including the installation of metal decking and all planking used during the process of erection.
- **Steel joist** means an open web, secondary load-carrying member of 144 feet (43.9 m) or less, designed by the manufacturer, used for the support of floors and roofs. This does not include structural steel trusses or cold-formed joists.
- **Steel joist girder** means an open web, primary load-carrying member, designed by the manufacturer, used for the support of floors and roofs. This does not include structural steel trusses.
- **Steel truss** means an open web member designed of structural steel components by the project structural engineer of record. For the purposes of this subpart, a steel truss is considered equivalent to a solid web structural member.
- **Structural steel** means a steel member, or a member made of a substitute material (such as, but not limited to, fiberglass, aluminum or composite members). These members include, but are not limited to, steel joists, joist girders, purlins, columns, beams, trusses, splices, seats, metal decking, girts, and all bridging, and cold formed metal framing which is integrated with the structural steel framing of a building.
- **Systems-engineered metal building** means a metal, field-assembled building system consisting of framing, roof and wall coverings. Typically, many of these components are cold-formed shapes. These individual parts are fabricated in one or more manufacturing facilities and shipped to the job site for assembly into the final structure. The engineering design of the system is normally the responsibility of the systems-engineered metal building manufacturer.
- **Tank** means a container for holding gases, liquids or solids.
- **Unprotected sides and edges** means any side or edge (except at entrances to points of access) of a walking/working surface, for example a, floor, roof, ramp or runway, where there is no wall or guardrail system at least 39 inches (1.0 m) high.
- 1926.752 - Site layout, site-specific erection plan and construction sequence. 1926.752(a)

- **Approval to begin steel erection**. Before authorizing the commencement of steel erection, the controlling contractor shall ensure that the steel erector is provided with the following written notifications:
- 1926.752(a)(1)
- The concrete in the footings, piers and walls and the mortar in the masonry piers and walls has attained, on the basis of an appropriate ASTM standard test method of field-cured samples, either 75 percent of the intended minimum compressive design strength or sufficient strength to support the loads imposed during steel erection.
- 1926.752(a)(2)
- Any repairs, replacements and modifications to the anchor bolts were conducted in accordance with § 1926.755(b).
- 1926.752(b)
- **Commencement of steel erection.** A steel erection contractor shall not erect steel unless it has received written notification that the concrete in the footings, piers and walls or the mortar in the masonry piers and walls has attained, on the basis of an appropriate ASTM standard test method of field-cured samples, either 75 percent of the intended minimum compressive design strength or sufficient strength to support the loads imposed during steel erection.
- 1926.752(c)
- **Site layout.** The controlling contractor shall ensure that the following is provided and maintained:
- 1926.752(c)(1)
- Adequate access roads into and through the site for the safe delivery and movement of derricks, cranes, trucks, other necessary equipment, and the material to be erected and means and methods for pedestrian and vehicular control. Exception: this requirement does not apply to roads outside of the construction site.
- 1926.752(c)(2)
- A firm, properly graded, drained area, readily accessible to the work with adequate space for the safe storage of materials and the safe operation of the erector's equipment.
- 1926.752(d)
- **Pre-planning of overhead hoisting operations.** All hoisting operations in steel erection shall be pre-planned to ensure that the requirements of § 1926.753(d) are met.
- 1926.752(e)
- **Site-specific erection plan.** Where employers elect, due to conditions specific to the site, to develop alternate means and methods that provide employee protection in accordance with § 1926.753(c)(5), § 1926.757(a)(4) or § 1926.757(e)(4), a site-specific erection plan shall be

developed by a qualified person and be available at the work site. Guidelines for establishing a site-specific erection plan are contained in appendix A to this subpart.

- [66 FR 5267, Jan. 18, 2001]
- 1926.753 - Hoisting and rigging.
  1926.753(a)
- All the provisions of subpart CC apply to hoisting and rigging with the exception of § 1926.1431(a).
- 1926.753(b)
- In addition, paragraphs (c) through (e) of this section apply regarding the hazards associated with hoisting and rigging.
- 1926.753(c)
- **General**.
- 1926.753(c)(1)
- Pre-shift visual inspection of cranes.
- 1926.753(c)(1)(i)
- Cranes being used in steel erection activities shall be visually inspected prior to each shift by a competent person; the inspection shall include observation for deficiencies during operation. At a minimum this inspection shall include the following:
- 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(A)
- All control mechanisms for maladjustments;
- 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(B)
- Control and drive mechanism for excessive wear of components and contamination by lubricants, water or other foreign matter;
- 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(C)
- Safety devices, including but not limited to boom angle indicators, boom stops, boom kick out devices, anti-two block devices, and load moment indicators where required;
- 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(D)
- Air, hydraulic, and other pressurized lines for deterioration or leakage, particularly those which flex in normal operation;
- 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(E)
- Hooks and latches for deformation, chemical damage, cracks, or wear;
- 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(F)

- Wire rope reeving for compliance with hoisting equipment manufacturer's specifications;
- 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(G)
- Electrical apparatus for malfunctioning, signs of excessive deterioration, dirt, or moisture accumulation;
- 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(H)
- Hydraulic system for proper fluid level;
- 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(I)
- Tires for proper inflation and condition;
- 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(J)
- Ground conditions around the hoisting equipment for proper support, including ground settling under and around outriggers, ground water accumulation, or similar conditions;
- 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(K)
- The hoisting equipment for level position; and
- 1926.753(c)(1)(i)(L)
- The hoisting equipment for level position after each move and setup.
- 1926.753(c)(1)(ii)
- If any deficiency is identified, an immediate determination shall be made by the competent person as to whether the deficiency constitutes a hazard.
- 1926.753(c)(1)(iii)
- If the deficiency is determined to constitute a hazard, the hoisting equipment shall be removed from service until the deficiency has been corrected.
- 1926.753(c)(1)(iv)
- The operator shall be responsible for those operations under the operator's direct control. Whenever there is any doubt as to safety, the operator shall have the authority to stop and refuse to handle loads until safety has been assured.
- 1926.753(c)(2)
- A qualified rigger (a rigger who is also a qualified person) shall inspect the rigging prior to each shift in accordance with § 1926.251.
- 1926.753(c)(3)
- The headache ball, hook or load shall not be used to transport personnel except as provided in paragraph (c)(4) of this section.
- 1926.753(c)(4)

- Cranes or derricks may be used to hoist employees on a personnel platform when work under this subpart is being conducted, provided that all provisions of § 1926.1431 (except for § 1926.1431(a)) are met.
- 1926.753(c)(5)
- Safety latches on hooks shall not be deactivated or made inoperable except:
- 1926.753(c)(5)(i)
- When a qualified rigger has determined that the hoisting and placing of purlins and single joists can be performed more safely by doing so; or
- 1926.753(c)(5)(ii)
- When equivalent protection is provided in a site-specific erection plan.
- 1926.753(d)
- **Working under loads.**
- 1926.753(d)(1)
- Routes for suspended loads shall be pre-planned to ensure that no employee is required to work directly below a suspended load except for:
- 1926.753(d)(1)(i)
- Employees engaged in the initial connection of the steel; or
- 1926.753(d)(1)(ii)
- Employees necessary for the hooking or unhooking of the load.
- 1926.753(d)(2)
- When working under suspended loads, the following criteria shall be met:
- 1926.753(d)(2)(i)
- Materials being hoisted shall be rigged to prevent unintentional displacement;
- 1926.753(d)(2)(ii)
- Hooks with self-closing safety latches or their equivalent shall be used to prevent components from slipping out of the hook; and
- 1926.753(d)(2)(iii)
- All loads shall be rigged by a qualified rigger
- 1926.753(e)
- **Multiple lift rigging procedure.**

- 1926.753(e)(1)
- A multiple lift shall only be performed if the following criteria are met:
- 1926.753(e)(1)(i)
- A multiple lift rigging assembly is used;
- 1926.753(e)(1)(ii)
- A maximum of five members are hoisted per lift;
- 1926.753(e)(1)(iii)
- Only beams and similar structural members are lifted; and
- 1926.753(e)(1)(iv)
- All employees engaged in the multiple lift have been trained in these procedures in accordance with § 1926.761(c)(1).
- 1926.753(e)(1)(v)
- No crane is permitted to be used for a multiple lift where such use is contrary to the manufacturer's specifications and limitations.
- 1926.753(e)(2)
- Components of the multiple lift rigging assembly shall be specifically designed and assembled with a maximum capacity for total assembly and for each individual attachment point. This capacity, certified by the manufacturer or a qualified rigger, shall be based on the manufacturer's specifications with a 5 to 1 safety factor for all components.
- 1926.753(e)(3)
- The total load shall not exceed:
- 1926.753(e)(3)(i)
- The rated capacity of the hoisting equipment specified in the hoisting equipment load charts;
- 1926.753(e)(3)(ii)
- The rigging capacity specified in the rigging rating chart.
- 1926.753(e)(4)
- The multiple lift rigging assembly shall be rigged with members:
- 1926.753(e)(4)(i)
- Attached at their center of gravity and maintained reasonably level;
- 1926.753(e)(4)(ii)

- Rigged from top down; and
- 1926.753(e)(4)(iii)
- Rigged at least 7 feet (2.1 m) apart.
- 1926.753(e)(5)
- The members on the multiple lift rigging assembly shall be set from the bottom up.
- 1926.753(e)(6)
- Controlled load lowering shall be used whenever the load is over the connectors.

  [59 FR 40729, Aug. 9, 1994; 60 FR 5131, Jan. 26, 1995; 60 FR 39254, Aug. 2, 1995; 66 FR 5267, Jan. 18, 2001; 75 FR 48134, Aug. 9, 2010]

- 1926.754 - Structural steel assembly.
  1926.754(a)
- Structural stability shall be maintained at all times during the erection process.
- Note to paragraph (a): Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) regulations incorporate by reference a number of standards, policies, and standard specifications published by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) and other organizations. (See 23 CFR 625.4). Many of these incorporated provisions may be relevant to maintaining structural stability during the erection process. For instance, as of May 17, 2010, in many cases FHWA requires a Registered Engineer to prepare and seal working drawings for falsework used in highway bridge construction. (See AASHTO Specifications for Highway Bridges, Div. II, § 3.2.1, 15th edition, 1992, which FHWA incorporates by reference in 23 CFR 625.4). FHWA also encourages compliance with AASHTO Specifications that the FHWA regulations do not currently incorporate by reference. (See http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/bridge/lrfd/index.htm.)
- 1926.754(b)
- The following additional requirements shall apply for multi-story structures:
- 1926.754(b)(1)
- The permanent floors shall be installed as the erection of structural members progresses, and there shall be not more than eight stories between the erection floor and the upper-most permanent floor, except where the structural integrity is maintained as a result of the design.
- 1926.754(b)(2)
- At no time shall there be more than four floors or 48 feet (14.6 m), whichever is less, of unfinished bolting or welding above the foundation or uppermost permanently secured floor, except where the structural integrity is maintained as a result of the design.
- 1926.754(b)(3)

- A fully planked or decked floor or nets shall be maintained within two stories or 30 feet (9.1 m), whichever is less, directly under any erection work being performed.
- 1926.754(c)
- ***Walking/working surfaces — shear connectors and other similar devices*** —
- 1926.754(c)(1)
- ***Tripping hazards***. Shear connectors (such as headed steel studs, steel bars or steel lugs), reinforcing bars, deformed anchors or threaded studs shall not be attached to the top flanges of beams, joists or beam attachments so that they project vertically from or horizontally across the top flange of the member until after the metal decking, or other walking/working surface, has been installed.
- 1926.754(c)(2)
- ***Installation of shear connectors on composite floors, roofs and bridge decks***. When shear connectors are used in construction of composite floors, roofs and bridge decks, employees shall lay out and install the shear connectors after the metal decking has been installed, using the metal decking as a working platform. Shear connectors shall not be installed from within a controlled decking zone (CDZ), as specified in § 1926.760(c)(7).
- 1926.754(d)
- ***Plumbing-up***.
- 1926.754(d)(1)
- When deemed necessary by a competent person, plumbing-up equipment shall be installed in conjunction with the steel erection process to ensure the stability of the structure.
- 1926.754(d)(2)
- When used, plumbing-up equipment shall be in place and properly installed before the structure is loaded with construction material such as loads of joists, bundles of decking or bundles of bridging.
- 1926.754(d)(3)
- Plumbing-up equipment shall be removed only with the approval of a competent person.
- 1926.754(e)
- ***Metal decking*** —
- 1926.754(e)(1)
- ***Hoisting, landing and placing of metal decking bundles***.
- 1926.754(e)(1)(i)

- Bundle packaging and strapping shall not be used for hoisting unless specifically designed for that purpose.
- 1926.754(e)(1)(ii)
- If loose items such as dunnage, flashing, or other materials are placed on the top of metal decking bundles to be hoisted, such items shall be secured to the bundles.
- 1926.754(e)(1)(iii)
- Bundles of metal decking on joists shall be landed in accordance with § 1926.757(e)(4).
- 1926.754(e)(1)(iv)
- Metal decking bundles shall be landed on framing members so that enough support is provided to allow the bundles to be unbanded without dislodging the bundles from the supports.
- 1926.754(e)(1)(v)
- At the end of the shift or when environmental or jobsite conditions require, metal decking shall be secured against displacement.
- 1926.754(e)(2)
- ***Roof and floor holes and openings***. Metal decking at roof and floor holes and openings shall be installed as follows:
- 1926.754(e)(2)(i)
- Framed metal deck openings shall have structural members turned down to allow continuous deck installation except where not allowed by structural design constraints or constructibility.
- 1926.754(e)(2)(ii)
- Roof and floor holes and openings shall be decked over. Where large size, configuration or other structural design does not allow openings to be decked over (such as elevator shafts, stair wells, etc.) employees shall be protected in accordance with § 1926.760(a)(1).
- 1926.754(e)(2)(iii)
- Metal decking holes and openings shall not be cut until immediately prior to being permanently filled with the equipment or structure needed or intended to fulfill its specific use and which meets the strength requirements of paragraph (e)(3) of this section, or shall be immediately covered.
- 1926.754(e)(3)
- ***Covering roof and floor openings***.
- 1926.754(e)(3)(i)

- Covers for roof and floor openings shall be capable of supporting, without failure, twice the weight of the employees, equipment and materials that may be imposed on the cover at any one time.
- 1926.754(e)(3)(ii)
- All covers shall be secured when installed to prevent accidental displacement by the wind, equipment or employees.
- 1926.754(e)(3)(iii)
- All covers shall be painted with high-visibility paint or shall be marked with the word "HOLE" or "COVER" to provide warning of the hazard.
- 1926.754(e)(3)(iv)
- Smoke dome or skylight fixtures that have been installed, are not considered covers for the purpose of this section unless they meet the strength requirements of paragraph (e)(3)(i) of this section.
- 1926.754(e)(4)
- ***Decking gaps around columns***. Wire mesh, exterior plywood, or equivalent, shall be installed around columns where planks or metal decking do not fit tightly. The materials used must be of sufficient strength to provide fall protection for personnel and prevent objects from falling through.
- 1926.754(e)(5)
- ***Installation of metal decking***.
- 1926.754(e)(5)(i)
- Except as provided in § 1926.760(c), metal decking shall be laid tightly and immediately secured upon placement to prevent accidental movement or displacement.
- 1926.754(e)(5)(ii)
- During initial placement, metal decking panels shall be placed to ensure full support by structural members.
- 1926.754(e)(6)
- Derrick floors.
- 1926.754(e)(6)(i)
- A derrick floor shall be fully decked and/or planked and the steel member connections completed to support the intended floor loading.
- 1926.754(e)(6)(ii)

- Temporary loads placed on a derrick floor shall be distributed over the underlying support members so as to prevent local overloading of the deck material.
- 1926.755 - Column anchorage.
  1926.755(a)
- **General requirements for erection stability.**
- 1926.755(a)(1)
- All columns shall be anchored by a minimum of 4 anchor rods (anchor bolts).
- 1926.755(a)(2)
- Each column anchor rod (anchor bolt) assembly, including the column-to-base plate weld and the column foundation, shall be designed to resist a minimum eccentric gravity load of 300 pounds (136.2 kg) located 18 inches (.46m) from the extreme outer face of the column in each direction at the top of the column shaft.
- 1926.755(a)(3)
- Columns shall be set on level finished floors, pre-grouted leveling plates, leveling nuts, or shim packs which are adequate to transfer the construction loads.
- 1926.755(a)(4)
- All columns shall be evaluated by a competent person to determine whether guying or bracing is needed; if guying or bracing is needed, it shall be installed.
- 1926.755(b)
- **Repair, replacement or field modification of anchor rods (anchor bolts).**
- 1926.755(b)(1)
- Anchor rods (anchor bolts) shall not be repaired, replaced or field-modified without the approval of the project structural engineer of record.
- 1926.755(b)(2)
- Prior to the erection of a column, the controlling contractor shall provide written notification to the steel erector if there has been any repair, replacement or modification of the anchor rods (anchor bolts) of that column.
- 1926.756 - Beams and columns.
  1926.756(a)
- **General.**
- 1926.756(a)(1)
- During the final placing of solid web structural members, the load shall not be released from the hoisting line until the members are secured with at least two bolts per connection, of the same

size and strength as shown in the erection drawings, drawn up wrench-tight or the equivalent as specified by the project structural engineer of record, except as specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

- 1926.756(a)(2)
- A competent person shall determine if more than two bolts are necessary to ensure the stability of cantilevered members; if additional bolts are needed, they shall be installed.
- 1926.756(b)
- **Diagonal bracing.** Solid web structural members used as diagonal bracing shall be secured by at least one bolt per connection drawn up wrench-tight or the equivalent as specified by the project structural engineer of record.
- 1926.756(c)
- 1926.756(c)(1)
- ***Double connections at columns and/or at beam webs over a column.*** When two structural members on opposite sides of a column web, or a beam web over a column, are connected sharing common connection holes, at least one bolt with its wrench-tight nut shall remain connected to the first member unless a shop-attached or field-attached seat or equivalent connection device is supplied with the member to secure the first member and prevent the column from being displaced (See appendix H to this subpart for examples of equivalent connection devices).
- 1926.756(c)(2)
- If a seat or equivalent device is used, the seat (or device) shall be designed to support the load during the double connection process. It shall be adequately bolted or welded to both a supporting member and the first member before the nuts on the shared bolts are removed to make the double connection.
- 1926.756(d)
- **Column splices.** Each column splice shall be designed to resist a minimum eccentric gravity load of 300 pounds (136.2 kg) located 18 inches (.46 m) from the extreme outer face of the column in each direction at the top of the column shaft.
- 1926.756(e)
- **Perimeter columns.** Perimeter columns shall not be erected unless:
- 1926.756(e)(1)
- The perimeter columns extend a minimum of 48 inches (1.2 m) above the finished floor to permit installation of perimeter safety cables prior to erection of the next tier, except where constructibility does not allow (see appendix F to this subpart);
- 1926.756(e)(2)

- The perimeter columns have holes or other devices in or attached to perimeter columns at 42–45 inches (107–114 cm) above the finished floor and the midpoint between the finished floor and the top cable to permit installation of perimeter safety cables required by § 1926.760(a)(2), except where constructibility does not allow. (See appendix F to this subpart).
- 1926.757 - Open web steel joists.
  1926.757(a)
- ***General***.
- 1926.757(a)(1)
- Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, where steel joists are used and columns are not framed in at least two directions with solid web structural steel members, a steel joist shall be field-bolted at the column to provide lateral stability to the column during erection. For the installation of this joist:
- 1926.757(a)(1)(i)
- A vertical stabilizer plate shall be provided on each column for steel joists. The plate shall be a minimum of 6 inch by 6 inch (152 mm by 152 mm) and shall extend at least 3 inches (76 mm) below the bottom chord of the joist with a 13⁄16 inch (21 mm) hole to provide an attachment point for guying or plumbing cables.
- 1926.757(a)(1)(ii)
- The bottom chords of steel joists at columns shall be stabilized to prevent rotation during erection.
- 1926.757(a)(1)(iii)
- Hoisting cables shall not be released until the seat at each end of the steel joist is field-bolted, and each end of the bottom chord is restrained by the column stabilizer plate.
- 1926.757(a)(2)
- Where constructibility does not allow a steel joist to be installed at the column:
- 1926.757(a)(2)(i)
- an alternate means of stabilizing joists shall be installed on both sides near the column and shall:
- 1926.757(a)(2)(i)(A)
- provide stability equivalent to paragraph (a)(1) of this section;
- 1926.757(a)(2)(i)(B)
- be designed by a qualified person;
- 1926.757(a)(2)(i)(C)
- be shop installed; and

- 1926.757(a)(2)(i)(D)
- be included in the erection drawings.
- 1926.757(a)(2)(ii)
- hoisting cables shall not be released until the seat at each end of the steel joist is field-bolted and the joist is stabilized.
- 1926.757(a)(3)
- Where steel joists at or near columns span 60 feet (18.3 m) or less, the joist shall be designed with sufficient strength to allow one employee to release the hoisting cable without the need for erection bridging.
- 1926.757(a)(4)
- Where steel joists at or near columns span more than 60 feet (18.3 m), the joists shall be set in tandem with all bridging installed unless an alternative method of erection, which provides equivalent stability to the steel joist, is designed by a qualified person and is included in the site-specific erection plan.
- 1926.757(a)(5)
- A steel joist or steel joist girder shall not be placed on any support structure unless such structure is stabilized.
- 1926.757(a)(6)
- When steel joist(s) are landed on a structure, they shall be secured to prevent unintentional displacement prior to installation.
- 1926.757(a)(7)
- No modification that affects the strength of a steel joist or steel joist girder shall be made without the approval of the project structural engineer of record.
- 1926.757(a)(8)
- ***Field-bolted joists***.
- 1926.757(a)(8)(i)
- Except for steel joists that have been pre-assembled into panels, connections of individual steel joists to steel structures in bays of 40 feet (12.2 m) or more shall be fabricated to allow for field bolting during erection.
- 1926.757(a)(8)(ii)
- These connections shall be field-bolted unless constructibility does not allow.
- 1926.757(a)(9)

- Steel joists and steel joist girders shall not be used as anchorage points for a fall arrest system unless written approval to do so is obtained from a qualified person.
- 1926.757(a)(10)
- A bridging terminus point shall be established before bridging is installed. (See appendix C to this subpart.)
- 1926.757(b)
- ***Attachment of steel joists and steel joist girders***.
- 1926.757(b)(1)
- Each end of "K" series steel joists shall be attached to the support structure with a minimum of two ⅛-inch (3 mm) fillet welds 1 inch (25 mm) long or with two ½-inch (13 mm) bolts, or the equivalent.
- 1926.757(b)(2)
- Each end of "LH" and "DLH" series steel joists and steel joist girders shall be attached to the support structure with a minimum of two ¼-inch (6 mm) fillet welds 2 inches (51 mm) long, or with two ¾-inch (19 mm) bolts, or the equivalent.
- 1926.757(b)(3)
- Except as provided in paragraph (b)(4) of this section, each steel joist shall be attached to the support structure, at least at one end on both sides of the seat, immediately upon placement in the final erection position and before additional joists are placed.
- 1926.757(b)(4)
- Panels that have been pre-assembled from steel joists with bridging shall be attached to the structure at each corner before the hoisting cables are released.
- 1926.757(c)
- ***Erection of steel joists***.
- 1926.757(c)(1)
- Both sides of the seat of one end of each steel joist that requires bridging under Tables A and B shall be attached to the support structure before hoisting cables are released.
- 1926.757(c)(2)
- For joists over 60 feet, both ends of the joist shall be attached as specified in paragraph (b) of this section and the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section met before the hoisting cables are released.
- 1926.757(c)(3)

- On steel joists that do not require erection bridging under Tables A and B, only one employee shall be allowed on the joist until all bridging is installed and anchored.

Table A -- Erection Bridging for Short Span Joists	
Joist	**Span**
8L1	NM
10K1	NM
12K1	23–0
12K3	NM
12K5	NM
14K1	27–0
14K3	NM
14K4	NM
14K6	NM
16K2	29–0
16K3	30–0
16K4	32–0
16K5	32–0
16K6	NM
16K7	NM
16K9	NM
18K3	31–0

Table A -- Erection Bridging for Short Span Joists	
Joist	**Span**
18K4	32–0
18K5	33–0
18K6	35–0
18K7	NM
18K9	NM
18K10	NM
20K3	32–0
20K4	34–0
20K5	34–0
20K6	36–0
20K7	39–0
20K9	39–0
20K10	NM
22K4	34–0
22K5	35–0
22K6	36–0
22K7	40–0
22K9	40–0
22K10	40–0

Table A -- Erection Bridging for Short Span Joists	
Joist	**Span**
22K11	40–0
24K4	36–0
24K5	38–0
24K6	39–0
24K7	43–0
24K8	43–0
24K9	44–0
24K10	NM
24K12	NM
26K5	38–0
26K6	39–0
26K7	43–0
26K8	44–0
26K9	45–0
26K10	49–0
26K12	NM
28K6	40–0
28K7	43–0
28K8	44–0

Table A -- Erection Bridging for Short Span Joists	
Joist	**Span**
28K9	45–0
28K10	49–0
28K12	53–0
30K7	44–0
30K8	45–0
30K9	45–0
30K10	50–0
30K11	52–0
30K12	54–0
10KCS1	NM
10KCS2	NM
10KCS3	NM
12KCS1	NM
12KCS2	NM
12KCS3	NM
14KCS1	NM
14KCS2	NM
14KCS3	NM
16KCS2	NM

Table A -- Erection Bridging for Short Span Joists	
Joist	**Span**
16KCS3	NM
16KCS4	NM
16KCS5	NM
18KCS2	35–0
18KCS3	NM
18KCS4	NM
18KCS5	NM
20KCS2	36–0
20KCS3	39–0
20KCS4	NM
20KCS5	NM
22KCS2	36–0
22KCS3	40–0
22KCS4	NM
22KCS5	NM
24KCS2	39–0
24KCS3	44–0
24KCS4	NM
24KCS5	NM

- Table A -- Erection Bridging for Short Span Joists

Joist	Span
26KCS2	39–0
26KCS3	44–0
26KCS4	NM
26KCS5	NM
28KCS2	40–0
28KCS3	45–0
28KCS4	53–0
28KCS5	53–0
30KC53	45–0
30KCS4	54–0
30KCS5	54–0

- NM = diagonal bolted bridging not mandatory.

- Table B—Erection Bridging for Long Span Joists

Joist	Span
18LH02	33–0.
18LH03	NM.
18LH04	NM.
18LH05	NM.
18LH06	NM.

Table B—Erection Bridging for Long Span Joists	
Joist	**Span**
18LH07	NM.
18LH08	NM.
18LH09	NM.
20LH02	33–0.
20LH03	38–0.
20LH04	NM.
20LH05	NM.
20LH06	NM.
20LH07	NM.
20LH08	NM.
20LH09	NM.
20LH10	NM.
24LH03	35–0.
24LH04	39–0.
24LH05	40–0.
24LH06	45–0.
24LH07	NM.
24LH08	NM.
24LH09	NM.

Table B—Erection Bridging for Long Span Joists	
Joist	**Span**
24LH10	NM.
24LH11	NM.
28LH05	42–0.
28LH06	42–0.
28LH07	NM.
28LH08	NM.
28LH09	NM.
28LH10	NM.
28LH11	NM.
28LH12	NM.
28LH13	NM.
32LH06	47–0 through 60–0.
32LH07	47–0 through 60–0.
32LH08	55–0 through 60–0.
32LH09	NM through 60–0.
32LH10	NM through 60–0.
32LH11	NM through 60–0.
32LH12	NM through 60–0.
32LH13	NM through 60–0.

- Table B—Erection Bridging for Long Span Joists

Joist	Span
32LH14	NM through 60–0.
32LH15	NM through 60–0.
36LH07	47–0 through 60–0.
36LH08	47–0 through 60–0.
36LH09	57–0 through 60–0.
36LH10	NM through 60–0.
36LH11	NM through 60–0.
36LH12	NM through 60–0.
36LH13	NM through 60–0.
36LH14	NM through 60–0.
36LH15	NM through 60–0.

- NM = diagonal bolted bridging not mandatory.
- 1926.757(c)(4)
- Employees shall not be allowed on steel joists where the span of the steel joist is equal to or greater than the span shown in Tables A and B except in accordance with § 1926.757(d).
- 1926.757(c)(5)
- When permanent bridging terminus points cannot be used during erection, additional temporary bridging terminus points are required to provide stability. (See appendix C of this subpart.)
- 1926.757(d)
- ***Erection bridging***.
- 1926.757(d)(1)

- Where the span of the steel joist is equal to or greater than the span shown in Tables A and B, the following shall apply:
- 1926.757(d)(1)(i)
- A row of bolted diagonal erection bridging shall be installed near the midspan of the steel joist;
- 1926.757(d)(1)(ii)
- Hoisting cables shall not be released until this bolted diagonal erection bridging is installed and anchored; and
- 1926.757(d)(1)(iii)
- No more than one employee shall be allowed on these spans until all other bridging is installed and anchored.
- 1926.757(d)(2)
- Where the span of the steel joist is over 60 feet (18.3 m) through 100 feet (30.5 m), the following shall apply:
- 1926.757(d)(2)(i)
- All rows of bridging shall be bolted diagonal bridging;
- 1926.757(d)(2)(ii)
- Two rows of bolted diagonal erection bridging shall be installed near the third points of the steel joist;
- 1926.757(d)(2)(iii)
- Hoisting cables shall not be released until this bolted diagonal erection bridging is installed and anchored; and
- 1926.757(d)(2)(iv)
- No more than two employees shall be allowed on these spans until all other bridging is installed and anchored.
- 1926.757(d)(3)
- Where the span of the steel joist is over 100 feet (30.5 m) through 144 feet (43.9 m), the following shall apply:
- 1926.757(d)(3)(i)
- All rows of bridging shall be bolted diagonal bridging;
- 1926.757(d)(3)(ii)
- Hoisting cables shall not be released until all bridging is installed and anchored; and
- 1926.757(d)(3)(iii)

- No more than two employees shall be allowed on these spans until all bridging is installed and anchored.
- 1926.757(d)(4)
- For steel members spanning over 144 feet (43.9 m), the erection methods used shall be in accordance with § 1926.756.
- 1926.757(d)(5)
- Where any steel joist specified in paragraphs (c)(2) and (d)(1), (d)(2), and (d)(3) of this section is a bottom chord bearing joist, a row of bolted diagonal bridging shall be provided near the support(s). This bridging shall be installed and anchored before the hoisting cable(s) is released.
- 1926.757(d)(6)
- When bolted diagonal erection bridging is required by this section, the following shall apply:
- 1926.757(d)(6)(i)
- The bridging shall be indicated on the erection drawing;
- 1926.757(d)(6)(ii)
- The erection drawing shall be the exclusive indicator of the proper placement of this bridging;
- 1926.757(d)(6)(iii)
- Shop-installed bridging clips, or functional equivalents, shall be used where the bridging bolts to the steel joists;
- 1926.757(d)(6)(iv)
- When two pieces of bridging are attached to the steel joist by a common bolt, the nut that secures the first piece of bridging shall not be removed from the bolt for the attachment of the second; and
- 1926.757(d)(6)(v)
- Bridging attachments shall not protrude above the top chord of the steel joist.
- 1926.757(e)
- ***Landing and placing loads***.
- 1926.757(e)(1)
- During the construction period, the employer placing a load on steel joists shall ensure that the load is distributed so as not to exceed the carrying capacity of any steel joist.
- 1926.757(e)(2)
- Except for paragraph (e)(4) of this section, no construction loads are allowed on the steel joists until all bridging is installed and anchored and all joist-bearing ends are attached.

- 1926.757(e)(3)
- The weight of a bundle of joist bridging shall not exceed a total of 1,000 pounds (454 kg). A bundle of joist bridging shall be placed on a minimum of three steel joists that are secured at one end. The edge of the bridging bundle shall be positioned within 1 foot (.30 m) of the secured end.
- 1926.757(e)(4)
- No bundle of decking may be placed on steel joists until all bridging has been installed and anchored and all joist bearing ends attached, unless all of the following conditions are met:
- 1926.757(e)(4)(i)
- The employer has first determined from a qualified person and documented in a site-specific erection plan that the structure or portion of the structure is capable of supporting the load;
- 1926.757(e)(4)(ii)
- The bundle of decking is placed on a minimum of three steel joists;
- 1926.757(e)(4)(iii)
- The joists supporting the bundle of decking are attached at both ends;
- 1926.757(e)(4)(iv)
- At least one row of bridging is installed and anchored;
- 1926.757(e)(4)(v)
- The total weight of the bundle of decking does not exceed 4,000 pounds (1816 kg); and
- 1926.757(e)(4)(vi)
- Placement of the bundle of decking shall be in accordance with paragraph (e)(5) of this section.
- 1926.757(e)(5)
- The edge of the construction load shall be placed within 1 foot (.30 m) of the bearing surface of the joist end.
- 1926.758 - Systems-engineered metal buildings.
  1926.758(a)
- All of the requirements of this subpart apply to the erection of systems-engineered metal buildings except §§ 1926.755 (column anchorage) and 1926.757 (open web steel joists).
- 1926.758(b)
- Each structural column shall be anchored by a minimum of four anchor rods (anchor bolts).
- 1926.758(c)

- Rigid frames shall have 50 percent of their bolts or the number of bolts specified by the manufacturer (whichever is greater) installed and tightened on both sides of the web adjacent to each flange before the hoisting equipment is released.
- 1926.758(d)
- Construction loads shall not be placed on any structural steel framework unless such framework is safely bolted, welded or otherwise adequately secured.
- 1926.758(e)
- In girt and eave strut-to-frame connections, when girts or eave struts share common connection holes, at least one bolt with its wrench-tight nut shall remain connected to the first member unless a manufacturer-supplied, field-attached seat or similar connection device is present to secure the first member so that the girt or eave strut is always secured against displacement.
- 1926.758(f)
- Both ends of all steel joists or cold-formed joists shall be fully bolted and/or welded to the support structure before:
- 1926.758(f)(1)
- Releasing the hoisting cables;
- 1926.758(f)(2)
- Allowing an employee on the joists; or
- 1926.758(f)(3)
- Allowing any construction loads on the joists.
- 1926.758(g)
- Purlins and girts shall not be used as an anchorage point for a fall arrest system unless written approval is obtained from a qualified person.
- 1926.758(h)
- Purlins may only be used as a walking/working surface when installing safety systems, after all permanent bridging has been installed and fall protection is provided.
- 1926.758(i)
- Construction loads may be placed only within a zone that is within 8 feet (2.5 m) of the center-line of the primary support member.
- 1926.759 - Falling object protection.
- 1926.759(a)

- **Securing loose items aloft.** All materials, equipment, and tools, which are not in use while aloft, shall be secured against accidental displacement.
- 1926.759(b)
- **Protection from falling objects other than materials being hoisted.** The controlling contractor shall bar other construction processes below steel erection unless overhead protection for the employees below is provided.
- 1926.760 - Fall protection.
- ***General requirements.***
- 1926.760(a)(1)
- Except as provided by paragraph (a)(3) of this section, each employee engaged in a steel erection activity who is on a walking/working surface with an unprotected side or edge more than 15 feet (4.6 m) above a lower level shall be protected from fall hazards by guardrail systems, safety net systems, personal fall arrest systems, positioning device systems or fall restraint systems.
- 1926.760(a)(2)
- ***Perimeter safety cables.*** On multi-story structures, perimeter safety cables shall be installed at the final interior and exterior perimeters of the floors as soon as the metal decking has been installed.
- 1926.760(a)(3)
- Connectors and employees working in controlled decking zones shall be protected from fall hazards as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, respectively.
- 1926.760(b)
- ***Connectors.*** Each connector shall:
- 1926.760(b)(1)
- Be protected in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section from fall hazards of more than two stories or 30 feet (9.1 m) above a lower level, whichever is less;
- 1926.760(b)(2)
- Have completed connector training in accordance with § 1926.761; and

- 1926.760(b)(3)
- Be provided, at heights over 15 and up to 30 feet above a lower level, with a personal fall arrest system, positioning device system or fall restraint system and wear the equipment necessary to be able to be tied off; or be provided with other means of protection from fall hazards in accordance with paragraph (a)(1) of this section.
- 1926.760(c)
- ***Controlled Decking Zone (CDZ)***. A controlled decking zone may be established in that area of the structure over 15 and up to 30 feet above a lower level where metal decking is initially being installed and forms the leading edge of a work area. In each CDZ, the following shall apply:
- 1926.760(c)(1)
- Each employee working at the leading edge in a CDZ shall be protected from fall hazards of more than two stories or 30 feet (9.1 m), whichever is less.
- 1926.760(c)(2)
- Access to a CDZ shall be limited to only those employees engaged in leading edge work.
- 1926.760(c)(3)
- The boundaries of a CDZ shall be designated and clearly marked. The CDZ shall not be more than 90 feet (27.4 m) wide and 90 (27.4 m) feet deep from any leading edge. The CDZ shall be marked by the use of control lines or the equivalent. Examples of acceptable procedures for demarcating CDZ's can be found in appendix D to this subpart.
- 1926.760(c)(4)
- Each employee working in a CDZ shall have completed CDZ training in accordance with § 1926.761.
- 1926.760(c)(5)
- Unsecured decking in a CDZ shall not exceed 3,000 square feet (914.4 m^2).
- 1926.760(c)(6)

- Safety deck attachments shall be performed in the CDZ from the leading edge back to the control line and shall have at least two attachments for each metal decking panel.
- 1926.760(c)(7)
- Final deck attachments and installation of shear connectors shall not be performed in the CDZ.
- 1926.760(d)
- ***Criteria for fall protection equipment.***
- 1926.760(d)(1)
- Guardrail systems, safety net systems, personal fall arrest systems, positioning device systems and their components shall conform to the criteria in § 1926.502 (see appendix G to this subpart).
- 1926.760(d)(2)
- Fall arrest system components shall be used in fall restraint systems and shall conform to the criteria in § 1926.502 (see appendix G). Either body belts or body harnesses shall be used in fall restraint systems.
- 1926.760(d)(3)
- Perimeter safety cables shall meet the criteria for guardrail systems in § 1926.502 (see appendix G).
- 1926.760(e)
- ***Custody of fall protection.*** Fall protection provided by the steel erector shall remain in the area where steel erection activity has been completed, to be used by other trades, only if the controlling contractor or its authorized representative:
- 1926.760(e)(1)
- Has directed the steel erector to leave the fall protection in place; and
- 1926.760(e)(2)
- Has inspected and accepted control and responsibility of the fall protection prior to authorizing persons other than steel erectors to work in the area.

- 1926.761 - Training.
  The following provisions supplement the requirements of § 1926.21 regarding the hazards addressed in this subpart.

- 1926.761(a)
- *Training personnel*. Training required by this section shall be provided by a qualified person(s).
- 1926.761(b)
- *Fall hazard training*. The employer shall train each employee exposed to a fall hazard in accordance with the requirements of this section. The employer shall institute a training program and ensure employee participation in the program. The program shall include training and instruction in the following areas:
- (1) The recognition and identification of fall hazards in the work area;
  (2) The use and operation of guardrail systems (including perimeter safety cable systems), personal fall arrest systems, positioning device systems, fall restraint systems, safety net systems, and other protection to be used;
  (3) The correct procedures for erecting, maintaining, disassembling, and inspecting the fall protection systems to be used;
  (4) The procedures to be followed to prevent falls to lower levels and through or into holes and openings in walking/working surfaces and walls; and
  (5) The fall protection requirements of this subpart.
- 1926.761(c)
- *Special training programs*. In addition to the training required in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, the employer shall provide special training to employees engaged in the following activities.
- 1926.761(c)(1)
- *Multiple lift rigging procedure*. The employer shall ensure that each employee who performs multiple lift rigging has been provided training in the following areas:
- 1926.761(c)(1)(i)
- The nature of the hazards associated with multiple lifts; and
- 1926.761(c)(1)(ii)
- The proper procedures and equipment to perform multiple lifts required by § 1926.753(e).
- 1926.761(c)(2)
- *Connector procedures*. The employer shall ensure that each connector has been provided training in the following areas:
- 1926.761(c)(2)(i)

- The nature of the hazards associated with connecting; and
- 1926.761(c)(2)(ii)
- The establishment, access, proper connecting techniques and work practices required by § 1926.756(c) and § 1926.760(b).
- 1926.761(c)(3)
- *Controlled Decking Zone Procedures*. Where CDZs are being used, the employer shall assure that each employee has been provided training in the following areas:
- 1926.761(c)(3)(i)
- The nature of the hazards associated with work within a controlled decking zone; and
- 1926.761(c)(3)(ii)
- The establishment, access, proper installation techniques and work practices required by § 1926.760(c) and § 1926.754(e).
- 1926 Subpart R App A - Guidelines for establishing the components of a site-specific erection plan: Non-Mandatory Guidelines for Complying with 1926.752(e).
  Appendix A to Subpart R of Part 1926 - Guidelines for Establishing the Components of a Site-specific Erection Plan: Non-mandatory Guidelines for Complying With § 1926.752(e)
- **(a) *General.* This appendix serves as a guideline to assist employers who elect to develop a site-specific erection plan in accordance with § 1926.752(e) with alternate means and methods to provide employee protection in accordance with § 1926.752(e), § 1926.753(c)(5), § 1926.757(a)(4) and § 1926.757(e)(4).**
- **(b) *Development of a site-specific erection plan.* Pre-construction conference(s) and site inspection(s) are held between the erector and the controlling contractor, and others such as the project engineer and fabricator before the start of steel erection. The purpose of such conference(s) is to develop and review the site-specific erection plan that will meet the requirements of this section.**
- **(c) *Components of a site-specific erection plan.* In developing a site-specific erection plan, a steel erector considers the following elements:**
- **(c)(1) The sequence of erection activity, developed in coordination with the controlling contractor, that includes the following:**
- **(c)(1)(i) Material deliveries:**
- **(c)(1)(ii) Material staging and storage; and**
- **(c)(1)(iii) Coordination with other trades and construction activities.**
- **(c)(2) A description of the crane and derrick selection and placement procedures, including the following:**

- **(c)(2)(i) Site preparation;**
- **(c)(2)(ii) Path for overhead loads; and**
- **(c)(2)(iii) Critical lifts, including rigging supplies and equipment.**
- **(c)(3) A description of steel erection activities and procedures, including the following:**
- **(c)(3)(i) Stability considerations requiring temporary bracing and guying;**
- **(c)(3)(ii) Erection bridging terminus point;**
- **(c)(3)(iii) Anchor rod (anchor bolt) notifications regarding repair, replacement and modifications;**
- **(c)(3)(iv) Columns and beams (including joists and purlins);**
- **(c)(3)(v) Connections;**
- **(c)(3)(vi) Decking; and**
- **(c)(3)(vii) Ornamental and miscellaneous iron.**
- **(c)(4) A description of the fall protection procedures that will be used to comply with § 1926.760.**
- **(c)(5) A description of the procedures that will be used to comply with § 1926.759.**
- **(c)(6) A description of the special procedures required for hazardous non-routine tasks.**
- **(c)(7) A certification for each employee who has received training for performing steel erection operations as required by § 1926.761.**
- **(c)(8) A list of the qualified and competent persons.**
- **(c)(9) A description of the procedures that will be utilized in the event of rescue or emergency response.**
- **(d) *Other plan information.* The plan:**
- **(d)(1) Includes the identification of the site and project; and**
- **(d)(2) Is signed and dated by the qualified person(s) responsible for its preparation and modification.**
- 1926 Subpart R App B - Reserved
  Appendix B to Subpart R of Part 1926 [Reserved]
- 1926 Subpart R App C - Illustrations of Bridging Terminus Points: Non-Mandatory Guidlines for Complying with 1926.757(a)(10) and 1926.757(c)(5).
- 1926 Subpart R App D - Illustration of the Use of Control Lines To Demarcate Controlled Decking Zones (CDZs): Non-mandatory Guidelines for Complying With § 1926.760(c)(3)
- 1926 Subpart R App E - Training: Non-mandatory Guidelines for Complying with 1926.761.

- 1926 Subpart R App F - Perimeter Columns: Non-Mandatory Guidelines for Complying with 1926.756(e) To Protect the Unprotected Side or Edge of a Walking/Working Surface.
- 1926 Subpart R App G - 1926.502 (b)-(e) Fall Protection Systems Criteria and Practices.
- 1926 Subpart R App H - Double Connections: Illustration of a Clipped End Connection and a Staggered Connection: Non-Mandatory Guidelines for Complying with 1926.756(c)(1).

- 1926 Subpart S - Underground Construction, Caissons, Cofferdams, and Compressed Air
- 1926.800 - Underground Construction
- 1926.801 - Caissons.
- 1926.802 - Cofferdams.
- 1926.803 - Compressed air.
- 1926.804 - Definitions applicable to this subpart.
- 1926 Subpart S App A - Decompression Tables

- 1926 Subpart T - Demolition
- 1926.850 - Preparatory operations.
- 1926.851 - Stairs, passageways, and ladders.
- 1926.852 - Chutes.
- 1926.853 - Removal of materials through floor openings.
- 1926.854 - Removal of walls, masonry sections, and chimneys.
- 1926.855 - Manual removal of floors.
- 1926.856 - Removal of walls, floors, and material with equipment.
- 1926.857 - Storage.
- 1926.858 - Removal of steel construction.
- 1926.859 - Mechanical demolition.
- 1926.860 - Selective demolition by explosives.

- 1926 Subpart U - Blasting and the Use of Explosives
- 1926.900 - General provisions.
- 1926.901 - Blaster qualifications.
- 1926.902 - Surface transportation of explosives.
- 1926.903 - Underground transportation of explosives.

- 1926.904 - Storage of explosives and blasting agents.
- 1926.905 - Loading of explosives or blasting agents.
- 1926.906 - Initiation of explosive charges-electric blasting.
- 1926.907 - Use of safety fuse.
- 1926.908 - Use of detonating cord.
- 1926.909 - Firing the blast.
- 1926.910 - Inspection after blasting.
- 1926.911 - Misfires.
- 1926.912 - Underwater blasting.
- 1926.913 - Blasting in excavation work under compressed air.
- 1926.914 - Definitions applicable to this subpart.

- 1926 Subpart V - Electric Power Transmission and Distribution
  - 1926.950 - General.
  - 1926.951 - Medical services and first aid.
  - 1926.952 - Job briefing.
  - 1926.953 - Enclosed spaces.
  - 1926.954 - Personal protective equipment.
  - 1926.955 - Portable ladders and platforms.
  - 1926.956 - Hand and portable power equipment.
  - 1926.957 - Live-line tools.
  - 1926.958 - Materials handling and storage.
  - 1926.959 - Mechanical equipment.
  - 1926.960 - Working on or near exposed energized parts.
  - 1926.961 - Deenergizing lines and equipment for employee protection.
  - 1926.962 - Grounding for the protection of employees.
  - 1926.963 - Testing and test facilities.
  - 1926.964 - Overhead lines and live-line barehand work.
  - 1926.965 - Underground electrical installations.
  - 1926.966 - Substations.

- 1926.967 - Special conditions.
- 1926.968 - Definitions.
- 1926 Subpart V App A - Appendix A to Subpart V of Part 1926 [Reserved]
- 1926 Subpart V App B - Appendix B to Subpart V of Part 1926-Working on Exposed Energized Parts
- 1926 Subpart V App C - Appendix C to Subpart V of Part 1926-Protection From Hazardous Differences in Electric Potential
- 1926 Subpart V App D - Appendix D to Subpart V of Part 1926 - Methods of Inspecting and Testing Wood Poles
- 1926 Subpart V App E - Appendix E to Subpart V of Part 1926 - Protection From Flames and Electric Arcs
- 1926 Subpart V App F - Appendix F to Subpart V of Part 1926 - Work-Positioning Equipment Inspection Guidelines
- 1926 Subpart V App G - Appendix G to Subpart V of Part 1926 - Reference Documents

- 1926 Subpart W - Rollover Protective Structures; Overhead Protection
  - 1926.1000 - Scope.
  - 1926.1001 - Minimum performance criteria for rollover protective structures for designated scrapers, loaders, dozers, graders, crawler tractors, compactors, and rubber-tired skid steer equipment.
  - 1926.1002 - Protective frames (roll-over protective structures, known as ROPS) for wheel-type agricultural and industrial tractors used in construction.
  - 1926.1003 - Overhead protection for operators of agricultural and industrial tractors used in construction.
- 1926 Subpart X - Stairways and Ladders
  - 1926.1050 - Scope, application, and definitions applicable to this subpart.
  - 1926.1051 - General requirements.
  - 1926.1052 - Stairways.
  - 1926.1053 - Ladders.
  - 1926.1054 - [Reserved]
  - 1926.1055 - [Reserved]
  - 1926.1056 - Reserved
  - 1926.1057 - Reserved

- 1926.1058 - Reserved
- 1926.1059 - Reserved
- 1926.1060 - Training requirements.
- 1926 Subpart X App A - Ladders
- 1926 Subpart Y - Diving
- 1926.1071 - Scope and application.
- 1926.1072 - Definitions
- 1926.1076 - Qualifications of dive team.
- 1926.1080 - Safe practices manual.
- 1926.1081 - Pre-dive procedures.
- 1926.1082 - Procedures during dive.
- 1926.1083 - Post-dive procedures.
- 1926.1084 - SCUBA diving.
- 1926.1085 - Surface-supplied air diving.
- 1926.1086 - Mixed-gas diving.
- 1926.1087 - Liveboating.
- 1926.1090 - Equipment.
- 1926.1091 - Recordkeeping requirements.
- 1926 Subpart Y App A - Examples of Conditions Which May Restrict or Limit Exposure to Hyperbaric Conditions
- 1926 Subpart Y App B - Guidelines for Scientific Diving
- 1926 Subpart Z - Toxic and Hazardous Substances
- 1926.1100 - [Reserved]
- 1926.1101 - Asbestos.
- 1926.1101 App A - OSHA Reference Method - Mandatory
- 1926.1101 App B - Sampling and Analysis - Non-mandatory
- 1926.1101 App C - [Reserved]
- 1926.1101 App D - Medical Questionnaires; Mandatory
- 1926.1101 App E - Classification of Chest X-Rays - Mandatory

- 1926.1101 App F - Work practices and engineering controls for Class I Asbestos Operations - non-mandatory
- 1926.1101 App G - [Reserved]
- 1926.1101 App H - Substance Technical Information for Asbestos - Non-Mandatory
- 1926.1101 App I - Medical Surveillance Guidelines for Asbestos, Non-Mandatory
- 1926.1101 App J - Smoking cessation program information for asbestos, non-mandatory
- 1926.1101 App K - Polarized Light Microscopy of Asbestos (Non-Mandatory)
- 1926.1102 - Coal tar pitch volatiles; interpretation of term.
- 1926.1103 - 13 carcinogens (4-Nitrobiphenyl, etc.).
- 1926.1104 - alpha-Naphthylamine.
- 1926.1105 - [Reserved]
- 1926.1106 - Methyl chloromethyl ether.
- 1926.1107 - 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (and its salts).
- 1926.1108 - bis-Chloromethyl ether.
- 1926.1109 - beta-Naphthylamine.
- 1926.1110 - Benzidine.
- 1926.1111 - 4-Aminodiphenyl.
- 1926.1112 - Ethyleneimine.
- 1926.1113 - beta-Propiolactone.
- 1926.1114 - 2-Acetylaminofluorene.
- 1926.1115 - 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene.
- 1926.1116 - N-Nitrosodimethylamine.
- 1926.1117 - Vinyl chloride.
- 1926.1118 - Inorganic arsenic.
- 1926.1124 - Beryllium.
- 1926.1126 - Chromium (VI).
- 1926.1127 - Cadmium.
- 1926.1127 App A - Substance Safety Data Sheet - Cadmium
- 1926.1127 App B - Substance Technical Guidelines for Cadmium

- 1926.1127 App C - [Reserved]
- 1926.1127 App D - Occupational Health History Interview With Reference to Cadmium Exposure
- 1926.1127 App E - Cadmium in Workplace Atmospheres
- 1926.1127 App F - Nonmandatory Protocol for Biological Monitoring
- 1926.1128 - Benzene.
- 1926.1129 - [Reserved]
- 1926.1144 - 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane.
- 1926.1145 - Acrylonitrile.
- 1926.1147 - Ethylene oxide.
- 1926.1148 - Formaldehyde.
- 1926.1152 - Methylene chloride.
- 1926.1153 - Respirable crystalline silica.
- 1926.1153 App A - Methods of Sample Analysis
- 1926.1153 App B - Medical Surveillance Guidelines

- 1926 Subpart AA - Confined Spaces in Construction
- 1926.1200 - Reserved
- 1926.1201 - Scope.
- 1926.1202 - Definitions.
- 1926.1203 - General requirements.
- 1926.1204 - Permit-required confined space program.
- 1926.1205 - Permitting process.
- 1926.1206 - Entry permit.
- 1926.1207 - Training.
- 1926.1208 - Duties of authorized entrants.
- 1926.1209 - Duties of attendants.
- 1926.1210 - Duties of entry supervisors.
- 1926.1211 - Rescue and emergency services.
- 1926.1212 - Employee participation.
- 1926.1213 - Provision of documents to Secretary.

- 1926 Subpart BB - [Reserved]
- 1926 Subpart CC - Cranes and Derricks in Construction
  - 1926.1400 - Scope.
  - 1926.1401 - Definitions.
  - 1926.1402 - Ground conditions.
  - 1926.1403 - Assembly/Disassembly—selection of manufacturer or employer procedures.
  - 1926.1404 - Assembly/Disassembly—general requirements (applies to all assembly and disassembly operations).
  - 1926.1405 - Disassembly—additional requirements for dismantling of booms and jibs (applies to both the use of manufacturer procedures and employer procedures).
  - 1926.1406 - Assembly/Disassembly—employer procedures--general requirements.
  - 1926.1407 - Power line safety (up to 350 kV)—assembly and disassembly.
  - 1926.1408 - Power line safety (up to 350 kV)—equipment operations.
  - 1926.1409 - Power line safety (over 350 kV).
  - 1926.1410 - Power line safety (all voltages)—equipment operations closer than the Table A zone.
  - 1926.1411 - Power line safety—while traveling under or near power lines with no load.
  - 1926.1412 - Inspections.
  - 1926.1413 - Wire rope—inspection.
  - 1926.1414 - Wire rope—selection and installation criteria.
  - 1926.1415 - Safety devices.
  - 1926.1416 - Operational aids.
  - 1926.1417 - Operation.
  - 1926.1418 - Authority to stop operation.
  - 1926.1419 - Signals—general requirements.
  - 1926.1420 - Signals—radio, telephone or other electronic transmission of signals.
  - 1926.1421 - Signals—voice signals—additional requirements.
  - 1926.1422 - Signals—hand signal chart.
  - 1926.1423 - Fall protection.
  - 1926.1424 - Work area control.

- 1926.1425 - Keeping clear of the load.
- 1926.1426 - Free fall and controlled load lowering.
- 1926.1427 - Operator training, certification, and evaluation.
- 1926.1428 - Signal person qualifications.
- 1926.1429 - Qualifications of maintenance & repair employees.
- 1926.1430 - Training.
- 1926.1431 - Hoisting personnel.
- 1926.1432 - Multiple-crane/derrick lifts—supplemental requirements.
- 1926.1433 - Design, construction and testing.
- 1926.1434 - Equipment modifications.
- 1926.1435 - Tower cranes.
- 1926.1436 - Derricks.
- 1926.1437 - Floating cranes/derricks and land cranes/derricks on barges.
- 1926.1438 - Overhead & gantry cranes.
- 1926.1439 - Dedicated pile drivers.
- 1926.1440 - Sideboom cranes.
  1926.1440(a)
- The provisions of this standard apply, except § 1926.1402 (Ground conditions), § 1926.1415 (Safety devices), § 1926.1416 (Operational aids), and § 1926.1427 (Operator qualification and certification).
- 1926.1440(b)
- Section 1926.1426 (Free fall and controlled load lowering) applies, except § 1926.1426(a)(2)(i). Sideboom cranes in which the boom is designed to free fall (live boom) are permitted only if manufactured prior to November 8, 2010.
- 1926.1440(c)
- Sideboom cranes mounted on wheel or crawler tractors must meet all of the following requirements of ASME B30.14-2004 (incorporated by reference, *see* § 1926.6):
- 1926.1440(c)(1)
- Section 14-1.1 ("Load Ratings").
- 1926.1440(c)(2)
- Section 14-1.3 ("Side Boom Tractor Travel").

- 1926.1440(c)(3)
- Section 14-1.5 ("Ropes and Reeving Accessories").
- 1926.1440(c)(4)
- Section 14-1.7.1 ("Booms").
- 1926.1440(c)(5)
- Section 14-1.7.2 ("General Requirements--Exhaust Gases").
- 1926.1440(c)(6)
- Section 14-1.7.3 ("General Requirements--Stabilizers (Wheel-Type Side Boom Tractors)").
- 1926.1440(c)(7)
- Section 14-1.7.4 ("General Requirements--Welded Construction").
- 1926.1440(c)(8)
- Section 14-1.7.6 ("General Requirements--Clutch and Brake Protection").
- 1926.1440(c)(9)
- Section 14-2.2.2 ("Testing--Rated Load Test"), except that it applies only to equipment that has been altered or modified.
- 1926.1440(c)(10)
- In section 14-3.1.2 ("Operator Qualifications"), paragraph (a), except the phrase "When required by law."
- 1926.1440(c)(11)
- In section 14-3.1.3 ("Operating Practices"), paragraphs (e), (f)(1)--(f)(4), (f)(6), (f)(7), (h), and (i).
- 1926.1440(c)(12)
- In section 14-3.2.3 ("Moving the Load"), paragraphs (j), (l), and (m).
- 1926.1441 - Equipment with a rated hoisting/ lifting capacity of 2,000 pounds or less.
  The following paragraphs of this section specify requirements for employers using equipment with a maximum rated hoisting/lifting capacity of 2,000 pounds or less.
- 1926.1441(a)
- The employer using this equipment must comply with the following provisions of this subpart: § 1926.1400 (Scope); § 1926.1401 (Definitions); § 1926.1402 (Ground conditions); § 1926.1403 (Assembly/disassembly—selection of manufacturer or employer procedures); § 1926.1406 (Assembly/disassembly—employer procedures); §§ 1926.1407 through 1926.1411 (Power line safety); § 1926.1412(c) (Post-assembly); §§ 1926.1413 through 1926.1414 (Wire rope); § 1926.1418 (Authority to stop operation); §§ 1926.1419 through 1926.1422 (Signals); §

1926.1423 (Fall protection); § 1926.1425 (Keeping clear of the load) (except for § 1926.1425(c)(3) (qualified rigger)); § 1926.1426 (Free fall and controlled load lowering); § 1926.1432 (Multiple crane/derrick lifts—supplemental requirements); § 1926.1434 (Equipment modifications); § 1926.1435 (Tower cranes); § 1926.1436 (Derricks); § 1926.1437 (Floating cranes/derricks and land cranes/derricks on barges); § 1926.1438 (Overhead & gantry cranes).

- 1926.1441(b)
- ***Assembly/disassembly.***
- 1926.1441(b)(1)
- In addition to compliance with §§ 1926.1403 (Assembly/disassembly—selection of manufacturer or employer procedures) and 1926.1406 (Assembly/disassembly—employer procedures), the employer must also comply with § 1926.1441(b)(2)–(3).
- 1926.1441(b)(2)
- ***Components and configuration***. The employer must ensure that:
- 1926.1441(b)(2)(i)
- The selection of components, and the configuration of the equipment, that affect the capacity or safe operation of the equipment complies with either the:
- 1926.1441(b)(2)(i)(A)
- Manufacturer instructions, recommendations, limitations, and specifications. When these documents and information are unavailable, a registered professional engineer familiar with the type of equipment involved must approve, in writing, the selection and configuration of components; or
- 1926.1441(b)(2)(i)(B)
- Approved modifications that meet the requirements of § 1926.1434 (Equipment modifications).
- 1926.1441(b)(2)(ii)
- ***Post-assembly inspection***. Upon completion of assembly, the equipment is inspected to ensure that it is in compliance with paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section (see § 1926.1412(c) for post-assembly inspection requirements).
- 1926.1441(b)(3)
- ***Manufacturer prohibitions***. The employer must comply with applicable manufacturer prohibitions.
- 1926.1441(c)
- ***Operation—procedures***.
- 1926.1441(c)(1)

- The employer must comply with all manufacturer procedures applicable to the operational functions of the equipment, including its use with attachments.
- 1926.1441(c)(2)
- ***Unavailable operation procedures***. The employer must:
- 1926.1441(c)(2)(i)
- When the manufacturer's procedures are unavailable, develop, and ensure compliance with, all procedures necessary for the safe operation of the equipment and attachments.
- 1926.1441(c)(2)(ii)
- Ensure that procedures for the operational controls are developed by a qualified person.
- 1926.1441(c)(2)(iii)
- Ensure that procedures related to the capacity of the equipment are developed and signed by a registered professional engineer familiar with the equipment.
- 1926.1441(c)(3)
- ***Accessibility***. The employer must ensure that:
- 1926.1441(c)(3)(i)
- The load chart is available to the operator at the control station;
- 1926.1441(c)(3)(ii)
- Procedures applicable to the operation of the equipment, recommended operating speeds, special hazard warnings, instructions, and operator's manual are readily available for use by the operator.
- 1926.1441(c)(3)(iii)
- When rated capacities are available at the control station only in electronic form and a failure occurs that makes the rated capacities inaccessible, the operator immediately ceases operations or follows safe shut-down procedures until the rated capacities (in electronic or other form) are available.
- 1926.1441(d)
- ***Safety devices and operational aids***.
- 1926.1441(d)(1)
- The employer must ensure that safety devices and operational aids that are part of the original equipment are maintained in accordance with manufacturer procedures.
- 1926.1441(d)(2)

- ***Anti two-blocking***. The employer must ensure that equipment covered by this section manufactured more than one year after November 8, 2010 have either an anti two-block device that meets the requirements of § 1926.1416(d)(3), or is designed so that, in the event of a two-block situation, no damage or load failure will occur (for example, by using a power unit that stalls in response to a two-block situation).
- 1926.1441(e)
- ***Operator qualifications***. The employer must train each operator, prior to operating the equipment, on the safe operation of the type of equipment the operator will be using.
- 1926.1441(f)
- ***Signal person qualifications***. The employer must train each signal person in the proper use of signals applicable to the use of the equipment.
- 1926.1441(g)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.1441(h)
- ***Inspections***. The employer must ensure that equipment is inspected in accordance with manufacturer procedures.
- 1926.1441(i)
- [Reserved]
- 1926.1441(j)
- ***Hoisting personnel***. The employer must ensure that equipment covered by this section is not used to hoist personnel.
- 1926.1441(k)
- ***Design***. The employer must ensure that the equipment is designed by a qualified engineer.
- 1926.1442 - Railroad roadway maintenance machines.
  § 1926.1442 Railroad roadway maintenance machines.
- 1926.1442(a)
- ***General rule*.** Employers using equipment covered by this subpart that meets the definition of "roadway maintenance machine," as defined in 49 CFR 214.7, must comply with the requirements in this subpart, except as provided in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this section when subject to the authority of the Federal Railroad Administration.
- 1926.1442(b)
- ***Exceptions*** —
- 1926.1442(b)(1)

- ***Operator certification, training, and evaluation*.** The requirements in §§1926.1427 (Operator qualification and certification) and 1926.1430 (Training) do not apply. The qualification and training requirements contained in §§1926.1436(q) (Qualification and training for derricks), 1926.1440(a) (Sideboom cranes), and 1926.1441(a) (Equipment with a rated hoisting/lifting capacity of 2,000 pounds or less) do not apply.
- 1926.1442(b)(2)
- ***Rail clamps, rail stops, and work-area controls.***
- 1926.1442(b)(2)(i)
- The requirement for rail clamps in §1926.1415(a)(6) does not apply;
- 1926.1442(b)(2)(ii)
- The requirement for rail stops in §1926.1415(a)(6) does not apply; and
- 1926.1442(b)(2)(iii)
- The work-area controls specified by §1926.1424(a)(2) do not apply.
- 1926.1442(b)(3)
- ***Out-of-level work*.** The restrictions on out-of-level work, and the requirements for crane-level indicators and inspections of those indicators (including the requirements in §§1926.1402(b), 1926.1412(d)(1)(xi), and 1926.1415(a)(1)), do not apply.
- 1926.1442(b)(4)
- ***Dragging a load sideways*.** The prohibition in §1926.1417(q) on dragging a load sideways does not apply.
- 1926.1442(b)(5)
- ***Boom-hoist limiting device*.** The requirement in §1926.1416(d)(1) for a boom-hoist limiting device does not apply to roadway maintenance machines when the cranes use hydraulic cylinders to raise the booms.
- 1926.1442(b)(6)
- ***Manufacturer guidance for modifications covered by §1926.1434*.** The requirements to follow the manufacturer's guidance set forth in §1926.1434 do not apply if the employer is subject to the requirements of 49 CFR part 214.
- 1926.1442(b)(7)
- ***Other manufacturer guidance*.** The requirements to follow the manufacturer's guidance, instructions, procedures, prohibitions, limitations, or specifications, set forth in §1926.1404(j), (m), or (q); §1926.1415(a)(6); §1926.1417(a), (r), (u), or (aa); §1926.1433(d)(1)(i); or §1926.1441 do not apply if the employer is subject to the requirements of 49 CFR part 214.
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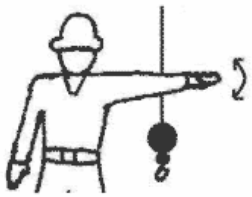
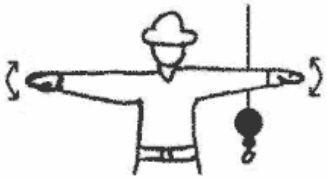
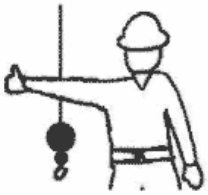
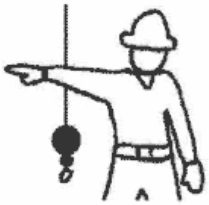
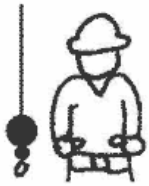
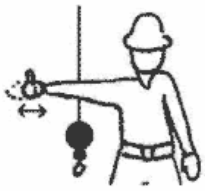
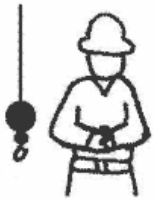
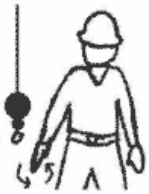
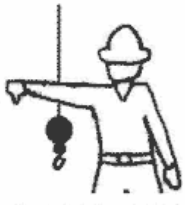
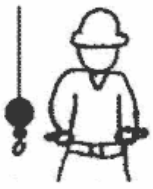
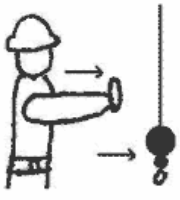
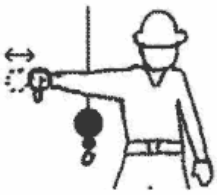
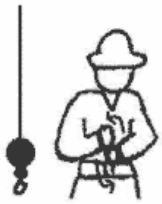
- [1926 Subpart CC App A - Standard Hand Signals]

Appendix A to Subpart CC of Part 1926—Standard Hand Signals

 **STOP** – With arm extended horizontally to the side, palm down, arm is swung back and forth.	 **EMERGENCY STOP** – With both arms extended horizontally to the side, palms down, arms are swung back and forth.	 **HOIST** – With upper arm extended to the side, forearm and index finger pointing straight up, hand and finger make small circles.
 **RAISE BOOM** – With arm extended horizontally to the side, thumb points up with other fingers closed.	 **SWING** – With arm extended horizontally, index finger points in direction that boom is to swing.	 **RETRACT TELESCOPING BOOM** – With hands to the front at waist level, thumbs point at each other with other fingers closed.
 **RAISE THE BOOM AND LOWER THE LOAD** – With arm extended horizontally to the side and thumb pointing up, fingers open and close while load movement is desired.	 **DOG EVERYTHING** – Hands held together at waist level.	 **LOWER** – With arm and index finger pointing down, hand and finger make small circles.
 **LOWER BOOM** – With arm extended horizontally to the side, thumb points down with other fingers closed.	 **EXTEND TELESCOPING BOOM** – With hands to the front at waist level, thumbs point outward with other fingers closed.	 **TRAVEL/TOWER TRAVEL** – With all fingers pointing up, arm is extended horizontally out and back to make a pushing motion in the direction of travel.

- STOP - With arm extended horizontally to the side, palm down, arm is swung back and fourth.
- EMERGENCY STOP - With both arms extended horizontally to the side, palms down, arms are swung back and fourth.
- HOIST - With upper arm extended to the side, forearm and index finger pointing straight up, hand and finger make small circles.
- RAISE BOOM - With arm extended horizontally to the side, thumb points up with other finger closed.
- SWING - With arm extended horizontally, index finger points in direction that boom is to swing.
- RETRACT TELESCOPING BOOM - With hands to the front at waist level, thumbs point at each other with other fingers closed.
- RAISE THE BOOM AND LOWER THE LOAD - With arm extended horizontally to the side and thumb pointing up, fingers open and close while load movement is desired.
- DOG EVERYTHING - Hands hel together at waist level.
- LOWER - With arms and index finger pointing down, hand and finger make small circles.
- LOWER BOOM - With arm extended horizontally to the side, thumb down with other fingers closed.
- EXTENDED TELESCOPING BOOM - With hands to the front at waist level, thumbs point outward with other fingers closed.
- TRAVEL/TOWER TRAVEL - With all fingers pointing up, arm is extended horizontally out and back to make a pushing motion in the direction of travel.

 **LOWER THE BOOM AND RAISE THE LOAD** – With arm extended horizontally to the side and thumb pointing down, fingers open and close while load movement is desired.	 **MOVE SLOWLY** – A hand is placed in front of the hand that is giving the action signal.	 **USE AUXILIARY HOIST** (whipline) – With arm bent at elbow and forearm vertical, elbow is tapped with other hand. Then regular signal is used to indicate desired action.
 **CRAWLER CRANE TRAVEL, BOTH TRACKS** – Rotate fists around each other in front of body; direction of rotation away from body indicates travel forward; rotation towards body indicates travel backward.	 **USE MAIN HOIST** – A hand taps on top of the head. Then regular signal is given to indicate desired action.	 **CRAWLER CRANE TRAVEL, ONE TRACK** – Indicate track to be locked by raising fist on that side. Rotate other fist in front of body in direction that other track is to travel.
 **TROLLEY TRAVEL** – With palm up, fingers closed and thumb pointing in direction of motion, hand is jerked horizontally in direction trolley is to travel.		

- LOWER THE BOOM AND RAISE THE LOAD - With arm extended horizontally to the side and thumb pointing down, fingers open and close while load movement is desired.
- MOVE SLOWLY - A hand is placed in front of the hand that is giving the action signal.
- USE AUXILIARY HOIST - (whipline) - With arm bent at elbow and forearm vertical, elbow is tapped with other hand. Then regular signal is used to indicate desired action.
- CRAWLER CRANE TRAVEL, BOTH TRACKS - Rotate fists around each other in front of body; direction of rotation away from body indicates travel forward; rotation towards body indicates travel backward.

- USE MAIN HOIST - A hand taps on top of head. Then regular signal is given to indicate desired action.
- CRAWLER CRANE TRAVEL, ONE TRACK - Indicate track to be locked by raising fist in front of body in direction that other ttrack is to travel.
- TROLLEY TRAVEL - With palm up, fingers closed and thumb pointing in direction of motion, hand is jerked horiontally in direction trolley is to travel.
- [75 FR 48173, Aug. 9, 2010]
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- 1926 Subpart CC App B - Assembly/Disassembly—Sample Procedures for Minimizing the Risk of Unintended Dangerous Boom Movement

  Appendix B to Subpart CC of Part 1926--Assembly/Disassembly: Sample Procedures for Minimizing the Risk of Unintended Dangerous Boom Movement
- 1. Section 1926.1404(f)(1) provides that when pins (or similar devices) are being removed, employees must not be under the boom, jib, or other components, except where the requirements of § 1926.1404(f)(2) are met. The exception in § 1926.1404(f)(2) applies when the employer demonstrates that site constraints require one or more employees to be under the boom, jib, or other components when pins (or similar devices) are being removed. In such a situation, the A/D director must implement procedures that minimize the risk of unintended dangerous movement and minimize the duration and extent of exposure under the boom.
- The following scenario is an example of how the exception applies: A boom cannot be disassembled on the ground because of aboveground piping (as might be found, for example, in an oil refinery) that precludes lowering the boom to the ground. The boom must therefore be disassembled in the air, and the employees who remove the pins must perform that work from an aerial lift whose base is positioned on one side (the near side) of the boom. To gain access to the pins on the far side, the aerial lift basket must move under the boom, since, due to lack of room, the aerial lift cannot be repositioned on the far side. Due to lack of room, the aerial lift cannot be repositioned on the far side, so the aerial basket must move under the boom to gain access to the pins on the far side.
- To minimize the risk of unintended dangerous movement while the pins are removed, the A/D director uses an assist crane that is rigged to support the boom section that is being detached, using particular care to ensure that the section end that is near the employee(s) removing the pins is well supported. The duration and extent of exposure is minimized by removing the far side pins first, moving the aerial lift basket as soon as possible to the near side so that the employees are no longer under the boom, and then removing the near side pins.
- 2. Section 1926.1404(h)(6)(i) provides that, during assembly/disassembly, the center of gravity of the load must be identified if that is necessary for the method used for maintaining stability. Section 1926.1404(h)(6)(ii) states that, where there is insufficient information to accurately identify the center of gravity, measures designed to prevent unintended dangerous movement resulting from an inaccurate identification of the center of gravity must be used.

- An example of the application of § 1926.1404(h)(6)(ii) is as follows: The boom is assembled by lowering boom sections sequentially into place using an assist crane. The A/D director's plan is to keep the boom sections stable while they are lowered into place by attaching the assist crane hoist line above the center of gravity of each section. However, in assembling the non-symmetrical top section of the boom, the A/D director is not able to determine where to attach the assist crane hoist line so that it is above the center of gravity. In this situation, before raising the section, all personnel are kept clear of the section and the section is first raised a few inches to determine whether it tips when raised (if it did tip, it would indicate it is not rigged over the center of gravity). If this occurs, the hoist line is repositioned and the procedure repeated (with employees kept clear of the section while it is raised) until the A/D director determines that it is rigged over the center of gravity and can be moved into place without dangerous movement.
- [75 FR 48175, Aug. 9, 2010]
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- 1926 Subpart CC App C - Operator Certification—Written Examination—Technical Knowledge Criteria

  Appendix C to Subpart CC of Part 1926 - Operator Certification: Written Examination: Technical Knowledge Criteria
- This appendix contains information for employers, accredited testing organizations, auditors and government entities developing criteria for a written examination to test an individual's technical knowledge relating to the operation of cranes.

  (a) General technical information.

  (1) The functions and limitations of the crane and attachments.

  (2) Wire rope:

  (i) Background information necessary to understand the inspection and removal from service criteria in § 1926.1413 and § 1926.1414.

  (ii) Capacity and when multi-part rope is needed.

  (iii) Relationship between line pull and safe working load.

  (iv) How to determine the manufacturer's recommended rope for the crane.

  (3) Rigging devices and their use, such as:

  (i) Slings.

  (ii) Spreaders.

(iii) Lifting beams.

(iv) Wire rope fittings, such as clips, shackles and wedge sockets.

(v) Saddles (softeners).

(vi) Clamps (beams).

(4) The technical limitations of protective measures against electrical hazards:

(i) Grounding.

(ii) Proximity warning devices.

(iii) Insulated links.

(iv) Boom cages.

(v) Proximity to electric power lines, radii, and microwave structures.

(5) The effects of load share and load transfer in multi-crane lifts.

(6) Basic crane terms.

(7) The basics of machine power flow systems.

(i) Mechanical.

(ii) Electrical.

(iii) Pneumatic.

(iv) Hydraulic.

(v) Combination.

(8) The significance of the instruments and gauge readings.

(9) The effects of thermal expansion and contraction in hydraulic cylinders.

(10) Background information necessary to understand the requirements of pre-operation and inspection.

(11) How to use the safety devices and operational aids required under § 1926.1415 and §

1926.1416.

(12) The difference between duty-cycle and lifting operations.

(13) How to calculate net capacity for every possible configuration of the equipment using the manufacturer's load chart.

(14) How to use manufacturer-approved attachments and their effect on the equipment.

(15) How to obtain dimensions, weight, and center of gravity of the load.

(16) The effects of dynamic loading from:

(i) Wind.

(ii) Stopping and starting.

(iii) Impact loading.

(iv) Moving with the load.

(17) The effect of side loading.

(18) The principles of backward stability.

(b) Site information.

(1) How to identify the suitability of the supporting ground/surface to support the expected loads of the operation. Elements include:

(i) Weaknesses below the surface (such as voids, tanks, loose fill).

(ii) Weaknesses on the surface (such as retaining walls, slopes, excavations, depressions).

(2) Proper use of mats, blocking/cribbing, outriggers, stabilizers, or crawlers.

(3) Identification of site hazards such as power lines, piping, and traffic.

(4) How to review operation plans with supervisors and other workers (such as the signal person), including how to determine working height, boom length, load radius, and travel clearance.

(5) How to determine if there is adequate room for extension of crawlers or outriggers/stabilizers and counterweights.

(c) Operations.

(1) How to pick, carry, swing and place the load smoothly and safely on rubber tires and on outriggers/stabilizers or crawlers (where applicable).

(2) How to communicate at the site with supervisors, the crew and the signal person.

(3) Proper procedures and methods of reeving wire ropes and methods of reeving multiple-part lines and selecting the proper load block and/or ball.

(4) How to react to changes in conditions that affect the safe operation of the equipment.

(5) How to shut down and secure the equipment properly when leaving it unattended.

(6) Know how to apply the manufacturer's specifications for operating in various weather conditions, and understand how environmental conditions affect the safe operation of the equipment.

(7) How to properly level the equipment.

(8) How to verify the weight of the load and rigging prior to initiating the lift.

(9) How to determine where the load is to be picked up and placed and how to verify the radii.

(10) Know basic rigging procedures.

(11) How to carry out the shift inspection required in this subpart.

(12) Know that the following operations require specific procedures and skill levels:

(i) Multi-crane lifts. (ii) Hoisting personnel.

(iii) Clamshell/dragline operations.

(iv) Pile driving and extracting.

(v) Concrete operations, including poured-in-place and tilt-up.

(vi) Demolition operations.

(vii) Operations on water.

(viii) Magnet operations.

(ix) Multi-drum operations.

(13) Know the proper procedures for operating safely under the following conditions:

(i) Traveling with suspended loads.

(ii) Approaching a two-block condition.

(iii) Operating near power lines.

(iv) Hoisting personnel.

(v) Using other than full outrigger/crawler or stabilizer extensions.

(vi) Lifting loads from beneath the surface of the water.

(vii) Using various approved counterweight configurations.

(viii) Handling loads out of the operator's vision ("operating in the blind").

(ix) Using electronic communication systems for signal communication.

(14) Know the proper procedures for load control and the use of hand-held tag lines.

(15) Know the emergency response procedure for:

(i) Fires.

(ii) Power line contact.

(iii) Loss of stability.

(iv) Control malfunction.

(v) Two-blocking.

(vi) Overload.

(vii) Carrier or travel malfunction.

(16) Know how to properly use outriggers and stabilizers in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

(d) Use of load charts.

(1) Know the terminology necessary to use load charts.

(2) Know how to ensure that the load chart is the appropriate chart for the equipment in its particular configuration and application.

(3) Know how to use load charts. This includes knowing:

(i) The operational limitations of load charts and footnotes.

(ii) How to relate the chart to the configuration of the crane, crawlers, or outriggers/stabilizers extended or retracted, jib erected or offset, and various counterweight configurations.

(iii) The difference between structural capacity and capacity limited by stability.

(iv) What is included in capacity ratings.

(v) The range diagram and its relationship to the load chart.

(vi) The work area chart and its relationship to the load chart.

(vii) Where to find and how to use the "parts-of-line" information.

(4) Know how to use the load chart together with the load indicators and/or load moment devices.

- [75 FR 48176, Aug. 9, 2010]
- 1926.1443 - Severability.
  § 1926.1443 Severability.
- Should a court of competent jurisdiction hold any provision(s) of subpart CC to be invalid, such action shall not affect any other provision of the subpart.
- [75 FR 48173, August 9, 2010; 85 FR 57122, November 16, 2020]

- 1926 App A - Designations for General Industry Standards Incorporated Into Body of Construction Standards
  Appendix A to Part 1926—Designations for General Industry Standards Incorporated Into Body of Construction Standards
- New Designations for General Industry Standards Incorporated Into Body of Construction Standards

1926 Designations for Applicable 1910 Standards	
New § no. and/or para.	**Source § no. and/or para.**
1926.20 (c)	1910.5 (a)
[Do.] (d)	[Do.] (c)
[Do.] (e)	[Do.] (d)
1926.32(g)	1910.12(b)
1926.33	1910.20
1926.34 (a)	1910.36(b)(4)
[Do.] (b)	1910.37 (q)(1)
[Do.] (c)	[Do.] (k)(2)
1926.35	1910.38(a)
1926.50(g)	1910.151(c)
1926.51(a)(6)	1910.141(a)(2)(v)
[Do.] (d)(2)	[Do.] (h)
[Do.] (f) (2)–(4)	[Do.] (d) (1)–(3)
[Do.] (g)	[Do.] (g)(2)
[Do.] (h)	[Do.] (a)(5)
[Do.] (i)	[Do.] (e)
1926.53 (c)–(r)	1910.96
1926.57 (f)–(i)	1910.94
1926.64	1910.119

1926 Designations for Applicable 1910 Standards	
New § no. and/or para.	**Source § no. and/or para.**
1926.65	1910.120
1926.66 (a)	1910.107 (a)
[Do.] (b)	[Do.] (b) (1)–(10)
[Do.] (c)–(d)	[Do.] (c)–(d)
[Do.] (e)–(g)	[Do.] (h)–(j)
1926.95	1910.132
1926.96	1910.136
1926.97 (a)–(e)	1910.156(e)
[Do.] (f)–(h)	[Do.] Subpt. L App. E
1926.98	1910.156(f)
1926.102(a) (6)	1910.133(a) (2)
[Do.] (7)	[Do.] (4)
[Do.] (8)	[Do.] (5)
1926.103 (d)	1910.134 (a)
[Do.] (e)	[Do.] (b)
[Do.] (f)–(i)	[Do.] (d)–(g)
1926.150(c)(1) (xi)	1910.157 (g)(1)
[Do.] (xii)	[Do.] (g)(2)
[Do.] (xiii)	[Do.] (c)(4)

1926 Designations for Applicable 1910 Standards	
New § no. and/or para.	**Source § no. and/or para.**
[Do.] (xiv)	[Do.] (e)(3)
1926.152 (b)(5)	1910.107(e)(2)
[Do.] (h)	1910.106(j)
[Do.] (i)	[Do.] (b)
[Do.] (j)	[Do.] (c)
[Do.] (k) (1)–(3)	[Do.] (g)(4)
[Do.] (k)(4)	[Do.] (a)(22)
1926.153(a) (3)	1910.110(a)(4)
[Do.] (m) (1)	[Do.] (d)(1)
[Do.] (2)	[Do.] (d)(2)
[Do.] (3)	[Do.] (d)(7)(vii)
[Do.] (4)	[Do.] (d)(7)(viii)
[Do.] (n)	[Do.] (b)(5)(iii)
[Do.] (o)	[Do.] (d)(10)
1926.156	1910.160
1926.157	1910.162
1926.158	1910.164
1926.159	1910.165
1926.200(c)(3)	1910.145(d)(4)

1926 Designations for Applicable 1910 Standards	
New § no. and/or para.	**Source § no. and/or para.**
1926.250(c)	1910.176(c)
[Do.] (d) (1)–(4)	1910.30(a) (1), (2), (4) and (5)
1926.251(a)(5)	1910.184(a)
[Do.] (a)(6)	[Do.] (d)
[Do.] (b)(6)(i)–(ii)	[Do.] (e)(3)(i)–(ii)
[Do.] (c)(6)–(7)	[Do.] (c) (2)–(3)
[Do.] (c)(8)	[Do.] (c)(5)
[Do.] (c)(9)	[Do.] (c)(7)
[Do.] (c)(10)–(12)	[Do.] (c)(10)–(12)
[Do.] (c)(13)–(15)	[Do.](f) (2)–(4)
[Do.] (d)(3)–(6)	[Do.] (h) (2)–(5)
[Do.] (e)(3)–(5)	[Do.] (i) (2)–(4)
[Do.] (e)(6)–(7)	[Do.] (i) (6)–(7)
[Do.] (e)(8)	[Do.] (i)(9)
1926.300(b) (3)	1910.212(a)(1)
[Do.] (4)	[Do.] (a)(3)
[Do.] (5)	[Do.] (a)(5)
[Do.] (6)	[Do.] (b)
[Do.] (7)	1910.215(b)(9)

1926 Designations for Applicable 1910 Standards	
New § no. and/or para.	**Source § no. and/or para.**
[Do.] (8) and (9)	[Do.] (b) (3) and (4)
1926.302(b)(10)	1910.244(b)
1926.303(b)(2)	1910.215(a) (2)
[Do.] (e)	[Do.] (4)
1926.304 (g)	1910.213(h)(1)
[Do.] (h)	[Do.] (d)(1)
[Do.] (i)	[Do.] (c)(1)
1926.305(d)(1)	1910.244(a)(2) (iii)–(viii)
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1926.307	1910.219
1926.350(a) (10)	1910.253(b) (4)(iii)
[Do.] (11)	[Do.] (2)(ii)
[Do.] (12)	1910.101(b)
1926.353(b)(3)	1910.252(b)(4)(iv)
1926.416 (a)(4)	1910.333(c)(2)
[Do.] (f) (1)	[Do.] (c)(10)
[Do.] (2)	1910.334(a)(1)
[Do.] (3)	[Do.] (a)(2)(iii)
[Do.] (4)	[Do.] (a)(5)

1926 Designations for Applicable 1910 Standards	
New § no. and/or para.	**Source § no. and/or para.**
[Do.] (5)–(6)	[Do.] (b) (1)–(2)
[Do.] (7)–(9)	[Do.] (c) (1)–(3)
[Do.] (10)	[Do.] (d)
1926.417(d)	1910.333(b)(2)
1926.451(a) (22)	1910.28(a) (15)
[Do.] (23)	[Do.] (18)
[Do.] (24)	[Do.] (20)
1926.453 (a)	1910.29(a)
[Do.] (b)	[Do.] (c)
1926.600(a)(7)	1910.176(f)
1926.602(c)(1) (vii)	1910.178(m) (3)
[Do.] (viii)	[Do.] (12)
1926.900 (s)	1910.109 (g)(2)(ii)
[Do.] (t)	[Do.] (h)(3)(ii)
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1926.914(aa)	[Do.] (a)(12)
1926.1050(b)	1910.21(g)(9)
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• 1926.1080	• 1910.420
• 1926.1081	• 1910.421
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• 1926.1084	• 1910.424
• 1926.1085	• 1910.425
• 1926.1086	• 1910.426
• 1926.1087	• 1910.427
• 1926.1090	• 1910.430
• 1926.1091	• 1910.440
• 1926.1092	• 1910.441
• 1926.1102	• 1910.1002
• 1926.1103	• 1910.1003
• 1926.1104	• 1910.1004
• 1926.1105	• 1910.1005
• 1926.1106	• 1910.1006
• 1926.1107	• 1910.1007
• 1926.1108	• 1910.1008

• 1926 Designations for Applicable 1910 Standards	
• **New § no. and/or para.**	• **Source § no. and/or para.**
• 1926.1109	• 1910.1009
• 1926.1110	• 1910.1010
• 1926.1111	• 1910.1011
• 1926.1112	• 1910.1012
• 1926.1113	• 1910.1013
• 1926.1114	• 1910.1014
• 1926.1115	• 1910.1015
• 1926.1116	• 1910.1016
• 1926.1117	• 1910.1017
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• 1926.1128	• 1910.1028
• 1926.1129	• 1910.1029
• 1926.1144	• 1910.1044
• 1926.1145	• 1910.1045
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• 1926.1148	• 1910.1048

- [58 FR 35305, June 30, 1993, as amended at 61 FR 9255, Mar. 7, 1996; 75 FR 48135, Aug. 9, 2010]

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- 1904.26 - Reserved
- 1904.27 - Reserved
- 1904.28 - Reserved
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